The APS Foundation is pleased to announce the establishment of The Arthur Kelman Student Travel Fund. Colleagues, friends, and former students of Dr. Kelman have created this named fund in honor of and appreciation for his many contributions to plant pathology.

The interest from this fund will be used to assist students to attend the APS Annual Meeting. The first $400 award from the Kelman fund will assist Nora J. Catlin from the University of Massachusetts to attend the 2001 APS meeting in Salt Lake City, UT. The winner was chosen along with the other 24 student travel award winners by a selection committee composed of several members of the APS.

The Arthur Kelman Student Travel Fund
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**APSnet Education Center**

Solidly Establishes Itself in First Year

www.apsnet.org/education

Gail L. Schumann, Editor-in-Chief

The new APSnet Education Center is completing its first year. Nine senior editors have accepted responsibilities in the areas of advanced plant pathology (Dennis Gross and Kenneth Johnson), extension (Darin Eastburn), K-12 outreach (David TeBeest), industry liaison (Michael Agnew), instructor communication and scholarship (Cleora D’Arcy), and introductory plant pathology (Michael Boehm, Mary Powelson, and Daniel Schadler). Through their hard work and creative ideas, the design, publication categories, editorial policies, and review protocols for the Education Center have been established. Support from APS Headquarters staff (Cynthia Ash, Steve Kronmiller, and Miles Wimer) has been invaluable.

The Education Center was designed to fulfill several important goals:

- Peer-reviewed publication of instructional materials and teaching scholarship
- Educational materials for traditional plant pathology students and those seeking continuing education
- Educational outreach to nontraditional audiences, including K-12 teachers and instructors and students in higher education biology and microbiology

Peer-reviewed publications receive citations in the new journal, *The Plant Health Instructor*, and are posted in various sections of the Education Center along with additional materials, such as the resource catalogs and the monthly K-12 “News and Views.” The four major sections of this freely accessible website are:

- K-12
- Introductory Plant Pathology
- Advanced Plant Pathology
- Instructor Communication and Scholarship


The senior editors conducted the reviews and, in some cases, also served as reviewers of these publications with the aid of many ad hoc reviewers whom, we would like to thank here: R. A. Bennett, J. E. Carroll, E. L. Davis, T. P. Denny, T. A. Evans, C. Fuqua, F. E. Gildow, M. K. Hausbeck.
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Submission Guidelines
Address all editorial correspondence to: Robert F. Nyvall, Univ of Minnesota, North Central Exp Station, 2861 E Highway 169, Grand Rapids, MN 55744-3361. Phone: +1.218.327.4364, Fax: +1.218.327.4316, E-mail: nyvall001@tc.umn.edu. In order to ensure timely publication of your news items and announcements, material is received within 6 weeks prior to the cover date of submission. Submission of materials as electronic files, via e-mail, will speed processing. For information on submitting electronic images contact Agnes Walker at awalker@scisoc.org. Deadline for submitting items for the September issue is July 15, 2001.

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APSN Education Center
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Additional APS members serve as contacts and moderators for various sections, such as the K-12 Programs listing (Charles Curtis), Mentor listings (Juliet Carroll), and Bulletin Board (David Kalb). Special thanks go to Kisha Shelton who has written most of the K-12 “News and Views” during the first year.

The APSNet Education Center originated in the Office of Electronic Communication directed by James MacDonald. After approval and funding by APS Council, it has developed quickly because of the efforts of numerous contributors, editors, and reviewers. The APS image collection has been a valuable resource for nearly all of these publications.

Although everything is freely accessible, you can now purchase inexpensive CD-ROMs containing 20 plant disease lessons and the Illustrated Glossary through APS Press. The CD-ROMs are provided for classrooms and other situations where Internet access is not available and for those without high-speed Internet access. Income will be used to support APS Press and the APSNet Education Center.

What’s next?
Many other publications are in progress and will be posted as they are completed. Of special interest is a set of illustrated introductions to the major pathogen groups in preparation by individual authors. A history section is planned that will first address the early history of each pathogen group. As the publications increase, those that are related can be linked to each other to optimize their use. Already, many of the publications are enriched with links to other websites.

Authors need not be instructors! All APS members are encouraged to contribute to the education of the next generation of plant pathologists, to the continuing education of working professionals, and to our educational outreach to nontraditional audiences.

• Write a lesson on your favorite disease.
• Write a “News and Views” about something of interest to K-12 teachers.
• Volunteer to be an online mentor.
• Contribute to the resource catalogs.
• Communicate with other instructors by publishing peer-reviewed teaching notes and teaching articles.

Information for contributors is available at the site or contact any of the editors. Help us bring this exciting new resource to the attention of your students, colleagues in related disciplines, and K-12 teachers in your area. And please send us your comments and suggestions as we continue to create the APSNet Education Center.

Arthur Kelman Student Travel Fund
Continued from page 85
posed of representatives from the APS Graduate Student Committee and two members each from academia, extension, and industry. Information on how to establish or add to an existing Named Student Travel Fund may be obtained from Stella Coakley by E-mail: coakleys@bcc.orst.edu or Phone: 541/737-5264. A biographical sketch of Dr. Kelman follows.

Dr. Arthur Kelman received the Award of Distinction, the highest honor awarded by the American Phytopathological Society, in 1983. This award is presented only on extremely rare occasions to persons making truly exceptional contributions to plant pathology. It was awarded to Dr. Kelman in recognition of his being a tower of strength to the departments and universities where he has served and to the profession of plant pathology as a whole. He is a superb teacher, a gifted researcher, and a most effective administrator. In addition, he has played a major role in the national and international development of our profession.

Arthur Kelman was born in 1918 in Providence, RI. Although he had originally planned to become a chemist when he entered the University of Rhode Island in 1937, he soon became interested in botany because of the influence of an outstanding instructor, Vernon I. Cheadle. His interest then focused on plant pathology as a result of contacts with Frank L. Howard, whose infectious enthusiasm influenced young Kelman to study plant pathology at North Carolina State University at Raleigh. World War II interrupted his career, and he served for three years as a member of the Signal Intelligence Unit in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. He returned to graduate school at North Carolina in 1946, and except for an extramural semester at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, he remained there to
complete his Ph.D. degree and to accept a position as assistant professor of plant pathology in 1949.

His Ph.D. work marked the beginning of a life-long interest in bacterial diseases of plants, and specifically, on the causal agent of Granville wilt of tobacco, Ralstonia solanacearum. His research had a far-reaching impact because of the worldwide importance of the diseases caused by this bacterium. Studies with R. solanacearum had been hampered for decades by rapid loss of pathogenicity in culture. Dr. Kelman developed a simple medium for storing and recognizing pathogenic colonies in culture. These findings permitted the identification and study of factors that govern pathogenicity, and greatly accelerated the development of disease-resistant varieties of tobacco, tomato, potato, banana, and other important crops.

In the early 1960s, he developed a program of graduate education and research in forest pathology at North Carolina State University. He and the students that he attracted to this program studied major diseases of southern pines. In addition to his achievements in research, his skills as an educator and his charismatic influence on students were recognized early in his career. He received the award of Outstanding Instructor in the School of Agriculture in 1956. In 1961, he received a Distinguished Teacher Award, and in the same year, the university recognized the value of his contributions when he was named William Neal Reynolds Distinguished Professor of Plant Pathology.

Yet another aspect of Dr. Kelman’s versatility became apparent when he moved to the University of Wisconsin at Madison to assume the chair of the Department of Plant Pathology in 1965, where he became an efficient and widely respected administrator. As a member of the influential University Committee, he was involved in the policy-making process on many difficult issues on campus. Despite an extremely demanding schedule, he taught the basic undergraduate course in plant pathology for many years, and in 1987, received the Amoco Excellence in Teaching Award and the Spitzer Excellence in Teaching Award from the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He maintained his interest in phytobacteriology and turned his attention to the ecology and physiology of the soft-rotting Erwinias. As a result of studies that he and his students carried out on environmental factors and calcium nutrition, effective measures were implemented to reduce postharvest losses. In 1975, he was named L. R. Jones Distinguished Professor of Plant Pathology and later served as the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation Senior Research Professor (1985–1989) in recognition of his distinguished record of service to the university and the profession. He received the E.C. Stakman Award, University of Minnesota, 1987; the Researcher of the Year Award, Wisconsin Potato and Vegetable Industry, 1988; the North American Seed Potato Researcher of the Year Award, 1988; and the University Distinguished Scholar, Department of Plant Pathology, North Carolina State University, 1989.

Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of Dr. Kelman’s career is his outstanding record of service to professional societies, international agriculture, and to the National Academy of Sciences, which elected him to membership in 1973. He served APS on numerous committees, as councilor-at-large, vice president, and president. He was a major force in the development of the International Society for Plant Pathology, and he served as its vice president (1968–1973) and president (1973–1978). He has been a consultant in international agriculture for the United Fruit Company, the Ford Foundation, and the World Bank; he was a member of the panel that reviewed the International Rice Research Institute in 1975. He also served as chair of the Division of Biological Sciences and as a member of the commission on Life Sciences of the National Research Council and chair of the Section of Applied Biology and Agricultural Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Kelman served as Chief Scientist, National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program, USDA from 1991 to 1993. He was a visiting professor in the Department of Biochemistry, Cambridge University, England, in 1971–1972. In 1997, he was named a Fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology. In 1999, he received an Outstanding Alumnus Award from the Department of Plant Pathology, N.C. State University, and a similar award from the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, N.C. State University in 2000.

Dr. Kelman remains active as a University Distinguished Scholar in the Department of Plant Pathology at North Carolina State University.
Fungal Genomics Laboratory Focuses on Major Threats to World’s Food Crops

Art Latham, North Carolina State University

Genetics researchers with a new North Carolina State University laboratory are working to tackle rice blast and other disease threats to the world’s food supply.

The mission of the Fungal Genomics Laboratory, part of North Carolina State University’s College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, is to discover and analyze the function of genes from economically important fungi. Director Ralph Dean said information generated through the laboratory’s studies will provide insights into cellular and development processes of fungi, as well as lead to novel plant protection and other fungal-based products. “The lab integrates advances in biotechnology to investigate fungal biology,” he said. “Using our equipment and that of N.C. State University’s Genome Research Laboratory, which is adjacent to our lab, we perform high-throughput DNA sequencing and many other functions.”

In addition to their work with rice blast, FGL researchers also study industrial fungi—those that positively impact agricultural and manufacturing processes—and host resistance in melons. They collaborate on projects with scientists at the universities of California-Davis, Georgia, and Missouri and with Texas A&M and Clemson universities.

The laboratory has received more than $2.6 million in funding from the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Agriculture Department, Seminis Vegetable Seed and Genencor International Inc. The laboratory is in the Partners II Building on N.C. State University’s Centennial Campus. Its Website is http://www.fungalgenomics.ncsu.edu/.

New International Travel Fund Established

The APS Foundation is pleased to announce a $10,000 donation from Dr. and Mrs. Edward R. French to the APS Foundation/Office of International Programs (OIP) Travel Fund. This international travel fund will provide assistance to early career scientists from developing countries to attend the annual APS meeting. The guidelines for how the travel awards will be made will appear in late fall 2001 and the first award will be made for the 2002 APS Meeting. The French gift will be matched by the APS Foundation with $10,000 from the interest generated by the Foundation Endowment. This match is in addition to the $12,500 available as a challenge for new donations that was described on page 45 in the April 2001 Phytopathology News. We extend our great appreciation to Ed and Delia French, residents of Lima, Peru, for this generous gift. We also welcome them to the Foundation’s honorary Executive Club.
Contributors to APS Foundation (June 1, 2000–May 31, 2001)

The APS Foundation Board seeks to recognize donors on a regular basis. A cumulative list of all donors is published once a year (December); the names of recent donors will be published mid-year. The following have made donations between June 1, 2000, and May 31, 2001. They are listed according to the honorary group to which they belong as determined by lifetime total donations: Contributor Club $1–99, Century Club $100–249, Patron Club $250–499, Five Hundred Club $500–999, Millennium Club $1,000–2,499, President’s Club $2,500–9,999 and the Executive Club $10,000+. Special thanks to all of our newest donors and congratulations to those donors who moved into a new honorary club. (New donors are indicated by a “†”; if we missed a change in status, please notify us.)

Individuals who prefer not to have their names published, may ask that their donations be designated as “anonymized.” A request to have your name withheld can be directed to Kim Flanagan, APS Headquarters (kflanagan@sciosc.org) or to Stella Coakley, APS Foundation chair (coakleys@bcc.orst.edu).

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Graduate Student Training and Availability of Positions

Kira L. Bowen, Auburn University

Over the past few years I’ve been involved in several discussions about whether graduate students in plant pathology are prepared for existing job opportunities. Concern about this seems to focus on the scope and applicability of graduate training and seems to arise whenever choices need to be made as to whether to allocate resources toward applied programs or molecular programs. Concern has also been expressed about student training whenever there is a low number of applicants (i.e., less than 10) for a nationally advertised position.

The concern about how well we are preparing our graduate students for jobs may be unfounded, and no straightforward information exists to support this concern. Following a thought-provoking presentation by Vince Morton at the department head meeting at the 1999 APS meeting, I had some incentive to seek answers to this concern.

Two sources of information were used to attempt to address this issue—position announcements in Phytopathology News (PN) for the 12 months of 1990 and 1995 and July 1999 through June 2000 and results of the APS department heads survey on student numbers and areas of study. These sources, and therefore my data, are clearly limited, mostly because of my interpretation of descriptive parameters. Other constraints on these data include the limited number of departments that responded to the survey and that PN represents only a portion of positions that are available for our graduating students.

Positions advertised in PN were summarized by degree requirements, type of employer, area of responsibility, and discipline. Based on total number of positions over the three sampled periods, there were fewer positions advertised more recently than there were 10 years ago, although current numbers are an improvement over the five previous years (Fig. 1). A Ph.D. degree seems to be required for the majority of positions advertised in PN, although a M.S. degree is required for a substantial number of advertised positions. The majority of advertised positions are for academic positions (Fig. 2), and this is affecting the proportion of positions requiring Ph.D. degrees.

It is interesting to note that the number of postdoctoral positions advertised has declined over the three sampled periods (Fig. 2).

Position advertisements for academic institutions generally state an area of responsibility, such as teaching or research. Research, extension/outreach, and administration are often the stated area of responsibility by other employers, including governments, industrial groups, private foundations, and others. The majority of advertised positions include responsibility for research (Fig. 3); however, the ratio of research/teaching/extension responsibilities seems to have remained the same over the years sampled. It is also of interest to note the commodity or plant group of interest for advertised positions when such is stated. Plants or crops with edible yields continue to predominate in the position opportunities advertised (Fig. 4).

A discipline is defined as applied, basic, or molecular. Position announcements that describe a need for expertise that overlap molecular and applied programs, such as programs in population dynamics, cultivar development, etc., are considered basic. Applied and molecular positions usually have either of these descriptive terms in the announcement. The number of advertised positions requesting applied and basic skills was the same recently as in 1990 (Fig. 5); positions that state only molecular skills have steadily declined over the three sampled years.

Using the areas of study delineated in the department heads survey, positions advertised in PN for the year ending June 2000 were characterized by programmatic area. Most advertised positions were in program areas that encompassed general plant pathology (including many extension and industry positions), IPM, and molecular biology/molecular genetics (Fig. 6). Other program areas of advertised positions included disease resistance/cultivar screening; nematology; virology; genetics of microorganisms and parasitism; soil microbiology; ecology, etc.; and biocontrol. Among...
the 28 plant pathology departments surveyed, programs that had the greatest enrollment (Fig. 6) included molecular biology/molecular genetics; mycology and fungal diseases; virology and virus diseases; ecology of microorganisms and disease/epidemiology; genetics of microorganisms and disease/biocontrol; soil microbiology/nematology; and bacteriology.

These data provide a limited historical record relative to how appropriately we are training graduate students in plant pathology. The future cannot be precisely determined, and, perhaps, we shouldn’t even try to project how students should be trained. My personal philosophy is that individuals do best when they love and are positively challenged by their job responsibilities, and we can’t force students toward areas where jobs have been available. However, we can as educators provide opportunities for students that broaden their perspective and their abilities. Similarly, students should be taking advantage of those opportunities even if it means more work prior to being granted their degree. ■

### APS Forest Pathology Committee Completes Global Online Project!

In January 1999, the APS Council published a Resolution on Wood Importation (http://www.apsnet.org/media/ps/woodimport.asp) following up on the work of the APS Forest Pathology Committee. The committee and others in attendance with expertise in forest pathology convened at the 1998 annual meeting of APS and discussed the seriousness of the increased risk of introduction of exotic organisms. Among its proposals the committee suggested that the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) sponsor an international meeting of scientists to discuss the biology, ecology, epidemiology, and global threat of these exotic pests to the sustainability of all forest and wild land ecosystems and that the USDA, working with academics and other professionals concerned with forest and wild land pests, take a leading role in reevaluation of international policies and procedures related to the introduction of exotic pests.

The international meeting committee (which included members of APS, ESA, SAF, and CPS), chaired by Kerry Britton, began planning the event following the annual meeting in Las Vegas. Initially the committee considered an onsite meeting but realized that expenses associated with bringing in international speakers in addition to the costs and time commitment for travel for attendees would make the event more expensive than desired. Although an online event has costs associated with coordination and production, the overall costs were less, and through grants from the USDA and other sponsors, attendance was free and open to the world via the Internet. After much discussion and planning the event: “The Risks of Exotic Forest Pests and Their Impact On Trade: An International Online Workshop to Reduce Movement of Forest Pests with a Minimal Impact on Trade” was scheduled for April 16–29, 2001.

The workshop had 8 sessions, with a total of 43 (technically edited) presentations covering issues ranging from specific forest pests, economic impacts, mitigation measures, risk reduction options, and international standards to problems associated with implementing international regulations. Presenters included authorities from many parts of the world, and they participated in and encouraged discussions along with the session moderators.

This global event was hosted by APS and made possible through the generous financial contributions of the USDA, the USDA Forest Service, the APS Office of Public Affairs and Education, the Plant Protection Service, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, the Sociedad Española de Fitopatología, and the Sociedade Portuguesa de Fitopatologia. The event also received endorsement from nine scientific societies: the Asian Association of Societies for Plant Pathology, the Canadian Phytopathological Society, the Chinese Society for Plant Pathology, the Entomological Society of America, the Entomological Society of China, the Mycological Society of America, the Society of American Foresters, the Society of Nematologists, and the Australasian Plant Pathology Society.

Visits to the site the first week exceeded 2,400 and were slightly less the next two weeks. The event was extended for one additional week because of heavy activity in the discussion sessions—thanks to the kindling and guidance provided by the moderators. The planning committee is to be commended for all their hard work and dedication in pulling together science, regulatory, and industry professionals from around the world to discuss issues critically important to the health of our forests, our ecosystems, and international trade. ■

### APS Names New Plant Disease Senior Editor

Dallas L. Seifers, professor, Kansas State University, recently accepted an APS Plant Disease senior editor position for 2001–2003.

Seifers received his B.S. degree (1974) in Forestry from the University of Missouri–Columbia, and his M.S. (1976) and Ph. D. (1980) degrees from Mississippi State University. He was a postdoctoral fellow at Mississippi State until 1982, when he joined the faculty as a research plant pathologist with the Kansas State University, Agricultural Research Center–Hays. He was promoted to professor in 2000. His research program focuses on virus diseases of wheat and sorghum. His current research concerns identification and characterization of viruses, virus–host interactions in wheat and sorghum displaying various levels of resistance, and identification and characterization of proteins associated with these types of resistance to critical viruses. He has served as an associate editor for Plant Disease. ■

Dallas L. Seifers

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Tell Them About Plant Pathology

Have you been asked to give a presentation to the local Kiwanis Club on what you do as a plant pathologist? But you don’t have time to put it together? Don’t worry. The APS Office of Public Education (OPAE) has done it for you. Mike Ellis, OPAE board member, has written an enlightening PowerPoint presentation, “What is Plant Pathology or Phytopathology?” and it is available for you to download from APSNet. The presentation contains 37 slides which you can download to your personal computer. Ellis begins by defining plant pathology followed by examples of important diseases including late blight of potato, ergot of rye and plum pox virus on stone fruits.

To view this presentation, go to the OPAE page on APSNet (under the “APS Member Area”) http://apsnet.org/members/opae/top.asp. Scroll down to ‘Recent Initiatives,’ then click on the link ‘presentation’ under “What is Plant Pathology or Phytopathology?” Simply left click your mouse to move through the presentation on your computer screen. Now, if you want to download a copy to your computer, return to the OPAE page and RIGHT click on the ‘presentation’ link. Select ‘Save target as’ from the menu, then name it and save it to a drive on your computer.

Southern Division Annual Meeting 2001

Anthony Keinath
SDAPS Secretary-Treasurer

The 78th Annual Meeting of the American Phytopathological Society, Southern Division, was held at the Radisson Plaza Hotel in Ft. Worth, TX, January 28–30, 2001, in conjunction with the 98th Annual Meeting of the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists. There were 57 registered participants. Twenty-three oral papers were presented in four sessions organized by Program Chair Bonnie Ownley. A special invited presentation was given by Dr. Schuyler Korban from the University of Illinois, Urbana, entitled “Production and Delivery of Oral Vaccines in Plants,” describing his work incorporating a vaccine to RSV for children into apples.

In the Graduate Student Research Award paper session, nine highly professional presentations were made by students from Clemson University, University of Arkansas, University of Tennessee, and Oklahoma State University. Past President Clayton Hollier presented the first place award to Kevin Ong, Clemson University, for his presentation “Diversity of Ralstonia solanacearum in the Southeastern United States,” coauthored by A. E. Robertson, B. A. Fortnum, and D. A. Kluepfel. Second place was awarded to Lane Tredway, University of Georgia, for his paper “A PCR-based Assay for Mating Type Determination in Magnaporthe grisea,” coauthored by J. P. Damicione and C. L. Bender.

A deluxe industry-sponsored social was organized by George Philley and Tom Isakeit of the host department, the Department of Plant Pathology & Microbiology at Texas A&M University. Their thoughtfulness, superb planning, and Southern hospitality made the meeting run very smoothly. Industry sponsors included Griffin LLC, Syngenta, BASF, Valent, and Uniroyal.

Immediately after the social, the Second Southern Division DeBary Bowl was hosted by James Blake, Clemson University, assisted by John Damicione, Oklahoma State University. Attendees were so eager to participate on the seven teams that players outnumbered the audience by 3 to 1! For the second year in a row, the University of Georgia won this friendly competition. The division councilor is looking for members for the 2001 Southern Division DeBary Bowl team in Salt Lake City. Interested individuals should E-mail Albert Culbreath at spotwilt@tifton.cpes.peachnet.edu.

At the business meeting, the Southern Division was pleased to welcome APS President Steven Slack, who updated members on the progress of the APS strategic plan. The Southern Division Outstanding Plant Pathologist Award was presented to Sung M. Lim, University of Georgia, for his paper "Sources of Inoculum for Bacterial Leaf Spot Diseases of Leafy Crucifers in Oklahoma," coauthored by S. F. Covert, S. E. Gold, K. L. Stevenson, and L. L. Burpee. The third-place winner was Youfu Zhao, Oklahoma State University, for his paper "Sources of Inoculum for Bacterial Leaf Spot Diseases of Leafy Crucifers in Oklahoma," coauthored by J. P. Damicione and C. L. Bender.

2001–2002 SDAPS officers (left to right): Albert Culbreath, councilor; John Damicione, vice president; Bonnie Ownley, president; Thomas Melton, past president; Barbara Smith, president-elect; Robert McGovern, secretary-treasurer.
of Arkansas, for his exceptional accomplishments in epidemiology and control of corn and soybean diseases and improvements in disease resistance in these crops. The first Southern Division Graduate Student Travel Award was presented to Kevin Ong, Clemson University.

SDAPS officers serving in 2001–2002 are President Bonnie Owleyn, University of Tennessee; President-Elect Barbara Smith, USDA, ARS, Stoneville, MS; Vice President John Damicone, Oklahoma State University; Secretary-Treasurer Robert McGovern, University of Florida; Councilor Albert Culbretch, University of Georgia; and Past President Thomas Melton, North Carolina State University. The next SDAPS meeting will be February 3–5, 2002, in Orlando, FL, with the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists.

Phytopathogenic Fungi from South Africa Online

Pedro Crous, President, SASPP

The correct diagnosis of plant pathogens remains crucial for the development of disease control strategies, as well as for establishing actionable pathogen lists that directly influence free trade in agricultural and forestry produce. The recent Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement (SPS) as ratified by the World Trade Organization (WTO), also demands a scientific basis for phytosanitary decisions and regulations. These lists are usually compiled based on databases or books documenting the occurrence of pathogens within a country. With the recent publication of the Phytopathogenic Fungi from South Africa (Crous et al., 2000), an attempt was made to update the previous lists and books (Doidge, 1924; Doidge et al., 1953; Gorter, 1977, 1981, 1982) that have recorded these pathogens from South Africa. This proved not to be an easy task, as many pathogens listed in the original records have since been linked to teleomorphs, reduced to synonymy, or were reported on hosts no longer recognized. Furthermore, since democracy was established in South Africa in 1994, the republic has also been divided into nine provinces, making original locations hard to pinpoint in the new system. The present project was basically done as a hobby, and since there was never any official funding available, it took nearly 10 years to complete! Since the publication of the book in 2000, however, agriculture in South Africa has been shaken with the discovery of several newly introduced, devastating plant diseases.

It therefore became apparent that the book would soon be outdated, placing us in our former predicament. In December 2000, I therefore approached Drs. Amy Rossman and David Farr at the USDA-ARS Systematic Botany and Mycology Lab in Beltsville, MD, who kindly agreed to assist us with converting our existing data to a database to make the information accessible online.

Since the original publication, I have had input from numerous mycologists worldwide, thus enabling us to further improve these data. For instance, due to recent molecular data, nearly all the powdery mildew names have changed! Other points that have been brought to our attention were names cited in Doidge (1950) but omitted from Doidge et al. (1953) and the Gorter Bulletins. We are presently following this up and will continually be improving and adding to the data.

On behalf of the Southern African Society for Plant Pathology (SASPP), I would like to use this opportunity to extend our sincere thanks and gratitude for this show of unselfish support and assistance from the Systematic Botany and Mycology group at Beltsville. In one swoop the Beltsville group has done more for plant pathology and agriculture in southern Africa than most other initiatives to date. We trust that this new source of information will further strengthen ties between the United States and South Africa and also enhance world trade with South Africa.

The database can be viewed at http://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungal/databases/southafrica/ or can also be assessed directly via the newly established SASPP web page http://www.saspp.co.za/, which also provides news about the society, upcoming congresses, member publications, products, news, etc.

Director of Wheat Research Seeks E-mail Interaction

Dr. S. Nagarajan

During the last crop season, India harvested 75 million tons of wheat and retained its position as the second largest producer of wheat in the world. India now has about 25 million tons of surplus wheat and is facing difficulty in trading due to the presence of karnal bunt (KB) (Tellitia indica) in the fertile wheat surplus of northwest India. The disease apart from being present throughout the wheat-growing areas of south Asia is reported from Mexico, the United States, and South Africa.

The non-KB wheat surplus nations may use this as an instrument to dampen the spirit of free and fair trade. As a KB consultant to CIMMYT, I was involved in developing a disease prediction system and during the last 27 years worked on different aspects of the disease. Not appreciating the sensitive stages in the pathogen life cycle to specific weather requirements has led to unfounded fears about the risk associated with the disease. With my fellow pathologists and statisticians, I am now involved in developing an acceptable, scientifically valid, transparent PRA for KB. To have wider acceptability, I seek interaction with fellow pathologists and commodity trade groups around the world. Please contact snagarajan@flashmail.com for more information.

Dr. S. Nagarajan was a member of the Organizing Committee, 6th International Wheat Congress, Hungary, June 2000. He was president of the Indian Phytopathological Society (1999–2000) and was a member of the APS for several years.
Excitement Builds for the Joint Meeting of APS, MSA, and SON

The American Phytopathological Society will hold its annual meeting jointly with the Mycological Society of America and the Society of Nematologists this year. Plan to take advantage of this exciting collaboration of experts from August 25 to 29, 2001, at the Salt Palace Convention Center in Salt Lake City, Utah. The theme, “Intersociety Cooperation and Collaborations,” will emphasize the exchange of ideas and information. Several sessions have been developed jointly by the societies, while others focus on specific topics. Highlights include:

- Short Course: Catching Up on Mycology: What Modern Plant Scientists Should Know About Fungi
- Application of GIS and GPS Precision Agriculture Technologies in Nematology and Plant Pathology
- Spectacular Resistance Crashes: Accidents Waiting to Happen
- Presenting Biotechnology to the Public
- Risks of Introducing Invasive Species on Seed and Propagative Materials and Regulations and Their Consequences
- Interactions Between Different Host Defense Pathways
- Mycoviruses Discussion

Program books will not be mailed prior to the meeting, so be sure to check out session topics, field trips, and other activities at www.apsnet.org/meetings. The full program is available online, as well as registration and housing forms. Meeting abstracts were published as a supplement to the June issue of *Phytopathology*. MSA abstracts were also published in the May issue of *Inoculum*. SON abstracts will also be published in the December issue of the *Journal of Nematology*. All meeting registrants will receive a copy of the abstract book at the meeting.

The Program Planning Committee and all of the volunteers who have been involved in the planning of sessions and events are excited to present these opportunities for knowledge, inspiration, and interaction. We’d love to see you there!

An Invitation to Salt Lake from the MSA President

Dr. Orson K. Miller, Jr.
Dept. of Biology, Virginia Tech
President, Mycological Society of America

From the foray in the mountains of Utah to the array of interesting symposia and the chance to hear interesting presentations from the pathologists and nematologists as well as our own mycologists the upcoming meeting in Salt Lake City will offer a wide variety of interesting experiences. Our setting this year in the spectacular Rocky Mountains offers the Wasatch Range, which rises just east of the city, and the vast Great Salt Lake, which lies just to the west of the city. Southeast of the city is the Uinta Range with its 12- to 13-thousand-foot peaks and the spectacular High Uintas Primitive Area, the site of our foray. We are fortunate to have Ardeen Watts, retired associate director of the Utah Symphony and mushroom enthusiast, NAMA member, and prominent member of the Utah Mushroom Club, to plan our foray. Boreal and alpine fungi and plants should offer all who participate in the foray some excellent experiences. The rainy season often begins during the second or third week in August. If we are lucky, and I have been in the past, the fungi will be fruiting and will provide us with examples of a wide array of Rocky Mountains microflora. If you are coming from the east, plan to drive to Salt Lake City by way of route 40 or Interstate 70. Both of these routes will provide you with a nice sample of the high country of both Colorado and Utah. It can be cool at night even in August, so be prepared for both warm and cool weather. For early birds there is a pre-annual meeting short course on Friday (August 24, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.) taught by Tom Volk from the University of Wisconsin at La Crosse. The title “What Modern Plant Scientists Should Know About Fungi” highlights the day-long lectures and discussions of the fungal kingdom and the changing face of fungal systematics.

Our hard working MSA Program Chair Jim Anderson has put together symposia that appear very interesting. The annual Karling Lecture by Lee Hartwell on “Natural Genetic Variation—A Hidden Resource” will certainly be one of the highlights of the meeting. The first symposium is on Sunday, August 26, chaired by Robert W. Roberson titled “Cell Biology of Fungi” should have wide appeal. Joint MSA/APS symposia explore “Genomics of Plant Pathogens Current Status” chaired by Scott Gold; “Soilborne and Fungus Transmitted Viruses” chaired by Jeanmarie Verchot and Bill Wintermante; “Ustilago maydis” chaired by Flora Banuett; and the “Role of the Fungal Extracellular Matrix in Host Infection” chaired by Ralph Nicholson. In addition, an MSA session chaired by Mary Berbee titled “Fungal Systematics: From Species Discovery to Phylogenetics” will certainly be a popular subject in the ever-changing world of combining traditional morphology, mating behavior, and molecular biology. An APS/MSA joint workshop on Wednesday, August 29, chaired by Carol Stiles, titled “Strategies and Exercises for Developing Mycology Courses,” will focus on teaching mycology. Brad Hillman will chair a joint APS/MSA discussion on Mycoviruses Wednesday afternoon.

All in all there will be a wide range of topics covering a very diverse interdisciplinary range of subjects in a beautiful mountainous setting. I look forward to the meeting and seeing all of you in Salt Lake City in August.
2001 Annual Meeting Exhibit Descriptions

Make plans to visit the exhibit hall during the APS/MSA/SON Joint Meeting where you can explore products and services that help you do your work. Representatives from the following organizations will be there to answer your questions. Benefit by spending time with exhibitors as they share their most up-to-date information about their products and services.

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APS/MSA/SON Joint Meeting

the cause, and control of plant diseases. Membership is open to persons in research, education, and dissemination of knowledge on the nature, properties, and control of diseases of plants. Membership is open to persons in research, education, and dissemination of knowledge on the nature, properties, and control of diseases of plants.

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Encore Technologies is a manufacturer and marketer of EPA-registered biological pesticides. This year Encore is introducing Contans WG and Intercept WG for control of Sclerotinia diseases in a variety of vegetable and field crops. Contans and Intercept are made up of spores of the fungus Coniothyrium minitans. C. minitans acts as a pathogen of the sclerotium, Sclerotinia spp., degrading the viability of the sclerotia and leading to decreased sclerotial germination and Sclerotinia disease infection. Contans and Intercept are manufactured by Prophyta Biologischer Pflanzenenschutz GmbH, a German biopesticide producer, and marketed exclusively in the United States by Encore. Encore also manufactures and markets Colleco (Colletotrichum gloeosporioides) for the control of northern joint vetch in rice. Encore is also a contract producer of technical actives for the biopesticide industry.

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LemnaTec introduces the Scanalyzer, an integrated system that performs biotests for ecotoxicology and screening. Biotests, such as the duckweed test and the daphnia test, and the assessment of plant damage and colony counting, are supported using digital image processing. Highly differential shape and color classification offer a large potential to quantify further test systems. The main goal of the Scanalyzer is the complete and reducible analysis of all parameters of observation. The Scanalyzer supports every step of the testing routine, from preparation to statistics (EC values). Fluorescence analysis with original image and fluorescent image is possible in one view. The system contains 3 CCD chips (RGB), each 732 × 382 pixels, and a RGB frame grabber 24-bit colors mode.

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Bioreba AG and STA Laboratories, Inc. are now partners in providing agro-diagnostic services to U.S. agriculture. STA Laboratories has provided plant pathology services and seed health testing to U.S. agriculture for 10 years. As of January 1, 2001, STA Laboratories is the exclusive distributor of Bioreba products in the United States. Bioreba develops polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies for ELISA testing and provides specially designed equipment and laboratory disposables. Bioreba’s R&D laboratory offers the development of customer-specific products, such as ready-to-use kits, on a contract basis. Bioreba products are manufactured in its laboratory in Switzerland under strict quality control.

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Pre-Annual Meeting Short Course
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Please join Tom Volk, associate professor of biology at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, as he explores the many exciting changes in mycology in recent years. The very concept of what belongs in the Kingdom Fungi has changed. Along with those changes have come changes in construction (elevation of most classes to phylum status), a cascade of changes in the accepted names of some familiar fungal pathogens. This lecture/discussion workshop will help you catch up on what’s happened in mycology since you were in school. We’ll also discuss what students need to know about mycology by the time their degree is awarded.

Register early to ensure your place. You can register for this short course when you register for the annual meeting. Registration materials are also available on APSnet at www.apsnet.org/education. If you need additional information, please contact APS Headquarters, +1.651.454.7250. In addition, please visit www.wisc.edu/botany/fungi/volkmyco.html for more than 1,000 photos of fungi from all taxonomic groups, a popular “Fungus of the Month” feature, and an extensive introduction to the Kingdom Fungi.

Still Time to Register for the APS/MSA/SON Joint Meeting

If you haven’t already, make sure to send in your meeting registration soon. Registrations are accepted at headquarters until August 15. After that time you’ll have to register on site. Check out http://www.apsnet.org/meetings/2001/ for continually updated program information as well as downloadable registration materials.
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Robert M. Hanau, 1947 to 2000
Classification, Nomenclature, and Plant Pathogenic Bacteria—A Clarification.
Steps in Predicting the Relationship of Yield on Fungicide Dose.
Combining Biocontrol Agents to Reduce the Variability of Biological Control.
Characterization of South African Cryptocnicia cubensis Isolates Infected with C. parasitica Hypovirus.
Biological Control of the Root-Knot Nematode Meloidogyne javanica by Trichoderma harzianum.
Suppression of Specific Apple Root Pathogens by Brassica napus Seed Meal Amendment Regardless of Glucosinolate Content.
Phylogenetic Analysis of Cercospora and Mycosphaerella Based on the Internal Transcribed Spacer Region of Ribosomal DNA.
Population Structure of Botryosphaeria dothidea from Pistachio and Other Hosts in California.
Foci of Stagonospora nodorum in Colletotrichum Crown Rot in Burried Strawberrie Tissue.
Yield Comparison of Hybrid Agaricus Mushroom Strains as a Measure of Resistance to Trichoderma Green Mold.
Role of the Shrub Tamarix nilotica in Dissemination of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. radicis-lycopersici.
Characteristics and Frequency of Aphanomyces euteiches Races 1 and 2 Associated with Alfalfa in the Midwestern United States.
Effects of Water Stress on Botryosphaeria Blight of Pistachio Caused by Botryosphaeria dothidea.
Oversummer Survival of Inoculum for Colletotrichum Crown Rot in Burried Strawberrie Tissue.
Disease Incidence—Inoculum Dose Relationships for Botrytis cinerea and Penicillium expansum and Decay of Pear Fruit Using Dry, Airborne Conidia.
Soybean Cyst Nematode Population Development and Associated Soybean Yields of Resistant and Susceptible Cultivars in Minnesota.
Influence of Cropping Systems on Stem Rot (Sclerotium rolfsii), Meloidogyne arenaria, and the Nematode Antagonist Pasteuria penetrans in Peanut.
Field Response of Glyphosate-Tolerant Soybean to Herbicides and Sudden Death Syndrome.
Evidence for a Pythium sp. as a Chronic Yield Reducer in a Continuous Grain Sorghum Field.
Leaf Spot Diseases on Winter Wheat Influenced by Nitrogen, Tillage, and Having after a Grass-Alfalfa Mixture in the Conservation Reserve Program.
Revised Subgroup Classification of Group 16SrV Phytoplasmas and Placement of Flavescence Dorée-Associated Phytoplasmas in Two Distinct Subgroups.
Inheritance of Resistance to Phaeosphaeria Leaf Spot of Maize.
Occurrence of Chilli vein mottle virus in Solanum aethiopicum in Tanzania.
Frogeye Leaf Spot of Soybean Caused by Cercospora sojina in Northwestern Argentina.
First Report of Anthracnose of Cagaita Caused by Colletotrichum gloeosporioides in Brazil.
A Blight Disease of Dill in California Caused by Itersonilia perplexans.
First Report of a Phytoplasma Disease of Almond (Prunus amygdalus) in Lebanon.
First Report of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lycopersici Race 3 on Tomato in Tennessee.
First Report of Dollar Spot, Caused by Sclerotinia homoeocarpa, on Poa pratensis in Saskatchewan, Canada.
First Report of Exserohilum monoceros on Barnyardgrass in Argentina.

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First Report of Leaf Spot Caused by Cylindrocladium pauciramosum on Acacia retinodes, Arbutus unedo, Feijoa sellowiana, and Dodonaea viscosa in Southern Italy.
Occurrence of Pottyvirus on Yam (Dioscorea spp.) in Colombia and First Molecular Characterization of Yam mild mosaic virus.
First Report on the Occurrence of Bacterial Stripe Organism Acidovorax avenae subsp. avenae in Rice Seeds from Burkina Faso.
First Report of Infection of Hop Cones by Alternaria alternata in Australia.

MPMI, July 2001
Vol. 14, No. 7
The Rhizobium Gtf Protein Reduces the NH(4)(+) Assimilation Capacity of Rhizobium leguminosarum.
Cell Biological Changes of Outer Cortical Root Cells in Early Deterninate Nodulation.
Responses of a Model Legume Lotus japonicus to Lipochoitin Oligosaccharide Nodulation Factors Purified from Mesorhizobium loti JRL501.
Knockout of an Azorhizobial dTDP-L-Rhamnose Synthase Affects Lipopolysaccharide and Extracellular Polysaccharide Production and Disables Symbiosis with Sesbania rostrata.
No Evidence for Binding Between Resistance Gene Product Cf-9 of Tomato and Avirulence Gene Product AVR9 of Cladosporium fulvum.
Characterization of a PR-10 Pathogenesis-Related Gene Family Induced in Rice During Infection with Magnaporthe grisea.
Mutation in the ntrR Gene, a Member of the vsp Gene Family, Increases the Symbiotic Efficiency of Sinorhizobium meliloti.
A Dysfunctional Movement Protein of Tobacco mosaic virus Interferes with Targeting of Wild-Type Movement Protein to Microtubules.
Possible Involvement of the Phloem Lectin in Long-Distance Viroid Movement.
Identification of an In Vitro Ribonucleoprotein Complex Between a Viroid RNA and a Phloem Protein from Cucumber Plants.
Analysis of a Symbiosis-Specific Cytochrome P450 Homolog in Rhizobium sp. BR816.
Effect of Fragarin on the Cytoplasmic Membrane of the Phytopathogen Clavibacter michiganensis.
The Department of Plant Pathology at North Dakota State University welcomed Luis del Rio-Mendoza as its newest faculty member on March 1, 2001. del Rio-Mendoza is the new bean pathologist, and he fills the vacancy left by Jim Venette who had moved into an administrative position at NDSU. del Rio-Mendoza earned his M.S. degree in crop protection at the University of Puerto Rico in 1987. After graduation, he went to Honduras to work for Zamorano, a premier agricultural university in Latin America, where he conducted research on IPM programs on corn and dry beans and taught an introductory course on plant pathology. In 1995 he accepted an assistantship to complete his Ph.D. degree at Iowa State University working under the supervision of Charlie Martinson. His dissertation, on biological control of Sclerotinia sclerotiorum with Sporidesmium sclerotivorum, is arguably the first documented evidence that biological control with mycoparasites can be achieved at economical levels on agronomic crops. After graduation in 1999, del Rio-Mendoza took a position as a research associate for Craig Grau at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, working on the development of new screening techniques for production of soybean germ plasm with enhanced resistance to Sclerotinia.

Dennis E. Mayhew

Dennis E. Mayhew has been promoted to chief of the Plant Pest Diagnostics Center, the plant laboratory branch of the California Department of Food and Agriculture. In his new position, Mayhew is responsible for directing the five individual plant pest laboratories (plant pathology, nematology, entomology, botany, and seed sciences). The staff includes 25 scientists and a permanent technical support staff of 15. The Plant Pest Diagnostics Center houses a number of important collections, including the California State Arthropod Collection (1.5 million specimens), one of the largest seed collections in the world, and a 30,000 specimen weed herbarium. In addition, the center boasts one of the best electron microscope facilities of any state agency in the nation and a 50,000 volume library that includes some of the rarest entomological literature. Prior to his appointment, Mayhew served 26 years as a senior plant pathologist responsible for plant virus diagnostics and research.

Steven A. Whitham

Steven A. Whitham joined the Department of Plant Pathology and the Plant Sciences Institute at Iowa State University as an assistant professor effective December 2000. Whitham received his B.S. degree in agricultural biochemistry in 1990 from Iowa State University and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in plant pathology from the University of California-Berkeley in 1992 and 1995, respectively. Immediately prior to joining the faculty at Iowa State, Whitham was a staff scientist with the Novartis (Syngenta) Agricultural Discovery Institute, Inc. Whitham’s research at Iowa State will involve plant responses to virus infection and a genetic dissection of host susceptibility to viruses.

Obituary for Merritt Nelson

Merritt Richard Nelson, age 68, died January 21, 2001, after a short battle with acute myeloid leukemia. His wife, Nancy, daughters Terry and Susan, son Merritt “Skip” Nelson, Jr., and grandchildren Calley and Kevin Steel, survive him. After receiving his B.S. degree in plant pathology from the University of California, Berkeley in 1955 and his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1958, Dr. Nelson dedicated 42 years of service to the University of Arizona. He spent four years as an assistant professor at the Yuma Research Station before moving with his family to Tucson in 1962. In 1976 he became the head of the Department of Plant Pathology and served in that capacity until January 1, 2001, three weeks prior to his passing. During his career, Nelson’s research interests focused on diseases of cotton and vegetables, especially the epidemiology of viral infection. He also was among a handful of scientists dedicated to understanding a virus that is attacking the majestic saguaro cactus. In his later years, he faced new challenges by pioneering the use of satellite imaging to monitor disease epidemics in the field. Formally, Nelson was the major professor to 22 M.S. and Ph.D. students, but he was mentor and role model to hundreds who passed through the Plant Pathology Department as undergraduate students, graduate students, postdoctoral associates, and faculty. He leaves an enduring legacy of kindness, integrity, and gentle strength. He was a big man with an even bigger heart.

In honor of Dr. Nelson, a memorial service was held January 26, 2001, in Tucson, and a celebration of his life was held February 17 on the campus of the University of Arizona. This celebration served as the official inauguration of an endowment to fund the Merritt R. Nelson Graduate Fellowship in Plant Pathology. Those wishing to contribute to this endowment can send their contribution to the Department of Plant Pathology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, payable to the UAF/Merritt R. Nelson Fund.  

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Assistant Professor - Plant Virology

Develop and implement a dynamic and nationally recognized program on virus–vector interactions relevant to economically important and emerging virus diseases in the South-eastern United States for the University of Georgia. Emphasis may range from epidemiology of viruses that are vector transmitted to molecular interaction of viruses and their vector. The incumbent is expected to procure research grant funds from international, national, and/or local agencies and present research findings in regular and frequent publication in high-quality refereed and nonrefereed journals and other appropriate outlets. The application of a variety of state-of-the-art molecular approaches is expected. Cooperation with other research and extension programs in plant pathology and other disciplines is expected as appropriate to facilitate diagnosis of viruses and outreach to ameliorate the impact of viral diseases in crops in the Southeastern United States. A Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or a closely related field with a background in virus-vector interactions is preferred. Excellent verbal and written communication skills are essential. Salary: Commensurate with experience. Closing Date: October 1, 2001. (This closing date is open until the position is filled.) Incumbent will be under the direction of the department head as a member of the MSc Graduate Assistant

Department of Entomology, Mexico State University, Department of Entomology, Plant Pathology & Weed Science, Box 30003, MSC 3BE, Las Cruces, NM 88003-0003 USA. E-mail: stthomas@nmsu.edu; Phone: 505-646-2321. For online information on this position visit: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions?154.

Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology

The Department of Entomology, Plant Pathology & Weed Science of New Mexico State University invites applications for a 12-month tenure-track position with approximately 80% research and 20% teaching responsibility. This assignment may vary according to the needs of the department. The successful applicant will conduct applied and basic research addressing the biology and management of diseases caused by soilborne fungal pathogens of economic importance to crops in New Mexico. The state produces a variety of crops, including chile, onions, cotton, and alfalfa. The appointee will be expected to work cooperatively with other faculty members in the department as well as faculty in other units on and off campus. Teaching responsibilities will include recruitment and supervision of students and teaching graduate/undergraduate-level courses such as: mycology, diagnosis, epidemiology, or other areas of interest or relevance to the department. Additional duties as assigned by the department head. A Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or a closely related field with a background in plant pathology is required. Laboratory and field research experience is desirable. Applicants must have good teaching and communication skills and must have a strong commitment to individual and collaborative research. The successful candidate will be expected to pursue competitive grant funds and must meet minimum qualifications for NMSU graduate faculty appointment. Individuals with experience in addressing the biology and control of soilborne fungal pathogens are preferred. Salary: Competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience. Closing Date: September 15, 2001 (This closing date is open until the position is filled) (http://www.nmsu.edu/eppws/). If interested in this position, please send a letter of application stating interest and background, current resume, official transcripts, and three letters of reference. Contact: Dr. Stephen Thomas, New Mexico State University, Department of Entomology, Plant Pathology & Weed Science, Box 30003, MSC 3BE, Las Cruces, NM 88003-0003 USA. E-mail: stthomas@nmsu.edu; Phone: 505-646-2321. For online information on this position visit: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions?154.

MSc Graduate Assistant

The University of Manitoba is seeking a qualified and highly motivated student to begin a master’s degree program in canola pathology in September 2001. The project is fully funded for two years and will focus on the investigation of biological control of Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, the stem rot pathogen of canola. The successful applicant will be examining production and mode of action of antibiotics, and induced resistance mechanisms, in an efficient biocontrol system presently being developed at the University of Manitoba. The project will involve laboratory, greenhouse, and field research. Supervision would be by Drs. Dilantha and other documentation of research/extension/teaching activities, other information which reflects professional accomplishment, transcripts of course work, a statement of research and outreach philosophy related to the current and anticipated needs in virus-vector relationships and epidemiology (not to exceed two pages), reprints of selected publications, and letters received directly from four professional references. Information required must be sent by surface or air carrier, not by Fax or E-mail. Contact: John L. Sherwood, University of Georgia, 2105 Miller Plant Sciences Bldg., Department of Plant Pathology, Athens, GA 30602 USA. E-mail: sherwood@uga.edu (not for submission of application). Phone: 706/542-2571. For online information on this position visit: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?153.

Plant Pathologist

The Biological and Economic Analysis Division (BEAD) in the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, located in Arlington, VA, is recruiting outstanding plant pathologists to work on the regulatory side of agriculture. Plant pathologists in OPP provide "real-life" information on what crop or site is being treated with a pesticide, what kind of diseases or pests are to be controlled, why the crop or site is being treated, alternative chemical and nonchemical means of control, types of application methods, and the quantity of the pesticide being used. This pesticide information is used by the agency to estimate human and environmental exposure to a pesticide for risk analysis, and to analyze the economic costs of regulatory actions. A degree in plant pathology, nematology or related life sciences and experience in research, teaching or extension, research in integrated pest management, or related disciplines is required. A broad knowledge of applied agriculture is preferred. The ability to communicate effectively is critical for these positions. U.S. citizenship is required. Salary: Salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications, ranging from $24,192/yr for a GS-5 step 1 to $82,180/yr for a GS-13 step 10, plus benefits. The positions are permanent, full-time opportunities. Closing Date: This closing date is open until the position is filled (http://www.epa.gov/pesticides). Interested applicants should send a resume. Contact: Ms. Susan Lawrence, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1921 Jefferson-Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202 USA, Fax: 703/308-8091; E-mail: Lawrence.susan@epa.gov; Phone: 703/308-8134. For online information on this position visit: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions?154.

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Fernando and Fouad Daayf. Students with a background in plant pathology, microbiology, general biology, and/or botany are encouraged to apply. In addition to scientific capability, we are seeking an individual with excellent communication skills. Salary: $15,000CA per year. Closing Date: September 1, 2001 (This closing date is open until the position is filled) (www.umanitoba.ca/faculties/AFS/plant_science). If interested in this position, please send resume, transcripts, and two letters of recommendation. Contact: Dr. Dilantha Fernando, University of Manitoba, Department of Plant Science, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2 Canada. Fax 204/474-7528; E-mail: D_Fernando@umanitoba.ca; Phone: 204/474-6072. For online information on this position visit: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions?159.

Post-Doctoral Research Associate
Funding is available for a three-year research associate position in cereal pathology to work on fusarium head blight (FHB) disease of wheat at the University of Manitoba. The incumbent will investigate novel approaches to disease management in the field, establish screening methodology to increase efficiency of selection for resistance and understand mechanisms of resistance, and investigate the infection process and epidemiology of the FHB pathogen. At present this disease is resulting in substantial economic losses to the growers and grain industry in the prairies. The position is available in the laboratory of Dr. Dilantha Fernando, University of Manitoba, Canada. The candidate must have a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or related field, with expertise in laboratory and field-oriented research. Past experience in FHB research is desirable. Demonstrated accomplishments in research (publications) is highly desired. A good knowledge in the use of computer programs for data entry, experimental design, and statistical analysis is required. The candidate is expected to be a team player with the ability to work independently with minimum supervision. The candidate must demonstrate proficiency in the English language (strong oral and writing skills). Knowledge of using and handling field equipment is an asset. Salary: $31,000CA per year plus staff benefits. Continuation in the position will be contingent on job performance and the continued availability of funds. Closing Date: July 15, 2001 (This closing date is open until the position is filled) (www.umanitoba.ca/faculties/AFS/plant_science). If interested in this position, please send a letter describing the applicant’s research interests and how qualifications would be suitable for the position, resume, official transcripts, and name and addresses of three referees. Contact: Dr. Dilantha Fernando, University of Manitoba, Department of Plant Science, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2 Canada. Fax 204/474-7528; E-mail: D_Fernando@umanitoba.ca; Phone: 204/474-6072. For online information on this position visit: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions?159.

Mycologist/Plant Pathologist
Develop and implement a dynamic and recognized program on plant pathogenic and economically important fungi with emphasis on species causing emerging diseases in the Southeastern United States and other species of significance. The incumbent is expected to apply a variety of research techniques, including state-of-the-art molecular approaches, to develop a program that may range from fundamental biology to systematics. Teaching duties will include a graduate-level course on the biology and systematics of ascomycetes, one additional course in conjunction with needs of the department and interest of the incumbent, and training graduate students. The incumbent is expected to procure research grant funds from national, international, and/or local agencies; and present research findings in regular and frequent publication in high-quality refereed journals and other appropriate outlets. The incumbent is expected to cooperate with both research and extension faculty in plant pathology and other disciplines as appropriate to ameliorate the impact of fungal diseases in the Southeastern United States. A Ph.D. degree in plant pathology, mycology, or related area. Research experience in ascomycete biology is preferred. Excellent verbal and written communication skills are essential. Salary: Commensurate with experience. Closing Date: October 1, 2001 (This closing date is open until the position is filled). The incumbent will be under the direction of the department head as a member of the plant pathology faculty in the University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (www.plant.uga.edu). If interested in this position, please send a curriculum vitae inclusive of a list of publications and other documentation of research/extension/teaching activities, other information which reflects professional accomplishment, transcripts of course work, a statement of research philosophy related to the current and anticipated needs in ascomycete biology/taxonomy (not to exceed two pages), reprints of selected publications, and letters received directly from four professional references. Information required must be sent by surface or air carrier, not by Fax or E-mail. Contact: Dr. Charles Mims, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Georgia, 2105 Miller Plant Sciences, Athens, GA 30602 USA. E-mail: cmwirms@uga.edu (not for submission of applications). Phone: 706/542-1291. For online information on this position visit: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions?162.

Assistant/Associate Professor of Plant Pathology
Southern Illinois University, Department of Plant, Soil and General Agriculture, invites applications for a full-time (9 months per year) tenure-track appointment with excellent opportunity for summer research employment. This position has a 50% research, 40% teaching, and 10% service assignment. The incumbent will develop a research program on disease etiology, pathogen ecology, mechanisms of pathogenicity, host resistance, or other applied aspects of diseases reducing Illinois soybean profitability. The major research thrust must complement and integrate with the department’s established programs. The individual must have demonstrated research productivity and the ability to interface with researchers in plant breeding, production agriculture, and biotechnology. The successful candidate will be expected to collaborate with other soybean researchers within the state and region. Teaching duties will include a course in introductory plant pathology, diseases of field crops, and an additional course suited to the background of the individual. The individual will be required to advise undergraduate and graduate students. Service will be directed to Illinois agriculture and the general public. A Ph.D. degree in plant pathology or related field, by date of hire, with the capability to communicate effectively with the Illinois farming community is required. To qualify for consideration at the associate professor level, the individual must have demonstrated sustained grantsmanship, management of a successful research program, sufficient publication in peer-reviewed journals, and have the ability to teach courses in the discipline. Salary: Salary is competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience. Closing Date: September 30, 2001 (This closing date is not adjustable) (www.siuc.edu/plss/). Applicants should submit a letter of application, summary of research and teaching goals and interests, curriculum vitae, official transcripts, and have three letters of recommendation specific to this position. Information required must be sent by surface or air carrier, not by Fax or E-mail. Contact: John S. Russin, Chair, Department of Plant, Soil and General Agriculture, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Mailcode 4415, 1205 Lincoln Drive, 176 Agriculture Building, Carbondale, IL 62901-4415 USA. Fax: 618/453-7457; E-mail: jrussin@siu.edu; Phone: 618/453-2496. For online information on this position visit: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions?164.
## Calendar of Events

### APS Sponsored Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 2002</td>
<td>3-5 - APS Southern Division in conjunction with SAAS, Orlando, FL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2002</td>
<td>27-31 - APS Annual Meeting, Milwaukee, WI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2003</td>
<td>9-13 - APS Annual Meeting, Charlotte, NC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Upcoming Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 2001</td>
<td>1-4 - Plant Growth Regulation Society of America, Miami, Florida. <a href="http://www.griffin.peachnet.edu/pgsra">www.griffin.peachnet.edu/pgsra</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-7</td>
<td>- Thrips, Plants, Tospoviruses: The Millennial Review, Reggio Calabria, Italy. Contact Rita Marullo <a href="mailto:usn7053@uniserv.uniplan.it">usn7053@uniserv.uniplan.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-12</td>
<td>- The 11th International Sclerotinia Workshop, Central Science Laboratory in York, UK. <a href="http://www.bssp.org.uk">www.bssp.org.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>- International Congress on Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, Madison, WI. (sponsored by IS-MPMI) <a href="http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/mpmi/">www.plantpath.wisc.edu/mpmi/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18</td>
<td>- XXXVIIth Mexican National Congress of Entomology–XXVIIIth Congress of the Mexican Phytopathological Society, Queretaro, Mexico. Contact Guillermo Fuentes-Davila, <a href="mailto:g.fuentes@cgiar.org">g.fuentes@cgiar.org</a>, <a href="http://members.tripod.com/~sociedad/Sociedad.htm">http://members.tripod.com/~sociedad/Sociedad.htm</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>16-10 August</td>
<td>- Plant Disease in Natural Systems, Mt. Lake Biological Station, University of Virginia. <a href="http://www.virginia.edu/~mtlake/">www.virginia.edu/~mtlake/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2001</td>
<td>5-10 - XI Latin American Phytopathological Congress and XXXIV Brazilian Phytopathological Congress, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Contact Sergio F. Pachoncharati, ESA/LQI/USP. <a href="mailto:Fito2001@carpa.cigita.usp.br">Fito2001@carpa.cigita.usp.br</a>, <a href="http://www.sbfito.com.br">www.sbfito.com.br</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>- 34th Annual Meeting of the Society for Invertebrate Pathology, Noordwijkerhout (near Amsterdam), The Netherlands. <a href="http://www.sip.web.org">www.sip.web.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2001</td>
<td>5-12 - Seventh European Workshop on Virus Evolution and Molecular Epidemiology, Leuven, Belgium. <a href="http://www.kuleuven.ac.be/aidslab/verte.htm">www.kuleuven.ac.be/aidslab/verte.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>- Western International Forest Disease Work Conference, Carmel, California. Contact Katy Marshall <a href="mailto:kmarshall01@fs.fed.us">kmarshall01@fs.fed.us</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>16-22</td>
<td>- 10th IUFRO meeting: Root and Butt Rot, Working Group 7.02.01. Quebec City, Canada. <a href="http://iufro-rbr2001.cfl.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca">http://iufro-rbr2001.cfl.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca</a> or contact Dr. Gaston Lafortune <a href="mailto:glafortune@def.gouv.qc.ca">glafortune@def.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>- The Asian International Mycological Congress 2001 organized by the Iranian Phytopathological Society Division Mycology, Tehran, Iran. Contact Dr. D. Ershad, Plant Pests and Diseases Institute &lt;<a href="mailto:c-2001@areeo.or.ir">c-2001@areeo.or.ir</a>.&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>24-27</td>
<td>- 13th Biennial Conference of the Australasian Plant Pathology Society, Cairns, Australia. Contact Suzanne Denyer, Centre for Tropical Agriculture, <a href="mailto:Denyer5@dpi.qld.gov.au">Denyer5@dpi.qld.gov.au</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>November 2001</td>
<td>4-7 - 4th International Symposium on the Role of Soy in Preventing and Treating Chronic Disease, Byatt Islandia, San Diego, CA. <a href="http://www.aocs.org/soy01.htm">www.aocs.org/soy01.htm</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>- 8th International Verticillium Symposium. Instituto de Agricultura Sostenible, CSIC. Contact R.M. Jiménez-Díaz <a href="mailto:agljdjir@uco.es">agljdjir@uco.es</a> or Vicente Serrano &lt;pic <a href="mailto:yr@terra.es">yr@terra.es</a> or <a href="mailto:pic@retemail.es">pic@retemail.es</a>&gt;; United States contact is Deborah Favel <a href="mailto:favel@ba.ars.usda.gov">favel@ba.ars.usda.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2002</td>
<td>4-8 - 3rd Asia-Pacific International Mycological Conference on Biodiversity and Biotechnology (AMC 2002), Kunming, China. Contact <a href="mailto:amc2002@china.com">amc2002@china.com</a></td>
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