Henry Scywy finds and summer Globe Theatre program

Henry Scywy, Ph.D., chair of the Performing Arts Department, has been selected to head a new summer theatre program at the Globe Theatre in London, England.

"Shakespeare's Globe," an intensive four-week acting and directing program focusing on the works of William Shakespeare, is open to college students nationwide.

The London-based program, which is presented by Washington University and the International Shakespeare Globe Centre in London, will run from July 5-30.

The International Shakespeare Globe Centre established by American actor and film director Sam Wanamaker in 1970 to reconstruct Shakespeare's Globe Theatre, which was destroyed in a fire several hundred years earlier.

"Constructing the Globe Theatre has been Sam Wanamaker's dream for more than 30 years, and it is really an honor to have been selected by him and for the organization to head their summer school," says Scywy. "The Globe Theatre will teach the whole world will be aware of in less than two years, when the theatre is completed."

Scywy notes that the Globe Theatre is not just a replica but a working theatre to be studied, used and enjoyed by the public.

The companies performing there will be announced on page 6.

Conference explores non-violent methods of settling disputes

The reenactment of military force and alternative non-violent methods for settling national and international disputes will be examined during a conference that begins at 9 a.m. Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 16-17, in the Woman's Building Lounge. The conference, titled "Quixotism and Pacifism in the Western Monotheisms," is free and open to the public.

Peter Steinfels, senior religion correspondent for The New York Times, will keynote the conference at 11 a.m. Feb. 17 in Graham Chapel. His lecture, "When There Is No Peace: Being Honest in Pacifist Thinking," is part of the Assembly Series.

The conference builds upon a series of four lectures that were presented at Washington in spring and fall 1992. During the lectures, Michael Broyde, assistant professor of religious law at Emory University, Abdalaziz Sachedina, professor of religion at the University of Virginia, and John Howard Yoder, professor of theology at the University of Notre Dame, examined the concept of pacifism in Judaism, Islam and Christianity, respectively. In addition, Edward M. Gaffney, dean of the Valparaiso University School of Law, presented a series of four lectures on the role of religion in combating religious fanaticism and public policy.

At the Feb. 16-17 conference, Broyde, Scheyidy, Yoder and Gaffney will continue their views during panel discussions, which

In This Issue...

Adult-onset diabetes: School of Medicine researchers find link with abdominal obesity

A love of learning: Dean Shirley K. Baker became a librarian, in part, because she never wanted to leave college

Ibsen classic: "Hedda Gabler," a dramatic story about a woman caught in an unforgiving society, will be performed

Genetically engineered plants

Biologist finds gene that controls height, strength, drought resistance

Plant biologist at Washington University has found a single gene

New gene would stay a certain height, withstand

Someday be incorporated into turf grass

For homeowner, could withstand this common

Drought-stress would lessen the importance of rain

World is robbed of plant yield because of

Plants on their own could withstand this common

Genetically engineered plants

A plant biologist at Washington University has found a single gene

as the barley plant that controls several traits — height, maturity, drought resistance and strength — in transgenic (genetically manipulated) plants.

David Ho, Ph.D., Washington University associate professor of biology, discovered the gene, which is activated during a stressful time of plant development, and genetically engineered it into tobacco plants.

The impact of such a find is far-reaching. While bigger is often assumed to be better, it's not always so in the plant world. Each year, for instance, growers around the world are robbed of plant yield because of a problem called lodging, where plants such as wheat, rice and soybeans fall over from their own weight and height. Shorter, stronger plants could eliminate this problem. Drought is the biggest economic stress on crop yield worldwide. Plants that on their own could withstand this common stress would lessen the importance of rain or costly, and resource-depleting, irrigation.

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Disrupting long-held notions

Ho's discovery disrupts long-held molecular biology 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. His discovery opens up intriguing possibilities for growing grains such as wheat and rice that would resist lodging and withstand drought stress, barren grasses that would need less mowing and watering; ornamental plants, such as pelargonium and geraniums, that would flower earlier and, through an increased vascular system, be bushier and stronger; and dwarf tree fruits that would flower earlier and withstand drought.

Everyone from the homeowner to the mega-farmer to the horticulturist would benefit.

Resilience to environmental stresses such as drought has always been considered multigenic," says Ho. "But we have shown that this one gene, and nothing else, has been able to elicit a whole array of standard stress responses in tobacco plants. The gene apparently triggers a very complex sequence of events very early in plant development.

To protect his discovery, Ho has filed a patent with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in Washington, D.C. He presented his research at the annual meeting of the Midwestern Plant Biotechnology Consortium on Dec. 3, 1992, in West Lafayette, Ind.

Surviving stress

In 1987, a former graduate student in Ho's laboratory, Bimei Hong, Ph.D., now at the University of California, Riverside, isolated the barley gene, one of a large number of plant genes called late embryogenesis abundant (LEA) genes. Ho's laboratory has spent much of the past five years characterizing the gene and its proteins, and he has published a series of papers on the gene.

Plant molecular scientists throughout the 1980s have been interested in LEA genes because they are expressed near the end of a plant's development, a time when the plant must protect itself to survive.

"Plant stress is different from animal stress because plants are not mobile," Ho explains. "Thus, because plants cannot remove themselves from stressful situations, they must adjust themselves to survive. Most of the yield reduction in agriculture is due to plant stress, with an impact in the billions of dollars annually. The function

Continued on page 6
Abdominal obesity appears to be a stronger factor than age in the development of adult-onset diabetes in older adults, according to researchers at the School of Medicine.

Researchers compared 13 men and women aged 60 to 70 to find out whether aging or belly fat is the bigger factor in the decline in the body's ability to regulate the blood sugar level. Abdominal obesity appears to be a stronger factor than age in the development of adult-onset diabetes.

"Our study cannot rule out the possibility that there is a decline in glucose tolerance associated with the aging process. It does suggest, however, that many of the changes that have been attributed to aging are the result of changes in regional adiposity, which is probably secondary to the decline in physical activity that frequently accompanies aging," says Kohrt.

Wendy M. Kohrt, Ph.D., R.D., discusses the health of older adults.

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S hirley K. Baker, dean of the Washington Univer-
sity Libraries, is still looking for a short answer to "Why did
you become a librarian?" Her "love of learning and want-
ing to know something about everything," her love for books,
her "ability to look at things in their proper context," and her
"great respect for tradition" have led her to a career in librarianship.

"I really like a challenge. I like making things happen." Baker can be a
librarian while taking a bath in a hotel room in Paris. She can be a
librarian while putting a book in a box in the library office. She can
be a librarian while taking a bath in the bathtub — a big luxury. We
took turns in the bathtub, but my mother would tell us stories about
her school days, when we shelled beans or canned tomatoes, when she
was looking for a short answer to "Why did you become a librarian?" One
day my husband (book conservator Richard C. Baker) said, "Shirley
you became a librarian because you never wanted to leave college." He
called it right.

Baker's love of learning did bring her back to college, but only after working
with computers at American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and spending two years in the Peace
Corps. After her stint in India, Baker spent three years at the University of Chicago,
where she earned a master's degree in library science and a bachelor's degree in
the humanities, both in 1967. "I had a fever so I was soaking in the bathtub — a big luxury.

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Exhibitions

"Fifteenth Annual High School Art Compe-
tition." Through Feb. 24. Bobo Gallery, Bi-
bury Hall. Hours: 10 a.m.-4 p.m. week-
days; 1-5 p.m. weekends (closed Feb. 15).
For more info., call 935-6979.

Olin Library, Special Collections, Level 5.
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m.
weekends. For more info., call 935-4945.

Films

Thursday, Feb. 11
7 p.m. Dept. of Asian and Near Eastern
Languages and Literatures Chinese Film
Series presents "Rickshaw" (in Chinese).
7 p.m. Dept. of Asian and Near Eastern
Languages and Literatures Chinese Film
Series presents "Bringing Up Baby." (Also
Feb. 20, 21, 27.) Room 100 Brown Hall.
Midnight. Midnights Film Series presents
"The Master Killer." (Also Feb. 20, 21, 27.
7:30 p.m.) Room 100 Brown Hall. Cost: $3.

Friday, Feb. 12
7 and 9:30 p.m. Filmboard Feature Series
presents "Apocalypse Now." (Also Mar. 20,
same time, and Feb. 21, 7 p.m.) Room 100
Brown Hall.
Midnight. Midnights Film Series presents
"The Monster Killer." (Also Feb. 20, 21,
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Lectures

Thursday, Feb. 11
11 a.m. Division of Biology and Biomedical
Sciences Lucille P. Markay Special Empha-
sis Pathway in Human Pathobiology 1993
Spring Seminar Series presents "Develop-
tional Regulation of Hemoglobin Genes," Janet
G. Frank, prof, Dept. of Medical Genetics.
Room 816 McDonnell Medical Sciences
Bldg.

Friday, Feb. 12
11 a.m. Dept. of Anatomy and Neurology
seminar, "Proto-oncogenes, Tumor Suppres-
sion Genes and the Control of Hemopoe-
tic," Barry E. Appel, assoc. prof, Dept. of
Anatomy and Neurology. Room 200.

Saturday, Feb. 13
Senior Fellow, U. of Huntingdon Library.
Noon. Jewish Hospital Cancer Committee
meeting, "Towards Uncheatable Bench-
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**Men's and Women's Basketball**

**Men's Basketball**

- **Last Week:** Carnegie Mellon 78, Washington 67, Washington 61, Chicago 54
- **This Week:** New York University, 8 p.m., Friday, Feb. 12, Field House; Emory University, 1 p.m., Sunday, Feb. 14, Field House.

**Current Record:** 10-10, 5-4 in UAA

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- New York University, 8 p.m., Friday, Feb. 12, Field House; Emory University, 1 p.m., Sunday, Feb. 14, Field House.

**Monday, Feb. 15**
- 2-4 p.m. University College presents a short course, "The Romantic Symphonies and Their Reception," Sue T. Taylor, prof. of Music and Assembly of Students, presents "The Lunatic, the Lover, and the Poet." Note: The University College with a degree in theater and dance.

**Tuesday, Feb. 16**
- 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Center for Interreligious Dialogue presents the Conference on Quietism and the World in sidebar articles, "The Jews, John Hopkins, Tenn., earned team-highs with 11 points and four assists.

**Women's Basketball**

- **Last Week:** Carnegie Mellon 59, Washington 42, Washington 63, Chicago 69
- **This Week:** New York University, 6 p.m., Friday, Feb. 12, Field House; Emory University, 1 p.m., Sunday, Feb. 14, Field House.

**Current Record:** 17-3, 7-2 in UAA

**This Week:**
- For the second weekend in a row, the Bears split a pair of games on the road. The loss at Carnegie Mellon, led by a win at a win at Carnegie Mellon, led by 2-4 p.m. University College presents a short course, "The Romantic Symphonies and Their Reception," Sue T. Taylor, prof. of Music and Assembly of Students, presents "The Lunatic, the Lover, and the Poet." Note: The University College with a degree in theater and dance.

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Author Richard Wright's life
work in 1950s topic of symposium

Author Richard Wright's life and work in the 1950s will be the topic of a symposium to be held from 1 to 4 p.m. Feb. 15 in the Mallinckrodt Center Building Lounge. The symposium, titled "Richard Wright and the 1950s," is free and open to the public.

In connection with the symposium, the movie "Native Son," based on Wright's 1940 novel of the same name and starring Orson Welles, will be shown at 7 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 16, in Room 149 McCann Hall. Admission is free.

Born in Mississippi in 1908, Wright, whose father was a sharecropper, "was the first African-American novelist to enjoy the national and international recognition usually reserved for white writers," says Lynn Weiss, Ph.D., professor of English and African and Afro-American studies at Washington Univer-

sity. Wright died in Paris in 1960. His novel Native Son and his autobiography Black Boy (1945) are landmarks in African American literature and in American literary history, added Weiss, who is co-

organizer of the symposium with Gerald Early, Ph.D., chair of the African and Afro-
American Studies Program and professor of English.

Among the symposium panelists will be Julia Wright, Richard Wright's daughter, who will discuss the final decade of her father's life. A resident of Paris, France, she has written extensively about her father.

In addition, Ollie Harrington, one of the first African-Americans to create an ac-

culated cartoon character, will share his perspective on Wright's final years.

The symposium is sponsored by the African and Afro-American Studies Pro-
gram and the American Culture Studies Institute at Washington University. For more information, call 935-5600.

Finding could mean savings for growers

The LEA gene Ho and his colleagues isolated and genetically engineered is ex-

 pressed during drought, a final stage of seed development when the seed is undergo-

 in a process. At this time, many proteins are produced to ensure that the plant does not wilt and die. Ho found, through computer modeling and the LEA gene, that the LEA proteins had a unique structure - ciliary-

tral, with amino acids that maintain hydration. When water is lost, the proteins dehydrated, with a strong affinity for water on the side and hydrophilic (with a strong affinity for water) on the other side. By the structure, he decided to insert the protein into a tobacco plant to study the protein's visible function - what effect it might have on drought, flowering, structure - and he was amazed by the result.

"The surprise is once we put the barley gene into the tobacco plant, we got a transgenic plant that was a little less than four feet tall compared with the control which was four feet tall at seven weeks," says Ho. "Also, the transgenic plant was flowering already, and its leaves were larger and more vibrant than those of the control plant. In the future, we're going to insert the LEA gene into tobacco plants, and we expect they will be as tall as those of the control plant with their typically soft leaves.

Key to success

Ho used a standard genetic engineering technique called transgenesis to create the transgenic plants. The technique, the agrobacterium-bacterial-mediated process, was pioneered in the early 1980s by Mary Dell Chilton, Ph.D., a former Washing-

ton University professor of biology. When inserted into the tobacco plants, a part of the bacterium's DNA serves as a vector carrying the LEA gene into the plant tissue. The key to Ho's success was his manipulation of a unique bacterial gene called the LEA gene, which encodes for a small protein that is expressed under stress.

"We have a tall order in front of us, checking out all the possibilities with different plants and finding ways to engineer the crop to respond to drought," says Ho. "But we've had a number of exciting challenges. Think what a lodging-resistant, drought-resistant barley plant would look like. It would be terribly time-consuming, laborious and boring as well. We've shown that inserting these different traits is quite doable with just one gene." - Tony Fitzpatrick

Story of one woman's struggle

Hedda Gabler (played by junior Chelie Parkins) is amused by Eilert Lovborg's outburst. Lovborg (played by senior Peter Sarsgard), a professional rival of Hedda's husband, is brought down, in part, by her manipulations.

Hedda Gabler (played by junior Chelie Parkins) is amused by Eilert Lovborg's outburst. Lovborg (played by senior Peter Sarsgard), a professional rival of Hedda's husband, is brought down, in part, by her manipulations.

Hedda Gabler, an extremely well-educated member of the middle class, is forced to marry for reasons of status, which Pileggi says will "be very spectacular and riveting."

The play ends in Hedda's self destruction, which Pileggi says will "be very spectacular and riveting."

"When We Dead Awaken." Hedda Gabler (played by junior Chelie Parkins) is amused by Eilert Lovborg's outburst. Lovborg (played by senior Peter Sarsgard), a professional rival of Hedda's husband, is brought down, in part, by her manipulations.
January. Mortar Board presents the award, education for the Master of Social Work served as the school's director of field computer sciences, was appointed a co-

**Speaking of**

During the First Bristol-Myers Squibb Symposium on Infectious Disease Research held in Monterey, Calif., Van T. Goldman, Ph.D., associate professor of molecular microbiology, gave a talk on "The Broadening Spectrum of Toxin-Target Cell Interactions." In addition, Staffan J. Normark, M.D., Ph.D., professor and head of molecular microbiology, spoke on "Bacterial Adhesion as a Mechanism for Cell Tissue and Host Species Toponym." The symposium, hosted by the Stanford University School of Medicine, was titled "The Cell and Molecular Biology of Bacterial-Host Cell Interactions.

Therese J. Dent named assistant dean for field education at social work school

Therese J. Dent, Ph.D., has been appointed to assistant dean for field education in the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Dean Shanti K. Khinduka, Ph.D., has announced. Dent previously served as the school's director of field education, a position she held for four years. As assistant dean, Dent oversees the implementation and evaluation of field education for the Master of Social Work Program. In addition, she trains and mentors field faculty and implements the school's Corporate Intern Program.

Therese J. Dent is a graduate of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work. She received her B.A. in 1979, her M.A. in 1982, and her Ph.D. in 1988, all from Washington University in St. Louis. Dent has served as a professor of sociology and social work at the University of Maryland, College Park, and as a research and program director at the University of Illinois at Chicago. She is currently a professor of sociology and social work at the University of Washington, Seattle. Dent is the author of numerous articles and book chapters on social work education and practice. She is a member of the American Association of Social Work Boards and the National Association of Social Workers.

Robert G. Kranz, Ph.D., assistant professor of biology, examines an anaerobic chamber used to grow the Rhodobacter capsulatus bacteria. The bacteria produce high amounts of polyester compounds, which could be used as biodegradable components of disposable cartons.

Kranz receives grant to study polyester-producing bacterium

Robert G. Kranz, Ph.D., assistant professor of biology, examines an anaerobic chamber used to grow the Rhodobacter capsulatus bacteria. The bacteria produce high amounts of polyester compounds, which could be used as biodegradable components of disposable cartons.

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MBA students to attend conference in Germany

Thirty graduate students from the Olin School of Business have been selected to attend the Fifth Global Business and Management Conference in Cologne, Germany, on March 3-11.

The conference, sponsored by German business and student groups, will include students, faculty and executives from around the world to explore an important issue facing business and education. With six students attending, the Olin School will have the largest representation from the United States.

"Human Resources — Success Through Human-Oriented Leadership" is the focus of the conference, which will include a variety of presentations, panel discussions and open forums.

Conference planners selected the following Olin students for scholarships: Kenzo T. Aoyama of Jakarta, Indonesia; Andrea L. Blumberg of Los Angeles, Calif.; Adam Bragg of West Haven, Conn.; Valeriu T. Bratian of Turkey; Andrea L. Broz of San Francisco; Robert G. Kranz, Ph.D., assistant professor of biology, examines an anaerobic chamber used to grow the Rhodobacter capsulatus bacteria. The strains of the bacteria produce high amounts of polyester compounds, which could be used as biodegradable components of disposable cartons.

Architects honor Dean Michaelides

T he St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects has given a Special Citation to Constantine Michaelides (Dino) E. Michaelides, FAIA, dean of the School of Architecture.

Michaelides, who was a fellow of the institute in 1983, was honored as an "educator, champion of design excellence and advocate for international cooperation and exchange," according to the citation. As dean, he has been a leader in the goals of the school and at the same time, an eloquent source of inspiration, during his students and faculty have grown in their knowledge and expertise, their work and practice are the hallmark of "delight." Michaelides came to Washington University in 1960 as assistant professor of architecture and was named associate professor in 1964. He became professor of architecture in 1965. In 1971, Michaelides was appointed dean of the School of Architecture. He will retire July 1.

Robert G. Kranz, Ph.D., assistant professor of biology, examines an anaerobic chamber used to grow the Rhodobacter capsulatus bacteria. The strains of the bacteria produce high amounts of polyester compounds, which could be used as biodegradable components of disposable cartons.

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