EPIC JOURNEYS

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The James family graciously granted permission to reprint this iconic poster featuring the beloved DAWGFATHER in response to fan requests. A portion of the proceeds from this limited edition print benefits The Don James Football Endowment Fund. ubookstore.com/ thehuskyshop

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REAL DAWGS WEAR PURPLE
www.huskylogos.com
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, THE STUFF OF HISTORY BOOKS and museum displays happened: Washington was admitted to the union as the 42nd state and the Great Seattle Fire of 1889 destroyed most of downtown. But something else happened that you probably won’t come across so easily. That was the year the UW Alumni Association was formed. Before the UW moved from downtown to its current location, before Husky football became what it is today, and long before the University turned into a research powerhouse, a group of alumni decided to band together to promote the UW and higher education. From those humble beginnings in that small town in the woods, a movement started that for more than 12 decades, has drawn passionate alumni who have stayed connected to their alma mater and worked on its behalf to ensure its excellence.

This year’s 125th anniversary is all about celebrating you, our graduates, who have devoted so much time and energy to our University. And what a legacy you have created.

Who started the idea of fundraising for the University? You got it. Alumni. Who created the idea of advocating for the university to the Legislature? Yes indeed, alumni. And who was involved in creating the biggest awards the UW bestows? Bingo. Our alumni.

For many years, our alumni have gotten together at football games, returned to campus to enjoy lectures by our favorite professors, provided career assistance to fellow Huskies and enlisted to work for UW Impact, the community of Dawgs that works to keep Olympia informed about the amazing things that happen here and show why the UW continues to deserve state support.

Speaking of great things that happen here, you need look no further than this issue. The topics of our four feature stories couldn’t be more different—they range from mountain climbing to preserving a dying language to finding lost comrades in Vietnam to preventing suicide. But they have something in common: the power of resilience, survival, dedication and forward thinking to help others. The alumni, faculty, staff, parents and retirees featured are inspired by a personal quest to do the right thing. Which is exactly what the University has been doing since its birth 153 years ago in a single building in downtown Seattle. And our alumni—along with the UWAA—have been by its side for 125 of those years. And will be forever more.

The Editor
“The best minds of my generation are thinking about how to make people click ads.”

(page 30)
Top Notch
☐ After receiving and reading the most recent issue of *Columns*, I must take the time to send my congratulations and compliments on putting out an outstanding and high-quality publication. The articles are of great interest and variety, with excellent composition by the authors. And the selection of these articles’ topics by the editors, the graphics, the layout structure and all other contributions were all really top-notch! Good job!
Charles D. “Chuck” Bakeman, ’50

Bill Edwards
☐ I was a starting intern at the University of Washington Hospital in the fall of 1966. My wife and children and I lived in assisted housing at the end of the health sciences complex. A young black family moved in shortly after we did. We became friends as much as possible with our job requirements. His name was William. I cannot now remember his wife’s name or the names of their two children. He was in urban planning grad school. The story (Essayist, December) was so close to the time and circumstances that I wonder if Bill Edwards could be that William, or could have known that William. If so, I would love to hear from him since he had a profound influence on me.
William Wynn, Medical Residency, ’70

Ivan Doig
☐ The toughest writing assignment is to critique the work of another writer. Ms. Garner (Montana Mindscape, December) hit it out of the park. Thanks for a thorough summary of Doig. I am one of those patient readers awaiting his next book.
Tom Lalenius

I enjoyed the article about Ivan Doig, perhaps especially so because I have an academic background but aspire to write fiction as does Ivan. He actually does it, and very well, so the comparison stops quite quickly. You did a great job of weaving in a bit of his professional life and the way in which UW affects it. One part of the story piqued particular interest. You write that he and his wife live in a house in Innis Arden built during the Eisenhower Administration in which there is a downstairs where Doig and his wife have offices, and also a “stunning view of the Sound.” My grandparents built such a house in 1955 or 1956. Though only 8 or 9, I have a vivid memory of Poppa’s telescope sitting by the huge (to me) picture window, pointed at the Sound, through which we watched ships, ferries, fishing boats, trains below and cars on Bainbridge Island. We spent precious overnights in Innis Arden, sleeping in the downstairs bedrooms. I’m not sure I could figure out the address, and I surmise that the Doigs would prefer their privacy. But I will be wondering if a fellow Husky, far more famous than I, now lives in the house built by my grandfather and about which I have fond memories.
Daniel E. White, ’69

Ryan Lewis
☐ Thanks for the article (Platinum Grad, December). I’m very happy to see that the duo is not “rushing” out another album. Take time, think about it, and create another masterpiece instead of just throwing some “stuff” out there simply for the sake of dropping a new album. Go Dawgs!
Sam, ’04

My son and I attended the last concert of The Heist tour. He is interested and involved in music, and an interview like this [with Ryan Lewis] is helpful in showing him that the music path can include university as well!
Ellen, ’89

Brady Ryan
☐ Well written article on Brady Ryan (Alumni Profile, December): fun, informative, entertaining, and inspirational. Brady’s enthusiasm is most evident from the style of writing.
Pamela

From a Grammy Award winner to a celebrated chronicler of the West to an enterprising sea salt purveyor to a technological innovator to a military hero and a trailblazing urban planner, the wide range of personalities featured in the December issue of *Columns* elicited enthusiastic responses from readers.
Clarification
Our research story For the Love of Robot, which appeared in the December 2013 issue of Columns, mistakenly identified Taji as being short for the country of Tajikistan. In fact, Taji was the site of an American base known as Camp Taji or Camp Cooke in Iraq, approximately 25 miles north of Baghdad. The base now also houses members of the new Iraqi Army and the Iraqi National Guard. Columns regrets the error.
IN A WONDERFUL SCENE FROM
“The Graduate,” Dustin Hoffman’s character, having just graduated from college, is advised to go into “plastics.” That was 45 years ago and plastics have recycled.

Today, were there such a scene, a promising young graduate might be advised to go into STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math-related fields). You can hardly engage in discussions today about higher education without alighting upon STEM. Indeed, there is a clear and growing demand for more graduates from STEM fields—especially in computer science—and most universities are seeking ways to increase their capacities in these areas.

We are deeply committed to responding to that demand, and indeed, have done so with considerable success. The UW has increased annual production of STEM degrees at all levels by 48 percent over the last 10 years, compared to an increase of 26 percent in all UW degrees awarded during the same period. But, we must do still more.

Student demand for STEM programs—especially in engineering and computer science—still outpaces available slots, however business demand for these graduates is also almost limitless. We and our state’s business owners, educators, and civic leaders all agree on the need to increase support for STEM education in order to cultivate a homegrown, highly skilled workforce. And given our level of efficiency in offering high level education, we could do more with even modest additional investment. For example, with just $6 million in additional state funding, we could serve as many as 500 additional STEM students.

No matter what their focus may be, however, students majoring in STEM disciplines or liberal arts are encouraged to enroll in a vast range of courses taught at the UW. Last fall, for example, multiple sections of an entry level computer science course had 3,750 students enrolled, two-thirds of whom were freshmen and only a fraction of whom will be computer science majors. A majority of the teaching assistants for this course are not even majoring in computer science—a surprising fact, until we remember most of our current students have grown up in the digital age, understand the importance of technology, and know full well that technology will shape their discipline, whatever it is, and their entire lives.

Conversely, we strongly encourage all our STEM students to range broadly across the social sciences, humanities and arts. And the results are spectacular: Well-rounded students who are technologically literate even if not technology or science specialists, as well as students who are broadly steeped in the social sciences and humanities, even if their principal focus is science or technology.

But our approach to undergraduate education goes even deeper and broader.

During this time when some are questioning the value of a college education, especially one grounded in the liberal arts and sciences, the UW is reimagining the whole core educational experience in order to prepare our students not only for a job after graduation, but more importantly, to equip them with broad skills to navigate our complex, ever-changing world.

The new holistic approach we are crafting is technology-based and disciplined-based. Students who are majoring in linguistics, archaeology, or social sciences, while developing considerable technology capacity to use in their disciplines, or computer science majors who develop an appreciation for the arts and history, are becoming critical thinkers as they process what they are learning and begin to understand the practical applications.

Across our Seattle, Tacoma, and Bothell campuses, faculty members are creating challenging interdisciplinary learning experiences to help students build the intellectual and collaborative skills that enable personal success.

One UW course dedicated to this approach is C21: The Center for 21st Century Liberal Learning in the UW Seattle College of Arts and Sciences. C21 is designed to produce self-directed thinkers who can connect and combine what they have learned, clearly communicate those insights and apply them to the world outside the classroom.

Exposure to a variety of experiences and opportunities across multiple subject areas helps students gain knowledge, learn about the complexities of the world around them, and identify and articulate how they add value. These skills are essential for all students, in every major, including those in the STEM disciplines.

Washington’s public colleges and universities have a long history of graduating excellent students in computer science and engineering who get top jobs in international companies, including Microsoft, Boeing, and Amazon, as well as at our region’s growing number of start-ups.

With more students benefitting from our holistic approach toward a more comprehensive education, the University of Washington expects many of our non-STEM degree graduates to fill jobs at these companies as well.

Our graduates are leaving the University of Washington as proficient, 21st century technically savvy individuals with a solid grounding in the liberal arts and sciences ready to change the world, as they have for over 150 years.

Michael K. Young, president
In 1889, the same year Washington became a state, a small group of influential alumni banded together to ensure UW graduates would always feel at home. Their legacy—the UW Alumni Association—has blossomed into a global community and united alums in support of higher education for 125 years. Edmond Meany (class of 1885) was one of the UW’s most important pioneers. He was the UWAA’s third president from 1892-93 and was influential in bringing the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to campus, which introduced Seattle to the world stage. He also served as UW registrar and secretary of the Board of Regents, in addition to teaching history and forestry.

Revered by many as the “Ideal Alumnus,” Meany devoted four decades of his life to building a sense of community for the UW and its alumni; 125 years later, his passion remains our purpose. Get the full story on Edmond Meany and the UWAA’s founding at UWalum.com/columns.
“Silence is a coping mechanism”

BY JULIE GARNER

TERESA TAMURA captures poignant stories of hardship from a World War II relocation center in her book Minidoka: An American Concentration Camp.

“If I had lived through World War II, the one thing I would have wanted to keep, as a Japanese-American, is a camera. Cameras were listed as contraband.”

The book is dedicated “in honor of the Issei (first generation) and Nisei (born in the U.S.) who showed us ‘shiren,’ Japanese for trial, test, challenge, hardship—the school of adversity. By enduring, one becomes stronger, better.”

“I chose black-and-white photographs and personal essays because I thought they were the best means to tell a story that people in the Japanese American community didn’t acknowledge, much less talk about, for a long time. Silence is a coping mechanism for many people who have experienced trauma.”

The name Minidoka was first used in 1883 to designate the Union Pacific Railroad’s spur in the middle of the Snake River Plain. After President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, 127,000 Japanese Americans were incarcerated, 9,000 of them at Minidoka. It was one of the worst civil rights violations in American history.

“People did start coming out and talking about it a little after the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians was formed in 1980 to look into what happened. Within my own family, my siblings and I didn’t know that some of the parents of children we grew up with had been in Minidoka.”

“The people depicted in the photographs evolved in an organic way. As I learned more, I thought it was important to show examples of different aspects of the incarceration story such as draft resisters, volunteers in the military and people who repatriated to Japan.”

“What I came to understand in the making of the book is that the dislocation, hardships and suffering only made stronger and more resilient the spirit of those who were incarcerated.”

Minidoka’s environment was harsh with temperatures ranging from 30 degrees below zero to 115 degrees in the summer. Choking dust storms and ankle-deep mud caused by heavy rains also plagued the area.

Most of the people sent to Minidoka were from the Pacific Northwest, including more than 7,000 from Seattle and Bainbridge Island. Many internees were first housed at the Puyallup Fairgrounds before being sent by train to Idaho.

The irony is that Tamura’s father, whose family lived outside the military’s “exclusion zone” in Caldwell, Idaho, was a member of Company C in the U.S. 100th Battalion of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, a segregated unit of Japanese soldiers. He celebrated his 22nd birthday in a foxhole in southern Italy, wondering if he would make it home.

Minidoka: An American Concentration Camp by Teresa Tamura is available at nine University Book Store locations and online at ubookstore.com. UW Alumni Association members always receive a 10 percent discount on eligible purchases.

SELF PORTRAIT BY TERESA TAMURA,’96
I started dancing ballet when I was 2 years old. Dance is everything to me — and it demands practically everything. It’s not only physically grueling, but between daily rehearsals, workouts and weekend performances, it demands a lot of my time as well.

I think your primary care physician is the most important healthcare relationship you have, especially as a young dancer starting out in a new city. I came to Seattle to join the Pacific Northwest Ballet when I was only 17. Dr. Heinen (UW Physician, UW Neighborhood Clinics) knows me and the demands I put on my body, so I trust her. In addition to helping me manage my general health, she also helps track things critical to dancing like bone density and iron intake. She even accommodates my unpredictable schedule. It’s the little things that make a big difference for me.

I can hardly remember a time in my life when I wasn’t dancing. And that’s exactly how I want to keep it.

Read Laura’s entire story at uwmedicine.org/stories
The LOST BRANCH

Reviving a language on the brink of extinction

by LILY KATZ

It was not until his great uncle handed him a stack of old letters, 12 years ago, that Devin Naar, now an assistant history professor at UW, was able to begin filling in the gaps of his family’s history. Naar had known since he was a boy that he had relatives living in Greece during World War II. What he did not know was the fate that befell them.

His uncle’s letters proved to be the key to unlocking the mystery of this lost branch of his family’s past, but they were written in Ladino, the centuries-old Judeo-Spanish language of the Sephardic Jews. “It was in deciphering those letters that I was able to really get a picture of what happened to the Jewish community of Salonica [Greece] during the war and the murder of my relatives during the Holocaust,” says Naar, who holds the UW’s Marsha & Jay Glazer Chair in Jewish Studies.

Inspired by his discovery, the professor is now leading a project dedicated to keeping the Sephardic language and culture alive. Ladino was originally spoken by the Jews expelled from Spain in 1492. When they migrated elsewhere, especially to what was then the Ottoman Empire, the language became a rich mixture of antiquated Spanish, Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, Greek and other languages. As most Ladino-speaking Jews assimilated into other cultures or perished during the Holocaust, Ladino nearly died out.

Growing up, Naar didn’t know much about the language, or just how endangered it is. Born and raised in New Jersey, he had picked up a few Ladino words from his grandfather, but was nowhere near fluent. But when he got hold of the family letters, he became fixed on decoding them. While his friends at Washington University in St. Louis would spend their Saturday nights going to parties, Naar would spend his teaching himself Ladino—a challenging task. When written, Ladino looks like...
After college, Naar spent a year in Salonica—the picturesque seaport city from which many of the mysterious letters had come—as a Fulbright Scholar, studying the city’s history and immersing himself in the languages, culture and hometown of his relatives. Following his travels, he received his Ph.D. in history from Stanford University in 2011. Under the tutelage of Aron Rodrigue—one of the few scholars of the Sephardic world—Naar won an award for his dissertation on the Jewish community of Salonica.

In the beginning, Naar could only make out the dates on the letters. But as he learned more Ladino, he was able to put them together piece by piece. Written between 1938 and 1950, many of the letters were correspondence between Naar’s relatives who had immigrated to the United States in 1924 and those who had remained in Salonica.

The correspondence starts cheerfully, recounting the children’s piano and violin lessons, and one cousin’s preparation for his bar mitzvah. But as the clouds of World War II gathered, the letters took on a more ominous tone. Ultimately, they weave together the tragic story of Naar’s relatives who had remained in Greece and were unable to obtain visas out of the country. Those written after the war by a family friend divulge the fate of the cousin who had been preparing for his bar mitzvah; he was sent to the gas chambers instead. The letters depict the dramatic final meeting between Naar’s cousin and great uncle at Auschwitz before they were both executed. They reveal that Naar’s relatives had been in one of the last convoys sent from Salonica to the Auschwitz concentration camp in 1943. The only reason they survived that long is because of his great-uncle’s job distributing food to the sick and elderly as they boarded earlier trains that transported most of Salonica’s Jews to their deaths in the gas chambers. Before the 1940s, Salonica was home to about 60,000 Ladino-speaking Jews, comprising nearly half of the city’s population. But with the onset of the war, some escaped to other countries, and 50,000 perished in Auschwitz. Only about 1,000 Jews remain in Salonica today.

“It was a real revelation. I couldn’t stop there,” says Naar. “I now have some precious knowledge about my relatives but that’s just one family of this entire world that, over the course of a few months, disappeared. Seventy years later, that world continues to be almost invisible.”

After patching together his own family’s history, Naar was determined to help other Sephardic Jews do the same. In 2012, he launched Seattle Sephardic Treasures, part of the larger UW Sephardic Studies Program coordinated by the professor to preserve Sephardic traditions and culture.

The project is an archive of old Ladino books and documents that have been unearthed from basements and bookshelves from families in Seattle as well as others across the country. While it is still a work in progress, Naar has already collected more than 600 books with the help of local community members, students and faculty. The online database will contain everything from religious texts and diaries to newspapers and wedding invitations.

Joel Benoliel, ’67, ’71, a member of the UW’s Sephardic Studies Committee and Costco’s senior vice president and chief legal officer, calls Naar a valuable asset and a liaison between the University and local Sephardic community. “I’ve been a resident of the Seattle area all my life, and Devin’s work is the most exciting thing in my 50 years of being connected with the University,” he says.

The project took off when Naar moved to Seattle to teach at the UW in 2011. Uniquely, Seattle is home to a substantial population of Sephardic Jews, and the city has two Sephardic synagogues. Just a fraction (about 5 percent) of Jews who immigrated to the U.S. between the 1880s and the 1920s were Ladino-speaking Sephardic Jews, many of whom chose Seattle as their final destination to take advantage of the city’s coastal industries.

From the first fish vendors at Pike Place Market to the patrons of Bena-roya Hall, Sephardic Jews have made a significant imprint on Seattle, which Naar calls a microcosm of the Sephardic-American world.

“When I arrived, people started bringing me Ladino books and letters that they couldn’t read themselves,” he says. “Then they started bringing me more things—a stack of documents here, a pile of books there.”

Inspired by the community’s interest, Naar made an explicit call for Ladino documents. The response was overwhelming. Seattle Sephardic Treasures has now collected more Ladino books than are housed in the Library of Congress or Harvard University. Eventually, Naar hopes to upload audio recordings—some of which are more than 70 years old—to provide students, scholars and community members with an online resource for learning Ladino.

The project has three target audiences: university students, scholars and the community. “One of the really exciting things about the Sephardic Studies Program is that, at the university level, it can bring together many different programs and disciplines,” says Naar.

Al Maimon, a member of the UW’s Sephardic Studies Committee and a former professor at the Foster School of Business, says it was
thrilling to meet someone so young who is concerned about preserving the culture. He calls Naar his kindred spirit.

“Before Devin came to town, the Sephardic studies dimension of the program was ad hoc,” says Maimon, who has contributed several heirlooms to the project. “When he arrived, that fundamentally changed. In Seattle, we have a living, breathing expression of Sephardic tradition. We’re custodians of a treasure. This isn’t just for us; it’s for the whole fabric of the Jewish community.”

Maimon believes that today’s Seattle Sephardic community is unprecedented. “There are few Sephardic communities that are as active, from a social, cultural and religious point of view,” he says. “The challenge, he adds, is to reacclimate the traditions so families can pass them on to future generations.

“Saving a language is saving a culture,” says Wendy Marcus, ’76, music director at Seattle’s Temple Beth Am, a large reform temple in North Seattle. “At the rate we’re losing languages today, it’s nothing short of a mission on Devin’s part, and I applaud that mission.”

With the support and funding of the community, Naar has been able to do much more than collect dusty books. He has brought Sephardic musicians, photographers and guest speakers to the UW’s new Stroum Center for Jewish Studies, which, under the leadership of Professor Noam Pianko, is home to the Sephardic Studies Program. Naar has also organized a symposium with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. More than 1,600 students, faculty and community members have attended these events since last year.

Joel Benoliel, and his wife, Maureen, ’74, are part of the Sephardic Studies Program Founders Circle—a group of families that has committed to supporting the Stroum Center—and helped provide the seed money for the program along with Lela and Harley Franco, ’74. “With funds being cut from everywhere in the University, we need to make sure we can continue funding our programs that are so fabulous,” says Lela Franco, chair of the Sephardic Studies Committee. In addition to the Benoliels and Francos, the other members of the Founders Circle are The Isaac Alhadeff Foundation, Eli and Rebecca Almo, and Richard and Barrie Galanti.

“The people who have contributed to this project have made it possible; that’s the bottom line,” says Naar. “Without the support, enthusiasm and interest of our local community, Sephardic Studies would not be an initiative.”

The ultimate goal, he adds, is for the UW to become the nation’s center for Sephardic studies—a model for communities around the country. “I think it’s an important time to think about the future of Sephardic life, both in Seattle and in the United States,” Naar says. “The last generation of native Ladino speakers is on the way out, and a very rich and treasured past is slipping further and further into the distance.”

—Lily Katz is a junior studying journalism and in the Law, Societies and Justice program at the UW.

**SEPHARDIC STORYTELLERS**

Two former UW Hazel D. Cole postdoctoral fellows in Jewish Studies were honored in the 2013 National Jewish Book Award competition. Maureen Jackson, ’02, ’08, a Cole Fellow in 2006-07, was also a finalist in the category of Modern Jewish Thought and Experience for her book, *Jewish Poland Revised: Heritage Tourism in Unquiet Places.* —Julie Garner
TOM HORNBEIN REACHES THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT EVEREST IN 1963.
The allure of the mountains has drawn many a UW student, parent, graduate, staff and faculty member up into the rarified air. This story highlights a few of those bold, strong and determined enough to push the limits.

BY JULIE GARNER

For some, 1970 was the year that the Beatles broke up. Or the year of the U.S. invasion of Cambodia. But for Steve Swenson it was the year of the telephone pole. It started in boyhood with Swenson inhaling climbing accounts by mountain-eers including Sir Edmund Hillary, the New Zealander who, with Nepalese Tenzing Norgay, first climbed Mount Everest in 1953. Then, when he was 14, Swenson climbed to the top of Mount Rainier with his Boy Scout troop. It whetted his appetite for more. That’s how the ordinary Doug-fir telephone pole at the end of the driveway of his family’s south Seattle home morphed into a “rock cliff.”

Swenson, ‘77, took pitons (metal spikes climbers use to progress up a rock) that he had ordered by mail and jammed them into the pole as he climbed using a technique he’d learned from a book. Soon, he was 15 feet up the pole and enjoying the view of his neighborhood. The fun ended abruptly when his dad, a Boeing engineer, came home from work in his old brown Studebaker pickup. A spirited conversation between father and son ensued with the elder Swenson beginning the chat by asking, “What kind of a stupid stunt is this?” Swenson convinced his father that the safest course was to “summit” the pole; tie a loop of nylon webbing around the wooden crossbar bolted to it and then rappel to the ground. Swenson considered the experiment worth the punishment and the pole became a foretaste of the joys to come.

These formative experiences would propel Swenson on what has now become a 45-year climbing journey. Swenson has climbed all over the world including in India, Pakistan, the Argentine Patagonia, Nepal and many more countries. In 2012, he and his partners made the first ascent of Sasser Kangri II (7,518 meters)—the second highest unclimbed mountain in the world for which they were awarded the prestigious Piolet D’Or award (French for the ‘Golden Ice Axe’), for the most significant climb of the year. He has summited K2 and Everest without oxygen and is
a former president of the prestigious American Alpine Club.

As illustrious as Swenson’s career has been, he’s just one part of a rich UW climbing legacy. The Pacific Northwest’s most storied climbing legend, Fred Beckey, ’49, who also got his start climbing with the Boy Scouts, has more first ascents than any other climber in the world. He has climbed and named many of the peaks in the North Cascades. Beckey is also the foremost author of guidebooks about climbing in the Pacific Northwest. Beckey, who is 90 and still climbing, writing and giving presentations about his experiences, shunned the trappings of conventional life devoting himself single-mindedly to his climbing passion. In fact, it appears that a degree in business from the UW may be the single most conventional act of Fred Beckey’s life. (He said in December, after returning from a climbing trip to China, that he enjoyed his time at the UW, especially “the Hub and the breaks.”) He has become a little like Bigfoot, a fabulous creature with many unconfirmed, yet hopeful sightings by Pacific Northwest hikers.

Like Beckey, Kitty Calhoun, ’93, has devoted her entire existence to climbing. Material concerns recede in the quest for the next excellent adventure. A self-described former debutante and Southern belle, Calhoun lived out of her Subaru for seven years. Tragically, this lifestyle presents terrifying risks as well. Chad Kellogg, ’93, ’01, was killed Feb. 14 in a climbing accident in Patagonia. Interviewed via email a few weeks before his death, he told Columns, “Although I own a couple of houses, in order to earn enough money to be on expeditions eight months a year I need to live in a tent 250-plus days each year at this point in my life to live my
to climb the Great Couloir from the head of the Central Rongbuk Glacier. A Swedish team had chosen the traditional route from the North Col up the northeast ridge. And a Canadian, Roger Marshall, was attempting a bold solo ascent via the Japanese and Hornbein couloirs—a route nicknamed the Super Direct.

In 1987, I myself was a different person from what I am today. At the end of May 2012, the number of successful ascents was in the vicinity of 6,000, performed by about 3,500 climbers. One indefatigable veteran, Apa Sherpa, has now reached the summit as many as four times.

It’s become almost impossible nowadays to keep track of Everest statistics, but by the end of the spring of 1987, there were only three teams. Ours hoped to climb the Great Couloir from the head of the Central Rongbuk Glacier. A Swedish team had chosen the traditional route from the North Col up the northeast ridge. And a Canadian, Roger Marshall, was attempting a bold solo ascent via the Japanese and Hornbein couloirs—a route nicknamed the Super Direct.

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dreams.” Kellogg, 42, set the speed record on Mount McKinley (Denali) in June 2003, in 14 hours, 26 minutes. He also set the roundtrip speed record on Rainier in August 2004, at 4 hours, 59 minutes.

Others, such as Swenson, Brent Bishop, ’93, and Thomas Hornbein, ’57, pursued careers in engineering, business and medicine, respectively, and managed to have families as well. Ed Viesturs, ’81, and Calhoun are “professional climbers,” each sponsored by a company that sells climbing gear and apparel. Viesturs is a brand ambassador for Eddie Bauer’s First Ascent Line and Calhoun represents Patagonia. Kellogg was a brand ambassador for Outdoor Research.

Thomas Hornbein, a physician, followed a different path. He spent 43 years in the Departments of Anesthesiology, and Physiology and Bio-physics, serving as chair of Anesthesiology from 1978 to 1993. He also conducted significant research on the effect of oxygen deprivation and the altitude effect on the human brain. Hornbein and Willi Unsoeld, ’59, were among the climbing party that saw the first American ascent of Mount Everest, the two climbed what was, and still is, a difficult route up Everest, the West Ridge. Hornbein’s book, Everest: The West Ridge, is a fascinating account of this climb. Hornbein, now 83, describes himself as “an amateur climber.” Some amateur. He still climbs, albeit more slowly, in Rocky Mountain National Park with Jon Krakauer, author of Into Thin Air, and other younger friends who he says are “patient.”

Calhoun, who received her master’s degree from the UW Foster School of Business, lives in Moab, Utah. For the past 15 years she has volunteered with Chicks with Picks, an organization that promotes self-reliance by teaching technical climbing skills to women. Calhoun is the first woman ever to reach the top of Makalu, the fifth-highest mountain in the world, and the first American woman to summit Dhaulagari, another high Himalayan peak. Of late, Calhoun is on a new mission: Speaking to people about climate change. “The Himalayas are experiencing the greatest effects of climate change of anywhere in the world. There will be floods and then there will be drought. I have seen it as an alpinist. There are climbing routes that will never have a repeat because the ice is gone,” she says.

Viesturs is one of the most well-known American climbers, not just

Everest, Eric also picked my fellow RMI guides Greg Wilson, George Dunn, and Craig Van Hoy. A free trip to Everest! Who wouldn’t jump at that opportunity?

Once our team was assembled, all five of us plunged into gear selection and packing, but Eric took on the brunt of the logistical work. A smart, analytical fellow, he’s good at that sort of thing. JanSport jumped aboard as an expedition sponsor, supplying clothing, tents, and packs. They also offered to have our high altitude suits custom-made by an experienced local seamstress.

I was pretty excited at the thought of getting a high-tech suit for an attempt on the summit. I imagined an extremely lightweight, trim-fitting down suit like the ones I’d seen Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler wearing in photos from their pathbreaking climb of Everest without supplemental oxygen in 1978.

Only a day or two before we had to leave Seattle, Eric and I dropped into our seamstress’s house to collect the suits. When I hefted mine, my jaw nearly hit the floor. The suits were filled with bulky synthetic insulation, and the outer fabric felt more like canvas than lightweight nylon. Unnecessary doo-dads such as stripes winding around the sleeves added another heavy layer to the already bloated suits. Rather than the sleek Maserati outfits I had fantasized about, we had no choice but to head off to Everest with these cumbersome monstrosities.

At the age of 27, I was just finishing my doctorate in veterinary medicine at Washington State University in Pullman, out on the state’s eastern plains. I envisioned a career as a vet, although climbing was my true passion. To leave for Everest in March, I had to rearrange my senior year schedule so that I could graduate two months early. Fortunately, my classmates and teachers fully supported my “hobby,” going so far as to buy expedition T-shirts. Still, in 1987 I could not have dreamed of making a living as a mountaineer. As it was, earning a modest income guiding Rainier in the summers, but pouring that money into my tuition bills, I was living as cheaply as I could, renting a room in the Seattle home of my buddy Steve Swaim, who ran his own veterinary clinic. Just before the expedition, a woman I’d been involved with for two years abruptly broke off our relationship. I was hurt and baffled, but in another sense, comfortable with the freedom that gave me. I was fresh out of school, with no full-time job or major obligations, so taking off to Asia for an indeterminate length of time didn’t bother me one bit. As I wrote in my diary at base camp, “I guess my life’s pretty simple & uncomplicated at this point—yahoo!”
for his climbing achievements. He has successfully reached the summit of the world’s 14 8,000-meter peaks without supplemental oxygen, the only American to do so and has written several books about his adventures on the world’s highest peaks. His latest book, *The Mountain: My Time on Everest*, was published by Touchstone last fall.

For Brent Bishop, ’93, climbing Mount Everest was a family affair (see page 21). His father, Barry Bishop, was on the famed 1963 American expedition up Everest where he and his partner followed the South Col route of the original 1953 climb. Brent reached the summit of Everest in 1994—making them the first American father and son to reach the peak—and again in 2002. The younger Bishop co-founded an organization devoted to cleaning trash off the slopes of Everest. Bishop followed in his father’s footsteps for a National Geographic Society film titled “Everest, 50 Years on the Mountain,” celebrating the 50th anniversary of the first ascent. Bishop is one of three sons of these original explorers to take part in the documentary.

Today, the UW is still a magnet for those who seek adventure in the mountains. The UW Climbing Club has been active for decades and now has about 100 active members. Although the group doesn’t have formal meetings, members can be found on Wednesday evenings enjoying pub night at the Big Time Brewery on the Ave.

There, the next generation of Husky climbers meets to talk climbing and to plan trips over a brew or two. There is no doubt that some of them will keep on going beyond the Cascades to summit other mountains in the world. Many records have already been set by Huskies but future generations will push the limits of mountain exploration. It’s part of their heritage as Huskies.

—Julie Garner is a staff writer for *Columns*.

JUST BEFORE THIS ISSUE of *Columns* went to press, a stark reminder of the extreme dangers faced by climbers was delivered as news of Chad Kellogg’s death spread. He was struck Feb. 14 by a falling rock as he descended Mount Fitz Roy in the Patagonia region of Argentina, killing him instantly.

Kellogg was born in Omak, Wash., in 1971. He spent several years of his childhood in Kenya as his parents served as missionaries, before returning to the Northwest, where he began climbing in this early teens. His career was marked by accomplishment, as he set records for climbs on Mount Rainier and Denali. Kellogg was also no stranger to heartbreak. His wife Lara-Karena Kellogg died during a descent of an Alaskan peak in 2007. Soon after, Kellogg was diagnosed with colon cancer. Since, Kellogg’s only brother and several other relatives, along with his close climbing partner, Joe Puryear, have also died.

Kellogg had received grants to scale two unclimbed peaks in Nepal later this year. Brent Bishop told *The New York Times* that Kellogg “...was a cardiovascular machine. He was really able to suffer. He kept getting stronger. I think we were really robbed of seeing what this climber was going to do.”

1971–2014

CHAD KELLOGG

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EVEREST WAS PART OF ME BEFORE I was born. My father, Barry Bishop, first went to Nepal in 1961—five years before my birth—to join the Silver Hut expedition on Ama Dablam, led by Sir Edmund Hillary. The team wintered at 18,000 feet on the Mingbo glacier, collecting what would be seminal research on high altitude physiology. My mother, Lila, led her first trek from Kathmandu to Everest Base Camp in support of the 1963 American Everest Expedition, and has been leading treks to the high mountains ever since.

Mount Everest became a cornerstone in so many ways for our family. The mountain would define Barry’s climbing career with his ascent in 1963. Lifelong friendships were formed around the mountain, and countless adventures were launched with the people Everest brought together. Our family would live in the mountains of Nepal in a tent for two years when I was a boy, and we have now worked, trekked and climbed in the Himalayas for more than 50 years.

My father was a member of the American Mount Everest Expedition (AMEE) team. I have been lucky enough to follow in his footsteps, reaching the summit of Everest in both 1994 and 2002, and attempted to summit the mountain via the West Ridge in the spring of 2012. May marked the 50th anniversary of the first American ascent of Mount Everest, which was achieved by the AMEE. My own three expeditions to the mountain over the course of nearly two decades have given me a unique vantage point from which to reflect on the significance of the 1963 American team.

As much as I picked Everest, the mountain picked me. My father was a photographer and scientist for the National Geographic Society, and a renowned climber. And he was my hero. Growing up in his household left an indelible imprint on me. I remember watching “Americans on Everest” as a child, the first National Geographic television show ever produced. It documented that first American ascent of the mountain, and was narrated by Orson Welles. I was captivated by the grand adventure of scaling the world’s highest peak. This trip epitomized what exploration means to a young boy.

The men of the expedition were giants to me: larger-than-life climbers, and it was my great privilege to know them firsthand. I vividly recall scenes from our kitchen where my father and his cohorts would be telling stories about climbing and travel to far-off places. Unbeknownst to me, these men were all elite climbers, explorers and scientists; I simply viewed them as my father’s friends. Such moments filled a young boy with wonder for what awaited him in the world. As early as I can remember, following in my father’s footsteps and climbing Everest was a dream of mine, simply part of the legacy that I was lucky enough to be born into.

While these climbers were already heroes to me as a boy, it was not until I embarked on my own Everest climb at age 27, that I came to fully understand the significance of these men and their AMEE expedition. Climbing through terrain that I knew from pictures embedded in my memory, I was flooded with admiration and emotion. These early climbers hadn’t accumulated knowledge of the mountain after hundreds of ascents over decades of climbing. They earned their knowledge of the route one foot at a time. I remember struggling with the weight of my own oxygen equipment as I labored up the Geneva Spur to Camp IV, at 26,000 feet. There on the South Col, I picked up a discarded bottle from AMEE’s era of rudimentary equipment. It weighed three times as much as my modern apparatus. Even with the psychological barriers of the unknown removed and the benefit of more than 30 years of technological advancement, the climb pushed me beyond what I thought was possible both psychologically and physically.

The first time I approached Everest’s summit in ’94, tears ran down my face as a deep sense of connection to my father welled up inside of me. I now had a true glimpse of how strong and bold those climbers were in 1963, a time when there was no simple formula for success and every step on the mountain was gained through sheer will. Their lives hung on every decision they made, with no preordained template to guide them to the summit.

Tragically, my father was killed in a car accident only four months later, robbing me of the opportunity to share and reflect with him as the first American legacy to reach the summit.

No longer armed with the invincibility and strength of youth, my last climb opened my eyes even more to AMEE’s achievement. A memorial to my father sits behind Tangboche Monastery in Nepal, alongside others for his friends and fellow climbers Gil Roberts, Lute Jerstadt and Jake Britenbac. When I visit, I string up Tibetan prayer flags and have a drink with “the boys.” Tears are shed and once again I feel like the kid in the kitchen surrounded by heroes, listening with amazement and wonder to tales of Everest. [A longer version of this essay appears at UWalum.com/columns.]
Jennifer Stuber, 8-year-old Jake and 4-year-old Zoe take comfort in the rainbow reflections on the walls of their home because, Jennifer says, they show “Daddy’s spirit.”
Jennifer Stuber knew her husband, Matt Adler, had been suffering from stress at his job as a corporate attorney in 2010, but she had no idea how bad things were until the call came. Of course she was concerned. Anyone would be if their spouse was too depressed and anxious to do their job. And that’s exactly what happened to Matt, who went from being a well-respected international corporate attorney who had established DLA Piper’s law office in Beijing to a lawyer whose battles with depression left him unable to focus for more than five minutes at a time. Even though he was spending 15-hour days at his office, he found himself only able to bill for two hours of work.

Out of concern that he was unable to function and fearing that he was losing his mind, Matt took a leave of absence from his job. While some might call it a mental-health break, the 40-year-old didn’t see it that way, Stuber says. Instead, he felt stigmatized, shamed and discouraged over what he called “a broken brain.”

“I was in denial,” Stuber says. That was until her children’s nanny found a disturbing receipt in the trash and phoned her with the news. “I think,” the nanny told her, “Matt has bought a gun.”

What started as the UW School of Social Work assistant professor’s ill-fated effort to save her husband has done more than just push Stuber to help get two new suicide-prevention laws passed and create Forefront, a UW-based organization to help prevent suicide across the region. If she has her way, it may also change the way people see the problem. Of the many myths about suicide, one that Stuber is incredibly keen on challenging is the myth that if someone wants to die by suicide, there is nothing you can do to stop them. Rather, she emphasizes, most people who are suicidal do not want to die; they want to stop their pain.

“Suicide is not a personal problem, it’s a public-health issue and prevention is possible,” says Sue Lockett John, a spokesperson for Forefront. Suicide is the 10th-leading cause of death in the U.S., accounting for more than 38,000 deaths every year, including nearly 1,000 in Washington state alone. Stuber wasn’t thinking in big-picture terms when she first focused on the issue; she was focused on her husband’s well-being. When she confronted him, he admitted that he had spent an evening in a hotel room with a gun when she thought he was at work. He admitted considering suicide, but told her he decided against it because, as he put it, “I was worried how much shame you would feel.”

After promising he wouldn’t consider suicide again, they both went to return the gun to the store where he bought it, Stuber says, adding, “It was a humiliating experience for him.”

Unfortunately, it wouldn’t be the last trip Matt made to a gun store. Two major steps that initially appeared to be steps in the right direction both backfired, making matters worse. Instead of easing his stress, Matt’s leave from his job had the unintended result of being a daily reminder of his mental-health disorder that robbed his ability to focus.

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“Everybody knows I’ve thrown my career in the gutter,” Stuber recalls him saying. The negative stereotypes about mental illness are so powerful, and Matt internalized them. Stuber learned after his death that Matt’s employer was not aware of the underlying health issue that caused him to take a leave, but he felt so much shame nonetheless. She doubts her husband would have felt shame if his leave of absence was for cancer or a heart condition. Sleepless, anxious and unable to find the right medication to ease his depression, he switched psychotherapists, opting for one who came highly recommended. When Matt told him that he was considering suicide, the therapist refused to treat him further and accused him of having an avoidant personality disorder.

“This person was his last hope,” she says.
The therapist refused to treat him further and accused him of having an avoidant personality disorder.

knowledge that he had a mental illness represented that for him.”

Stuber wants others to know that while her husband’s story ended in tragedy, there is hope for others in despair. She also says she wishes Matt had known how much he would be missed by his family.

Many suicide survivors might not have had the strength to turn the experience into something positive, but Stuber isn’t just any survivor. Her research focus on public policy and the stigmatization of mental-health issues made her uniquely qualified to undertake the effort.

Watching Stuber talk about suicide prevention in two appearances on a local afternoon television show is like watching two different people. In the first, a year after Matt’s death, she wears a brown vest and white shirt, her hair often obscures her eyes and there are moments when she seems on the verge of tears. In the second, taped 18 months later, she’s wearing a beige jacket, a bright pink blouse, is all smiles and looks and sounds confident as she talks about a fundraiser for Forefront. Fast forward two months and she turns philosophical as she sits in a conference room in the School of Social Work Library on a warm November morning between quarters and prepares to retell the story she’s told so many times before.

“It’s complicated for a spouse,” she says. There are few books to help husbands and wives work their way through the resulting emotions and unanswered questions left when the unthinkable happens.

She not only had to figure out how to be a single parent and understand what had happened, she also wanted to determine how she would turn her grief into service. She found her focus early when she met with a suicide prevention expert who told her, “I’m really sorry for your loss, but mental-health professionals may or may not have the training to deal with this.”

That suicide expert turned into Stuber’s most cherished collaborator, Sue Eastgard, ’71, ’88. Indeed, Stuber learned how accurate Eastgard’s comments were when she reviewed her husband’s medical records and found emails between his psychiatrist and psychotherapist showing that they were more upset that Matt was putting them in a difficult position than they were about getting him the help he needed.

“To me that was really shocking,” she recalls.

Most suicides are preventable with the right intervention, says Eastgard, Forefront’s co-founder and training director. Unfortunately, many survivors have learned there are quite a few health-care professionals who aren’t up to the task because they haven’t had the proper training. Part of the problem may be the taboo surrounding suicide. Eastgard notes suicide was considered a sin, states have outlawed it, insurance companies sometimes won’t pay benefits to survivors. Others see it as the ultimate selfish act and believe talking about it only makes it worse.

She says she understands it’s hard to talk about, but adds, “Why wouldn’t we teach something that can prevent premature deaths from happening?” Relying on her public policy background, Stuber partnered with Eastgard and State Rep. Tina Orwall, ’88, ’91, to pass the Matt Adler Suicide Assessment, Treatment and Management Act of 2012. The legislation made Washington the first state to require that all mental-health professionals receive six hours of suicide prevention training every six years. They followed up in 2013 by pushing for passage of a law that increases a school’s ability to intervene with troubled students who have expressed suicidal thoughts.

“It’s not easy passing bills, but the hard part is implementation,” Orwall says, adding that she is confident that Forefront is the right organization for the job. She also hopes to expand the 501c3 organization’s scope by passing a law requiring similar education for doctors and nurses.

Providing suicide-prevention training to health-care providers, teachers and school counselors is just a small part of the organization’s focus, however. It’s all part of an effort to reframe the way people think about suicide. Instead of seeing it as a sin, a personal problem or a selfish act, they want to open up conversation about a topic that’s been swept under the rug so that it can be seen as a public-health concern.

Forefront also works with journalists to help promote responsible coverage of the issue, according to UW Department of Communication Professor Randal Beam. Since there are concerns over the likeli-
UW STUDENTS who are experiencing times of crisis can turn to Hall Health Services, the Health and Wellness Program and the UW Counseling Center for help. A new program guided by Forefront and funded by a $300,000, three-year grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration will allow campus suicide-prevention efforts to go further with a more comprehensive approach. Rather than waiting for students to reach a crisis point, Husky Help & Hope’s goal is to be more proactive, showing staffers, faculty members and peers what to look for and how to identify struggling students before they need an emergency intervention. Another goal is to teach graduate students who are about to enter health-care-related professions how to do assessments and provide treatment for people who are at risk of suicide. The plan also calls for working alongside student groups to promote mental health and remove the stigma from mental illness while providing more Internet-based resources for the suicidal—and those who love them. –David Volk

Forefront’s approach may be complex and encompassing, but that’s what Stuber says she believes it will take for the UW and the organization to become a center of excellence in suicide prevention on the west coast. How will she know when she has accomplished that goal?

Simple. “The most rewarding thing to me,” Stuber says, “will be to see that the rates of suicide are going down in Washington.” Preventing the tragedy of suicide—the pain of which she is all too familiar with—has become Stuber’s rallying call. The silver lining of her husband’s death: the opportunity to get to know and bring together many incredible people who share her passion and commitment to the cause.

—David Volk is a frequent contributor to Columns. His last piece, on the UW’s focus on holistic education, appeared in December.
Fire Support Base Sarge, 1971
Returning to Vietnam was not on Rich Kirchner’s bucket list. He survived his service in the Vietnam War 42 years earlier and, for the following decades, did not see what good could come from paying history another visit. There was no homecoming to be had. Yet, in June 2013, he found himself again disembarking from a helicopter onto a grassy hilltop in north-central Vietnam. He was part of a Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) expedition to locate the remains of two soldiers killed in 1972. It was a mission worthy of his returning for those who never left.

“When I was in the service, one thing we believed was that no one would be left behind. No matter what, if you should survive in any form, we will come back for you,” says Kirchner, a Bay Area architect. “I think that extends to those who died. Standing on that hill, I had a visceral conviction that it’s true.” The Shau Valley stretched before him. Everything was the same yet transformed. The heat remained stifling at 105 degrees. The outline of the mountainous landscape was identical, but now populated by cows. Their grazing left the green grass perfectly manicured, closer to a golf course than a battlefield.

“I looked at the hill and kind of lost my breath,” says Kirchner, 69. “There it was, the same as before, but totally different.”

A 1968 graduate from the UW’s College of Built Environments, Kirchner used his architectural expertise as a first lieutenant in the 27th Combat Engineer Battalion to design everything from roads to bridges. But one project haunted him—a bunker he designed that once stood on the site he revisited, previously known as Fire Support Base (FSB) Sarge. During the 1972 Easter Offensive, enemy shellfire destroyed the structure, which reportedly burned for two days.

The explosion and fire killed two 20-year-old Army soldiers, Sergeant Gary Westcott and Specialist Bruce Crosby. Their remains were never recovered. Kirchner did not know them personally, but is connected through time and place. His firsthand knowledge of the site and the structure might be the breakthrough needed to locate them and bring them home.

“It’s been a thorn in my side. I wanted to fix this,” says Kirchner. “I wanted to help connect the dots and possibly affect a recovery operation.”

Until They Are Home

JPAC’s mission is to search, recover and identify the remains of soldiers from World War II as well as the Korean, Vietnam and Cold Wars. It is a U.S. Department of Defense joint-task force of nearly 500 military personnel representing all branches of the Armed Forces, civilian contractors and occasionally selected volunteers such as Kirchner. JPAC was founded in 2003, but efforts to locate missing Vietnam soldiers began as early as 1973 and didn’t really kick in until the mid-‘80s when relations with Vietnam began to improve.

JPAC’s motto is “Until They Are Home,” but it is a call to action to people like Kirchner. He was discharged in March 1972, three weeks before the deadly Easter Offensive attack. He returned stateside unaware that the bunker and its personnel had perished. He bought a new 1972 Camaro and drove Route 66, visiting friends and family before job opportunities enticed him to Albuquerque, N.M. There, he launched his career as a civilian architect and he crossed paths with a fellow soldier
who informed him of FSB Sarge’s fate. “As a junior officer, I took responsibility seriously. I didn’t lose anybody while I was in Vietnam, but this subsequent revelation bothered me,” Kirchner recalls. “The invasion of 1972 was an all-out offensive backed by tanks and long-range artillery. Soldiers died in that bunker I designed. It gnawed at me.”

**A Future Deferred**

Richard Kirchner was like many of his college peers. He was a fan of the Beatles and Star Trek, attended Husky football games and was a fraternity member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. His group of friends was nicknamed “The Bellevue Boys,” from where he attended high school. Unlike every generation, though, his college experience was also marked by unrest and upheaval. He remembers seeing rows of police cars lined up behind the UW Administration Building the day it was taken over by protesters in 1968.

“In ’68, there were the assassinations (Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr.), war protests, the Chicago riots and Nixon’s election,” says Kirchner. “I was very aware of what was going on, but it also often felt like it happened on the periphery. I didn’t have much time for anything else but school.”

Being a student at the UW put him one step closer to his lifelong dream of becoming an architect. A student of the College of Built Environments, he needed to complete five years of study, and that required concentrated studying. By the summer of 1968, he only needed one elective class to graduate. He took a course in Scandinavian literature—weeks of Søren Kierkegaard—which he couldn’t stand.

“On the last day of summer school, I threw the book into the trees, happy with a barely passing grade, jumped in my ’66 Mustang and never looked back,” laughs Kirchner.

He was excited to join the ranks of the world outside of campus. However, like many young men of the era, he was drafted by the military. His first notice arrived during his fourth year at the UW. But he chose to enlist instead since doing so offered him more options. After basic training, he entered the prestigious Engineer Officer Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Va., and received his commission on Halloween 1969. Thanks to his architectural background, he was assigned to the Army Corps of Engineers District in Albuquerque. He spent two years there, even playing on the state championship-winning softball team.

In August 1971, he received his orders for Vietnam. He was given two months to arrange his affairs, say his goodbyes, pack up his life, designate next of kin and make a will.

“I looked at the hill and kind of lost my breath. There it was, the same as before, but totally different.”

—Rich Kirchner

**Realities of War**

The C-130 cargo plane flew farther and farther north toward the DMZ—the Vietnamese Demilitarized Zone between South and North Vietnam—and a combat hotspot. The plane dove toward a dirt airfield, touched down and immediately spun round for takeoff. The door dropped open and Kirchner and a fellow soldier rolled out in a tumble of duffle bags and brand new jungle fatigues. The C-130 then took off in a thunderous departure. The blowing dust was their only cover; they were exposed in the middle of nowhere.

“We felt pretty naked standing there waiting for someone, anyone to pick us up, quickly. That’s when you realize things had gotten serious,” says Kirchner. He was stationed at the well-fortified Camp Eagle. However, he was frequently required to survey remote areas as the reconnaissance officer for the 27th Engineers. “By late 1971, things got quiet because we were pulling troops out. Transferring the war effort to South Vietnam was in full swing. I think the enemy was smart enough not to waste a lot of manpower and ordnance on a retreating foe. They were going to wait until more soldiers withdrew and then attack those left behind,” recalls Kirchner. “I was flying around thinking to myself, was this just the lull before the storm?”

He was tasked to oversee the design and installation of the FSB Sarge bunker, all of which was to be airlifted into the site, practically overnight. At the time, what it would house was top secret. Decades later, Kirchner learned it was communications equipment used by the Army Security Agency (ASA), a part of military intelligence.

His last visit in December 1971 proved fateful. For the first time, he packed his Instamatic camera so he could take photos to show his parents. He snapped four pictures of the completed bunker and surrounding landscape. They were his only recorded images from that time. Little did he know how pivotal they would become decades later. Minutes after he shot his last photo, he realized the Huey helicopter was soon to arrive to pick him up. He scrambled to the top of the hill. The pilot hovered rather than landing due to the threat of enemy fire. Kirchner jumped from a cliffhanging bunker’s roof to the Huey’s fixed landing skid—barely making it—as two soldiers pulled him inside and the he-
"We’re all in the same foxhole now."
—Vietnamese soldier Kirchner met in 2013.

A helicopter peeled away. “It really was a leap of faith. It’s crazy the things you do when you’re young and think you’re immortal,” says Kirchner.

**Reaching Forward Into the Past**

After he returned stateside, life marched forward. He moved to California, started his own architectural firm and eventually merged with another firm to become a major presence in the profession. He married, had a family and attended as many Husky football games as possible. Occasionally, Westcott and Crosby crossed his mind—those two lives curtailed at 20 years of age, unable to experience life’s full arc. “At the time, I would look around and basically see a bunch of kids (I was 26). Some of them hadn’t even learned to tie a tie yet,” says Kirchner. “Gary (Westcott) married his sweetheart only about three weeks before he was killed. Tragic.” After the advent of the Internet, Kirchner went online one day and searched for FSB Sarge just out of curiosity. He didn’t expect to find anything. He was wrong.

“Holy cow!” he recalls saying. “There were all kinds of postings and photos, including one of the hill. I dug through my old books and I had almost the same exact photo.”

FSB Sarge was already on the joint-task force’s list of recovery locations. Kirchner began corresponding and sending photos and maps to aid the group’s efforts. But it was a challenging mission. The original bunker was only 10 feet x 16 feet. Most metal fragments were long ago scavenged and bartered by locals for food. After two search teams who went to Vietnam failed to find evidence of the bunker, Kirchner was invited to assist—in person. The last call.

“My wife says I didn’t even hesitate when asked,” says Kirchner. “There was a loose thread that needed to be tied up and I was just happy to help.”

On Memorial Day 2013, he found himself in Hawaii readying for his flight to Hanoi. The expedition was a mix of 12 people ranging from anthropologists to military personnel, linguists and a fellow Vietnam veteran. With their help and using his iPad, Kirchner flipped between the current landscape and his 1971 photos. Through hilltop alignment and comparison, the team was finally able to pinpoint the exact location of the bunker. If timing and funding allow, the next step will be to dispatch a recovery team that will conduct an archaeological dig. The explosion and subsequent fire incinerated the bunker, but if even bone fragments are found, it will be enough to conclusively lay to rest the memories of Westcott and Crosby.

**Looking For Answers in the Right Places**

The hilltop vista was breathtaking. The sky was a blank canvas of blue, unspoiled by the sight and noise of Huey helicopters. It was peaceful due to the lack of nearby roads or bellowing of artillery. The scenery was green as far as the eye could see—trees and grass rather than red clay and deforestation.

Kirchner’s group spent five hours on the hill and lunched with local farmers who brought a knotted plastic bag filled with homemade soup and chicken. Throughout his visit, the Vietnamese people were welcoming and without animosity. He even met a Vietnamese soldier of his age whose observation was simply, “We’re all in the same foxhole now.”

“The trip was really a healing adventure and I’m very glad to have participated. The new Vietnam is nothing like the old Vietnam we served in. There is little reminder of what was,” says Kirchner.

The Vietnam Kirchner saw through his camera lens 40 years ago was not reduced to a tourist’s souvenir. It was the landscape of memory. Kirchner paid respects to the lives lost, redirected and forever changed. Even for those who will never physically return, the recovery effort itself is a hopeful homecoming for human nature.

“I’m probably more interested in this quest as a father than as a former soldier,” says Kirchner. “If something similar happened to my son, I would want somebody like me to care enough about him to see the journey through no matter—even 40 years later.”

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**THE SAD REALITY**

U.S. casualties: 58,220
U.S. wounded: 303,644
U.S. soldiers still unaccounted for: 1,643 as of October 2013
Every year: Remains of approximately 74 individuals are found
Since 1973: 1,003 remains have been recovered

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*Deanna Duff’s last piece for Columns was an interview with Denzel Suite, the UW’s new vice president for student life.*
range of disciplines. The rapid advance of technology is giving researchers more and better data than ever before. The task required by “Big Data” now is how to analyze and extract understanding from huge data sets so it can be turned into knowledge, insights and solutions to problems.

Three universities—the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Washington and New York University—are partnering with each other, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to learn how best to harness the full potential of all this data. The universities have received a five-year, $37.8 million award to speed the growth of data-intensive discovery in a range of fields.

Why this particular academic troika? The foundations considered universities across the country and concluded that these three are national leaders both in advancing the methods of data-intensive discovery, and in building the partnerships that put these methods to work for researchers. The UW’s eScience Institute was doing “Big Data” even before the term was coined. Founded in 2008 to support faculty research, the eScience Institute provided much of the groundwork that resulted in the grant award.

At the UW, the grant will be used primarily to fund salaries for new research positions, including five data scientists who specialize in software and will work with researchers across campus, four post-doctoral data science fellows pursuing interdisciplinary research agendas, and four partially funded research scientists stationed in other departments and centers.

A dedicated “data science studio” on campus will have meeting areas and drop-in workspaces to encourage collaboration across the UW’s colleges and schools. The new endeavor means people with data analysis problems will get new tools, new techniques and help solving their problems.

One reason getting these data scientists in place at the UW is so important is that many researchers still struggle with the knowledge necessary to maximize the use of these big data streams. While the goal of this project is to foster even greater collaboration with researchers across campus, it’s also to shift the culture of the university.

“We refer to data-intensive discovery as ‘the fourth paradigm,’” says Ed Lazowska, Bill & Melinda Gates Chair in Computer Science & Engineering and Director of the UW eScience Institute. “For centuries, discovery was driven by observation and experimentation. Then theory—a second paradigm—was added. For the past 50 years we’ve had a third paradigm: computational science. And now a fourth paradigm has been added, which we can already see is going to have enormous impact.”

Lazowska describes several challenges. Researchers are confronted with a tsunami of data that is rapidly growing in volume, velocity and variety. Even the best researchers often lack the expertise to effectively move “from data to knowledge to action.” The tools and techniques are evolving rapidly. New partnerships are required. New approaches to educating the next generation of researchers, too—facilitated by a new major Interdisciplinary Graduate Education (IGERT) award to UW from the National Science Foundation. Finally, new career paths must be created for the individuals who build the tools that enable this new approach to discovery. The grant and partnership with Cal, NYU and the foundations, plus the NSF IGERT award, are allowing the UW to take a big step in enabling this “fourth paradigm” and ensuring a future in which the UW will expand its role as one of the world’s powerhouse research universities.
Big Data > Before it was Cool
The recent $37.8 million grant, the academic partnerships and NSF IGERT award are just the latest milestones in the UW’s rich history of data-driven discovery. A few highlights include:

1970 > Department of Biostatistics established • This pioneering program was developed as part of the creation of the School of Public Health. It is now ranked third nationally among biostatistics departments.

1979 > Department of Statistics formed • This broader-scoped program is ranked sixth among statistics departments.

1999 > Center for Statistics and the Social Sciences launched • The first center of its kind in the country, it fosters collaboration between statisticians and social scientists and offers innovative case-based curricula for students.

2008 > eScience Institute founded • These experts in data mining, machine learning and sensor networks serve as matchmakers, helping researchers apply the most appropriate technology to their research. The eScience team consists of individuals with backgrounds in physics, astronomy, bioengineering, bioinformatics, data management techniques and computer science.

For centuries, discovery was driven by observation and experimentation. Then, a second paradigm: theory, then a third: computational science. Now a fourth paradigm, which we can already see is going to have enormous impact.

Big Data > And You
Interested in joining the data revolution? More than 7,000 people have already completed Introduction to Data Science, an online class taught by Bill Howe, Director of Research for Scalable Data Analytics at the UW eScience Institute. For those with some background in programming and databases, the course provides the basics for applying big-data techniques to the workplace. If that’s not enough, UW also offers a three-course Certificate in Data Science offered through the University of Washington Professional and Continuing Education program, which includes by data scientists from Microsoft and other local tech companies, networking opportunities with peers and case studies from the ‘front lines.’
Researchers led by Dr. John Stamatoyannopoulos have discovered a second code hiding within DNA. This second code contains information that changes how scientists read the instructions contained in DNA and interpret mutations to make sense of health and disease. Since the genetic code was deciphered in the 1960s, scientists have assumed that it was used exclusively to write information about proteins. UW scientists were stunned to discover that genomes use the genetic code to write two separate languages. One describes how proteins are made, and the other instructs the cell on how genes are controlled. One language is written on top of the other, which is why the second language remained hidden for so long. “For over 40 years we have assumed that DNA changes affecting the genetic code solely impact how proteins are made,” says Stamatoyannopoulos, UW associate professor of genome sciences and of medicine. “These new findings highlight that DNA is an incredibly powerful information storage device, which nature has fully exploited in unexpected ways.” The genetic code uses a 64-letter alphabet called codons. The UW team discovered that some codons, which they called duons, can have two meanings, one related to protein sequence, and one related to gene control. The discovery of duons has major implications for how scientists and physicians interpret a patient’s genome and will open new doors to the diagnosis and treatment of disease.—Stephanie Seiler

A growing body of evidence suggests that the brain plays a key role in glucose regulation and the development of type 2 diabetes. If the hypothesis presented in a paper recently published in Nature is correct, it may open the door to entirely new ways to prevent and treat this disease, which is projected to affect one in three adults in the U.S. by 2050. Lead author Dr. Michael W. Schwartz, UW professor of medicine and director of the Diabetes and Obesity Center of Excellence, and colleagues at other universities, note that the brain was originally thought to play an important role in maintaining normal glucose metabolism. With the discovery of insulin in the 1920s, the focus of research and diabetes care shifted to almost exclusively to insulin. Today, almost all treatments for diabetes seek to either increase insulin levels or increase the body’s sensitivity to insulin. “These drugs,” the researchers write, “enjoy wide use and are effective in controlling hyperglycemia, the hallmark of type 2 diabetes, but they address the consequence of diabetes more than the underlying causes, and thus control rather than cure the disease.” Boosting insulin levels alone will lower glucose levels, but only addresses half the problem. To restore normal glucose regulation requires addressing the failures of the brain-centered system as well. Approaches that target both systems may not only achieve better blood glucose control, but could actually cause diabetes to go into remission.—Michael McCarthy
Lake Mars

THE MYSTERY OF HOW THE SURFACE OF MARS, long dead and dry, could have flowed with water billions of years ago may have been solved by research that included a University of Washington astronomer. There is evidence that Mars had water at its surface 3.8 billion years ago or before, but scientists are divided on how that might have happened, especially since the sun was about 30 percent fainter back then, thus less able to melt water ice on Mars. Earthen processes happened, especially since the sun was about 30 percent fainter back then, thus less able to melt water ice on Mars. Earthen processes could be administered within minutes where and when a disease is breaking out.

DEVELOPMENTAL SCIENCE

Common advice to new parents is that the more words babies hear, the faster their vocabulary grows. Now new findings show that what spurs early language development isn’t so much the quantity of words as the style of speech and social context in which speech occurs.

IMMUNOLOGY

TB-causing bacteria appear to mask their identity to avoid recognition by infection-killing cells in the upper airways. The bacteria call up more permissive white blood cells in the deeper regions of the lungs and hitch a ride inside them to get into the host’s body.

MICROBIOLOGY

Virulent, drug-resistant forms of E. coli that have recently spread around the world emerged from a single strain of the bacteria, not many different strains, as has been widely supposed. The strain causes millions of urinary, kidney and bloodstream infections a year.

BIOLOGY

Like humans, some song sparrows are more effusive than others, at least when it comes to defending their territories. New UW findings show that consistent individual differences exist not only for how aggressive individual sparrows are but also for how much they use their signals to communicate their aggressive intentions.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Floods didn’t make floodplains fertile during the dawn of human agriculture in the Earth’s far north because the waters were virtually devoid of nitrogen. Instead, the hardy Norsemen and early inhabitants of Russia and Canada have microorganisms called cyanobacteria to thank for abundant grasses.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

UW engineers hope a new type of vaccine they have shown to work in mice will one day make it cheaper and easy to manufacture on-demand vaccines. Immunizations could be administered within minutes where and when a disease is breaking out.

BIOTECHNOLOGY

A new computational method has been shown to quickly assign, order and orient DNA sequencing information along entire chromosomes. The method may help overcome a major obstacle that has delayed progress in designing rapid, low-cost ways to assemble genomes from scratch.

WEB BIOLOGY

UW scientists have developed a new method of processing the signals in cochlear implants to help users hear music better.

WEB CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

UW researchers have found that tree cover actually causes snow to melt more quickly in warm, Mediterranean-type climates. Alternatively, open, clear gaps in the forests tend to keep snow on the ground longer into the spring and summer.

WEB ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

UW scientists have developed a new way of generating the signals in cochlear implants to help users hear music better. The technique lets users perceive differences between musical instruments, a significant improvement from what standard cochlear implants can offer.

MARCH 2014 COLUMNS

The UW receives more federal research funding than any other public university. No wonder it is known as a research powerhouse.
When it comes to an MBA, there’s no one right answer.

Big decisions are worth talking about. And the decision to get an MBA is no exception. As you decide if an MBA is in your future, personalized, one-to-one guidance goes a long way toward helping you make the right choice.

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*Swhile supplies last

SOUNDERSVS.REAL SALT LAKE

SATURDAY, MAY 31
1 P.M.

A portion of the proceeds supports UWAA scholarship programs. See you there!

INFO & TICKETS
soundersfc.com/UWAlum

WHAT’S THE FUTURE OF ENVIRONMENTALISM?

a. 
- mass extinction
- overpopulation
- resource depletion

b. 
- smart cities
- green technologies
- connected landscapes

JOIN LEADING THINKERS WHO ANSWER B.

Conservation is a UW magazine dedicated to changing the conversation about what it means to be “green.” It reaches beyond the familiar environmental obituary and features success stories about smart science and technological solutions to the big environmental problems of our time.
IN THE SHADOW OF GLEAMING HUSKY
Stadium, construction continues on another remodeled athletic facility, one that is arguably an even more dramatic upgrade. Husky Ballpark officially opens for business on March 21, but it’s already boosting a baseball program looking to raise its national profile. Coach Lindsay Meggs happily reports that a 9th grader and a 10th grader from Southern California—both expected to be among the most highly prized West Coast recruits in their classes—paid for their own weekend visits recently because of the buzz the new ballpark is generating. The recruiting advantage the facility may trigger bodes well for the future, but the more immediate rewards belong to fans and current players. The seating capacity jumps to 2,406 (from 1,500) and season-ticket plans will be available for the first time ever. Concessions, a team store and indoor restrooms are new luxuries—not to mention the covered areas that will provide shelter during rain delays. The new amenities will make Husky baseball “an event and not just a game,” says Meggs. Fans will now have “the chance to see a ballgame in a minor league-style ballpark with a view like no other of Lake Washington from every inch of the concourse.” The 2012 completion of the Wayne Gittinger Team Building—featuring large locker rooms, a lounge, a video room and training facilities—enhanced the player experience, and the new ballpark provides further benefits. A concourse will lead players directly from the locker room to their dugout, akin to a big-league experience. The Team Performance Center adjacent to the field offers batting cages and indoor practice space. Of course, results are what matter most. For Coach Meggs, Husky Ballpark brings the potential for postseason play—both as a host and a participant. “Part of the conversation when I was offered this job was that the route to the College World Series is hosting an NCAA Regional and getting to host a Super Regional,” he says. —Paul Fontana
THE PROMISE OF COACH PETE

A bowl-game victory in December? Nice. A 9-win season, the first since 2001? Even better. But the biggest reason Husky nation is excited about the upcoming football season is the arrival of Chris Petersen as the new head coach. Petersen brings an eye-opening winning record (92-12) and snazzy offense to Seattle from Boise State, where he turned the Broncos from a curiosity playing on blue turf to a national power.

Your first chance to see Coach Pete in purple is at the Husky Spring Game April 19 at Husky Stadium. Prepare to be dazzled.

SIX IN XLVIII

ONE OF THE MOST spectacular plays of Super Bowl XLVIII was made by a Seahawk who wasn’t drafted out of college, who played rarely, and frequently caught the ire of Coach Pete Carroll for “not finishing” his plays. Well, that’s probably a thing of the past.

Former Husky Jermaine Kearse was the fellow who caught a 24-yard pass over the middle, in traffic, broke four tackles and scored a touchdown in the third quarter to help carry the hometown Hawks to their 43-8 overwhelming of the Denver Broncos.

Overall, Kearse, ’12, had four receptions for 65 yards. And one happy coach.

Lights Out

The Huskies tasted the bitter pill of heartbreak in December, falling to eventual national champion Penn State in the NCAA Volleyball Final Four at KeyArena after a year of playing lights out. Led by player of the year Krista Vansant, it was the Huskies’ first NCAA Final Four since 2006. Vows Vansant: “I want to be in that national championship game next year. I’m going to do everything in my power for that to happen.”
Phi Beta Kappa Centennial

The UW chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the nation’s most prestigious honor society recognizing academic achievement in the liberal arts and sciences, is celebrating its 100th anniversary this spring. Alpha Chapter of Washington, founded April 29, 1914, has inducted thousands of high-achieving UW students since its inception. The first group of inductees included some familiar names today: Hiram M. Chittenden, Edward S. Meany, Trevor Kincaid, and Charles V. Piper. The centennial this spring, Alpha Chapter of Washington, founded April 29, 1914, has inducted thousands of high-achieving UW students since its inception. The first group of inductees included some familiar names today: Hiram M. Chittenden, Edward S. Meany, Trevor Kincaid, and Charles V. Piper. The centennial this spring.

Dance

Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan
March 6–8 • Asia’s most acclaimed contemporary dance company makes its Seattle debut with Lin Hwai-min’s masterpiece, Songs of the Wanderers. [link]

Ballet du Grand Théâtre de Genève
April 3–5 • For their Seattle debut, Ballet Genève will perform the evening-length Preludes et Fugues by Israeli choreographer Emanuel Gat, an hypnotic reflection on human interaction set to Bach’s Well-Tempered Clavier. [link]

Alonzo King LINES Ballet
May 2–3 • Alonzo King’s visionary choreography is renowned for its ability to connect audiences to a profound sense of shared humanity—of vulnerability and tenderness, but also of furious abandon and exhilarating freedom. [link]

Lectures

Evans School Faculty Roundtable
April 20 • Environmental Management Strategies for the 21st Century. Free, registration requested at uwalum.com

Graduate School Public Lecture
May 1 • Claire Jean Kim—Race, Species and Nature in a Multicultural Age. Free, registration requested at uwalum.com

Dance

Regional

CA Huskies at the Presidio
March 22 • San Francisco—Experience a tour of the Presidio grounds with UW alumni Robert, ’77, ’84, and Christina, ’84, Wallace who help direct the Presidio Trust. [link]

CA Huskies at the Aquarium
March 29 • Long Beach—Explore the Aquarium of the Pacific and learn about how coastal residents are making a difference from Julia K. Parrish, director of the Coastal Observation and Seabird Survey Team. [link]

Events

Paws-On Science
April 4–6 • Huskies of all ages are invited to join UW scientists and researchers for fun, interactive activities and exhibits at Pacific Science Center.

EOP Celebration
May 22 • The Office of Minority Affairs & Diversity invites friends of the Educational Opportunity Program to its annual celebration at the HUB. [link]

Author Events
Join us at University Book Store in the U-District. UWAA/UWRA members save 10% on all eligible purchases. For the most up-to-date author schedule: [link]

March 9 • Nancy Pearl Book Lust Rediscoveries Book Club

March 12 • Patricia Briggs—Night Broken
March 28 • Mark Russell and Shannon Wheele—God is Disappointed in You

Theater

Beggars Opera
April 23–May 4 • Former Czech Republic president and playwright Vaclav Havel borrows characters and plot elements from the iconic 18th century The Beggar’s Opera and the more recent Three Penny Opera to create an entirely new commentary on 20th century society. [link]

Henry Gallery
Katinka Bock: A and I
Jan. 29–May 4 • Using clay and found materials, Bock creates sculptural installations that explore the poetic dimension of space and mine the territories of history and archeology. [link]
CHECK OUT THESE TITLES NOW AVAILABLE AT uw.edu/press

**My Fight for a New Taiwan**
*By Lu Hsiu-Lien and Ashley Esarey*
Through her successive drives for gender equality, human rights, political reform and environmental protection, Lu Hsiu-Lien has played a key role in Taiwan’s evolution from dictatorship to democracy.

**Troubling Borders**
*Edited by Isabelle Thuy Pelaud, Lan Duong, Mariam B. Lam and Kathy L. Nguyen*
A showcase of creative writing and visual artworks by 62 women of Southeast Asian descent that reflects their multilayered experiences.

**Whales and Nations**
*By Kurkpatrick Dorsey*
The history of international negotiations, scientific research and industrial development behind the ultimately unsuccessful efforts to create a sustainable whaling industry.

**The Power of Song**
*By Guntis Smidchens*
How the people of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania confronted a military superpower and achieved independence in the Baltic “singing revolution.”

**Behind the Curve**
*By Joshua P. Howe*
An exploration of the history of global warming, from its roots as a scientific curiosity to its place at the center of international environmental politics.

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**UW Press**
THE SOCCER FIELD WAS JEFF RICHARDS’ first laboratory. That’s where his father would launch a toy rocket 300 feet into the sunny Akron, Ohio sky. A small parachute would deploy and the rocket would float softly to the ground with Jeff and his siblings scrambling to retrieve it, asking their dad to do it again—and to explain how it worked.

“I got exposed really early on to math, science and the outdoors because my dad was an engineer and my mom was a geologist,” says Jeff, a William and Marilyn Conner Fellow in Chemical Engineering. “It was a natural progression from that awe in the soccer field to the work I do now.”

As a Ph.D. candidate in Chemical Engineering, Jeff still looks to the sky for inspiration. He is researching ways to improve the efficiency of solar cells with fellow graduate students in the UW’s Pozzo Research Group, led by Danilo Pozzo, a tenured professor in Chemical Engineering. Jeff’s research focuses on the chemical makeup of a solar panel’s active layer, the sleek semiconductor film where the sun’s rays are converted to electricity.

Today, nearly all of the solar panels on roofs are made of inorganic materials like silicon. Panel production is energy intensive and there are concerns about the manufacturing costs and availability of materials. “So while solar energy is inherently
Leading the Renewable Energy Charge

Jeff Richards’ work with solar cells is just one of the ways that the UW is leading the region in renewable energy research and technology. In December, Gov. Jay Inslee, ’73, (left) helped the UW launch the Clean Energy Institute, an interdisciplinary hub focused on solar and battery research. “Our goal is to create record-breaking solar energy efficiencies, low-cost processing and the integrated systems that will make solar power the cornerstone of a new clean energy economy,” says Daniel Schwartz (right), director of the institute and chair and professor of Chemical Engineering.

Jeff’s research could contribute to efforts around the world to reduce the cost of plastic solar cells and improve their performance, but his work is nascent. That’s why his fellowship from William, ’53, (pictured on the following page) and Marilyn Conner is vital; it has allowed Jeff to travel to specialized labs on the East Coast, attend conferences to keep up on the latest technology, and even freed up Professor Pozzo’s budget for new equipment.

The Conner Fellowship has also enabled Jeff time to volunteer with the College of Engineering’s annual Mathematics Academy, a summer program for underrepresented high school students. For the past three years, Jeff has taught teenagers how to make solar cells in the lab, hoping to inspire them by science the way he was so many years ago on the soccer field.

“The only reason the strides we’ve made in this research are possible is because there are people like Bill and Marilyn who value science and want to make the world a better place,” says Jeff. “Not only does their gift have an exponential effect on the community, but it allows us to explore a different approach to the world’s renewable energy challenge.”

green, the way we capture it today could still be improved,” says Jeff. “That’s why we’re trying to make devices in a different way.”

As an alternative, Jeff is testing the viability of using plastic materials as semiconductors in solar panels. Plastic semiconductors are easier to recycle and cheaper to produce. And thanks to a process developed in the Pozzo lab, solar cells can be produced using water-based formulations, which doesn’t leave any footprint.

Supporting students and researchers at the UW helps people everywhere lead better lives. The resources we provide, whether it’s time or money, lead to innovations that people use in their everyday lives. Take solar panels, for example. Like most innovations in our world, a lot of the advancements in solar technology happen at universities, and the UW is one of the leaders in the field. A few years back, Lynn and I decided to install solar panels on our home in Palm Springs. Those solar panels now produce about 90 percent of the electricity for the house. Someday we probably will need to replace the panels, and I hope we’ll be able to buy ones that are greener and more efficient, based on the technology that UW grad student Jeff Richards is working on today.

The UW Foundation advances the mission of the UW by securing private support for faculty, students and programs. To learn more about volunteer opportunities, email uwfdn@uw.edu or call 206-685-2980.
PHARMACY FETE: UW alumni gathered at an annual School of Pharmacy celebration included Michael, ’07, and Jenny Arnold, ’02, ’06, and their son Benjamin (a SOP Class of 2015 hopeful).

PACIFIC DISCUSSION: UW Tacoma hosted local and international leaders for “Views on the Pacific,” a panel discussion about politics in the Pacific Rim. Speakers included Joint Base Lewis-McChord Commanding Officer Lieutenant General Robert Brown, UW President Michael K. Young, moderator and Jackson School of International Studies Director Dr. Resat Kaşaba, Chinese Minister Counselor Liu Weimin and UW Tacoma Vice Chancellor James W. Harrington, Jr., ’80, ’83.

EVANS EVENT: Evans School of Public Affairs Dean Sandra Archibald joined UWAA Board member Suzanne Dale Estey, ’01, King County Councilmember Larry Phillips, ’73, Alison Carl White and her children, Claire and Barrett, at the school’s Puget Sound Alumni Reception, where the Outstanding Alumni Award was given to the late Washington State Senator Scott White, ’02.

DONOR-SCHOLAR LUNCHEON: John Coltart, ’67, chatted with Joanna Hamilton, a Coltart Scholar, at the College of Engineering’s annual Donor-Scholar Luncheon.

NEW ARTS CENTER: UW friends Joel Mott and Susan Jendrey attended the opening of UW Tacoma’s newly renovated Whitney Arts Center with James Merritt, ’79, the lead architect on the project.

ENGINEERING REUNION: To celebrate their 60th reunion, members of the Class of ’53, including William Conner, ’53, Clarence Hruska, ’53, Kenneth Castile, ’53, Peter White, ’53, Civil and Environmental Engineering Professor and Department Chair Greg Miller, ’79, and his father, Drew Miller, ’53, stopped by the College of Engineering’s More Hall.
Alumni and friends of the UW gathered to celebrate Husky pride at home and all over the world.

1. FOUNDATION MEETING: Joanne Montgomery, ’77, a director of the UW Foundation Board, attended the Board’s winter meeting at UW Bothell.

2. KETTLEBELL WORKOUT: Marti Young, President Michael K. Young and Neal Dempsey, ’64, led more than 1,000 UW faculty and staff in kettlebell exercises at the Dempsey Indoor Center as part of the Whole U, a new health and wellness initiative for staff and faculty at the UW.

3. DUBS ON ICE: Keunmo Lee, ’89, stood by a custom-made ice sculpture as he celebrated Husky Night in Seoul, Korea, with fellow UW alumni and friends.

4. BUSINESS AWARDS: The UW’s Consulting & Business Development Center presented several awards to Washington state businesses at its annual Minority Business of the Year Awards, including one to Jerry Burton, founder and president of Burton Construction, Inc., and his colleague Ron McInerney.

5. BOARD MEETING: UW Provost Ana Mari Cauce works with UW Foundation Board Immediate Past President Lyn Grinstein, ’77, at the UW Foundation Board’s January meeting, hosted by UW Bothell.
Since 2001, Seattle Cancer Care Alliance has been turning cancer patients into cancer survivors. Every day, doctors who are experts in specific cancer types from Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, UW Medicine and Seattle Children’s work together to advance innovative, targeted therapies. That “Precision Medicine” is one of many reasons patients treated by SCCA have higher 5-year survival rates for almost every cancer type.

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The essence of Ekene “Kennie” Amaefule can’t be captured in a few broad strokes. She’s a former Nurse of the Year at Harborview Medical Center. She has single-handedly improved health care, education, social services and access to clean water in her native village of Imo State, Nigeria. And as nurse manager at the Veteran Affairs Medical Center in Rehabilitation Care Services, she supervises nurses who care for veterans with disabilities and works bedside when needed to relieve veterans’ pain and help them regain mobility. This mother of five children also paid her way through UW as an undergraduate by working as a model with Lola Hallowell Model & Talent Agency. She even had small parts in the movies “House of Games,” directed by David Mamet, and “Divorce Wars,” starring Tom Selleck.

While the roles of a nurse, fashion model and director of her own non-profit organization may seem at odds, they are tied together by Amaefule’s practicality. She’s driven to help people and can be relentless in the quest to solve problems, even if it means devoting a significant part of her personal income to her projects. When she came to the U.S. in 1981, she could see that what people take for granted here would be considered riches in her village and got into the habit of saving things to take back home. As director of Caring Hearts International, the non-profit organization she founded, Amaefule, ’87, ’02, has set up programs for medical missions, created scholarships, purchased school supplies for children and assisted local women with micro-loans. She is currently seeking funds to build a free medical clinic and dialysis center in her hometown. To recognize her humanitarian and philanthropic work in Imo State, Amaefule was crowned the first female chief in 2002. Her title Ugochinyere 1 means “An Eagle from God,” which symbolizes the significance of her invaluable contributions to communities. Amaefule occasionally gives motivational speeches to first-year nursing students. She also guest lectures about international health at UW Tacoma. She previously worked as a trauma orthopedic nurse at Harborview Medical Center, treating patients who had been severely injured. Amaefule is planning another medical mission of the end of this month. Interested in helping? www.caringheartsinternational.org.
Five UW researchers were named fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: Francois Banexy, Ann Bostrom, ’83, Ferric Fang, Wim Hol and Charles Murry, ’92.

Sandra Madrid, ’80, ’82, ’85, received the 2013 Latino Heritage Award from the City of Seattle for her contributions to Seattle’s Latino community. She spent 24 years as a faculty member and administrator at the UW School of Law before retiring in the fall. The American Dental Association’s top student researcher award went to Jonathan An, a third-year dental student. He received the ADA’s Student Clinical Scholar Award for having the top paper in the Basic Science Research category.

The UW Microgravity Team has been selected to participate in NASA’s 2014 Microgravity University Reduced Gravity Education Flight Program in June.

James Krieger, ’89, clinical professor of health services in the School of Public Health, has been named an “Unsung Hero of Public Health” by the Campaign for Public Health Foundation. His work focuses on interventions to reduce health disparities in obesity, diabetes, asthma, tobacco and healthy eating.

The School of Nursing named Nancy Fugate Woods, ’89, as co-director of the de Tornyay Center for Healthy Aging. She is a professor in the School of Nursing’s Department of Biobehavioral Nursing and Health Systems.

Jeremy Clark, assistant professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences, received a Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers from the White House. His research has shown that teenagers’ alcohol use can permanently alter decision-making through modulation of dopamine systems.

Mary Lou Mulflur became the 46th member of the Women’s Golf Coaches Association Hall of Fame in December. Now in her 31st season as the Huskies’ head coach, she has led UW to 20 consecutive NCAA Regional appearances and nine berths in the NCAA finals.

Law Professor Jackie McMurtrie, who heads the School of Law’s Innocence Project Northwest, received the William O. Douglas Award from the American Civil Liberties Union Washington chapter in honor of her 20 years of work on behalf of wrongly convicted individuals.

Computer Science and Engineering Professor Rajesh Rao has been named director of the National Science Foundation’s Engineering Research Center for Sensorimotor Neural Engineering. The center is based at the UW.

Courtney Thompson, ’05, a three-time All-American volleyball player who led the Huskies to the 2005 NCAA championship, became the UW’s first female student-athlete to have her jersey retired.

Ed Crow, ’96, was named Washington State Assistant Principal of the Year. He is assistant principal at Hazen High School in Renton.

Jeanna Lee, ’10, was part of a 63-woman team from around the world that set a world record for all-female vertical formation skydiving in Arizona.

Rene Levy, professor and chair of the Department of Pharmaceutics at the UW School of Pharmacy, received the William G. Lennox-Cesar T. Lombroso Award from the American Epilepsy Society. Levy is a pharmaceutical chemist and the developer and director of the UW Metabolism and Transport Drug Interaction Database.

Robert Osborne, ’54, will mark his 20th anniversary as a host on Turner Classic Movies in April. Osborne has been a writer for The Hollywood Reporter since 1977. In 2006, he received a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

The UW ranked 13th on Kiplinger’s annual list of 100 public colleges that offer the best value for the money. Last year, the UW was 18th.

The Jackson School of International Studies is offering a new intensive master’s degree option beginning in Fall 2014. The 10-month Master of Arts in Applied International Studies degree is for professionals with a bachelor’s degree and at least five years experience in such fields as philanthropy, business, military affairs or government.

To fight the increasing toll of dementia as a chronic disease that is increasing with the aging of baby boomers, the UW Medicine Memory and Brain Wellness Center has opened in the Senior Care Clinic at Harborview Medical Center.

TUNING IN
She can handle a 9-iron like nobody’s business and now she has added a microphone to her repertoire. Paige Mackenzie, one of the best women’s golfers in UW history, has signed a one-year deal to co-host a Golf Channel show. While still continuing to play a full LPGA schedule, Mackenzie, ’06, will also offer commentary on “Golf Central,” reporting from select events and conducting in-depth interviews with fellow players. The former three-time All-American from Yakima, who has a degree in business, has always had her eye on being on TV, and would love to host a show about finances à la Suze Orman. Still, being a rookie on TV is a little like “a world record for all-female vertical formation skydiving in Arizona. I am finding out that this is very similar to golf—there is no perfect,” she says. “But I am enjoying this more than I thought I would. I can see doing this when I am done playing.”—Jon Marmor

IN TUNE
The cool cat in the tux responsible for turning the Roosevelt High School jazz band into a national powerhouse is none other than Jazz Band Director Scott Brown, who marks 30 years at the North Seattle school this year. Roosevelt’s jazz players have won the prestigious Essentially Ellington competition in New York City three times since 1999. No wonder Brown was just inducted into the Earshot Jazz Festival Hall of Fame. “Coming out of the UW into my first and only teaching job at Roosevelt,” says Brown, ’82, “I could not have possibly imagined the amazing journey that it would be. From friendships to international tours with great music-making throughout the years, I’m still loving it and finding the magic from day to day”—Julie Garner

Newsmakers | HUSKIES MAKING HEADLINES
Growing up in an Alutiiq community on Alaska’s Kodiak Island, Dr. Sven Haakanson was always curious to learn the ways of his southern coastal people. But Native language, culture and history were absent from the public school curriculum, and not readily passed down the generations. Then in 1988, while pursuing undergraduate studies in English, he received an unlikely invitation: a trip to the Inuit Studies Conference in Copenhagen. It was this conference—and an Alaskan anthropologist he met there—that ignited his passion for preserving indigenous culture.

“Sometimes you have to go away to really come home,” says Haakanson, the new Curator of Native American Anthropology at the Burke Museum of Natural History. He made his way to Harvard for a Ph.D in anthropology, eventually returning to Kodiak to head the Alutiiq Museum. His advocacy of Native culture brought him a MacArthur Foundation “genius” grant in 2007. Along the way, he sojourned for years with the reindeer-herding Nenet people of Siberia. “I felt really lucky,” says Haakanson, whose new position at the University of Washington affords him time to return to Russia to continue his research. “The Nenet are one of few examples of indigenous people still living in a traditional setting.” With know-how that runs the gamut from woodcarving to hunting to digital photography, Haakanson is a bridge between the ancient world and the contemporary one. And he’s eager to make the connection for a Burke Museum audience. As he did at the Alutiq Museum, he’ll invite other indigenous people to help breathe life into the tools, masks and other artifacts. “Although they’ve been removed from a living context, these things are not really dead,” he insists. In his jumbled office behind the exhibit walls, he presses the point: scrolling to a photo of a hatchet-toting Nenet toddler one moment; reaching for a book of Alutiiq masks the next; retrieving a student’s wood carving to illustrate a lesson in critical thinking. On an excursion into the museum’s storage shelves, he spies a miniature wigwam and pauses to snap it. Then he beelines for the original object of his quest: a traditional Alutiiq halibut hook. The hook—clever and deadly—is just one example of the thousands of years of technology housed in the Burke collection. For Haakanson, it all goes to show “how amazing we are as humans, how ingenious!”

Faculty Profile

SVEN HAAKANSON

Anthropology

STORY by KELLY HUFFMAN | PHOTO courtesy SVEN HAAKANSON
Of Generous Spirit

Honoring Three Individuals Whose Passion for Higher Education Touched Us All

Sally Skinner Behnke
1923–2013

The philosopher William James could have been talking about Sally Skinner Behnke when he said, “Act as if what you do makes a difference. It does.” Behnke, who died Dec. 12 at age 90, made a huge difference in the Seattle community—and to the UW. As the scion of two prominent Seattle families, she and her husband, Robert Behnke, ’42, who died in 1999, supported a wide range of organizations for the public good—including the Henry Art Gallery, UW Medicine, the UW Alumni Association, Husky Athletics, the President’s Fund and Student Life. “She embodied the values and commitment the UW has to transforming lives,” says Paul Rucker, ’95, ’02, associate vice president for alumni and constituent relations. Behnke, ’37, ’40, was a trailblazer, taking leadership positions at a time when it was not common for women to do so. In her honor, Behnke’s sons created the Bob and Sally Behnke Endowed Chair for the Health of the Student Athlete in UW Medicine, reflecting her concern for students participating in Husky sports.

Jack R. MacDonald
1915–2013

Jack R. MacDonald was a gentle, compassionate and private man. He often wore a sweater with a hole in the elbow so as not to give away the fact that he had amassed a tremendous fortune. When he died Sept. 13 at age 98, however, a $187.6 million charitable trust was provided for three of his favorite causes in Western Washington: the UW School of Law, Seattle Children’s Research Institute and The Salvation Army’s Northwest Division. More than $56 million is going to the law school, making it the largest gift in the school’s 114-year history and the largest estate gift ever made to the University of Washington. Money from the trust will fund the creation of the Jack MacDonald Endowed Chair in Law. MacDonald, ’37, ’40, graduated from the UW School of Law and then went to work as an attorney for the Veterans Administration in Seattle for three decades. “We are humbled by Jack’s generosity,” says Law School Dean Kellye Testy, “and his confidence in UW Law to carry out his vision of a more just and equitable society.”

Debra Friedman
1955–2014

Debra Friedman loved the University of Washington. She earned two degrees here, served as a UW faculty member and administrator from 1994 to 2005, and in 2011, she left her position as vice president for Arizona State University’s downtown Phoenix campus to become chancellor of UW Tacoma—a job she threw herself into. Friedman, who died Jan. 26 at the age of 58 after a short battle with lung cancer, made an impressive mark in short tenure. “From the very first conversation, and dozens that followed,” says Bruce Kendall, president and CEO of the Economic Development Board for Tacoma-Pierce County, “she made sure that all of us knew this was our University, not her University. She was one of us.” Among her passions, Friedman, ’79, ’83—whose daughter Eliana Hechter graduated from UW in 2006 as a Rhodes Scholar—was all about bringing educational opportunities to veterans and military personnel at nearby Joint Base Lewis-McChord. Says UW Provost Ana Marie Cauce: “Students could feel how much she loved this place.”
In Memory

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000
BRETT L. PIERIA, ’12, Spokane, age 33, Nov. 19.

Faculty and Friends
FRED BASSETTI, ’42, one of the Pacific Northwest’s most renowned architects, died Dec. 5. He was a leader in developing the modern Northwest style of architecture. He was 96. • WARREN A. BISHOP, a former UW student served as executive assistant to Gov. Albert Rosellini, ’32, died Oct. 27. He was the state’s first budget director. He was 92. • TOM CHAMBERS, ’69, who spent 12 years as a justice on the state Supreme Court, died Dec. 11.

—The case of the missing Class Notes—

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UWALUM.COM/COLUMNS
was 70. • FREDERIC A. CORDOVA, manager of the UW News and Information Office for many years, died Dec. 21. In 1957, he co-founded the Filipino Youth Activities of Seattle and created the FYA Drill Team. In 1982, he was founding president of the Filipino American National Historical Society. He was 82. • ROD DODSON, longtime textbook manager at University Book Store, died Jan. 3. Dodson, who studied English at the UW, joined the book store in 1984 and was named textbook manager in 1998. • ALBERT W. ERICKSON, professor emeritus of fisheries, died Oct. 27. He taught at the UW from 1975 to 1993. He was 84. • R. TERRY GRUBB ’63, ’67, past member of the UW School of Dentistry Dean’s Club, died June 20. He was 74. JACK L. GIBSON, a professor in the OB/GYN Department of the School of Medicine, died Nov. 20. He was 88. • MURRAY BERNARD GUTERSON ’52, a respected Seattle criminal defense attorney whose career spanned more than 50 years, died Oct. 4. He was 83. • ELLEN MAE JONES HARDER ’79, who helped develop training programs for physician’s assistants in the rural West, died Sept. 17. She was 81. • JOHN D. “BUD” HAWK ’52, who received the Medal of Honor for his actions during the Battle of the Bulge in World War II, died Nov. 4. He was 89. • VERA FAYE ING ’74, a Seattle urban planner and community leader, died Jan. 18. She was 73. • FAWZI WADI KHOURY, the first head of the Near East section of the UW Libraries, died Nov. 3. He was 75. • OLAF KVAMME ’48, ’67, a longtime Seattle Public Schools teacher, principal and administrator, died Sept. 27. He was honored with the St. Olav Medal by King Harold of Norway for his work on behalf of Seattle’s Norwegian community. He was 90. • HARRY R. LAMB, who worked at the UW as a glazier, died Nov. 6. He rebuilt the stained glass windows of Suzzallo Library after the Columbus Day storm of 1962. He was 73. • CARL M. LOVSTED ’52, a member of the Husky rowing team that earned a bronze medal at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics, died Nov. 8. He was 83. • GEORGE RENNELL MERRIAM, professor of medicine, died Sept. 26. He was 66. • KJELL H. QVALE ’41, a world-class sprinter at the UW who went on to become a leader in the thoroughbred racehorse industry, died Oct. 19. A native of Norway, he was an 18th century specialist and interpreter of “The Age of Reason.” He was 90. • OTTO REINERT, UW English professor from 1956 to 1996, died Oct. 19. A native of Norway, he was an 18th century specialist and interpreter of “The Age of Reason.” He was 90. • ROBERT VAN CITTERS, dean of the School of Medicine from 1970 to 1981, died Dec. 7. He was 87. • KENNETH WILSKE ’59, ’62, ’64, longtime clinical professor of rheumatology, died Sept. 17. He was one of the first fellows in the UW Division of Rheumatology. He was 78.
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In 1914, most people in America were not terribly enlightened when it came to the way they looked at Native Americans. That year, the first feature film starring an "all Indian" cast made its debut: *In the Land of the Head Hunters*. A new book just published by UW Press, *Return to the Land of the Head Hunters: Edward S. Curtis, the Kwakwaka’wakw, and the Making of Modern Cinema*, examines the legacy of the film and offers perspectives on the unique collaboration between the tribe and the film’s director. A discussion of the book, including footage from the film, will be held at the Seattle Public Library downtown on March 22 at 2 p.m.

[ spl.org has more information ]

‘Real Indian Drama Enacted by Natives ’neath the Totem Poles of the North Pacific Shores’

—From 1914 promotional poster
Much has changed in the 125 years since the founding of the UW Alumni Association, but one thing remains the same: the pioneering spirit of the UW community working together to support and grow the University. Thank you.