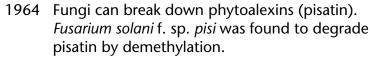




Punidant 106

1964 APS transfers technical editing of *Phytopathology* and management of business affairs to a private firm.

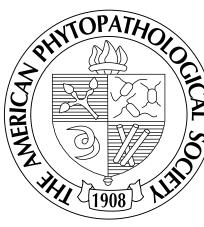
Prior to this arrangement, the business affairs of APS were always managed by an APS member. With the growth of the society and an increase in the workload, this arrangement was no longer feasible. Thus, after discussions with the American Association of Cereal Chemists (AACC), Ray Tarleton, employed by AACC, took over these responsibilities.





1965 Design of an official seal for APS—T. C. Allen,A. J. Ullstrup, andS. E. A. McCallan

1965 First APS Fellow
Awards—34 recipients.
This honor is granted
to members that have
made distinguished
contributions to plant
pathology or to APS.



1965 First *N*-methyl carbamate is discovered—aldicarb. This insecticide has activity against thrips, aphids, spider mites, fleahoppers, and leafminers but was highly effective against nematodes and used more commonly as a nematicide.

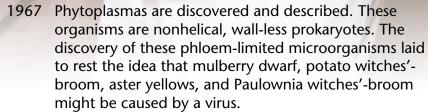


1966 Ruth Allen Award is established. This award is bestowed upon individuals who "have made outstanding, innovative contributions to research that has changed, or has the potential to change, the direction of research in any aspect of plant pathology."

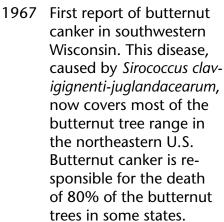
1966 Proteinase inhibitors described as a mechanism of disease resistance

1966 Discovery of strigol—a germination stimulation factor for witchweed

1967 APS initiates a job placement service

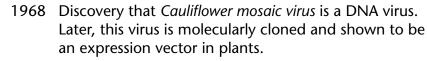


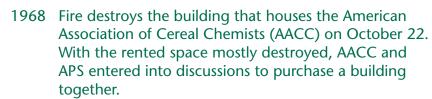






1967 First Award of Distinction. This is the highest award bestowed by APS and is presented on rare occasions to persons who have made truly exceptional contributions to plant pathology.





1968 First multiline cultivars released in the U.S. Two oat cultivars (E68 and M68), each with seven or more *R* genes, were released for control of crown rust.

1968 Discovery that some RNA viruses have divided genomes

