New Senior Editor
Joins Phytopathology

Deborah R. Fravel has joined Phytopathology as a senior editor. Fravel received her Ph.D. in plant pathology from North Carolina State University in 1981, followed by post-doctoral studies in the Soilborne Diseases Laboratory, USDA, ARS, Beltsville, MD. In 1984, she became a research plant pathologist also in the Soilborne Diseases Laboratory, later renamed the Biocontrol of Plant Diseases Laboratory. Fravel is currently the acting research leader for the laboratory. Her research has focused on biological control of Fusarium, Verticillium, and other soilborne fungal pathogens, mechanisms of biological control, and production and formulation of biological control agents as alternatives to methyl bromide.

Fravel has served as an associate editor for Phytopathology and now assumes the position of senior editor of the Biological Control section of the journal.

Fletcher, Maxwell, Andrews, McLaughlin to Stand for APS Office

The APS national election is presently upon us and it is time again to cast your vote for our national officers. Your contribution is essential to the success of this process.

The candidates Jacqueline Fletcher, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, and Douglas P. Maxwell, University of Wisconsin-Madison, have graciously accepted the responsibility of standing for election as APS vice-president. In addition, John H. Andrews, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Michael R. McLaughlin, Mississippi State University, have agreed to stand for election as councilor-at-large.

Nominations were received from the members of the Society during the nomination ballot last November. The Nominating Committee, which consists of the Intermediate Councilor-at-Large as chair and the Division councilors, selected candidates from these nominees by the procedures described in the APS Manual of Operations. The Council shall declare the officers elected based on a plurality vote.

You can read profiles of all of the candidates beginning on page 62. Ballots were mailed to members in April with the deadline for return June 19, 2000. The ballots contain the brief profiles and personal statements of leadership. Results of the election will be announced in Phytopathology News and on APSnet.

In this issue

- Candidates for APS Offices 62
- Virginia Tech Celebrates Anniversary 66
- Challenges and Rewards of Peace Corps 68
- Calendar of Events 69
- APS Journal Articles 70
- Classifieds 71

New Teaching Video Available For Fall Classes

Dutch Elm Disease and the American Elm: The Risks and Benefits of Monoculture is a new video offered by APS Press, for educators who want to teach their students about the history and biology of this major epidemic. Students will gain an appreciation of the aesthetic value of plants, understand the concept of monoculture, be introduced to the role of an insect vector in the life cycle of a plant pathogenic fungus, and understand the roles played by people in the spread and management of plant diseases.

This video details the history of the Dutch elm disease epidemic that lasted from the 1930s to the 1960s and is still killing thousands of American elms each year. Beyond its historical value, this video uses Dutch elm disease as a case study to examine the risks and benefits of monoculture, a common practice in crop production and in landscape settings.
Selected transmission-defective spiroplasma became the focus of my research program when topathogenic spiroplasmas and phytoplasmas and host-pathogen interactions of the phy-
laboratory. The molecular biology, genetics, other countries for short research visits in my
project involving phytoplasmas in Mexico and
had the opportunity to work with the Interna-
at the University of Illinois. While in Illinois I
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Spiroplasma citri, and in-plant
movements of this pathogen were character-
ized by my research group while I was a post-
doctoral fellow and visiting assistant professor
at the University of Illinois. While in Illinois I
the opportunity to work with the Interna-
Soybean Program (INTSOY), character-
bacterium, spiroplasmas and phyto-
plasmas with their insect vectors; characteriza-
tion, pathogenicity, phylogenetic relationships
and genomic determinants of niche adaptation
in prokaryotic phytopathogens; career skills and
professionalism for scientists.

Academic Record
B.S., 1970, Emory University (biology); M.S.,
1972, University of Montana (botany, plant
viruses); Ph.D., 1979, Texas A&M University
(plant pathology, plant viruses); postdoctoral
Fellow, 1980–1983, University of Illinois (plant
molecules and viruses).

Brief Description of Professional
Achievements
The causal agent of an unusual disease of bras-
sicaceous plants was identified as the wall-less
bacterium, Spiroplasma citri, and in-plant
movements of this pathogen were character-
ized by my research group while I was a post-
doctoral fellow and visiting assistant professor
at the University of Illinois. While in Illinois I
had the opportunity to work with the Interna-
soybean cultivar resistance to soybean
viruses and collaborating with others on pro-
jects involving phytoplasmas in Mexico and
Costa Rica. I frequently provide research mate-
rals or information to international scientists
and have hosted several plant pathologists from
other countries for short research visits in my
laboratory. The molecular biology, genetics,
and host-pathogen interactions of the phy-
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(plant pathology, plant viruses); postdoctoral
Fellow, 1980–1983, University of Illinois (plant
molecules and viruses).
and Policy Sub-Committee, 1999–2001); OSU Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources Effective Teaching Committee (1985–1987); Ag Faculty Council (1996–1998); Higher Education Council of Oklahoma (1984–present).

**Awards and Honors**

Experiment Station Committee on Policy (ESCOP) Leadership Intern (1998–1999); OSU Division of Agriculture Excellence in Teaching Nominee (1992); Sigma Xi (1972–1994); First Place Graduate Student Paper Presentation, APS Southern Division (1979).

**Statement of Vision for APS**

APS members represent a variety of subject matter disciplines, diverse geographical locations and types of institutions, and different career stages. My APS service on standing and ad hoc committees and on the APS Council, research activities in both basic and applied plant pathology, involvement in several international research projects, and a year’s internship in the CSREES ESCOP Leadership Program have all contributed to an awareness and appreciation of the diversity of issues and concerns facing our discipline. APS members look to the Society as a clearinghouse for discipline- and profession-related information, for news and coordination of national plant pathology-related initiatives, for publications and services, and for significant interactions with peers at national and divisional meetings. These are the most basic and important of our functions as a Society. The major goals in the second APS Strategic Plan (1999–2003) include strengthening the science and practice of plant pathology, maintaining a strong professional organization, becoming the premier resource for plant health information and knowledge dissemination, fostering professional growth and development, and promoting understanding and increasing awareness of plant pathology and plant health science among the public, policymaking, regulatory, and funding bodies. These issues are being addressed currently by several Council-appointed ad hoc committees, assuring that the Society’s activities continue to be relevant, timely, and significant. As your president in the year 2002–2003, I would continue the vital work begun by past APS presidents for the timely and effective completion of these goals. I also would establish an ad hoc Strategic Plan Development Committee for the preparation of the third APS Strategic Plan, to guide the Society from 2004 to 2008. Although the APS presidency is among the most challenging volunteer positions of the society, it is a credit to our strong membership that the office is so capably supported by the other talented members of Council, by the many enthusiastic member volunteers in APS committees and offices, and by the dedicated and highly professional staff at our national APS headquarters. Serving our Society as secretary and councilor for six years was a privilege and education for me. Each APS officer and Council member brought a unique and personal set of strengths, style, interests, and goals to Society governance. I observed the presidencies of six talented, committed and hard-working individuals, each of whom worked tirelessly on his or her selected focus area—to develop long-range Society planning, enhance liaisons with other societies and national legislative bodies, build on plant pathology’s history to create bridges to the future, encourage and facilitate professionalism among young plant pathologists, and design effective means of reaching out to the public. If I have the opportunity of serving APS in the office of president, I would choose to focus on the new world of technological bioethics. Plant pathologists today are part of a new revolution in scientific inquiry and development based on major technological advances. The potential to apply our research findings for the benefit of mankind and the environment has never been more promising or powerful. Yet, these benefits come with varying degrees of risk and concern. Release of new information and products must be accompanied by responsible and ethical regard for balancing short- and long-term benefits and risks. Rational and reasonable legislation must accompany product development and use. I will work with existing and ad hoc APS committees to consider some of the personal, ethical, legislative and public issues related to future scientific discovery and its applications. These issues touch our lives, our families and friends, and our world. The APS has an appropriate role to play in such developments and an informed voice to be heard in the decision-making process. I invite you to join me in the important work we have to do in the years ahead.

**Academic Record**

B.A., 1963, Nebraska Wesleyan University; Ph.D., 1968, Cornell University.

**Brief Description of Professional Achievements**

My fascination with plant pathology started in the summer of 1962, when as an undergraduate, I had an opportunity to do a research project with D. F. Bateman at Cornell University. From this beginning, I have had many diverse experiences in my profession. Since joining the faculty of the Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin, in 1968, my research has involved breeding for disease resistance in red clover and alfalfa, and more recently, engineering beans and tomatoes for resistance to geminiviruses. Early research activities were concerned with the role of oxalic acid in pathogenesis and the localization of the enzymes for oxalic acid biosynthesis in fungal microbodies. Studies of species of the *Phytophthora* complex causing root rot of soybeans and alfalfa involved the early use of molecular techniques in characterizing fungal species. In collaboration with E. M. Hansen at Oregon State University, this resulted in the naming of *Phytophthora medicaginis*. For the past 13 years, our laboratory group has devoted its efforts toward characterization of bean and tomato geminiviruses, development of molecular detection methods, studies of genome function, and development of antiviral strategies. These research activities have provided rich professional experiences with colleagues in Africa, the Middle East, South East Asia, South America, the Caribbean Islands, and Central America. One of the most rewarding activities has been the opportunity to have many of our international colleagues and undergraduate students receive short-term training in our laboratory. Most recently, our group has had an opportunity to coordinate the standardization of virus-indexing methods among countries in the Middle East. Also, for the last 5 years, I managed the turfgrass pathology program and assisted in the creation of the Turfgrass Disease Diagnostic Laboratory. I have taught Introductory Plant Pathology for many years, initially under the mentoring of Arthur Kelman. Other courses taught include: Disease Physiology, Plant Virology, and Undergraduate Research Experiences. Twelve Ph.D. and 6 M. Sc. students, as well as 32 visiting scientists, have received training in my lab. My administrative experiences have been numerous: 10 years as departmental chair, 3 years in our college’s administrative team as interim associate dean of Academic Student Affairs, and later as interim executive associate dean. Responsibilities included counseling undergraduate students, writing educational grants for expansion of introductory biology on campus, oversight of the college’s budget, program planning and reviews for the college, faculty personnel issues, and development of plant intellectual property policies for the college/university. My international experiences have involved a one-year re-

**Area of Specialization**

Applied molecular virology; detection and characterization of geminiviruses; studies of genome function of geminiviruses; engineering of plants for resistance to geminiviruses; standardization of virus-indexing methods for the Middle East; international agriculture; undergraduate education; administration.
search leave in Germany, collaboration with colleagues in more than 16 countries, and visits to at least 30 countries. These international experiences have instilled in me a strong commitment to international plant health issues.

Service to APS

Other Professional Service
International Society of Plant Pathology Teaching Committee, Phytophthora Working Group, Editor, Phytophthora Newsletter; NCA14 Committee (heads of plant pathology departments) Secretary, Chair; Scientific Advisory Committee, Boyce Thompson Plant Research Institute, Chair; Steering Committee, International Advanced Bean Research Network; Workshop on Control Strategies for Late Blight of Potato, Riverside, CA, Chair; Co-Chair of the Organizational Committee for the 2nd International Symposium for Geminiviruses and their Vectors in Puerto Rico, 1998; Technical Committee, Bean/Cowpea CRS Project, Chair; Board of Directors, BASIS CRS Project; Illinois, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Purdue Departments of Plant Pathology Review Panels.

Awards and Honors
Fellow, APS; Outstanding Teacher Award for College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Alexander von Humboldt Junior Award; International Collaboration Award presented by the Institute for Plant Pathology, Agriculture Research Center, Giza, Egypt; 2000 Spizt Land Grant Faculty Award; 1999 Special Award by the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominican Republic for research on management of tomato yellow leaf curl virus; and 2000 Honorary Member of the WI Golf Course Superintendents Association.

Statement of Vision for APS
APS has a long tradition of outstanding service to its diverse membership. This has been achieved through the hundreds of volunteer hours from Society members and excellent support provided by APS headquarters staff. Mindful of the increasingly worldwide character of our membership and the plant health problems we face, the APS Council and membership recently developed a strategic plan based on the APS Vision Statement. I would support this plan, placing emphasis on the following issues: 1) How might electronic communication through APSNet allow more active participation by members in defining policy statements, e.g., a policy statement on the definition of organic food? 2) How can the growing international membership best be served, e.g., should an additional division be created? 3) How can the more specialized interests of our membership be met, e.g., should the structure of the national meeting change, and/or should more specialized topic meetings be sponsored? 4) How can the Society more aggressively provide information on plant health issues to elected officials? 5) How can the Society provide means for individuals in training to become more involved in the Society? 6) How can the Society foster stronger relationships with other plant health societies? 7) How can the Society journals and other publications best serve the members and others interested in plant health issues? By raising these issues, I do not want to imply that the Society is not already addressing them, but these are some of the issues that I believe are important to the future of our Society. Development and implementation of strategies addressing these issues can be achieved only by processes that allow the ideas of the members to be heard. If elected, I would aggressively support the use of such mechanisms and thereby continue to implement the wishes of the membership.

For Councilor-At-Large

John H. Andrews
Professor and Chair
Plant Pathology Department
University of Wisconsin Madison, WI

Area of Specialization
Phyllosphere microbiology; microbial ecology; biological control.

Academic Record
B.S., 1967, MacDonald College of McGill University; M.S., 1969, University of Maine; Ph.D., 1973, University of California, Davis; postdoctorals, Cambridge University, 1974; and University of British Columbia, 1975; summer investigator, Friday Harbor Marine Laboratory, University of Washington, 1975; sabbatical investigator, University of Washington, 1987.

Brief Description of Professional Achievements
I entered plant pathology with great aspirations, convinced as a graduate student that I would cure Dutch elm disease and save the magnificent American elm. Though this never happened, I went on to a varied and stimulating career ranging from virology as a grad student at Davis to cytopathology as a postdoc at Cambridge and seaweed pathology as a postdoc at U.B.C. In 1976 I joined the faculty at Madison and since then have concentrated my efforts in microbial ecology. Our research program has emphasized the fungal ecology of leaves in both its basic and applied (biocontrol) elements. We are concentrating on elucidating the population biology of the epiphytic yeast-like fungus Aureobasidium pullulans. In 1990 the 5th international symposium on phyllosphere microbiology was held at Madison and I co-edited (with Susan Hirano) the proceedings, which appeared as Microbial Ecology of Leaves (Springer-Verlag, 1991). In my research, I have tried to look at microbial ecology through the eyes of a plant or animal ecologist; this perspective has been presented in my book Comparative Ecology of Microorganisms and Macroorganisms (Springer-Verlag, 1991) and in various review articles. I have been chair of the Plant Pathology Department at Madison since 1998. I first taught extensively as a postdoctoral student and have taught diverse courses, among them General Biology, Biology as a Way of Knowing, Survival Skills for Scientists, Introductory Plant Pathology, Plant Pathology Techniques, Principles of Integrated Pest Management, Comparative Ecology of Microorganisms and Macroorganisms, and Diseases of Economic Plants.

Service to APS

Other Professional Service

Awards and Honors
Steinberg Prize, 1966; University of California Regents' Fellowship, 1972; Leopold Schepp Fellowship (Cambridge University, 1974); National Research Council of Canada Fellowship (U.B.C., 1973); Hewlett Travel Award, 1987; Sigma Xi; Phi Kappa Phi.
we should be at the vanguard of developments in cell biology, molecular genetics, genomics, and biochemistry. Reflecting recently on changes over the past 150 years in biological research, Paul Berg and Maxine Singer conclude that “…the fringes, not the mainstream, are the most promising places to discover revolutionary advances” (Science 282:873, 1998). It is so common as to be axiomatic that the infusion of new blood in the form of people, ideas, and experimental models from “outside” a discipline leads to major if not revolutionary advances. Who might have guessed two decades ago that an inconspicuous, non-agricultural plant like Arabidopsis thaliana would become the centerpiece of research on plant-microbe interactions? What are the implications of the foregoing? We should strive for fusion, not fission! First, as plant pathology departments, we need to educate our students broadly so that they have the ability, confidence, and inclination to move into the far reaches of our discipline, whether these are basic or applied. Our graduating students should feel as comfortable interpreting a Southern blot as diagnosing Southern Blight in the field. They need to understand that sound control strategies only follow from solid basic science and that molecular techniques and the rigor of the strong inference approach to science have immediate utility in applied pathology. Second, as a discipline, we need to remember who we are and recognize excellence for what it is in both the basic and applied realms. We must remain a dynamic, integrated profession to meet the future, which will bring with it both challenge and privilege. And finally, as a Society, we must embrace the synergistic and catalytic “fringe” disciplines that will move plant pathology forward.

Statement of Vision for APS
On the Privilege of Being a Plant Pathologist (title adapted from The Privilege of Being a Physicist by Victor Weisskopf, 1989, W. H. Freeman & Co., NY) is much as described by Weisskopf for physics, with the exception that we use cheaper equipment and have the additional pleasure of helping people in a fairly immediate way. We, perhaps more so than any other discipline, hold the answer to the main problem facing the future of humanity: providing an adequate diet to the roughly 9 billion people who will inhabit this planet in 50 years. The privilege, however, is tempered these days by a clouded vision of the direction of plant pathology. This stems in large part from increasing polarization of the discipline into basic and applied camps, neither of which at the extremes really understands or appreciates the other. While there has always been this dynamic tension in plant pathology, the rift has widened with the explosion of information over the past 30 years, an even more recent technological revolution, and the increasingly reductionist approach to biology in general and plant pathology in particular. This situation is but one manifestation of specialization—of a world of experts and no generalists. Its hallmark is a specialized jargon, specific approaches or techniques unique to the sub-discipline, be it basic or applied, a particular frame of thought, and a select circle of journals and meetings. So what has plant pathology become and what does the future hold? From an applied perspective, it would be wise to remember that the raison d’etre for plant pathology is to understand and control disease. We are foremost an applied discipline. The genesis of most plant pathology departments was an expressed need to solve growers’ disease problems. Thus, J.C. Walker’s famous advice, to “keep one foot in the furrow,” is as relevant both literally and figuratively today as it was 50 years ago. This is more than just nostalgic rambling because if we forget who we are, we have lost our identity. For all practical purposes, we become nothing more than plant scientists or molecular biologists in colleges of letters and science. If we cannot justify our existence as a discipline to the farmer or the forester, then there is little to justify to the university administration that tends to liquidate departments in times of changing priorities and fiscal duress. If the key linkage between plant pathology and our agrarian roots is broken, then we will disappear as a discipline. From a basic perspective, we should recognize that if disease control is ultimately to be successful, it must be based on a thorough mechanistic understanding of the disease process. To accomplish this well, we must shed any remaining vestiges of comfortable parochialism. This is not to say that we should not be proud of our distinguished accomplishments of the past century. But, plant pathology has always been to a degree an amalgam of disciplines. In this age of rapid change in science, we should be at the vanguard of developments

Brief Description of Professional Achievements
I began postdoctoral work in 1978 as a visiting assistant professor, working on forage legume viruses and ELISA protocols with O. W. Barnett, Jr., in the Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology at Clemson University. In 1979, I became an assistant professor in the Department of Agricultural Biology (now Entomology and Plant Pathology) at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. At UTK, I had responsibility for a broad range of field and nursery crops, but concentrated on virus diseases of corn and forage legumes. I developed and taught the first graduate course in plant virology at UTK in 1981. In 1982, I became a research plant pathologist in the USDA-ARS Forage Research Unit (now Waste Management and Forage Research) and an adjunct plant pathologist in the Department of Plant Pathology and Weed Science (now Entomology and Plant Pathology) at Mississippi State University. As an adjunct faculty member at MSU, I’ve lectured and led laboratory exercises in several undergraduate and graduate courses, including introductory plant pathology, disease diagnosis, field crop diseases, and plant virology. As an ARS research scientist, I’ve conducted basic and applied research to improve ELISA methods for virus detection and identification. I’ve used these methods to determine and to document the distribution of an array of virus diseases and their epidemiology in the major clover species of the southeastern U.S. and to identify sources of resistance. I’ve used host plant resistance and cultural controls to study and document losses to clover virus diseases in the field, and to separate the often confounding effects of viruses, other pathogens, and environmental stresses on clover stand decline. Sources of resistance have been incorporated into improved genotypes, which have been released publicly as new germplasms of berseem (five), Kura (one), and white (five) clovers.

Area of Specialization
Plant virology; viruses, and virus diseases of forage crops, with emphasis on clovers; virus detection and diagnosis; epidemiology; disease losses; and host plant resistance.

Academic Record
B.S., 1971, Iowa State University (zoology, botany, education); M.S., 1974, Iowa State University (plant pathology); Ph.D., 1978, University of Illinois (plant pathology).

Michael R. McLaughlin
Plant Pathologist, USDA, ARS
Crop Science Research Laboratory
Waste Management and Forage Research Unit
Mississippi State, MS

Service to APS

Other Professional Service
International Working Group on Legume Viruses, 1978–present; Mississippi Association of Plant Pathologists and Nematologists,
emigration from the ravages of potato late blight (ethnophytopathology), I attribute my own migration (toward a career in plant pathology) to a fascination with nature, respect for the land, and the profound impact of plant diseases. When I was an undergraduate, two diseases forever changed the local rural and urban landscape. Southern corn leaf blight and Dutch elm disease literally changed the face of a once familiar land, leaving me with a palpable sense of loss, and a desire to do something. My vision was then, that plant pathology could enable a farm boy with an interest in biology to make a difference in the world and to give something back. That vision remains today. I see volunteer service in APS as another way to make a difference in the world and to give something back. I see volunteer service in APS as a way to help others become plant pathologists, and to help other plant pathologists become better science professionals. During prior service on Council, as Editor-in-Chief of Plant Disease, and subsequently, during development of the current strategic plan, I had opportunities to be a student again and to view the changes taking place in the landscape of our professional society. These changes include an expanding international membership eager for involvement but under-represented in APS affairs, rapid development and incorporation of electronic publications and communications, and shifting demographics that contribute new urban disease problems and reinforce popular (albeit thoughtless) notions that food and fiber come from stores and that funding agricultural research only benefits a growing minority (farmers). These changes, and the need to provide opportunities for professional growth and service, at a time when the pervasive worldview of the primary world concern is “What’s in it for me?” present challenges and opportunities unlike any other time in APS history.

Virginia Tech Celebrates 110th Anniversary of Plant Pathology

On September 24, 1999, the Department of Plant Pathology, Physiology, and Weed Science at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech) celebrated 50 years as an independent department in the University. Concurrently, 110 years of plant pathology in Virginia was celebrated. A 175-page book, edited by K. K. Hatzios, department head, containing a history of the department, lists of faculty, students, support staff, honors received, and books and CD-ROMs published by the faculty, was passed out during registration.

The history of the department was reviewed in oral presentations by emeritus professors Curtis W. Roane, plant pathologist; W. E. Chappell, weed scientist; and C. L. Foy, former head of the department. The two other former heads, H. B. Couch and L. D. Moore, also spoke.

Sue A. Tolin, virologist, Fellow and President Emeritus of APS, introduced Charles W. Laughlin, who spoke on “Challenges and Opportunities for Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education in the 21st Century: Academic and Government Perspectives.” An invitation was extended to non-academic staff, other faculty, alumni, and current students to comment.

The celebration concluded with a banquet at which Hatzios surprised the gathering by announcing the establishment of a departmental Hall of Fame. Four graduates were named: Lawrence I. Miller, Roane, Mason C. Carter, and Laughlin.

Miller received his M.S. degree in 1938. His expertise was in peanut diseases and cyst nematodes. He was a member of the PPWS faculty from 1940 to 1980, served on the APS Council and was president of the Potomac Division and was president and fellow in the Society of Nematology.

Roane received his M.S. degree in 1944 and his expertise was in cereal diseases and genetics of host resistance. He was a member of PPWS faculty from 1947 to 1986, president of the APS Potomac Division, and an APS Fellow.

Carter received his M.S. degree in 1956 and his expertise was in weed control, brush control, and agricultural administration. He was Dean Emeritus of Agriculture, Louisiana State University.

Laughlin received his Ph.D. degree in 1968 and his expertise was in nematology and agricultural administration. He is currently director, USDA, CSREES, Washington, DC.

The history of Virginia plant pathology may be found on the internet at http://spec.lib.vt.edu/arc/ppws/plant.htm.

For additional information, contact the Department of Plant Pathology, Physiology and Weed Science, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 413 Price Hall, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0331.
Tom van der Zwet, research plant pathologist in the USDA/ARS Appalachian Fruit Research Station, Kearneysville, WV, retired on May 1, 2000, after 40 years of service. He immigrated from The Netherlands to the United States in the early 1950s, obtained his Ph.D. degree from Louisiana State University, and started his career with USDA as a naturalized citizen in 1959 at the Tung Research Laboratory in Bogalusa, LA, as the third and last plant pathologist on this crop. During the next six years, he studied the epidemiology of angular leaf spot on the tung oil tree (*Aleurites fordii*), caused by *Cercospora aleuritidis*, and was able to obtain near total control of the disease. In 1965, van der Zwet moved to Beltsville, MD, to start his career in fire blight of apple and pear, caused by *Erwinia amylovora*. During the next 15 years, he developed several techniques, which propelled the pear breeding program significantly into the next three decades and resulted in the recent cooperative release of the first two blight-resistant pear cultivars Potomac and Blake’s Pride in 35 years. Between 1976 and 1980, van der Zwet traveled in search of the most interesting and resistant *Pyrus* germplasm to broaden the base of the gene pool. By 1979, the fire blight research and pear breeding programs were moved to West Virginia. Here, van der Zwet switched to more fundamental studies regarding the biology, etiology, and epidemiology of fire blight in relation to practical management of the disease. In 1996, he received the Outstanding Research Scientist of the Year Award. During 1996–1998, he directed the pathological portion of one doctoral (George Washington University, Washington, DC) and one master’s thesis (Hood College, Frederick, MD) on the molecular taxonomic characteristics of *E. amylovora*. van der Zwet has been an active member of APS since 1955 and has coauthored over 200 publications. He was a member of the Southern Division for 10 years and served for 35 years on nearly all committees in the Potomac Division, culminating with his appointment as vice president and president (1986–1987). In 1995, he received the Distinguished Service Award from the division. He is also a member of the International Society of Plant Pathology, International Society for Horticultural Sciences, and the West Virginia Horticultural Society.

Donald R. Sumner retired January 1, 2000, as professor emeritus after more than 30 years in the University of Georgia Department of Plant Pathology. He was born on a farm near Studley, KS, in 1937. He received a B.S. degree in agricultural education from Kansas State University in 1959, and worked as an agricultural technician for the International Voluntary Services in South Vietnam from 1959 to 1961. He received his M.S. degree in 1964 and his Ph.D. degree in 1967 in botany (research in plant pathology) at the University of Nebraska. From 1967 to 1969, he was a plant pathologist with the Green Giant Company in Le Sueur, MN, where he conducted research on vegetable diseases and mushroom production. In 1969 he was hired as an assistant professor of plant pathology at the University of Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station in Tifton. He was promoted to associate professor in 1978 and to professor in 1983. His primary responsibility was research on vegetable diseases. He investigated the etiology, ecology, and control of seedling, root, and foliage diseases in 22 different vegetable crops. Sumner was active for 28 years in a series of regional projects that involved rhizosphere ecology, management of soil microorganisms affecting health and vigor of plants, and biological control and management of soilborne plant pathogens for sustainable crop production. Much of his research was on integrated pest management of Rhizoctonia solani, *Rhizoctonia* spp., and *Pythium* spp. in irrigated, multiple cropping systems with different tillage methods, crop rotations, and other cultural practices. He is the author or co-author of 103 refereed journal articles, 11 invited chapters in books, 117 abstracts and proceedings, and 146 other scientific articles. He directed one Ph.D. and four M.S. students. He was an associate editor of *Plant Disease*, a principal editor of *Crop Protection*, and served on numerous committees in APS and the Southern Division of APS.
As an emeritus member of the American Phytopathological Society presently serving as a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer (PCV) in Bolivia, South America, I am excited to share my experiences as a PCV and invite plant pathologists who are U.S. citizens to consider joining the Peace Corps. It seems that very few plant pathologists from the United States, especially those with advanced degrees and experience, have ever served or even contemplated serving in the Peace Corps. Why? Is it the fear of living and working in a foreign country and having to learn a new language and a new culture, or perhaps the uncertainties, challenges, disappointments, and frustrations of working as a plant pathologist in a developing country? I have been a PCV for almost two years and I love it. I have found my job as a PCV to be a very challenging but extremely rewarding experience and I am planning to extend for a third year.

I retired from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in January 1998 after more than 32 years of service in the U.S. and abroad. I joined the Peace Corps in May 1998 and began three months of intensive pre-service training in Cochabamba, Bolivia. As trainees, we were given lessons in one or more of the spoken languages (Spanish and possibly a native dialect); information and exposure to the cultures and customs of the country; and training to adapt and refine our education, skills, and experience to our future project assignments. All trainees lived with families in the campo (small communities around Cochabamba). I lived about 2 km from a small village with a large extended family that included 7 adults and 9 children under the age of 11. I ate most meals with my host family in whose house I had a private room and lived basically as a member of their family. Peace Corps has termed this type of training “community based.”

I thought the community-based training was excellent, and I learned a great deal from my host family during the three-month period. Since none of the family spoke English, I was compelled to speak Spanish, which improved greatly during my stay with them. I also appreciated learning about their local customs, family life, beliefs, use of medicinal plants, and varied cuisine, which was often prepared with native plants, like potato, quinoa, corn, peanut, and chili peppers.

Now that training is over, I am assigned to work with the Faculty of Agronomy at the University of San Francisco Xavier in Sucre in southern Bolivia. The university, founded in 1624, is the second oldest in the Americas. I work with students and faculty in cooperative research projects on the identification and control of plant pests affecting different crops in the Department (state) of Chuquisaca. I attempt to emphasize the importance of integrat-
ed pest management to control diseases and pests, rather than rely solely on the use of pesticides. I currently teach a laboratory course in plant pathology to second and third year students. I am fortunate to have a small laboratory at the Institute of Food Technology in Sucre where I conduct a modest research program to assist farmers, university students and faculty, development agencies, extension agents, and PCVs with their plant disease problems. I also serve as the Peace Corps “Roving Plant Doctor” to help PCVs at their sites in southern Bolivia with any problems they encounter in growing different crops. In this capacity, I take advantage of the excellent opportunity to travel extensively in this picturesque region of Bolivia and to observe diseases of many native and introduced crops. I also assist in the training of new groups of Peace Corps trainees who are in the Agricultural Extension and Nutritional Agriculture programs. With the assistance of the U.S. National Plant Germplasm System and the International Agricultural Research Centers in different countries, I have been able to introduce for testing germplasm with resistance to various biotic and abiotic stresses, such as chickpeas resistant to ascochyta blight and alfalfa and barley with tolerance to saline soils.

Some of the reasons plant pathologists might consider joining Peace Corps include altruism, personal and professional growth, learning about a new culture, becoming fluent in one or more languages, and the opportunity for adventure and travel. In most of the countries where Peace Corps is located, there is a critical shortage of trained scientists, especially plant pathologists. In these developing countries, diseases and pests are often very important constraints in the cultivation of many important food, forage, and tree crops. Your knowledge of plant pathology and related scientific disciplines would be extremely useful in training students and faculty at the university and high school level, extension agents, technicians associated with national and international development projects, farmers, and PCVs in the diagnosis, management, and control of plant diseases and pests. Depending on the institution or agency with which you are associated, there may be opportunities for conducting research, generally of an applied nature, that can be published in refereed scientific journals, such as reports of new plant diseases.

Peace Corps is not just for young people. There is no upper age limit to become a PCV and spouses can also serve. In my group of 21 PCVs, there are two married couples. Currently, there are some 6,800 volunteers serving in over

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**The Challenges and Rewards of Peace Corps**

by Walter J. Kaiser

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**Attention Annual Meeting Attendees**

The fax number on the APS Annual Meeting Housing Reservation Form is incorrect. The correct fax number for the Hyatt Regency is 504/587-4141. This is located in the upper right hand corner box on the form. Please note this change.

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**APS Annual Meetings**

August 12–16, 2000, New Orleans, LA
August 25–29, 2001, Salt Lake City, UT
July 27–31, 2002, Milwaukee, WI
August 9–13, 2003, Charlotte, NC

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Phytopathology News, Volume 34, Number 5 / May 2000
### Calendar of Events

The following listing is a brief summary of meetings of interest to readers of Phytopathology News. It provides a quick reference but does not give complete details. Either the volume and page number of the original notice in a previous issue of Phytopathology News or a Web address for more information immediately follows the summary. We are attempting to place the major meetings of other societies here as well. The Calendar of Events is now available in the member access area of APSnet. www.scisoc.org/+members

#### June 2000


18-20. APS North Central Division Meeting. Columbus, Ohio. www.ag.ohio-state.edu/—plantdoc/NCD/


#### July 2000


#### August 2000

3-8. 7th International Symposium on the Microbiology of Aerial Plant Surfaces. Berkeley, CA. For information: http://nature.berkeley.edu/P2800 or contact Steven Lindow, University of California, Dept. Plant and Microbial Biology, 111 Koshland Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720. Phone: 510/642-4174. Fax: 510/642-4995. E-mail: icelab@socrates.Berkeley.edu


#### September 2000

11-15. Symposium on Soil and Substrate Disinfection. Grugliasco, Italy.

18-22. 5th Congress of European Foundation for Plant Pathology. Taormina and Giardini-Naxos, Italy. E-mail: efp2000@mbox.fagar.unict.it

#### October 2000

25-27. APS Northeast Division Meeting. Sea Crest, Massachusetts.

#### November 2000

1-4. APS Caribbean Division Annual Meeting. Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

#### December 2000

2-7. 7th International Symposium on dsRNA viruses. Aruba (the Caribbean). Contact: Terry Dermody, Vanderbilt University. For information: http://www.mc.vanderbilt/;microbio/dsRNA.html


#### January 2001

3-11. 21st Annual Clemson University Nematode Identification Short Course. Clemson, SC. http://pppweb.clemson.edu/nematode.htm

#### February 2001

TBD. European Whitefly Studies Network (EWSN) Symposium. Sicily. Contact: EWSN office, John Innes Centre, Norwich, Norfolk UK or David Oliver, Research Facilitator (network.ews@bbsrc.ac.uk).

#### May 2001

28-2 June. Sixth International Symposium on Positive Strand RNA Viruses. Institut Pasteur, Paris, France. E-mail: vdeubel@mailhost.pasteur.fr

#### July 2001


### APS Member Services

APS members receive a wide range of benefits. Sources for the following member services, programs, or activities are:

**APS Annual Meeting**

General, Technical Sessions, Program—Sue Casey or APSnet

Exhibits—Rhonda Wilkie

**APS Awards Program**

Nomination—October Phytopathology News

General—Linda Schmitt

**APSnet**

General—Miles Wimer

**APS Press Books**

To order a book—Book Order Desk

To publish—Karen Cummings

Problems regarding order or customer service—Linda Gold

**APS Scholarship/Endowment Fund**

To order a brochure—Denise Kessler

**Short Courses/Certified Professional Plant Pathologist**

For information—Cindy Ash

**Division Information**

Officer assistance—Marcy Smith

To join a division—Denise Kessler

To find meeting times—See the latest issue of Phytopathology News or APSnet

**Journals**

Problems regarding nonmember journal subscriptions or customer service—Rosie Kern, Jan Sampson

To order a journal (nonmember)—Rosie Kern, Jan Sampson

To publish—Karen Cummings

**Membership**

To find your membership status—Denise Kessler

To join APS—Denise Kessler

Problems regarding member service—Cindy Scheller

**Phytopathology News**

To publish a news item—Send to Phytopathology Newsletter

To publish a job announcement—Placement Coordinator

**Placement Service**

All announcements—Placement Coordinator

**Public Relations**

Public Relations—Michelle Bjerksnes

To order Careers Brochure—Karen Cummings

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Phytopathology News, Volume 34, Number 5 / May 2000 - 69
80 countries worldwide. The average age of PCVs is about 28. However, some 8% of the volunteers are 50 or over. PCVs in their 60s, 70s, and 80s have served with distinction in many countries since Peace Corps was founded in 1961. At 62, I am one of the oldest PCVs presently serving in Latin America. People in Bolivia and other Latin American countries respect age and education. I have never been treated with more kindness and respect than in Bolivia. I am usually called “Doctor” by most people with whom I have contact, such as university students and professors, farmers, merchants, neighbors, friends, and PCVs.

What is involved in becoming a PCV? The requirements for becoming a PCV are not complicated. It consists of filling out an application form, having an interview in person or via telephone with a Peace Corps recruiter, submitting four letters of recommendation, and a medical examination. It may take anywhere from 4 to 12 months from the time of submitting your application before you will be informed if you have been selected to become a Peace Corps trainee (often depending on the outcome of your medical examination), and another 3–6 months before you will depart for your country of assignment. Tours of duty are for 24 months plus usually 12 weeks of pre-service training that you receive upon arrival in your host country. It took me about 12 months from the time I submitted my application to the time I began pre-service training in Bolivia.

Volunteers receive a monthly living allowance, which covers subsistence costs of food, clothing, housing, utilities, household and personal supplies, transportation, recreation, and miscellaneous items. Peace Corps covers all your medical needs from the time you leave home to travel to your country of assignment until the end of your service. Additionally, all PCVs receive a readjustment allowance upon termination of service, which is to provide funds for their transition to other endeavors after Peace Corps. PCVs presently receive $225 for each month of service, including the training period. Volunteers also receive 24 vacation days annually.

Peace Corps is a viable option for individuals with B.S., M.S., or Ph.D. degrees in plant pathology who have just received their degrees, those in mid-career (possibly for an extended sabbatical leave), or after retirement (as I have done). Peace Corps could use your expertise. Why not consider accepting the challenges and reaping the rewards Peace Corps has to offer? The experience will definitely influence and expand your views of the world’s peoples and events. Who knows, Peace Corps could prove to be that exciting and revitalizing challenge you have been looking for.

Below are the articles published by APS this month. You can access full-text portable document format (.pdf files) versions in the Journals area of ASPnet. You must use your password and subscription to access online articles.

**Phytopathology, May 2000 Vol. 90, No. 5**


Molecular Differentiation of Fusarium solani i.s. glycines from Other F. solani Based on Mitochondrial Small Subunit rDNA Sequences. S. Li, Y.-K. Tam, and G. L. Hartman. Pages 491-497.


A Point Mutation in the FRNK Motif of the Potyvirus Helper Component-Protease Gene Alters Symptom Expression in Cuprribits and Elicits Protection Against the Severe Homologous Virus. A. Gal-On. Pages 467-473.


**Plant Disease, May 2000 Vol. 84, No. 5**


Assistant/Associate Professor of Plant Pathology: The Department of Plant Pathology at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, invites applications for a tenure-track, 12-month position in ornamental pathology. This position is 70% extension, 30% research at the assistant or associate professor level. The individual must have a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or a closely related field. The incumbent is expected to develop an innovative program that provides leadership to the expanding commercial ornamental industry and one that leads to scholarly contributions with national recognition. Research should emphasize the development of disease management strategies that benefit the ornamental industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing disease management recommendations to field faculty and the ornamental industry as well as for diagnosis of commercial ornamental diseases. The successful candidate will be involved with a vibrant and diverse ornamental industry that currently accounts for over $1 billion in receipts to North Carolina growers. Well-established and nationally recognized programs in horticulture and plant pathology at North Carolina State University with a history of collaboration provide ample opportunities for scientific interactions and professional development. The successful candidate will have the opportunity to participate in teaching and graduate programs in the department. The position is available October 1, 2000. Applications will be received until June 1, 2000, or until a suitable candidate is identified. Forward complete resume including transcripts, list of publications, and a description of extension, research and teaching interests and goals, and three letters of reference directly to: O.W. Barnett, Head, Department of Plant Pathology, North Carolina State University, Box 7616, Raleigh, NC 27695-7616. North Carolina State University is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Employer. Disabled applicants desiring accommodation in the application process should contact Lori Force at the above address.

Phytopathology News, Volume 34, Number 5 / May 2000

Assistant/Associate Professor of Plant Pathology, basic molecular biology skills, experience in field testing, including ex-


Evidence that the cAMP Pathway Controls Emergence of Both Primary and Appressorial Germ Tubes of Barley Powdery Mildew. J. Ki- nane, S. Dalvin, L. Bindslev, A. Hall, S. Gurr, and R. Oliver. Pages 494-502.

Arabidopsis thaliana EDS4 Contributes to Salicylic Acid (SA)-Dependent Expression of Defense Responses: Evidence for Inhibition of Jasmonic Acid Signaling by SA. V. Gupta, M. G. Willits, and J. Glazebrook. Pages 503-511.


Regulation of Tomato Leaf Curl Viral Gene Expression in Host Tissues. I. Dry, L. Krake, P. Mullineaux, and A. Rezaiaian. Pages 529–537.


Multiresistance Genes of Rhizobium etli CFN42. R. Gonzalez-Pasayo and E. Martinez-Romero. Pages 572-577.
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Refer to front side for payment options.
Be sure to check out APS’s website for the most up-to-date information on all annual meeting materials, activities, technical program, APS products and services!

Registration and Housing materials were mailed to APS members in early April.

For further information, please contact APS headquarters at 651-454-7250. Facsimile: 651-454-0766. Or, get up-to-date information at: www.scisoc.org/meetings

**Annual Meeting Schedule At-A-Glance**

- **Thursday & Friday, August 10 & 11**
  - Forest Pathology Field Trip

- **Saturday, August 12**
  - Pre-meeting Workshops
  - Sugarcane Field Trip
  - Registration Open
  - First Timer Orientation
  - Committee Meetings

- **Sunday, August 13**
  - Exhibits, Posters and APS Press Open
  - Technical Sessions
  - Awards Ceremony
  - Grand Reception

- **Monday, August 9**
  - Exhibits, Posters and APS Press Open
  - Technical Sessions
  - Alumni Socials

- **Tuesday, August 10**
  - Exhibits, Posters and APS Press Open
  - Technical Sessions

- **Wednesday, August 11**
  - Posters and APS Press Open
  - Technical Sessions
Erratum

The February 2000, Vol. 34, No. 2 issue of Phytopathology News, page 30, inadvertently omitted reference to Carol Gonsalves, Cornell University, who also was an APS member speaker at the XXXII Brazilian Congress of Plant Pathology, held in Curitiba, Parana, Brazil.

Promote APS Membership

Most new members decide to join because another member took the time to tell them what APS has to offer. Nothing can match the influence that you have as a member. You know the value of APS firsthand and your personal endorsement has a significant impact. Please pass the membership application in this issue of Phytopathology News on to a colleague today!

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