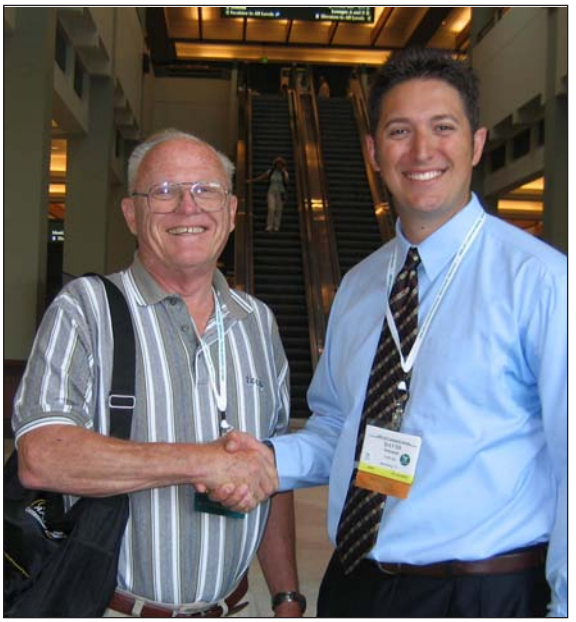
Early Career Professionals and APS Foundation Launch "Schroth Faces of the Future Symposium"

David Schmale, Immediate Past Chair of the Early Career Professionals Committee



Milt Schroth (left) and David G. Schmale III (right), immediate past chair of the Early Career Professionals Committee, celebrate the establishment of the Schroth Faces of the Future Symposium at the APS Centennial Meeting.

The Early Career Professionals Committee and the APS Foundation are pleased to announce the establishment of the new "Schroth Faces of the Future Symposium," with generous support from **Milt** and **Nancy Schroth**. The symposium will be held at APS annual meetings, highlighting research from the best and brightest early career professionals in plant pathology. Speakers will be selected following a formal competition, and research areas for the symposium will rotate through four broad disciplines (bacteriology, virology, nematology, and mycology) within the field of plant pathology. The Schroth Faces of the Future Symposium will launch at the 2009 APS Annual Meeting in Portland, OR, with speakers from the discipline of bacteriology.

Milt Schroth is an internationally known expert on bacterial diseases, systematics, and biocontrol. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1961 under the guidance of **W. C. Snyder**, and joined the Department of Plant Pathology at the University California-Berkeley (UCB) shortly thereafter. He discovered the bacterial causal agents of papaya die-back (St. Croix die-back), drippy nut of oaks, and vascular necrosis-collapse of sugar beet. His group developed a monitoring system for fire blight that quantitatively related bacterial populations and climate to infection patterns. They were the first to report the field occurrence and nature of streptomycin-resistant strains of *Erwinia amylovora* and copper resistance in *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *juglandis*. His group pioneered research on the many factors that affected population dynamics of "rhizobacteria," a word they coined to describe root-associated bacteria. Milt has five patents, including the product Gallex that selectively penetrates and kills crown galls caused by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. Milt served as chair of the Department of Plant Pathology, as associate dean of the College of Natural Resources, and as assistant director of the statewide Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources. He became a fellow of APS in 1975, and following his retirement in 1994, he received the Berkeley Citation, the highest award given to faculty members for "distinguished achievement and notable service to the University." ■