Attend Exotic Forest Pests Workshop—Free

In the past, imported diseases and insects have devastated forests and plant life throughout the world and caused millions of dollars in damage. Concern about serious ecological, environmental, and financial consequences has led to much debate and impending regulation on the movement of logs, wood chips, unseasoned lumber, propagative material, nursery stock, and solid wood packing material.

Members of the APS Forest Pathology Committee working through APS and with other societies, agencies, and businesses from around the world organized an online workshop for discussion of these important issues. Join them April 16–29, 2001, for more than 40 short paper presentations on issues ranging from the impacts of exotic pests on global ecosystems to specific pests, including woodborers and nematodes. You can also learn about new methods for managing pests and the role of international organizations in the development of standards and regulations. The interactive discussion sessions during this two-week period offer an exceptional opportunity for open dialogue on this important topic.

This workshop is free and open to all interested individuals. Please join us at http://exoticpests.apsnet.org.


APS Workshop: Diagnosis of Vegetable Diseases

Saturday August 25, 2001 Salt Lake City, Utah

Do you work with vegetables and vegetable diseases? Ever had difficulty diagnosing a vegetable disease? Want to know more about testing for seedborne pathogens? Learn directly from a panel of vegetable pathologists about diseases that are challenging to diagnose, diseases that require special diagnostic techniques, and recent developments in vegetable pathology. Vegetables covered in the workshop include beans, brassicas, carrots, cucurbits, lettuce, onion, pepper, spinach, and tomato. Demonstration materials will be available.

Speakers:

- James Correll - spinach diseases (University of Arkansas)
- Mike Davis - Apium diseases (University of California)
- Lindsey du Toit - Allium diseases (Washington State University)
- Donald Hopkins - cucurbit diseases (University of Florida)
- Steven Koike - lettuce and Brassica diseases (University of California)
- Robert McMillan - tomato and pepper diseases (University of Florida)
- Howard Schwartz - bean diseases (Colorado State University)
- Darrell Maddox - seed health testing (STA Labs)

Registration materials for this workshop will be included in the APS/MSA/SON Joint Meeting materials. Watch your mail in April for details.
The February 2001 issue of the newsletter of the International Society for Plant Pathology (known as the ISPP Newsletter) is now available at www.isppweb.org/islef01.htm.

Aging
by Robert Nyvall

I have been frequently accused of writing editorials that deal only with the esoteric, little to do with plant pathology and a lot to do with, well, esoteric matters. This month I can’t be accused of this because this editorial deals directly with plant pathology. More specifically, the aging of plant pathologists. There used to be a time in my career when there was a group of learned scientists; prophets almost; gurus that set the pace and tone of plant pathology. These savants were obvious and easily recognized at annual meetings because they were frequently surrounded by an entourage of docents. Eager faces that were sopping up every word, nuance, thought, and idea. Frequently, these people became presidents of the Society, chairs of numerous committees, Fellows of the Society, and authors of position papers published as prominent features in our journals. These were the people who were always consulted on every issue of mutual concern within our Society and profession. They were some of my professional heroes.

Alas, most have long since retired, some have passed away, and many have grown old and stopped. A few remain professionally active, still attend national meetings, or are consulted on the issues of the day. A very few. I remember these gray-haired seers talking about the hypotheses then in vogue: resistance genes in plants, variability among microorganisms, growing oblige parasites on artificial media, and the importance of balancing applied research versus basic research. Heady stuff. Classic issues. I thought these people walked in Elysian fields. My mood swung with each pronouncement and tale of glory or cheer. When these people spoke of the appalling state of affairs in science, I wondered if there was any hope for any of us. Any future out there? However, I was often reassured when they spoke of new science initiatives, building projects, and the growth of their faculty. As an antithesis, I was depressed when they spoke of the lack of funds for research and the hiring of new doctorates and the lack of appreciation politicians had for science in general and plant pathology in particular. My choice of plant pathology as a career was reinforced when they talked about how our science affected the course of human events, and when they were done speaking, I was convinced plant pathologists had saved humanity from its own hubris and folly.

I was always cheered when they spoke of their children and, inconceivably, their grandchildren. Were there plant pathologists that old? I couldn’t imagine reaching that stage of mellowness and plateau of grace. It seemed my life centered around t-ball, Boy and Girl Scouts, and teacher conferences! What happened here? There seems to be a Darwinian principle at work that makes each generation of us a little more adaptive, a little better, more able to cope than the previous generation. Were there plant pathologists that old? I couldn’t imagine reaching that stage of mellowness and plateau of grace. It seemed my life centered around t-ball, Boy and Girl Scouts, and teacher conferences! What happened here? There seems to be a Darwinian principle at work that makes each generation of us a little more adaptive, a little better, more able to cope than the previous generation. These youngsters seem to be better educated, wiser, and more dedicated than my generation. I wonder if my heroes felt the same way. They somehow didn’t seem to be bothered by introspection, but these youngsters seem to be better educated, wiser, and more dedicated than my generation. I wonder if my heroes felt the same way. They somehow didn’t seem to be bothered by introspection, but these youngsters seem to be better educated, wiser, and more dedicated than my generation. I wonder if my heroes felt the same way. They somehow didn’t seem to be bothered by introspection, but these youngsters seem to be better educated, wiser, and more dedicated than my generation. I wonder if my heroes felt the same way. They somehow didn’t seem to be bothered by introspection, but these youngsters seem to be better educated, wiser, and more dedicated than my generation. I wonder if my heroes felt the same way. They somehow didn’t seem to be bothered by introspection, but these youngsters seem to be better educated, wiser, and more dedicated than my generation. 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Eletronic Source for Global IPM Information
Allan Deutsch, IPMnet News Editor/Coordinator

Plant pathologists, as well as entomologists, weed scientists, nematologists, and others concerned with contemporary crop protection, can take advantage of free access to IPMnet, a noncommercial, Internet-based integrated pest management global information resource specifically focused on economic, environmentally attuned approaches to managing/controlling pathogen, insect, weed, nematode, and vertebrate pests in crops and amenity plantings. IPMnet offers several resources dedicated to constructively fostering and improving realistic, practical IPM and pest management worldwide. One of these is IPMnet NEWS, a free monthly electronic newsletter distributed worldwide to any interested person, agency, organization, or institution and presently seen by an estimated 5,000 recipients in 119 countries who are interested in staying current on the topic.

IPMnet NEWS, now in its eighth year of uninterrupted service and with worldwide recognition, is purpose-designed to provide very brief, timely, multidisciplinary, worldwide “news-you-can-use” (but no adverts) to all concerned with various IPM and pest management sectors: development; field implementation; research; extension/adoption; policy; and impact/socioeconomics.

The NEWS strives to alert its readers to new resources, pertinent research, extension materials, publications, CDs, trends, problems, solutions, relevant events, professional opportunities, materials, and equipment. In short, information about any subject that relates to the furtherance of improved, practical, environmentally responsible pest management may be included.

IPMnet NEWS aims for a balanced, broad view, but with comity. It shuns finger-pointing, hectoring, or similar uncivilties, roles many other communications and information channels more than adequately fulfill. By contrast, IPMnet strives to present usable, factual, practical information with an eye toward actual on-the-ground implementation. Additionally, IPMnet’s free website offers extensive links to other useful IPM information, such as the award-winning (free) Database of IPM Resources and the acclaimed electronic (free) Radcliffe’s IPM World Textbook (también disponible en Español), as well as an expertise database and other services.

IPMnet is jointly sponsored by the not-for-profit Consortium for International Crop Protection (CICP) and the Integrated Plant Protection Center at Oregon State University, a pioneer in international implementation of environmentally credible pest management, comprises 10 U.S. land grant universities, the University of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Though these institutions are within the extended United States, IPMnet’s charter clearly emphasizes a broad international focus.

IPMnet’s resources can be accessed by both E-mail and the web. Those interested in a free subscription to IPMnet NEWS delivered directly to an E-mail address each month need only send a request to subscribe to IPMnet@bcc.orst.edu. There is the additional option to request a sample copy of IPMnet NEWS for evaluation before asking to subscribe. All of IPMnet’s resources can be found on the web at www.IPMnet.org.

IPMnet NEWS welcomes receiving information about global/local IPM developments, IPM-related publications and CDs, as well as events (symposia, conferences, training courses, etc.). The IPMnet Master Calendar is the most extensive, monthly revised list available anywhere exclusively devoted to global IPM/pest management with up-to-date information on international, regional, and national events. Each event mentioned includes as much specific information as is known for contacting the sponsoring organization.

New Product

High Performance Pulverizer

The Model 4-96-A can process 384 microtubes per cycle. Kleco Pulverizers are high efficiency ball mills that replicate the action of a mortar and pestle. Perfect for plant tissue, rendering rapid and consistent specimen preparation with extremely short grinding times. The pulverizer provides an efficient and cost-effective method of processing crude extract from tissue for high-volume ELISA testing. Kinetic Laboratory Equipment Co., 14097 Ave. 272, Visalia, CA 93292; 559/732-3785; www.kleco.net

APS 2000 Caribbean Division Annual Meeting
(An article on the Division’s meeting highlights appeared in the January 2001, vol. 35, no. 1, issue of Phytopathology News.)

From left to right: Eduardo French, Latin American Association of Phytopathology; Jose Pablo Morales, Caribbean Division president; and Manuel Vilchez, secretary-treasurer.

Jose Amador receives the Frederick L. Wellman Award, the highest honor of the APS–Caribbean Division, from Jose Pablo Morales, Caribbean Division president.

Members of the head table during opening ceremonies, with APS President Steven Slack and Jose Pablo Morales presiding.

Participants in the joint meeting of the APS-CD and the Society of Agriculture and Forestry Researchers held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.
The Industry Advisory Committee initiated a survey during 2000 that was distributed to all 833 “industry” members of APS. The survey contained 45 questions and was designed to provide information about how industry members use, perceive, and value their APS membership. The detailed survey was returned by 167, or 20%, of the industry membership.

The respondents were from large and small companies and included representation from agrichemical and seed companies, companies that market diverse horticulture and specialty products, as well as companies that provide a broad range of services (Fig. 1). Less than half of the respondents represented Sustaining Associate Memberships (Fig. 2). Most of the respondents categorized themselves as either “scientists” or “managers,” with most indicating research and development responsibilities. Respondents indicated that they were either “somewhat active” (48%) or “not active” (46%) in APS. Yet, within the last five years, 44% of the respondents had belonged to a subject matter committee, and 23% had belonged to a general policy committee. Industry members indicated a variety of reasons for joining or renewing as APS members; with the most important reasons being to keep current with scientific and technical information, maintain networking opportunities, and to engage with industry trends. At least 75% of industry members indicated that APS was a good value (Fig. 3), with APS books,斩Plant Disease, Phytopathology News, Phytopathology, the APS Annual Meeting, short courses, and the APS website being “valuable” or “very valuable.” Outreach activities, Molecular-Plant Microbe Interactions, and activities associated with the National Plant Pathology Board were rated most often as “not familiar” categories. When queried about nine of the benefits of an Sustaining Associates membership, 20–40% of the respondents rated the benefits as “valuable” or “very valuable”; however, each category was additionally rated as “not familiar” by 19–28% of the respondents. These responses indicated that the value of the Sustaining Associate Membership is not clearly understood by a large proportion of the industry members. Overall, the entire survey indicated that industry members recognize the good value with many of the products (publications and meetings) associated with APS. However, where APS headquarters has strived to provide good value for the Sustaining Associate Membership, it appears that individual companies have not informed their employees about its value.

Industry members were asked to select all items perceived to be “significant issues” for their particular industry within the next five years (Fig. 4). Given the diversity of the industry, there were 12 “significant issues” chosen as important by greater than 30% of those members responding. The top three issues were biotechnology (rated important by 71% of members); globalization of the food industry (52%), and environmental regulations (52%). When asked to look into the future of APS industry interactions, 68% of the industry members supported restructuring (consolidation) of the industry committees (Industry Committee, Sustaining Associates Committee, and Ad Hoc Industry Advisory Committee). In addition, industry members were in favor of altering the manner in which industry funds APS; 42% indicated they were in favor of each company providing a one time per year contribution; 39% did not answer the question. Given the planned change in the governance of APS, the industry membership was 61% in favor of adding an industry representative to APS Council as a voting member.

APS Headquarters summarized the copious data from this survey and generated pages of comments. Following discussion of these results by the Industry Advisory Committee, a recommendation to create an Office of Industry Relations was approved at the recent APS Council Meeting (February 23, 2001). Representation on APS Council by industry will be discussed later this spring by the Ad-Hoc Governance Committee. This was a great exercise for APS and industry, and attending to the results will help assure that the positive interaction that currently exists between APS and industry will only strengthen in the future.
Agricultural Science Research Technician

This full time, permanent position will assist with research on root diseases in strawberry and vegetable production systems. Current research interests are the ecology, biology, host range, genetics, and control of Pythium and Rhizoctonia spp. A background in plant pathology (ecology of soilborne pathogens in particular) and soil microbiology is essential. While not required, experience with molecular techniques and rhizosphere ecology is desirable. Individuals with the ability to work in an independent fashion are encouraged to apply. Salary: GS 7-9, salary range of $31,801–50,566. Closing Date: May 1, 2001 (This closing date is not adjustable). USDA-ARS is an equal opportunity provider and employer. www.salinas.ars.usda.gov. Contact: Rosemary Cairo, USDA-ARS, 1636 East Alisal St., Salinas, CA 93905 USA. Fax: 831/755-2812, E-mail: fmartin@asrr.ars.usda.gov, Phone: 831/755-2873.

Postdoctoral Research Associate-Research Geneticist/Plant Pathologist

ARS is seeking a Research Geneticist/Plant Pathologist to join a research team investigating the co-evolution of stripe rust (Puccinia striiformis) and resistance genes in the wheat multi-line cultivar Rely. The associate will identify the current genetic constitution of the host and P. striiformis as they co-exist in different climates and temperature regimes in Washington and Oregon and develop procedures for molecular fingerprinting of the host components, races of P. striiformis, and representative wheat cultivars. Knowledge of plant and pathogen population genetics is required. Skill in biochemical, microbial, and statistical techniques is required. Must be U.S. Citizen or from nations that have treaties with the United States or other nations specifically authorized by Congress. Salary: Salary for GS11/12 position ($43,326–67,500) is commensurate with experience. Two-year appointment with benefits. http://www.wsu.edu:8080/~wheaties/. Send a resume or curriculum vitae with references. Contact: Dr. Kim Garland Campbell, USDA-ARS Wheat Genetics, Quality, Physiology, and Disease Research Unit, PO Box 646420, Johnson Hall, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-6420 USA. Fax: 509/335.2553, E-mail: kgcamp@wsu.edu, Phone: 509/335.0582.

Assistant Professor/Extension Plant Pathologist

The Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology at Texas A&M University invites applications for an extension plant pathology position located at the Texas A&M Research and Extension Center in Dallas that will primarily emphasize urban plant pathology on turf and ornamentals, with a minor emphasis on field crops pathology. A Ph.D. in plant pathology is required. The equivalent of two years experience in extension, teaching, or field-oriented research and a background in, or understanding of, ornamental and crop production is preferred. The position will require applied research and planning and development of educational programs and materials including publications, workshops, conferences, electronic productions, and mass media techniques. The successful candidate must demonstrate a desire and ability to work independently and cooperatively with multi-disciplinary teams to plan and execute programs that effectively interact with diverse clientele audiences. Excellent oral and written communication skills are needed. Salary: Commensurate with experience. Closing Date: May 1, 2001 (This closing date is open until the position is filled). Texas A&M is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. http://plantpathology.tamu.edu/. Send a letter of application, transcripts, curriculum vitae, a statement of research and teaching interests and three letters of reference. Contact: Dr. Dennis Gross, Head, Department of Plant Pathology & Microbiology, Texas A&M University, 2132 TAMU, College Station, Texas 77843-2132 USA. Fax: 979/845-6483, E-mail: plpm-head@ppserver.tamu.edu. Phone: 979/845-7313.

Senior Biotechnologist

The successful candidate will provide strong scientific leadership and vision in all aspects of biotechnology at IITA. Ongoing activities in biotechnology include tissue culture, transformation and regeneration, marker-assisted breeding, molecular characterization of germplasm, and disease diagnostics in the institute’s mandate crops (cassava, cowpea, maize, plantain/banana, soybean, and yam). The successful candidate will also work in close collaboration with colleagues from the national agricultural research systems of sub-Saharan Africa, as well as maintaining close links and interactions with scientists from advanced research laboratories. This laboratory is the largest molecular biology facility conducting agricultural research in West and Central Africa, comprising 11 senior staff and, thus, the Senior Biotechnologist will be in a position to play a key role in the development of agricultural biotechnology in the region. Applicants should possess a Ph.D. degree in plant sciences with a strong track record of publications in refereed journals, plus a proven ability to attract funding from external sources. The successful candidate on management of diseases of field crops, with an emphasis on sorghum and maize. The program will include, but not be limited to, field-scale research. An ability to participate in a research team environment is essential. Teaching responsibilities will include courses in plant pathology at the graduate and/or undergraduate levels. A Ph.D. in plant pathology or a related field is required. Documented experience beyond the Ph.D. is required. Salary: Commensurate with experience. Closing Date: May 15, 2001 (This closing date is open until the position is filled). Texas A&M is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. http://plantpathology.tamu.edu/.
Classifieds
Continued from page 49

will have extensive experience in biotechnology and leading edge molecular technologies. Knowledge of intellectual property issues is highly desirable, as is familiarity with biosafety regulatory aspects. Working experience in Africa would be considered desirable. Good communication and interpersonal skills are essential; fluency in written and spoken English is mandatory, while a working knowledge of French would be an advantage. Salary: Internationally Competitive. Closing Date: April 30, 2001 (This closing date is open until the position is filled). http://www.cgiar.org/iita. Send a curriculum vitae, date of availability, and names and addresses of three professional referees. Contact: Frances McDonald, Manager Human Resources, IITA, P.O. Box 025443, Miami, FL 33102. Fax: +234 2 241 2221, E-mail: F.McDonald@CGIAR.ORG, Phone: +234 2 241 2626 ext. 2372.

Nematologist—Postdoctoral Fellow
The position is part of a special project entitled “Managing Micro-organisms to Enhance Plant Health for Sustainable Banana Production in Eastern Africa.” This project concerns microbial control of banana nematodes, banana weevil and Fusarium wilt. The post-doctoral fellow will undertake research on endophytes and banana nematodes and will be responsible for managing the project endophyte laboratory. The preferred candidate will possess the following: a recent Ph.D degree in nematology, mycology, or phytopathology with academic training in all three disciplines; research experience with endophytic fungi and/or (Musa) root nematodes; a strong publication record in refereed journals; an ability to work as a member of a multi-disciplinary team and in a cross-cultural setting. Fluency in English is required, while a working knowledge of French would be a distinct advantage. Field experience in the humid tropics, particularly in Africa, would be highly desirable. Salary: Internationally Competitive. Closing Date: April 30, 2001. (This closing date is open until the position is filled). http://www.cgiar.org/iita. Send curriculum vitae, date of availability, and names of addresses of three professional referees. Contact: Frances McDonald, Manager Human Resources, IITA, P.O. Box 025443, Miami, FL 33102. Fax: +234 2 241 2221, E-mail: F.McDonald@CGIAR.ORG, Phone: +234 2 241 2626 ext. 2372.

Assistant Professor
The Department of Plant Pathology & Microbiology of Texas A&M University invites applications for a 12-month tenure-track Assistant Professor position to study plant-microbe interactions. The successful applicant is expected to develop an extramurally funded program with research emphasis on host defense responses to pathogens leading to the development of new strategies and plant germplasm for management of diseases. A program designed to understand the molecular basis of disease resistance, with applications for major Texas crops through collaboration with statewide interdisciplinary commodity teams is expected. Teaching responsibilities may include courses in plant pathology, plant biology, bioenvironmental sciences, or genetics at the graduate and/or undergraduate levels. A Ph.D. in plant pathology or a related field is required. Salary: Commensurate with experience. Closing Date: May 1, 2001 (This closing date is open until the position is filled). Texas A&M is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. http://plantpathology.tamu.edu. Send a letter of application, transcripts, curriculum vitae, a statement of research and teaching interests and three letters of reference. Contact: Dr. Dennis Gross, Head, Department of Plant Pathology & Microbiology, Texas A&M University, 2132 TAMU, College Station, Texas 77843-2132 USA. Fax: 979/845-6483, E-mail: plpm-head@ppserver.tamu.edu, Phone: 979/845-7313.

Associate Director for Research
The Associate Director for Research is the chief operating officer for research in the Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service (K-State Research and Extension), and reports to the dean of the College of Agriculture and director of K-State Research and Extension. Working with unit leaders, the Associate Director is responsible for planning and executing a strategic research vision for the organization, providing leadership for new research initiatives, and developing and managing high-level partnerships with industry, universities, and state and federal agencies. The Associate Director manages the current year’s research budget, leads and manages grant and contract development, manages intellectual property mechanisms, participates in personnel decisions, and assures K-State participation in the national and international agricultural research network. An earned Ph.D. degree in a field related to agriculture with credentials that justify a tenured appointment at full professor rank in a unit with K-State Research and Extension participation. Documented evidence of individual and collaborative research, resulting in peer-reviewed publications in internationally recognized journals and a successful record as principal investigator on peer-reviewed, externally funded grants and contracts. Excellent interpersonal, written communication, and organizational skills. Willingness to travel to achieve objectives of the organization. Commitment to diversity and international collaboration. Demonstrated sound judgment and ability to interpret and administer policies and procedures in a fair and equitable manner. Salary: $90,000–120,000. Closing Date: April 15, 2001 (This closing date is open until the position is filled). www.oznet.ksu.edu. Letter of application, resume, and a one-page vision statement for leading the research mission of K-State Research and Extension, and should request three letters of reference to be sent directly to search committee chair. Contact: Dr. Robert Zeigler, Kansas State University, Department of Plant Pathology, 4024 Throckmorton Hall, Manhattan, KS 66506-5502 USA. Fax: 785/532-5692, E-mail: rzegler@plantpath.ksu.edu, Phone: 785/532-6176.

Senior Scientist/Biotechnology
The International Life Sciences Institute, a worldwide nonprofit scientific foundation, seeks a Senior Scientist for its Risk Science Institute. The successful applicant will work with scientists from diverse disciplines on a wide range of scientific issues related to human health and/or ecological risk assessment. Responsibilities include conceptualizing and developing projects; organizing, staffing, and managing technical workgroups; evaluating and analyzing scientific data; coordinating and chairing scientific workshops; drafting and editing reports and manuscripts; and identifying and soliciting funding support for projects. The position requires a Ph.D. in an appropriate biological or chemical science with expertise in human health and/or ecological risk assessment and at least three years of rele-
vant work experience. Candidates should have a working knowledge of biotechnology, particularly, in the area of development and use of genetically modified food, consumer and/or pesticide products. Experience in organism and leading scientific workgroups is desirable. Excellent oral and written communication skills are essential. **Salary**: Position level and salary will be commensurate with experience. [www.isli.org](http://www.isli.org). To be considered send detailed resume, publication list, names and addresses of three references, and salary history. EO/EAA. **Contact**: Human Resources (Ref#: SSB-APS), International Life Sciences Institute, 1126 16th Street NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036 USA. Fax: 202/659-3859, E-mail: resumes@isli.org, Phone: 202/659-0074.

**Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology—Vegetable Diseases**

The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station Department of Plant Pathology, Geneva, NY, invites applications for a tenure-track position with a 75% research and 25% extension assignment. The incumbent is expected to develop an internationally recognized research and extension program with a focus on understanding the ecology and biology of host–pathogen interactions for the purpose of developing cost-effective, sustainable, and environmentally sound integrated pest management strategies and practices for vegetable crops. This may include alternative approaches to disease management and development of disease forecast and decision support systems. New York’s diverse and expanding vegetable industry needs strategies and tactics to control disease on crops grown in traditional, transitional, organic, and greenhouse systems. The individual filling this position will be part of a statewide multidisciplinary vegetable team that is committed to developing sound pest management recommendations for diverse vegetable producers. The extension component will lead to widespread implementation of vegetable pest management strategies. Collaboration with faculty and extension field staff and mentoring of graduate students is expected. The successful candidate is expected to obtain external funding to support the program. A Ph.D. in plant pathology or related discipline, with a broad knowledge of disease biology, epidemiology, and control, is required. In addition, a strong commitment to team-based extension programming along with excellent interpersonal, written, and oral communication skills are necessary. **Salary**: Salary will be competitive and commensurate with background and experience. **Closing Date**: June 1, 2001 (This closing date is open until the position is filled). [http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/pp/](http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/pp/). Applicants should submit a letter of application, resume, transcripts, a statement of research and extension interests, and the names of three references. **Contact**: Robert C. Seem, Cornell University, NYSAES, Department of Plant Pathology, PO Box 462, Geneva, NY 14456-0462 USA. Fax: 315/787-2389, E-mail: rcs4@cornell.edu, Phone: 315/787-2213.

**Cooperative Extension Specialist in Urban Plant Pathology**

Applications are invited for a Cooperative Extension (CE) Plant Pathology Specialist at the Assistant level. This position has 70% extension (CE) and 30% research (Agricultural Experiment Station, AES) with an academic career-track, 11-month appointment in the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of California, Riverside campus. The position will be available starting July 1, 2001. The individual must have a Ph.D. in plant pathology, and a strong background in applied, field-oriented plant pathology. **Salary**: The successful candidate will be responsible for the diagnosis of turfgrass and urban landscape diseases and the recommendation/development of appropriate disease management strategies. The successful candidate also will be responsible for the development of an innovative research program and an educational program that is aimed at county extension advisors, and commercial turfgrass and landscape maintenance professionals. Research should emphasize relevant sustainable and integrated disease management strategies that will complement the extension program and lead to scholarly contributions. **Closing Date**: Review of applications will begin May 1, 2001. A current CV, statements of both extension and research interests and goals, and three letters of reference should be sent. **Contact**: Dr. M.E. Stanghellini, Chair, Extension Plant Pathology Search Committee, Dept. of Plant Pathology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0122. Phone: 909/787-3407; Fax: 909/787-3225. E-mail: michael.stanghellini@ucr.edu. The University of California is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

**Research Leader**

**Supervisory Research Plant Pathologist/Supervisory Research Geneticist (Plants)/Supervisory Plant Physiologist Series/Grade: GS-434-14/15; Salary: $74,745-$114,296 per annum; Type of Appointment: Permanent.** The position is that of Research Leader of the Cereal Disease Research Unit and Director of the Cereal Disease Laboratory at St. Paul, Minnesota. The mission of the Unit is to reduce losses in wheat, oat, and barley to major diseases including leaf rust, stem rust, and Fusarium head blight through research on pathogen biology and methods to enhance disease resistance in small grains. As Research Leader for the Unit, the incumbent has responsibility for coordinating a multifaceted, interdisciplinary team of research scientists dealing with sources and mechanisms of resistance, epidemiology and population biology, and genetics and molecular biology of host–parasite interactions with the ultimate goal of reducing damage to crop yield and quality by rust diseases and Fusarium head blight of wheat, oat, and barley. **Salary**: Salary will be commensurate with experience and achievement. Appointment can begin on September 1, 2001. Qualifications for the position are an earned Ph.D. in soil science, atmospheric science, or related field; demonstrated achievement in research and teaching or extension; minimum of eight years of professional experience and ability to be appointed at the full professor rank within the department. Visionary leadership to the department’s teaching, research, extension and outreach programs; demonstrated experience in fiscal, administrative and personnel management; broad understanding of the various research issues in soil, water and climate; and commitment to equal opportunity and affirmative action. A complete announcement is available at [www.coaes.umn.edu/hr/position/index.html](http://www.coaes.umn.edu/hr/position/index.html). Submit current curriculum vitae, a two-to-three page statement of interests and vision related to this position, and names, email addresses, and phone numbers of five references.

**Head, Department of Soil, Water and Climate**

The University of Minnesota, St. Paul has an initial 3-year appointment; subsequent reappointment dependent upon successful performance reviews available. Salary commensurate with experience and achievement. Appointment can begin on September 1, 2001. Qualifications for the position are an earned Ph.D. in soil science, atmospheric science, or related field; demonstrated achievement in research and teaching or extension; minimum of eight years of professional experience and ability to be appointed at the full professor rank within the department. Visionary leadership to the department’s teaching, research, extension and outreach programs; demonstrated experience in fiscal, administrative and personnel management; broad understanding of the various research issues in soil, water and climate; and commitment to equal opportunity and affirmative action. A complete announcement is available at [www.coaes.umn.edu/hr/position/index.html](http://www.coaes.umn.edu/hr/position/index.html). Submit current curriculum vitae, a two-to-three page statement of interests and vision related to this position, and names, email addresses, and phone numbers of five references.
S. K. Kim, former maize breeder at IITA in Nigeria and current distinguished professor and director general of International Agricultural Research Institute, Kyungpook National University in Taegu, South Korea, was recently recognized by four different groups: as the distinguished contributor to food security through maize research by Agronomy Reunion Day, University of Ibadan, Nigeria (October 4, 2000), the 2000 Year Creation Oversea Grand Award by Tokyo Fashion Association (December 4, 2000), the three most contributors to Korea by Allianz-First Life Insurance Co. Korea (December 20, 2000), and Asia's Who and Who by NHK TV of Japan (February 13, 2001). The oldest African university recognized Kim's 17 years of work at IITA, where his maize team developed more than 100 cultivars tolerant to Maize streak virus and the worst parasitic weed, Striga species, in sub-Saharan Africa and also developed high-yield, stress-tolerant hybrid maize for West and Central Africa. After his return to South Korea from IITA in 1995, Kim helped to combat hunger in North Korea. His team of NK staff have conducted maize demonstrations in 1,500 cooperative farms for food increase and tested more than 18,000 maize crosses at 20 research stations for developing a high-yield, stress-tolerant new maize hybrid. The outstanding results of his work with maize in North Korea have helped to open dialogues between the two Koreas. He received cash awards of about $50,000 by the Allianz and $5,000 by the Tokyo Fashion and used all the money to help poorer people, NK, and NK/SK maize research. NHK broadcasted his research activities and contributions internationally twice on February 13, 2001, via NHK-1. Kim is a Fellow of ASA and CSSA and studied under Jim Brewbaker and Ivan Budenhagen at the University of Hawaii and the late Arthur Hooker, University of Illinois.

Francisco Reifschneider, researcher with the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), has recently taken the position of director of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR) at the World Bank, in Washington, DC. Francisco earned his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology at the University of Wisconsin in 1979 under the direction of D.C. Arny. Since then, he has been a member of APS. His large international experience includes his work as agricultural officer of the FAO-World bank Cooperative Program in Rome, where he served for more than four years, and as a consultant for several national governments, IDB, and World Bank. Before taking the position at CGIAR, he served as the head of Embrapa’s Secretariat for International Cooperation at Embrapa’s headquarters in Brasilia, Brazil. From 1996 to 1998 he acted as administrative director of the Brazilian Phytopathological Society. His extraordinary working drive led him to maintain active status as a professor in plant pathology (at the University of Brasilia, Brazil, and at Cornell University, NY) and as a researcher at Embrapa Hortícolas, where he made important contributions on disease control of vegetable crops, which granted him the Frederico de Menezes Veiga Award, the highest Brazilian award, which acknowledges contributions to agricultural development.

Thomas Young has joined Del Monte Fresh Produce as vice president-Research, Development and Agricultural Services. In this capacity, he will oversee the company’s research and development activities worldwide, as well as provide management direction in the areas of quality assurance, pesticide control, environmental management, product safety, packaging, quality systems, fresh-cut produce development and other related agricultural services. Young joined Del Monte Fresh Produce from Sygenta Corporation, formerly Novartis Crop Protection, where he served in a variety of R&D roles.

Susan D. Cohen, plant pathologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), recently completed a Ph.D. degree in environmental biology and public policy from George Mason University, under the direction of James Lawrey. Her dissertation is entitled “A Comparative Population Ecology Study of the Fungal Pathogen, Discula umbriella (syn. Discula quercina) on Quercus alba and Quercus rubra.” USDA-APHIS provided support for the research through an advanced study training program. Cohen is active on the APS Forest Pathology Committee, vice chair of the Regulatory Plant Pathology Committee, and an organizer of the online APS international workshop on risks of exotic forest pests and their impact on trade (http://exoticpests.apsnet.org). USDA-APHIS will soon reassign Cohen to Minnesota to collaborate on online.
workshop and risk assessment projects with university scientists and U.S. Forest Service.

Charles Wilson Bacon, a U.S. Department of Agriculture microbiologist, has been named Distinguished Senior Research Scientist of the Year for 2000 by the Agricultural Research Service. It is the top scientific honor given by ARS, the chief scientific research agency in USDA. Bacon is being honored for conceiving, developing, and implementing biological control research to prevent plant disease and to control fungal toxin production in plants. A supervisory microbiologist and research leader for the Toxicology and Mycotoxin Research Unit in Athens, GA, Bacon focuses his research primarily on the growth, physiology, and biochemistry of toxic fungi. “Dr. Bacon leads a group of ARS scientists whose creativity is nationally recognized and whose research efforts, individually and combined, have led to many important research findings,” ARS Administrator Floyd P. Horn said. “His research has influenced the development of all aspects of research scientists at major universities that study toxic fungi that affect forage plants and other crops.” One aspect of Bacon’s research is the control of Fusarium moniliforme. By understanding the interactions of this fungus with other organisms, Bacon discovered that through a process called competitive exclusion, the bacterial organism Bacillus subtilis can be used to treat corn and literally “crowd out” other, undesirable fungal organisms. By excluding the undesirable fungus from the corn plant, the production of the mycotoxin is reduced or eliminated. Research conducted under a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) with industry partners indicated that B. subtilis, in addition to controlling the colonization of corn by undesirable fungi, reduced the mycotoxin content in corn under field conditions. A new CRADA will focus on molecular modification of B. subtilis, identification of the substance it produces to block invasion by F. moniliforme, and determination of its potential as a commercial control for F. moniliforme.

Bacon earned B.S. degrees in biology and chemistry from Clark College in Atlanta and his Ph.D. degree from the University of Michigan. In addition to his research activities, Bacon serves on the board of the Journal of Applied and Environmental Microbiology and is a founding member and the treasurer of the International Symbiosis Society. During his career— including one year as a research associate at the University of Michigan and 27 years as a research scientist at ARS’s Russell Agricultural Research Center at Athens—Bacon has written or coauthored more than 150 scientific publications and more than 135 abstracts and coedited three books.

Hala Toubia-Rahme joined the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Minnesota in October 2000. She is located at the Northwest Agricultural Experiment Station in Crookston, MN, where she teaches introductory plant pathology at the University of Minnesota and also develops extension programs for small grains cropping systems for the region. Toubia-Rahme was born in Bechar, Lebanon. She obtained her B.S. degree at the Lebanese University in 1985 and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the Ecole Nationale Supérieure Agronomique de Toulouse. Since completing her doctorate, Toubia-Rahme has held several posts. Her first position was as a postdoctoral fellow in barley pathology and breeding in the germplasm program at the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) in Aleppo, Syria, in 1992 and 1993. The following year, she became a visiting scientist at the Experimental Institute for Cereal Research in Fiorenzuola d’Arda. In 1996 Toubia-Rahme returned to ICARDA and later assumed the role of acting senior cereal pathologist. Most recently, she was a research associate in barley pathology at North Dakota State University, working with Brian Steffenson. In her duties with ICARDA Toubia-Rahme traveled to many of the countries in the region around Syria served by the Center, becoming familiar with diverse farming practices, diseases, and germplasm. She brings a broad international perspective on small grains germplasm to the University of Minnesota. In her research, Toubia-Rahme has worked with both qualitative and quantitative resistance, including the use of molecular markers, for a variety of plant diseases. Her approach is one that examines all facets of cropping systems in efforts to use integrated means of controlling plant diseases.

Dean Reynolds recently joined the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Minnesota as soybean extension pathologist. Reynolds received his M.S. degree in agronomy from Ohio State University in 1980. He has a broad background and many years of field research experience working with BASF Corporation and the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship. Reynolds received his Ph.D. degree from the Department of Plant Pathology at Iowa State University. In his new position, Reynolds is responsible for developing a comprehensive educational program on soybean diseases and their management for Minnesota’s soybean growers. Reynolds’ work includes collaboration with extension personnel in plant pathology and other academic departments to develop educational programs, organize meetings and field demonstrations, and work directly with the public. Reynolds’ position is funded, in part, by the Minnesota Soybean Research and Promotion Council. Reynolds will be working closely with Jim Kurle, a soybean and corn pathologist on the faculty at the University of Minnesota.

Retirement

Robert D. Lumsden retired from ARS on January 3, 2001, after 34 years of federal service. In 1966, Lumsden accepted a USDA-ARS position as a research plant pathologist in what became the Biocontrol of Plant Diseases Laboratory in Beltsville, MD. Lumsden’s initial research focused on the physiology of Sclerotinia infection of bean. In a series of publications, Lumsden developed an understanding of the physiology of Sclerotinia infections and the mechanism of pathogenesis in which key enzymes were implicated. This accomplishment provided the first basic knowledge of the sequence of physiologic events that occur during pathogenesis by Sclerotinia.

Lumsden is recognized for his expertise on Pythium, Rhizoctonia, and Sclerotinia and the ecology of soils naturally infested with these pathogens. Ecological studies with these pathogens resulted in the identification of microorganisms potentially useful as biocontrol agents. Lumsden investigated the physiology of oospore formation, ecology of dormancy, and survival of Pythium spp., and the histopathology of Pythium infection. Additional ecological studies recognized the importance of municipal sludge compost as a resource for low input sustainable agriculture for plant disease control. Lumsden and his research team demonstrated suppression by composts of Pythium damping-off and Sclerotinia rot. Related to these studies, he investigated the only operational man-made suppressive soils in the Americas, the Aztec chinampa and Mayan popal systems. Lumsden led a U.S.-Mexican project supported and funded by the USDA. He established that suppressiveness in Mexican agricultural soils to Pythium damping-off is associated with elevated organic matter, calcium content, and enhanced disease-suppressive microbial activity. Specific isolates of microbial antagonists, including Pseudomonas cepacia, were identified and shown to be effective in biological control of Pythium damping-off.

People

Continued on page 54
Albert C. Hildebrandt, plant pathologist and physiologist, age 84, died in Madison, WI, on Thursday, January 4, 2001, surrounded by music, friends, and caregivers. He was born in State College, PA, on April 10, 1916, the son of Albert and Emma (Kucera) Hildebrandt.

He earned a B.S. degree (1939) and a M.S. degree (1941) with a major in botany and plant pathology at The Pennsylvania State University. In 1945 he received his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and became an assistant professor of plant pathology in 1949. His dissertation subject was “The Influence of Certain Environmental Factors on the Growth In Vitro of Excised Tobacco and Sunflower Tissue.”

Dr. Hildebrandt was a man of broad scholastic ability and research capacity. He carried out research on plant cell and tissue cultures, growth and differentiation of cultured cells, and diseases of ornamentals. Also known as an avid tennis player, he was captain of the Penn State tennis team his senior year and later did some coaching at the University of Wisconsin.

His long-term research interest was diseases of floricultural crops, with a special interest in geranium and gladiolus virus diseases. Special emphasis was placed on host–parasite interaction of galls induced by bacteria and insects. In addition, meristem and anther culture methods were utilized to produce differentiated virus-free stock plants of geranium, gladiolus, potato, poplar, and cassava.

One of his projects was the development of carrot tissue in culture as a possible food source for space travel. His work at the University of Wisconsin involved training undergraduate students and many foreign graduate students. He served as assistant professor from 1949 to 1955, associate professor from 1955 to 1960, and professor from 1960 until his retirement in 1978, when he continued as professor emeritus in the department.

During his career he published more than 271 research papers. He was a member and fellow of AAAS as well as a member of the American Phytopathological Society, Botanical Society of America, Tissue Culture Association, Gamma Alpha, Phi Sigma, and Sigma Xi.

ISPP Instructional Technology Online Symposium, May 15–June 30, 2001. Online at www.ispp-itsymposium.org.nz. A free online symposium on Instructional Technology has been organized by the Teaching Committee of the International Society for Plant Protection. It includes papers about various instructional technologies with online discussions between the authors and symposium participants. The symposium allows time for instructors to access various demonstrations and then participate in discussions about how best to use them. It also includes weekly discussion sessions on topics related to instructional technology. New papers and discussions will be posted throughout the symposium. After the active presentations are complete, all materials will be archived and available for viewing.

Terry Stewart of Massey University is the webmaster for this event and is generously contributing his time and effort. The organizing committee members and moderators are Cleora D’Arcy, Darin Eastburn, David Guest, Thorsten Kraska, James Partridge, and Gail L. Schumann.

Deaths

Albert C. Hildebrandt

Meetings

Fourth International Congress of Nematology (FICN), June 8–13, 2002, Canary Islands, Spain. Sponsored by the International Federation of Nematology Societies (IFNS) the FICN Program Committee is currently consulting nematologists throughout the world to advise and suggest relevant and current themes and topics. The scientific program will consist of four full days of scientific sessions, with an Opening Plenary Session, Symposia, Colloquia, discussion sessions, and offered papers arranged in four poster sessions. Abstracts of offered papers (poster presentations) will be accepted between December 1, 2001, and March 1, 2002. Visit the IFNS website at www.ifns.org for full details.

26th International Horticultural Congress, August 11–17, 2002, Toronto. “Horticulture: Art & Science for Life” is the theme for the 26th International Horticultural Congress sponsored by the International Society for Horticultural Science, with six other participating societies and 18 cooperating societies. Crop protection research will be discussed in many of the 23 multi-day symposia. Many scientists who bridge horticulture and plant pathology are expected to take part in this congress. The strongest plant pathology emphasis is a 4-day symposium entitled “Managing Soil-Borne Pathogens: A Sound Rhizosphere to Improve Productivity in Intensive Horticultural Systems,” which is sponsored and organized by the ISHS Commission on Plant Protection. There will also be a large contingent of crop breeders participating who have a plant disease focus. Visit www.ihbc2002.org for full details.

In 1987, Lumsden received an ARS Fellowship for work at the Agricultural Research Council, Glasshouse Crops Research Institute (GCRI) in Littlehampton, England. While at GCRI, Lumsden conducted research on the mechanism of action of Gliocadium virens (Trichoderma virens) antagonism toward Pythium ultimum and damping-off of lettuce. After returning to Beltsville, Lumsden led a team to characterize the mechanism of action of G. virens, establishing the importance and presence in soilless potting media of the fungal antibiotic gliotoxin. This discovery demonstrated the presence of a fungus-produced antibiotic in soilless potting media with biological activity against soilborne plant pathogens. Research led by Lumsden on biological control of Pythium and Rhizoctonia damping-off of seedlings and bedding plants by G. virens resulted in the registration of strain GL21 for disease control by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This biocontrol agent is now available as the commercial product SoilGard and is one of the first U.S.-developed mycofungicides effective against these diseases. Four U.S. patents resulted from this and related work.

Lumsden became research leader of the Biocontrol of Plant Diseases Laboratory in 1992. He led a research team investigating the characteristics of ubiquitous Fusarium species in relation to biological control of wilt diseases and the use of host-specific Fusarium spp. as mycoherbicidal biocontrol agents. Recently, Lumsden led a diverse research team and initiated international collaborations to study the control of several important fungal diseases of cacao caused by species of Phytophthora, Crinipellis, and Moniliophthora. This research has potential for solving national and international disease problems.

Lumsden has received several awards, including the Underwood Fellowship Award from the British Agriculture and Food Research Council, USDA/ARS awards for leadership and technology transfer, and a USDA award for research leading to SoilGard. Lumsden has been active in the American Phytopathological Society, serving as organizer and chair of subject matter committees, workshops, discussions, and paper sessions at national and division meetings. Lumsden was honored as a Fellow of the Society in 1996. He was co-organizer of “Beltsville Symposium XVIII, Pest Management: Biologically Based Strategies” and served as senior editor of the symposium proceedings. Lumsden has published more than 200 papers, book chapters, abstracts, and articles and has presented numerous invited talks worldwide. He has served on the editorial boards of Plant Disease Reporter, Annual Review of Phytopathology, and Biocontrol Science and Technology.

Those of us who know Bob and worked with him wish him well on his future endeavors.
Phytopathology, April 2001

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Genetic Diversity of Japanese Strains of *Ralstonia solanacearum*.

Secreted Phosphatase Activities in Trypanosomatid Parasites of Plants Modulated by Platelet-Activating Factor.

Postinfection Biological Control of Oomycte Pathogens of Pea by *Burkholderia cepacia* AMMDR1.

Endophytic Colonization of Plants by the Biocontrol Agent *Rhizobium etli* G12 in Relation to *Meloidogyne incognita* Infection.

Genetic Variability of Canadian Populations of the Sapstain Fungus *Ophiostoma piceae*.

Sequential Sampling for Incidence of Phomopsis Leaf Blight of Strawberry.

Sequential Sampling to Assess the Incidence of Infection by *Monilinia vaccini-corynbosi* in Mechanically Harvested Rabbiteye Blueberry Fruit.

Effects of Environmental Factors on Development of *Pyrenopeziza brassicae* Among Isolates of *Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*.

Vegetative Compatibility and Seasonal Variation of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on *Solanum nigrum* and *S. tuberosum*.

Degenerate Primers for Detecting *Tospovirus*-associated with *Fusarium solani pauciramosum* and Utilization of *Solanum melongena* as a New Host for Detection.

Journal Articles

**Phytophthora nicotianae** sp.: A New Natural Host of *Spathiphyllum sp.*: A New Natural Host of *Phytophthora nicotianae* in Europe.

**Phytophthora capsici** sp. by the Germ Tube Burst Method.

Cytological Karyotyping of Three *Apothecia* on Oilseed Rape Debris.

Pyrenopeziza brassicae Effects of Environmental Factors on Development of Soybean Phytophthora.*

Impact of Powdery Mildew and Leaf Rust on Milling and Baking Quality of Soft Red Winter Wheat.

Septoria tritici Blotch Development as Affected by Temperature, Duration of Leaf Wetness, Inoculum Concentration, and Host.

Effect of Desiccants and Herbicides on Germination of Pseudocercotera and Development of Apothecia of *Monilinia vaccini-corymbosi*.

Xanthomonas Blight of Onion in South Africa.

First Report of *Tomato* Spotted Wilt Virus on Potatoes in Iran.


First Report of *Columbus* Root Knot Nematode (*Meloidogyne chitwoodi*) in Potato in Texas.

Outbreaks of Soybean Frogeye Leaf Spot in Iowa.

Isolation of an Isometric Virus Causing Sunflower Necrosis Disease in India.

First Report of *Fusarium solani* Causing Stunt on *Lisianthus*.

First Report of *Arceuthobium hondurense* in Mexico.

Outbreak of *Clover yellow vein virus* in a Bean Field in Colusa County, California.

*Pythium aphantiernatum* Causing Collar Rot on Papaya in Baja California Sur, Mexico.

Geographic and Host Range of *Meloidogyne* spp. in North Central Mexico.

First Report of *Phytophthora nicotianae* in Lominium in Europe.

Current Status and New Hosts of *Tomato* yellow leaf curl virus (*TYLCV*) in Spain.

First Report of *Barley* yellow stripe mosaic virus Infecting Barley and Wheat in Lebanon.

First Report of *Nectria haematococca* Stem Girdling of *Greenhouse Peppers* in Florida.

First Report of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on *Calendula officinalis* in Italy.

First Report of *Artichoke Downy Mildew* Caused by *Bremia lactucae* in Argentina.

First Report of *Colletotrichum acutatum* on *Kalmia*.

First Report of an *Aster* Yellows Phytoplasma Associated with Cabbage in Southern Texas.

Epidemic of *Potato virus X* and *Cucumber mosaic virus* in Henan Province Tobacco.

First Report of a Member of *Aster* Yellows Phytoplasma Group and of *Clove*er Phytoplasma Phytoplasma Group Associated with Onion in Texas.

*Spaliphyllum* spp.: A New Natural Host of *Impatiens* necrotic spot virus.

First Report of a *Root* and *Crow*et Root Disease of *Myrtle* in California Caused by *Cylindrocladium pautiramouosum*.

**Phytophthora citricola** on *Citrus* in Florida—Again.

Meeting the Challenge of Eradicating Citrus Canker in Florida—Again.

Effective Biomass Reduction of the Invasive Weed Species *Banana* Poka by *Septoria leaf spot* in Peanut.

Seed Transmission of *Cylindrocladium parasiticum* in Peanut.

Control of Postharvest Blue and Green Molds of Oranges by Hot Water, Sodium Carbonate, and Sodium Bicarbonate.

Vegetative Compatibility and Seasonal Variation Among Isolates of *Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*.

Multiplication and Movement of a Citrus Strain of *Xylella fastidiosa* Within Sweet Orange.


Management of Black Spot of Rose with Winter Fungicide Treatment.

Effects of Deficit Irrigation on Hull Rot Disease of Almond Trees Caused by *Monilinia fructicola* and *Rhizopus stolonifer*.

Variation Among Isolates of *Fusarium gramineum* Associated with *Fusarium Head Blight* in North Carolina.

Identity and Pathogenicity of Two *Phytophthora* Taxa Associated with a New Root Disease of Olive Trees.

A New Badnavirus in *Ribes* Species, its Detection by PCR, and its Close Association with *Gooseberry Vein Banding Disease*.

Effect of Desiccants and Herbicides on Germination of Pseudocercotera and Development of Apothecia of *Monilinia vaccini-corymbosi*.

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First Report of *Barley* yellow stripe mosaic virus Infecting Barley and Wheat in Lebanon.

First Report of *Nectria haematococca* Stem Girdling of *Greenhouse Peppers* in Florida.

First Report of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on *Calendula officinalis* in Italy.

First Report of *Artichoke Downy Mildew* Caused by *Bremia lactucae* in Argentina.

First Report of *Colletotrichum acutatum* on *Kalmia*.

First Report of an *Aster* Yellows Phytoplasma Associated with Cabbage in Southern Texas.

Epidemic of *Potato virus X* and *Cucumber mosaic virus* in Henan Province Tobacco.

First Report of a Member of *Aster* Yellows Phytoplasma Group and of *Clove*er Phytoplasma Phytoplasma Group Associated with Onion in Texas.

*Spaliphyllum* spp.: A New Natural Host of *Impatiens* necrotic spot virus.

First Report of a *Root* and *Crow*et Root Disease of *Myrtle* in California Caused by *Cylindrocladium pautiramouosum*.
### Calendar of Events

#### APS Sponsored Events

- **April 2001**
  - 16-29 — Risks of Exotic Forest Pests and Their Impact on Trade. An international online workshop to reduce the movement of forest pests with minimal impact on trade. http://exoticpests.apsnet.org

- **June 2001**

- **August 2001**

- **October 2001**
  - 17-19 — APS Northeastern/Potomac Division Meeting. Cromwell, CT. www.apsnet.org/members/div/neastern.asp

- **February 2002**
  - 3-5 — APS Southern Division in conjunction with SAAS. Orlando, FL.

- **July 2002**
  - 27-31 — APS Annual Meeting. Milwaukee, WI.

- **August 2003**
  - 9-13 — APS Annual Meeting. Charlotte, NC.

#### Other Upcoming Events

- **May 2001**
  - 4-7 — Western Chapter – International Society of Arboriculture (WC-ISA) Annual Conference. Modesto, California. www.wcisa.net

- **July 2001**
  - 2-7 — Thrips, Plants, Tospoviruses: The Millennial Review. Reggio Calabria, Italy. Contact Dr. Rita Marullo <usn7053@uniserv.uniplan.it>

- **August 2001**

- **October 2001**
  - 16-24 — International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Working Party 7.02.02, Foliage, Shoot and Stem Diseases. Helsinki, Finland. Contact Antti Uotila <antti.uotila@helsinki.fi>

- **November 2001**
  - 4-7 — 4th International Symposium on the Role of Soy in Preventing and Treating Chronic Disease. Hyatt Islandia, San Diego, CA. www.aocs.org/sor01.htm

- **February 2002**
  - 2-7 — Thrips, Plants, Tospoviruses: The Millennial Review. Reggio Calabria, Italy. Contact Dr. Rita Marullo <usn7053@uniserv.uniplan.it>

- **April 2001**
  - 15-30 June — Online Instructional Technology Symposium on Plant Pathology. Contact Gail L. Schumann, Chair, ISPP Teaching Committee. University of Massachusetts, Schumann@plphpath.umass.edu. www.ispp-itsymposium.org.nz

- **June 2001**

- **July 2001**

- **September 2001**

- **November 2001**
  - 17-20 — The Asian International Mycological Congress 2001 organized by the Iranian Phytopathological Society Division Mycology, Tehran, Iran. Contact Dr. D. Ershad, Plant Pests and Disease Institute. <d.ershad@ipm.ir>

- **January 2002**
  - 25-30 — 34th Annual Meeting of the Society for Invertebrate Pathology. Noordwijkerhout (near Amsterdam), The Netherlands. www.sipweb.org

- **July 2002**

- **August 2001**

- **October 2001**

- **November 2001**

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