TikTok Doc

Rose Marie Leslie ’12 has found her calling—both as a family physician and as a social media influencer.
CLEAR AS SEAWATER
Using samples of seawater and plankton pulled from Commencement Bay, Sabine Angier ’21 and Clarissa Troutman ’22 look for methane-producing bacteria to help explain current levels of the gas in the ocean. Learn more about the research on p. 29.
Vol. 49  No. 1  WINTER 2022

TO THE HEIGHTS
2  FROM THE PRESIDENT
Isiaah Crawford on affordability and other issues facing higher education nationally.

3  DISPATCHES
Goings-on on campus and off, including Puget Sound’s debut on Amazon Prime, new books by faculty authors, and more.

6  CONNECTIONS
Students tackle environmental policy by examining challenges facing the area’s famous fish.

8  Q & A
In a new role, Prof. Nick Kontogeorgopoulos works to create transformative experiences.

10  EXPLORATIONS
Regester Faculty Lecturer Seth Weinberger digs in to how domestic extremists threaten the future of American democracy.

12  YOU ARE HERE
Snow Day.

FEATURES
14  THE TIKTOK DOCTOR
Rose Marie Leslie ’12 combats health misinformation for more than 900,000 followers.

20  WHERE IS TACOMA’S ‘CHINATOWN’?
Loggers explore the city’s anti-Chinese violence of the late 1800s—and its legacy today.

ALWAYS A LOGGER
35  PROFILES
Arlene Smith ’08 introduces flow arts to Seattle; Zak Kallenborn ’13 analyzes “the horrible ways people kill each other”; Regina Kearney Glenn ’70, MBA’71 builds a career in service and communications; Amanda Diaz ’18 advocates for undocumented and detained people.

36  CLASS NOTES
Updates, news, and achievements from Loggers around the world.

41  CROSSWORD
Campus sure is a colorful place!

42  IN MEMORIAM
Remembering members of our community who have passed.

45  SCRAPBOOK
Loggers share photos of their reunions, weddings, serendipitous meetings, and more.

49  OBJECT OF OUR AFFECTION
We visit a relic from a time when communication devices didn’t quite fit in your pocket.

Featured Contributors

- Nate Ryan (cover, p. 14) is an editorial and commercial photographer based in Minneapolis.
- Gary Taxali (p. 11) is a Canadian fine artist and illustrator. He is a professor at The Ontario College of Art and Design University (OCAD U).
- Maggie Mertens (p. 14) is a Seattle-based writer and editor; her work has appeared in The Atlantic, NPR, and Glamour, among others.
- Dori Cahn (p. 20), owner of Haiku Communications in Seattle, is a writer and teacher with a focus on social justice issues.
- Zoe Branch ’18 (p. 36, p. 39) is a former staff writer and editor for four Seattle-area publications. She’s now based in New York.
- Karin Vandraiss ’13 (p. 38) has written for more than a dozen publications, on travel, mental health and wellness, social impact, and other topics.

Cover Rose Marie Leslie ’12 takes to TikTok to combat health misinformation. See p. 14. Photo by Nate Ryan.
A National Perspective

Affordability is one of the top themes that NAICU is focused on, correct?

Very much so. NAICU focuses on promoting higher education access and affordability for the nation’s young people and continuing learners, as well as broader policy issues that impact higher education. A major theme is providing students with the opportunity to select the schools that are most suited for them—“goodness of fit.” And that’s what we believe is most important: that there is a college or university out there for you, that is the best fit for you, and we want to help make sure you can find it, have access to it, and be successful in your endeavors.

Specifically, NAICU would like to see the maximum Pell Grant award doubled. What are the prospects for that?

Well, there are two aspects of this right now. We’re very focused on President Biden’s “Build Back Better” plan, because it’s a first step—it includes funding to increase the maximum Pell award—currently $6,495—by $550. We are very excited about that and hope that President Biden and the Senate will be able to reach an agreement and to move it forward. But NAICU’s larger hope is “Double Pell,” to bring the maximum award to $13,000—and that’s a goal that 75% of Americans support, according to one survey. When the Pell Grant was established in 1972, it covered the full cost of community college, the majority of a four-year public degree, and more than a third of the cost of a four-year private degree. But it hasn’t kept pace with inflation, and today the maximum Pell Grant covers the smallest share of college costs in the program’s history.

Closer to home, how has the school fared in terms of making a University of Puget Sound degree more accessible and affordable?

I’m happy to share that this year, we were able to cross the $56 million threshold in terms of institutional aid that we provide to students, directly from our resources. We’ve also been very focused on doing all that we can to be efficient and effective, to lower our costs where we can. And that has allowed us to have the most modest tuition increases in the history of the university in recent years. In terms of financial aid, my hope is that one day, the university will be able to meet all demonstrated need for its students.

What does it mean to meet “all demonstrated need”?

When a student files a FAFSA—the Free Application for Federal Student Aid—which allows you to determine what financial aid may be available and what the expected family contribution might be, we would be able to meet the gap. So when the algorithm says the family should pay X amount, it would be my hope one day that the university could cover the balance for them through scholarships and other aid.

You mentioned in your welcome remarks at the beginning of the spring semester that you want to catapult the university into the top 50 of liberal arts colleges in the country. How does that happen?

Some of it will come from the additional work we’re going to do to promote the success of our students through graduation. We do well, but the more students we can make sure complete their studies here and be launched out into the world, the better. The other component is telling the good story about University of Puget Sound—making sure that we are no longer a “hidden gem.” We have to promote ourselves in an assertive, full-throated manner—to extol the virtues and accomplishments of our graduates and of our faculty, and the contributions that our staff make. So much of the rankings, actually, is reputation. So we need to tell our story. We have a great story to tell, we have all of the outcomes necessary to be among the top 50 residential liberal arts colleges in the United States. We just have to tell the world about it in a more assertive fashion.

—Interview by Tina Hay
What We’re Talking About on Campus

**Take the Tour**  
Streaming now on Amazon Prime Tour— and this season, host Alex Boylan and crew show the world what life is like as a Logger. In the half-hour episode, current students, professors, and recent alumni give an inside look at Puget Sound and the City of Destiny. (Above, Ka- lina Cordero ’22, talks about co-founding the Association of Student-Athletes of Color.) You also can watch the full episode and segments at pugetsound.edu/college-tour or on YouTube at youtube .com/univpugetsound.

**Engaging Student Voters**  
Puget Sound excelled in a collegiate get-out-the-vote effort in 2020: The school was named a Champion Campus in the ALL IN Campus Democracy Challenge, tying with Bowdoin College and The College of the Atlantic for the best undergraduate voting rate.

**He’s a Classic**  
The Society for Classical Studies honored Professor of Classics and Ancient Mediterranean Studies Brett Rogers with a 2021 Award for Excellence in Teaching of Classics at the College and University Level. Rogers teaches courses in ancient languages, mythology, and gender. Read our “Five Questions” with him at pugetsound.edu/stories/ haunted-past.

**Welcome to Campus**  
In October, the university dedicated the Susie L. Wilson Welcome Center in memory of trustee Susie L. Wilson ’87, who died in December 2019. The center houses the Office of Admission and offers a welcome point for prospective students and families. Surveys show that admitted students who visit campus are six times more likely to enroll.

**Scholars …**  
Josh Cunningham ’25 and Gwen Lindberg ’25 are the university’s newest Lillis Scholars, an honor that pays full tuition and room and board. A three-star recruit for the Logger swim team, Cunningham was captain of his Boise high school swim team, mentored young students as assistant coach for First Robotics: FIRST LEGO League, and volunteered as a leader for the mental health club Sources of Strength. Lindberg was a citizen science volunteer with Earthwatch and co-president of the Southwest Green Team, a club focused on fighting climate change. She played volleyball, was the service coordinator for the National Honor Society, and served as student election judge for the city of Minneapolis.

**… and More Scholars**  
Named Puget Sound’s newest Matelich Scholars, Ainsley Liberty Feeney ’25 and Kaushal Raghu ’25 will, like the Lillis Scholars, receive full support for tuition and room and board. Fee- ney, founder and president of Period @ 901 Memphis, worked to destigmatize conversation about menstrual cycles, even testifying in front of the Shelby County commissioners to help make period products more accessible in Tennessee. A member of the speech and debate team and Ethics Bowl team, she also served as president of the Women’s Equality Club. As a high school student, Raghu was president of Future Physicians of America and vice president/founder of the Climate Change Initiative Club. He also volunteered at the Veterans Affairs Hospital.

**Sketchbook**  
Art students and music students collaborated in a new way last fall. Each student in ARTS 201/301, Drawing Into Painting, selected a piece from the annual Collage musical showcase and created art to be displayed when that piece was performed. Above, the painting by Lauren Taber ’22 that accompanied Elgar’s “Serenade for String Orchestra in E minor, Op. 20.”
New Reads

English professor Priti Joshi examined a neglected archive of English-language Indian newspapers during the rise of the British empire in India. The result is *Empire News: The Anglo-Indian Press Writes India* (SUNY Press). Sara Protasi, associate professor of philosophy, wrote *The Philosophy of Envy* (Cambridge University Press), which argues that envy is more multifaceted than it seems and can be productive—and even virtuous. And Monica DeHart, director of global development studies, looks at China’s growing presence in Latin America in *Transpacific Developments: The Politics of Multiple Chinas in Central America* (Cornell University Press).

Kudos for Don Duncan

Longtime Logger coach Don Duncan was named one of the 100 greatest college swimming and diving coaches of the past century by the College Swimming & Diving Coaches Association of America. Duncan was head coach at Puget Sound from 1957 to 1994; he coached 23 individual national champions and twice was named NAIA Coach of the Year. He died in 2019 at age 89.

Ask the Expert: Sun Young Ahn

The Trouble with Mobile Payments

Ahn investigated how 20,000 consumers pay their bills—especially those who used digital wallets like Apple Pay and Google Pay—and how that correlated to their overall financial health. Her team found that those who use mobile payment methods were more likely to have excess credit usage and trouble managing money. It might be that people with less financial savvy are turning to payment apps to help improve their situation—but another explanation for the findings could be that technology makes it a little too easy to spend. Says Ahn: “Mobile payments are even less tangible than a credit card.”

WHAT THE RESEARCH SAYS

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FAST AND EASY

Mobile payments are designed to be instantaneous, which makes it easy to forget where the money is coming from. Ahn advises, “There is no break time in the transaction process to think, Do I really need this purchase?”

SET A LIMIT

With interest rates climbing, it’s never been more important to keep tabs on the credit cards linked to payment apps.

Ahn suggests setting a budget or spending limit for your digital wallet and signing up for text alerts if that amount is reached.

PROCEED WITH CAUTION

There’s a generation gap with those embracing financial technology and, not surprisingly, it’s mostly younger consumers adopting digital wallets. But the pandemic brought on a surge of mobile payment services and changed how consumers of all ages behave: The new normal now includes contactless grocery shopping, for instance, and ordering takeout with a couple of taps on a smartphone. But, regardless if you’re a millennial or baby boomer, Ahn advises taking the time to learn the new technology—and the safeguards. “As more consumers adopt mobile payments,” she says, “more scammers will follow.”

Ideas and Memories

Jill Nishi ’89, consultant and former chief of staff at the Gates Foundation; attorney and tech entrepreneur Nicole Shanahan ’07; and Washington State Supreme Court Justice Mary Yu covered a range of topics—family origins, cultural values, and leadership—in “Empowering Asian Americans: Women in Leadership,” a panel discussion during Homecoming and Family Weekend. The two alumni on the panel also reminisced about their time at Puget Sound. “I’m happy to be part of this community,” Shanahan said. “It’s a really special one. It’s incredibly authentic.”

He’s Jazzed About Us

Grammy Award-winning trombonist, composer, and music educator Delfeayo Marsalis returned to campus in December to teach a master class and rehearse with the University of Puget Sound Jazz Orchestra. Marsalis later led the orchestra in a concert at Tacoma’s historic Blue Mouse Theatre. “I really dig coming to Puget Sound,” Marsalis said. “The students are interested in playing the music at the highest level, and we always have a good time.”

Taking Notice

Puget Sound was named to *Forbes*’ 2021 Top Colleges list and cited as among the top 100 small colleges in the country. The school also appears on The Princeton Review’s list of green colleges—those with a strong commitment to the environment and sustainability.

Off to a Good Start

A new crime, law, and justice studies minor launched this semester—and, in a sign of student interest, two new courses for the minor filled within days of the start of registration last fall.
“Bravo @cuddleclones for nailing Gidget, Spike, and Ella’s likenesses.”

ACTOR NEIL PATRICK HARRIS, IN AN INSTAGRAM POST ABOUT THE STUFFED REPLICAS OF HIS DOGS MADE BY CUDDLE CLONES, A COMPANY OWNED BY JENNIFER GRAHAM WILLIAMS ‘00.

Your Letters

More Favorite Profs
Thank you for “Terrific Teachers” [autumn 2021]! Riding home on the ferry after visiting the Seattle Art Museum exhibit Monet at Étretat, I was moved by the tribute to Francis Chubb, who also gave me a lifelong appreciation of art. I, too, was thrilled by Walter Lowrie’s lectures on the history of western civilization. Herr Professor Doktor Warren Tomlinson shared his enthusiasm for the German language and current affairs. Finally, the incomparable “Teach” Martha Pearl Jones, in a choral reading class, prepared us to recite How the Grinch Stole Christmas, with hugs around and a strong belief that we had much to share. Few professors at Puget Sound were women in the 1960s; therefore Miss Chubb and Teach Jones were very important role models.

Janice Nichols Mclemore ’66
Silverdale, Wash.

I can’t believe I missed the call for comments about great professors! I’d like to offer some shoutouts:

—Florence Sandler made me rewrite every paper in my freshman English class, which was the best lesson I ever had. She encouraged me to form a theater group that attended Seattle Rep plays and discussed them on the ride back to campus.

—The way Esther Wagner taught writing students to critique one another’s work was both respectful and honest. I still occasionally donate to the scholarship fund named for her.

—Suzanne and Redmond Barnett hosted the Friday Society discussion group at their house. We learned to tolerate an academic staple—cucumber sandwiches—and we bonded with other students engaged with current affairs.

—Ron Albertson always had time to listen, was always encouraging, and could always expose the flaws in my reasoning. He often introduced students to other students with shared interests, building communities on campus.

Peter Hapeman ’81
Vashon, Wash.

Loving the Crossword
I had a fun time working on this month’s crossword puzzle. Thanks so much for reminding me of my fun times at Puget Sound.

Amy Kingsley ’97
San Mateo, Calif.

This crossword was fun! It arrived in my Maryland mailbox on a cloudy, starting-to-sprinkle, finally-feeling-like-fall day.

Katie Bailey Wood ’02
 Monkton, Md.

Surviving 9/11
My thanks to David Kelly ’80 for sharing his story [“The Towers’ Long Shadow,” autumn 2021]. It is extremely powerful. I was eight blocks away that morning and had team members lose family members in the WTC, and I found David’s account to be a tough but important read.

Ken Williman ’82, P’15, P’18
Seattle

Good Memories
I was astounded to receive a copy of Arches and am still trying to figure out how you tracked me down! I attended as a freshman in 1964–65 and transferred to the University of Washington to study pharmacy. I’ve kept up with UPS through lifelong friends I made during that first year. By the way, I spent my teaching career at the University of Montana, where the mascot is also a Grizz, in this case a grizzly bear!

Gayle Hudgins ’68
Missoula, Mont.

Have feedback for us?
Email arches@pugetsound.edu or send snail mail to Arches, Office of Communications, University of Puget Sound, 1500 N. Warner St. #1041, Tacoma, WA 98416-1041. Letters for publication should be no more than 250 words.

The year Puget Sound switched exclusively to fair-trade coffee—the first school in the Northwest to do so

3
Campus cafés: Lillis in the Athletics and Aquatics Center, Oppenheimer’s glass gazebo in the Brown Family Courtyard, and Diversions, a SUB staple for 25 years

5
Different coffee vendors to ever supply the cafés: Starbucks, Fonté, Valhalla, Stumptown, and now Caffe Vita

40
Pounds of wet coffee grounds created every day; some gets recycled into community gardens

46,000+
Paper and plastic cups saved annually, thanks to the school’s BYO cup program

8
Hours per semester that Caffe Vita pros from Seattle train Logger baristas in everything from roasting methods to latte art
Salmon Stories

A class introduces students to environmental policy by examining the challenges facing the region’s most famous fish.

BY MICHAEL WEINREB

Perched on a log above the Mashel River a few miles from the Puget Sound campus, Daniel Sherman explains the complex and often harrowing plight of perhaps the most iconic creature in the Pacific Northwest: the salmon.

Decades of logging have removed trees and gravel crucial to salmon’s survival, Sherman says. In addition, the water temperature is rising and the river’s levels are low—the log Sherman is sitting on in the video, alongside his colleague, geology professor Kena Fox-Dobbs, is actually part of an “engineered logjam” to impede the river’s flow and help restore some of the salmon’s natural habitat.

What Sherman—professor of environmental policy and decision making and director of the university’s Sound Policy Institute—and his colleagues hope to accomplish is to use the story of the salmon to tell a wider story about the Pacific Northwest. And they’ve structured an entire class, ENVR 200, Introduction to the Environment, around that narrative, supplementing classroom work with a series of field trips to discuss the environmental history—and fraught future—of the region.

ENVR 200 serves as a gateway class for students seeking to major or minor in environmental policy and decision making. Two faculty members co-teach the class: one with a background in the social sciences and another whose background is the natural sciences. Several years ago, Sherman and Peter Wimberger, professor of biology, began building the course around salmon as a case study. “Their unique life history sends them vast distances out into the ocean and then they come back to fresh water,” Sherman says, “and that touches on just about every environmental science and policy issue you can think of.”

The course also asks students to consider a range of perspectives that different people and groups bring to environmental issues. Wimberger says, “We also try to get students to think about the values and beliefs that they bring to these issues.”

“You get a different experience being knee-deep in mud than you would sitting in a class.”

Along with the Mashel River visit, students meet with Warren KingGeorge, historian of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, who gives a tour of a beach on the Muckleshoot Tribe’s Vashon Island property teeming with bivalves from oysters to clams to geoducks; it also serves as a harbor for migrating salmon. KingGeorge shares the importance of access to these traditional foods for the Muckleshoot People: “We use this property to enhance the natural resources,” he says, “and to supply tribal elders, our children, our ceremonies, and dinner tables back home in the Muckleshoot village. We use these resources to feed the people.” KingGeorge also leads students in observing the coho harvest at a Muckleshoot fish landing on the Duwamish River and participating in a salmon habitat restoration project along the Green River.

In another field trip, students visit the South Prairie Creek Preserve Floodplain Restoration project, where they hear from salmon habitat restoration biologist Kristin Williamson ‘02. In all, there are roughly eight experiential learning field trips per semester, including a camping weekend with visits to farms, Alder Dam, and other places that are meant to tie together many of the issues that ENVR 200 seeks to explore. The weekend trip ends up at Mount Rainier National Park, where students can explore water quality issues and the impact of climate change on glaciers—and on the future of the salmon population.

“You get a different experience being knee-deep in mud than you would sitting in a class reading a textbook,” says Holland Mueller ‘23, a junior who served as an instructional assistant (IA) for ENVR 200 in the fall after taking the course earlier.

The course ties together with Sherman’s role as director of the Sound Policy Institute, which encourages students to engage in this kind of experiential learning. In fact, the university is adopting a new experiential learning requirement for graduation, based in part on the success of classes like ENVR 200.

“I think when it comes to things like environmental justice or climate change, a big thing is the emotional attachment people have to it,” says Chloe Steffes ’22, a senior who also serves as an IA for the class. “The data have existed forever, but what motivates people to act on them is the connection—where they can see and feel the impacts they could have.”

During the pandemic, many of the experiential trips took place virtually, which produced the footage of Sherman and Fox-Dobbs sitting atop that engineered logjam on the Mashel River. But now that students are returning to visit these sites in person, both Sherman and Wimberger are once again able to see firsthand the impact these trips can have on students. Given that many of them grew up hearing about the impacts of climate change, Sherman says, they seem to have a greater sense of urgency. And the plight of the salmon embodies that urgency.

When students visit habitats that have been restored to encourage salmon to return, and understand the yearslong effort that went into rebuilding those habitats, Sherman says, they’re often overcome. “Understanding the kind of effort that went into this, and the time it took,” Sherman says, “and then to be there at that moment when salmon are returning—it’s a really emotional thing.”
Salmon biologist Kristin Williamson '02 talked to students about efforts to restore salmon habitat in the South Prairie Creek floodplain.
Expanding His Horizons

Nick Kontogeorgopoulos studies sustainable tourism, has led the Asian Studies and Global Development Studies programs, and now has a new role: associate dean of experiential learning.

BY JONNY EBERLE

What first got you interested in studying tourism and development?
My interest grew out of my own experience. When I was a junior in college, I spent a semester studying in Australia, and after that, I traveled throughout Southeast Asia. Thailand immediately fascinated me. I was drawn to the contradictions of Thai society and trying to figure those out, and in doing so, I found a field that excited me, which is tourism and community development. I kept going back, and the more time I invested there, the harder it became to go anywhere else. That led to me studying community-based tourism companies that try to be sustainable and equitable. Beyond that, I love Thailand for all the reasons people love Thailand: The food, the landscapes, and the cultural setting are all incredible.

What brought you to Puget Sound?
This was the first job I applied to when I was finishing my PhD in geography. It felt like a perfect fit. Here was an interdisciplinary position created to promote Southeast Asian studies, in a part of the country where I wanted to live, at a school that rewarded teaching effort. I didn't have any liberal arts exposure before coming to Puget Sound, so the fact that the college was small and valued teaching so highly was really attractive to me—and it continues to make this a great place to work.

A lot of your scholarship focuses on the environmental impact of tourism. How can we travel in ways that are sustainable?
Before the pandemic, tourism was a massive industry that was only going to continue to grow, and there were a lot of efforts to counter that or provide alternatives, which interests me. People try to find that one company or that one destination that's going to be not so problematic, but nothing's perfect. In my tourism course, we talk about making acceptable trade-offs. We have to accept that there is power embedded in everything we do, and there's privilege in being able to travel to other parts of the world. It's an understandable and admirable instinct to want to not be a part of the problem, but you also have to be realistic. Very often, that prevents people who are conscious about the social and environmental impacts from seeing the world, and it shouldn't. You just have to make informed, thoughtful choices.

You've started a three-year term as associate dean for experiential learning. How do you hope to impact the student experience?
The way I see experiential learning, it's connected to the classroom, but takes place outside the classroom. It goes beyond just having an experience—it has to connect back to what you're studying. There's preparation, application, and then reflection. What did you learn? How can you build on it? How does it influence your path forward? It's really all about connecting the experience to academic skills and knowledge gained in the classroom.

We want every student to have at least one of four high-impact experiences: internships; study abroad or study away; community-based learning; and summer research, scholarship, and creative work. These all enhance a student's education—they connect students to the community and position them well to be able to contribute to whatever profession they want.

In my new role, I help bring together all aspects of experiential learning. I'm especially interested in expanding our study abroad and study away programs, because those can be so transformational. That's really what we want to deliver at the university: transformational experiences. Students may discover an interest or a place that they want to be involved with for the rest of their lives. I want that kind of transformation to happen here.

Career and Employment Services is also part of that effort—the idea is to bring all of the offices providing these experiential learning practices together.

That makes sense—there are lots of different modes of learning outside the classroom, and certainly an internship is one of them. Right. And, again, it's not just about doing an internship. If someone does an internship and that's it, did they get the most they could out of it? We don't know. We can ensure it's experiential learning by making sure they have some preparation before they go, then reflecting on what they're learning as they do it, and then tying it all together when it's done.

Obviously, you're very busy in this new role, but where are you planning to travel next?
Oh, that's a good question. I have a lot of friends and family who live in other countries whom I would love to visit. I'd like to go back to Asia, though. There are a lot of places I haven't been able to visit, but I've always wanted to: Japan, China, Vietnam. The trick will be finding the time—and hoping that we'll one day soon be able to travel again post-pandemic.
NEW DIRECTIONS
Study abroad, internships, and summer research—Professor Nick Kontogeorgopoulos now leads those and other forms of hands-on learning.
From Proud Boys to Plato

How domestic extremists threaten the future of American democracy.

BY SETH WEINBERGER

I am a scholar of international security. For most of my life, I’ve been focused on threats like nuclear annihilation and “Great Power war”—conflict with China or Russia. But today, for the first time in my life, the most significant threat to our country comes from within. Since 9/11, there have been 107 deaths in the U.S. from jihadi violence—and 114 deaths from violence by right-wing domestic extremists, many of them white supremacists. But the numbers don’t represent the true nature of the threat. The very future of our nation is endangered by those who are not committed to liberal democracy.

When I use the word “liberal,” I’m not referring to the left, in the political sense of Democratic versus Republican views, but rather classical liberalism, an intellectual tradition that goes back to John Locke and Adam Smith. They argued that individuals have inherent rights that cannot be violated or abridged by the whims of elites or majorities. It’s perhaps the “liberal” that matters more than the “democracy.” Slavery was a democratic institution—after all, the majority of people in the country wanted or tolerated it. So democracy itself is not inherently a good thing; it requires liberal restraint, like respecting the rights of minorities, to work well. It is the liberal part that allows people who are unlike one another to live together, confident that their rights are guaranteed.

What motivates people to take up arms and kill for a political cause? In part, it’s a belief that their future is uncertain, and that “others” are the cause of that uncertainty. In a multiethnic liberal democracy like ours, that fear can set in when the majority begins to lose control. And in the 2020 U.S. census, for the first time, the white population declined in absolute numbers. The far right refers to this as “White genocide” or “Great Replacement”—not that people are actually killing white people, but that white people will no longer be the majority, and will lose the ability to control their own political future.

The problem is that the ideology of the extreme far right—this concern over eroding white power—is being adopted by more mainstream Republicans. Extremists’ views and misinformation on a range of issues—the 2020 presidential election, COVID-19, the 1619 Project, critical race theory, and more—are feeding into a larger narrative that liberal democracy and protecting the rights of people who don’t look like you are not good for you, that others threaten you, and that democracy itself is dangerous. And that’s the threat—it’s not just that of political violence, but the dismantling of liberal democracy.

Politics is really hard; it’s about compromising with people who have different interests than you.

In The Republic, Plato confronted the issue of how to get people to love their political community as well as the others who live in it and put its needs before their narrow and selfish interests. He argued that a “noble lie” was needed to bind people together. America has such noble lies—think about the metaphor of the melting pot, the myth of the first Thanksgiving, or even the notion of the American dream. All of these stories serve to make us love our country and those in it, even as we recognize that all of these stories are, to some degree, lies.

Abraham Lincoln confronted this very same problem—how to hold together a country when one side saw the other as threatening its very existence—during the Civil War. His solution: to adopt the Declaration of Independence as our “political religion.” Lincoln recognized that while the promises of the declaration were a lie to many, aspiring to fulfill those promises could serve as a noble lie that “links the hearts of patriotic and liberty-loving men together.”

How do we live with people who are unlike ourselves and who hold beliefs different from ours? How do we craft a future that allows everyone to flourish in ways that don’t depend on the denigration or oppression of others? This is a problem that, I believe, a liberal arts education is particularly well suited to address. A liberal arts education exposes us not just to diverse ideas but to diverse people, both of which challenge our own understandings of truth. It must also teach us how to live together with people who are unlike ourselves; that is the highest test of democratic citizenship.

The best starting point is to dedicate ourselves and our students to the task before us: the defense of the American experiment in democracy. That means upholding the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and aspiring to spread those ideals to those who currently do not enjoy them. It means acknowledging when, where, and why we have failed to live up to those ideals. And it means embracing the proposition that all people are created equal and that, regardless of the differences in our identities or beliefs, nothing we do should move us away from that ideal, only closer to it.

Weinberger, professor of politics and government, will give this year’s Regester Lecture on Feb. 10. Access a recording of the lecture at pugetsound.edu/democracy.
LET IT SNOW
The campus doesn’t often get blanketed with snow—typically once a year at most—but when it happens, it’s a beautiful sight.
When Rose Marie Leslie ’12 first started using TikTok, it was mostly because she thought the videos were hilarious. Back in 2019, as a family medicine resident at University of Minnesota, she started posting some of her own: funny videos, set to music, about deciding what to wear to the hospital (as she flips through a pile of identical blue scrubs), poking fun at the Minnesota accent (don’t worry; she’s from there), or walking into the hospital in desperate search of coffee to prepare for another long shift.
Your ear drum open.” ouch, noted!

These early videos got her some response—mostly questions from the Generation Z crowd, which is TikTok’s main user base. So she kept it up. But within a few months, Leslie’s posts hit upon a topic that started to get her even more response: vaping. In one clip, she recreates what a vaping patient’s lungs sound like. Around this time, in late 2019, news broke of a mysterious illness affecting people who had recently used electronic cigarettes. So in several videos, Leslie explained what the medical community knew about the disease at the time. In one, she shows the chest X-ray of a healthy person’s lungs and one of the lungs of a person with this mysterious illness: lungs nearly all whited out where a healthy black image should be.

Discussion on her posts jumped, and videos that had been getting thousands of views were suddenly getting millions. Leslie started getting media attention, as well—Rolling Stone, Good Morning America, and others did stories about her—and TikTok itself honored her in December 2020 as its No. 1 “most impactful creator.”

Making a difference is what brought Leslie to medicine in the first place. As a high school student, she worked as a peer educator; later, while at University of Puget Sound, she volunteered at Sea Mar clinics doing health education and working closely with a primary care provider there. She decided then that she wanted to go into medicine. After graduating with a molecular and cellular biology major and a minor in Spanish in 2012 from Puget Sound, she moved back to the Twin Cities area to work as a health educator in a primary care clinic for two years while she studied for the Medical College Admission Test (MCAT) and went through the medical school application process.

“One of the reasons I ended up wanting to go to medical school was because I loved speaking with people about their health and educating folks, and I wanted to take it to that next step, where I was also able to provide care,” she says. Some of that drive to educate in smaller settings, whether one-on-one in a clinic room or recording a video on her iPhone, came from Leslie’s time at Puget Sound. Her public high school in Minneapolis wasn’t the most well equipped when it came to science labs, and Leslie came to her college-level science courses without some of the experience that other students did; Puget Sound’s small classes and close-knit learning environment helped her catch up. “I had the opportunity to really say, ‘Hey, I’ve never done this before, and most people have, and I have no idea what’s going on. Can you help me?’” she says. “And everyone did.”

Leslie started medical school in 2014 at University of Minnesota. She decided on a family medicine residency once she realized she could work as a primary care doctor, providing care and health education to patients of all ages. As
a family doctor, she can also care for pregnant people and help deliver babies—one of her other passions.

While Leslie sees one-on-one clinical care and educating patients in person as her most important job, she says social media has given her access to people who often don’t see their primary care providers a whole lot: young people. “Teens and young adults often don’t seek out health care in the same way that other populations do,” says Leslie. They might come in for an annual sports physical in high school, but once they’re off to college or starting a career, likely with spotty health insurance, they often don’t see a doctor regularly. “So they don’t have that interaction with somebody who has medical training to be able to talk with about these topics. TikTok captures that age group.”

Social media also can help break down a major barrier to health care: that people are nervous about going to the doctor or have had bad experiences with medical providers in the past.

“One of my goals is to make sure that people understand that I’m a person just like they are,” she says. “I just want to have a conversation with people like I would with a friend. So when I’m talking about a health care topic, I want to break down that power differential—and I think social media can be a tool to do that.”

Her tactics continue to include lots of humor, like a video where a voiceover says “When you’re a doctor and forget to listen to your own advice,” as she pans the video over a sunburnt shoulder. This, plus peeks into her life, like walks she takes with her dog, Mack, to decompress, or how it works logistically for a doctor to race to the hospital when a pregnant patient goes into labor, help humanize her. At the same time, her straightforward approach to discussing everything from chemicals in beauty products to pregnancy prevention reveal a doctor who knows her stuff.

Even with all of her social media success—she has nearly 910,000 TikTok followers and recently partnered with the Minnesota Department of Public Health on a project aimed at helping teens quit vaping—Leslie is not about to become a full-time influencer. For one, after graduating from her medical residency last June, she started a position in the fall as a primary care doctor at Allina Health in Faribault, about 50 miles south of Minneapolis-St. Paul.

She isn’t slowing her video output, though, either. She usually posts around five videos a week, even when she’s taking time off from her day job—last summer, for example, she had a break between her residency and starting her new job, and she documented the time off via TikTok. Videos focused on her move from urban Minneapolis to rural Faribault, trips to see family in Wisconsin and college friends in Washington, D.C., and a monthlong road trip across the West with her husband, Nate, a chemist. The two nature lovers hiked through Colorado after attending a friend’s wedding, and Leslie didn’t keep her educator hat off for long: She detailed safety tips for hiking through bear country on one video as they made their way along a gorgeous mountain trail.

She and Nate deserved some time off to travel. Their April 2020 wedding happened just as the COVID-19 pandemic was ramping up in the U.S., and as a result they had to cancel their honeymoon to Costa Rica. (They finally got to go last September.)

COVID-19 has given Leslie another reason to continue her social media use: to counter the many other voices that have found homes online to spread medical misinformation.

Medical misinformation online is nothing new. According to the American Medical Association, physicians are spending more time having to address misinformation with their patients. More than half of online health articles are “problematic” and one-quarter of YouTube videos about COVID-19 contain misleading information, the AMA says.

Leslie feels a responsibility to join that
conversation, rather than stay out of the online fray. “Especially during the pandemic, people are staying home and are looking online for resources and information,” she says. “Social media is the space. It’s not bad or good. It exists.”

Nick Brody, Puget Sound associate professor and chair of communication studies, who researches the social implications of technology, agrees. In some ways, Brody says, social media has democratized the process of reaching a wide audience. “In the last few years, we’ve seen the upside of that, as it relates to social justice movements like Black Lives Matter, for instance, which was able to reach a really broad audience with important messages and information,” Brody says. However, he continues, we’ve also seen the downside, especially misinformation about the pandemic and vaccines.

Leslie has experienced the pandemic first-hand—as a medical resident in a hospital that was overwhelmed with patients—and the online spread of misinformation has only added to the struggle, as protestors outside of hospitals are a regular occurrence. “It’s honestly heartbreaking,” she says. “You can see why people would leave their jobs if they’re providing lifesaving care and getting told they’re doing something horrible. It has not been easy.”

At the same time, social media has brought Leslie some hope at a difficult time: In the comments on her videos, she often sees people who aren’t vaccinated but are still open to vaccination at some point—they just want to learn more—and that inspires her to keep the conversation going.

Still, she knows that social media can be a double-edged sword. “Social media platforms were designed for users to want to use them more and more, and to feel like they continuously need likes and shares and all that stuff,” she says. That drive for likes, plus the overwhelming nature of bad news and misinformation, can be tough on everyone’s mental health. But when she steps back, she can see the reasons she continues to use social media as a method of health education. Like when people tell her they’ve decided to get vaccinated or are looking into quitting vaping because of a video she made. “That is why I’m doing this. It’s not for likes, it’s not for shares. It’s so that there are people who can get information and make decisions about their health that would really benefit them.”

Changing the Misinformation Game

Social media can be a hotbed of misinformation. But Nick Brody, associate professor and chair of communication studies, says public health experts like Rose Marie Leslie ’12 who take the plunge into social media platforms can help combat false information.

Brody, who researches the social implications of technology, says misinformation about topics like public health can spread easily for two reasons. One is that people just don’t know a lot about these topics in general, so when they turn to the internet for help understanding, “they’re likely not using the same terms experts use, since experts use a lot of jargon.” So when people type in a search term that doesn’t use any of that jargon, and nothing reliable comes up, “they go to whoever has monopolized that search term. And often those are people who are not experts.”

Then there’s a problem that isn’t really new, but social media has exacerbated it: We trust our social connections more than someone we don’t know. “We rely on people we already have a preexisting relationship with, so if they’re putting something out there, we have an inherent trust that what they’re saying is true,” Brody says. So we click “share” without checking on the information first, and if it isn’t true, then misinformation gets amplified.

People like Leslie are helping to fill in those information voids. “It’s really, really important for experts like Dr. Leslie to be speaking and creating content in these spaces,” Brody says. “You have to meet people where they are. So many young people are getting health information from TikTok and social media more broadly. We may wish they were getting health information from a doctor, but there are all kinds of reasons why people don’t—so people are going to do it, anyway. I see Dr. Leslie’s online presence as a public service.”

Other experts can take a cue from Leslie, says Brody, if they’re hoping to expand their own platforms. “What Dr. Leslie is doing—creating engaging, funny content that taps into the TikTok trends going on right now, and the memes that are spreading right now—that’s all rewarded in the algorithm, which exposes more people to the content.”

And having more of these real experts online can help to combat the trust problem. “People can also form what we call parasocial relationships with media characters, online influencers, politicians, and celebrities,” Brody says. “They feel like they have a true relationship with that person.” So the more an expert can foster those relationships, like showing their real personality in their videos and engaging with followers in the comments, the more they strengthen the bond—which makes people more likely to trust and share the information they’re giving out. —MM
Tacoma had fewer than 1,000 residents in 1876, when Tak Nam and Lum May opened their mercantile shop, Sam Hing Co., on what is now Commerce Street at 9th Avenue. The business thrived selling medicines, teas, rice, and other goods, and the shopkeepers had a good relationship with Tacoma’s city leaders.

Nine years later, the two merchants—along with 200 other Chinese residents—were driven out of the city at gunpoint by an angry mob, their homes and businesses destroyed. The expulsion of Tacoma’s Chinese residents in 1885 was part of a pattern of anti-Chinese
violence that permeated the West Coast in the latter part of the 19th century, but its story is not well known in Tacoma, and its lasting effects are not obvious. Puget Sound Associate Professor of History Andrew Gomez and Asian studies instructor Lotus Perry are working to change that.

Gomez teaches several classes in which students research the events of 1885; the students have built a website using their research, The Tacoma Method (tacomamethod.com), to spread the story to a larger audience. Perry brings awareness of the expulsion into her classes and into the community, as well, as a board member of the Chinese Reconciliation Project Foundation. “A lot of people did not know about this piece of history,” she says. “A lot of people did not realize that anti-Asian racism has gone all the way back to the mid-19th century.”

In the 1800s, multiple wars engulfed China, causing widespread poverty, hunger, and unbearable living conditions. When gold was discovered in California in 1848, Chinese shipping companies began to sell the myth of the gold rush with ads promising “big pay, large houses, and food and clothing of the finest description” for workers making the journey across the Pacific. Starving and homeless people fled China in droves.

Tak Nam and Lum May were among the thousands who came to the U.S. Tak Nam landed in San Francisco in 1852, when he was 16, in the first wave of Chinese immigrants seeking what they called Gum San—Gold Mountain. Lum May and his wife arrived later, in 1875, moving to Tacoma the following year. The gold rush was a bust for most miners, and many Chinese laborers worked in depleted mines that produced very little. After Congress passed the 1862 Railroad Act to promote the creation of a transcontinental railroad, Chinese miners joined new workers coming from China to take advantage of plentiful work building rails throughout the West. When that work dried up, many found employment in the timber industry, vineyards, farms, construction, and canneries. Some who spoke English became merchants, opening laundries, shops, and other businesses in cities throughout the West.

Immigrants were coming to the U.S. from all over the globe, but Chinese immigrants drew attention as the most foreign in custom and appearance. Fear of these foreigners bred racist stereotypes of Chinese immigrants as criminals and immoral opium addicts who sexually preyed on white women. Chinese women were presumed prostitutes. These stereotypes became so commonly accepted that U.S. Supreme Court Justice David Brewer would later refer to Chinese immigrants in a court opinion as “the obnoxious Chinese” and “this distasteful class.”

As Chinese labor and commerce were building the West, anti-Chinese hatred grew along with it. The nascent labor movement in the U.S. resented that Chinese workers were often willing to work for low wages, as it didn’t take much to have a better life than what they had left behind and still send money back to family in China. When the U.S. struggled through a lengthy depression in the 1870s, many white workers blamed Chinese immigrants for taking jobs. Unions fomented anti-Chinese actions, including harassment and threats against Chi-
licenses. The federal 1875 Page Act banned almost all Chinese women from entering the United States, making it nearly impossible for Chinese workers to have families and establish roots. In 1879, California passed a law forbidding any company from using Chinese labor. Under increasing pressure, Congress in 1882 passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which forbade most new immigration from China. It was the first time a U.S. law had restricted immigration by targeting a specific nationality. The act was repealed in 1943, but its passage paved the way for many laws to follow over the next 140 years to selectively control the flow of undesired migrants into the U.S.

The Exclusion Act emboldened local vigilantes, who used extralegal means in attempting to eliminate the thousands of Chinese immigrants living and working in the U.S. In September 1885, in Rock Springs, Wyo., white mine workers trying to unionize burned buildings in the small city’s Chinatown neighborhood and murdered 28 Chinese miners. That same month, three Chinese hop pickers in Squak Valley (now Issaquah) in Washington Territory were murdered by white and Native American farmworkers angry over wages. A mob near Newcastle, east of Seattle, burned the barracks of 36 Chinese coal miners.

In 1885, Tacoma was on the verge of explosive growth as the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Chinese residents, many of whom had worked building the railroad, made up 10% of the city’s population of 7,000. Most lived along Commencement Bay in an area north of downtown called Little Canton, on land leased from the railroad company. Little Canton was the Chinese community hub, but numerous blocks along Railroad Avenue (now Commerce Street) contained Chinese-owned shops, laundries, small eateries, a Chinese school, and a Chinese garden.

Many whiteTacomans resented the burgeoning Chinese community in their midst. Throughout 1885, the Knights of Labor organized efforts to expel Chinese workers from Washington Territory, particularly from Tacoma and Seattle. Encouraged by the Northern California town of Eureka’s success in forcing out Chinese workers earlier that year, Tacoma’s mayor, Jacob Weisbach, a German immigrant and president of the Anti-Chinese League, galvanized Tacoma community leaders to plan the expulsion of Tacoma’s Chinese residents. Known as the Group of 15, they held mass meetings in October, telling the town that its Chinese residents were a public health nuisance, and gave public notice that “Chinese Must Go” by Nov. 1. The threat was effective: Nearly 500 Chinese residents left the city.

At midmorning on Nov. 3, two days past Weisbach’s deadline, hundreds of white men gathered near the Chinese quarter. The mob went door to door in Little Canton and through the streets of the city, dragging people out of their homes, forcing customers from Chinese businesses, and trashing their merchandise. The mob herded 200 Chinese residents to 7th Street and Pacific Avenue, then forced them at gunpoint to walk eight miles south to Lakeview railway station, in what is now Lakewood. After a miserable night unsheltered in the freezing rain, those who could pay for a ticket boarded a train to Portland the next morning. Others got on a freight train when it passed through the station or trudged down the railroad tracks.

The following day, Chinese businesses throughout the city were ransacked and destroyed. Little Canton was burned to the ground.

Though culturally marginized, Chinese immigrants had become adept at using the U.S. legal system to fight back against racist laws and vigilante violence. In Tacoma, the Chinese community anticipated the roundup and had planned for legal action. On Nov. 5, they asked the U.S. Attorney in San Francisco to arrest the mob’s leaders, including the mayor, the chief of police, two councilmen, a probate court judge, and the president of the YMCA, along with carpenters, butchers, blacksmiths, plumbers, and farmers. They also filed civil claims against the federal government for compensation of more than $100,000 in lost property.
In his sworn court affidavit, Lum May recounted, “I saw my country men marched out of Tacoma on November 3rd. They presented a sad spectacle. Some had lost their trunks, some their blankets, some were crying for their things. ... A few of the Chinese merchants, I among them, were offered to remain in Tacoma for two days in order to pack up our goods or what was left of them.”

Another Chinese merchant, Kwok Sue, described Nov. 3: “I became frightened, left, went away, and went out into the Country about a mile and a half from town to an Indian Agency, where I remained till the 5th, when I
appearance of riot or violence.”

The Chinese population of Tacoma never recovered.

“In 1880, Chinese migrants were the largest immigrant group in Tacoma, which is saying something because Tacoma was an immigrant city,” says Gomez. “By 1890, there were 18 people who were foreign-born in China in all of Pierce County. Almost certainly none of them lived in Tacoma.”

Chinese residents began reappearing in Tacoma in 1920, but the vibrant Chinese community that comprised Little Canton never returned. As Perry points out: “There’s no Chi-
by organizing a citizens’ advisory committee, including Puget Sound Professor Emerita Suzanne Wilson Barnett, and the Chinese Reconciliation Project Foundation was born.

“We wanted to make sure this project is not just a memorial. It had to mean more to the community,” says Theresa Pan Holsley Hon. ’15, CRPF president for more than 25 years, who has led the effort to build the park. “We want to show how we can look back in the past and try to reconcile, and how we can move forward to embrace Tacoma’s diversity. And make our community more welcoming.”

The park formally opened in 2010. Though

saw the fire of the burning Chinatown. My store was burnt with the rest of the Chinese buildings.”

Twenty-seven local residents who had organ-
ized the expulsion were indicted, arrested, and jailed, but the Tacoma community quickly raised $5,000 to post their bail, cheering them as heroes when they were released. The charges were ultimately dismissed, and no one was ever held responsible.

A popular publication of the time, the Over-
land Monthly, used the phrase “The Tacoma Method,” lauding Tacoma citizens’ “determi-
nation to rid the community of a public curse, chiefly Chinese” while avoiding “even the
natown here.” Tacoma has “an amazing flour-
ishing Korean community, a strong Southeast Asian community, Vietnamese, Cambodian. No such thing among Chinese.”

It was David Murdoch, a Canadian pastor who moved from Seattle to Tacoma in 1982, who unearthed this unsavory piece of Tacoma’s history. After learning about the expulsion through a search of old newspapers, he petitioned the city in 1991 to create a park that would both acknowledge its history and encourage a tolerant community, writing, “If old wounds are not healed, new generations cannot be expected to flourish.” The city responded it is still not finished, the ongoing process is almost as meaningful. “We are talking with our neighbors, with our fellow citizens, with our representatives,” says Perry. “It’s very cathartic in a way. We are all learning different pieces of this history and trying to make amends.”

The park sits on the edge of Commencement Bay, sandwiched between the water and the rail-
road tracks, not far from the former site of Little Canton. Shorebirds float above, and seasonal salmon run under the String of Pearls bridge and into the grotto that bisects the park. The calm is occasionally punctuated, appropriately, by passing trains.

Every element of the park is designed to
After the Expulsion

In 1886, the U.S. Congress was debating how to respond to China’s demand for compensation for the loss of life and property suffered by Chinese immigrants in the U.S. To gather more information, Congress ordered Washington Territory governor Watson Squire to find the Chinese residents who had been expelled from Tacoma the previous year.

Squire located only a handful, but took sworn statements from everyone who was willing to talk to him. In the affidavits he collected, “you can see Chinese Americans as full people with full histories in this region,” says Andrew Gomez, Puget Sound associate professor of history. Gomez’s students used the affidavits in creating The Tacoma Method (tacomamethod.com), a website about the expulsion. Six of the affidavits can be viewed at the site, along with maps, biographies of the 27 residents behind the expulsion, and other historical information.

Squire found Tak Nam in Portland, Ore. He and business partner Lum May had owned Sam Hing Co. in downtown Tacoma for 10 years:

“We had a very large business, dealing in China goods, Teas, Rice, Medicinal supplies, and contracted Chinese Labor. ... Our business was completely broken up and we financially ruined by being driven off, without being allowed to remove our stock. ... Our losses and damages footed up to something over Fifteen Thousand [15,000] Dollars.

Mow Lung, who owned businesses and properties in Tacoma, was located in Victoria, British Columbia:

“The entire amount of my loss by means of the unlawful acts of the people of Tacoma in expelling the Chinese, and in seizing and appropriating my goods, and in the burning of my houses furniture and clothing on the dates named amounts to the sum of $21,424.75.

In 1888, Congress authorized more than $270,000 to be paid to the Chinese government. Not a penny went to Chinese American victims or their families. —DC

spark awareness, reflection, and compassion in those who spend time there: the silhouettes of expelled Chinese workers carved into life-size rocks; the 27 black pillars that symbolize those indicted for the expulsion; the graceful ting (pavilion) donated by Tacoma’s Chinese sister city, Fuzhou, that overlooks the water.

The park is a hub for festivals and rallies, and has hosted visiting dignitaries from China, but most days it is busy with joggers, strollers, exercise classes, even weddings. As part of its mission to bring the larger Tacoma community together, the CRPF produces the annual Moon Festival, an autumn celebration of Asian traditions that embraces Tacoma’s many immigrant communities. Students from Gomez’s and Perry’s classes often volunteer to help with the festival.

Perry also brings her classes to the park. “Students are really interested in identity, not only their own but their friends’ and their community,” she says. “We want to learn about differences but also about similarities, and it helps to have a physical place to visit and tell the stories.”

Other communities have made efforts to atone for anti-Chinese hatred. In Wyoming, a memorial stone near the site of the 1885 Rock Springs massacre lists the names of the 28 murdered Chinese miners. In Seattle, plans are underway for an art installation memorializing the 1886 riot and roundup of hundreds of Seattle’s Chinatown residents. Antioch, Calif., is creating a Chinatown Historic District where Chinese residents were expelled and buildings burned to the ground. But Tacoma’s park is distinctive in its mission to celebrate the city’s diversity and to foster an inclusive community. Recent rises in anti-immigrant violence, especially against Asian Americans, reinforce the need for that vision. “It’s why the park is important,” says Gomez. “It’s a reminder that these things are a part of our city, and if you don’t take those sorts of warnings seriously, they can happen again.”

The Tacoma expulsion was successful not just because an organized and violent group was determined to expel Chinese residents, but because many people were indifferent to their neighbors’ plight and didn’t speak up. Silence has contributed to many acts of racial hatred in U.S. history, including the forced expulsion of Japanese Americans into incarceration camps during WWII. “But today, we have a lot of voices,” says Pan Hosley. “We need to educate people, to make people understand and aware of what happened, and what could happen if we don’t do something. Education works. I’m not discouraged.”
Every summer, about 100 Puget Sound students take advantage of the opportunity to get involved in research—either in science and math, or in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. They work with a faculty member in the spring to craft a proposal and then, if the proposal is approved, they spend 10 weeks working full time on their projects, supported by research funding and a stipend to cover living expenses. Here, we spotlight seven of the students who took on research projects last summer.
Devin Anderson ’22 spent the summer feeding dogs for science.

Anderson worked with Erin Colbert-White, associate professor of psychology, on a project to understand how humans influence dogs—and the extent to which humans’ behavior can make a dog override its own judgment.

Dogs are the first animals successfully domesticated by humans. DNA suggests that they were domesticated from gray wolves about 40,000 years ago, and they’ve co-evolved with humans since then. “Phenotypically, dogs are a lot different now, in that they don’t need camouflage anymore,” Anderson says. “They’re also a lot more receptive to humans and willing to trust them.”

After doing a pilot study with his family’s dogs, Anderson solicited dog volunteers from the community for a series of experiments. In one trial, he put a treat—usually some cut-up chunks of hot dog—on two different dishes, but put a larger amount on one side than the other. He then bent down toward the smaller amount and said, “Ooooh!” in an excited voice. After that, he moved out of the way and waited to see which treat the dog chose.

“We know dogs can discriminate between quantities,” Anderson says. “That research is well established. We wanted to see if they would prioritize my audiovisual cues over their own judgment.”

The dogs followed Anderson’s cues about half of the time, and ignored them the other half—an unexpected result. “We interpreted this as a variation in priorities,” Anderson says. “Perhaps some dogs value praise more than food, and others food more than praise.”

Anderson used hot dogs for a simple reason: “Dogs typically are really excited by hot dogs,” he says, adding with a laugh: “Once I feed them a couple times before the trial, I usually have their full attention.”

Anderson also did variants of the experiment, including one in which he put equal amounts of hot dogs in each spot, then tried using his voice alone to influence the dog’s choice. Dogs usually followed his voice cues, a result that aligned with previous research.

Anderson, a psychology major and a biology minor, arrived at his summer research project—and, in fact, his field of study—in a roundabout way. He came to Puget Sound as “an aspiring physical therapist,” as he puts it, then took Psychology 101 with Colbert-White. “I totally fell in love with psychology,” he says. His interest in biology comes from his love of animals and from years of watching nature documentaries on TV.

“I talked with Erin, and she said, ‘Why not study what you’re super interested in?’ And that was psychology and biology.”

Colbert-White, a comparative psychologist, has been on the faculty since 2013. Dogs aren’t the only animals she studies: She has worked with bottlenose dolphins, Capuchin monkeys, and Harris’ hawks, and her doctoral dissertation examined an African grey parrot’s use of speech to influence its relationship with its owner.

Anderson, meanwhile, valued the chance to do hands-on research, polish his data analysis skills, and see whether he might want to pursue a career in research. He’s a member of the executive team of Visible Spectrum, a campus club for students of color in STEM majors.

He also enjoyed the lighter moments in his research: “Since we were working outdoors, we did get a lot of looks from crows,” he recalls. “They’d sit on the rooftops, watch us do our testing, and wait for us to leave the hot dogs unattended.” Luckily, the crows never succeeded in stealing any of the treats.
Clarissa Troutman ’22 has spent a lot of time on the Puget Sound, hanging out with friends, but last summer she made repeated visits there for a different purpose: to collect seawater for her undergraduate research project. Troutman has been working with Oscar Sosa, assistant professor of biology, to better understand the unaccounted-for biological sources of methane in the ocean.

“There’s a lot of methane being produced in open ocean water,” Troutman says, “and we don’t know where it’s coming from.” Methane is a greenhouse gas that can be found in large concentrations in some marine waters; a portion of the ocean’s methane is emitted into the atmosphere, contributing to global climate change. A goal of the research is to identify the microbial organisms that are producing the methane.

For Troutman, a molecular and cellular biology major with a chemistry minor, the 10-week summer project involved collecting plankton samples—sometimes from the docks, other times by going out past Point Defiance on the biology department’s boat and dragging a net or “tow.” Troutman and her project partner, Sabine Angier ’22, would then bring the samples back to the lab to measure methane levels and test the conditions in which microorganisms in the plankton could flourish. By the end of the summer, they had isolated a community of likely methanogens—microbes that produce methane in the absence of oxygen—and had extracted their DNA for genome sequencing and further scrutiny.

After an outside lab did genomic sequencing, Troutman has continued working on the project into this year, doing what’s called metagenomics—a term that refers to analyzing the genomes of communities of microbes collected from the environment. She doesn’t have full results yet, but the data suggest that a type of microbe called an archaea is producing the methane, and that the process takes place as plankton decomposes. Troutman will present her findings at the 2022 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference in April.

Sosa’s overall work involves a combination of methods—including not just metagenomics but also microbial culturing and analytical chemistry, as well as biogeochemistry, a relatively new discipline that seeks to understand changes in the natural world through the lens of biology, geology, and chemistry. The overall goal is to better understand what he calls the “unsung” role of the ocean’s microbial plankton communities in the Earth’s carbon cycle.

Troutman is especially interested in the genetic component of the research. “I’m really passionate about it,” she says. She came to college with an interest in the subject, and a genetics course in her sophomore year further piqued that interest. She contacted several faculty members and eventually found Sosa; working with him allows her to combine her interests in microbiology and genetics.

After graduation, Troutman plans to take a year to work in a lab and then go to graduate school. Meanwhile, she has continued working in Sosa’s lab since the summer project ended. “To get a chance to work on what I want to work on, which is looking at environmental and climate change, and to do it hands-on, in a lab, as an undergrad is really amazing,” she says.

Perhaps just as rewarding, she says, is the chance to be out in nature: “We did a sunset tow one day, and it was just beautiful to be out there.”
What bees can tell us about Parkinson’s disease

On the rooftop of Thompson Hall, Adam Schmidt ’23 emerges in a white jumpsuit, a wide-brimmed hat with a mesh face veil, and thick protective gloves. Carefully, he approaches the hive, a 5-foot-tall stack of wooden boxes located behind a greenhouse near the roof’s edge. Schmidt, a molecular and cellular biology major, isn’t interested in these bees for their honey—he wants to study their brains in an attempt to understand the progression of neurodegenerative diseases in humans.

“The bees can be a little bit fussy,” Schmidt says. “But with my gloves and my beekeeper suit, I feel unstoppable.”

After collecting 30 bees, he takes them downstairs, into the Hannaford lab. Schmidt’s project looks at the effects of Paraquat, an herbicide, on western honeybees. Paraquat is known to cause Parkinson’s disease in humans, but exactly how is unknown, so Schmidt and his lab partners are trying to model the early stages of the disease in smaller insect brains.

“Humans have about 86 billion neurons in their brains,” Schmidt explains. “Bees only have about a million, so we’re able to isolate more effectively the areas where we see cells dying. If our modeling is successful, then we’ll be able to apply different treatments and begin to understand how to apply that to larger animals and, eventually, to humans.”

After bringing the bees into the lab, Schmidt mounts them individually in a tiny apparatus to hold them still. He sprays a lavender scent toward them, rewards them with sugar water, and tracks how long it takes each bee to learn to associate the odor with the reward. Then, he compares that behavior with those that have been treated with different concentrations of herbicide, to measure any cognitive decline.

After a few days of learning trials, Schmidt dissects the bees’ brains, stains the dead cells with antibodies, and looks at them under the large confocal microscope in Thompson’s lower level. The stains fluoresce, helping Schmidt identify the brain areas that are most affected. Over the summer, he tested around 200 bees.

“The incredible thing about using bees for this kind of research is that there can be up to 10,000 bees in a hive. So you can collect a tremendous amount of data from a single hive.”

Schmidt has aspirations of going to medical school. While he hopes his contributions to the project will eventually lead to better treatments for Parkinson’s, even if no link is established, he believes that the research the lab is doing may also help scientists better understand the ecological toll of herbicides on honeybees.

“I think everybody doing this kind of research wants to be able to cure a disease. But the project is still young, so my only hope is that we can successfully model the disease in bees. Once we can see how the neural connections in the memory and learning centers are affected, we’ll be in a better position to tackle the treatment side.”

Working in Professor Susannah Hannaford’s lab has given Schmidt increased confidence in his research skills, deepened his interest in neurology, and given him valuable experience to bolster his resume.

“I’m doing research at this small university that my friends at bigger schools wouldn’t even dream of getting to do in graduate school,” Schmidt says. “I’m getting to do actual lab work and research as opposed to just observing or cleaning petri dishes. The hands-on experience is fantastic.”
Xenophobia in the time of COVID-19

Soon after the first cases of COVID-19 were reported in the U.S., Allie Highsmith ’22 started hearing people call it the “the China virus,” the “kung flu,” and other xenophobic names. As a double major in Chinese language and culture and sociology and anthropology, Highsmith wanted to study how people cope with anti-Asian sentiment during the pandemic. Soon after she submitted her summer research proposal, a gunman killed six Asian women in Atlanta, bringing the subject of hate crimes directed at East Asian Americans into the national spotlight.

In the wake of that tragedy and related news, Highsmith felt compelled to study how East Asian American experiences in the U.S. have changed as a result of pandemic-related racism and xenophobia.

For her summer research, Highsmith interviewed 29 Asian Americans living in eight states about their experience of xenophobia over the previous year. She used the format of an ethnographic study, a framework common in anthropology that centers the perspective of the culture being studied, rather than imposing an outsider’s viewpoint on the subjects.

The following are excerpts from Highsmith’s final paper, titled “COVID-19 and Xenophobia: Reckoning with East Asian Identities in the United States.”

**Community trauma:** Generally, participants were not concerned for their own safety; however, the current wave of anti-Asian hate has still been traumatic and has led people to consider their identities and how they are perceived in American society. Women and younger people were much more likely to feel personally threatened with physical or verbal harassment.

**Code-switching and shapeshifting:** Although most participants did not report having felt personally threatened, many still took measures to try to hide their identities. … Overall, women and younger people were much more likely to report … going out of their way to try to avoid harm. Measures taken to try to avoid harm ranged from code-switching in their everyday speech to wearing sunglasses to hide their faces.

**The struggle for racial justice:** Many participants noted that the current racial reckoning in the U.S. is helping them unpack their identities and the country’s history of racism. Even so, some participants who supported movements like Black Lives Matter worried that other minority groups were being overshadowed.

**Reconsidering the role of faith:** The unrest and uncertainty fueled by the pandemic also led many participants to question their faith. Overall, younger people tended to struggle more with faith … where for older people it was a pillar of their coping, both with anti-Asian hate and with their general anxiety about their health and safety.

**Shifting identities:** Overall, participants who said their identities had changed during the pandemic all said that it was a positive change. They are now prouder of their identities and more curious about their heritage. One participant even noted that they used xenophobia as a tool to feel empowered, saying, “[It] gives me an opportunity to stand up for myself, my family, and my peers.”

**Implications:** Anthropologist and writer Ruth Behar once said that “anthropology that doesn’t break your heart just isn’t worth doing anymore.” This quote has resonated with me throughout this project and has changed how I view my academic field. I want to continue to study this issue, but I also want to bring awareness to the surge of anti-Asian hate in our country, learn more about the history of discrimination against Asians, and advocate for anti-racist efforts that are inclusive of Asians and other less visible minority groups.
Not just another coming-out story

As a first-year student in Ann Putnam’s Introduction to Creative Writing course, English major Daniel Pollock ’22 was given an assignment to write about a memory he thought he had forgotten. Not only had the memory he chose stayed with him, but three years later, it would inspire an independent research project exploring identity and belonging, and help Pollock reshape the narrative of his own life.

“I started writing about this elusive figure who lived across and down the street from my family when we lived on the eastside of Tacoma,” Pollock recalls. But that story morphed into something new when, through a 10-week summer research project, he revisited the assignment and resulting manuscript with fresh eyes, and reshaped it to focus on his own experience of coming out as a gay man in a religious household.

Although the new work is fictional, Pollock kept the setting in the Tacoma eastside of his childhood and named the 9-year-old narrator after himself. The story now follows young (fictional) Daniel during the final days of his father’s life. Using themes of grief and fear, Pollock explores how queerness manifests in the young boy’s mind and body prior to any expression of queerness sexually. It’s a time of what Pollock calls “pre-coming out” experiences.

“I’m trying to center the story in a 9-year-old’s mind, which is, in itself, a really fun experiment, having to use really stripped-back language and to think about how I build an argument versus how a 9-year-old would build an argument,” Pollock says. “What leads us to that moment of being able to say, ‘I’m going to imagine a new reality, a type of reality that wasn’t modeled for me?’

That’s one of the central questions driving the project, and it hits close to home for Pollock. Though he has come out as gay to his own family, he continues to see friends struggle with the experience in the conservative Christian, middle-class community where he was raised. Pollock’s hope is that by exploring the experience of being queer through the eyes of his young narrator, he can help expand the narrative around queerness and coming out.

“This project isn’t about a character realizing he’s queer,” Pollock says, “but that queerness is always there, even before coming out.”

Literature and media have long centered queer stories on coming-out narratives. That, Pollock says, narrows the scope of storytelling and prevents readers or viewers from seeing the queer experience fully and accurately represented in their favorite shows and novels. With a 50-page fresh draft completed at the end of his summer research, Pollock is on his way toward changing that.

“We’re given this binary way to see the world: before you’re ‘out’ and after you’re ‘out,’” Pollock says. “There’s this promise that you come out, and you find who you are, and suddenly you’re a fully realized human. That is bullshit. We need more stories of just queerness.”
Safe to learn

Ruthy McBride ’22 is studying a topic that’s controversial in the education community: the role of police in schools.

McBride, a politics and government major and African American studies and economics minor, grew up in Los Angeles, where police had a significant presence in the schools. “You have it in these very small ways in elementary and middle school, and then I went to a giant high school that was majority Latinx. Backpack checks were a normal thing, random locker checks. Sometimes they’d bring in a drug-sniffing dog to go through the halls and sniff the lockers.” McBride, who suffers from migraines, needed to keep a doctor’s note in her backpack along with her bottle of Excedrin, or else she risked a reprimand or even detention.

McBride spent last summer researching the role of police in public schools, with hopes of identifying alternatives to the discipline practices currently in place. Working alongside religion, spirituality, and society professor Suzanne Holland, McBride traced the history of police officers in schools from its beginnings during the war on drugs in the late 1960s and 1970s through the start of the 21st century, noting how the subsequent wars on poverty and crime, and response to the terrorist attacks on Sept. 11, 2001, continued to reinforce the practice.

“In those 30 or 40 years between Nixon’s war on drugs and 2001, there was a big push for policing in all areas of life,” McBride says. “You see police entering more of the private sector—workplaces through drug testing, for example. After the 1999 Columbine school shooting, there was a national push toward zero-tolerance policies and an increase in school resource officers in public schools.”

McBride’s exploration found multiple studies pointing to inequities in the system: Specifically, students of color and students with disabilities are disproportionately referred to law enforcement and are more likely to be arrested at school. Last spring, the Brookings Institution published a report stating that school police officers fuel what many call the “school-to-prison pipeline.”

McBride also learned about another trend: In the past decade, some school districts have moved away from having a police presence on school grounds and in school buildings.

“You’re starting to see educators realizing how policing and surveillance in schools affects children,” she says. The trend is happening primarily in smaller school districts, she says, and so far hasn’t gained momentum on a national level.

More recently, McBride learned that Tacoma Public Schools recently changed its policies: Two police officers are now on call, rather than physically on campus—though 25 unarmed “safety officers” remain. For her senior thesis, McBride hopes to interview Tacoma administrators, teachers, and parents to learn more about how the change came about and how it’s affecting student performance.

Her overall aim is to ensure that students are treated fairly and equitably. “I’m a big believer in education making the world a better place,” she says. “Schools are where children learn how to view the world around them—and also where they learn how the world views them. If we make education more equitable in the way that we socialize children, we can foster a better generation and keep moving in the right direction.”
Queering the Middle Ages

Books and movies often portray medieval Europe as a highly regimented, theologically conservative society marked by strict gender roles and a total absence of queer people, but according to history major Chloe Shankland ’23, that view isn’t accurate. While few sources exist, literature from the period hints at a vibrant world of nonheteronormative art and culture.

Shankland worked with her advisor, Professor of History Katherine Smith, to examine poems, legal documents, and church records from 1000 to 1250 A.D. in search of references to queer identities and fluid gender roles.

“It’s been fascinating to see how writers were challenging their society’s expectations of gender and sexuality,” Shankland says. “A lot of modern scholarship has erased queer and trans narratives in medieval source material, but the evidence is there if you look hard enough.”

Shankland eventually zeroed in on a 13th-century French poem called “Le Roman de Silence.” The main character, Silence, is born female but raised as a man in order to circumvent a law prohibiting women from inheriting property. Throughout the poem, the author flips between male and female names and pronouns for Silence, who masters traditionally masculine skills and social roles before settling into a heterosexual relationship with King Evan.

“How did the audience perceive this romance?” Shankland asks. “Did they see gender as unchanging—or as performative and easily altered through clothing or skills? Is this romance an aberration, or is it part of a larger genre of queer literature? It’s hard to know, because we can’t ask the author what they intended.”

Shankland compared the poem to other documents from the same period, including gender-normative romances, satires, and church documents, to get a sense of the context in which the unknown author of “Silence” was writing. In those documents, she found more evidence of queerness, including the testimony of lesbians executed or exiled for their sexuality and oblique references to trans and genderqueer saints. All of these documents point to a Europe that was far from homogenous.

“The real challenge of medieval scholarship is finding sources,” Shankland says. “Many of the sources we rely on are clerical works written by and for church officials, which give us a very narrow view. So, adding in literature and court cases offers us a broader and more accessible version of social history that incorporates the queer experience.”

Through her research, Shankland has gained an appreciation for how the dominant narrative of Europe in the Middle Ages—as overwhelmingly white, masculine, and straight—has been pushed at the expense of more diverse perspectives, as well as the difficult task historians face as they try to piece together a more accurate picture of what life was like a thousand years ago.

“As a queer woman, I’m fascinated by the study of queer history,” Shankland says. “It’s important for me to be connected to my past and the people who came before me. Through this project, I found a more authentic understanding of my past, one that exposes questions about our society that we’re still answering today and ultimately reveals the necessity of transgression. Studying medieval sources allows me to reclaim a piece of that story that has been suppressed.”
Always a Logger

PIONEERING FUN
Arlene Smith ’08 is introducing Seattle to a new activity called “flow arts.”
See story, next page.
Taking Play Seriously
Arlene Smith ’08

BY ZOE BRANCH ’18

When Arlene Smith ’08 was a psychology major at Puget Sound, she had never heard of the art form that would later define her work and her play. She’d spent a year on the university cheerleading team and later joined Repertory Dance Group—but flow arts? Not on her radar.

Flow arts is “a combination of circus, dance, and object manipulation,” according to Smith. She was introduced to one part of it—spinning tethered balls called poi—in 2012, and ended up spending years in Seattle’s robust flow arts community. In January 2020, she co-founded one of the few nonprofits in the country dedicated specifically to the art form: Seattle Flow Arts Collective came into being because Smith wanted the flow arts community, mostly made up of less financially established people in their early 20s, to have better access to resources.

“All our events are free or by donation—we don’t want financial issues to be a reason why people can’t come play,” Smith says of the performances, classes, and programs that fall under the nonprofit’s umbrella. “But if we want to pay our artists a living wage and produce a high-quality event, we can’t really do that on just community support.” Seattle Flow Arts Collective has absorbed community events that previously happened without the support of grants and donations that the nonprofit can now pursue.

And, though COVID-19 changed the collective’s early plans, it also opened new possibilities. “We hosted a virtual get-together every Tuesday, literally from March 2020 until the end of last May, when we had our first in-person event,” Smith says. “The community that we were able to find virtually—people from all over—was really beautiful and unexpected.”

As the nonprofit continues to expand and evolve, one of Smith’s main priorities continues to be play. “I take play very seriously; it’s essential to being human,” she says. “When we’re playing, we’re trying things without being too attached to the outcome, and that type of exploration is just life changing. That’s what flow arts is to me.”
Drone Swarms and More

Zak Kallenborn ’13

BY RYAN JONES

The biographical blurb on the “About” page of Zak Kallenborn’s website (zkallenborn.com) gets right to the point: Zachary analyzes horrible ways people kill one another.

It’s a succinct way to sum up his day jobs, which include policy fellow at the Schar School of Policy and Government at George Mason University, research affiliate focused on unconventional weapons at the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism at University of Maryland, and a variety of consulting roles across the national security spectrum. The common thread, he says, is “trying to understand what’s worth worrying about, what should we prioritize, and how do we actually respond?”

That broad mandate is consistent with the diverse interests Kallenborn ’13 cultivated at Puget Sound, where he double majored in math and government and politics, and minored in German, history, and physics. All of which, he says, led him naturally to national security, government and politics, and minored in German, history, and physics. All of which, he says, led him naturally to national security, military and national security veterans focused less on future threats than on present danger: He’s the coordination director for Project Exodus Relief, a volunteer group of military and national security veterans working to evacuate vulnerable Afghan citizens from the country in the wake of the U.S. withdrawal. “It’s really underscored for me the importance of finding purpose and meaning,” he says. “Every week I’m helping folks going through the worst experiences imaginable, terrified their whole family is about to be killed. There’s an intellectual satisfaction to the work, but also an emotional satisfaction, knowing I’m making a difference in people’s lives.”

After Hours

AFTER HOURS

In addition to his work as a policy analyst, Kallenborn volunteers to help evacuate at-risk citizens from Afghanistan.

Pondering such threats could take up Kallenborn’s every waking moment, but he’s recently found time for an additional pursuit served as vice president for development for the organization. “It is an honor to serve the Boy Scouts of America,” Brown writes. “Both of my sons benefitted greatly from this organization.” Along with Karen Meier, CEO of Pacific Harbors Council, the women are the first top female leaders in the 100-plus-year history of Boy Scouts of America.

Andrew Nelson ’88 and his Winthrop, Wash., practice, Altius Physical Therapy, were featured in the January issue of Runner’s World. After graduating from Puget Sound with a double major in religion and physical therapy, Nelson was a practicing physical therapist in Oregon and Idaho before starting his “log cabin practice” in the mountain town of Winthrop. He credits

CLASS NOTES | ALWAYS A LOGGER

Leavitt, a former ASUPS president, says he and Thompson may have been the first students ever invited to address a meeting of the board of trustees; Leavitt later would serve on the board of trustees for 25 years. In 2016, he was a recipient of the Service to Puget Sound Distinguished Alumni Award.

Penelope Price Mathiesen ’71 and Thomas Mathiesen recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. They were married on Sept. 11, 1971, at Brea Congregational Church in Brea, Calif. Penny volunteers in the Monroe County History Center Research Library and writes and edits articles for the center’s newsletter. Tom’s retirement hobbies include restoring antique clocks and music boxes. They live in Ellettsville, Ind.

1976 Nationally known speaker, educator, and retreat leader Care Dressel Tuk ’76 recently published her latest book, Don’t Wimp Out: Finding Faith, Courage, and Victory in Life’s Daily Battles. At the time the book went to print, Tuk had just completed treatment for her 11th bout with cancer. She lives in Wasilla, Alaska, with her husband, Bill. They have two grown children, Jamie and Tim, who live nearby. Don’t Wimp Out is available at caretuk.com.

1985 David Breneman ’85 is back on campus. He’s now working part time as the operations advisor for the campus radio station, KUPS 90.1FM The Sound. David writes: “I’m hoping that the station will benefit from my experience, gained in 45 years working in and around broadcasting.”

At the November Speaker Series Luncheon of the Meridian (Idaho) Chamber of Commerce, Shelly Houston ’85 was named the chamber’s 2021 Woman of the Year. According to the chamber’s Facebook post, the award honors individuals who “truly exemplify what it means to support your community.”

1988 Lori Brown ’88 was elected president of the Pacific Harbors Council, Boy Scouts of America, in Tacoma. Involved in scouting as a parent and leader since 2011, Brown previously
Most Likely to Lead
Regina Kearney Glenn ’70, MBA’71

BY KARIN VANDRAISS ’13

It was the late 1960s and Regina Kearney Glenn ’70, MBA’71 had packed up her life on the East Coast to accompany her husband, who had taken a job at Boeing. The young mother arrived in Tacoma with ambitions of her own—she intended to get a degree in education and business, and she found creative ways to pay for it. Being elected vice president of ASUPS reduced tuition, as did working as a teaching assistant and managing the bookstore (her daughters often “helped” with inventory, as a way of learning about business). Glenn also served as president of the women’s business honorary, Phi Chi Theta, and was active in the Black Student Union.

Glenn has built a career around communications, with an emphasis on diversity and inclusion, from her first job as a civil service coordinator with the city of Tacoma to vice president of multicultural and small business development for the Seattle Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce. In 1991, she founded Pacific Communications Consultants Inc., which specializes not only in communications but also management training, community engagement, diversity training, contracting, and outreach. She’s especially focused on helping government agencies and private firms meet their commitment to include women, minorities, and small and veteran-owned businesses in their workforce. She also serves as diversity and inclusion manager for the Washington State Department of Transportation’s Megaprograms.

“My original intent was to be an organizational development consultant, but when affirmative action started gaining ground, I started getting calls,” Glenn says. “I began helping organizations manage diversity issues, as well.”

Glenn stayed involved with her alma mater, too, serving on the board of trustees from 1975 to 1984. In 2019, she agreed to be president of Class of 1970 and help plan the class’s 50th reunion. Glenn had a list of events and ideas to rally her classmates to return to campus. But that soon shifted to navigating delays and uncertainty due to the pandemic, encouraging engagement instead through Facebook, the class website, and that pillar of early COVID-19 culture—the virtual happy hour. The reunion (which now includes the Classes of ’71 and ’72) is scheduled for June 2022, and Glenn plans to continue rolling with the punches. “Whatever we end up doing,” she says, “we’re going to have fun.”

1992 Julie Benson Denmark ’92 and her husband, Curtis, recently completed a sailing voyage on the Pacific Ocean. They left San Diego in 2018 and visited many islands, including French Polynesia, The Cook Islands, Niue, New Zealand, Tuvalu, and Kiribati. “Experiencing village life and engaging with native island cultures was a highlight of the adventure,” Denmark writes. The couple attempted to wait out COVID-19 in the atolls of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for a year and half before setting sail for a 40-day passage home to the Puget Sound in July 2021. They sailed (and now live aboard) their 48-foot Tayana sailboat, named Manna. Learn more at SailingManna.blogspot.com.

1993 The essay “Oh, Crap! What NOW?!” by Jason Saffir Zenobia ’93, former writer and editor of The Trail, was included in the latest anthology from University of Hell Press, 2020* The Year of the Asterisk: American Essays, edited by Greg Gerding.
**Standing Up for Immigrants**

**Amanda Díaz ‘18**

**BY ZOE BRANCH ‘18**

In her first month at Puget Sound, Amanda Díaz ‘18 learned in class about a detention center three miles from campus. The daughter of undocumented immigrants, she remembers the disgusted feeling of learning about the abuse people were experiencing at the Northwest Detention Center, which, holding almost 1,600 people, is one of the largest detention centers in the U.S. But when she searched for campus involvement in shutting it down or supporting people inside, she found nothing—so she started organizing fellow students to do just that.

“I started to realize that I’ve actually had a lot of people in my community who have been detained and deported, and I didn’t know the lengths of abuse they were going through,” Díaz says.

Díaz’s instinct to fight for marginalized people defined her time on campus: She designed her own major, American border studies, while pushing the university as ASUPS president to use its power more ethically.

Since her graduation, Díaz’s goal to create an equitable and just world for undocumented people has led to her current position as the national hotline manager at the nonprofit Freedom for Immigrants, where she manages the only unmonitored hotline that allows people in detention to report conditions and human rights abuses. She supervises about 70 volunteers who staff the hotline; she also compiles data to analyze patterns of abuse inside facilities and submits civil rights complaints on behalf of callers. Her hope is that the complaints can ultimately end in the person’s release—or, “better yet,” she says, “the closure of the facility.”

The hotline was created in 2013 and was temporarily shut down by Immigration and Customs Enforcement in 2018; in July 2021, it was granted the ability to exist for five more years, free and unmonitored, by a lawsuit settlement. And while Díaz is unsure where exactly her career will take her, at Freedom for Immigrants or beyond, she is certain of the trajectory of her work. “Abolition is my main goal,” she says, referring to the closure of detention facilities and prisons, as well as an end to the idea that anybody deserves to be isolated or abused. “It may not happen in my lifetime, but my work is an investment in a future I know we can live in.”
In September, Elliot Stockstad ‘98, MEd’04 took a new role as the executive director of the MultiCare Health Foundation. Stockstad writes: “I’m excited about this opportunity to partner for healing and a healthy future for Tacoma/Pierce County!”

2002 Tracy Bott ’02 has returned to life overseas, and is now working as an office management specialist with the Department of State’s Foreign Service. After almost six months of French language training, Bott and her family moved to Rabat, Morocco, for two years, and are enjoying the rich culture, sights, beaches, and food.

Port Angeles (Wash.) Marathon Association race director Victoria Butt Jones ’02 was named the 2021 Washington State Event Organizer of the Year by the Washington Festivals and Events Association. She also was recognized with several additional Pacific Northwest Summit Awards for events on the Olympic Peninsula. Since the start of the coronavirus pandemic, Jones has put on 27 events—22 of which were entirely virtual. During this time, the existing events had a more than 300% increase in participation and included people from all 50 states and five countries.

2003 Liz Calora ’03 was recently inducted as president of Washington Women Lawyers, an organization dedicated to further the full integration of women in the legal profession and promoting equal rights and opportunities for women. She previously served as president of WWL’s Pierce County chapter. Along with her partners at Pfau Cochran Vertets Amala, Calora represents injured people and their families in serious personal injury and wrongful death cases across Washington state. After earning her bachelor’s degree in French and international affairs at Puget Sound, Calora obtained her law degree from University of Washington School of Law.

2005 Maren Buck ’05, associate professor of chemistry at Smith College, was one of three faculty members recognized with the college’s 2021 Sherrerd Distinguished Teaching Awards. The honor is awarded annually to faculty members—nominated by students—who have elevated teaching to the highest levels of art and science at Smith.

2005 Cara Christensen ’05 was appointed to the Snoqualmie (Wash.) City Council in September. She has worked as an attorney for law firms in Irvine, Calif., and in Seattle. An active resident of the Snoqualmie Valley, Christensen previously served on the City of Snoqualmie Planning Commission in 2015–17 and 2020.

Tonkon Torp LLP announced the appointment of attorney Maureen McGee ’05 to its government solutions and its government relations and public policy practice groups. Previously, she spent nearly nine years with the Oregon Office of the Legislative Counsel, providing non-partisan, policy-neutral legal services to the 90 members of the Oregon Legislative Assembly.

2008 Carolyn Ham ’08 graduated in May from University of Massachusetts-Amherst with a Master of Public Health degree and graduate certificate in aging, policy, and public health. She currently lives in Olympia, Wash., and works at Washington State Department of Health’s Healthcare-Associated Infections and Antimicrobial Resistance Program.

2012 Performing under the moniker “Ollella,” Ellie Barber ’12 released her latest song, “Walking on Fire,” last fall. In an interview with The Sopris Sun, she shares that the song was prompted by one morning’s “apocalyptic” scene of wildfire smoke and coastal fog she witnessed while living in the Bay Area in 2020. Barber has been a passionate artist, activist, and educator since performing and studying environmental sciences at Puget Sound. Hear “Walking on Fire” on all streaming platforms now, and learn more at ollellamusic.com.

2017 Congratulations to Sam Scott ’17, who was awarded a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship for $138,000 for ongoing PhD work in clinical psychology at University of Denver.

2020 Will Brooks ’20 is having a big year. He was featured in an article in The News Tribune recently, when he broke the Washington state record for identifying as many species of birds as possible within a calendar year—what birders call a “Big Year.” At the time of the article, Brooks had seen 376 birds in 2021, surpassing the record, previously set in 2012. According to the piece, Brooks has applied for grad school to continue studying evolutionary biology and birds, obviously.
School Colors

BY STELLA ZAWISTOWSKI

Green and gold? Maroon and white? We’ve got both sets of school colors covered in this issue’s crossword puzzle. As before, send a photo of your completed puzzle to us at arches@pugetsound.edu, or post it on Instagram or Twitter and tag us (@univpugetsound). We’ll pick a successful puzzler to win a prize. (Congrats to Ben Pape ’89 of Boise, who won the prize from the autumn 2021 puzzle!) See the solution to this issue’s puzzle at pugetsound.edu/schoolcolors.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1. Cookout sausage, for short
2. Material for overalls
3. Geological epoch between the Oligocene and the Paleocene
4. Completely at peace
5. “I care!”
6. Yogurt-based dip often served with 26-Down
7. Snowy day structure
8. Construction site sight
9. Server’s edge in tennis
10. “[I care!”
11. What loggers do
12. Portrayer of James Bond in GOLDFinger
13. Scanner that might detect an ACL tear
14. Be curious
15. Reclined
16. Reclined
17. “Reptilian” chocolate-and-pecan treat
18. Place for egg storage?
19. Bouquet’s spot
20. Track shape at Baker Stadium
21. Movement in the Puget Sound
22. Giggly sound
23. Site with user-developed content
24. “I care!”
25. Like the walls of Jones Hall
26. Flatbread often served with 17-Across
27. “Later, alligator!” in texts
28. Poseidon’s domain, in Greek myth
29. Goal
30. Author of the 1996 novel The GREEN Mile (see p. 14)
31. Like a superfan
32. Flatbread often served with 17-Across
33. Portrayer of James Bond in GOLDFinger
34. Flatbread often served with 17-Across
35. Like a superfan
36. Portrayer of James Bond in GOLDFinger
37. Portrayer of James Bond in GOLDFinger
38. Portrayer of James Bond in GOLDFinger
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40. Portrayer of James Bond in GOLDFinger
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42. What loggers do
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62. Reclined
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DOWN
1. Degs. for aspiring painters
2. Social media star ___
3. Portrayer of James Bond in GOLDFinger
4. Portrayer of James Bond in GOLDFinger
5. Portrayer of James Bond in GOLDFinger
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winter 2022  arches  41
**Dorothy Hager Barlow ’45**
died Dec. 3, at the age of 97. After graduating from Stadium High School in Tacoma, Barlow attended Puget Sound before completing her nursing degree at Chicago Presbyterian Hospital. She was preceded in death by husband Robert Barlow ’45.

**Joan Thompson Caillouette ’51**
died Oct. 10. She was 93. Caillouette attended Smith College in Massachusetts and Reed College in Oregon before graduating from Puget Sound with a degree in education. She devoted much of her time to volunteer work, donating decades of service on boards for The Huntington Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens; Pasadena Planned Parenthood; and Pasadena Garden Club. She enjoyed reading, gardening, and playing tennis, which she did until the age of 91. Caillouette was preceded in death by husband James Caillouette ’50, and is survived by her brother, three children, and several grandchildren.

**Cecil Reimer ’51**
died Oct. 11. He was 93. After serving in France during World War II, Reimer earned a degree in economics from Puget Sound, where he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and served as sports editor for *The Trail*. Upon graduation, he began a 35-year career with the Weyerhaeuser Company, working in several states across the U.S. Reimer and his wife were among the founding members of Holy Cross Catholic Church in Atlanta, where he was active as a parish council board member, a member of the choir, and a Eucharistic minister. In 1987, he was ordained as a deacon in the Catholic Church, and served as deacon at Holy Cross for the next 30 years. Reimer is predeceased by his brother-in-law John Du Beau ’56.

**Bruce Hunt ’51**
died Oct. 24, at the age of 91. Hunt earned a bachelor’s degree in business administration at Puget Sound, where he was active in the Adelphian Concert Choir and Sigma Xi, the Scientific Research Honor Society. After graduation, he spent two years in the U.S. Army during the Korean War, then purchased the Western Auto store in Puyallup, Wash., working there until his retirement in 1981. Hunt was an avid fisherman, organizing the South Sound Fishing Society in 1990. He sang tenor in the Orpheus Club of Tacoma and was active in Kiwanis. Hunt is survived by wife Juanita Parker Hunt ’50, two daughters, and three grandchildren.

**Margot Murray Webb ’52**

**Mary Hjort Smith ’53**
died Nov. 8, after a long battle with Parkinson’s disease. She was 90. After earning her bachelor’s degree in education from Puget Sound, Smith and her husband, Don (to whom she would be married for more than 60 years), moved to the Midwest, where she spent many years as a teacher in the Ann Arbor, Mich., area.

**Louis Grzadzielewski ’54**
died Dec. 2. He was 92. Grzadzielewski attended University of Wisconsin before entering the Army, where he served stints in California and Washington. After his discharge in 1951, he attended Puget Sound, earning a bachelor’s degree in physical education. He played three years on the varsity football team, and in his senior year was the team co-captain, voted Most Inspirational Player by his teammates. Grzadzielewski spent his career as a teacher, coach, principal, and superintendent in school districts in Washington, Wisconsin, Alaska, and Germany. During his 33 years of retirement, he enjoyed spending time with his family and watching college football games.

**Roger Scott ’55**
died Nov. 2. He was 92. After starting college at University of Minnesota, Scott was moving to Seattle when he was drafted into the Korean War. Upon his return, he studied business administration at Puget Sound, where he met Jane Andre Scott ’58, with whom he would share 59 years of marriage. A lifelong member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, he always enjoyed reuniting with his fraternity brothers. Scott began his career at Weyerhaeuser, then moved on to Boeing’s commercial sales division, in addition to owning various small businesses throughout his working life. Scott is preceded in death by wife Jane, and is survived by their four children and their families.

**Robert Van Slyke ’56, MEd’60**
died Oct. 31, at the age of 91. Born in Tacoma, Van Slyke graduated from Lincoln High School before earning bachelor’s and master’s degrees in education from Puget Sound. He earned a second master’s degree from University of Oregon and a doctorate from Washington State University, building a career as a teacher and school counselor in Tacoma and Alaska, and at University of Montana and Clark College.

**Mardell Hodges Buffington ’57**
died Sept. 29, at the age of 86. After graduating from Lincoln High School in Tacoma, Buffington attended Puget Sound, where she joined the Tri Delta sorority. She earned a nursing degree from University of Washington and enjoyed a 35-year career as a school nurse in Tacoma Public Schools.

**William Seifert ’57**
died Nov. 11. He was 86. After graduating from Puget Sound with a degree in economics, Seifert entered the U.S. Air Force as an officer. His military service took him across the country, as well as to Germany and Vietnam, where his achievements earned him the Bronze Star. Following his retirement from the Air Force, Seifert worked as a consultant and statistician for the Dallas Mavericks and part-time as a basketball ref.

**Lee McFarlane ’59**
died Nov. 3. He graduated with a degree in biology from Puget Sound, where he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is survived by wife Julie Peck McFarlane ’62.

**Carl Mulvihill ’59**
died Nov. 4, after battling cancer. He was 85. After graduating from Puget Sound with a degree in business administration, Mulvihill was drafted, serving six years in the U.S. Army. Returning to Skagway, Wash., in the 1960s, he went to work for the railroad as a dispatcher, then chief clerk, and became active in the local fire department. Elected to the city council in 1963, he became Skagway’s new fire chief in 1968, retiring in 1999 as the community’s longest-serving fire chief. An unofficial—but meticulous—historian and photographer of both the railroad and the fire department, Mulvihill penned a history of the Skagway Volunteer Fire Department that appeared in *Skagway: City of the New Century*. In summer 2021, with the assistance of railroad historian Keith Mulvihill’s great grandson, Luke, and his wife, they were able to update and publish the book with permission from the Mulvihill Family.

**IN MEMORIAM**
Nore, Mulvihill completed his second book, *Century of White Pass and Yukon Route Equipment*. In the early 1970s, he became a police officer and later joined U.S. Customs and Border Protection Services. In retirement, Mulvihill set out to travel the world, venturing many times to Europe, South America, Russia, and Antarctica.

**Thomas Nordi ’63** died Nov. 29, at the age of 82. Born in Tacoma, Nordi graduated from Stadium High School and studied business at Puget Sound, where he was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. An independent insurance agent for more than 30 years, he was a passionate supporter of the Tacoma community and was a charter member of the Rotary Club of Tacoma North. Nordi had a talent for drawing people as cartoons, loved spaghetti and meatballs, and was a spontaneous traveler, creating a family legend of yearly ski trips to White Pass with his children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.

Born in Chehalis, Wash.,

**Thomas Pakar ’68** attended two other colleges before graduating from Puget Sound. He spent his career in banking, in particular, working with car dealers and their dealerships. He started at Puget Sound National Bank, then moved to First Interstate Bank, ultimately retiring from KeyBank. Along the way, he met many lifelong friends. Pakar’s great passion was sailing; he loved being on the water on a windy day. He died Dec. 7, at the age of 75.

**James Crafton MPA’74** died Dec. 1. He was 88. Crafton studied at University of Louvain in Belgium and graduated from Puget Sound with a master’s degree in public administration. He and wife Joan raised their family in Tacoma before relocating in 1998 to Kettering, Ohio, where Crafton maintained a photography business.

**Deborah Organt ’75** recently, at the age of 68. Born in Baltimore, she moved across the country after graduating from high school to attend Puget Sound, where she earned a bachelor’s degree in occupational therapy. Years later, she continued her education at Lesley College, earning a master’s degree in expressive therapy. Organt spent her more than 30-year career taking care of others, including children, those struggling with mental or substance issues, and the elderly. A devoted wife, mother, and grandmother, she will be remembered for leaving the world a kinder and gentler place.

**Roger Rowe ’75** died Oct. 10, at the age of 69. After graduating from Puget Sound with a degree in sociology, Rowe worked for the Tacoma Urban League and Boeing. Later, he began a career in corrections with King County, retiring in 2017 after 35 years of service. While at Puget Sound, he competed on the football and track teams for the Loggers. His record for the longest triple jump, set in 1974, is still standing. Rowe loved to fish and to travel in his RV. He especially enjoyed time at home with his family. Rowe is survived by wife of 45 years, Elizabeth Reed Rowe ’78, two daughters, and two grandchildren.

**Charles Manuel MFA’76** died Oct. 18 of cancer, at the age of 70. After earning a bachelor’s degree in biology from Graceland College, Manuel graduated from Puget Sound with a master’s degree in art and design, specializing in ceramics, and then earned a Doctor of Chiropractic degree from Palmer College of Chiropractic. One of his greatest joys was teaching ceramics for 11 years. Known as a jack of all trades, he loved tinkering and creating. He constructed boats for the Iowa Cardboard Boat Regatta; founded the first chiropractic practice and gym in Lamoni, Iowa; volunteered as a first responder; and won in his age bracket at the IBJJF Jiu-Jitsu World Championship in 2018. He will be remembered for his kindness and indomitable spirit.

**Theodore Escobar ’77** died Oct. 6, after a short illness. He was a day shy of his 86th birthday. Born in Makaweli, Kauai, Escobar attended University of Hawai‘i and served in the U.S. Air Force, eventually earning his bachelor’s degree in business from Puget Sound. He worked for NASA and the Air Force as an aircraft mechanic, and enjoyed a successful career in aviation maintenance and technical services with companies including DynCorp International, Hawaiian Airlines, and Lockheed Air Terminal in Guam, ultimately retiring as regional maintenance manager at San Francisco International Airport, after more than 20 years with Continental Airlines. An avid sportsman, Escobar surfed, windsurfed, competed in triathlons, trained with the UH Masters Swimming Team and the Paluman Tasi (Guam) Paddling Team, and had a passion for golf.

**Jean Kuntz ’84** died Oct. 26. She was 67. After earning her associate degree at Bismarck Community College, Kuntz completed her bachelor’s degree in business administration at Puget Sound. Her career was primarily focused in human resources within several Seattle-area municipalities. She was known for enjoying her co-workers, who often became lifelong friends. Kuntz will be remembered for her kindness and generosity.

**Jennie George** died Sept. 9. She was 65. Gepke attended Sherman Elementary, Mason Junior High, and Wilson High School in Tacoma before pursuing a teaching degree while raising her young family. After graduating from Puget Sound, Gepke began her career as a substitute teacher, later working in the Even Start Program at Bates Technical College, and retiring in 2004 due to health issues. She will be remembered for her love of all cats and children.

**Dionnelle Watkins ’89** died Nov. 5, after a two-year battle with cancer. She was 54. Watkins enrolled at Puget Sound to pursue a degree in biology before attending the Washington State School of Veterinary Medicine and earning her DVM. She is survived by her parents, husband Joe, sons Wiley and RJ, sister Darcy Watkins Donován ’91, JD’94 and numerous nieces and nephews.

**Jennifer Noles ’92** died Oct. 2, at the age of 52. Noles studied at Puget Sound for two years before completing her bachelor’s degree at Oregon State University and her master’s degree in occupational therapy at Samuel Merritt University in Oakland, Calif.

After attending Chico State and Diablo Junior College, **Jennifer George ’97** completed her English degree at Puget Sound. A passionate and creative person, she loved literature, music, poetry, and the outdoors. In addition to being a published writer and mom, George excelled at growing orchids, earned her beekeeper certification, and helped 24 women earn their GEDs. She will be remembered for her kind heart, her bright smile, and her infectious laughter.

George died June 18, the victim of a tragic incident. She was 47. 
Come together for Puget Sound on March 8!

preview the day

Want to give sooner? giveto.pugetsound.edu
Stella Mosher ’12 married Eric Kreutzer on July 4 at her family home in Eugene, Ore. In attendance were fellow Loggers (left to right): Dmitri Brown ’12, Sierra Gadaire ’12 (who officiated the marriage), George Murphy ’12, the bride and groom, Caroline Kellough ’12, Ashley Teets ’12, and Matt Zavortink ’12.

Brynn Blickenstaff ’12 married Cade Thompson at their family Christmas tree farm in Eatonville, Wash., in August, surrounded by their amazing families and friends. Fortunately, they had a large group of Loggers on hand to support them on their special day!
Tom Coate ’01 and Megan Jacobsen Coate ’00 were on a family day hike on Mount Baker in July when they encountered a familiar face—Professor of Biology Peter Wimberger, along with Sophia Kasper ’23 and Lucy Ogburn ’22. The trio were profiling organisms emerging from the glacial watershed, while the Coates were reuniting with the splendors of the Pacific Northwest. Tom is an associate professor of biology at Georgetown University, and Megan is a pediatric occupational therapist in Bethesda, M.D. The two live in Rockville, M.D., with their three future Loggers. Tom has fond memories of taking BIO 112 with Wimberger. Pictured (left to right): Sophia, Lucy, Peter, Tom, and Megan.

Megan Lambert ’15 and Ross MacAusland ’16 married June 24, in front of 60 of their close family members and friends—including many Loggers—in La Jolla, Calif. Pictured (left to right): Puget Sound Trustee David Watson ’92, P’25; Anthony Furr ’16; Hailey Vasquez ’16; Emma Parker ’16; the groom; the bride; Sophia Asing-Yuen ’16; Bailey Roberts ’15; and Zalman Robles ’16.
Kayla DiMicco ’18 and Mitch Kilgore ’17 finally held their full wedding ceremony in September, after legally marrying in September 2020. The full ceremony was postponed due to the coronavirus pandemic. The couple were married in New Orleans, where Kilgore is finishing his MD at Tulane, and DiMicco is getting ready to apply to law school. Quite a few Logger alumni were in attendance. Pictured (top row, left to right): Austin Stiver ’19, Alex Keysselitz ’18, Chris Egan ’17, the bride and groom, Hoi Cheung ’18, and Alex Koga ’18. Bottom row: Matt To ’17, Jon Sims ’16, Gaea Villaroya ’18, Carly Osherow ’19, Tori Klein ’17, Dani Dixon ’18, Ryan Manchester ’17, Nate Ashford ’18, Patrick Ryan ’17, Cara Doolittle ’17, and Ray Hermosillo Torres ’16.

Elsa Woolley ’15 married Joe Harberg in Aspen, Colo., in September. Her three bridesmaids were all sorority sisters and classmates from Puget Sound. Pictured are the bride and groom (center), with bridesmaids, from left, Danielle Foley ’15, Jenica Holt Melnick ’14, and Anna Horstktotte ’15. Other Loggers in attendance were Elsa Froelicher MSOT’20, Emily Sturm ’14, Ben Ehrens ’13, Colleen O’Brien ’15, Graham Cameron ’14, Zoe Frankel ’15, Paige Maney ’15, J’Nyssa Baker ’15, Hannah Smookler ’14, Quincy Livingston ’15, Jack Todd ’13, Alexandra Werner Todd ’13, and Bruce O’Donnell ’82.

Enjoying the beauty of hiking in Big Sur, Calif., are Logger friends for life, from left to right, Danny Besett ’78, Elaine Kittinger Besett ’76, Lynne Unger Yackzan ’76, Randy Yackzan, Jill Kotchik Anderson ’77, and Jeffrey Anderson ’78.

Send Scrapbook photos to arches@pugetsound.edu.
In September, Logger alumni gathered to celebrate the marriage of Nicole Sherwood ’06 and John Striano at Willow Creek Country Club in Sandy, Utah. The couple met during law school and currently live in the Cayman Islands. Nicole is an attorney, focusing on international trade, and John is a tax attorney, specializing in asset management. Pictured (left to right): DeAnna Schabacker ’06, Joseph Sherwood ’03, the bride and groom, Kaitlyn Kubokawa Zarlee ’09, Heather Carr Tolbert ’09, and Taylor Linnell ’09.

Loggers gathered to celebrate the wedding of Stacy Swiess ’09 and Brandon Kelly. Pictured (left to right): Tanner Moylett ’09, Carly Cruz ’09, Olivia Davis ’09, the bride and groom, Kaitlyn Kubokawa Zarlee ’09, Heather Carr Tolbert ’09, and Taylor Linnell ’09.

Four Loggers happened to be on O‘ahu recently and enjoyed catching up over dinner. Wendy Larson and Terry Lane ’82 (on the left) were visiting Gary Gilmour Jr. ’83 and Terri Gilmour ’84 (center), while Mike Hudspeth ’82 (right) had a stopover from Asia.

Theta sorority sisters Kathy Hawkes Miller ’71 (left), Marlilyn Venegas ’71 (on the iPhone), Teresa Kobleski Christiansen ’71 (in red), and Sally Estlow Baier ’71 (right) gathered in Breckenridge, Colo. They were roommates during their second semester, and for the last few years have been getting together about once a quarter.

Classmates and friends Jeannie Cameron Tudor ’56, Lois Cameron Cooper ’58, Sandra Webber Olsen ’58, and Gayle Switzer Hammermaster ’58 met up to share memories.

In September, Logger alumni gathered to celebrate the marriage of Nicole Sherwood ’06 and John Striano at Willow Creek Country Club in Sandy, Utah. The couple met during law school and currently live in the Cayman Islands. Nicole is an attorney, focusing on international trade, and John is a tax attorney, specializing in asset management. Pictured (left to right): DeAnna Schabacker ’06, Joseph Sherwood ’03, the bride and groom, Jason Bartley ’06, Lane Soden Bartley ’06, Svetlana Matt ’06.

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NOT-SO-MODERN TECHNOLOGY
Students in Associate Professor Amy Fisher’s STS 301 class, Technology and Culture, learn about—among other topics—the history of gender and labor, including how and why clerical work became “women’s work.” They also try out a few of the typewriters in Archives and Special Collections.
Be part of a Summer Reunion Weekend like no other, as we welcome Logger alumni back to campus who were unable to gather in person the last two years. That’s more than 30 reunion classes, plus alumni from all our Greek houses!

Join your classmates and friends for a fun-filled weekend, see how campus has changed, visit with current professors, and make new connections across Logger generations. There’s something for everyone. pugetsound.edu/reunionweekend