

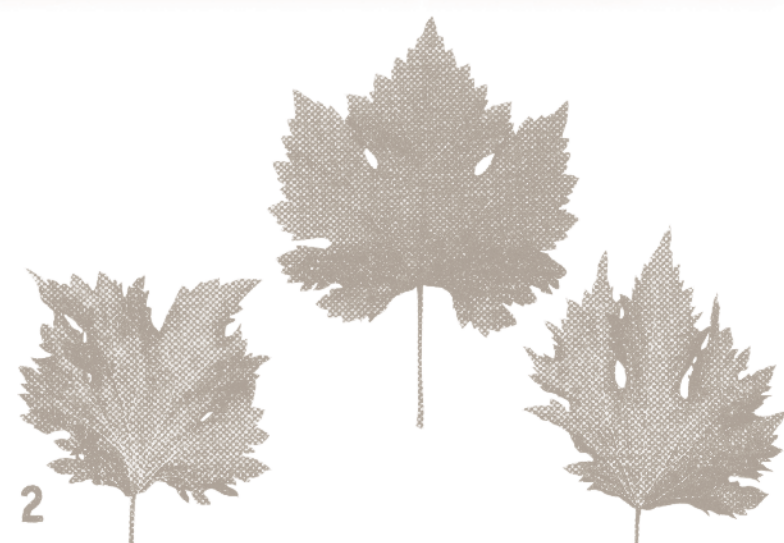
- 1956 The first nematology society in the world is formed—European Society of Nematologists (ESN)
- 1956 Ribonucleic acid separated from virus particle and demonstrated to carry the genetic information for infection and virus reproduction
- 1956 Theory that all small plant viruses consist of many identical protein subunits is proposed
- 1956 First nematology journal launched—*Nematologica*. This journal was renamed *Nematology* in 1999.
- 1957 Xanthan gums characterized. This bacterial polysaccharide is important for survival in the plant phyllosphere (protection from light and desiccation). The extracellular slime of *Xanthomonas* spp. is also widely used in food and industry.
- 1957 Pioneering work on the genetics of pathogenicity genes in fungal pathogens using *Venturia inaequalis*
- 1957 Discovery of resistance to the soybean cyst nematode
- 1958 Nonfumigant nematicides are discovered. An organic phosphate (dichlorophenyl diethyl phosphorothioate) is used as a soil drench for nematode control.
- 1958 Discovery of A2 mating type of *Phytophthora infestans* in the Toluca Valley of central Mexico



President 1957
G. W. Fischer

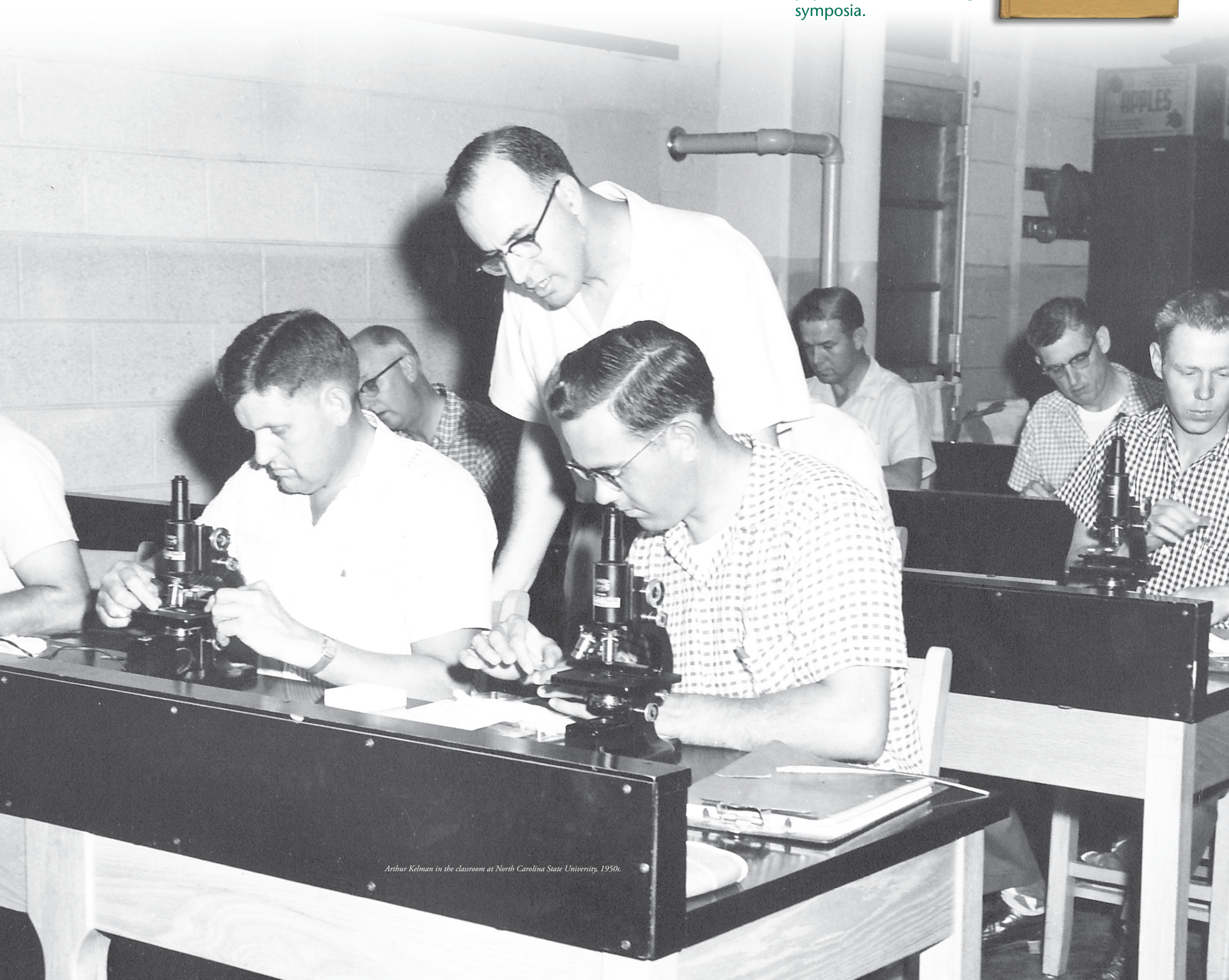
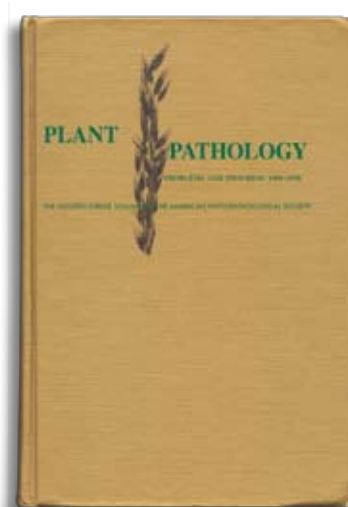


President 1958
P. R. Miller



- 1958 Discovery of ectoparasitic nematodes vectoring plant viruses—the soilborne fanleaf virus transmitted by *Xiphinema index*

- 1958 50th anniversary of APS—Golden Jubilee meeting. Held on the campus of the University of Indiana, Bloomington. From this meeting came the publication *Plant Pathology Problems and Progress 1908-1958*, which consisted of papers from the meeting symposia.



Arthur Kelman in the classroom at North Carolina State University, 1950s.