



Warburg apparatus being loaded, 1961.



President 1964
A. E. Dimond

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.

1964 Fungi can break down phytoalexins (pisatin). *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *pisi* was found to degrade pisatin by demethylation.



President 1965
W. J. Zaunmeyer

1965 Design of an official seal for APS—T. C. Allen, A. J. Ullstrup, and S. 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.



President 1966
G. A. Zaunmeyer

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



President 1967
A. Kelman

1967 Phytoplasmas are discovered and described. These organisms are nonhelical, wall-less prokaryotes. The discovery of these phloem-limited microorganisms laid to rest the idea that mulberry dwarf, potato witches'-broom, aster yellows, and Paulownia witches'-broom might be caused by a virus.

1967 *Phytopathology News* begins

1967 First report of butternut canker in southwestern Wisconsin. This disease, caused by *Sirococcus clav-igignenti-juglandacearum*, now covers most of the butternut tree range in the northeastern U.S. Butternut canker is responsible for the death of 80% of the butternut trees in some states.



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 Discovery that *Cauliflower mosaic virus* is a DNA virus. Later, this virus is molecularly cloned and shown to be an expression vector in plants.

1968 Fire destroys the building that houses the American Association of Cereal Chemists (AACC) on October 22. With the rented space mostly destroyed, AACC and APS entered into discussions to purchase a building together.

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

1968 Description of the *rp1* cluster of common rust (*Puccinia sorghi*) resistance genes in maize. Genetic analysis of the *rp1* complex has provided insights into the structure and evolution of resistance genes. It is also one of the first resistance loci that was demonstrated to be composed of multiple genes.

