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Women in graduate studies benefit from new Olin Foundation gift

Washington University in St. Louis

University in the running to host presidential debate in 2000

Polonsky will become head of medicine

Bricks have touching stories to tell

Women in graduate studies benefit from new Olin Foundation gift

By CHRISTINE FARMER

Engraved bricks in recognition of faculty and staff contributions to the Campaign for Washington University have been installed in Joe Evans Plaza, just north of Holmes Lounge, and each has its own story and special meaning.

Sandy Bream (left foreground), administrative assistant in the School of Architecture; Dr. D. Yoak, Ph.D. (middle), director of foundation relations; and Barbara Feiner (right foreground), vice chancellor for finance and co-chair of the Central Fiscal Unit staff campaign committee, examine named bricks at a dedicatory ceremony Oct. 12 in Joe Evans Plaza. Staff and faculty donors to the Campaign for Washington University can name a brick for each $500 given, up to four bricks per person.

By BARBARA ELIA

The Men and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin Fellowships for Women in Graduate Studies will mark a milestone this year — 25 years of supporting women in graduate and professional studies at Washington University — and the Spencer T. and Mary Dell Pritzlaff Olin Fellowship, established in 1971, is commemorating the silver anniversary with a $1 million gift to bolster the program's endowment, according to Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton.

To date, nearly 200 women have pursued advanced degrees at the University thanks to the Olin Fellowships.

The fellowship program is a joint undertaking of the Monticello College Foundation and Washington University. The effort was named in honor of the Olins for their many years of dedication to Monticello, a two-year liberal arts school for women in Ation, Ill., and in recognition of their long association with the University. Monticello closed in 1971; the foundation continues the college's mission of supporting women's education.

The "Olin Fellowship program attracts absolutely outstanding applicants to every school in the University," said Robert E. Thach, Ph.D., dean of the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences. "It gives us a very high profile nationally. Moreover, it has served as a model for other successful graduate student programs, such as the Chancellor's Fellowship Program for African Americans.

"When I was invited I didn't know I had one too," Schwarzshild said. "I only heard about mine yesterday, and I was wonderfully surprised." James W. Davis, Ph.D., professor of political science, and his wife, Jean, gave the brick to her in honor. "We also are offering the fellowship to one vice-presidential debate will be held in the fall, but no dates have been set yet.

"We are extremely pleased that the Andreu-Bush Concert will continue support for our faculty," Macias concluded, "and I am delighted that he will become the first Albert Gordon Hill Professor of Physics."
**Bricks**

*Campus campaign support honored*

—from page 1

committee with Barbara Fite, vice chancellor for finance. Schael admitted he was among those who have been too busy to unravel in their brick order forms, and then he expressed his gratitude to the crowd.

"I have always believed that the strength of Washington University is in her people," he said. "People like yourself who have contributed their leadership and commitment over the years. People working together to make Washington University the very best that it can be and you are just terrific." Each brick has its own story to tell. The story the tould might include children, parents, grandparents, perhaps a special staff or faculty member; people who have touched you along the way; people who have made a positive impact in your life and the way you live it."

Evans, for whom the plaza is named, is a former vice chancellor for business affairs. He and his wife, Louise, enjoyed watching donors with their heads down, soaking in the bricks for their names and those of their loved ones. Many, upon finding them, excitedly pointed with their shoes. "It's really neat," he said.

"I was able to hit this plaque and the day's going to when they plug this down and build something here. Now I know it's here to stay.

The campaign, which was launched a year ago, has raised more than $74.5 million as of Aug. 31. There are 4,000 bricks, and 600 are currently engraved. "It's rewarding for me to see the names of so many people who have contributed so remarkably to Washington University," said Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton. "I am grateful for the support we've received. It's meaningful, but even more meaningful in that it's coming from members of our community."

Wrighton spoke about the campaign's support for capital projects and programs. He added that during the course of the campaign, 61 new endowed professorships have been established.

The magnitude of the dollar contribution is impressive, but the level of participation among the staff and faculty is even more so. Support for the campaign from our employees encourages our friends and alumni to support us also."

Sarah Ghidini, senior director of annual giving for medical alumni and development, got four bricks, one for herself, her two daughters, her husband and her late father. Her two little girls, Ellen, 5, and Sarah, 9, went out to the brick that bears their names and, using charcoal and wax paper, made rubdings. "It will be nice to have their names here. They can always come and look at it," Ghidini said.

"I came here to tell the story of the brick in memory of her late husband, W.B. Hosack, who graduated from the University in 1947. Their daughter, Sue Hosack, director of student records, named the brick. "Since Dad was an alumnus, I thought it would be nice," Hosack said. "He came here on the GI bill after the war."

For more information or to make a pledge, call Melissa Cooper at 935-8336.

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**Danzforth addressing desegregation, development in social work lecture**

William H. Danforth, chancellor, president of the University's Board of Trustees, will discuss "Lessons from the Desegregation Experience: Issues in Community Development," at 1:10 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 21, in Brown Hall Lounge. The presentation, free and open to the public, is part of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work's fall lecture series.

Since 1996, Danforth has served as the co-chairman of the Saint Louis' long-running public school desegregation lawsuit. Early in 1999, he helped broker a settlement among all the parties in the suit.

The desegregation court battle dates to 1972 when Minnie Liddell and other city parents filed suit, seeking desegregation of the city's schools. Busing began under the state-funded voluntary student transfer program that ensued.

Danzforth's association with the case began in 1995, when he was named chairman of a diverse task force formed by Civic Progress, a local civic organization. As a long-time University chancellor, Danforth was aware of the critical political public element and secondary education policy in preparing students to contribute to regional growth. He also knew, as others did, that the court would some day end its mandate for state funding of the program.

Danzforth and others worked for the creation and passage of state legislation that would include a new funding mechanism for the schools. Eventually, legislation was passed to allow continued state funding — contingent on St. Louis voters' support for an additional local sales tax to generate matching funds. St. Louis then became the only early community support for the sales tax, approved in a city election Feb. 2, 1999.

**News Briefs**

Howard Nemerov House — will be the new residence on the South 40 — Kate M. Greg House, Arnold A. Lien House and Christine E. W. and Robert Moseley House.

Of the three new buildings, the westernmost one is Lien House, located at Wohl Center, north, second floor.

Lien House honors a professor of English and twice the U.S. Poet Laureate. To the east, Evans, for whom the plaza is named, is a former vice chancellor for business affairs. He and his wife, Louise, enjoyed watching the campus as students to pursue their business ideas, plans and development, got four bricks, one for herself, her two daughters, her husband and her late father. Her two little girls, Ellen, 5, and Sarah, 9, went out to the brick that bears their names and, using charcoal and wax paper, made rubdings. "It will be nice to have their names here. They can always come and look at it," Ghidini said.

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Schwartz and Welch elected to the Institute of Medicine

By Barbara Rodriguez

A lthough both Schwartz and Welch are leaders in pediatric clinical and basic research, they were selected because of their achievements and interests that affect public health. The Institute of Medicine is a nonprofit organization that promotes and disseminates scientific knowledge to improve health. It was established in 1948 as part of the National Academy of Sciences, which advises the federal government in the field of health.

Schwartz is the Harriet B. Spoelther Professor and head of the Division of Radiological Sciences at the University of Chicago, and was elected in 1996. He is also professor of radiology, chemistry and biomedical engineering. He also co-directs the Division of Biological Radiology at the medical school’s Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology. Both are professors of molecular biology and pharmacology.

Schwartz is renowned for his pioneering work in the field of receptor-mediated endocytosis. This involves the uptake of protein molecules to enter cells. Once inside the cell, the receptor recognizes the cell with nutrients or signals that regulate its activities. Schwartz and Welch have been actively involved in the education of pediatric-physician scientists and developed the Markey Pathway for the education of biomedical scientists in the fundamentals of human pathology. He also serves on many national and regional committees and boards relating to bioethics and public health.

Schwarz joined the medical school faculty in 1986 as a professor of pediatrics and pharmacology and head of the Division of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology. He was named the Alumni Endowed Professor of Pediatrics in 1991. He served as dean of the medical school from 1996 to 2002, and became head of pediatrics in 2002. He is a full professor member for 32 years, and is the highest honors medical achievement. He is hypothesized that PET scans using radio-labeled estrogen could provide human receptors in the bone marrow. He has also helped gain acceptance as a valuable tool for detecting and treating cancer.

John Olney named first John Feighner Professor of Neuropsychopharmacology

By Jim Detore

J ohn F. Feighner, M.D., has helped establish glutamate as a major excitatory transmitter in the brain, and his research has helped establish the glutamatergic system and elsewhere. His efforts have revealed that a rapid and sensitive way to study genetic defects in the nervous system is to use genetically modified animal instead of cultural cells. And he is a pioneer in the study of glutamate and its role in the brain.

Feighner received a bachelor’s degree from the University of Minnesota in 1960. He went to the University of Illinois at Urbana and received his M.D. in 1964. He was named the John P. Feighner Chair in Neuropsychopharmacology in 1986, and professor of psychiatry and neurology in 1990. He is the author of numerous scientific papers and is known as "bad" (glutamate). He is determining how glutamate's structure influences its function and its role in the brain.

Feighner's name will be associated with the department of psychiatry, arriving in 1964. He served as associate professor in 1972, a professor of psychiatry, arriving in 1966. He is a member of the board of the American Journal of Psychiatry. Like Feighner, Olney came to the University of Washington in 1986 as a professor of psychiatry, arriving in 1964. He served as associate professor in 1972, and as professor of psychiatry, arriving in 1966. He is a member of the board of the American Journal of Psychiatry.

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Olney received a bachelor’s degree in 1963 from the University of Iowa.

Feighner: Trained at the University of Minnesota, a neurotoxin that contributes to the degeneration of brain cells in a number of neurological disorders. In the early 1970s, after discovering that glutamate can kill nerve cells in the brain, scientists realized that it was a neurotoxin. They hypothesized that glutamate excitotoxicity might play an important role in neurodegenerative diseases.

Olney proposed that excess glutamate released from brain structures overrides receptors on other cells, leading to cell death. Scientists realized that it was a neurotoxin. They hypothesized that glutamate excitotoxicity might play an important role in neurodegenerative diseases.

Olney undertook a long battle that eventually resulted in the food industry ending its practice of adding glutamate to baby foods.

Like Feighner, Olney came to the University as a resident in psychiatry, arriving in 1964. He joined the faculty as an instructor of psychiatry and became a full professor of psychiatry and neurology in 1977. He was a recipient of the Walker Award in 1992, the Society for Biological Psychiatry Lifetime Achievement Award, and the St. Louis Academy of Sciences Peter S. H. Raven Lifetime Award in 1996. At that same time, he was elected to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.
Exhibitions


Film

Thursday, Oct. 21

1 and 7 p.m. Filmboard Foreign and Classics Series. "G." Cost $7; MHS prof. Assoc. Chair, 935-6000.

Friday, Oct. 22

7 and 9 p.m. Filmboard Foreign and Classics Series. "Luna Park." Cost $7, 839-8043.

Saturday, Oct. 23

7:30 p.m. Filmboard Foreign and Classics Series. "Modern Art on Film." Cost $3 first visit, $2 subsequent visits.

Monday, Oct. 25


7 p.m. Reiley Lecture. "Modern Art on Film." Cost $3 first visit, $2 subsequent visits. "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" (1920); "Ghosts Before Breakfast" (1931); and "Man Ray (1983)." Cost $15.

Tuesdays, Oct. 26

4 p.m. Sunday Film. "Luna Park." Cost $7.75, 935-9117.

Wednesday, Oct. 27

3 p.m. Science Film Series. "Picture This." English subtitle. Room 219 362-2956. Free.


100 Brown Hall. 935-5983.

Pioneering feminist artist visiting campus for lecture

Performance artist Carolee Schneeman will speak for the School of Art Lecture Series at 7:30 p.m. Nov. 1 in Steinberg Hall Auditorium. The lecture is free and open to the public.

Schneeman is one of the world's premier performance artists, having pioneered the form in the early 1960s, her performances film and writings on art have exerted international influence for more than 30 years. Her taboo-breaking work of the 1960s and "70s—most famously performances such as "Meat Joy" (1964), "Fuses" (1965) and "Interior Scroll" (1974)—were touchstones for the politically charged feminist art of the 1970s and '80s.

She is one of the most important performance artists of our time," said Andrew Connelly, lecturer in the art school, who organized the artist's visit. "She is one of the major forces for contemporary women artists and performance and continues to challenge us on a broad range of issues dealing with gender and representation."

Schneeman is also known as a performance/sculptural artist, have "danced" with dancers, exposing her to the open and public take place in Steinberg Hall Auditorium. Programmers and guest speakers are as follows:

Oct. 28: Robert Winship, "The Cabinet of Doctor Caligari" (1920) will be introduced by Tom Tuning, professor of art history at the University of Chicago. Films include George Melies' "Le Voyage au Pays des Iles Magnifiques" (1903), Fernand Leger's "Salle de Spectacle" and Dudley Murphy's "Ballad of a Ballet Dancer" (1942). Films will be screened at 7:30 p.m. Oct. 18 and Dec. 5, with each program introduced by a guest speaker. Screenings are free and open to the public.

Lectures

Thursday, Oct. 21


1 and 7 p.m. Filmboard Foreign and Classics Series. "Luna Park." Cost $7, 839-8043.

100 Brown Hall. 935-5983.

By Liam Otten

It may be hard to recall, in our age of市场化 films, that cinema was once an unknown quantity, a new and experimental medium. In the 1920s and '30s, a generation of modernist filmmakers and writers such as Salvador Dalì, Fernand Leger and Man Ray began to explore the visual possibilities of film in ways that had not been seen before and, in fact, are not seen since.

The University's Gallery of Art and the Film and Media Studies Program in Arts & Sciences will present eight of the classics in a series of three screenings titled "Modern Art on Film." From the bold expressionism of Rainer Werner Fassbinder's "The Cabinet of Doctor Caligari" (1920) to Luis Bunuel and Salvador Dalì's unmissable "L'Age d'Or," modern art on film will serve as a primer to the heady, adventurous days of silent cinema.

It's very interesting to see how classic film was the visual medium of choice in early career works by Anna Bondarevskaya, the gallery's curator of programming, who organized the series with Jeff Smith, associate professor in the Film and Media Studies Program. "For a while, film and modern art were equally avant-garde and in forms and in many cases were being made by the same figures."

Screenings begin at 7:30 p.m. Oct. 18 and Dec. 5, with each program introduced by a guest speaker. Screenings are free and open to the public.

Friday, Oct. 29

7 and 9:30 p.m. Filmboard Foreign and Classics Series. "Luna Park." Cost $7, 839-8043. Room 100 Brown Hall. 935-5983.

Saturday, Oct. 30


By Dean and Mary Hare, "Benjamin Scholarship." Cost $2, 935-5983.

Sunday, Oct. 31


Washington University in St. Louis

Scream! • The Martian Desert • Space Mountain • Maygan Glyphs

Classics Series explores little-seen surrealfilm screenings

Fernand Leger's 1922 "Charlot Cubiste," which appeared in " Ballet mecanique," one of the films to be shown at the opening of the Gallery of Art and the Film and Media Studies Programs in Arts & Sciences.

"Modern Art on Film"

Where: Steinberg Hall Auditorium

When: 7:30 p.m. Oct. 20-21

Admission Free and open to the public

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**Sports Section**

**Football Bears tied for first in UAA**

Washington University's defense set a new University Athletic Association (UAA) record for fewest rushing yards allowed, and the Bears scored seven touchdowns in turnarounds (Saturday). . The Bears listed an average of 11.2 UAA total rushing yards per game this season, compared to 3.6 rushing yards against all UAA opponents. The Bears have forced 10 turnovers this season, the most in the UAA.

**Volleyball wins first 1999 tourney title**

The Bears volleyball team won its first tournament of the season with three non-conference victories over Emory U. and Washington U., two of the top teams in the UAA. The Bears are 1-2 on the season and have defeated their first seven opponents.

**Women's soccer nets two shutout wins**

The women's soccer team shut out three of its seven opponents this season. The Bears have scored 12 goals this season and have allowed seven goals. The Bears have scored three goals in the last two games. The Bears have scored 12 goals this season and have allowed seven goals. The Bears have scored three goals in the last two games.

**Baseball Bears tied for first in UAA**

The Bears baseball team tied for first place in the UAA this season. The Bears scored 12 runs in a 4-1 win over Emory U. in their final game of the season.

**Basketball Bears tied for first in UAA**

The Bears basketball team tied for first place in the UAA this season. The Bears scored 12 runs in a 4-1 win over Emory U. in their final game of the season.

**Volleyball Bears tied for first in UAA**

The Bears volleyball team tied for first place in the UAA this season. The Bears scored 12 runs in a 4-1 win over Emory U. in their final game of the season.

**Baseball Bears tied for first in UAA**

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Washington University in St. Louis

Founders Day honoring six alumni

A n international specialist in social services, a stage designer, a physician, two businessmen and a broker will receive Distinguished Alumni Awards at the 25th annual Founder’s Day celebration scheduled for Oct. 30 at the University’s St. Louis campus.

The awards honoring outstanding alumni mark the centerpiece of an all-day public service, exceptional service to Washington University, or all three. The awards are sponsored by the Alumni Board of Governors and the Medical School’s Office of Alumni Relations.

Bill Clinton, George Bush and Ross Perot debated the nation’s issues at the University Oct. 19, 1992, the first televised presidential debate featuring three candidates. The Field House could once again witness a presidential debate in 2000, the University is on the short list of possible sites for one of four debates.

Debate

WVU on a dozen potential venues

—from page 1

Commission Executive Director Laird W. Brown said the commis-

sion had received bids to host the 2000 debates from universities and cities throughout the nation. The commission board is expected to announce the four debate sites in early 2000.

The Field House was the site of the first nationally televised three-

candidate presidential debate Oct. 11, 1992, featuring President

Clinton and his Republican and independent opponents.

The 11-member debate commission is based in Washing-

ton, D.C., and is made up of co-chairs Akbar Ahmed and

Kirk, other board members include former Sen. John C.

Danforth, now a partner with the St. Louis law firm of Bryan Cave

LLP; U.S. Sen. Paul Coverdell (R., Ga.), chairman of the Senate

Rule Committee; former Sen. Charles Mathias (R., Idaho), former

chairman of the Federal Commu-

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co-chairs are former Presi-

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Carter and Ronald Reagan.

Seven days to transform the hardwood-floor gymnasium on the Field House into a red-carpeted debate hall. The 1996 debate served as the University was later canceled when can-

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**First Isidore Silver Colloquium and lecture to held on Oct. 27**

Eleven speakers will lend voice and heart to the first Isidore Silver Colloquium, held in honor of the long-time Research vice-president for Washington University's Chemical Research.

**Correction**

William J. Paul, Ph.D., professor in the Performing Arts Department in Arts & Sciences and member of the faculty in Film and Media Studies, had his name misspelled in the Sept. 23 Record as an associate professor. The Record regrets the error.

**Hilltop faculty members receive tenure**

**Appointment with tenure**

Randal L. Cawert, Ph.D., an associate professor in the School of Social Work, and Linda Richardson, Ph.D., professor of History in Arts & Sciences, were appointed to tenure-track positions.

**Hilltop faculty members receive tenure**

**Promotion with tenure**

Patricia Klein, Ph.D., was promoted to the rank of full professor in the Department of Art History in Arts & Sciences.

**Campus Watch**

**The following incidents were reported to University Police from Oct. 4-10**

- **Oct. 4:** 12:29 a.m. — A report of a break-in was made at 5840 Forsythe St., on the north campus.
- **Oct. 5:** 6:11 p.m. — A report of break-in was made at 8202 Maryland Ave., in the west campus.
- **Oct. 6:** 3:25 a.m. — A report of attempted burglary was made at 6520 E. Delmar Blvd. at 10:18 p.m. on Oct. 5.
- **Oct. 7:** 2:30 p.m. — A report of a break-in was made at 5755 Forsythe St.
- **Oct. 8:** 5:20 a.m. — A report of a break-in was made at 120 S. Euclid Ave., in the south campus.
- **Oct. 9:** 10:28 a.m. — A report of a break-in was made at 140 S. Euclid Ave., in the north campus.
- **Oct. 10:** 8:40 a.m. — A report of a break-in was made at 143 S. Euclid Ave., in the north campus.
- **Oct. 11:** 11:49 a.m. — A report of a break-in was made at 143 S. Euclid Ave., in the north campus.

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S

ome times when you are finding your way, it's better to go against the grain. Such is the case of Tuan-hua David Ho, Ph.D., professor of biology at Arts & Sciences. He was a 20-year-old junior biology student at National Taiwan University enthralled with plants when he attended guest lectures given by the renowned Joseph Varner, Ph.D., then a professor of plant biology at far-off Michigan State University. Rather than relax and soak in the knowledge like most students, he was one of just three students bold enough to take the lecture course for credit, which meant he had to pass a difficult oral exam afterwards.

"That oral exam was not easy, but I took it and did well," said Ho, relaxing in a conference room in Rebstock Hall. "I was very impressed with Joe, and evidently he was with me. He encouraged me to apply for graduate studies at Michigan State, and I got accepted. It was the only place I applied, and I went there hoping to learn from Joe.

Varner, who died in 1995, was a world-renowned plant biochemist. He later left Michigan State University in 1973 to begin his long, distinguished career at Washington University, where he recruited such leading plant biologists as Mary Dell Chilton, Barbara Schell and Roger Beachy, to name just a few.

His first exposure to Washington University was in 1974-76, when he came here as a visiting student finishing up his doctoral work with Varner, his adviser. His dissertation came from Michigan State, but "physically I was here for two very good years," he exclaimed, "and I enjoyed the time very much.

For Fall 1984 to 1986, Ho, his wife, Berlin, and young daughter, Junlin, lived transiently amid the vast expanse of corn and soybeans known as eastern Illinois, where Ho was a junior assistant professor of botany studying how those cash staples and other grains protect themselves from cold, heat, drought or other environmental stress.

He got a call from the Washington University biology department and an invitation to present a graduate seminar. He was happy to renew acquaintances and disseminate his knowledge. He flew the three-plus hours, gave the seminar in an inspired audience, drove back into the inky Illinois night, and the next day received an early-morning telephone call from the department urging him to apply for an opening. He offered an opening.

Difficult choice

"That was a very difficult time for me because I did not know how to make the final decision," he said, grinning at the memory. "So, I took a long time, and in the end that decision was made by a coin toss. My wife and I were leaning toward coming here, but we had strong feelings about staying too, which was also a very good school. We figured that St. Louis is bigger and Washington University is a broader university, with the very strong medical school, so we thought we made the right decision."

He colleagues would say that Ho would have been successful had he stayed at Illinois or gone elsewhere, but he cannot disagree that his accomplishments here have been more than an outstanding collaboration at times with researchers throughout the world. He has made several landmark discoveries in plant biology that are leading to new understanding of plants' capability to protect themselves in harsh environments and of the action of two phytohormones, gibberellins and abscisic acid, which jointly regulate the seed germination process.

In the early 1990s, Ho made a surprising and confounding find in biotechnology. He and his group found a single gene, originally isolated from a barley plant under stress, that, when over-expressed in transgenic tobacco, rice and wheat, significantly enhances tolerance to drought and salinity stresses. The gene is one of a variety he helped discover in the late 1980s called late embryogenesis abundant (LEA) genes. They are important because they are expressed near the end of seed development, a time when the plant tissue is highly susceptible to environmental stresses.

His discovery disputed long-held notions that such divergent traits could only be controlled by dozens of different genes and that these multigenic traits could never be genetically "programmed" into a plant.

He studies the molecular means by which plants respond to stress. He also has revealed the molecular details of "switches," the promoters of genes, which are responsible, too, for the plant hormone essential to stress response. By making plants that have multiple copies of these switches, Ho can develop plants that can turn on protective genes constantly so that the plants will be even more protected against stresses.

Ultimately, his research could yield crops that are much better at making themselves resistant to heat, drought, cold and salinity; poisons; or herbicides. Such crops would not only protect the plant from disastrous conditions, but they would also be more resistant to environmental stress.

It always amazed me that plants, which are immobile, survive under stress better than humans and most mammals do.

Collaborating with several academic and industrial labs, he is in the process of making transgenic turf grass and ornamental plants to express the genes conferring higher levels of stress tolerance.

"Plant protection and regulation of seed germination are my major focus," he said. "It always amazed me that plants, which are immobile, survive under stress better than humans and most mammals do."

Tuan-hua David Ho, Ph.D. harvests seeds from a barley mutant in his laboratory. Ho studies ways to make plants more resistant to heat, drought, cold and salinity.

"Plant protection and regulation of seed germination are my major focus," he said. "It always amazed me that plants, which are immobile, survive under stress better than humans and most mammals do."