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COVER: WILD HORSE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER, KITTITAS COUNTY COURTESY PUGET SOUND ENERGY; LEFT: WILD HORSE WIND FARM ACROSS THE COLUMBIA RIVER FROM FRENCHMAN COULEE (PHOTO: JIM MEYERS)

connecting you to WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY the state the world
WASHINGTON STATE HAS A

Shortage of doctors in rural counties.

In a game-changing move, Premera Blue Cross is turning Cougs into doctors with a $5.5 million grant to Washington State University’s Elson S. Floyd College of Medicine. The money will pay for new graduate medical education programs in rural areas of Eastern Washington.

These programs will help Washington keep students who are passionate about serving rural communities right here where they’re needed most.

Premera is proud to partner with WSU.
Go Cougs!
After you turn 70½, you’re required to withdraw from your IRA annually. Transferring those funds directly to the WSU Foundation reduces what you would pay in income tax while supporting civic-minded students like Andrea Castillo.

“Instead of focusing on how I’m going to pay for textbooks and fees,” she said, “your support lets me focus on what I love—being involved on campus and helping other students at WSU Vancouver succeed.”

Learn more about how you can support students through planned gifts: foundation.wsu.edu/ira
Some apples for a bird

I got a chuckle when I read the story of the Tukey Orchard. When I was a sophomore at WSU a good friend snuck into the orchard and stole enough apples for me to make an apple pie. It was delicious! As thanks for the pie he went bird hunting and brought home a chukar, which he roasted for dinner. Only problem was that he hadn’t removed all the birdshot. So many great memories of my years at WAZZU!

EILEEN GLAHOLT ’65 HISTORY
Kaneohe, Hawaii

Donations to WSU athletics are up, but ... large competitive gap remains

ESPN College GameDay in Pullman last season was a national advertisement showcasing Washington State University and one of the most loyal and passionate fan bases in the country.

When our football team competes on a national stage and basketball earns a trip to March Madness, applications for enrollment spike, it raises the profile for the entire University, and increased donations follow.

For these very reasons it is now time for WSU alumni and friends to step up their financial support for WSU athletics so we can compete on a consistent basis.

Some very good news

• WSU Athletics raised $15.1 million in the fiscal year ending June 30. This is the second-highest yearly total in history.

• Of that total, the Cougar Athletic Fund (CAF)—which supports student-athlete scholarships—accounted for a record $8.6 million. This is an increase of $900,000 from the prior year and a $2.15 million increase from 2017!

• 1,516 new donors joined the CAF in FY19.

Historical evidence shows that new donors increase their giving over time which bodes well for the future.

As Cougar fans we have a lot of work to do.

WSU ranks 12th in the Pac-12 in donations to athletics. To put this into perspective, Oregon State ranks 11th and raised $10.8 million more than WSU in the last fiscal year. Further, Oregon State had a much larger number of major donors ($25,000 or more) than did WSU.

I challenge existing donors to step it up and new donors to join the CAF.

The record $8.6 million to the CAF is a good start, but that number should be much higher given the size and wealth of our alumni base, the strong economy in the state of Washington, and the passion of our fan base.

To increase your donation, join the CAF, or contribute to the IPF, please contact Adam Ganders, Cougar Athletic Fund, at 509-335-0218 or aganders@wsu.edu.

BECU is proud to partner with WSU on initiatives that help, inspire, and give back to the community.

Federally insured by NCUA

Wanda B, BECU Member owner

WASHINGTON STATE MAGAZINE WINTER 2019
Fourth-year pharmacy student Johanna Pantig has taken classes—and been a leader and volunteer—on three WSU campuses. Now, as the University’s newly appointed Student Regent, she’s a voice for all students.

“You can get an education at any college, but the experiences and connections WSU has to offer are what made the difference for me. Once a Coug, always a Coug.”

wsu.edu

BY REBECCA PHILLIPS

The September sun is hot, the music’s loud, and fans holler as bareback broncs tear up the grass trying to toss some of the nation’s best cowboys. Charging out of red, blue, yellow, and green bucking chutes, the competitors in northeast Oregon’s 109th Pendleton Round-Up are taking part in one of the world’s most famous and colorful rodeos.

Set in a wide valley pressed up against the Blue Mountain foothills, the small city of Pendleton has hosted the Round-Up since 1910, a rodeo voted best in the United States for four years running.

Much of the thanks goes to the 1,100 volunteers, including a group of highly engaged Cougar alumni, whose teamwork and hospitality make the Round-Up and Happy Canyon Indian Pageant and Wild West Show a dazzling display of Americana.

The nonprofit aims to increase the amount of high-quality food available for local communities through a partnership of farmers, food producers, the Oregon Food Bank, and the public. Member farms regularly donate grain, livestock, or fresh and frozen produce. Others give food or chip in cash to “adopt” acres of dedicated farmland.

A $250 donation to the Adopt-an-Acre program, for example, will provide a serving of pancakes for 2,300 families of four. So far, the Pendleton Round-Up has adopted twenty acres of farmland to help fight hunger.

“Farmers Ending Hunger is a nonprofit organization founded in 2006 by Oregon entrepreneur and former Washington State University faculty researcher Fred Ziari. Ziari also happened to be friends with Casey Beard (’71 Poli. Sci.), who served with General Norman Schwarzkopf during Operation Desert Storm. Beard was hired as the Round-Up’s first general manager in 2014, a time of rapid growth, upgrades, and increased commitment to the community.

“We were looking for ways to contribute and Farmers Ending Hunger was a good organization,” Beard says. “I approached the boards and they agreed to make it an official charity.”

The notable achievement is also based on the Round-Up’s generous community spirit and focus on animal and human welfare.

Throughout the week, certain days are dedicated to charitable causes. For the last three years, opening day at the Round-Up has been christened Farmers Ending Hunger Day to help promote awareness of food insecurity in Oregon.

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“It’s been a great partnership,” says Beard, who retired in 2019. “Farmers and ranchers who donate food do this out of a tradition of stewardship of the land and community and of course, that’s a WSU virtue. They aren’t doing it for the publicity. They do it because it’s the right thing to do.”

Ziari, whose family farmed in northern Iran for over a thousand years, says he became aware in 2006 that Oregon was number one in hunger in the United States and had been in that position for decades.
It came as a big surprise to me that we live in one of the richest agricultural areas in the world and have 300,000 citizens in Oregon who have to use food banks just to eat, and 30 percent are children,” says Ziari.

The problem with hunger is it’s hidden. No one associates Oregon with hunger and Washington is not that far behind.”

According to the Oregon Food Bank, 14.6 percent of state citizens lack access to a food source and if you need food, you go to a farmer.”

“One of the first farmers Ziari reached out to was Tyler Hamell (’70 Ag, Sc.’). Though Tyler has since passed on, all five of his children now actively support Farmers Ending Hunger. The three brothers, TJ (’84 History), Kenzie (’94 Ag.), and Luke (’90 Ag. Bus.) donate beef, wheat, and cash from their farms.

Kenzie is on the Farmers Ending Hunger board of directors and also manages publicity for the Happy Canyon Night Show.

“When Fred first called dad about the idea, he didn’t hesitate,” says Kenzie. “Fred said, ‘If you need shoes, you go to a shoe store, and if you need food, you go to a farmer.’”

To date, Farmers Ending Hunger has donated over 25 million pounds of produce to the Oregon Food Bank, based in Portland, which distributes it through a network of regional food banks in both Oregon and southwest Washington, says Ziari.

Seventy percent of donations come from Umatilla County within 75 miles of Pendleton. “One farmer will give 20–25 cows each month that we turn into hamburger and distribute,” says Ziari. “Another farmer gives thirty tons of potatoes every month of the year and another gives 25 tons of onions. Other farmers give peas, beans, carrots, cherries, hazelnuts, watermelon, and it’s done on a regular monthly basis.”

Kenzie says Farmers Ending Hunger connects the state and makes Oregon a better place to live.

“The rural and urban are coming together and taking care of each other. If everybody does their part, the sky’s the limit. Just like how Cougar take care of other Cougs.”

**Power of language**

**BY BRIAN CHARLES CLARK**

Language, says Kim Christen, “is really about relationships. Languages bring life to relationships to other human beings, to ancestors, to ancestors that aren’t human, to landscape, to histories, stories—knowledge.”

Christen is a professor of Digital Technology and Culture Program and the director of the Center for Digital Scholarship and Curation at Washington State University. The Center develops collaborative projects between scholars, students, and diverse community members with researchers and community members working together to revitalize Native languages and cultures.

Christen prefers the term revitalization to preservation because, she says, “preservation conjures the idea that these materials and languages are not ongoing, critical parts of living cultures.” The word also invokes a past of this boarding school bakery, you also hear Umatilla elders talking about what they were forced to eat, how they lived and survived.

It’s this whole other way of educating and reanimating the place that values Native knowledge. “And that, Christen says, is a way of finding a new path that consciously avoids reconfiguring the violence of the past. Especially at a land-grant university situated on Native land, we must acknowledge that history, take responsibility, and chart a different path by ‘bringing together Native community members with researchers and taking the time to ask, ‘How do we not do this time?’”

Just off campus, Bill and Velma Noteboom lived in an Airstream trailer, where we made our daily treks to Bohler Gym...
The McNair connection

On January 28, 1986, the Space Shuttle Challenger exploded 73 seconds after takeoff, tragically killing physicist Ronald E. McNair, the second African American to venture into space.

A few months later, the U.S. Department of Education honored the astronaut by establishing the Ronald E. McNair Post-Baccalaureate Scholars Program, which helps prepare first-generation, low-income, and underrepresented students for future doctoral studies.

At Washington State University, McNair undergraduate scholars have the chance to conduct faculty-mentored research projects and other challenging opportunities.

For Yoni Rodriguez, a senior in biochemistry, the McNair program plays a key role in furthering his dream to protect vulnerable communities from the effects of environmental toxins.

The son of Mexican immigrants, Rodriguez was born in Toppenish and began helping out in the fields alongside his parents at age five. He is the first in his family to conduct faculty-mentored research projects and underrepresented students for future doctoral studies.

“Tired out then that migrants in America encounter more than just xenophobic injustices,” says Rodriguez. “They also run the risks of developing neurological diseases and cancers from their long-term exposure to pesticides.”

He went on to complete coursework at Yakama Valley College, which included a research project investigating frail anemia associated with contaminated drinking water on the Yakama Indian Reservation.

“I also tested my grandmother’s home and was upset to discover the lead levels were above the local EPA limit—to the point the state should have intervened,” says Rodriguez. “I started thinking, ‘What else don’t we know?’”

Once accepted into WSU, he enrolled in the National Science Foundation’s Research Experience for Undergraduates program with Von Walden, professor of civil and environmental engineering and a member of the Laboratory for Atmospheric Research.

In the lab, Rodriguez studied the health effects of wildfire smoke and helped develop air quality sensors for monitoring pollution.

“My question was, ‘What are we doing to filter the air for people in low-income areas who can’t afford an expensive filter system?’” says Rodriguez. “A whole-house filtration system can run $12,000 or more. Even a good one-room filter can cost up to $700.”

He decided his McNair project would test the efficiency of a simple box fan filtration system for removing dangerous pollutants during wildfire season.

“It has been such a pleasurable experience with Yoni,” says Walden. “He is a very talented and hard-working student. I’m certain that Dr. McNair would be proud of him.”

But Walden admits he didn’t initially know who McNair was. The revelation only came later when he saw a presentation detailing McNair’s history.

“I realized it was around the same time I sent an experiment into space as an undergraduate researcher at Utah State University,” Walden says. “I thought, ‘Oh, my gosh, I think he was on my shuttle!’”

Indeed, Walden had designed a physics experiment that flew on the Challenger on February 3, 1984, at the same time mission specialist McNair was aboard.

“He may have even flipped the switch on my experiment,” says Walden. “It’s a weird coincidence. And now, as a direct beneficiary of him bringing an astronaut, I’m advising other undergraduates in the McNair program. It’s a pretty cool connection.”

Gardens of hope in Burundi

We landed in Bujumbura, Burundi, last February in a driving thunderstorm. We got soaked trying to get to the terminal but that wasn’t important. What was important was that the storm signaled the start of the rainy season and there would be water for our 4-H sister schools’ gardens.

Since 2013, Washington State University 4-H and Extension faculty, staff, and volunteers have been working with Burundian partners to develop a garden-based, 4-H Positive Youth Development (PYD) program at six elementary schools near Gitega in the small, east-central African country. The WSU group collaborates with the Burundian-based Trauma, Healing and Reconciliation Services (THARS), an organization dedicated to re-establishing peace and promoting reconciliation after a 13-year civil war that damaged the mountainous country’s agricultural, economic, and social structures.

The partnership emerged after Stacey Deen, associate professor in Human Development, visited the THARS teaching center near Gitega in 2012. During the trip, she visited several local elementary schools and learned that the students had no access to food during the school day and many came to school hungry. Deen, who has worked with 4-H for decades, quickly realized that 4-H international programs could easily be applied to Burundi. She immediately found a willing partner with THARS.

Deen formed a team from Human Development, 4-H, and Extension to develop the program, while THARS recruited local support staff. The team identified culturally appropriate agricultural teaching resources for Central Africa, including an elementary school garden curriculum written in French, which was translated into Kirundi, Burundi’s indigenous language. Deen and King County Extension Director Kevin Wright returned to Burundi in 2013 to train the Burundian 4-H staff and educators. As a way of taking ownership of the program, the Burundian leaders translated the term “4-H” into “UUAA,” the Kirundi equivalent of “Head, Heart, Hands, and Health.” The Burundian team offered workshops for teachers, school administrators, and community leaders on sustainable agricultural techniques and the tenets of PYD.

In September 2015, garden spaces were cleared and planted at each school and became an instant hit with the students, teachers, and their communities. The students learned about sustainable gardening practices such as using raised beds, managing soil fertility, mulching, natural pest control, and sustainable water management. Students took their extra produce and new ideas home to their mothers, the farmers in Burundi. Burundi follows a traditional African agricultural model that relies on seasonal rains, hand tools, and traditional seed stocks. Water catchment systems were installed at the schools to supply water to the gardens outside the seasonal rains, which have become unpredictable in recent years. Now, with a few years of political instability, our WSU team returned to Burundi last February to provide workshops and document the program’s impact. Deen and her husband Ed, Wright, and I presented an overview of 4-H, PYD, and—as since there are no food processing or refrigeration capabilities available to farmers when they bring their crops to market—we also taught solar-powered preservation of fruits and vegetables. The dried food can be stored at home for use between harvests or taken to market to extend sales between harvests.

Sam Tower and Sarah Storm-Tower, 4-H volunteers and representatives of nonprofit Play for Peace, also assisted. They facilitated noncompetitive games that emphasize cooperation and communication. Play for Peace is an international organization that uses cooperative play to bring together children, youth, and organizations in communities affected by conflict.

The team visited the schools and were joyously welcomed with Burundian traditions of gift giving and boys drumming. Some of the girls had translated the 4-H pledge into a song and a dance.

We toured the schools’ gardens, where the students proudly explained what they were growing, the techniques they were using, and why. Each raised bed was managed by a group of students who cooperatively made decisions about growing and harvesting their crops. At the Buigaua School, the students used their new agriculture skills to purchase a weaner pig with plans to sell the babies to the community to raise funds for their garden.

As we were saying goodbye to the students, they broke into “We Shall Overcome” in English. It was one of those magical moments that connected us all.

Pat Munts is an agricultural coordinator with Spokane County Extension. Learn more and donate at extension.wsu.edu/4h/youth/global-4-h/burundi.
Sensing something wrong with bridges

It’s not always visible from the outside, but major damage to bridges, tunnels, and roads has left U.S. infrastructure in critical condition.

“The last century has seen more than 600,000 miles of roads and highways built and roughly 50,000 miles of bridge construction,” says Washington State University civil engineering professor Pizhong Qiao. “But right now, we are past or near the limit.”

Qiao and doctoral student Ayumi Manawada are developing and testing sensors to assess the health of concrete with a focus on bridges, without relying on visual cues.

Transportation workers typically assess the condition of bridges through on-site observations, photographs taken from aircraft, or larger sensors that must be drilled directly into concrete. But a few years ago, Qiao started thinking about a sensor that could go on the outside of a bridge to put together a picture of what was going on within concrete.

In the Smart Materials Lab, Manawada takes a small metal hammer and hits a wave-thin sensor smaller than a dime attached to a beam of concrete. She watches as her nearby computer collects information she can translate into the time, location, source, and severity of damage.

“After the impact, it might look like everything’s okay on the outside,” said Manawada. “But there might already be damage inside.”

According to the 2019 Washington Infrastructure Report Card, the American Society of Civil Engineers graded the state’s bridges with a C+ and a C in overall infrastructure.

Qiao’s approach also relies on types of sound waves beyond the limit of human hearing—ultrasonic waves. They are Rayleigh waves, a type of surface acoustic wave that travels along the surface of structures. In fact, he often talks about bridges as if they were an older body, appearing healthy on the outside but still aging inside.

The tiny sensors, which can convert mechanical energy, such as squeezing or stretching, into electrical energy, send ultrasonic waves through the concrete to pick up on cracks or other damage. No drill required.

The team envisions the bridge sensors will join the ranks of other smart city technologies in the next few years—and there’s a good chance they will be monitoring some of the 7,300 bridges in Washington state.

In addition to an increase in population, demand for vehicles, and the natural course of aging, magnesium chloride in deicers used to clear ice and snow from roads the past twenty years have also softened and damaged concrete. WSU researchers hope to improve those conditions and earn a higher grade for infrastructure.

While Qiao sorts through a paper bag filled with chipped stone shards and partially completed stone points, Fairlane explains how the techs identify each item and note its essential characteristics. Artifacts of particular significance also get photographs to facilitate future study.

In a separate room, lit only by a lightbox and a high-resolution monitor, Trent Raymer (‘19 Zoöl) photographs a handful of arrowheads and spear points that Qiao had flagged earlier. Like everything else in the VCP lab, it’s a painstakingly precise process. Future researchers will need to draw solid conclusions from the lab’s work, so every detail has to be just right.

Meanwhile, Bergquist works at a computer station. Unsurprisingly for a former diesel mechanic, it’s his least favorite station in the lab. Still, he clearly articulates its importance: Without the maps, legal documents, notes, and narratives tying their provenance together, most of these artifacts would be merely random (albeit interesting) ancient debris. “I care a lot about this stuff,” says Fairlane. “She glances toward the boxes that line the walls, but it’s clear she’s also speaking in a larger sense: ‘I want to make sure it’s preserved.’”

The program, which is funded and overseen by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, has a arduous mission. The first is Fairlane’s specialty: preserving history.

The VCP lab’s primary task is to identify artifacts that have been languishing in basements and storage rooms for years. Decades, even. Most of the VCP lab’s collections were excavated in the 1980s.

In addition, the program gives its veteran employees a boost in the sometimes difficult transition from military to civilian life. The WSU lab, which just completed its first year in the program, is one of several satellite locations scattered across the United States. It works on collections from the Army Corps of Engineers Portland District, which covers most of Washington and Oregon.

While the VCP lab sites all aim to help prepare their employees for college applications and civilian careers, the WSU lab’s technicians happen to already be in college. In fact, Raymer earned a Bachelor’s degree prior to joining the Air Force; he’s getting a second one to kick off a new career.

As the summer winds down, the lab’s first cohort is moving on: Raymer is hitting the job market, and Qiao will begin his final year in the WSU ROTC, and Bergquist is finishing a degree in Japanese.

And what happens to all those artifacts they’re painstakingly catalogued, photographed, sealed, and re-boxed? They sit and wait. Until a permanent home is found, the WSU Museum of Anthropology will store them with the rest of its collections.

For the first time since they were excavated, these newly curated artifacts—remnants of ancient lives—are available for study and research.

VETERANS PRESERVE HISTORY

The cool, high-ceiling basement room in College Hall is furnished in Spartan fashion. On this summer day it’s library quiet, but not by tradition or rule. It’s the natural product of deep concentration, as the lab’s three curation technicians, all student veterans, work their way through a collection of ancient artifacts.

At a table in front of stacks of maps, legal documents, notes, and narratives tying their provenance together, most of these artifacts would be merely random (albeit interesting) ancient debris. “I care a lot about this stuff,” says Fairlane. “She glances toward the boxes that line the walls, but it’s clear she’s also speaking in a larger sense: ‘I want to make sure it’s preserved.’”

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Little farms on the prairie

BY REBECCA PHILLIPS

PHOTOS CRYSTAL TORESON

Agritourism gives family business a fresh lease on life, and a little fun to boot.

Clockwise, from top left: Friendly goat at Mud Creek Farm; Trevor Lane with Connie Long at North Spokane Farm Museum; implements on display at Farm Museum; Jim Long with Sexy sheep at Fresh Cut Farms. Opposite, clockwise: Lavender stalks from Evening Light Lavender. Clockwise, from top left: Friendly goat at Mud Creek Farm; Trevor Lane with Connie Long at North Spokane Farm Museum; implements on display at Farm Museum; Jim Long with Sexy sheep at Fresh Cut Farms.

Rainclouds sweep across the prairie as we pull up the driveway to Fresh Cut Farms just north of Spokane. Calling a greeting, owners Jim and Connie Long open the gate and welcome us for an early July tour of their market gardens.

“We’re a work in progress—new to the agritourism business,” says Jim. “We stood up the farm in 2016 as something to do when I retired from the Air Force. So far, it’s been a lot of trial and error.”

He unlatches a seven-strand hot wire fence, meant to keep the deer and coyotes out, and ushers us into the garden. The weed-free area is lush and overflowing with early squash, greens, tomatoes, potatoes, corn, cabbage, peppers, and more.

“We’ve learned a lot,” says Connie. “We sell out at every market, so now our challenge is to grow more food.”

Fresh Cut Farms is one of thirteen charter members in the Wild Rose Prairie Community Association, an agritourism venture mentored by Trevor Lane, Washington State University Ferry County Extension director. Good-natured and easy-going, Lane joins us while we’re admiring the Longs’ strawberry patch.

As we walk, it becomes obvious—from the land-clearing pigs to curious sheep and orchard—that the couple’s new project is highly labor intensive. At the top of the list is restoring the original homestead—an 1870s clapboard house complete with gables and gingerbread trim that is listed with the Spokane Historical Society.

“Our plans are to turn it into a historic bed and breakfast that offers a day-in-the-life-of-a-farm experience with specific events like a shearing day or lambing season,” Jim explains to Lane. “We also want to put a roof on the old log barn and make a venue out of it.”

“The million-dollar question is what do we focus on first here?” says Connie. “The animals? The fence? The garden? The old house?” Lane, whose specialty is community economic development, promises to sit down and go over it all with them soon.

They’re in good hands. Lane, as a board member of the Washington Festivals and Events Association, helps troubleshoot problems for small-town festivals as well as large events like the Skagit Valley Tulip Festival, Washington, D.C.’s National Cherry Blossom Festival, and the Seattle Chocolate Festival. He honed his skills as owner-operator of the Backwoods Music and Camping Festival in Oklahoma, which became one of the largest in the region. Lane sold the business when he made the move to rural northeastern Washington in 2014.

“The economic landscape in Republic has declined significantly during the time I’ve been here,” says Lane. “First, the lumber mill shut down. Then, they pulled out the railway and locals had no way to transport goods. On top of that, the gold mine closed. County budgets are strained—commissioners are wringing their hands trying to maintain the services we have left.”

As the newly appointed Extension director, Lane knew he had to work quickly. Capitalizing on the area’s nostalgia and pristine beauty, he brainstormed with community leaders, including Jenny Koz, owner of The Goat Farm-Goat Patrol. Together, they created a farms and recreation map aimed at promoting agritourism in Ferry County. The map highlights 20 small farms and 20 other sites offering rural education or entertainment.

“That was our first success,” Lane says. “That’s when I showed proof of concept—that you can bring farmers together to organize and collaborate. We are now in the early phases of working with the Colville Confederated Tribes to expand the map.”

Ferry County is hardly unique in its struggles. Lane says most of northeastern Washington is economically distressed, and word on the street is that agritourism is where you get your money.

“So much so, in fact, that Lane’s agritourism workshops are now in demand all over the state. It was at a 2018 training hosted by Pat Mantu, Spokane County Extension horticulture and agriculture coordinator, that Lane met Jim and Connie Long. They took the information back to their fledgling 501c3 nonprofit group and shared it with Ari Alvarez, Lori Roberts, and a few others.

“The Wild Rose Prairie Community Association did everything we did in Ferry County but made it more formal,” Lane says. “They’re now writing grants and doing other fundraising as well as research on how to better serve customer needs and desires.”

This year, the organization kicked off the growing season by hosting their second annual Wild Rose Prairie Days which included county-grown fun at Fresh Cut Farms, Mud Creek Farm, Evening Light Lavender, North Spokane Farm Museum, and more.

Everybody I’ve talked to has said this has been a big financial shot in the arm, says Lane. “Every month gets a little better and they see more traffic and visitors. It’s a quick way to infuse a little cash and help the farmer with gas and other bills.”

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A half century of care

BY A diff HATCH

Fifty years, two moves, several name changes and 10,000 alumni—impressive numbers, but ones that don’t tell the whole story of the Washington State University College of Nursing.

The story is in the soothing words and touches. In the correct calls on patient care made by virtue of training and experience. It’s in the leaders who emerged, and in the research to advance knowledge and practice. The story of the college is in the Coup nurses who’ve served in hospitals and clinics, nursing homes and military bases around the world for 50 years.

“The college has built a legacy that people recognize and value,” says Chris Linx (’18 Nursing). “It’s part of that legacy; his mother was a graduate of the Intercollegiate Center for Nursing Education, the precursor of the WSU College of Nursing. Now he’s working in the emergency department at Seattle Children’s Hospital and says candidly, “I know I’m riding on the coattails of those who’ve come before me.”

The WSU College of Nursing was the first nursing program in the country to bring in a nurse, you bring in humanity.”

It was a graduate of the Intercollegiate Center for Nursing Education, the precursor of the WSU College of Nursing. Now he’s working in the emergency department at Seattle Children’s Hospital and says candidly, “I know I’m riding on the coattails of those who’ve come before me.”

The WSU College of Nursing was the first nursing program in the country to bring in a nurse, you bring in humanity.”

With that legacy, the college is also part of that history. The first class of 1969 included 23 students, and the college has graduated over 10,000 alumni since then. The college has grown from a small group of students to a large nursing community that provides care in hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, and military bases around the world.

The college has achieved many milestones over the past 50 years. In 2000, the college moved to its current location on the WSU campus in Pullman. In 2006, the college launched a new baccalaureate program in nursing, and in 2011, the college opened a new state-of-the-art simulation center.

The college has also received numerous accolades. In 2012, the college was ranked the best nursing program in the nation by U.S. News & World Report. In 2013, the college was named one of the top 50 nursing programs in the nation by Nursing Schools Choose Us.

The college has also played a role in advancing nursing research. In 2010, the college launched the Center for Nursing Research, which supports research projects in areas such as pain management, geriatric care, and chronic illness.

The college has also been committed to diversity and inclusion. In 2016, the college launched the College of Nursing Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Task Force to address issues of diversity and inclusion within the college.

The college has also been committed to community engagement. In 2017, the college launched the College of Nursing Community Engagement Program, which provides students with opportunities to engage with the community and address local health needs.

The WSU College of Nursing is proud of its history and legacy, and is committed to continuing to provide high-quality nursing education and care in the future.
THEY HELPED BUILD THEIR OWN BOATHOUSE, AND WHEN A WINDSTORM BLEW IT DOWN, THEY HELPED BUILD IT BACK UP.

They also built their own dock, hit whitecaps on the water, and largely paid their own way. The wind came up more frequently than caps on the water, and largely paid their own expenses. “When particularly strong gusts unmoored the boat, the wind came up more frequently than caps on the water, and largely paid their own expenses.”

“...you don’t stop for yourself; it’s because you don’t want to let down the people who want to do it.”

MOST CLIMB ABOARD WITH NO EXPERIENCE. “One of the great attributes of Cougar Crew is that most of us, including me, didn’t row in high school,” says Ernie Iseminger (‘91 History, Ed.), who rowed and coached for Cougar Crew.

Height is an advantage because “all the power in rowing comes from the legs,” says Ken Struckmeyer, who coached Cougar Crew for 20 years and remains the longest-serving coach in the team’s history. “People think it’s the arms, but it’s the legs.”

“It takes lots of time on the water, Struckmeyer says, to get just the right rhythm and learn the last four parts of a stroke: catch, drive, finish, recovery. “You’ve got eight guys that you’re trying to have in one motion, and they’re going backwards. You spend nine months just trying to get unified.”

Cougar Crew doesn’t cut student athletes. But, it isn’t unusual for just half of a novice group to stick with the team through college. “If you are not rowing at Washington State, it is a great opportunity for any student at WSU,” says Peter Brevick (’86 Phys. Sci., head coach since 2017. “But it is not for everyone.”

Crew isn’t a scholarship sport; the bulk of rowers’ expenses falls on their own shoulders. “We had to be scrappy,” says Peter Brevick (’77 Mech. Eng.), who served as secretary-treasurer his junior and senior years. When coaching was volunteer and money was especially tight, he went on to win the men’s double scull at the 1984 Summer Olympics. “I was kind of the dark period of WSU rowing,” Brevick says. “After insurance, we had no money for anything. We kind of scrambled together for four years.”

Rowers inevitably get cold and wet and sweat. Catching a crab means an oar enters the water at an angle instead of perpendicularly and gets caught below the surface. This motion slows—or even stops—the shell. The shell is a long, expensive, narrow, and highly tippable boat built for competitive rowing. “It takes eight rowers and one coxswain to make the boat go. It wasn’t uncommon for two people to sit on an erg (ergometer or rowing) machine for two hours while the rest of the crew sat on the water.”

Danny Brevick served as commodore for ten years. “It takes about $1,200 per year to run Cougar Crew, including coaching, equipment, and travel. The endowment is about $375,000 and growing, compared to about $60,000 in 2004. This year’s gala alone raised about $87,000. One of Struckmeyer’s watercolors—he paints Snake River and rowing scenes, and they’re an audience favorite every year—went for more than $1,200.”

“When the new coaches, they’re changing the mentality of the team,” Struckmeyer says. “We want to win. We’ll work hard to win. We expect to win. It’s exciting.”

But, he adds, “It doesn’t feel like it’s been fifty years.”

They also built their own dock, hit whitecaps on the water, and largely paid their own way. The wind came up more frequently than caps on the water, and largely paid their own expenses. “When particularly strong gusts unmoored the boat, the wind came up more frequently than caps on the water, and largely paid their own expenses.”

“You just never stop,” Richards says. “That’s one of the lessons I got out of crew. The reason you don’t stop isn’t for yourself; it’s because you wouldn’t dare let down the people who want to do it.”

WSU rower Dave Arnold (‘88 History). “It was totally grassroots,” says former Ken Struckmeyer, who coached Cougar Crew...
THE HOLIDAY GOOSE—ONCE PRIZED FOR ITS RICH, DARK MEAT AND DRAMATIC LOOKING PRESENCE ON A PLATTER—HAS BECOME A RARE BIRD. These days, it’s more common to find turkey, beef, or pork at the center of a winter feast than an elegant and inherently festive roast goose.

South Dakota’s Schlitz Goose Farm—with about 100,000 geese—is the largest goose producer in the United States. If you buy goose at the grocery store, it’s likely from Schlitz. Locally raised goose is somewhat of a novelty.

“Geese were more likely part of the farm or food system in the days of homesteads and farmsteads. It was normal for families to raise their own geese for their own survival or their own sustenance,” says Nicole Witham, the statewide coordinator for Washington State University Food Systems. “We’re somewhat removed from those ways of life and how we buy our food now.”

Roast goose was a staple at the Victorian table. The 1843 novella “A Christmas Carol” describes in-depth the anticipation for the Christmas goose. “Such a bird is desired that you might have thought a goose the rarest of all birds; a feathered pheasant.”

Roast goose—elongated, majestic-looking, and swaddled in a thick layer of fat—still makes for a spectacular centerpiece. But, throughout the generations, demand for goose has declined in the United States. According to the Agricultural Marketing Resource Center, Americans eat about a third of a pound of duck per person per year; consumption of goose is even less—so much less that a specific figure wasn’t given. Sales experience an uptick during the holiday season. But goose aren’t popular poultry.

Portrayals in art and literature present geese not just as a symbol of simplicity—the phrase “silly goose” comes to mind—but also sellosiveness, innocence, or personal freedom. In her famed 1896 poem “Wild Geese,” Mary Oliver wrote, “Whoever you are, no matter how Lonely, / The world offers itself to your imagination/Calls to you like the wild goose, harsh and exciting.”

Geese mate for life and are protective of their families, so they also represent loyalty, fidelity, home, and vigilance. In Homer’s ancient epic Greek poems The Odyssey, they represent Penelope’s suitors. Twenty goose appear to the queen of Ithaca in a dream only to be killed by an eagle representing Odysseus back home after twenty years of traveling. And, in ancient Rome, legend has it that the sacred geese of the Temple of Juno warned of an impending attack by invading Gauls by flapping their wings and honking.

Of course, then, there’s Mother Goose. The term is now dated to mid-seventeenth century in France, where Charles Perrault’s collection of folktales was published in 1697 with the subtitle “Tales from my Mother Goose.” Not quite a century later, in England, Mother Goose became synonymous with nursery rhymes following the publication of Mother Goose’s Melody, or, Sonnets for the Cradle. The character is typically portrayed as an old woman riding a flying goose or, sometimes, as a bonnet-wearing goose.

Bred in ancient Egypt, China, and India, domestic geese arrived in the New World via Europe, where they remain popular—especially in northern countries—for holiday dinners. Roast goose is also particularly popular in Hong Kong, where restaurants specialize in the dish—often displaying whole birds, ready for carving, behind glass cases.

Today, breeding and raising geese in the Northwest is more the exception than the norm. And farms that keep them often display whole birds, “They’re more like really good on-farm labor,” Witham says. “They really help manage a lot of different issues, especially in an orchard situation where the trees are hardy enough. They don’t injure or bother the trees; they just mow the grass. But, even in a strawberry or berry patch, they’ll come along and graze along the bottom of the plants. They might also offer a byproduct of extra eggs.

But I’m not seeing them much these days as a full-blown meat enterprise.”

Finnriver Farm and Cidery in Chimacum, ten miles south of Port Townsend in rural Jefferson County, uses geese in its apple orchard to keep grass down. Their work “allows airflow around the trunk and soil line, which is an area where we have a lot of problems with fungal pathogens because grass holds moisture. When you crop that grass really low, like the goose do, that allows for more airflow and helps relieve that pressure of the pathogens,” such as anthracnose and collar rot, says orchard manager Cameron Deming, who landed a full-time job at Finnriver after completing a FIELD (Farm Innovation, Education, and Leadership Development) internship through WSU’s Jefferson County Extension.

Two years later, in 2015, Finnriver acquired geese from WSU’s Twin Vista Ranch on nearby Marmaros Island. “We found that 30 geese could manage about two acres if you rotate them every month.” Deming says, noting Finnriver’s orchard covers ten acres. A grant from the Seattle-based Tilth Alliance allowed Finnriver to add 90 goings from California’s Metzer Farms as well as electric fencing, three solar fence energizers, and food and water dishes to help support them.

Today, Finnriver has about 100 geese. In addition to grass, “they eat whole apples that drop prematurely and, in the process, they’re reducing the amount of codling moth that would overwinter and become a problem the following season. Geese are vegetarians. But they’re eating apples that have the larvae of the moth in them. We’ve seen a reduction in codling moth pressure since we’ve had the geese,” says Deming, who also led an orchard management workshop through WSU’s Extension Regional Small Farms Program.

This is the first year Finnriver has been collecting goose eggs to sell to the public at a nearby farm stand and food co-op. The farm is also considering selling geese, directly to customers and on a small scale for a limited time for meat. “We’re finally at a point where we can make those decisions to balance the flock to meet our winter needs,” Deming says, adding, “I think they would be sold in a heartbeat.”

Goose is a good source of iron as well as B vitamins, riboflavin, zinc, phosphorous, and selenium. One 5-ounce serving has 41 grams of protein and 340 calories—of which 163 are from fat. Most of the fat on a goose lies under its skin, not marbled throughout the meat. During cooking, that fat melts and basically bathes the bird, helping it keep its moist and tender. You’ll want to save it, too, goose fat stores well and makes for gloriously crispy roasted potatoes.

A recipe for roast goose from WSU Executive Chef Jamie Callison and his team: magazone.wsu.edu/extras/your-goose-is-confused/
WINDS CHANGE

From the surging polar vortex to unprecedented flooding and fires on every continent, the Earth’s ventilation system is clearly out of whack.

When was the last time you sat on the grass watching clouds drift peacefully across the sky? Can’t remember? Though it’s easy to take those lofty billions for granted, now might be the occasion for a second look.

Clouds are driven by wind and the winds are increasingly affected by global warming and climate change. In fact, some less-than-powerful winds have recently pushed the frigid polar vortex into the Midwest, whipped up catastrophic cyclones in Mozambique, and pummeled India with erratic monsoon seasons that devastate millions of farmers. Even airplanes are being rocked by unusual supersonic jet streams.

In a sense, it’s simple physics. Like a giant engine, the sun heats Earth with solar radiation. Temperature and pressure differences drive the “fan.”

On Earth, the highest temperatures occur at the equator where warm air rises into the atmosphere and moves toward the poles as a low-pressure system. At the same time, cooler air from the poles is drawn toward the equator as a high-pressure system. In general, winds tend to blow from high to low pressure areas.

It’s a planetary air circulation system that has been very consistent and mostly reliable—despite occasional nudges from El Niño and La Niña—one that modern mariners still use to navigate the globe.

Recently, however, these wind currents have begun changing in unpredictable ways that sometimes defy scientific models. The outcome is confusing, complicated, and life-altering for people in every nation of the world.

According to Von Walden, professor of civil and environmental engineering and a member of the Laboratory for Atmospheric Research at Washington State University, these capricious winds are now the subject of an emerging area of research called atmospheric dynamics.

Although it is not his field of expertise, Walden has an interest in wind dynamics, especially the polar vortex and how it could affect his ongoing atmospheric science projects.

One of his top concerns is the fact that the Arctic is warming twice as fast as anywhere else on Earth, causing sea ice to melt at unprecedented rates. Walden begins by describing three basic categories of wind. The first are the surface winds that we experience every day as frontal weather. Next, reaching up to about six miles in altitude, are the tropospheric winds. These include the trade winds in the tropics and westerly winds in the mid-latitudes.

At the boundary between the troposphere and stratosphere, five to nine miles above Earth’s surface, come the jet streams—high-powered wind currents that can reach more than 275 miles per hour. There is usually little turbulence at this height making it a sweet spot for commercial airline travel.

Walden says jet streams occur due to the large temperature difference between the warm lower latitudes and bitter cold polar regions. That difference creates a sharp contrast in air pressure which drives the winds.

Since we live on a spinning planet, those winds are countered by the Coriolis force, causing jet streams to blow from west to east. Earth has four jet streams—a subtropical jet and a polar-front jet in each hemisphere.

The polar vortex is the northern hemisphere’s polar-front jet stream, says Walden. “It’s always been there. It didn’t just appear one day. But we believe the polar vortex is changing because of climate change.”

“Before humans caused global warming, we had an extremely cold north pole and a very strong jet stream going around that pole. It was very circular as the temperature differences were greater then. Those strong circular winds held the polar vortex in place for the most part.

“Now, as the Arctic warms faster than anywhere else on Earth—and it’s scientifically measurable—the temperature difference between the north pole and mid-latitudes is decreasing,” he says. “The Earth adjusts and the winds aren’t as strong.”

“As a result, the jet stream gets lopsided and begins to have big fluctuations and jerks. It’s not so circular anymore and winds go north and way south and those changes in polar vortex cause interesting weather events in certain areas.

“The news we hear about the polar vortex making it very cold in Chicago for example. When I hear that, I’m always thinking it’s really warm somewhere else in the Arctic. Polar air is being allowed to slip down south, but somewhere else in the Arctic, there’s a big blob of warm air going north. You can’t just look at your one location— you need to look at the entire northern hemisphere.”

“Climate change is like loading the dice to see more of these types of unusual weather events in the future,” Walden says. “As greenhouse gases accumulate and the climate adjusts in response, the probability of these events increases.”

Cluttering up the atmosphere with carbon dioxide, ozone, and other greenhouse gases has been shown to influence wind patterns but many other factors contribute to a very complex equation—for one, natural aerosols.

Alex Guenther (86 MS, 79 PhD), an atmospheric chemist at the University of California, Irvine, collaborates with hundreds of other specialists around the world to solve questions concerning climate, air pollution, and related phenomena.

Guenther previously worked for the National Center for Atmospheric Research and contributed to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)—the leading body of experts on the state of climate change science. The IPCC is run by the United Nations and is dedicated to providing the world with an objective, scientific view of climate change, its natural, political, and economic impacts and related risks, and possible response options.

Guenther also spent a few years at the Pacific Northwest Research Ship the Lance (photo Nick Cobbing) and Guenther also spent a few years at the Pacific Northwest

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In fact, Guenther says about you’re walking in the forest.”

“Agricultural activity is triggered by the start of the monsoon, which brings about 80 percent of the area’s total rainfall,” Singh says. “Most farmers in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and neighboring countries wait till the onset to start planting crops. They also rely on the monsoon to replenish rivers and wells.”

Singh says the arrival of the summer monsoon is the result of a seasonal reversal of wind patterns that is triggered by a seasonal reversal of temperature gradients.

During winter, the Indian Ocean is slightly warmer than the land, causing winds to blow toward the sea. As land heats up during summer, often exceed 90 degrees Fahrenheit, the winds change direction carrying moisture-laden ocean air inland where it is released as monsoon rainfall.

Since about 1950 however, this temperature gradient has steadily weakened causing a subsequent weakening of the monsoon and decline in rainfall, says Singh. Yet curiously, there’s been a recent uptick in precipitation.

“It’s interesting because if you look at the last 10 to 20 years, you see a rapid increase in temperatures from global warming,” she says. “But when you look long term, from 1950 to 2000, you see a slight cooling trend over that part of the subcontinent during monsoon season specifically.”

“Some people are even toying with the idea of using it as a mitigation strategy for global warming, especially in northern India. “Irrigation can have a pretty substantial cooling effect on climate in the area,” says Singh. “Some people are even toying with the idea of using it as a mitigation strategy for global warming, especially in northern India.”

On a deeper and more ominous level, Singh says the monsoon rains have grown increasingly erratic with dev-
Winds of Change

stating consequences. “We’ve seen a trend toward extreme precipitation—widespread intense rainfall events plus an increased frequency of drought between the intense rainfall.”

The changes also affect Africa and other regions. The South Asia monsoon system is a large-scale wind pattern that extends to the Horn of Africa and is part of a global monsoon system that affects Asia, Africa, Australia, and parts of the Americas.

And because the Indian Ocean has experienced some of the strongest warming trends, monsoon-like systems—like the cyclones that hit Mozambique and Malawi earlier this year—are becoming more frequent in the region.

Such ferocity was on display last July when South Asian cities, including India’s financial capital, Mumbai, were overwhelmed with the heaviest monsoon flooding in a decade.

The Himalayan areas of northern India, Pakistan, and Nepal also had quite a bit of uncertainty about the severity of droughts simply because as temperatures get warmer, it generally affects the severity of droughts.

While the overall monsoon circulation is likely to weaken due to changes in temperature gradients, that doesn’t necessarily translate to a weakening of the monsoon rainfall,” she says.

At the same time, severe drought has parched crops, caused despair, and contributed to an alarming farmer suicide crisis in India, she says. “Every year, during and after monsoon season, there are reports of hundreds of farmers taking their lives because they were affected by consecutive crop failures or poor yields.”

Most models suggest these violent and unpredictable weather events are likely to worsen in the future as greenhouse gases continue to rise.

“We know the climate system is likely to weaken because as temperatures get warmer, you’re not as safe without a seat belt and also by going 80 miles per hour versus wearing one? We all know that my odds of getting hurt without a seat belt versus wearing one. So, this is definitely the way we transform healthcare to something called Arctic amplification, and clouds are playing a role.

In 2015, Walden spent a month with a group of international scientists aboard the Norwegian research ship, the Lance, in the Arctic Ocean. There, as the Full-Bodied Distinguished U.S. Arctic Chair, she collected atmospheric data including measurements of clouds in an attempt to determine the causes of the strong sun ice.

“I imagine we have an ice-covered Arctic Ocean—and ice is very reflective of sunlight,” she says. “Now, start warming up the Arctic and the ice melts, exposing ocean water which is very good at absorbing solar radiation. This causes more warming, which melts more ice and exposes more water which absorbs more sunlight which melts more ice and exposes more ocean. The process is continually feedback on itself—it amplifies.

Recent scientific analysis, including Walden’s Arctic Ocean and Greenland research data, showed that clouds forming in the Arctic contribute a surprising amount to the balance of energy at the polar surface. Clouds, they found, add to the warming trend, especially in fall and winter.

Walden says that although it’s an extremely complex process, the latest climate models constructed in the 1980s and early 1990s largely predicted Arctic amplification. “We’ve known this for a very long time,” he says. “We’re seeing that trend year after year. For example, with the extensive melting of Greenland last summer.”

And, as Arctic amplification continues—and temperature and pressure gradients shift—we’re loading the weather dice for Category 5 hurricanes, a bad five season, and other extreme events.”

He pauses. “Yet, you can’t say one life season or the next was caused by climate change as it may have naturally done that anyway. It’s confusing for some people to understand that we can’t necessarily tie a weather event directly to climate change. And, if we can’t do that, why are we predicting anything?”

“Let’s put it this way—say I’m driving through Montana with its 80-mile-per-hour speed limit and choose not to wear a seat belt. There’s a chance I’ll be fine but, if I do get in an accident, what’s the likelihood I’ll get hurt without a seat belt versus wearing one? We all know that my odds are not very good. I’ve loaded my possible injury by not having a seat belt and also by going 80 instead of 60.”

Walden laughs. “It’s not like you couldn’t drive across Montana and be just fine but you’re not as safe without a seat belt.

“So, this is definitely the way climate change works. Through past evidence of how the Earth has responded plus future climate-modeling, we believe that as greenhouse gas increases and the planet warms, we’re loading the dice for certain weather events to occur—like dry hot conditions in the summer, more rain during winter, less snow, low sea ice, and of course, more frequent visits from the polar vortex.”

As WSU trains Native American health-care providers and researchers, Western-style healthcare could be transformed by ancient, time-tested practices.

“All this unpredictability leads back to Walden and the fact that the Arctic is warming twice as fast as the rest of the world. He says it’s due to something called Arctic amplification, and clouds are playing a role.”

Joe Frederickson, Flathead Valley, 2015, Glass and Aluminum, Spokane Falls Community College (STAFF PHOTO)

As WSU trains Native American health-care providers and researchers, Western-style healthcare could be transformed by ancient, time-tested practices.
A nurse with the Indian Health Service: “We move around a lot,” living on or near reservations.

“Native Americans and Alaska Natives face a lot of health disparities that find their roots in settler-colonialism and the cultural genocide that has been visited upon our population over the past 200 years. Just for about any condition you look at by outcomes and ethnicity, they’ll almost always be worse for them,” he says.

Nelson says it’s “absolutely true” that having participation of Native practitioners and researchers will help reduce health disparities and improve access. He just took on the position of assistant director for special programs to grow Native initiatives at WSU’s health sciences campus in Spokane. He plans to recruit Native high school students to come to Spokane for six to eight weeks at a time to work with health science researchers. “They’ll see what it’s like to work on campus and do research. They’ll have that exposure to the reality that this is a possible career for them.

“I am a product of a program very much like that,” Nelson adds. “I was recruited by my tenth grade chemistry teacher and went to Northern Arizona University for a summer to do chemistry.”

Janet Katz, a professor of psychology, says we need more diversity among practitioners to provide quality healthcare, but is that really true? And why is that? In fact, she says, quite a few studies over recent decades show that occupational congruence can really alter or affect the interactions that patients have. “In other words, patients who work with practitioners of similar ethnicity, gender, and backgrounds have better outcomes. That seems to me like a good grounding.”

Opposite, from top: Near Perce children at Carlisle boarding school. —(and other minority) students. —(and other minority)  students. —(and other minority) students.

After the War of 1877, Robbie Paul’s grandfather was 10 when, along with six other children, he was shipped from the Nez Perce exile camp in Oklahoma to the new Indian boarding school in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. As her grandfather started with his mother that day in 1880, mother said to son: go, learn what you can, then come back to us. And, Paul thinks, based on a healing dream she had, the boy’s mother perhaps discreetly slipped a medicine bag into his coat, something to keep his feet on the same earth as hers.

In a photo Paul still has, her grandfather, posed with his few belongings, at the new Indian boarding school. He still spoke fluent Nez Perce. “In essence,” she says, “to save the Man.” This pedagogy of oppression stifled multiple consecutive generations of Native American indigenous people of their names, families, languages, stories, cultures, and land. Their medicine bags were outlawed, too.

Access, trust, and disparity

The trauma of centuries of systematic erasure is compounded by a deep disparity in the healthcare available to Native people. Rural Americans already face a growing disparity in access, and the availability of physicians to Native Americans, particularly in rural areas, is about half the national average. Access equity is one of the primary reasons that WSU founded its health sciences campus in eastern Washington.

Trust is another. “There are more than 500 treaties and virtually every one has been broken,” community health researcher Dedee Buchwald says. Given the history of the relationship, Native Americans and Alaska Natives are understandably reluctant to trust Western institutions.

Researchers, in particular, must deal with a legacy of “theeclopipe.” Buchwald says: researchers drop into a Native community, collect the data they think is important, and then leave without so much as a thank you, much less a call back with results.

Buchwald, a professor of community health and the director of BIEACH, the Institute for Research and Education to Advance Community Health at WSU, says that’s why “community-based participatory research is the coin of the realm.” AECHE has become more empowered in recent years, health researchers now work with communities to learn what the communities want. Research, treatment, and intervention projects are conducted in collaboration with Native communities, and all data is shared with them.

But, as Paul points out, it’s not just a matter of getting Native peoples to accept and trust in the ways of Western medicine. Researchers and providers need to respect the vast body of traditional knowledge that indigenous people have developed over millennia. She says health-care providers shouldn’t just practice on a patient; ideally, they practice with the patient, bycombining listening skills with cultural competency.

“We have our unique understanding of our health and our culture ways, and how to best listen to a patient,” Paul says. “I strongly feel that we can listen to our own, and a lot of people don’t have that understanding unless you are of our culture. You can have empathy, but I don’t think you can have the full understanding. It’s an issue of trust to be treated by one of your own.”

Although outlined for centuries, a new sense of respect and appreciation for traditional knowledge is dawning among researchers and practitioners of the Western tradition. Once again, the medicine ways of Natives are being embraced, and, as WSU public health researcher Lonnie Nelson says, married to Western medicine to create better health-care for everybody.

Overcoming disparity through diversity

Nelson’s heritage is rooted in the eastern band of Cherokee Indians, those who resisted relocation to Oklahoma. His mother was a nurse with the Indian Health Service: “We move around a lot,” living on or near reservations.

“Native Americans and Alaska Natives face a lot of health disparities that find their roots in settler-colonialism and the cultural genocide that has been visited upon our population over the past 200 years. Just for about any condition you look at by outcomes and ethnicity, they’ll almost always be worse for them,” he says.

Nelson says it’s “absolutely true” that having participation of Native practitioners and researchers will help reduce health disparities and improve access. He just took on the position of assistant director for special programs to grow Native initiatives at WSU’s health sciences campus in Spokane. He plans to recruit Native high school students to come to Spokane for six to eight weeks at a time to work with health science researchers. “They’ll see what it’s like to work on campus and do research. They’ll have that exposure to the reality that this is a possible career for them.

“I am a product of a program very much like that,” Nelson adds. “I was recruited by my tenth grade chemistry teacher and went to Northern Arizona University for a summer to do chemistry.”

Janet Katz, a professor of psychology, says we need more diversity among practitioners to provide quality healthcare, but is that really true? And why is that? In fact, she says, quite a few studies over recent decades show that occupational congruence can really alter or affect the interactions that patients have. “In other words, patients who work with practitioners of similar ethnicity, gender, and backgrounds have better outcomes. That seems to me like a good grounding.”

A nurse with the Indian Health Service: “We move around a lot,” living on or near reservations.

“The metrics we use, testing, GPA, have been the main admission criteria, but they don’t necessarily tell you someone with really good critical thinking skills or that they’re going to serve a community and be a good practitioner. So there’s been a move to use these metrics as a screening tool at the beginning, but also certain other criteria, such as life experience. And you have criteria on your mission: What kinds of students do you want to have and to produce? So we might look at what kind of providers we need for Washington state. Do we need more Spanish-speaking practitioners, more low income, more rural? We’re going to do that in nursing next year. The College of Medicine already has that going.”

Daryl DeWald, chancellor of WSU Health Sciences Spokane, affirms this idea: “We want to make WSU Health Sciences a desirable setting for American Indian and Alaska Native students who want to be health-care researchers and practitioners. One of the primary reasons that health disparities still persist in these populations is a shortage of Native physicians, practitioners, and researchers.

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A nurse with the Indian Health Service: “We move around a lot,” living on or near reservations.
Western-thinking individuals. You want to induce them, you're referring to anything that has an effect on the way you feel: a story, a walk in the woods... When Nelson, along with his wife, WSU psychology professor Susan Collins, is beginning a research project in Seattle with urban Natives with alcohol use disorders. Central to the project is a central component that involves Native healers. So another part of the treatment is community circles led by Native healers. The hope is that using such time-honored ways of healing will enable participants to better manage their addictions.

Nelson, who uses talking circles in his intervention and harm-reduction research, explains that, growing up Indian, he “felt a cultural divide between myself and the things I was raised to believe were true and possible and the Western conceptualization of healing and wellness.” A radical paradigm that posits wellness is made complete by matter and there is nothing else to listen to. In studying alternative and emergency medicine, he discovered “some pretty interesting overlap with the Native worldviews in terms of the connectedness of everything: better people and plants and animals. If you know about those invisible connections, you can use them in a certain way that results in better health. And that’s something that Western medicine can learn from.”

After Paul retired, Naomi Bender, a Quichua from Peru by way of Minnosta, was hired as director of Native American Health Sciences. “Traditional knowledge,” she says, “is based on practicing the way the people have been sharing for thousands of years. Even though many of their traditional practices have not been vetted in randomized controlled trials, I do think there’s valuable information, both in the methodology, how do you do something, as well as what you do. That value is just beginning to be explored.”

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His canvases are mostly covered with cowboys and horses now, along with their accompaniments — saddles and chaps, barns and fences, cows, canyons, rivers, red rocks, ropes — all things he’s loved from an early age.

Don Weller (’60 Fine Arts) worked for decades as an illustrator and graphic designer before making a second career of painting images of rodeos and ranches and, in a sense, getting back in touch with his roots. “Searching my earliest memories, I’m not sure I ever believed in Santa Claus, but I know I always believed in cowboys,” he writes in Tracks: A Visual Memoir.

In his new, 200-page book, Weller details his artist’s life through original works, a color-coded timeline, and vignettes divided into three parts: Making Marks, Having Adventures, and Leaving Tracks. He describes his childhood and college days in Pullman; his early career designing posters, advertisements, and record and magazine covers in Los Angeles; and his return to the countryside with a move to Utah. “My life began shy and unsure, with narrow interests, spending many hours alone with a pencil or brush or horse. And that is still me,” he writes.

Weller grew up in the rural West in the 1950s — “at 416 Illinois Street, at the corner of Monroe, on the north side of College Hill,” to be precise — and fondly remembers sledding down Monroe Street in winter and fishing at Twin Lakes in summer. His dad, Harry C. Weller (’23 Arch. Eng.), taught architecture at Washington State College and, the artist writes, “since the town was so tied to the college, enrolling there was just the natural order of things.”

Initially, Weller aimed to become a veterinarian. “I thought that’s what you did if you wanted to be a cowboy and your dad didn’t own a ranch,” he says. “When I was a little kid,
before high school even, I found out where the college rodeo club practiced, and it wasn’t too far from our house, probably two miles away. I rode my horse there and watched them. Pretty soon they showed me the ropes. When I got to college, as soon as I signed up for my classes, I signed up for rodeo club.

He quickly learned he preferred riding and drawing to taking science classes and switched his major. WSU drawing teacher Ed Problem was a great influence. “He told our class if you wanted to learn to draw, you better carry a sketchbook everywhere you go and use it. Because of him, I carried a sketchbook for the next 30 years and filled tons of them. I would draw in airports if I was traveling. I would draw people in meetings. I would draw everywhere, draw, draw.”

But, he writes in his memoir, “Without someone to write checks, art is just a hobby.” So, after graduation, Weller sold his horses, moved to Southern California, and spent the next several decades doing graphic design and illustration. “The spirit in LA’s best design offices was competitive, and far from 9 to 5,” he recalls. “We wanted interesting creative solutions for our clients and worked night and day to produce them.”

Weller became known for his creative ideas and visual solutions. Eventually, he started his own design firm and created posters for the Hollywood Bowl, Rose Bowl, National Football League, and 1984 Olympic Games. And he did some part-time teaching too—three years at UCLA and 11 years at the Art Center School in Pasadena.

“The 60s and 70s were an intoxicating time for West Coast designers,” Weller says. “Clients were realizing the merits of good effective problem-solving design and were willing to pay for it. We measured up well against good clients and competed for them. Graphic design was coming into its own all around us, a golden age. In New York and LA, design was developing its sophistication in a clean, corporate way, but on the West Coast we were willing to pay for it. We treasured good effective problem-solving design and creative innovators and colorful solutions. That was our challenge, and we loved it.”

Weller also created five stamps for the United States Postal Service, illustrated three children’s books, and published several art books in addition to his recent memoir. His work has appeared in magazines from Time and TV Guide to Reader’s Digest, Sports Illustrated, and more. He’s also exhibited his art from Arizona and California to Texas, Utah, Montana, and Wyoming.

“Looking back, my interest all the way through has been drawing and ideas,” he says, noting he’s thoroughly enjoyed both of his careers, first producing art for commerce and now painting images of the West. After the cement and palm trees of Southern California, he says he’s glad to be back in Oklahoma, among cowboys and cutting horses.

Home is Oklahoma, Utah, about seventeen miles northeast of Park City, where he lives with his wife Chikako, known as Cha Cha. Weller still paints “pretty much every day,” some days as long as ten hours. He uses watercolors or oil paints to capture the same images that intrigued him as a young boy on the Palouse. “I kind of feel time is running out,” he says. “The last few years, I’ve had this really strong urge to paint.”

These experiences helped her realize “I wanted to write about social issues and the experiences of immigrants and people of color in the U.S. I wanted to represent people like my mom, who forever saw reflected in the pages of the newspaper, and to write about communities I myself am part of.”

Castillo credits Clinical Associate Professor Ben Shors with encouraging her to pursue those goals. “He’s such an advocate for students,” she says, noting Shors also helped her see the value of networking, importance of making your own opportunities, and “finding somebody who supports you. You really only need one mentor. I had one. It was Ben.”

Shors says, “Andrea was a fearless student, willing to tackle topics and dig into issues both on campus and abroad. Her work is a gold standard for Morrow students, combining brilliant journalism with social conscience and deft analysis.”

Castillo landed an internship right out of college at The Oregonian, where she covered immigration and Latino issues as well as education and several small cities. She stayed on for several months as a full-time staffer before moving to The Fresno Bee, where she specialized in immigration and LGBTQ issues. A special project on substandard housing caught the attention of a Los Angeles Times editor, who recruited her for the newspaper’s metro desk.

Seven months later, the Puebla earthquake struck, injuring more than 6,000 people and killing 370, including 228 in Mexico City. Castillo landed there the morning after the quake. “I think I worked twenty hours that day,” she says. “It was really, really emotional.”

Also emotional: covering the story of a family identified by federal immigration authorities while dropping their MLA off at school. His arrest was filmed by his then-13-year-old daughter; the video went viral. Castillo followed the family’s story for a year. When we met at a coffee shop in Inglewood, northeast of the newspaper’s new offices in El Segundo, she was—among other things—looking into sexual abuse in detention centers in California.

Stories like these, she says, give her a chance to grow her investigative and narrative skills as well as work on what hooked her on journalism in the first place: documenting history as it happens and speaking truth to power. While she’s still early in her career and she’s happy where she is—“I love LA. I love the West Coast”—she says, “I would love to be a foreign correspondent.”
Reel deal: Clark Pederson of Deadliest Catch

BY ADRIANA JANOVICH

Asking the captain for permission to marry his daughter—on camera, in the wheelhouse, during season thirteen of Discovery Channel’s Deadliest Catch—was nerve-wracking, but it wasn’t his scariest moment aboard the Northwestern.

That distinction goes to a “really bad” storm during his second season on the boat, says Clark Pederson (’30 Comm.). “We have to put chains over the top of the pots to hold them down. You’re on top of a 35-foot stack, and waves are 45 feet, and everything’s frozen up there. It’s a big skating rink on top of the pots, and the boat’s in the middle of a storm. It’s definitely scary.”

But, “there’s no time to sit and think about it. If you’re worried about getting hurt that’s when problems happen. There’s time to second-guess yourself or be soft.”

After graduating from WSU Pullman, Pederson worked as a deckhand and captain-in-training on the Columbia River and aspired to be a maritime pilot, helping ships navigate the waterway’s hazardous bars, shoals, and currents. He earned his third-mate unlimited license at the California Maritime Academy, where he met his future wife, Mandy Hansen. Pederson, already a regular on Deadliest Catch aboard the Northwestern, adds “another level of stress for me,” he says. “It’s a big skating rink on top of the pots, and the boat’s in the middle of a storm. It’s definitely scary.”

Pederson joined the crew as a greenhorn, or novice deckhand, in 2016, and won the captain’s daughter a year later. Their marriage proposal and Norwegian-style wedding—in front of the Northwestern docked at Seattle’s Pacific Shipyard—were part of season thirteen. Season Fifteen of the Emmy Award-winning show aired earlier this year.

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“Summer, the crew fishes for salmon. Fall and winter, it’s several kinds of crab. They’re generally set out about three months at a time.”

That first season aboard the Northwestern, Pederson says, “I fell in love with fishing. I was totally drawn to boat life. It’s an adventure. Not many people get to say they go up to the Bering Sea and fish. While I’m a young enough man I want to be on deck, but the endgame definitely is to be in the wheelhouse and run a boat.”

Meanwhile, the Deadliest Catch cameras took a little getting used to. “At first, you’re very conscious of them being there,” Pederson says. “But that goes away fast. I mean, you want to do well on camera for your friends and family watching. I feel humbled and proud to be doing that. But you focus on your work. That’s why you’re up there, and it’s a dangerous job.”

Working with his wife and her family adds “another level of stress for me,” he says. “You want to perform at a high level so your wife is proud of you and your father-in-law is proud of you. It makes you step up.”

When they’re not working aboard the boat, the young couple makes their home in Washougal, where “it’s a little slower and quieter, and we enjoy that.” He hails from Vancouver, and had “heard great things” about WSU’s Edward R. Murrow College of Communication. He was also drawn to Pullman’s “college-town atmosphere” and Greek life. He was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity and served as recruitment chair.

Since graduating, he’s been back to Pullman to attend a few football games and credits WSU with giving him a strong foundation. “It wasn’t just the education I got at WSU; it was the friends I made there and my interactions outside the classroom,” he says, adding his experience at the University “made me want to strive to be successful.”

Student regents: Where are they now?

BY ADRIANA JANOVICH

It’s been 20 years since the student legislature created the student position on the Board of Regents, Washington State University’s governing body.

It’s a big deal: the 11-member board, appointed by the governor, sets policy and provides guidance for University administration. The student regent holds the same voting rights and responsibilities as other regents—with only one exception: person-related issues.

“Having a student voice on the Board of Regents is invaluable,” says Governor Jay Inslee. “Student regents act as advocates for their peers, they represent the students’ needs and concerns, and are also able to communicate the regents’ decisions to students. Student representation is crucial to the institution’s leadership and governing.”

The governor selects the student regent from three to five finalists recommended by the governing body of the Associated Students of Washington State University (ASWSU). Regent's attend four meetings and two retreats each year.

“While we always try to serve the state better, and I think we do a better job if we have a diversity of expertise, life experiences, and viewpoints represented on the board,” says WSU President Kirk Schulz. “That’s why it’s so important to have student regents. They offer a valuable perspective—and often great ideas—to board conversations that no one else can offer.”

The first student served for the 1998-1999 academic year. Two decades later, Washington State Magazine connects with alumni to reflect on their time on the board.

JANELLE MILODRAGOVICH


When she was a junior—and ASWSU chief of staff—at WSU Pullman, Janelle Milodragovich (’99 Poli. Sci.) made a bid for ASWSU president at the same time candidates were being sought for the first student regent. She applied for the new position “not really knowing what it was about.” While she didn’t win the election, she was appointed to the board by then-Governor Gary Locke. She also eventually married her running mate, would-be ASWSU Vice President Nate Brooling (’98 Comm.). “The joke we have is that we might not have married if we actually read more student regent profiles: magazines.wsu.edu/extras/student-regents

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had won the ASWSU election,” says Milo
dragovich, CEO of Ten Gun Design, a full-
service creative agency in Edmonds. Her term started on the heels of a riot on College Hill, where two dozen law en
forcement officers were injured attempt

ing to disperse a crowd of about 200. Milodragovich lived around the corner from where the incident—believed to have been sparked by WSU’s policy against on-
campus drinking—took place. “From my first board meeting, the regents sought my input on student perspectives and system
atic changes to address underage drinking on campus,” she says. “Even though I was just 20, I had a unique viewpoint on aspects of school governance that wasn’t previous
ly represented on the board. They were all professional people with significant busi
ness experience. And, from a personal per
pective, being able to work with women who had a strong presence at the table was incredibly impactful.”

During one dinner, she was seated between WSU’s then-President Sam Smith and Microsoft cofounder Paul Allen, who had attended WSU and was receiv
ing the Regents’ Distinguished Alumnus Award. “I cannot tell you what we ate, but we had a wonderful conversation about the Seahawks, (their then-new coach) Mike Holmgren, and online chess,” says Milodragovich, who went on to attend law school at the University of Washington, then work as an attorney specializing in labor-management litigation. “I really had to pinch myself at multiple points.”

“Had a unique experience because I was a transfer student, a student of color, a first-
generation student in the United States—and it felt like I could do a lot of good,” says Narek Daniyelyan, director of strategic initiatives at Worldwise Southwest Washington (12 Hum.
Dev., ’97 Poli. Sci.). Daniyelyan is Armenian. He came to America in 1992 when he was four, first set

ting in the greater Los Angeles area, then moving to Vancouver in middle school. He transferred from Clark College. As an under
grad, he was vice president of the Associated Students of Washington State University Vancouver (ASWSUVU). As a graduate stu
dent on the same campus, “I felt like I could bring a different perspective to the board.”

During his tenure, he visited WSU Pullman, WSU Spokane, WSU Tri-Cities, and WSU Everett. “The common theme among all of the campuses was a need for additional resourc
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One of the challenges he faced was the privilege of getting through a system with relativistic standards, which he feels are worse than he expected. “Other students struggle with basics, and, Daniyelyan says, “that’s really the voice I was trying to bring to the board.” *

NAREK DANIYELYAN

**Vancouver, Washington 2016–2017**

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Then there’s the paranoid hacker, wanna
be writer, and internet troll who cher
ishes “the intimacy of insult.” He steals the
dash-cam videos of the shooting and puts it on

**NEWmedia**

A retired newspaper photographer loves

the Nez Perce hoop dancer and has spent a

fate on internet curses damning the cop who
shot him, and the rest of Lewiston, too.

When she learns the man with the rope might
know something, or have seen something,

about the last minutes of her love’s life, she,

too, sets out to find him.

**Amazing Legacies**

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The Presidents of Washington State University

In Leading the Crimson and Gray, twelve writers brilliantly chronicle the lives and amazing legacies of those who served in one of WSU’s most visible roles—president. Despite significant challenges, their accomplishments were substantial. From launching the institution to winning state legislative backing for a new college of medicine and numerous contributions in between, they left legacies that make the Cougar Nation proud.

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WASHINGTON STATE MAGAZINE WINTER 2019
Valley. She researched gun culture and the ways in which violence and trauma shape us. Now writing novels, Burbick is at once a poet telling stories, a dancer running interference so that the true and the good may pass, and a sculptor of mirrors, making us look at the magnetic fields that entwine us, human and nonhuman beings alike.

—Brian Charles Clark

Dream Flights on Arctic Nights
ILLUSTRATED BY EVON ZERBETZ ’82
FOOD SCI. WRITTEN BY BROOKE HARTMAN
ALASKA NORTHWEST BOOKS: 2019

The deep desire to fly inspires a child’s Alaskan dream in this lovely illustrated rhyming book. Animals across the Arctic landscape—bottlenose otter, ptarmigans, grizzlies, narwhals, salmon, crows, and eagles, among others—grant the dreamer on the nocturnal passage. The path leads to the northern lights, until sunrise when the raven guide takes the child home.

The simple rhymes match well with the luminous illustrations by Zerbetz, whose thick lines give dimension to colorful stars and beasts. The images seem to leap from the page, or fly in the case of owls, eagles, and beasts. The images seem to leap from the page, or fly in the case of owls, eagles, and beasts. The images seem to leap from the page, or fly in the case of owls, eagles, and beasts.

Ketchikan-based artist Zerbetz has illustrated a number of children’s books, including Blueberry Shoe, Little Red Snapperhood, and Ten Rowdy Ravens. Her creative work was featured in the in-depth study of raven ecology, Dog Days, Raven Nights, by John and Colleen Marzluff, as well as in public art across Alaska.

—Larry Clark

Cougar VI is Here

In true Cougar Spirit, the latest release of the WSU Alumni Association’s Cougar Collectors’ Series is a little extra special. Cougar VI is a hand-crafted Cabernet Sauvignon from the dedicated Cougs at Canoe Ridge Winery, and you won’t want to miss it! Find a retailer near you or purchase a bottle online at alumni.wsu.edu/CougarVI.

If you want even more great Cougar-connected wine, join the WSUAA’s Wine-By-Cougars, the official wine club for Cougs. Supporting student scholarships and alumni wineries? We’ll toast to that.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
**CLASSNOTES**

**LAURA MOORE** ’08 entered on a whim, beat the cows, and took home the top title. The Washington State University equestrian coach hosted the second-place finisher by 5 seconds, riding its recent mechanical bull riding “world championships.” The contest was inspired by the 1980 film Urban Cowboy. Moore, of Moscow, Idaho, grew up riding horses. “Signed up thinking I could probably win something. But didn’t expect to win the whole thing, especially when I saw professional cowboys and rodeo clowns,” she says.

Fourth-place finisher Kyla Gabriel ’16 rode for Moore at WSU, where Moore specializes in English-style riding. Moore won the $4,000 grand prize, plus $500 for getting to the top 10 and a commemorative belt buckle naming her the mechanical bull riding champion of the world. She’s planning to defend her title next year.  

BY ADRIANA JANOVICH

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**Texas A&M AgriLife Research physiologist RON RANDEL** (’64 Agr. Sc.) has retired after 45 years of beef cattle research and teaching. *DENNIS HEYER* (’69 MA, ’71 PhD Econ.) has been named interim president of the State University of New York (SUNY) at Fredonia. Hefer had served as president of SUNY Fredonia from 1999 until his retirement in 2012. *Valerie County Commissioner MIKE LIEHA* (’69 MEd) will retire at the end of the year, a year before his term is up. He was elected four-year terms in 2005, 2009, 2013, and 2017.

**KEVIN HEMBRENSKI** (’71 Agr., ’73 Ed.) has been inducted into the Washington State Baseball Coaches Hall of Fame. *MARIE J. RIESE* (’71 Speech & Hearing Sc.) won the Selma Roberts Ottum Award at the American for the Arts 2019 Annual Convention in Minneapolis. *Registered diettian nutritionist TERI J. RAYMOND* (’71 Home Econ.) is the 2019-2020 president of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. *WILLIAM “BILL” HYSLUP* (’73 Pub. Sc.) has been sworn in as the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington. He said the same role from 1991 to 1993 and served as president of the Washington State Bar Association from 2013 to 2016. *Seattle’s Vice President of Community Outreach MIKE FLOOD* (’74 Ed.) was inducted into the Pacific Northwest Football Hall of Fame. *CONNIE KRAUSS* (’74 PhD Ed.) has retired as senior vice president for university advancement from the University of Washington. From 1981 to 1999, she directed WSU’s development efforts, including a comprehensive fundraising campaign which raised $275 million. Kraws was named a WSU “Woman of the Year” in 1996, and received the WSU Alumni Achievement Award in 1997. She received the 2013 E. Burr Gibson Lifetime Achievement Award from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. *Amazon Sumer & Gold Mines Ltd. has appointed RONALD ANDREWS* (’74 Hort.) to its board of directors. *PS Business Parks has elected STEPHEN W. WILSON* (’79 Acc.) to its board of directors.

**DAN PETERSON** (’92 Hort.) was recently named vice president for development at the University of Washington. He also serves as president of the UW Foundation, leading UW’s $5 Billion campaign. *DAVE WILSON* (’84 Hotel & Rest. Mgmt.), founder and owner of Destination Temecula Wine Tours and Experiences, recently celebrated the company’s twenty-fifth anniversary. *Protagonist Therapeutics, Inc. has appointed DON KALKOFEN* (’85 Acc.) as chief financial officer. *TOM MACHOLS* (’86 Ag., ’93 MCE Admin Ed) is the new dean of the Davidson Honors College at the University of Montana. *JOHN STEADH* (’81 Chem. Eng., ’85 MBA, ’11 EdD) has been named CEO of the Center for Educational Effectiveness. Steadh has 23 years of experience in public education. *GREGG HAFER* (’78 Hort & Rest. Mgmt.) is the new general manager at the Westin San Juan, Puerto Rico. *DARREN BERTON* (’88 Hort.) is the new business development director at Stemilt Ag Services. He’s also a board member of the Washington Apple Education Foundation, the Yakima County Horticultural Print and Disease Board, and the Zilah School District.

**ANDREA LUOMA** (’92 MA Comm., ’99 PhD Higher Ed. Admin) has been selected as top organizational consultant of the year by the International Association of Top Professionals. *CAPE POWERS* (’95 Chm. Eng.) is the new director for the Peoria Arizona Water Services Department, where he oversees more than 90 employees and a $38 million budget. *Rhode Island Office of Revenue Analysis Chief PAUL DION* (’94 PhD Econ.) has been named to the New England Public Policy Center advisory board. *Private Hotel Management has selected TERRY GOLDMAN* (’94 Hotel & Rest. Mgmt.) as vice president of operations, overseeing 16 hotels as well as two hotel projects in development. *Former South Kitsap High School teacher and coach DAVE GOODWIN* (’94 History, Ed., Soc. St.) has returned to the school as its new principal.

**ANGELA JONES** (’94 English, Ed.) is the new CEO at Washington STEM. *Cloud9 Communications has hired TARA DEAN* (’95 Biol.) as director of business development. *PAUL BARRETT* (’96 Sport Mgmt.) is the full-time assistant coach for throwing events at Chadron State College. He retired from coaching at the University of Wyoming in 2017 after 23 seasons as the throw and associate head coach, with stints at the University of Kentucky and the University of Colorado in between. *Moses Lake High School has hired LIZ BIGGER* (’76 Biol.) as head girls’ soccer coach. She also employed as a trainer and K-9 handler and instructor with the Washington State Patrol. After 14 years in marketing at the Spokane County Fair and Expo Center, ERIN GURTLE (’97 Comm.) is now the fair director. *Guntzplank.com/RICH HARTZELL* (’71 Acc. Sc.), who worked at the fair for 23 years, is spending it as director.
CLASS NOTES

Metallo appointed FENG HAN ('97 PhD Crop Sci.) as its vice president of Eonomics and Agronomy. He originated TAMARA POWERS ('97 Honors) has joined Stutter Davis Hospital as chief nurse executive. ROBERT MUSIGERMAN ('96 Genetics & Cell Biol.) '94 MA, '99 PhD Crop Sci. is WSU's new R.A. Enidowd Chair in Bailey Research and Education.

BIL WISEWISKI ('00 MA Comm.) won three Pacific Southwest Emmy Awards for his new documentary Shaderto Drought Southern California

JADE REDINGER ('08 Comm.) is joining ('07 Soc. Sci.) is NICOLE BROUILLARD ('06 Hosp. Busi. Mgmt.) is the new general manager of Prince Waikiki. ('05 Hum.) has been hired by ESPN as

BILL WISNESKI ('02 Busi.) was named to Enterprise Development's 40 under 40's. FENG HAN ('97 PhD Genet.) is director of the Yakutat Tlingit Tribe in Reservation and serves as executive


IN memoriam


GEORGE LAURIE (’51 Fine Arts), 81, June 29, 2019, Tacoma. ALICE MABEL KING (’51 Fraternity), 80, January 30, 2019, Gig Harbor.

EILEEN FAITH KITTOCK (’52 English, Lamba Chi Alpha), 85, January 31, 2019, Kennewick. Edmond, Oklahoma.

CAROL MORGAN SEVERIN (’52 Busi.), 92, March 29, 2020, Seattle. 


BRADLEY JOHN CARD (’51 Rec.), 90, July 9, 2019, Castro Valley, California.


SALLY ANN (KALHAGEN) LYNCH (’50 French), 81, June 29, 2019, Tacoma.

MA T Biol.), 81, March 5, 2019, Richland.

WILLIAM D. “DON” ALBERTSON (’63 Comm.), 80, April 30, 2019, Richmond.


ROBERT A. ANDERSEN (’51 Civ. Eng.), 75, June 4, 2019, Pullman.

ELIZABETH KAY THORN (’74 Publ. Sci.), 64, February 4, 2019, Dayton.

RICHARD EUGENE STONE (’51 MS Entom.), 86, June 11, 2019, Richland. Washington.

--WINTER 2019--
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