

Phytopathology News

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Final Call for Annual Meeting Abstract Submission

APS abstract submission deadlines for the upcoming annual meeting in Anaheim, CA, July 31–August 4, 2004, are February 27 for oral paper presentations and March 12 for poster presentations. Abstracts can be submitted on APSnet at www.apsnet.org/meetings/annual/asf/. Submissions after the deadlines will not be accepted. You are encouraged to submit before the last day to avoid delays due to high system usage. ■



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Message from the APS President

Gary C. Bergstrom, Cornell University



Gary C. Bergstrom

APS enters the fourth year of the new millennium in sound fiscal shape, with profitable and highly regarded journals and other publications and a track record of success in annual national and division meetings. The society offers a wide array of member services valued by its members, and it has a growing reputation for providing timely and useful, science-based information to the larger community of scientists, the public, media, and policymakers. APS's success is a credit to the vision, planning, investment, and hard work of past leaders, member volunteers, and staff.

I am grateful for the opportunity to serve as president this year. It is with humility that I attempt to follow in the giant footsteps of effective APS presidents, including most recently, **Jacque Fletcher**, **Noel Keen**, and **Steve Slack**, who were generous mentors to me. Fortunately, I share the mantle of leadership with an exceptional team of members and staff. Your current APS leaders are determined to build on past successes and to put into place strategic goals and objectives that will ensure future success and value to APS members. The many dedicated volunteers serving on APS boards, offices, and committees, working closely with our talented staff, continue to devise the strategies and activities by which these objectives are accomplished.

The process of governance in APS is evolving to be more responsive to new opportunities and the needs of members. For the past few years, APS Council has reconsidered and updated the APS Strategic Plan, our roadmap for activities and programs, on an annual and ongoing basis. We have engaged a Leadership Forum, an expanded group of APS leaders (including elected and appointed officers, councilors-at-large, division councilors, editors-in-chief, directors and chairs of boards and offices, scientific program section chairs, and staff leaders) in dialog about issues confronting the society. The Leadership Forum has become invaluable for communication and planning across the broad governance of APS. We have also utilized targeted surveys to obtain a better reading of member needs and opinions prior to making decisions. Responses to the 2003 member survey will be a major item for discussion when APS Council meets in St. Paul, MN, this month. As APS governance continues to evolve, it is critical that we represent in our decision making those whose voices are heard less than others. These include, but are not limited to, young professionals, international members, members in industry and private practice, members engaged in fundamental or molecular research, and members not currently represented through divisions.

All elements of the strategic plan are important and are being addressed through phased actions. The Executive Committee has proposed four top strategic priorities for implementation in 2004, as follows:

- Increase efforts to build value of APS journals and promote their availability
- Build the content, readership, and financial health of PLANT MANAGEMENT NETWORK (PMN)
- Expand the diversity of offerings and increase the sales of APS Press
- Continue to build alliances and interactions with other scientific societies

The Financial Advisory Committee, under the leadership of treasurer **Erik Stromberg**, has drafted the first APS Strategic Financial Plan to provide specific and prioritized budget goals and guidelines necessary for accomplishment of the strategic plan over a five-year budget interval. Stromberg will discuss the Strategic Financial Plan in the next issue of *Phytopathology News*.

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Submission Guidelines

Address all editorial correspondence to: Margery Daughtrey, LI Hort Research & Extension Center, 3059 Sound Avenue, Riverhead, NY 11901-1115, Phone: +1.631.727.3595, Fax: +1.631.727.3611, E-mail: PhytoNewsEditor@scisoc.org. In order to ensure timely publication of your news items and announcements, please send in material 6 weeks prior to the date of publication. Material should be no more than 6 months old when submitted. Submission of materials as electronic files, via e-mail, will speed processing. For information on submitting electronic images contact Agnes Walker at awalker@scisoc.org. Deadline for submitting items for the April, 2004 issue is February 15, 2004.

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Message from the APS President continued from page 13

The Executive Committee also has been discussing new models for communication among governance groups and with members. This includes a changing role for the APS secretary as a coordinator of communications. Be sure to read the article by APS Secretary **Carol Ishimaru** in the January 2004 issue of *Phytopathology News*, in which she unveiled an innovative and informative new format for the annual report.

The future viability of our journals is a top priority issue in 2004. The Ad Hoc Journal Issues Committee, chaired by **Greg Shaner**, has been reappointed and is developing a vision for the quality and content of APS journals. The Journal Operations Working Group, chaired by APS Vice President **John Andrews**, is considering strategies for delivering and marketing journals while maintaining the financial integrity of the program.

Great progress has been made in building PMN, a cooperative enterprise facilitated by APS, into the premier Internet resource for applied plant management information. PMN's three peer-reviewed journals were recently selected for inclusion in *CAB Abstracts*. The PMN Partners Program continues to grow along with PMN content. In addition to PMN's existing journals, the Crop Science Society of America has announced their intention to launch a new journal on turfgrass science within PMN, and the Entomological Society of America has become the newest PMN society partner. PMN is also exploring partnerships with the USDA and other federal agencies.

Each of our APS boards and offices is doing exciting things.

APS continues to look at opportunities for new print, electronic, and other products through APS Press. To jumpstart the creative process of envisioning a new generation of APS products, we are sending **Mike Boehm** and key staff members to a national product development conference.

The Public Policy Board (PPB), led by **John Sherwood**, along with our professional Washington, DC, liaison, **Kellye Eversole**, keep APS members well informed on the latest developments in the U.S. Congress and federal agencies of relevance to plant health. For example, PPB is monitoring the changing USDA-APHIS regulations regarding permits and the movement of plant pathogens in the United States, and they have established an online discussion area in *APSnet* for members to share their ideas and post questions. APS is now solicited directly by policymakers for input on key science issues. The PPB also advocates the improvement of federal funding programs for plant health research and education, including a recent initiative to build grant programs that foster a better understanding of the microbial ecology and epidemiology that underlie sustainable agriculture practices. PPB is still at the forefront of agricultural biosecurity issues and is in the process of gathering input, building a broad coalition of support, and revising a proposal for a National Center for Plant Biosecurity. Past president **Jacque Fletcher** and **Kellye Eversole** are coordinating this effort for PPB.

Each of our APS boards and offices is doing exciting things. I encourage you to follow new developments in the monthly update sections of *Phytopathology News*.

Several ad hoc committees are doing important work behind the scenes. The Private Practice Committee, chaired by **Charlie Mellinger**, has been reappointed to continue the work of assessing the needs of and opportunities for private practitioners within APS. The Young Professionals Committee, chaired by **Carolee Bull**, has also been reappointed. They have energized the larger community of young professionals in APS through their interactive website and other activities and are now contemplating a transition to standing committee status. The Emerging Diseases Committee, chaired by **Doug Luster**, continues to play a national leadership role in advising the federal government on science-based criteria for assessment of biological threat agents. They interact closely with the Biosecurity Committee, now a standing committee chaired by **Larry Madden**. The Awards and Honors Issues Committee, under the leadership of **Mike Benson**, is taking a comprehensive look at our programs to recognize excellence in member contributions to plant pathology and APS.

We are living in a period of rapid change in science, agriculture, and society. The environment in which plant pathologists are trained, seek and retain employment, attain research funding, and interact with clients, the public, and other scientists is in flux. There are some interesting parallels between the beginning of the 21st century and the beginning of the 20th century, another period

of rapid change during which plant pathology emerged from the discipline of botany and began to be recognized as a unique and valued field of science. APS will utilize its 100th Anniversary in 2008 to celebrate past accomplishments and provide a roadmap for the future of plant pathology and plant health. The Centennial Planning Committee, chaired by **Cleo D'Arcy**, is actively pursuing ideas for commemorating our 100th anniversary and putting on a world-class APS Centennial Meeting in July 2008 in Minneapolis, MN. The Scientific Programs Board, led by **Erin Roskopf**, in coordination with D'Arcy's committee, is making early plans for visionary scientific sessions in July 2008, with leading world scientists as invited speakers. Also with a look to the future, I have appointed an ad hoc committee on plant pathology priorities, chaired by **Joyce Loper**, to look at strategies and actions that need to be put in place so plant pathology will be a relevant and vital field of science in the year 2020 and beyond.

The theme I've chosen for the plenary session of the 2004 APS Annual Meeting, and for my presidential year, is "Networks for Plant Health." Plant pathologists and other plant health scientists are under increasing pressure to deliver high-quality research, education, outreach, and clientele service in an era of decreasing resources and personnel. This is a time of specialization, with a tendency toward fragmentation of our scientific communities. No one scientific community (e.g., APS, any of its component communities, or our sister scientific societies) can meet the challenges alone. We must engage each other in cooperative networks (our annual meeting program is a microcosm of this principle) to achieve our goals. My idea is to highlight the positive role that professional societies like APS are playing and should play in building and maintaining effective networks for plant health (in a broad sense). I have been spending a fair amount of time in dialog with officers of some of our sister societies exploring opportunities for developing and enhancing intersociety cooperation for common benefit.

The Annual Meeting Planning Committee, chaired by APS President-Elect **Jim MacDonald**, is arranging an outstanding and diverse scientific program for the APS Annual Meeting in August 2004 in Anaheim, CA. Here is a sneak preview of some of the special symposia and discussion sessions that will be offered: "Closteroviruses—*Citrus tristeza virus* Complex and Tristeza Diseases"; "Coevolution of Fungi and Plants"; "Food Safety as Influenced by Phyllosphere Mycoflora"; "Functional Genomics Meets Bacterial Diseases"; "Host-Microbe Interactions in Woody plants"; "Organic Foods—From Production to Market"; "Plant Pathology in Historical Perspective"; "Reality CV: Recently Successful Job Applicants and Field Leaders Tell It Like It Is About the Present and Future of Plant Pathology Careers"; "Soil Health and Nematodes"; "Targeted Sampling for Pathogen Detection To Meet Quarantine and Certification requirements." The program will also include contributed oral papers and posters, workshops, field trips, committee meetings, social gatherings, and numerous opportunities for networking with colleagues. You will not want to miss APS in Anaheim in 2004!

I'd like every APS member to take time to smell the roses in 2004—even if it is while you are checking them for disease. APS members are busier today than ever before, trying to juggle the demands of career, home, family, and community life. Recreation and hobbies are important too. Volunteer service is a special and valued gift that many busy members give to APS. The major motivation for APS volunteers is a sense of satisfaction for contributing and making a difference. I assure you that our hundreds of dedicated APS volunteers are making a positive difference in keeping APS a vibrant society. Please let a member of council know if there are ways in which your volunteer experience could be made more meaningful or how we might make better use of your skills and time. Thank you, APS volunteers! ■

PMN Journals Selected by CAB Abstracts



All PLANT MANAGEMENT NETWORK peer-reviewed journals—*Plant Health Progress*, *Crop Management*, and *Forage and Grazinglands*—are now included in *CAB Abstracts*. Derived from CABI Publishing's "Abstracting and Indexing Database," *CAB Abstracts* is the premier bibliographic reference for agricultural, plant, and natural resource

publications. By their inclusion, articles published within PMN journals become more readily accessible to and cited by readers worldwide. *CAB Abstracts* is made widely available to libraries and individuals by a number of vendors, including ISI, EBSCO, Ovid, Dialog, DIMDI, STN, BIDS, and CAB Direct. PMN journals are available at www.plantmanagementnetwork.org. ■

APS Foundation

Student Travel Award Application Goes Live February 23

The APS Foundation is accepting applications for its Student Travel Awards via an online process starting February 23. Based on a competitive process, awards of \$400 each will be available to APS student members giving oral or poster presentations at the 2004 APS Annual Meeting in Anaheim, CA (July 31–August 4). Students who received an award in 2003 will not be eligible for an award until 2005.

If you are interested in submitting an application simply:

1. Go to www.apsnet.org/foundation/travel/ to access the online form.
2. Review the application requirements. Some aspects of the application process are lengthy; applicants are encouraged to review the requirements and prepare their responses in their own word-processing application prior to completing the online form. (The form times-out after 20 minutes; by cutting and pasting you will avoid the potential for losing any data that you enter.)
3. Cut and paste your content into the form from your word-processing program.
4. Submit your completed application.
5. Your graduate advisor or other sponsor in the field of plant pathology, identified in your application, will receive an e-mail providing a link to a separate online form where they will be asked to submit a reference on your behalf.
6. Your completed application and your advisor's letter must be submitted by NOON, Central Standard Time (CST), on **March 19, 2004**. No applications will be accepted after that time.

To review the requirements of the application prior to the form becoming live online, reference the January issue of *Phytopathology News* or visit www.apsnet.org/foundation/travelgrant.asp. If you have any questions about this process, please contact Graduate Student Committee Chair **Paul Esker** (pde@iastate.edu). ■



Public Policy Update

PPB Seeks Member Feedback for Upcoming Meeting in Washington, DC

John Sherwood, Chair APS Public Policy Board



John Sherwood

In the November 2003 issue of *Phytopathology News* (37:156), Past President **Jacque Fletcher** outlined the history of the development of the efforts of APS to make policymakers aware of the importance and relevance of plant pathology to the national agenda. As part of this ongoing effort, the Public Policy Board (PPB) meets with representatives of Capital Hill offices and national agencies each spring in Washington, DC. The purpose of these meetings is to convey the needs and priorities for assuring plant health in the United States and globally, as we all know that plant pathogens do not recognize borders.

The goal of the PPB is to have the messages we convey crafted from the issues and priorities that are important to APS members. Hence, the PPB is a pest at times in trying to obtain input and feedback from members to facilitate identifying and prioritizing issues. This approach has worked well in developing an ongoing process for identifying priorities for the Plant-Associated Microbe Genome Initiative. As the PPB plans for its spring 2004 meeting in Washington, DC, feedback from members is again being sought.

In spring 2003, by electronic survey, and at the 2003 APS meeting in Charlotte, NC, member input was sought on priorities for APS in public policy. Forty-three responses were received in the web-based survey, and thirty-eight responses were received from the survey at the annual meeting. Though the response numbers were small, generally responses were similar in what was rated as "extremely important" and "very important." The top three priorities identified were: a) genetics/genomics, b) diagnostics, and c) sustainable agriculture. Following closely behind were: a) agro/biosecurity, b) center for plant biosecurity, c) microbial diversity, and d) risk assessment. These are all areas for which the PPB has been trying to raise visibility in regard to plant health over the last several years, through dialogues with policymakers and discussions with related scientific societies. Detailed position papers and responses to legislative and regulatory issues surrounding these priorities can be found at the PPB website on *APSnet* (www.apsnet.org/members/ppb). Currently, these issues will likely be the focus around which our meetings in Washington, DC, will be scheduled in spring 2004. The PPB would appreciate hearing from you regarding the challenges facing our profession about which you think policymakers and agency leaders should be informed. Comments and queries can be sent to sherwood@uga.edu. ■



Final Call for Applications for 2004 Storkan-Hanes-McCaslin Foundation Awards

Applications must be received before May 1, 2004, for funding to begin September 1, 2004. Please submit six copies of each of a short research proposal (2–3 pages) with a clear statement of the objectives of the research, a biography of the researcher, and a letter (six copies) from the applicant's major professor or research director. A major aim of the foundation is to encourage research by offering assistance to graduate students who are working on soilborne diseases of plants. Applications from postdoctoral candidates also are considered. Send applications to **A. Paulus**, Chair Selection Committee, Storkan-Hanes-McCaslin Foundation, Department of Plant Pathology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0122. If further details are desired, send an e-mail to apaulus@ucr1.ucr.edu or fax +1.909.787.4294.

Three \$5,000 fellowships were awarded by the Storkan-Hanes-McCaslin Foundation in 2003. The winners were **Darby Brown**, University of Wisconsin; **Antonio Jose Moreira**, Iowa State University, and **Axel Elling**, Iowa State University. ■

Penn State Plant Pathology Marks 40th Anniversary

Last November, the Department of Plant Pathology at The Pennsylvania State University celebrated its 40th anniversary. A commemorative seminar on "The Emerging Tospoviruses: Genetics of Change and Adaptation" was presented by **James Moyer** (1975), head of the Department of Plant Pathology at North Carolina State University. The celebration also included a colloquium "Plant Pathology Research and Outreach Through the Years," which reviewed selected departmental programs. Colloquium presentations covered mushroom science by **David Beyer**, mycology by **David Geiser**, epidemiology by **Erick De Wolf**, air-pollution effects on plants by **John Skelly**, and outreach by **Herb Cole**. Special guests included **James Tammen**, the first department head and former dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota; **Samuel Smith**, former head and president emeritus of Washington State University; and **Eva Pell**, professor and vice president for research and dean of the Graduate School at Penn State. Emeriti attendees included **James Bloom**, **John Boyle**, **Kenneth Hickey**, **Winand Hock**, **Leon Kneebone**, **Felix Lukezic**, **Richard Schein**, **Lee Schisler**, and **Paul Wuest**. An evening reception featured an open microphone period, during which an oral history was shared by department members and their spouses. Individuals who served as department head since its founding in 1963 gathered for a group portrait.



Penn State Plant Pathology Department Heads: seated (l-r): James Tammen (1963–1975), James R. Bloom (interim, 1975–1976); standing (l-r): Samuel H. Smith (1976–1981), John M. Skelly (1982–1985), Herbert Cole, Jr. (1986–1993), Elwin L. Stewart (1993–2002), and Leonard J. Francl (2002–present). ■

The Journal's Role in Scientific Misconduct

Alan R. Biggs, West Virginia University, Former Plant Disease Editor-in-Chief (2001–2003) and former chair of the APS Publications Board (2003)



Alan R. Biggs

The Council of Science Editors sponsored a retreat titled “The Journal’s Role in Scientific Misconduct” in November 2003. The goal of the conference was to provide a forum for journal editors to discuss the vari-

ous aspects of scientific misconduct, including definitions of terms, strategies for dealing with suspected misconduct from various perspectives (journal editors, academe, oversight and advisory bodies, and regulatory agencies). Further discussions included what do to in the aftermath of misconduct and whether misconduct can be prevented. The following is a summary of the material presented at the retreat. Scientific misconduct has not emerged as a major issue in plant pathology, perhaps because it is difficult to discern and is not life-threatening when it occurs in our profession. Also, the task of bringing misconduct to the attention of academic departments or funding agencies carries a certain onus that our volunteer editors would rather avoid than pursue. Finally, as our editorial boards are structured on 3-year rotations, our organization may lack the institutional memory to effectively handle some misconduct issues. Our primary protection against scientific misconduct will continue to be a culture in which scientific honesty is highly valued and promoted through example. Nonetheless, there is substantial value in periodically refreshing ourselves on the many forms of scientific misconduct, some of which are not always clear-cut, and in being prepared to appropriately handle the infrequent instances when misconduct occurs.

What constitutes scientific misconduct?

Several attempts have been made to provide a broad definition of scientific misconduct that would be effective across all federal agencies that provide funding for research. In 1989, the U.S. Public Health Service defined scientific misconduct as “fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, or other practices that seriously deviate from those that are commonly accepted within the scientific community for proposing, conducting, or reporting research” (1). This definition, which became known as FFP, became controversial as it was proved to be difficult to interpret for practical application. Basically,

it was too broadly defined to be useful. In 1995, a commission appointed by the Public Health Service amended the definition to include specific offenses that constitute research misconduct, i.e. misappropriation, interference, and misrepresentation (later known as MIM) (2). This definition replaced the word plagiarism with the broader term misappropriation; replaced the words fabrication and falsification with the term misrepresentation; and added the term interference. The latter was added to address situations “in which a person’s research is seriously compromised by the intentional and unauthorized taking, sequestering, or damaging of property he or she used in the conduct of research” (2). Within this context, property includes apparatus, reagents, biological materials, writings, data, and software. None of the definitions of scientific misconduct includes honest error or differences in interpretation. Also not included are violations of human or animal experimentation requirements, financial mismanagement or misconduct, or other acts covered by existing laws, such as sexual harassment.

The *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)* offers a detailed description of scientific misconduct in their style manual, which includes misconduct not only by authors, but reviewers and editors as well (Table 1) (3). They favor the MIM standard described above, but with modifications. Briefly, according to the *JAMA* guidelines, misrepresentation includes fabrication, falsification and omission of facts as part of deliberate attempts to deceive. Fabrication includes stating or presenting a falsehood and making up data, results, or facts that do not exist. Falsification is changing data, results, or facts. Omission is the act of not presenting certain information that results in a distortion of the truth. Misappropriation includes plagiarism and breaches of confidentiality.

In plagiarism, an author presents as his or her own ideas, language, data, graphics, or even scientific protocols created by someone else, whether published or unpublished, without giving appropriate credit. Four common types of plagiarism are noted, including direct plagiarism (verbatim lifting without quotation marks or crediting the author), mosaic (borrowing ideas and opinions while interweaving one’s own ideas, thus creating “a confused plagiarized mass,” paraphrasing (restating someone else’s idea in a different form and without attribution), and, finally, insufficient acknowledgment (citing the original source for only

part of what is borrowed or failure to cite the source material in such a way as to blur what is original and what is borrowed). Sometimes a perceived instance of plagiarism arises from careless note taking or ignorance of the common rules of research and authorship, as well as honest coincidences of ideas. Of course, the best defense against this is careful note taking and thorough documentation of all data observed and all sources used (3). One retreat participant raised the issue of self-plagiarism. Most editors agreed that while it was intellectually lazy and perhaps a violation of copyright laws, self-plagiarism usually is not pursued as misconduct.

Those who review manuscripts that are similar to their own unpublished research may be especially at risk for charges of plagiarism. Reviewers who foresee such a potential conflict of interest should consider returning the manuscript to the senior editor without a review and notifying the editor-in-chief of the potential conflict.

How should editors respond to cases of scientific misconduct?

When a suspected case of scientific misconduct is brought forward, it is usually due to the attentiveness and concern of coworkers, editors, peer reviewers, other authors of the same manuscript, or readers. For *JAMA* authors, if an allegation of scientific misconduct is made in relation to a manuscript under consideration or already published, the editor has a duty to ensure that the allegation is pursued in a confidential and timely manner. Allegations of misconduct are serious and potentially time-consuming issues for editors; however, if an allegation is made about a particular paper or author, follow-up with the author is the responsibility of the author’s supervisor at the institution where the work was done, with the funding agency, or with a national agency charged to investigate such allegations, not the journal editor. It is the editor’s responsibility to report the allegation to the appropriate agency and then follow up if a satisfactory or timely response is not received.

For manuscripts that are under consideration and for which some plagiarism or misrepresentation is suspected, the editor should ask the corresponding author for a written explanation. If the explanation is not provided or is unsatisfactory, then the editor may contact the author’s dean, director, or other supervi-

son to request an investigation. If the author's explanation or institutional investigation confirms misconduct, then the manuscript should be promptly rejected. If it is demonstrated by the author or the institution that misconduct did not occur, then the review should proceed in a normal fashion.

What about editorial misconduct?

Misconduct by editors and reviewers was discussed briefly. Some of the potential issues are presented in Table 1. An example was cited where an editor-in-chief of a medical journal participated with colleagues in the fabrication of a research study, and then bypassed the journal's peer-review process to get the paper into print. While this is a rare occurrence in scientific publishing, it is more common to hear about suspected occurrences of idea theft during the review process, either with proposed manuscripts or during the review of grant applications. When I asked APS journal authors to send me any specific instances in which they had problems in the review or editorial processes of APS journals (APS News Capsule #120, July 2003), I received two replies, neither of which overtly appeared to claim editorial misconduct. Note to those two individuals: the apparent ineptitude of a reviewer or editor does not qualify as misconduct.

How do APS journals compare with medical journals?

APS is concerned about scientific misconduct. The canon of our Code of Conduct mentions specifically some of the important issues with which all societies and journals contend. The following are a few items I

noted from the code that are particularly relevant to this discussion:

1. Members have the duty to observe all laws and regulations of the land pertaining to the profession, uphold the dignity and honor of the profession, and expose illegal or unethical conduct in the profession.
2. Members will not allow the use of their names, reports, or other technical materials by any enterprise known to be illegal, fraudulent, of questionable character, or contrary to the welfare of the public or the environment.
3. Members will neither seek employment, grants, or personal gain, nor attempt to injure the reputation or opportunities for employment of other scientists by false or undocumented claims or accusations or by offers of gifts or favors.
4. Members will strive for accuracy in reporting observations made by themselves and others and will recognize contributions of others whenever appropriate.
5. Members will endeavor to recognize conflicts of interest and to avoid the abuse of privileged positions or circumstances. Such include, but are not limited to: (i) review and evaluation of manuscripts and grant applications, (ii) establishment of program directions and responsibilities, (iii) evaluation of candidates for employment or promotion, (iv) service in APS or other leadership positions, (v) service in consulting activities, (vi) student guidance, (vii) simultaneous service in for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, and (viii) use of any position or resources to compete unethically or unfairly with colleagues.

I think this is a very positive approach to listing the "thou shalt nots" of an ethical code. However, some of the biomedical journals are very specific in their instructions to authors or their publication style manuals about how these issues specifically translate into instances of misconduct. The APS Publications Board may want to consider incorporating some of these issues into a misconduct statement that could appear in each journal's instructions.

There are several aspects of the publication process that have more editorial oversight in the biomedical arena compared with APS journals. I'll address some of the important ones below and make brief comments about their relevance to APS.

1. *Authorship policy.* JAMA determines authorship using a point system. If you don't score high enough, you're not an author. APS Council recently approved an authorship policy for APS journals. Determining who qualifies to be an author on a scientific manuscript can be contentious; however, the main reason for doing so is to discourage the practice of "honorary authorships."
2. *All authors agree to the submission of the manuscript.* APS asks for a statement to this effect in the submission letter. Some journals require a sign-off form for all authors prior to publication, often accompanying the copyright release. Falsification of this statement is not uncommon and, as *Plant Disease* editor-in-chief, I occasionally verified these statements with coauthors before processing the manuscript. Manuscripts that were submitted with false statements were returned to the authors.
3. *Documentation of In Press or submitted articles.* APS requires this, and senior editors should verify these before the article is accepted.
4. *Verification of personal communication.* APS requires this, but only within the past decade.
5. *Duplicate publishing.* This refers to publication of an article in a second language, different than the original article. Many journals indicate that this may be permitted as long as prior notification or permission is requested and the original article is cited. APS has no policy on this issue.
6. *Require voucher cultures, specimens, sequences, etc., to be deposited in an appropriate repository so other scientists may attempt to repeat the work.* APS requests this but enforcement is difficult. As of this writing, no manuscripts have been delayed because of this requirement, but that may change.

Table 1. Examples of scientific misconduct in publishing^z

By authors

- Describing data or artifacts that do not exist
- Describing documents or objects that are known to have been forged
- Misrepresenting data or deliberately distorting or suppressing evidence or data
- Presenting another's ideas or text without attribution (plagiarism), including violation of copyright
- Misrepresenting authorship by omitting an author
- Misrepresenting authorship by including a noncontributing author
- Misrepresenting publication status

By reviewers

- Misrepresenting facts or lying in a review
- Unreasonably delaying the review to achieve personal gain
- Making public use of confidential information to achieve personal gain
- Stealing ideas or text from a manuscript under review

By editors, editorial advisors, or editorial staff

- Forging or fabricating a reviewer's report
- Lying to an author about the review process
- Making use of confidential information to achieve personal gain
- Stealing ideas or text from a manuscript under review

^z Adapted from Lafollette (4) as presented in the *JAMA Manual of Style* (3).

7. *Simultaneous submission of a proposed manuscript to more than one journal.* This abhorrent practice wastes the time and resources of journal editors and reviewers and is not tolerated by any scientific journal, including APS journals.
8. *Financial disclosure.* Some biomedical journals require specific financial disclosures with respect to the interest of authors in enterprises that may present a perceived conflict of interest. APS does not yet require any financial disclosures, although some financial support information can be, and often is, voluntarily included in the Acknowledgments section of an article. Some granting agencies require that they be acknowledged in any publications related to the funded research.
9. *Specify explicitly that authors are permitted to suggest the names of qualified reviewers and those whom they consider may have conflicts of interest.* For the latter, authors should be prepared to explain further if requested by the editor. APS journal editors are open to these suggestions and will usually assign one of the author's suggested reviewers to review the paper. APS author instructions state that potential reviewers may be suggested or justification be provided for certain reviewers not to be used.
10. *Correcting the literature.* Many journals state specifically how to prepare errata and addenda, corrigenda, and retractions. APS does not do this.
11. *Provide a misconduct statement.* APS has no specific misconduct statement.
12. *State how the journal will respond in misconduct situations.* APS does not make such a statement.

It is clear from the list above that, for most journals, instructions for authors have moved well beyond the procedures and details of manuscript preparation. In fact, most instructions now address many additional topics that are not related to manuscript preparation (5). I believe many of the good research practices or "integrity

issues" in plant pathology research could be addressed in our instructions. Our editors, and in particular our Publications Board, are in a unique position to help cultivate good research practices and integrity through the instructions we provide to authors. These instructions, if properly prepared, can serve to educate readers about research integrity and may perhaps serve as templates for discussion between young authors and their mentors and in facilitated journal groups or publication seminars.

So, can misconduct be prevented?

The consensus at the retreat was that, at least for some of the extreme examples, it could not; mostly because those who perpetrate scientific misconduct are deeply committed to the process. However, as editors, authors, and mentors, we can take steps to make sure that our instructions are clear, our reporting adheres to our code of conduct, and our students are mentored in good research practices. In the process, we end up with better authors and better journals.

Literature cited

1. Anonymous. 1989. Responsibilities of awardee and applicant institutions for dealing with and reporting possible misconduct in science: Final rule. Fed. Reg. 54.
2. Commission on Research Integrity. 1995. Integrity and Misconduct in Research. Office of Research Integrity, Washington, DC.
3. Iverson, C., et al. 1998. American Medical Association Manual of Style. 9th ed. Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, pp. 103-108.
4. LaFollette, M. C. 1992. Stealing into print: Fraud, plagiarism, and misconduct in scientific publishing. University of California Press, Los Angeles.
5. Scheetz, M. D. 2001. Promoting integrity through "Instructions to Authors"—A preliminary analysis. Proc. 1st ORI Res. Conf. Res. Integrity. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, Washington, DC, pp. 285-293. ■

Division News

North Central Division to Meet in Minnesota

Jennifer Juzwik, President APS North Central Division



NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

The Department of Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota, will host the 2004 Annual Meeting of the APS North Central Division, June 23–25, at the University of

Minnesota Continuing Education Center on the St. Paul Campus. Highlights of the meeting will include a mini-symposium ("Deliberate Strangers: Detection and Movement of Plant Pathogens") and a tour of the plant pathology research and teaching facilities. Two oral paper sessions and one poster session will round out the science program. Two evening social events are also scheduled. Interested persons should plan now to attend and allow time to enjoy the many attractions of the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. Registration details, additional program information, lodging arrangements, directions for preparing abstracts for papers, and links to surrounding attractions may be found at the division website (www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/ncaps). ■

Important Dates to Remember

February 2004

- 23 APS Foundation Student Travel Award application available (www.apsnet.org/foundation/travelgrant.asp).
- 25 F&N/B&C final submission, which involves completion of the online submission form and mailing of materials and payment to APS headquarters.
- 27 APS Annual Meeting oral presentation abstracts due.

March 2004

- 12 APS Annual Meeting poster presentation abstracts due.
- 19 APS Foundation Student Travel Award applications and advisor letters due.

NEW and On Sale thru February 27, 2004!



Compendium of Ornamental Palm Diseases and Disorders & Companion CD-Rom

Companion Set Regular Price: \$108
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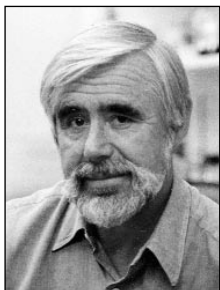
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The American Phytopathological Society



#N7915-1/04

People



Robert L. "Gil" Gilbertson

As of July 6, 2003, the Mycology Herbarium at the University of Arizona is now called the Robert L. Gilbertson Mycology Herbarium. This name change was announced March 14, 2003, as a surprise postscript to

the weekly Plant Pathology Seminar. The seminar presented by **Robert L. "Gil" Gilbertson** was an entertaining retrospective of the colorful history of the Mycology Herbarium. A web cast of this occasion can be viewed on the MSA website (<http://msafungi.org/main.html>). A new location for the herbarium is part of the renovation of Herring Hall, a historical building and the first gymnasium on campus. The new herbarium will occupy about 2,000 ft and will have the capacity for nearly twice the current number of specimens (38,000, of which 14,000 were deposited by Gilbertson). The official dedication of the Robert L. Gilbertson Mycology Herbarium in its new location is scheduled for September 3, 2004. In honor of Gilbertson, an effort has been initiated to establish an endowment in Gilbertson's name to support a graduate student to study fungi at the University of Arizona. If you wish to contribute, please send your contribution to the Division of

Plant Pathology and Microbiology, Forbes Building, Rm. 204, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. Checks should be made out to the Robert L. Gilbertson Endowment.

Jennifer S. Fallacy has completed the requirements for the M.S. degree in plant pathology at Washington State University. The title of her thesis is "Detection of *Erysiphe necator* (*Uncinula necator*) with Polymerase Chain Reaction and Species-Specific Primers." Her major professor was **Gary G. Grove**. She has accepted a technical position in the laboratory of Grove at WSU's Irrigated Agriculture Research and Extension Center, where she will continue doing research on molecular tools for detecting powdery mildews in orchards and vineyards.



Martin Chilvers

Martin Chilvers recently joined the Department of Plant Pathology at Washington State University as a post-doctoral research associate. Chilvers will be working with **Lindsey du Toit** and **Tobin Peever** to investigate the potential for a quantitative PCR assay for seedborne *Botrytis* spp. pathogenic on onion. Chilvers received a B.S. degree in agriculture, with honors in plant pathology (1995), from the University of

Tasmania. In 2003, he received a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from the University of Tasmania under **Frank Hay** and **Calum Wilson**, where he completed his dissertation, "Epidemiology of *Botrytis* spp. Associated with Neck Rot of Onion in Northern Tasmania, Australia."



Aaron Palmateer

Aaron Palmateer accepted a position as assistant professor at the University of Florida's Tropical Research & Education Center (TREC) in Homestead on November 24, 2003. He assumed responsibilities for the center's diagnos-

tic clinic, which services southeastern Florida. In 2002, Palmateer received his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from Auburn University under the guidance of **Gareth Morgan-Jones** and **Kathy McLean**. In 1999, he received a M.S. degree in plant and soil science from Southern Illinois University under the guidance of **Mike Schmidt** and **John Russin**. Most recently, he was a postdoctoral associate of **Youncong Li** at TREC investigating the impact of organic soil amendments on plant pathogenic nematodes. Palmateer, his wife Heather, and their four dogs have adapted quickly to life in subtropical Florida. ■

APS Gnome Travels

Last month's issue of *Phytopathology News* introduced the APS gnome mascots Phyto, Mycro, Todo, and Viro. They will be appearing on the doorsteps of APS members throughout the coming year. Members will be documenting their visits here for all to see. We hope you'll discover something new about your APS colleagues through the gnome adventures. Remember, "It is when we are light in heart and spirit that we often produce our greatest and most serious work."



Viro and I are standing with **Emil Rostrup**. Rostrup is believed to have been the first professor of plant pathology in the world. He was appointed to the chair in plant pathology in 1883 and promoted to full professor in 1902. He died in 1907. Rostrup has several entries in *Advance of the Fungi* by E. C. Large. I was appointed as the eighth professor in 2002, 100 years after Rostrup's promotion. Viro also visited a map showing the street in Frederiksberg named after Rostrup, a copy of his seminar book (*Plant Diseases in Denmark*), and his microscope. Rostrup saw more of significance through that simple instrument than most of us can hope to see in a lifetime of pathological research!

– **David B. Collinge**, *Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Denmark*

Mycro and I had hoped to get into the field, but it has rained nearly every day since he arrived. Mycro is pretty much a wimp when it comes to the weather (maybe he will become bolder with time).

Anyway, we put him to work isolating *Phytophthora* from inoculated oak seedlings. He was quite good with the scalpel, but we had to continually caution him about getting too close to the alcohol lamp. He is quite flammable, you know. Unfortunately, he was too short for microscope work.

– **Dave Rizzo**, *University of California, Davis*



Classifieds

Classified Placement Policy

You can process your job listing directly through the APS online job placement service at www.apsnet.org. Select "Careers and Placement" from the menu on the left, then select "Post a Job." Your posting will go live within 3-5 business days and will remain on the website for up to three months or until a listed closing date, at which point it will drop off the listing. Fees for posting online are \$25 member/\$50 nonmember for graduate or post-doc positions and \$200 member/\$250 nonmember for all other positions. To publish in *Phytopathology News*, as well as online, there is an additional \$30 fee. Jobs will print in the next available issue after posting.

Phytopathology News only ad costs:

If you do not wish to utilize the online placement service, the charge for a standard format classified listing (one-column width) is \$70 per inch (approximately 24 cents a character). The charge for a display classified ad (with logo, border or other artwork) is \$100 per column inch. These listings will not be posted on the website. Materials must be received on the first day of the month prior to the requested month of publication. Deadline for submitting ads for the April 2004 issue is March 1, 2004. Send your listing to the APS Placement Coordinator, apsplacement@scisoc.org.

Research Plant Pathologist

United States Department of Agriculture-Agricultural Research Service, Tropical Agriculture Research Station, seeks incumbent to conduct basic and applied research on 1) the etiology of fungal, viral, and bacterial diseases that affect tropical/subtropical

crops (mangosteen, mamey sapote, papaya, lychee, rambutan, longan, carambola, sapodilla, *Annona* spp.); 2) development of cultural, physical, chemical, and/or biological control methods to protect against pathogens; 3) development of adaptation of conventional screening procedures and molecular biology methods to identify, test, and allocate new genes that might provide resistance to important pathogens of tropical/subtropical fruit crops; and 4) determination and characterization of factors influencing disease transmission by insect vectors and host plants and study of the physiology of disease-infected plants in collaboration with other scientists at the location. The position requires the ability to perform field and laboratory experiments in plant pathology; skill in the use of molecular and biochemical techniques for the isolation, identification, and characterization of plant diseases; ability to isolate and culture pathogens to diagnose diseases; and ability to plan, conduct, and publish results of research in the area of disease control in crops using cultural, physical, chemical, and/or biological methods. **Salary:** \$42,976 - \$79,629 (plus 11.5% COLA). **Closing Date:** March 5, 2004 (This closing date is not adjustable.) For vacancy announcement, including application procedures and forms call +1.301.504.1518 or visit www.afm.ars.usda.gov/divisions/hrd/index.html. Applications should be marked ARS-4S-0076 and must be postmarked by March 5, 2004. USDA-ARS is an equal opportunity provider and employer. **Contact:** Ricardo Goenaga, USDA, ARS, TARS, 2200 P.A. Campos Ave., Ste. 201, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico 00680-5470, USA. **Fax:** +1.787.831.3386; **E-mail:** maymm@ars-grin.gov; **Phone:** +1.787.831.3435.

Assistant Professor – Grape Virology
Permanent full-time (12 months) tenure-track faculty appointment in the Department of Plant Pathology of Washington State University. The successful candidate will be expected to initiate and conduct innovative and comprehensive teaching (10%), research (60%), and extension (30%) programs emphasizing viruses and the diseases they cause in wine and juice grapes. Responsibilities include providing instruction in grape virology within the viticulture and enology curriculum. The incumbent will be expected also to provide leadership for the design and coordination of departmental diagnostic efforts relating to the Plant Disease Diagnostic Network. The position will be located at the WSU Irrigated Agriculture Research & Extension Center, Prosser, WA. Screening of application materials begins February 16, 2004. Earned doctorate at time of interview is required in plant pathology, plant virology, or related field, as well as evidence of scholarly contributions. Advanced training in plant virology is desired, as well as evidence of the ability to develop an original research program dealing with plant viruses, demonstrated ability to obtain external funding, evidence of oral, written, and electronic communication skills, evidence of collaborative research, participation in professional activities, demonstrated knowledge of virus-like agents affecting grape production, and ability to lead and advise graduate and undergraduate students. EEO/AA/ADA **Closing Date:** February, 16, 2004 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send application specifically addressing each required and desired qualification, curriculum vitae, copies of university tran-

Classifieds continued on page 22



you search for **Agro Diagnostics** enter:
www.bioreba.com

scripts, and three letters of recommendation directly from referees. **Contact:** Ken Eastwell, Washington State University – IAREC, 24106 North Bunn Rd., Prosser, WA 99350, USA. **Fax:** +1.509.786.9370; **E-mail:** keastwell@wsu.edu; **Phone:** +1.509.786.9385. For more information on this position visit: www.prosser.wsu.edu.

Professor and Head, Department of Crop Sciences

This is a full-time position responsible for administration of research, teaching, and extension programs of the department. A Ph.D. degree in crop sciences, plant pathology, or another discipline complementary with departmental programs is required. The candidate must be tenurable at the rank of full professor. The proposed start date is June 1, 2004. **Salary:** Salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications.

Closing Date: March 1, 2004 (This closing date is not adjustable.) Send resume, names, addresses, and phone numbers of five references, and a cover letter as e-mail attachments to ACES-web@uiuc.edu, Subj: Position Application. **Contact:** Neal Merchen, College of ACES, 122 Mumford Hall, 1301 W. Gregory Dr., Urbana, IL 61801-3605, USA. **Fax:** +1.217.244.2911; **E-mail:** nmerchen@uiuc.edu; **Phone:** +1.217.244.2285. For more information on this position visit: www.cropsci.uiuc.edu/.

Assistant Professor in Molecular Plant Virology

The Department of Plant Pathology at The Ohio State University, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, OH, invites applicants for a tenure-track 90% research, 10% teaching position at the assistant professor level in molecular plant virology. The successful candidate will develop a research program on the molecular characterization of viral gene function and replication and/or the basis of virus pathogenicity and resistance and will interact with existing interdisciplinary teams. The successful candidate will have access to state of the art laboratory, phytotron, and greenhouse facilities. Teaching responsibilities include instruction in plant virology and advising graduate students. The Ohio State University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer. Women, minorities, Vietnam-era veterans, disabled veterans, and individuals with disabilities are encouraged to apply. **Closing Date:** February 1, 2004 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send curriculum vitae, copies of academic transcripts and selected publications, statement of research

interests, and three letters of recommendation. **Contact:** Sophien Kamoun, Ohio State University-OARDC, 1680 Madison Ave., Wooster, OH 44691, USA. **E-mail:** kamoun.1@osu.edu; **Phone:** +1.330.263.3847. For more information on this position visit: <http://plantpath.osu.edu/whatsnew.php>.

Senior Research Associate – Hybrid Creation & Technology Integration – Maize Development

The Senior Research Associate (SRA) will serve as an active team member to develop and characterize corn inbreds and hybrids for grain and silage yield and reaction to plant diseases. The SRA will provide key leadership in managing day-to-day activities essential to meet the objectives of the research center, including assisting the research manager to organize, plan, and conduct field experiments; assisting other research personnel to establish, maintain, and evaluate inbred nursery, grain hybrid testing, and corn silage testing sites; managing all aspects of evaluation and data analysis for foliar leaf diseases; and managing all aspects of transgenic research testing programs, including maintaining regulatory compliance. This individual will also hire, train, supervise, motivate, and evaluate employees to accomplish research center objectives. The SRA will need to develop an understanding of new technologies and their application, as well as develop an understanding of Pioneer corn germplasm. Travel to off-station plot locations, with some trips involving overnight stays, will be expected. Willingness to work additional hours and weekends during seasonal peak task periods and occasional travel to winter nursery locations required. The position requires a self-motivated individual with strong organizational skills and excellent interpersonal relationships to foster teamwork. Knowledge of plant development, physiology, genetics, crop production, experimental field plot design, and statistical design and analysis required. Knowledge of principles of plant pathology highly preferred. Ability to use personal computer and Microsoft Office and other related software with mainframe application for data analysis, word processing, and file manipulation desired. Must possess or be able to obtain a pesticide applicator's license and a commercial drivers license (CDL). Possession of or ability to obtain certified crop advisor (CCA) status strongly recommended. Educational Qualifications Desired: M.S. degree in plant breeding, agronomy, plant pathology, plant science or related discipline or B.S. degree with at least five years of field research experience. Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. is an Equal Employment Opportunity employer. **Closing Date:** February 8, 2003 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Send your

scannable resume and cover letter, including reference to job code RES/QP452/IPS, by e-mail to apply@pioneerjobs.com or mail to Resume Processing Center, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc, 400 Locust St., Ste. 700, P.O. Box 14454, Des Moines, IA 50306-3454, USA. **Contact:** For general inquiries regarding employment, contact jobs@pioneer.com or call the Pioneer Hi-Bred Employment Job Line number at +1.515.270.4000 or 800.247.6803 ext. 4000. For more information on this position visit: www.pioneer.com.

Postdoctoral Research Associate

Southwest Missouri State University is accepting applications for a postdoctoral research associate for the Fruit Science Department at the Mountain Grove campus. Responsibilities include conducting comparative functional genomics studies in grapevine with a focus on defense-related genes. The successful candidate is expected to perform comparative gene expression analysis in disease-resistant and disease-susceptible grape species using high-throughput genomics techniques, to make constructs for transformation of grapevines and model plants, and to conduct functional analysis of defense-related candidate genes. Ph.D. degree in plant genomics, molecular biology, plant physiology, or molecular plant pathology and effective written and verbal communication skills are required. Hands-on skills in molecular biological techniques are required. Experience in microarray analysis and bioinformatics is preferred. **Salary:** \$30,000/annually or \$24,280/annually plus housing. **Closing Date:** January 23, 2004 (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Submit letter of interest, curriculum vitae, copy of transcripts, and statement of research interest and names, addresses, and phone numbers of three professional references. **Contact:** Wenping Qiu, Department of Fruit Science, Southwest Missouri State University at Mountain Grove, 9740 Red Spring Rd., Mountain Grove, MO 65711, USA. **E-mail:** weq070f@smsu.edu; **Phone:** +1.417.926.4105. For more information on this position visit: <http://mtngrrv.smsu.edu/vgdp/index.htm>. ■

More Jobs Online

Check out APS's expanded online job placement service for even more jobs in plant pathology. The search feature makes it easy to find jobs by type and location. Go to the APS website, www.apsnet.org, select "Careers and Placement" from the menu on the left, then select "Find a Job."

Phytopathology

February 2004, Volume 94, Number 2

- Polyphasic Characterization of *Xanthomonas* Strains from Onion.
- Silicon Enhances the Accumulation of Diterpenoid Phytoalexins in Rice: A Potential Mechanism for Blast Resistance.
- Recovery in Apple Trees Infected with the Apple Proliferation Phytoplasma: An Ultrastructural and Biochemical Study.
- Interactions Between *Trichoderma harzianum* Strain T22 and Maize Inbred Line Mo17 and Effects of These Interactions on Diseases Caused by *Pythium ultimum* and *Colletotrichum graminicola*.
- Elicitors of Plant Defense Responses from Biocontrol Strains of *Trichoderma virens*.
- Combinations of Fungicides with Phylloplane Yeasts for Improved Control of *Botrytis cinerea* on Geranium Seedlings.
- Effect of Moisture on Thermal Inactivation of Soilborne Pathogens Under Structural Solarization.
- Spiral Gradient Dilution, a Rapid Method for Determining Growth Responses and 50% Effective Concentration Values in Fungus–Fungicide Interactions.
- Temporal and Spatial Dynamics of Primary and Secondary Infection by *Armillaria ostoyae* in a *Pinus pinaster* Plantation.
- Spatial and Temporal Analyses of Bacterial Blight of Onion Caused by *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *allii*.
- A Model for the Invasion and Spread of Rhizomania in the United Kingdom: Implications for Disease Control Strategies.
- Genetic Diversity of *Phytophthora infestans* Sensu Lato in Ecuador Provides New Insight into the Origin of This Important Plant Pathogen.

Plant Disease

February 2004, Volume 88, Number 2

- Plant-Parasitic Nematodes Attacking Cotton in the United States: Old and Emerging Production Challenges.
- A Postharvest Fruit Rot in d'Anjou Pears Caused by *Sphaeropsis pyriputrescens* sp. nov.
- Nature, Incidence, and Symptomatology of Viruses Infecting *Vanilla tahitensis* in French Polynesia.
- Benomyl Sensitivity of Isolates of *Colletotrichum acutatum* and *C. gloeosporioides* from Citrus.
- Effects of Timing of Copper Sprays, Defoliation, Rainfall, and Inoculum Concentration on Incidence of Olive Knot Disease.
- Seedling Resistance Genes to Leaf Rust in Soft Red Winter Wheat.
- Effect of Inoculum Concentration and Calcium Salts on Infection of Apple Fruit by *Botryosphaeria dothidea*.
- Analysis of Pathotypes of *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* Found in the Central Region of Mexico and Resistance in Elite Germ Plasm of *Phaseolus vulgaris*.
- Outbreaks of Bacterial Spot Caused by *Xanthomonas gardneri* on Processing Tomato in Central-West Brazil.
- Comparison of Reduced-Application and Sulfur-Based Fungicide Programs on Scab Intensity, Fruit Quality, and Cost of Disease Control on Peach.
- Reaction of a Diverse Collection of Barley Lines to Fusarium Head Blight.
- Effects of Choline, Betaine, and Wheat Floral Extracts on Growth of *Fusarium graminearum*.
- Shift in Sensitivity of *Alternaria solani* in Response to QoI Fungicides.
- Activity of Chlorine Dioxide in a Solution of Ions and pH Against *Thielaviopsis basicola* and *Fusarium oxysporum*.
- Effect of *Cercospora rubi* on Blackberry Floral Bud Development.
- Response of Chile Pepper to *Phytophthora capsici* in Relation to Soil Salinity.
- Chemical Alternatives to Methyl Bromide in Spanish Strawberry Nurseries.
- Development and Field Evaluation of a Model to Estimate the Maturity of Pseudothecia of *Pleospora allii* on Pear.
- First Report of Pathogenic Association Between *Fusarium graminearum* and Soybean.
- First Report of Bacterial Canker of Walnut Caused by *Brenneria nigrifluens* in France.
- First Report of Cytospora Canker Caused by *Cytospora chrysosperma* on White Poplar in Israel.
- Pepper golden mosaic virus Affecting Tomato Crops in the Baja California Peninsula, Mexico.
- Leaf and Stem Spot Caused by *Ramularia sphaeroidea* on Purple and Lana Woollypod Vetch (*Vicia* spp.) Cover Crops in California.
- First Report of Occurrence of *Papaya ring spot virus* Infecting Papaya in Bangladesh.
- Iris Yellow Spot Virus in Onion Bulb and Seed Crops in Washington.
- First Report of Sour Rot of California Peaches and Nectarines Caused by Yeasts.
- First Report of Ash Anthracnose Caused by *Discula fraxinea* in Oregon.
- First Report of a New Postharvest Fruit Rot on Apple Caused by *Sphaeropsis pyriputrescens*.
- A Virus Related to *Clover Yellow Mosaic Virus* Found East of the Mississippi River in *Verbena canadensis* in Florida.
- First Report of *Beet pseudo yellows virus* in Blackberry in the United States.
- First Report of Sweet Pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) as a Natural Host Plant for *Tomato chlorosis virus*.

First Report of Root Rot and Stem Blight Caused by *Phytophthora palmivora* in *Eustoma grandiflorum*.

First Report of *Xylella fastidiosa* Associated with Leaf Scorch in Black Oak in Washington, D.C.

MPMI

February 2004, Volume 17, Number 2

- Harpin Inactivates Mitochondria in *Arabidopsis* Suspension Cells.
- Overexpression of (*At*)*NPRI* in Rice Leads to a BTH- and Environment-Induced Lesion-Mimic/Cell Death Phenotype.
- Importance of *opgHXcv* of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* in Host–Parasite Interactions.
- Identification and Characterization of a Well-Defined Series of Coronatine Biosynthetic Mutants of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000.
- Establishment of a Functional Genomics Platform for *Leifsonia xyli* subsp. *xyli*.
- Analysis of *Erwinia chrysanthemi* EC16 *pelE::uidA*, *pelL::uidA*, and *hrpN::uidA* Mutants Reveals Strain-Specific Atypical Regulation of the Hrp Type III Secretion System.
- Host-Specific Generation and Maintenance of *Tomato bushy stunt virus* Defective Interfering RNAs.
- Transcriptional Responses of *Paxillus involutus* and *Betula pendula* During Formation of Ectomycorrhizal Root Tissue.
- Cell Surface Interactions of *Rhizobium* Bacteroids and Other Bacterial Strains with Symbiosomal and Peribacteroid Membrane Components from Pea Nodules.
- Tobacco Transgenic for the Flax Rust Resistance Gene *L* Expresses Allele-Specific Activation of Defense Responses.

Plant Health Progress

www.planthealthprogress.org

- Sensitivity of Newly Identified Clades in the Sooty Blotch and Flyspeck Complex on Apple to Thiophanate-methyl and Ziram.
- Diagnostic Guide: Gray Leaf Spot of Perennial Ryegrass.
- First Report of Powdery Mildew of *Ligustrum japonicum* (Japanese Privet) Caused by *Microspheara syringae* (*Erysiphe syringae*) in North America.
- First Report of *Pepper mild mottle virus* in Jalapeno Pepper in Georgia.
- Syngenta Introduces Quilt Fungicide.

Plant Health Instructor

www.apsnet.org/education

- Hosta Takeover: A Plant Disease Management Case Study. ■

Calendar of Events

APS Sponsored Events

April 2004

6-7 — **Potomac Division Meeting.** Shepherdstown, WV. www.filebox.vt.edu/users/abaudoin/potomac/

May 2004

24-28 — **Joint Meeting: 44th Annual Meeting APS Caribbean Division and 2nd Annual Meeting of the Cuban Phytopathological Society (SCF).** Havana, Cuba. www.apsnet.org/members/div/caribbean/meetings.htm

June 2004

23-25 — **North Central Division Meeting.** St. Paul, MN. www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/ncaps/

October 2004

6-8 — **Northeastern Division Meeting.** State College, Pennsylvania. <mcnellis@psu.edu>

Upcoming APS Annual Meetings

July 31-August 4, 2004 — Anaheim, CA

July 30-August 3, 2005 — Austin, TX

July 29-August 2, 2006 — Québec City, Québec, Canada

July 28-August 1, 2007 — San Diego, CA

July 26-30, 2008 — Minneapolis, MN

Other Upcoming Events

March 2004

8-10 — **Biological Systems Simulation Conference.** Gainesville, Florida. www.conference.ifas.ufl.edu/bssg

9-14 — **11th International Symposium on Virus Diseases of Ornamental Plants.** Taichung Taiwan. www.tari.gov.tw/isvdop-11/index.html

23-25 — **Golden Jubilee, Soil Fungus Conference: "Charting the Future of the Biology and Management of Soilborne Fungal Pathogens of Plants."** Reno-Sparks, NV. <mfstoner@csupomona.edu>

May 2004

4 — **56th International Symposium on Crop Protection.** Ghent University. www.iscp.ugent.be

5-9 — **International Joint Workshop on PR-Proteins and Induced Resistance.** Denmark. <http://pr-ir2004.risoe.dk/index.htm>

10-21 — **Participatory IPM Extension Course.** Wageningen, Netherlands. www.iac.wur.nl/services/index.htm

11-16 — **15th International Plant Protection Congress (IPPC).** Beijing, China. www.congress.com.cn/ippc/form.htm

June 2004

13-16 — **Annual Meeting of the Canadian Phytopathological Society – 75th Anniversary.** Ottawa, ON, Canada. <CPS-75-SCP@agr.gc.ca>

13-20 — **IUFRO Working Group 7.02.02: Foliage, Shoot and Stem Diseases of Trees.** Corvallis, Oregon. <http://iufro.boku.ac.at>

21-24 — **ISHS First International Symposium on Tomato Diseases.** Orlando, FL. <http://plantdoctor.ifas.ufl.edu/istd.html>

23-25 — **XIVth Biennial Workshop on Smut Fungi.** Idaho Falls, ID. <bgoates@uidaho.edu>

July 2004

6-9 — **International Congress on Banana: Harnessing Research To Improve Livelihoods.** Penang, Malaysia. www.inibap.org/actualites/international-congress-2004.pdf

23-27 — **First International Workshop for the Morphological and Molecular Identification of the Stramenopiles: *Phytophthora* and *Pythium*.** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC. <gloria_abad@ncsu.edu>

August 2004

28-31 — **17th International Lettuce and Leafy Vegetable Conference.** Longueuil, Quebec, Canada. www.cshs.ca/ILLVC2004

September 2004

26 - October 1 — **4th International Crop Science Congress (4ICSC04).** Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. www.cropscience2004.com

October 2004

25-31 — **XIII International Botrytis Symposium.** Antalya, Turkey. <http://www.agri.gov.il/events/BotrytisSym/BotrytisSymposium.html>

November 2004

7-14 — **5th International Walnut Symposium.** Sorrento, Naples, Italy. <mimi@ias.tr.cnr.it>

December 2004

4-11 — **Nematode Identification Short Course.** Clemson University, Clemson, SC. <http://pppweb.clemson.edu/Nematode.htm>

April 2005

4-8 — **International Plant Virus Epidemiology Symposium.** Lima, Peru. <p.anderson@cgjar.org>

10-15 — **Ninth International Workshop on Plant Disease Epidemiology.** Rennes, France. www.rennes.inra.fr/epidemio2005/

11-15 — **International Working Groups on Legume and Vegetable Viruses.** Fort Lauderdale, Florida. www.ifa.to.cnr.it/vvww/

June 2005

12-16 — **XII International Sclerotinia Workshop.** Monterey, CA. <http://entopl.okstate.edu/iswg/index.html>

August 2005

11-15 — **International Congress of Auchenorrhyncha and Concurrent Workshop on Leafhoppers and Planthoppers of Economic Significance.** Berkeley, California. www.cnr.berkeley.edu/hoppercongress/index

September 2005

5-11 — **Potato 2005.** Emmeloord, The Netherlands. www.potato2005.com

July 2006

9-15 — **18th World Congress of Soil Science.** Philadelphia, PA. www.18wcss.org ■