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

Candidates Gary Bergstrom, Cornell University, and Dennis Gross, Texas A&M University, have graciously accepted the responsibility of standing for election as APS vice president. In addition, Christopher Clark, Louisiana State University, and Richard Bélanger, Laval University, have agreed to stand for election as councilor-at-large.

Nominations were received from the members of the society through the nomination ballot in January. The Nominating Committee, which consists of the intermediate councilor-at-large as chair and the division councilors, selected candidates from these nominees using the procedures described in the APS Manual of Operations. APS Council shall declare the officers elected based on a plurality vote.

You can read profiles of all the candidates beginning on page 58. Ballots were mailed to members in April, with the deadline for return June 8, 2001. The ballots contain brief profiles and personal statements of leadership. Results of the election will be announced in the August issue of Phytopathology News and on APSnet.

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

Candidates Gary Bergstrom, Cornell University, and Dennis Gross, Texas A&M University, have graciously accepted the responsibility of standing for election as APS vice president. In addition, Christopher Clark, Louisiana State University, and Richard Bélanger, Laval University, have agreed to stand for election as councilor-at-large.

Nominations were received from the members of the society through the nomination ballot in January. The Nominating Committee, which consists of the intermediate councilor-at-large as chair and the division councilors, selected candidates from these nominees using the procedures described in the APS Manual of Operations. APS Council shall declare the officers elected based on a plurality vote.

You can read profiles of all the candidates beginning on page 58. Ballots were mailed to members in April, with the deadline for return June 8, 2001. The ballots contain brief profiles and personal statements of leadership. Results of the election will be announced in the August issue of Phytopathology News and on APSnet.

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

Candidates Gary Bergstrom, Cornell University, and Dennis Gross, Texas A&M University, have graciously accepted the responsibility of standing for election as APS vice president. In addition, Christopher Clark, Louisiana State University, and Richard Bélanger, Laval University, have agreed to stand for election as councilor-at-large.

Nominations were received from the members of the society through the nomination ballot in January. The Nominating Committee, which consists of the intermediate councilor-at-large as chair and the division councilors, selected candidates from these nominees using the procedures described in the APS Manual of Operations. APS Council shall declare the officers elected based on a plurality vote.

You can read profiles of all the candidates beginning on page 58. Ballots were mailed to members in April, with the deadline for return June 8, 2001. The ballots contain brief profiles and personal statements of leadership. Results of the election will be announced in the August issue of Phytopathology News and on APSnet.

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

Candidates Gary Bergstrom, Cornell University, and Dennis Gross, Texas A&M University, have graciously accepted the responsibility of standing for election as APS vice president. In addition, Christopher Clark, Louisiana State University, and Richard Bélanger, Laval University, have agreed to stand for election as councilor-at-large.

Nominations were received from the members of the society through the nomination ballot in January. The Nominating Committee, which consists of the intermediate councilor-at-large as chair and the division councilors, selected candidates from these nominees using the procedures described in the APS Manual of Operations. APS Council shall declare the officers elected based on a plurality vote.

You can read profiles of all the candidates beginning on page 58. Ballots were mailed to members in April, with the deadline for return June 8, 2001. The ballots contain brief profiles and personal statements of leadership. Results of the election will be announced in the August issue of Phytopathology News and on APSnet.

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

Candidates Gary Bergstrom, Cornell University, and Dennis Gross, Texas A&M University, have graciously accepted the responsibility of standing for election as APS vice president. In addition, Christopher Clark, Louisiana State University, and Richard Bélanger, Laval University, have agreed to stand for election as councilor-at-large.

Nominations were received from the members of the society through the nomination ballot in January. The Nominating Committee, which consists of the intermediate councilor-at-large as chair and the division councilors, selected candidates from these nominees using the procedures described in the APS Manual of Operations. APS Council shall declare the officers elected based on a plurality vote.

You can read profiles of all the candidates beginning on page 58. Ballots were mailed to members in April, with the deadline for return June 8, 2001. The ballots contain brief profiles and personal statements of leadership. Results of the election will be announced in the August issue of Phytopathology News and on APSnet.

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

Candidates Gary Bergstrom, Cornell University, and Dennis Gross, Texas A&M University, have graciously accepted the responsibility of standing for election as APS vice president. In addition, Christopher Clark, Louisiana State University, and Richard Bélanger, Laval University, have agreed to stand for election as councilor-at-large.

Nominations were received from the members of the society through the nomination ballot in January. The Nominating Committee, which consists of the intermediate councilor-at-large as chair and the division councilors, selected candidates from these nominees using the procedures described in the APS Manual of Operations. APS Council shall declare the officers elected based on a plurality vote.

You can read profiles of all the candidates beginning on page 58. Ballots were mailed to members in April, with the deadline for return June 8, 2001. The ballots contain brief profiles and personal statements of leadership. Results of the election will be announced in the August issue of Phytopathology News and on APSnet.
For Vice President

Gary C. Bergstrom
Professor of Plant Pathology
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Candidates for APS Offices, 2001 Elections

Area of Specialization
Epidemiology and integrated management of cereal and forage crop diseases; seed pathology and seed treatment; host plant resistance; biological control; aerobiology of fungal spores; plant pathology outreach.

Academic Record
B.S., 1975, Purdue University (microbiology); M.S., 1978, Purdue University (plant pathology); Ph.D., 1981, University of Kentucky (plant pathology).

Brief Description of Professional Achievements
I established an applied research and extension program that effectively addresses crop health management needs of New York cereal and forage producers. I’ve made extensive use of disease surveys to set priorities for disease management research. My statewide educational programs have resulted in increased plant pathology knowledge among extension staff, multipliers, and producers. I worked closely with colleagues to develop a nationally recognized field crops/dairy IPM program and also contributed to development of the Northeast Certified Crop Advisor Program.

I and my associates have made fundamental contributions to knowledge of the epidemiology and management of corn anthracnose, Stagonospora nodorum blotch, tan spot, wheat spindle streak mosaic virus, Fusarium head blight of wheat, and Fusarium wilt of birdfoot trefoil. We characterized Colletotrichum graminicola as a vascular parasite of corn and also characterized resistance associated with corn genotype, growth stage, and wound healing. We showed that corn borer was an important factor in predisposing corn to anthracnose stalk rot and demonstrated that transgenic Bt hybrids had significant potential in reducing stalk rot. We demonstrated the role of seedborne inoculum in initiation of wheat fungal leaf spot epidemics and are developing seed health management strategies for wheat. We showed that wheat spindle streak mosaic virus was a major reducer of wheat yields in the Northeast. We identified resistant cultivars and have linked resistance in one cultivar to selectable RFLP markers. In partnership with colleagues in Brazil, we have identified antagonistic bacteria with potential for biocontrol of Fusarium head blight of wheat and other cereal diseases. We demonstrated that viable ascospores of Gibberella zeae are transported in the planetary boundary layer and, thus, comprise a regional source of inoculum for cereal crops. I’ve been invited to share my research results at several national and international meetings. My most satisfying activity has been the training of several graduate students who are excelling in careers in the private sector, government, and academia.

Service to APS

Other Professional Service
Regional research committee member: NCR-25 (Corn and Sorghum Diseases), NCR-173 (Genetics of Host-Parasite Interaction Between Plants and Colletotrichum spp.), and NCR-184 (Management of Head Scab of Small Grains); Team Leader, field crops, USDA-NAPAP, Fungicide Assessment, 1989-1991; member of: American Society of Agronomy, Canadian Phytopathological Society, Council for Agricultural Science and Technology, Crop Science Society of America, International Society of Plant Pathology; Steering Committee of Mid-Atlantic Consortium Food System Professions Education Initiative (1996-1998); Regional IPM Grants Panels (1992, 2001); service on department review panels; frequent reviewer for journals and granting agencies.

Awards and Honors
APS Fellow Award, 2001; Gamma Sigma Delta (Cornell Chapter President, 1995); Epsilon Sigma Phi; Sigma Xi.

Statement of Vision for APS
Plant pathology has provided a rewarding career that allows me to experience both the excitement of scientific discovery and the satis-
faction of helping people apply knowledge. I welcome this opportunity to serve the profession and APS. APS is a fiscally responsible and forward thinking organization with an excellent history of service to its members. Mechanisms are in place for continual improvement. Many positive changes have been or soon will be implemented from the strategic plan. APSnet is becoming the foremost Internet resource for plant health. There is excitement about the new online journals, *Plant Health Progress* and *The Plant Health Instructor*. The annual meeting has been improved through functioning of the new Meetings Board. More efficient and targeted outreach to government policymakers will occur through a reconstituted National Plant Pathology Board (now the Public Policy Board). A newly formed Industry Board will improve communication from industry groups though APS. An ad hoc committee soon will recommend changes in the APS governance structure. If elected, my most important task will be effective communication. I will continue the tradition of seeking broad member input on new ideas and technologies that could better serve our members and external audiences.

Plant disease control continues to be the primary motivation for our profession. Emerging and reemerging diseases continually threaten the security and safety of the world’s food supply and the ecological balance of its landscapes. A new generation of plant pathologists must be broadly trained and employed as researchers and practitioners to continue the battle against plant disease. Professional employment opportunities are limited and funding for plant pathology and broader agricultural research is grossly inadequate. This situation can be reversed only if APS joins forces with other scientific societies and agricultural interest groups to advocate for increased government investment in research. Plant pathologists continue to address major societal issues such as biodiversity, invasive species, bioterrorism, food safety, and environmental quality. We must redouble our efforts to inform the public, media, and policymakers about the positive impact of our discipline. Plant pathology as a whole will benefit if APS reaches out and welcomes as members professionals with diverse skills and interests that are at the edges of our discipline. Simultaneously, we must continue to supply value for our traditional member base. My vision is of an APS that will provide professional identity and support for future generations of scholars and practitioners of plant health and related sciences as they work for the benefit of society.

**Dennis C. Gross**

*Professor and Head*

*Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology*

*Texas A&M University College Station, Texas*

**Area of Specialization**

Plant pathogenic bacteria; bacterial diseases of fruit trees and potatoes; phytoxins and antimicrobials; molecular genetics of *Pseudomonas* species; teaching phytopathology.

**Academic Record**

B.S., 1970, Iowa State University (botany); Ph.D., 1976, University of California, Davis (plant pathology).

**Brief Description of Professional Achievements**

In 2001, I joined the Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology at Texas A&M University and serve as Professor and Head. Previously, I was a faculty member of the Department of Plant Pathology at Washington State University (WSU) and served as Chair of the department from 1999 to 2000. Over a span of 20 years, I taught a graduate course exploring plant bacterial diseases and continue to conduct research on plant pathogenic bacteria. My research has always integrated both fundamental and applied approaches to studies of the nature and control of bacterial diseases of plants. My current research is focused on the molecular genetics of *Pseudomonas syringae* with emphasis on the role of phytoxins in the plant–bacterium interaction. My laboratory has sequenced and is now functionally characterizing a genomic island representing about 2% of the genome of a strain of *P. syringae pv syringae*. In addition, I conducted research at WSU on the ecology and control of *Erwinia carotovora* on potatoes grown in the Columbia Basin and investigated the role of bacterial ice nucleation in frost injury to deciduous fruit trees in Pacific Northwest orchards. As a postdoctoral research associate at the University of Nebraska, I studied bacteriocins and antimicrobial metabolites produced by species of *Clavibacter* and *Bradyrhizobium*. A highlight of my career has been to serve as major advisor to several graduate students. I continue to promote teaching and training in plant pathology and currently serve on the Editorial Board of the APS Education Center to help develop peer-reviewed teaching resources. I have been privileged to serve the plant pathology profession in several roles, including editorships of journals and memberships on policy-setting boards on electronic communications and public affairs and education.

**Service to APS**


**Other Professional Service**


**Awards and Honors**

APS Fellow Award, 1997; the Stark Award (for research on improving the quality, performance, and longevity of fruit trees), 1984 and 1985; American Society for Horticultural Science; Sigma Xi; Phi Kappa Phi (Iowa State University).

**Statement of Vision for APS**

We all recognize the importance of APS in serving a diverse community of plant pathologists engaged in education, research, and service to agriculture. Looking back over the past 10 years, we see a remarkable record of accomplishment including: (a) a transition to electronic publication of journals; (b) the launching of APSnet, *Plant Health Progress*, and *The Plant Health Instructor*; (c) formation of the Office of Public Affairs and Education to increase public awareness of plant health issues and promote the scientific contributions of plant pathologists; (d) publicizing APS’s interest in sound science and sound policy by taking stands to educate the public and influence government policy on

**Candidates**

Continued on page 60
important issues such as biotechnology, food safety, and biological weapons; (e) reinforcing major priority research goals such as genomics and ecologically based pest management systems; (f) initiation of student travel awards to the annual meeting through the APS Foundation; and (g) growth of international membership. The role of APS as a voice for plant pathologists is increasingly important as we experience new challenges in both the public and private sectors. Challenges include promoting adequate research funding, shaping policy as university and government priorities continue to change, and responding to public fears of biotechnology. It is especially alarming to see a continual downsizing of plant pathology programs at universities as we face an increasing shortage of highly skilled plant pathologists in the job market. Many academic departments across the country are struggling to offer a comprehensive graduate program. Therefore, we need to reevaluate how the next generation of plant pathology professionals is trained. I believe that APS has an important role in this discussion, and this would be a priority issue during my term as APS President. The next 10 years are critical to the future of APS. APS will serve a more culturally diverse membership with a larger proportion having degrees in allied scientific fields. If we are to continue to prosper, APS will need to unite this diverse membership and expand its role in providing a national and international forum for the complex issues we face in plant pathology. Furthermore, APS will need to continue to change with advances in technology in order to maintain its leadership role in promoting the science of plant pathology. Although in its infancy, the APS Education Center exemplifies one initiative that supports innovative teaching and training in plant pathology. APS has a bright future as long as it listens to its members and promotes communication among all segments of the society. As president, I would strongly support efforts to meet these challenges and invite you to join me in advancing our profession.

For Councilor-at-Large

Richard R. Belanger
Professor
Department of Plant Science
Laval University
Quebec, QC

Area of specialization
Biological control, powdery mildews, plant-pathogen interactions, induced resistance, phytoalexins.

Academic Record
B.Sc., 1984, Laval University and University of British Columbia; Ph.D., 1988, College of Environmental Sciences and Forestry-State University of New-York; research fellowship, 1995, University of Edinburgh, UK; sabbatical investigator, 2000, Research Center for Glasshouse Crops, Naaldwijk, Netherlands.

Brief Description of Professional Achievements
After being trained in forestry and obtaining a Ph.D. in forest pathology, I was hired as a research professional to solve plant disease problems in horticultural and glasshouse crops. In many ways, this unexpected transition offered me a broader perspective on how the science of plant pathology can contribute to the fields of agriculture and forestry. From the study of diseases that take years to manifest their harmful impact, I was exposed to plant pathogens such as powdery mildews and root rots that can destroy high-value seasonal crops within a few weeks. The study of powdery mildews and the methods to control them soon became a focal point of my research activities. I joined the Faculty at Laval University in 1990, and my program has concentrated mainly on non-chemical alternatives to prevent powdery mildew through biological control agents and induced resistance. In the former approach, we have based our efforts on *Pseudopezyna floculosa*, a yeast-like epiphyte with interesting antagonistic properties against powdery mildews. The study of this biocontrol agent has led us through all the challenging research steps necessary for the registration of a biofungicide, Sporodex, in America and Europe. In the latter approach, we have studied the properties of many products such as silicon, plant extracts, etc. for inducing resistance against powdery mildew in greenhouse crops. Through this approach, we have observed new phenomena such as the production of phytoalexins in cucumber that destroyed haustoria in epidermal cells. In 1999, with the collaboration of several international colleagues, I led the organization of the First International Powdery Mildew Conference, which was held in Avignon, France. I am currently coediting (with W.R. Bushnell and A.J. Dik) a book on powdery mildews to be published by APS Press. For the last 10 years I have taught “Introduction to Plant Pathology” to undergraduate students, and since 1994, I have been responsible for the plant pathology section in the course “Principles of Integrated Pest Management” offered at the undergraduate and graduate levels as well as in our program of continuing education.

Service to APS
President, Vice President, and Secretary/Treasurer, APS-Northeastern Division (1998–2000); current Immediate Past President, APS-NED, Chair, Local arrangements APS-NED meeting in Quebec City (1995); Chair, Graduate Student Award, APS-NED (1994); Member of APS since 1986.

Other Professional Services

Awards and Honors
Fisher Scientific Award, Canadian Society of Microbiologists (1997); Gordon J. Green Award, Canadian Phytopathological Society (1997); Dedicated Service Award, Northeastern Division–APS (2000).

Statement of Vision for APS
In contrast to humans, plant pathogens do not concern themselves with boundaries, borders, and protected markets. They have been promoting free trade and globalization for hundreds of years, and accordingly, our vision of plant pathology must be expansive if our ultimate objective to control disease is to be measured quantitatively. The American Phytopathological Society is in the privileged position to become an international leader in its field of endeavor, and its expanding international membership reflects this reality. While APS has clearly a worldwide vision of outreach, as exemplified by its APS Press office in Europe, it must seek higher representation and involvement of its international members. These efforts must be initiated as a way to develop an acute awareness for APS and all its members of the global issues inherent to plant disease problems. In the last few years, it has become clear that most of the important issues in plant pathology have far-reaching implications, and, as a society, APS has the responsibility to draw the bridge between technology and applications and applications and public concerns. U.S. pathologists are at the forefront of technological advancements and developments in novel methods to control plant diseases. However, application of these technologies are worldwide, with proclaimed benefits of
feeding Third World countries in particular. Accordingly, APS must follow this chain of events in a responsible manner, and only through an elaborate network of plant pathologists in every country where our actions have implications can our society provide an adequate and sensible support for the activity of its members. For instance, if APS is to offer service to its members from the U.S. and abroad, international members should have official representation within APS that would serve the interests of our colleagues from all countries. At the same time, other areas closer to home need nurturing. Among them, division activities are becoming a source of concern as membership and division meeting attendance keep falling. This issue was addressed at the last breakfast for divisional officers in New Orleans, and several suggestions were set forth to palliate the situation. However, it is clear that additional initiatives must be implemented if the divisions are to remain strong complements to the parent society. Therefore, strengthening our society outside and within its boundaries are challenges that I would like to address in volunteering for service in APS.

Christopher A. Clark  
Professor  
Department of Plant Pathology & Crop Physiology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA  

Area of Specialization  
Diseases of sweetpotato, their management and control; phytobacteriology; plant pathogenic streptomycetes; postharvest pathology.

Academic Record  

Brief Description of Professional Achievements  
My primary responsibility is for research on diseases of sweetpotato, which involves research on etiology of diseases, development of control practices, and investigations into the basic biology of the diseases. Research contributions in this area include elucidation of the unusual relationship between sweetpotato and Fusarium denticulatum (syn. F. lateritium), the incitant of chlorotic leaf distortion. Histological evidence has been provided that although the fungus induces striking chlorosis symptoms on young leaves of the host, it does not invade the leaves or shoots but rather colonizes an extramatrical mucilage-like substance on the shoot tip. The fungus does, however, occur internally in true seed and has been isolated from seed as old as 10 years from different continents. Analysis of diversity among isolates suggests an African origin for F. denticulatum. A naturally occurring cross-protection phenomenon has been demonstrated by which plants colonized by F. denticulatum are more resistant to the wilt pathogen, Fungi oxysporum f. sp. batatas than meristem-tip culture-derived plants that are free of F. denticulatum. Research on F. oxysporum f. sp. batatas and nicotianae revealed that although they have overlapping host ranges on sweetpotato and tobacco, they are genetically distinct populations. Streptomyces ipomoeae was shown to be one of a few prokaryotic pathogens that are able to directly penetrate its host plant. We also found that populations from the U.S. and Japan were homogeneous. I have felt most gratified by the opportunity to participate in several team research efforts that have: developed four sweetpotato cultivars with multiple disease resistance, including one, Beauregard, that is presently grown on approximately 80% of U.S. acreage; developed a program for producing virus-tested propagating material that provides seed to programs in several states; and an ongoing international research collaboration on the role and interaction of viruses and mutations in decline of sweetpotato cultivars. I coauthored with Jim Moyer the Compendium of Sweet Potato Diseases. In 1987, I developed and have since taught a graduate-level course in phytobacteriology and have on two occasions taught courses in general plant pathology.

Service to APS  

Other Professional Service  
USDA Blue Ribbon Panel to evaluate research on the Florida nursery strain of Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri Gainesville, FL, March 1988; USDA, ARS Review team member, review of S-9 Southern Regional Plant Introduction Station Program, April 1992; National Sweetpotato Collaborators, Chair (1992); USDA Sweet Potato Crop Advisory Committee, Chair (1994–1997); Review team member to review USDA, National Plant Germplasm Laboratory sweetpotato quarantine operations, August 1994.

Awards and Honors  
“Mr. Yam” Award from the Louisiana Sweet Potato Industry, 1990; Distinguished Service Award of the Louisiana Sweet Potato Association, 1997.

Statement of Vision for APS  
As members of APS, it is given that we share a common interest in plant pathology. However, during my tenure in APS, the diversity and intensity of specialized interests or subdisciplines within plant pathology have increased dramatically. This makes it more difficult than ever for an individual to provide an all-encompassing answer to the various challenges facing APS and the discipline of plant pathology, much less to present a unified “vision” for APS. I feel the key for APS to maintain its value to both its membership and society in general is to maintain and increase involvement in the governance of APS of members from all the varied specialized interests within the society. There are two general areas in which I feel we can improve: in providing opportunities for members to have timely input in the affairs of the society, and in increasing communication among the various interest groups within APS.

Eliciting and maintaining the active participation of the diverse membership in APS affairs has been a challenge. The leadership and professional staff of APS have done a commendable job of developing the infrastructure for electronic communications and already this has greatly improved our ability to communicate many types of information. I think this can be extended to provide opportunities for members to have input into the important decisions of APS during the formative stages of the decision and policy-making processes. The APS News Capsules have provided an excellent means of rapidly informing the membership of various events such as publication releases, upcoming meetings, etc. I would like to see capsules also include information on the topics that will be addressed by council and various APS policy committees, so interested members can channel input through designated contact persons for consideration by the appropriate committees or council.

Our enthusiasm for our own specialty areas within plant pathology naturally leads us to devote most of our time to interacting with others who share the same interests. The demands on our time that limit our ability to participate in the affairs of APS, also limit the time we devote to interacting with other disciplines or subdisciplines within plant pathology. However, I think we owe it to ourselves to make a greater effort to provide opportunities for interaction across discipline lines and to be creative in using annual meetings and electronic communications to facilitate such interactions among our members. There have been dramatic changes in public perceptions of scientists and public institutions, and these in turn affect adoption of new technologies and regulation of both new and traditional technologies for plant disease control. The leadership and management of APS has quite appropriately strived to aggressively promote the importance of plant pathology and to develop closer links to related disciplines that share common interests and challenges. We will need to continue to educate the public about the value of research, extension, education and other services performed by plant pathologists, but we must do so in a balanced, objective manner that is responsive to public concerns.
Meetings

Plant Disease in Natural Systems, July 16—August 10, 2001, Mt. Lake Biological Station, University of Virginia. Instructors: Michael Hood and Janis Antonovics www.people.virginia.edu/~meh2s/BOT535.htm. This is a 4-credit field course on disease in natural populations, with special emphasis on conceptual issues and techniques relating to the study of disease ecology and evolution. The course is appropriate for advanced undergraduate and graduate students. Lectures include pathogen ecology and life history, host-pathogen dynamics, population regulation, community impact and conservation, mating systems and disease, evolution of virulence and transmission modes, host shifts, and emergence of new diseases. Student projects include several diseases (chestnut blight, anthrê smut, tar spot) that have been the targets of long-term research at Mountain Lake. Field and laboratory work include techniques identifying and tracing pathogens (including DNA-based methods), measuring disease impact on host fitness, studying transmission mechanisms, and modeling local and metapopulation disease epidemiology. Financial assistance is available. More information is provided on the Mountain Lake Homepage: www.virginia.edu/~mlake/.

Notices

ISPP Newsletter Online
The April 2001 issue of the newsletter of the International Society for Plant Pathology (known as the ISPP Newsletter) is now available at www.isppweb.org/nlapr01.htm.

Updated ARS Plant Website
Up-to-date scientific information on certain plants is now available on an improved, user-friendly, multilingual website developed by Agricultural Research Service scientists. The site, developed by botanist John H. Wiersema and colleagues at the ARS Systematic Botany and Mycology Laboratory in Beltsville, MD, includes the correct common and scientific names of economically important vascular plants and information about their use. Visit http://plants.usda.gov/.

Dr. John S. Niederhauser was born on September 27, 1916, in Seattle, WA. He graduated from Palo Alto Union High School in California and then attended Deep Spring College (California) from 1933 to 35, the Timiryazev All-Union Agricultural Academy in Moscow, USSR (1935–1936), and received his B.S. degree in 1939 and his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology in 1943 from Cornell University at Ithaca, NY. Dr. Herbert H. Whetzel served as his major professor. After a year as a plant pathologist with the USDA in Washington, DC, Dr. Niederhauser returned in 1945 to Cornell as an assistant professor of plant pathology.

After leaving Cornell, he served as the International Agricultural Programs of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1947 to 1972 in Mexico. During that time, he served in a variety of capacities but primarily focused on potato improvement. In 1971, he was the co-founder of the International Potato Center (CIP) in Lima, Peru, although he continued to reside in Mexico during his work with that Center until 1980, when he retired. During his many years as researcher and teacher, Dr. Niederhauser traveled extensively throughout the world; since 1981, he has served as a consultant with the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Potato Center, PRECODEPA, USAID, Winrock, and other national and international agencies involved in international development. Since 1985, he has been an adjunct professor at the University of Arizona. He resides in Tucson, AZ, and continues to be active in a variety of programs.

Dr. Niederhauser has received a large number of honors and awards, with the most visible one being the 1990 World Food Prize in recognition of his work with national programs that have dramatically increased potato production in many Third World countries. This prize was founded in 1986 by Dr. Norman Borlaug, the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize winner. It is given to an individual whose work has made a difference toward alleviating world hunger and malnutrition. Dr. and Mrs. Niederhauser donated $100,000 of the prize to establish the John and Ann Niederhauser Endowment (JANE) Fund within the APS Foundation. An annual competition is held for research proposals on potato late blight, and awards have been made in amounts ranging up to $10,000.

In 1999, Dr. John and Ann Niederhauser designated that a portion of the earnings from the JANE Fund be used for a cash prize to accompany the International Service Award. The prize is $2,000 to the award recipient and $1,000 to an international program recommended by the recipient. The International Service Award was established by the APS Council in 1998 to recognize outstanding contributions to plant pathology by APS members for a country other than his or her own. The recipient of this award is selected by the APS Awards and Honors Committee, and the first cash prize was made at the 2000 APS Annual Meeting.

Dr. Niederhauser attributes much of his success as a scientist to his wife, Ann Faber Niederhauser. When he received the World Food Prize on October 17, 1990, at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, an excerpt from his comments included this about Ann: “...And I wish to call your attention at this time to one very special person who has been a constant source of support and encouragement during my career. Not only has she traveled with me all over the world and shared the satisfaction of cooperating with our colleagues in so many countries, but she has created the home and family that have made my life so wonderful. Those of you who know her are aware of how vital she has been to whatever might have been accomplished.” The Niederhausers have 7 children and 12 grandchildren. Following a lengthy illness, Mrs. Niederhauser passed away on March 1, 2000. Donations in her memory were directed to the JANE Fund. Together, John and Ann have devoted their lives to providing more food for the world while preserving the quality of the environment. An excellent review of “International Cooperation in Potato Research and Development” was authored by Dr. Niederhauser and appears in the Annual Review of Phytopathology (1993, 31:1-21).

Each recipient of a named travel award receives a one-page biographical sketch of the individual being honored. All students who receive a travel award have a special designation by their paper title listed in the program book. In 2000, 23 travel awards of $400 each were made with funds from APS and the APS Foundation. This new fund brings the total number of named awards to 22; 2 more will be announced soon. A minimum of $2,500 is needed to establish a new award, and it is estimated that $4,000 will allow an award to be made every other year from the income on the investment.

It is possible to add to any of the named accounts. Donation checks should be payable to the APS Foundation and sent to APS Headquarters with a note indicating the appropriate fund for deposit of your donation. The individual or family of the individual being honored will be notified whenever additional gifts are made to the fund, although the amount of the gift will not be specified. Donors will also receive acknowledgment of their donation from the APS Foundation. Additional information on the Named Student Travel Award Program may be obtained from Stella Coakley by e-mail: coakleys@bcc.orst.edu or phone: 541/737-5264. Information on this and other APS Foundation activities are also available on APSnet.
In addition to the 41st Annual Meeting of the APS Caribbean Division (APS-CD 2001), the following scientific meetings will take place during the event:

- IV International Scientific Seminar on Plant Health
- 33rd Annual Meeting of the Organization of Nematologists of Tropical America (ONTA 2001)
- X Latin American Workshop on Whiteflies-Geminiviruses
- VII Symposium on Ant Pests
- II Latin American Congress of the Regional Neotropical Section of the Biological Control International Organization
- Workshop on Scientific Information on Plant Protection
- International Workshop on Pests and Diseases in Banana: Current Situation and Challenges for the New Century (INISAV-CENSA-PROMUSA)

National organizing and scientific committees coordination is ensuring the enrichment of scientific debate with presentations and discussions on common topics.

Revised Common Names for Diseases Online

Official APS designations of common names for the diseases of rapeseed and canberries have been revised and are listed online at www.scisoc.org/resource/common/commen.htm. Challenges should be made to the chair of the Committee for the Standardization of Common Names for Plant Diseases: Melodie Putnam, Oregon State University, 1089 Cordley Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331-2903. E-mail: putnamm@bcc.orst.edu.

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 refer your colleagues to www.apsnet.org/visitors/mbrinfo.asp for membership information and an application.

The participation of scientific societies in the public policy decision-making process is critical. Thus, APS Council authorized the formation of the National Plant Pathology Board (NPPB) in 1991 to provide scientific input to the policy-making processes. The board was charged to provide advice directly or through the APS president, to different societies, organizations, and persons drafting legislative bills; provide drafts of APS comments to APS officers to evaluate and transmit to agencies on issues such as proposed rules and regulations of transgenic plants, safer or alternative pesticides and research funding and administration thereof; and develop position papers in policy areas of relevance to plant pathology. While the intent of the charge to the NPPB has not significantly changed since 1991, the globalization of agriculture and the economy has significantly affected the breadth of the issues germane to policy-making in regard to plant pathology and the rapidity with which responses are needed and expected. To enhance the ability of the NPPB to fulfill the directive given by APS Council and communicate to membership the activities and successes of the NPPB, council has approved several changes in the NPPB.

The NPPB is now the Public Policy Board (PPB) to facilitate recognition of the charge given to the board by council and to indicate that the breadth of APS Council’s charge to the board is greater than what may occur at the national level. For example, APS with the direction of the former NPPB was the first international scientific organization to provide a response on the proposed rules on biotechnology in Italy. The name PPB better indicates that the board has an interest in policies at the local, national, and international levels and also more directly states the charge given by APS Council in 1991 to the board, which is to provide input on the “policy making process.”

Under the original charge given to the NPPB, there was no specific number of members indicated. The current NPPB members were appointed by APS Council, and the APS president, with advice from council, appointed the chair. Council decided that the board should be composed of seven members with 3-year terms renewable one time for a possible total of 10 years on the board. The new model for the PPB is 11 members plus three ad hoc members, so that the PPB has a greater breadth of scientific expertise, contact with more groups and organizations that share a common need in public policy, provides more opportunity for APS member participation, and activities are better shared with APS membership. The 11 members will be composed of 8 members from the society at-large and the presidential lineage (president, president-elect, and vice president). The eight members from the society will be elected for 3-year staggered terms (with the possibility of one reappraisal), with two to three new members being elected each year. The chair of PPB will be appointed by council for a 2-year term (with the possibility of one renewal). The chair will assign duties to the other members as needed. The three ad hoc members of the PPB will be the executive vice president of APS, the director of OPAE, and a member of APS staff designated by the executive vice president to facilitate communication. In selecting members for PPB, consideration will be given to assure representation of the many segments of the society that are directly involved in or affected by activities in the charge of the PPB. This could include, but is not limited to, issues related to legislation and regulation, segments of the society such as industry, private practice, USDA-CSREES and public service, and affiliate liaisons such as CAST (Council for Agricultural Science and Technology) and CoFARM (Coalition for Funding Agricultural Research Missions). While there will be a finite membership on PPB, it is envisioned that alumni of PPB would complete projects assigned during their tenure on PPB after their formal appointment on PPB expires, take on new projects of interest, and/or work with the current board by attending the PPB meeting held during the APS Annual Meeting.

The proposed structure and activities should result in greater opportunity for participation in PPB activities by membership and better exchange of information between membership and PPB. The current political environment requires a nearly immediate reaction for input to be effective. PPB now meets monthly by conference call, in the spring in Washington, DC to visit with leaders in public policy, and at the APS Annual Meeting.

The need is for and the expectation is to respond quickly to emerging issues, thus PPB is working to move toward an anticipatory perspective, so thoughtful and complete responses can be provided when needed. While this approach will not be failsafe, it should lessen the haste in which responses have at times been made in the past. Thus, greater participation by APS membership is now being sought to develop white papers on emerging issues in research and extension in plant pathology, particularly in regard to funding, to sort and prioritize information that comes to PPB and to facilitate communication between other organizations and membership. A report of the activities of PPB (formerly NPPB) for 2000 can be found at: www.apsnet.org/members/ppb/activities.asp. A proposed PPB membership is being developed for consideration by APS Council at the annual meeting. If you, or someone you know, is interested in serving on PPB please contact the acting chair of PPB: O. W. Barnett, (E-mail: OW_BARNETT@NCSU.EDU, Fax: 919/515-7716).
### Classifieds

**Cooperative Extension Specialist in Urban Plant Pathology**

The University of California, Riverside is looking for a Cooperative Extension Specialist in Urban Plant Pathology. Applications are invited for a Cooperative Extension (CE) Plant Pathology Specialist at the Assistant level. This position is 70% extension (CE) and 30% research (Agricultural Experiment Station, AES) with an academic career-track, 11-month appointment in the Department of PlantPathology at the University of California, Riverside campus. The position will be available starting July 1, 2001. The University of California is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. The individual must have a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology and a strong background in applied, field-oriented plant pathology. 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. Salary: Commensurate with experience. Please supply a current CV, statement of both extension and research interests and goals, and three letters of reference. Contact: Dr. M.E. Stanghellini, Chair, Extension Plant Pathology Search Committee, Department of Plant Pathology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0122, USA. Phone: 909/787-3407, Fax: 909/787-3225, E-mail: michael.stanghellini@ucr.edu. For online information on this position visit: http://www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?1114

**Postdoctoral Fellows**

The University of Cincinnati has two positions immediately available in a molecular mycology laboratory to study novel P450 monooxygenase genes involved in xenobiotic metabolism in white rot fungi (white rot fungi). The studies will include induction and regulation of gene expression, gene disruption, heterologous gene expression using yeast, funghi, or other systems, enzyme characterization, and catalytic analysis. Candidates should have a Ph.D. degree and experience in fungal genetics and molecular biology, including skills in cDNA cloning, gene regulation, heterologous expression, and gene disruption. Additional experience in protein characterization, enzyme assays, and biocatalysis research is desirable but is not essential. Salary: Flexible. Candidates should send their CV and list of professional references preferably by e-mail or fax. Contact: Dr. Jagit S. Yadav, University of Cincinnati, Dept. of Environmental Health, PO Box 670056, Kettering Bldg., Cincinnati, OH 45267, USA. Phone: 513/558-4806, Fax: 513/558-4397, E-mail: yadavis@email.uc.edu. For online information on this position visit: http://www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?1117

**Research Microbiologist/Plant Pathologist**

The USDA Agricultural Research Service, Ft. Pierce, FL, is seeking a scientist, GS11/12/13, to conduct basic and applied nematology research and work in development of chemical and nonchemical alternatives to methyl bromide as a preplant soil fumigant for effective management of soilborne pests, with primary application toward control of nematodes in floriculture production. Primary application is to flower production systems in open fields and greenhouses, although the incumbent will work as part of a team assigned responsibility for vegetable and floriculture production systems. Research includes developing an understanding of floriculture production practices; laboratory, greenhouse, and field experimentation; and testing and demonstrating solutions in cooperation with producers. Production and importation of methyl bromide in the United States will be phased out by 2005. Knowledge of nematology, soil microbiology, plant pathology, and weed science is highly desirable. This position requires a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or related field. Closing Date: June 1, 2001. For research program information contact: Dr. Tim Gottwald at

**Graduate Research Assistant (M.S.)**

Positions available at North Dakota State University for prospective M.S. degree students to investigate the effect of overwintering on triphenthyl hydroxide and benzimidazole resistant Cercospora beticola strains, modifying the Cercospora prediction model, and improving management strategies for controlling Cercospora leaf spot in sugar beet. These positions are for interested students who have completed their B.S. degree with a strong background in plant pathology. Salary: Stipend of approximately $12,000 U.S. Contact: Dr. Mohamed Khan, North Dakota State University, 227 Walster Hall Fargo, ND 58105-5758, Phone: 701/231-8596, Fax: 701/231-7861, E-mail: mkhan@ndsuext.ndak.edu. For online information on this position visit: http://www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?1111

**Closing Date:** September 4, 2001. Send a CV inclusive of a list of publications and other documentation of research/extension/teaching activities, other information that reflects professional accomplishments, transcripts of course work, a statement addressing current and anticipated research and outreach needs in management of foliar and postharvest diseases (not to exceed two pages), reprints of selected publications, and letters provided directly from four professional references. Information required must be sent by surface or air carrier, not by fax or e-mail. Contact: Dr. Alex Cinios, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Georgia, 106 Plant Science Building, Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, GA 31793, USA. Phone: 229/386-3370, Fax: 229/386-7285, E-mail: cinios@tifton.cpes.peachnet.edu. For online information on this position visit: http://www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?1117

**Salary:** Competitive.
Supervisory Research Plant Pathologist (Research Leader)

The USDA, Agriculture Research Service (ARS) is seeking a supervisory research plant pathologist as a Research Leader for the Plant Science Research Unit in Raleigh, NC, at N.C. State University. The Research Leader will lead a multidisciplinary team of scientists and conduct research dealing with minimizing losses to small grain crops due to fungal and other microbial diseases. Areas of research include host resistance, methods for the transfer of resistance from wild progenitors into small grain cultivars (wheat mainly but also oat and barley), epidemiological and etiological studies, development and management of host resistance, and development of improved molecular marker-based selection methods for resistance. The incumbent will also supervise a staff of research and support scientists and technical and administrative staff. A Ph.D. degree or equivalent in plant pathology or related scientific discipline is desired. Must be a U.S. citizen. USDA-ARS is an equal opportunity provider and employer. Salary: Commensurate with experience GS 14/15 ($72,969–111,581).

Vacancy announcement containing information on basic and specialized experience and competencies may be obtained at http://www.ars.usda.gov/. Announcement number ARS-X1S-1231. Closing Date: Position closes May 21. Contact: For specific application procedures and requirements please contact Susan Davis. Phone: 919/515-2731, E-mail: susan_davis@ncsu.edu.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENTIST

A permanent, state-funded position (Position No. LP # 933340) is immediately available in the Citrus Research and Education Center at the University of Florida. The incumbent will be responsible for conducting scientific research in the molecular biology and genetics of foliage fungal pathogens on citrus. Duties also include regular lab maintenance and purchasing. The candidate must have a B.S. degree in one of the biology related sciences. Previous experience in molecular techniques, such as nucleic acid purification, electrophoresis, hybridization, fungal transformation, and gene cloning, are highly desirable but not essential. Salary: Range $24,596–54,204 annually. Anticipated starting salary for this position will be at the minimum of the salary range. Excellent benefit package is included. University of Florida is an Equal Opportunity Employer/Affirmative Action Employer/Equal Access Employer. Closing date: May 30, 2001. Contact: Interest-
Amy Y. Rossman, USDA research mycologist and curator of the U.S. National Fungus Collections (BPI), was recently honored by the Mycological Society of America, which selected her as the first recipient of the MSA Fellow Award. This award is given to a mid-career scientist for outstanding research contributions to the science of mycology as well as service to the society. Rossman’s work on genera such as Nectria, Calonectria-Cylindrocladium, and Ophioclines, which culminated in a recent monograph of the ascomycete order Hypocreales was cited as an example of her excellent research in mycology. Her leadership contributions include serving as MSA president (1994–1995) and treasurer (1983–1985). She has been an international spokesperson for systematic research on fungi, especially plant-associated fungi. In her role as research leader of the ARS Systematic Botany and Mycology Laboratory, Beltsville, MD, Rossman and her colleagues published the APS Press best-seller, Fungi on Plants and Plant Products in the United States (Farr, D.F. et al., 1989), now in its second printing. They have continued their service to plant pathology through the website http://nt.ars-grin.gov, which as a greatly expanded database of plant-associated fungi, including more than 400,000 reports of fungi worldwide as well as computerized data for 750,000 specimens in the U.S. National Fungus Collections.

*Ophionectria*

Forrest W. Nutter, Jr. will be on faculty development leave at the Institute for National Research in the Amazon (INPA), Manaus, Brazil, until September 15, 2001. During his leave, he will be teaching a graduate course in epidemiology and disease management and will be collaborating with INPA researchers on the epidemiology of Mokoro disease of Banana.

**Obituary**

Cedric W. Kuhn, emeritus professor in the Department of Plant Pathology of the University of Georgia, died on December 28, 2000, in Athens, GA, following a short illness. Kuhn was born on December 23, 1930, in Milroy, IN, the son of Paul J. and Effie Eubank Kuhn. He grew up on the family farm, where he developed an appreciation for agriculture, as well as for the rigors of farm life. In 1949 he left the farm to enter Purdue University, but after a year he joined the Barberry Eradication Program of the USDA. In 1952, during the Korean War, he was drafted into the U.S. Marine Corps, where he served as a radio repairman aboard an aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean Sea, rising to the rank of sergeant. Following his discharge in 1954, he returned to Purdue, receiving the B.S. degree in agricultural education in 1956. He then began graduate studies in plant pathology, completing his M.S. degree in 1958 and Ph.D. degree in 1960. His doctoral dissertation, “Specific Infectivity Changes in Alfalfa Mosaic Virus” was completed under the direction of John B. Bancroft.

Soon after graduation, on September 1, 1960, Dr. Kuhn joined the Department of Plant Pathology at Georgia Experiment Station, Griffin, as assistant professor. As the first plant virologist in the state, he was faced with developing a research program from the ground up. He went about this task methodically, and with the help of grants from NSF and NIH, he soon oversaw the construction of an excellent greenhouse-laboratory complex devoted to plant virology. With this facility, he laid the foundation for the plant virology research program at Georgia that continues to the present.

In conjunction with faculty in horticulture and entomology, he began a survey of Georgia crops to identify potential virus disease problems. Among the problems that emerged from this study was a disease of cowpea that he subsequently identified as Cowpea chlorotic mottle virus (CCMV). Because cowpea was an important crop in Georgia and the disease caused severe reductions in yield, he chose CCMV as his first major research project. He succeeded in purifying the virus and soon developed it into a model system for research on virus–host interactions. During the next 25 years, he and his students studied various biochemical and genetic factors of both the virus and host that are related to resistance. They demonstrated that the decline in specific infectivity that occurs with age of infection is due to alteration of the virus protein coat rather than to degradation of the viral RNA. In studying virus replication and movement, Dr. Kuhn was able to assign specific biological functions to portions of the CCMV genome, locate the genes in the host and the virus that control virus replication, as well as locate the viral gene that controls virus movement. In addition to studies of cowpea viruses, Kuhn also initiated research on peanut viruses in Georgia. He described *Peanut mottle virus* and isolated several others on which he and his students conducted studies. This research later led to his participation in the U.S. AID program on peanut viruses, especially groundnut rosette, in Nigeria, with collaborators in Germany, India, and Scotland. In 1973 he served as a consultant to the Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil, during the revision of their plant pathology program.

While maintaining a strong basic research program on plant viruses, Kuhn also collaborated with various individuals in agronomy, horticulture, entomology, and extension to identify other virus diseases of Georgia crops and to seek sources of resistance to them. One result of these studies was the release of three cowpea cultivars with resistance to some cowpea viruses.

In 1962 Dr. Kuhn was one of three Griffin faculty members that were added to the Graduate School at Athens as that department initiated a doctoral degree in plant pathology. He established the virology teaching program at the University of Georgia by commuting the 90 miles from Griffin to Athens to teach the first virology course, which he continued to do in subsequent years. In 1965 he was promoted to associate professor, and in 1966, Dr. Kuhn was named head of the Griffin department. In 1968, Kuhn moved to Athens, where he was promoted to professor in 1970.

In Athens Kuhn took an active role in the teaching program and was named the department’s first graduate coordinator. He served in this position for 12 years and was instrumental in developing the fledgling doctoral program into the strong program it is today. He was ideal in this position, as he efficiently handled the details of organizing the program as well as serving as advisor to students. Easily approachable, students soon learned that he was interested in their welfare and could be depended on for help whenever it was needed. His position brought him into contact with...
John L. Sherwood, University of Georgia

Once upon a time, the only activities of APS were the publication of *Phytopathology* and an annual meeting. Since the early days of our organization, what members do under the umbrella of APS has considerably expanded. Our activities now include three international print journals, an electronic journal, a publication house, and significant outreach activities in education, public awareness, and public policy. These activities were initiated and are supported due to the interest and energy of members. The need for these activities and how they are conducted are routinely reviewed under a recurring planning process now in place that involves APS Council, APS staff, and others. In formulating a new project or program, the best way to bring recommendations to APS Council is to work through an existing committee or board. Reports of the activities of these groups and their chairs can be found at www.apsnet.org/members/gov/2000/top.asp. If you cannot find an appropriate person or group to contact to facilitate moving forward on your idea, contact a member of APS Council (www.apsnet.org/directories/council.asp). If there are specific financial aspects to what you propose, the project can be submitted to the Financial Advisory Committee that is chaired by the APS treasurer. Your brief proposal should include the funds needed for the specific activity during each fiscal year (July 1–June 30), the volunteer time that will be provided, and sufficient description of the activity or project so the amount of APS staff time needed for the project can be determined. The financial impact of the proposed project is reviewed by APS Council, as are all financial requests, in developing the budget for APS. The activities under the APS umbrella will expand and develop based on your participation and interest. The annual meeting will again be upon us, so if you have an idea, this is an excellent time to begin to seek support from others with similar pursuits. The treasurer of APS can be reached at sherwood@uga.edu if you have questions about the financial aspects of APS.

**CAST Selects Teresa Gruber as New Executive Vice President**

The Council for Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST) has selected Teresa A. Gruber to serve as its executive vice president effective April 1. She succeeds Richard E. Stuckey who will continue as past executive vice president until his retirement at the end of June.

Gruber will help CAST identify and respond to critical national and global issues that currently or potentially impact food, fiber, agricultural and natural resource systems and environmental quality. CAST scientists are currently active in communicating on agricultural biotechnology and other timely issues. Forthcoming CAST publications cover topics ranging from microbial risk analysis in food safety to ethics in agriculture to agriculture's response to global climate changes.

“Teresa’s strong combination of scientific and policy experience provides her with an excellent background to help lead CAST’s numerous initiatives to use science as a guide for policymakers, the media and the public,” said CAST President Harold Coble. “Her insight will be extremely valuable to CAST and its 36 scientific and professional societies representing more than 180,000 member scientists.”

Gruber holds a Ph.D. degree in plant breeding from the University of Minnesota and a law degree from the Georgetown University Law Center. She served as counsel to the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services at the U.S. Department of Agriculture from October 1997 to January 2001. Gruber was the trade and agriculture counsel to U.S. Senator J. Robert Kerrey (D-NE) from January 1995 to October 1997. In addition, Gruber served as a staff assistant on the Agriculture Committee in the House of Representatives as well as other jobs related to federal policy-making. She will maintain an office in Washington, DC. Gruber will also direct CAST’s office located in Ames, IA.

**APSnet Features are Great Resource**

Chestnuts, cacao, cranberries, and pumpkins. What do they have in common? They are all serious diseases and recent feature articles on APSnet. Interested in reading an APSnet feature article, sharing it with a colleague, or using it in a class? Past issues are easy to find on APSnet. From the home page, click on “Online Resources” listed in the menu on the left, then select “APSnet Features.” On the archived feature page you will find the articles listed in chronological order—plans are underway to add a search feature to the page as the number of titles increases.

**APSnet Features** are timely monthly reviews on important plant diseases and societal issues facing the plant pathology community. See www.apsnet.org for the current feature. If you are interested in contributing an APSnet feature in the coming year, please contact Jean Ristaino, APSnet feature editor. Also, visit the APSnet feature author guidelines at www.apsnet.org/online/feature/authorguide/top.asp for more information.
“This is the Place,”
is said to be Brigham Young’s comment as he
looked over the valley where Salt Lake stands today.
APS decided it was the place as well. Our 93rd
annual meeting joint with the Mycological Society
of America and the Society of Nematologists, will

Sessions that will stimulate, invigorate, and challenge
your perspective, will take place at
the Salt Palace.

The program committee and other APS leaders
are dedicated to bringing you:
• High-quality technical sessions with an emphasis
  on recent advances and issues in research,
  teaching, extension, and outreach
• Forums for discussing issues in plant pathology
  and APS
• Workshops for the “hands-on” experience
• Opportunities to network with colleagues and
  meet new people

From the 11,000-foot peaks of the Oquirrh and
Wasatch mountain ranges to the bottom of the
Kennecott Copper Mine, Salt Lake guarantees
spectacular sites. You’ll want to plan time to walk in
Historic Temple Square, go rock climbing in Arches
National Park, find out about your past at the Family
History Library, listen to the Mormon Tabernacle
Choir; and much more! Whatever your interest,
there’s something for you.
The 2002 Winter
Olympics are scheduled
for Salt Lake, so when we
are there in August 2001,
the city will have spruced
and shined in preparation
for those events. You’ll
want to take advantage of
seeing the slopes where the greatest snow on earth
is, or visit the Utah Winter Sports Park, where you
can view the bobsled luge track or take a lesson in
Nordic jumping.

Registration materials will be mailed in early April
to all APS members, exhibitors, speakers, and
others on our mailing list. It will also be available
on our web site at www.apsnet.org.

With program content to
stimulate your professional life
and the diverse cultural and
entertainment opportunities
that Salt Lake City offers, you’ll be inspired,
invigorated, and excited about attending.
See you there!

Photos courtesy of Salt Lake Convention & Visitor Bureau
Phytopathology Articles

Phytopathology, May 2001
Volume 91, Number 5

Identification and Origin of Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris Races and Related Pathovars.

The Role of Ethylene Production in Virulence of Pseudomonas syringae pvs. glycinea and phaseolicola.

Differential Colonization of Tomato Roots by Nonpathogenic and Pathogenic Fusarium oxysporum Strains May Influence Fusarium Wilt Control.

Antagonism of the Two-Needle Pine Stem Rust Fungi Cronartium flaccidum and Peridermium pini by Cladosporium tenuissimum In Vitro and In Planta.

Effect of Water Potential on Conidial Germination and Antagonism of Ulocladium atrum Against Botrytis cinerea.

Probabilities for Profitable Fungicide Use Against Gray Leaf Spot in Hybrid Maize.

Intrapathotype Diversity for Aggressiveness and Pathogen Evolution in Cultivar Mixtures.

Virulence and Molecular Diversity in Cochliobolus sativus.

Species-Specific Detection of Monilinia fructicola from California Stone Fruits and Flowers.


Plant Disease, May 2001
Volume 85, Number 5

The Latest in Plant Pathology and Nematology.

Success Stories: Breeding for Wheat Disease Resistance in Kansas.

Association of “Candidatus Phytoplasma australiense” with Sudden Decline of Cabbage Tree in New Zealand.

Distribution and Characteristics of Ground-nut Rosette Disease in Kenya.

Design of a Polymerase Chain Reaction for Specific Detection of Corn Stunt Spiroplasma.

Field Control of Bacterial Spot and Bacterial Speck of Tomato Using a Plant Activator.

Effect of a Single or Double Soil Solarization to Control Verticillium Wilt in Established Olive Orchards in Spain.

Aggressiveness to Pumpkin Cultivars of Isolates of Phytophthora capsici from Pumpkin and Pepper.

Coffee Leaf Scorch Caused by a Strain of Xylella fastidiosa from Citrus.

Identification of Resistance Genes Effective Against Rice Bacterial Blight Pathogen in Eastern India.

Host Range and Alternate Host of a Puccinia coronata Population from Smooth Brome Grass.

Effect of Growth Stage on Susceptibility of Grape Berry and Rachis Tissues to Infection by Phomopsis viticola.

Assessment of Barriers to Prevent the Development of Potato Tuber Blight Caused by Phytophthora infestans.

Biological Control of Fungal Strawberry Diseases by Serratia plymuthica HRO-C48.

Beneficial Effects of Solid Matrix Chemo-priming in Okra.

Interactions Between Xanthomonas campestris pv. graminis Strains and Meadow Fescue and Italian Rye Grass Cultivars.

Development of Brown Patch and Pythium Blight in Tall Fescue as Affected by Irrigation Frequency, Clipping Removal, and Fungicide Application.

Biological and Molecular Characterization of Moroccan watermelon mosaic virus and a Potyvirus Isolate from Eastern Sudan.

Temperature Effects on the Disease Reactions of Sunflower to Infection by Orobanche cumana.

First Report of a Mexican Isolate of Papaya mosaic virus in Papaya (Carica papaya) and Pumpkin (Cucurbita pepo).

First Report of Alternaria Leaf Spot of Almond Caused by Species in the Alternaria alternata Complex in California.


Evidence that Cercospora carotae Causes Leaf Spot on Carrot in Western Washington.

Outbreak of Potato Late Blight and First Report of Mating Type A2 and Metalaxyl Resistance of Phytophthora infestans in Iceland.

First Record of Beet necrotic yellow vein virus in Denmark.

Stem Canker of Cabbage Seed Stalks Caused by Botrytis cinerea in Western Washington.

A New Phytophthora Root Disease of Alder in Italy.

Elm Yews Phytoplasma Lethal to Dutch Elm Disease-Resistant Ulmus americana Cultivars.

Puccinia sorghi Virulent on Sweet Corn with the Rp1-D Gene in Southern France.

First Report of Cabbage leaf curl virus (Family Geminiviridae) in Georgia.

Karnal Bunt of Wheat Newly Reported from the African Continent.

First Report of Transmission of Soybean mosaic virus and Alfalfa mosaic virus by Aphis glycines in the New World.


First Occurrence of a Rust Fungus on English Daisy (Bellis perennis) in North America.

Yellow Nutsedge (Cyperus esculentus L.) as a Host of Sclerotinia minor.

First Report of Arceuthobium globosum subsp. grandicaule in Honduras.

First Report of Strawberry Fruit Rot Caused by Alternaria tenuissima in Korea.

MPMI, May 2001
Volume 14, Number 5

Rsv1-Mediated Resistance Against Soybean mosaic virus-N Is Hypersensitive Response-Independent at Inoculation Site, But Has The Potential to Initiate a Hypersensitive Response-like Mechanism.

The Plant Pathogen Rhodococcus fascians Colonizes the Exterior and Interior of the Aerial Parts of Plants.

Cell-Cycle, Phase-Specific Activation of Maize streak virus Promoters.

Isolation and Characterization of a Symbiosis-Regulated ras from the Ectomycorrhizal Fungus Laccaria bicolor.

Genetic Mapping and Functional Analysis of the Tomato Bsd Locus Governing Recognition of the Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria AvrB4 Protein.

Polymorphism of the Polyketide Synthase Gene phiID in Biocontrol Fluorescent Pseudomonads Producing 2,4-Diacetylphloroglucinol and Comparison of phiID with Plant Polyketide Synthases.

Molecular Characterization of a Subtilase from the Vascular Wilt Fungus Fusarium oxysporum.

Lectin-Like Glycoprotein PsNLEC-1 Is Not Correctly Glycosylated and Targeted in Boron-Deficient Pea Nodules.

Gain of Virulence Caused by Insertion of a Pot3 Transposon in a Magnaporthe grisea Avirulence Gene.

Characterization of the ToxB Gene from Pyrenophora tritici-repentis.

Rhizobium sp. BR816 Produces a Complex Mixture of Known and Novel Lipochitoooligosaccharide Molecules.

### Book Reviews


This title attempts to provide a comprehensive review of the international literature on diseases and abiotic disorders of lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medik.) The senior author has personally spent considerable time investigating the Fusarium wilt disease of this crop in India and has been active in general plant protection activities for lentil production. The text achieves a competent level of literature review through 1995. Due perhaps to publication problems, this title was not published until 1997 and has generally been missed by many professionals accustomed to dealing with more familiar publishers.

The text is quite readable and designed to appeal to students, extension personnel, teachers, and scientists. The table of contents reflects the pathogen orientation of the chapters, with coverage dedicated to fungal, bacterial, viral/phytoplasmal, nematode, phanerogamic, and seed pathogens and ending with a final chapter on abiotic factors that impact lentil production. Chapters cover individual diseases in varying detail, including a general discussion of the disease, the nature of the damage, the symptomatology, the causal pathogen, the host-parasite interaction, the epidemiology, and the available management tools, spanning host resistance to pesticide options. Each chapter includes relevant literature citations. The illustrations in this text are minimal, with only 5 color plates, 8 figures or tables, and 16 mycological line drawings of such poor quality that they should have been deleted from the publication. The index is well compiled to allow good access to the topics covered by the text.

Although some of this material has been organized in previous titles such as *World Crops: Cool Season Food Legumes* (1988) edited by R. J. Summerfield and *Pulse Crops* (1988) edited by Baldev et al. and in the newer work *The Pathology of Food and Pasteure Legumes* (1998) by Allen and Lenne, the authors should be applauded for compiling literature from such diverse journal and proceedings’ sources. The content of this work is quite complete and accurate. There are a handful of taxonomic citations that need revision, such as *Ascochyta lentis* = *Ascochyta fabae* f. sp. *lentis* (1986). Several minor pathogens failed to be included, such as the brome rape, *Orobanche ramosa*. These minor criticisms do not detract significantly from this work. Professionals with a focus on lentil production or the diseases of leguminous crops should consider adding this title to their collection.


Two scientists from the Agharkar Research Institute in India have perhaps undertaken the first step in the daunting task of compiling an index of plant diseases for India, starting with the compilation of the fungi reported from the Leguminosae nationwide. This family alone comprises 1,045 species in 145 genera in India, with 20+ species of economic significance and the rest representing native species. The authors have wisely delimited their work to this large plant family and to reports through the 1996 calendar year. They have tried to limit the reports to plant pathogens, separating out those fungi associated with vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizae, seed, the rhizosphere, the rhizophore, the phyllosphere, and the phylloplane. Even with this focus, they have compiled disease reports on 448 species across 107 genera in this family.

The text is comprised of five sections: an introduction stating the objectives and goals of the effort, a list of fungi occurring on leguminous hosts, an alpha-numeric literature citations list, a cross-index by fungus, and finally a cross-index by host. The hosts and fungal pathogens are listed alphabetically. Both plant and pathogen taxa include authorities. The pathogen reports often include a common disease description, e.g., stems, leaf spot, geographic location of the report, Indian state, and literature citation. The reference list includes full citations so the interested user can assess the type of research in which the pathogen report occurred. A total of 1,099 citations are presented. The pathogen index summarizes all reports for a taxon across leguminous hosts.

Any professional who has used an index such as *Fungi on Plants and Plant Products in the United States* by Farr et al. can perhaps appreciate the magnitude of effort that goes into such a compilation. What may not be appreciated is the fact that many such reports come from non-computerized data sources and represent hand compilations. With efforts such as this, completeness of record inclusion often takes precedence over accuracy of taxonomic entries. This is the case with this title as well. As you peruse the pathogen index, it becomes apparent that old records have been entered with antiquated taxa—with and without synonyms. For instance, the pathogen *Exserohilum rostratum* is also listed under *Drechslera rostrata* and *Helminthosporium rostratum*. Some entries for *Alternaria alternata* are equated to *A. tenuis*, while others are not. If one is searching for the incidence of *Heterobasidion annosum*, there are no listed reports from this family unless you search for the older binomial *Fomes annosus*. Lack of current fungal taxa does not limit the function of this text but does lower the efficiency of use of this resource. This title is still invaluable, however, as a new resource on the fungal pathogens of this important plant family. Agricultural libraries in the tropical and subtropical latitudes as well as regulatory and extension diagnostic facilities should acquire this title to support disease diagnosis on leguminous hosts. When using this resource, however, keep your synaptic pathways clear or have a copy of Farr et al. close by.


Four internationally known scientists have collaborated on the editing of contributions from 18 scientists from 9 countries that comprised the June 11–15, 1990, workshop held at the Universidade de Coimbra in Portugal. The growing importance of virus-vector nematodes of the Longidoridae and Trichodoridae across a range of crops in Europe served to trigger this training workshop. The proceedings are written at a very basic level, assuming the reader has little or no knowledge or experience in nematology. The proceeding provide a comprehensive research summary of this topical area through 1995 and a very readable resource to support teaching in both the areas of virology and nematology. Unfortunately, there was a three-year delay in its publication. A preface added to the proceedings attempts to reference newer, complementary titles so the reader does not miss out on new species, changes in nomenclature, and new research data.

The editors have achieved a very readable proceeding of this conference. The 15 chapters are laid out with wide page margins and ample spacing around figures and tables. The various contributors have all provided comprehensive and accurate summaries of their topical areas. Subjects presented include the following: overviews of the Longidorid and Trichodorid nematodes and their viruses, vector-nematode sampling strategies, nematode extraction methods, general nematode identification principles, specific chapters on the identification of genera and species in the Longidorinae,
Erratum

The “92nd Annual Report of The American Phytopathological Society” as published in the January 2001, Vol. 35, No. 1 issue of Phytopathology News, pg. 15, inadvertently listed an earlier version of the APS biotechnology position statement as being approved. The statement that was approved by APS Council is: “The American Phytopathological Society supports responsible application of biotechnology for the improvement of plant health and productivity.”

Important Dates to Remember

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>15 APS/MSA/SON Joint Meeting Online Registration available on APSnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Exhibit payment for APS/MSA/SON Joint Meeting due in full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>8 Deadline for Officer Election Ballots to Arrive at Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 Advance registration deadline for APS/MSA/SON Joint Meeting (Registration costs increase after this date)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>17 Deadline to Guarantee Convention Rates on Hotel Reservations for the APS/MSA/SON Joint Meeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It seems there is no direct reference to species of Xiphenema and species of Tri chordorus and Paratrichodorus in the text. Additionally, the text does not appear to discuss nematodes in Portugal or any related vector-virus interaction, although it does mention nematode-transmitted viruses and their transmission, detection, and identification.
Calendar of Events

APS Sponsored Events

- **June 2001**

- **19-21** — APS NC Division Annual Meeting, Manhattan, KS. www.apsnet.org/members/div/ncentral.asp

- **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 Arboricultural (WS-ISA) Annual Conference. Modesto, California. www.ws-isa.net

- **6-11** — 8th International Workshop on Plant Disease Epidemiology (sponsored by the Epidemiology Committee, ISPP). Hotel Estalagem das Minas Gerais, Ouro Preto, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Contact Armando Bergamin-Filho, <abergami@carpa.ciagri.usp.br> www.ufv.br/dfp/workshop/

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


- **June 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>

- **July 2001**
  1-4 — Plant Growth Regulation Society of America. Miami, Florida. www.griffin.peachnet.edu/pgsa

- **2-7** — Thrips, Plants, Toospoviruses: The Milennial Review. Reggio Calabria, Italy. Contact Dr. Rita Marullo <usi7053@uniserv.uniplan.it>

- **8-12** — The 11th International Sclerotinia Workshop, Central Science Laboratory in York, UK. www.bspp.org.uk

- **10-14** — International Congress on Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, Madison, WI. (sponsored by IS-MPMI Society) www.plantpath.wisc.edu/mpmi/

- **15-18** — XXXVIIth Mexican National Congress of Entomology—XXVIIIth Congress of the Mexican Phytopathological Society. Queretaro, Mexico. Contact Guillermo Fuentes-Davila, <g.fuentes@cjar.gob.mx> <http://members.tripod.com/~sociedad/Sociedad.htm

- **16-10 August** — Plant Disease in Natural Systems. Mt. Lake Biological Station, University of Virginia. Virginia.academy.org/~mqlake/


- **August 2001**
  5-10 — XI Latin American Phytopathological Congress and XXXIV Brazilian Phytopathological Congress, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Contact Sergio E. Pashcholati, ESAQ/USP <Fito2001@carpa.cgiar.usp.br> www.sblito.com.br

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

- **September 2001**
  3-12 — Seventh European Workshop on Virus Evolution and Molecular Epidemiology, Leuven, Belgium. www.kuleuven.ac.be/aidlab/veme.htm

- **16-22** — 10th IUFRO meeting: Root and Butt Rot. Working Group 7.02.01, Quebec City, Canada. http://iufro-rhr2001.cfl.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca or contact Dr. Gaston Laflamme <Glaflamme@clfr.forestry.ca>

- **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 <c.<2001@areeo.or.ir>


- **24-27** — 13th Biennial Conference of the Australasian Plant Pathology Society. Cairns, Australia. Contact Suzanne Denyer, Centre for Tropical Agriculture, <DenyerS@dpi.qld.gov.au>

- **October 2001**


- **November 2001**
  4-7 — 4th International Symposium on the Role of Soy in Preventing and Treating Chronic Disease. Hyatt Regency, San Diego, CA. www.aocs.org/soy01.htm

- **8-15** — 22nd Annual Nematode Identification Short Course, Clemson, South Carolina. http://pppweb.clemson.edu/nematode.htm

---

The American Phytopathological Society
3340 Pilot Knob Road
St. Paul, MN 55121-2097 USA

PERIODICALS
POSTAGE PAID
St. Paul, MN