New APS Officers Elected

Congratulations to Gary Bergstrom, elected vice president (to serve as president in 2003–2004), and Richard Bélanger, elected councilor-at-large for a three-year term beginning at the end of the 2001 APS Annual Meeting.

Bergstrom is professor of plant pathology, Cornell University in Ithaca, NY. Bélanger is professor for the Department of Plant Science, Laval University in Quebec, QC, Canada.

Complete biographical sketches, as well as personal statements of leadership submitted by the new officers, appeared in the May 2001 issue of Phytopathology News (Vol. 35, No. 5:62-66).

Several Options Now Available for Electronic Publishing of Feature Articles with APS

Contributed by Jean Ristaino, Tim Murray, and Ned Tisserat, feature editors, APSnet, Plant Disease, and Plant Health Progress, respectively.

The Office of Electronic Communications seeks to fully integrate and promote electronic communication technologies within the American Phytopathological Society. Several years ago, we created the APSnet Feature as a front page Internet opportunity for members of the society to communicate their latest findings in research or science policy related to the interests of APS.

APSnet features are fully archived on APSnet. One powerful aspect of APSnet features is that authors can fully link their articles to other related websites on similar subjects of interest. APSnet features are meant to be read by scientists, teachers, policy makers, and the general public who may not have a thorough knowledge of the science. APSnet features are generally not data-intensive feature articles such as those published in Plant Disease. We have developed guidelines for prospective contributors to APSnet features, and they can be found on the APSnet homepage. Our technical editor at headquarters, Kurt Gegenhuber, develops the web presentations and assists authors, who are asked only to contribute their text documents and digital images. Press releases also accompany APSnet features, allowing contrib-

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The Importance of Work
by Robert Nyvall

We’ve all had those moments as scientists when we’ve received praise or perhaps a subtle pat on the back. The times when students have lingered after a class to ask a question or just chat. “Clientele” asking question after question at an Extension meeting then coming up afterward and saying, “Thank you for the information.” The times at scientific meetings when a colleague or peer genuinely seems interested in your research. A person bringing a “sick” plant into your laboratory or office whose ailment you’re able to diagnose and, again, a thank you for your trouble. Make you feel good, didn’t it? Make you feel important.

Using myself as an example, it occurs to me that all of us as plant pathologists focus primarily on important research and teaching issues. Consequently, we have a tendency to become somewhat myopic and “tunnel visioned.” This concentration on self and what’s important to “me” at times, seems to effectively shut the rest of the world to the periphery of our universe. Admittedly, this attitude is not restricted to plant pathologists, but an excuse for our perspective is the nature of our careers, starting in graduate school and perhaps even before that. To obtain a master’s or Ph.D. degree, most of us are obligated to complete a research project that usually has a very narrow focus and the results of which will culminate in a thesis and, we hope, publications. Publications are a vicarious mix varying from relief that graduate school is finally over to contempt for those who don’t possess what you have earned by virtue of your enterprise and intellect. When the reality of what you have accomplished seeps into your subconscious, a patina of invincibility begins to darken your senses, and you focus on your work with Faustian purpose. You are solving the world’s problem and being paid reasonably well for your efforts. You feel important.

Of course, there are people working in other professions or jobs, many of them as absorbed and self-centered as we secure in the knowledge that the sun rises and sets on their enterprise. None of us would argue that medical doctors, surgeons, mothers, fathers, teachers, firefighters, police, etc. are not important, even though we may not always give them their due. However, there are other people who simply do their jobs—sometimes unglamorous, boring, painful, and often at minimal hourly wages. They are neither self-centered nor self-absorbed. They simply are, and we first notice them when we first miss what they do for us. Normally, in a judgmental sense, we don’t think what these people do is terribly important. After all, they’re not unlocking nature’s secrets or creating art and wealth or forging great principles and laws. For the most part they are thought to be interchangeable, and the labor of one person can be easily substituted for another. Their work is not thought to be important—until you needed them. I’d like to describe some of these important people I’ve had contact with in the last year or so.

A month ago, I had placed a huge amount of garbage for the waste collection people. It was a voluminous and malodorous accumulation of debris from a week of our life. It consisted of one quantum from the weekend visit of my four grandchildren, two of whom are in diapers. Portions were the detritus from cleaned closets and an impulse to throw out lifetime collections of junk. The rest was the normal scoria and debris from cooking several meals and from two people simply living in a house. The garbage truck didn’t come at its appointed time. One hour, two hours, three hours passed. It was getting dark. Had they forgotten me? What was I to do with what’s now become a mountain of garbage, at least in my mind. I was about to give the waste collection people a call when I heard the familiar glow of the garbage truck coming up my driveway. With a sigh of relief I greeted the driver who apologetically said, “Sorry to keep you waiting, but we had to put a new truck on the route.” I assumed him I was very glad to see him. At that moment my garbage collection man was a most important person. One Sunday morning I was about to cook my celebrated omelets for a number of breakfast guests when I noticed, to my horror, I was missing green peppers and olives. Key ingredients to the finest omelets this side of the Himalayas. I drove to a nearby convenience store and walked past the bored-looking clerk. He had been in the store since midnight and looked weary and cheerless. As I paid for the items I told him how glad I was the store was open, and he was there. He brightened and said, “Yeah? No one’s said that to me before!”
Options for electronic publishing

Continued from front page

...utors the opportunity to report their work to wider audiences. Please contact Jean Ristaino (jean_ristaino@ncsu.edu) for further details if you are interested in having your work presented as an APSnet feature.

Contributors to APSnet features now have the opportunity to have their features peer-reviewed for electronic publication in Plant Health Progress in the Plant Health Reviews section, in the Education Center's "Plant Health Instructor" series, or as Plant Disease Features. Features that are peer-reviewed will also be archived with previous features on the APSnet.

Plant Health Reviews are peer-reviewed articles that summarize and analyze a topic of importance to plant health management for those who are not specialists in the subject area. These reviews should include an introduction to the problem or issue, including an explanation of why the topic is of interest to those involved with plant health management and a discussion of the issues or new information as it relates to practical plant health management. Topics may include analysis of issues that impact agriculture, horticulture, forestry, industry, environment, or society, including public policy debate, legislation, research efforts and priorities, and the practice of plant health maintenance. Plant Health Reviews may also include "success stories" that describe the successful implementation of new knowledge to the practice of plant health maintenance. An important distinction between Plant Health Reviews and Plant Disease Features is the subject matter covered. Although Plant Health Reviews may cover plant pathology issues, Plant Health Progress is a multidisciplinary journal, and plant health reviews may cover any area of plant health maintenance.

In some instances topics with broad appeal may be published simultaneously as an APSnet feature article and a Plant Health Review. In this case, the author indicates his or her desire for simultaneous publication at the time of submission. Such articles are reviewed through the Plant Health Progress editorial board and published on APSnet and in Plant Health Progress at the same time. In general, Plant Health Reviews contain less technical information than Plant Disease Feature articles because they are intended for an audience that includes individuals who are not specialists in plant pathology. However, material published in Plant Health Progress is expected to meet the same high level of scientific accuracy established for Plant Disease Feature articles. Plant Health Reviews are peer-reviewed, as are Plant Disease Feature articles and are fully citable using Digital Object Identifier (DOI) technology, which is a growing standard in the world of electronic publication. For submissions to PHP contact Tim Murray (Tim_Murray@wsu.edu).

Feature articles for Plant Disease are solicited or contributed narratives that summarize significant topics in plant pathology. These topics include, but are not limited to, current information on the biology and control of plant diseases, impact of political or regulatory issues (quarantines, pesticide use, biotechnology) on disease management, reviews of research or disease diagnostic methods, historical perspectives, and innovative teaching techniques. Authors should have considerable experience with the subject and be willing to share insights and impressions.

Feature articles differ from annual reviews in that they should be written for a general audience that includes teachers and scientists outside plant pathology, and specialized jargon should be avoided. Articles also should include numerous figures and photographs to illustrate major points. If you are interested in writing a Feature Article, please develop a one- to two-page outline of the proposed content and forward it to Ned Tisserat (Tissne@plantpath.ksu.edu).

Revised Common Names for Diseases of Peach and Nectarine Online

APS designations of common names for the diseases of peach and nectarine have been revised and are listed online at http://www.scisoc.org/resource/common/comment.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.
One Route to a Private Practice in Plant Pathology

Julian W. Whaley, Ph.D., Forensic Plant Pathologist
cropdoc007@aol.com

I am sure that we all have been to a gathering where we had to describe to someone what we do for a living. Eyes begin to glaze over quickly in the conversation. Try explaining that you have a private practice in forensic plant pathology sometime if you like glazed eyes. I explain that I am hired by growers, chemical companies, insurance companies, pesticide applicators, water districts, pest control advisers, attorneys, cold-storage facilities, packaging houses, and sometimes cities. They hire me because somehow they are involved in a large crop loss that is in dispute. My job is to find out what happened, why it happened, and the dollar loss involved. I tell my new clients that they may like my final opinion, dislike it, or like only part of it, but I promise to find out the truth. About 10% of the cases end up in court, and I offer my opinion in testimony.

How did I get into this crazy business? Private practice in plant pathology is rare. There are only a few of us who specialize in forensic work. A recent APS survey showed that only 3% of us own a private practice in any field of plant pathology. Physicians and veterinarians are way ahead of us in having their own businesses. A 1998 AMA survey indicated that 75% of medical doctors are in some kind of private practice. A similar AVMA survey showed that 38% of veterinarians have their own practice.

When I received my Ph.D. degree from the University of Arizona in 1964, I had no clue that I would eventually be able to own a private practice. I enjoyed plant pathology and vowed to myself that I would explore the field thoroughly throughout my career. In 1964, unlike today, one could pick from many types of jobs because they were plentiful. I decided that I had experienced enough of academia, so I went to industry to do research with Eli Lilly and Company for six years. They were great years, and I think I learned more from the company than the company learned from me. I was only 27 when I took the job, but I soon realized that I did not want to go up the administrative ladder. This attitude is adverse to a long career in industry. It is always very tempting to give up one’s profession for a seemingly attractive administrative job, but most who do it realize too late that there is no going back to plant pathology and that middle management administrators are a dime a dozen. During an economic downturn you join the hordes of administrators on the streets looking for another administrative job.

In 1970 I had the chance to return to academia with a teaching position at California State University, Fresno. I am a western kind of guy and the thought of trying my hand at teaching plant pathology was attractive. Friends at Lilly tried to convince me that taking a one-third salary cut and missing out on a good bonus and excellent benefits was not a good idea. I left Indianapolis and began a wonderful 22-year teaching career in Fresno. It was one of my best decisions and led to the private practice I now have.

At Fresno, the university encouraged faculty to do research and consulting to keep current for our courses. We have nine-month tenured appointments, so the summers are available to do with as you wish. I began to do fungicide research for chemical companies. The research was done on campus where we have 800 acres of crops.

In 1971, I was contacted by a forensic agronomist who wanted me to do plant pathology on a watermelon case. I was fascinated and soon became hooked on such work, and I continued to work with him over several years on the pathology part of his crop loss practice. I began to testify in a few court cases. Another forensic agronomist contacted me, and I began to work with him in the same way. After a few years, I discovered that I could do this kind of work on my own. Clients began to call me directly, and I was off and running. The summers went by quickly, and school beckoned every August. I always gave my university work top priority, and it became increasingly difficult to shut off the consulting each fall. I did a lot of work on weekends and in the evenings.

The thrill of getting a new case and going out into the field to figure out what injured a crop was intoxicating. Many of the incidents had crop losses in the millions of dollars and “big-time” testifying became more common. I began to enjoy the court battles. All sides in a big crop loss case have experts who have varying opinions over what and who caused the problem. It is the most challenging part of one’s life going head-to-head with other scientists. You must be very sure of what makes up your opinion and be able to back it up with data.

I must learn to be a generalist. This can be very difficult for someone who has a very narrow field and fears leaving it. I was thankful for a broad background in plant pathology in Arizona. By definition a generalist does not know the details of a particular disease as well as someone who devotes a career to it. However, a generalist can learn the details and has to in forensic work.

I began to get cases in several states and had to learn new crop management for specific parts of the country. It was fun, and I loved it. I have been on the winning side of some cases and the losing side of others. I found that getting out of my comfort zone in court or on new crops was a great way to grow professionally.

Consulting opportunities began to come in on a regular basis, and I began to go out of the country for some of the work. In the meantime, university commitments increased with academic senate assignments, many committees, and endless meetings. Time to have fun outside work was suffering, but I never took time to think about retiring. In August 1992, I was returning from an APS meeting in the northwest. The long hours of driving gave me a chance to think about my career. I imagined what it would be like to operate my own business. I decided that 22 years of teaching was just about a full career. I did a quick mental calculation and realized that two-thirds of my income was coming from something that was taking one-third of my time. Within one week I was retired and operating my business full time. I had a son and two daughters away in college at the time, so I figured that would put enough pressure on me to make it a success. My kids said that as long as my checks kept coming to them, they thought it was a great idea.

Once again, I was advised that leaving the university with a miniscule retirement was not the safest thing to do. I was 55 and ready to take the risk, so I went ahead with the decision and have never looked back. I have my office in my home, and my wife is our office manager. My main partner, Mark Steinberg, is a plant pathologist also and can take over when I am out of town on a motorcycle trip or some other fun thing. We also have a soils-physiology expert and a forensic economist in the firm who we use in certain cases.

All of this came about because I stayed in plant pathology and have been willing to explore every option as it arose. As a side benefit, I make a very good living and have continued to live in a location that I like.
REQUESTING PROPOSALS

The International Sorghum and Millet Collaborative Research Support Program, INTSORMIL, is requesting proposals for projects of multi-disciplinary, international teams of scientists to meet national (U.S. and developing country), regional and global research needs in the areas of: 1) Sorghum/Pearl Millet Molecular Biology, 2) Sorghum/Pearl Millet Animal Nutrition, 3) Sorghum/Pearl Millet Entomology, 4) Sorghum/Pearl Millet Pathology, 5) Sorghum/Pearl Millet Agronomy/Soils, and 6) Sorghum/Pearl Millet Breeding for Food and Feed Quality, 7) Sorghum/Pearl Millet Nutritional Quality, and 8) Sorghum/Pearl Millet Integrated Crop Management.

INTSORMIL intends to fund as many as six of the smaller disciplinary-focused ($70K/year) projects (RFP Nos. 1-6) or as many as two of the larger, multi-disciplinary ($210K/year) projects (RFP Nos. 7 and 8), but not all eight projects for which there are requests for proposals. For detailed information contact INTSORMIL, 113 Biochemistry Hall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583-0748; Phone (402) 472-6032; Fax (402) 472-7978; or by E-mail at SRMLcrsp@unl.edu, or view the INTSORMIL web site at http://intsormil.unl.edu.

Outreach

Young Scientists Receive Awards from APS

Martin D. Wiglesworth, Syngenta Crop Protection

Approximately 1,200 talented young scientists from 39 countries presented the results of their research activities at the 52nd Intel International Science and Engineering Fair held May 6-12, 2001 in San Jose, CA. They competed for prizes and scholarships from numerous organizations, including APS.

APS was represented by David Schmale III (Post-Graduate Research Assistant, University of California-Davis), Krishna Subbarao (Associate Professor, University of California-Davis) and Martin D. Wiglesworth (Technical Crop Manager, Syngenta Crop Protection). The APS judges previewed hundreds of displays in the categories of Botany, Biochemistry, Earth and Space Sciences, Chemistry, Environmental Sciences, and Microbiology to evaluate their relevance to plant pathology. Thirty-five projects were selected for further evaluation and were judged on creativity, scientific thought, thoroughness, skill, and clarity. A high value was placed on originality and evidence that the student had significant input in the ideas for the project and the experimental design.

Two projects received awards:

First Place: Peter Starr and Vivek Kasinath, Keystone School, San Antonio, TX, for "Initiation of Heat Shock Protein by Viral Invasion: Defense Against or Benefit for Virus?" They evaluated the production of heat shock protein (hsp) and how it assists the replication of TMV, replication of A. tumefaciens, and replication of Nuclear polyhedrosis virus.

Second Place: A. Benjamin Suri, Harding High School, St. Paul, MN, for "Determining Quantitative Trait Loci Associated with Resistance to Fusarium Head Blight on Chromosome 2 of Barley Using Simple Sequence Repeat Markers." Through his research, Suri determined the location of two genes that possibly encode for resistance to Fusarium head blight on chromosome 2.

Subbarao presented the awards on behalf of APS, and each winner received a check, a framed certificate, and an APST-Shirt. The APS judges were very impressed by the creativity and level of understanding of the scientific method displayed by the participants. They also felt that their interaction with these promising young scientists was a mutually enriching experience, as many of the students plan to pursue careers in science and plant pathology.

APS Award Winners from the International Science and Engineering Fair in San Jose, CA

APS Award Winners from the International Science and Engineering Fair in San Jose, CA
This year 52 students competed for 24 Graduate Student Travel awards to attend the 2001 APS Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City. Applications came from 26 institutions in the United States, Canada, and Korea. A board of 12 members representing graduate students, academia, extension, and industry reviewed the applications. Board members included Russ Bulluck, Steve Clough, Craig Liddell, Cynthia Ocamb, Brenda Schroeder, Frank Wong, Jean Williams-Woodward, and graduate students Paul Esker, Anthony Glenn, Mohini Patil, Prasad Siddavatam, and Lynn Sosnoskie.

Nineteen of the 24 awards are named awards that honor excellence in plant pathology. These awards are made possible by interest from funds established in the name of noted plant pathologists or to honor quality students in specific divisions or disciplines. Each recipient will receive $400 to attend the 2001 APS Annual Meeting. At the meeting, each recipient will be wearing a ribbon to distinguish them. Please introduce yourself and congratulate these talented students.

Named Travel Awards

The C. Lee Campbell Award

C. Lee Campbell was well known to many of us and was a true inspiration to anyone who had the privilege of knowing him. His research focused on quantitative analysis of spatial and temporal patterns of soilborne and foliar diseases. He was a successful researcher and writer, authoring several texts and coauthoring The Formative Years of Plant Pathology. He was very active in APS and served as president from 1997 to 1998. Alyssa Collins is this year’s recipient and is pursuing a master’s degree at North Carolina State University under the direction of Frank Louws. Her presentation is titled “Characterization of Bacterial Communities Isolated from Soils Under Diverse Management Practices.”

The Caribbean Division Award

This award, established through the generosity of Malcolm Shurtleff, Jose Amador, and the Caribbean Division, recognizes highly qualified students. This year Francisco Ochoa from the University of Florida will receive the award. He is a native of Venezuela, where he served as botany professor at the Universidad Central de Venezuela prior to returning to graduate school. He recently graduated with his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology under the guidance of Richard F. Lee. Ochoa is presenting both a talk and a poster from his dissertation research, which examined aspects of localization and transgenic expression of the capsid protein of Citrus tristeza virus.

The Eddie Echandi Award

Eddie Echandi of North Carolina State University was elected a Fellow of APS and served the society on several committees. He is most remembered for his work with the Caribbean Division and Latin American students and researchers on plant diseases in the tropics. Brooke Edmunds of Iowa State University will receive the award. She is pursuing a M.S. degree under the direction of Mark Gleason, and her presentation is titled Evaluation of Hosa Cultivars for Resistance to Crown Rot Induced by Sclerotium rolfsii var. delphiniini.

The Zahir Eyal Award

Zahir Eyal of the Department of Botany at Tel Aviv University pioneered outreach and improved wheat production techniques in his country and throughout the world. He was elected a Fellow of APS in 1995. Leonor Leandro, Ph.D. student under the direction of Mark Gleason at Iowa State University, will receive the award. She is investigating environmental factors affecting germination and sporulation of the strawberry pathogen Colletotrichum acutatum.

The John F. Fulkerson Award

This award is in honor of John F. Fulkerson, a noted researcher and administrator with the USDA. He specialized in research planning and in coordination and evaluation in plant pathology and nematology. He was a Fellow of APS and is remembered for his keen understanding of local, national, and international aspects of plant pathology. This year the Fulkerson Award goes to Lyndon Porter, a Ph.D. student working under the direction of Dennis A. Johnson at Washington State University, who is examining late blight resistance in advanced potato lines.

The Arthur Kelman Award

Arthur Kelman, a University Distinguished Scholar in the Department of Plant Pathology at North Carolina State University, has had a lifetime interest in bacterial diseases with a special interest in Ralstonia solanacearum. Elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1976, he has served that organization in many capacities. He is noted as a superb teacher, gifted researcher, and major factor in the national and international development of our profession. Nora J. Catlin of the University of Massachusetts is the first recipient of this award. She is pursuing a Ph.D. degree under the guidance of Frank L. Caruso and will present a poster in Salt Lake City on her investigations into the causal agent(s) of upright dieback of cranberry.

The Dennis H. Hall Award

Dennis H. Hall was an extension specialist at the University of California, Davis, with responsibility for diseases of field and vegetable crops. He was noted for his contributions to teaching, research, and understanding and control of vegetable and field crop diseases. Andrea Morse, who is completing her master’s degree at the University of Minnesota under the direction of Robert A. Blanchette, is the recipient of the award. She will present her work on the “Etiology of Red Stain in Living Boxelder (Acer negundo).”

The Janell Stevens Johnk Award

Janell Stevens Johnk was an extension plant pathologist for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service specializing in turfgrass, shade trees, and retail and landscape ornamentals. This year’s recipient of the award is Jean Batzer of Iowa State University. She is a Ph.D. student working under the direction of Mark Gleason, and the title of her presentation is “Post-harvest Removal of Sooty Blotch and Fliespeck on Apples Using Commercial Disinfectants.”

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The Tsune Kosuge Award
Tsune Kosuge, professor at the University of California, Davis, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1988 and was a leader in studying the biochemistry and developmental physiology of plant disease. A Fellow of APS, Kosuge served the society and our profession in many capacities. This year’s award recipient is David Johnson, working under the direction of John M. Hallock at Michigan State University, Johnson is nearing completion of his Ph.D. degree and will be presenting a paper titled “Use of an Ordinal Categorical Model to Compare and Optimize Disease Severity Rating Schemes in Rhizoctonia Root Rot of Sugar Beet Disease Nurseries.”

The Stuart D. Lyda Award
Stuart D. Lyda, professor emeritus at Texas A&M University, is noted as an excellent teacher, mentor, and researcher. He guided more than 40 graduate students, served APS in several capacities, and also served as secretary and head of the National Cotton Disease Council. Elizabeth Wiggins of the University of Minnesota will receive this year’s award. A M.S. degree student working under the direction of Linda L. Kinkel, Wiggins will present a poster on the influence of green manures on the pathogen inhibitory potential of indigenous antagonist communities in soil.

The Don E. Mathre Award
Don E. Mathre is a Fellow of APS and was president from 1988 to 1989. He has spent the majority of his career at Montana State University, Bozeman, where he has focused mainly on small grain cereal diseases and is noted for his teaching abilities. This year Magalie R. Guilhabit from the University of California, Davis, will receive the award. She is working on her Ph.D. degree under the guidance of Bruce Kirkpatrick and will present a paper on the first successful transposon mutagenesis of Xylella fastidiosa, the bacterium causing Pierce’s disease of grapevines.

The Larry W. Moore Award
Larry W. Moore, professor in the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology at Oregon State University until his retirement in 1999, was an internationally recognized authority in phytopathology. He was a primary resource on disease problems plaguing the ornamental and nursery industries in the Pacific Northwest and provided leadership for the establishment of the Microbial Germplasm Database. The first recipient of this new award is Carla Garzon. She is pursuing a master’s degree under the guidance of Gary W. Moorman at The Pennsylvania State University. She will present a poster on the molecular characterization of Pythium species using AFLPs.

The John S. Niederhauser Award
John S. Niederhauser has a distinguished plant pathology career in the area of potato diseases and production. He served with the International Agricultural Programs of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1947 to 1972 in Mexico, primarily focusing on potato improvement. In 1971, he was the co-founder of the International Potato Center (CIP) in Lima, Peru. Niederhauser was the 1990 World Food Prize recipient in recognition of his work with national programs that dramatically increased potato production in many Third World countries. Yuhong Li is the first recipient of this travel award. Working under the direction of Senyu Chen at the University of Minnesota, Li is pursuing a Ph.D. degree and will present some of her research on the effects of the soybean resistance gene Rg1 on the life cycle of Heterodera glycines.

The Joseph M. Ogawa Award
Joseph M. Ogawa was professor of plant pathology at the University of California, Davis, until his retirement in 1991. Gaining national and international recognition for his research, he focused on the etiology, epidemiology, and control of pre- and postharvest diseases of tree fruits and nuts. A Fellow of APS, Ogawa received numerous awards for his achievements. The 2001 award goes to Odem Kilic, a Ph.D. student working under the guidance of Gary Yuen at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. She will be presenting a paper titled “Induced Resistance by Stenotrophomonas maltophilia Strain C3 Suppresses Conidial Germination and Leaf Spot Development by Bipolaris sorokiniana (Bs).”

The Roger C. Pearson Award
Roger C. Pearson was internationally known for his research on grape diseases. As professor of plant pathology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, he received several awards for his research and contributions to our profession, including authorship of the Compendium of Grape Diseases and numerous papers and book chapters. This year the Pearson Award is given to Pierce Paul of Iowa State University. He is a Ph.D. student working under the direction of Gary P. Munkvold on regression and artificial neural network modeling for the prediction of gray leaf spot of maize.

The Eugene Saari Award
Eugene Saari worked for 28 years with CIMMYT providing valuable service in the wheat program. He is professional expertise, wide experience, and exceptional people skills made him particularly well suited to work in outreach, and he is noted for the deep commitment he exhibited to bettering conditions in the developing world. Sung-Hee Lee of Chungbuk National University in Cheongu, Chungbuk, Korea, is the recipient of this year’s award. He is a M.S. student under the guidance of Jae-Soon Cha and will present data on a technique developed to obtain efficient induction of bacterial soft rot using mineral oil.

The Malcolm Shurtleff Award
Malcolm Shurtleff is professor emeritus with the University of Illinois and adjunct professor at Texas A&M University. He is known as a creative and prolific writer and as the preeminent extension plant pathologist in the world. This year Carrie L. Lapaire from Purdue University will receive the award. Lapaire is pursuing a Master’s degree under the direction of Larry Dunkle and is investigating factors influencing conidiation of Cerospora zeae-maydis, the pathogen causing gray leaf spot of corn.

The Virology Award
This award was designed to honor quality students in the area of virology as it pertains to plant pathology. This year Peter Sforza will receive the award. Sforza is an active member of APS and is completing his M.S. degree at Virginia Tech under the direction of Erik Stromberg. He will present a paper titled “Using a Geographic Information System as a Tool to Improve the Integrated Management of Barley Yellow Dwarf in Virginia Wheat.”

APS Council and Foundation Travel Awards
The following students will be receiving APS Council and Foundation Travel awards. Matt Brecht, University of Florida. Brecht is pursuing a M.S. degree under the direction of Tom Kucharek and will present a poster detailing results obtained for the control of gray leaf spot in St. Augustine grass caused by Magnaporthe grisea using a pre-plant application of calcium silicate slag. Jennifer Clifford, University of New Hampshire. Clifford is pursuing a M.S. degree under the guidance of William E. Machard and will present a poster titled “Lesion-Causing Efficiency of Venturia inaequalis on Six Apple Cultivars.” Claudia Nischwitz, University of Arizona. Nischwitz is completing a M.S. degree under the direction of Mary W. Olsen and will present a poster on soil factors influencing development of charcoal rot caused by M acrophomina phaseolina on drip- and furrow-irrigated melons in Arizona. Amy Wilke, Iowa State University. Wilke is finishing a M.S. degree under the direction of

Award Winners
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A unique monument was unveiled on December 11, 1919, in Enterprise, Alabama to honor an insect pest that saved agriculture in the southern United States. This seemingly paradoxical statement has its roots in the fact that the cotton boll weevil forced the South to make the transition to crop diversification following nearly complete reliance on the cotton crop (http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/dec11.html).

Poverty, poor nutritional status (resulting in diseases such as pellagra), and infectious diseases such as yellow fever contributed to the slow recovery of the post-Civil War South during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Of equal importance in the cycle of poverty and isolation was the reliance of the South on cotton as its primary agricultural crop. Significant improvements in public health and the destruction of the cotton-based economy were important steps toward the development of the "new" South.

The cotton boll weevil was first reported in the United States near Brownsville, TX, in 1892 and rapidly spread throughout the Gulf Coast states. The boll weevil was identified in Alabama in 1910 and in Georgia by 1915 and essentially destroyed their cotton crops. In 1920, some parts of Georgia lost 75% of its crop. Yield reductions of almost 60% were reported in Coffee County, AL, in 1916. The following year, even greater damage to the cotton crop occurred, and bankruptcy of Alabama farmers was imminent.

On the advice of Extension Agent John Pittman, local farmers turned to peanuts and other crops to overcome the economic damage to cotton caused by the cotton boll weevil. Remarkably, by 1917 Coffee County produced and harvested more peanuts than any other county in the nation. One response to this positive change in the economy was to unveil a monument to the boll weevil (www.enterprisealabama.com/pro3.htm). The base of the monument is inscribed: "In profound appreciation of the Boll Weevil and what it has done as the herald of prosperity. This monument was erected by the citizens of Enterprise, Coffee County, Alabama." This crucial change in the land where cotton was king, allowed the development of a new economy in the southern United States.

Gary P. Munkvold and will present a poster detailing her studies on seed transmission and systemic infection of maize by Fusarium subglutinans.

Jianhua Zhang, Ohio State University. Zhang is pursuing a Ph.D. degree under the guidance of Sally A. Miller and will present a poster titled "Isolation of Aster Yellows Phytoplasma Genomic DNA from Lettuce."
**People**

**H. R. Pappu** has joined the Biotechnology Unit of the Permits and Risk Assessments Branch of the USDA-APHIS in Riverdale, MD. His responsibilities include serving as a regulatory specialist for plant biotechnology, conducting technical and analytical reviews, conducting pest risk and environmental assessments of biotechnology/genetic engineering permit submissions as well as assessing new programs in biotechnology in other units of the agency, and serving as a technical consultant and advisor to representatives of other federal agencies, state agencies, industry, academia, and biotechnology organizations concerning biotechnology policy. Prior to joining the USDA, Pappu was an assistant professor in the Department of Plant Pathology, University of Georgia’s Coastal Plain Experiment Station in Tifton and was recently promoted to associate professor with tenure. He obtained his M.S. degree from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (under the supervision of A. Varma) and Ph.D. degree from the University of Alberta, Edmonton (under the supervision of C. Hiruki) and did post-doctoral work in the laboratory of C. L. Niblett at the University of Florida, Gainesville.

**Michelle A. Grabowski** has been appointed as the School of Applied Environmental Sciences at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. Frits Rijkenberg has been appointed as professor and chair of Plant Pathology in the Discipline of Plant Pathology in 1999, and obtained his Ph.D. degree in 2000. Gubba is a mycologist and epidemiologist. She recently completed her Ph.D. with a thesis entitled “Studies on Cercospora zeae-maydis the Causal Organism of Grey Leaf Spot on Maize in Kwazulu-Natal” under the direction of Laing. Laing also supervised Sackey Yobo’s M.S. thesis on the “Utilization of Bacillus spp. as Plant Probiotics” in 2000.

**Colleen Warfield** recently joined the Department of Plant Pathology at North Carolina State University as an assistant professor and extension specialist. Warfield is responsible for developing a research-based extension program focusing on diseases of commercial greenhouse- and nursery-grown ornamentals. Warfield received her Ph.D. and M.S. degrees from the University of California at Davis. Prior to her January arrival at NC State, Warfield managed a seed health and plant diagnostic laboratory in Gilroy, CA.

**Jack E. Bailey**, Department of Plant Pathology, North Carolina State University, assumed the role of coordinator for pest risk assessment within the Center for Integrated Pest Management (CIPM). Founded in 1991, CIPM is a National Science Foundation-sponsored, Industry/University Cooperative Research Center, which works to support and further integrated pest management through the evaluation of emerging technologies, information management and dissemination, environmental stewardship, estimation of economic consequences, resistance management tools and systems, and integration of disciplinary expertise.

**Recent Graduates at NC State University**


**People**

Continued on page 114
Ana Romero was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and graduated from Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires (UBA) with a degree in agronomy. During her last two years of study, she worked at UBA as a student-assistant in phytopathology. After graduation, Romero took a position as a teaching assistant in phytopathology at Universidad Nacional de Lujan. She continued there, until 1994 as a lecturer. In 1995, she and her husband, Roberto, and daughter, Paula, moved to the United States. Other members of her graduate committee were M. E. Daub, P. B. Lindgren, and R. C. Rufty.

The 12th Biennial Charles Joseph and Virginia Nusbaum Symposium titled "Ecology and Evolution of Host-Parasite Interactions," was held April 17, 2001, at the Jane M. Kimmon Center on the North Carolina State University campus. The Department of Plant Pathology hosted the following speakers: Janis Antenovics, Lewis and Clark professor, Department of Biology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, and member of the Royal Society; Thomas D. Bruns, associate professor, Department of Plant and Microbial Biology, University of California, Berkeley; Eugene Nester, professor, Department of Microbiology, University of Washington, Seattle, and member of the National Academy of Science; B. Gillian Turgeon, principal scientist, Torrey Mesa Research Institute/Syngenta, and associate professor, Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University, Ithaca.

Ana Romero was presented the Nusbaum Scholar award at the Nusbaum Symposium. J. B. Ristaino chair of the selection committee presented the award. Other members of the selection committee were G. J. Holmes, G. A. Payne, D. M. Benson, and D. F. Ritchie. The award recognizes Romero’s outstanding dissertation and scientific research toward the Ph.D. degree. Her thesis, "Genetic Diversity in Pepper Bacterial Spot Pathogen Strains in Eastern United States and the Effect of Induced Resistance on Dynamics of Disease and Pathogen Race Stability," was completed last year under the direction of D. F. Ritchie.

Bill Cline, extension specialist, Department of Plant Pathology, North Carolina State University, assumed the role of president of the Plant Pathology Society of North Carolina (PPSNC) during that group’s Third Annual Meeting, March 1, 2001. The spring issue of the society’s newsletter, including the logo designed by graduate student Heather Hartzog can be found online at: http://www.cals.ncsu.edu/plantpath/ ppsnc00.html.

James Moyer, Department of Plant Pathology, North Carolina State University, gave the following invited presentations recently: “Sweetpotato Viruses: The Last 20 Years” at the International Workshop on Sweetpotato Cultivar Decline, Miyakonojo, Japan; and “Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus: Diversity and Its Ability to Overcome Resistance,” at the Kushu National Agricultural Research Center, Kumamoto, Japan.

Bill Cline

James Moyer

Estelle Levetin of the University of Tulsa presented the 2001 Rosie Perez Memorial Seminar in the Department of Plant Pathology, North Carolina State University, on February 13. Her talk was entitled, “Going Beyond Pollen Counts: Using Meteorology to Understand the Dispersal of Airborne Pollen and Spores.” Levetin’s research focuses on soil ecology and indoor and outdoor air quality. Most recently, she has concentrated on using meteorology to model pollen and fungal spore release and dispersal. Levetin was the guest of honor at a Solar House reception following the seminar, which wound up a three-day visit to NCSU. Also, during her visit, she took time out to visit the “Future Directions: Ecological, Atmospheric, Regulatory/Policy, and Educational Issues” Air Quality Research Conference, organized by Walter W. Heck, professor emeritus, NCSU, botany. The seminar is organized each year in memory of Rosie Perez, a former graduate student who studied under the direction of M. E. Daub. Graduate students in the department invite a notable scientist in the area of plant pathology to speak and be a guest of the department for several days.

Turner B. Sutton received the Certificate of Merit for faculty achievement in research, teaching and extension from the North Carolina State University chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta, the Honor Society of Agriculture, April 17, 2001. At the same ceremony, R. Greg Upchurch was inducted as a faculty member of the society. Graduate student inductees included Brian Joseph Bush, advised by G. A. Payne, Eugenia Gonzalez, advised by T. B. Sutton; and Jae-Soon Hwang, advised by D. M. Benson.

Paul D. Peterson, Department of Plant Pathology, North Carolina State University, gave an invited history seminar at the Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology, Texas A&M University, on April 4, 2001. Paul spoke on “Frank Lamson-Scribner and the Creation of American Plant Pathology.”

Kurt H. Lamour recently completed his Ph.D. degree in the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology at Michigan State University under the guidance of M. K. Haubeck. Lamour’s dissertation is entitled “An Investigation of Phytophthora capsici on Vegetable Hosts in Michigan: Survival, Spread and Response to the Phenylation of Mefenoxam.” Lamour has been invited to present an overview of his work at the APS meeting in Salt Lake City, UT, during the I. E. Melius Student Speaker Symposium and will be continuing his investigation of P. capsici, as well as Phytophthora spp. on floriculture hosts, in a post-doctoral capacity with Haubeck.

People
Continued from page 113

Ana Romero

Bill Cline

Jae-Soon Hwang

Eric W. Honeycutt

Charles Joseph Nusbaum

Charles Joseph Nusbaum

Phytopathology News, Volume 35, Number 8 / August 2001

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Richard T. Hanlin has been the study of various aspects of the biology of plant pathogenic ascomycetes. He and his students have conducted studies on the morphology of over 20 species of ascomycetes and their conidial states. In addition, he has described numerous ascomycetes reported from Georgia for the first time and has maintained a list of ascomycetes reported from the state. More recently he has worked on tropical plant pathogenic ascomycetes, collecting and describing species from several countries of Latin America. These studies have led to the publication of three books designed to assist others in identifying these fungi. In addition to these studies, Dr. Hanlin has served as curator of the J. H. Miller Mycological Herbarium since 1962, during which time the herbarium has added numerous specimens.

Dr. Hanlin has taught Introductory Mycology, Applied Mycology, and Biology of the Ascomycetes, as well as a portion of the Biology of Basidiomycetes course. He has served as major advisor to 20 graduate students, 5 M. S. and 15 Ph.D., and served on 60 other graduate committees. He co-authored a laboratory manual for Introductory Mycology that was published in both English and Spanish, and also developed a laboratory manual for his Biology of Ascomycetes course. In 1986 he was recipient of the W. H. Weston Award for Teaching Excellence in Mycology given by the Mycological Society of America. An active member of the Mycological Society of America, Dr. Hanlin has regularly attended the annual meeting and served on numerous Society committees, as well as being elected vice president and president. In 1999, he was presented the Society’s Distinguished Mycologist Award for his contributions to mycology. Also a member of the American Phytopathological Society, he served as a member and later chair of the APS Mycology Committee.

Dr. Hanlin has been active on the international level, attending most of the International Mycological Congresses since their inception. He has collected fungi in several Latin American countries and has presented invited workshops and seminars in Brazil, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, Thailand, and Venezuela. He regularly attends the annual meeting of the Caribbean Division of the American Phytopathological Society. He has co-authored books with faculty members in Brazil, Mexico, Philippines, and Venezuela. In 1986 he was made Honorary Professor of the Universidad Centrocultural Lisandro Alvarado in Barquisimeto, Venezuela for his contributions to their graduate program in mycology and plant pathology.

Paul David Esker recently completed the requirements for the M. S. degree in Plant Pathology from Iowa State University, Ames. Esker’s thesis “Geographical and Temporal Dynamics of Chaetocnema pulicaria Populations and Their Role in Stewart’s Disease of Corn in Iowa” was completed under the direction of F. W. Nutter, Jr. Esker is currently pursuing a double Ph.D. in plant pathology and statistics under the direction of Nutter and P. Dixon.

University of Georgia mycologist, Richard T. Hanlin, recently retired after more than 40 years of service. Dr. Hanlin has conducted research on plant pathogenic ascomycetes, with emphasis on their identification and developmental morphology. Early in his career he served as the mycologist on a USDA-sponsored regional project to study the distribution and frequency of mycotoxigenic fungi in peanuts, and later in pecans. During this time he received and identified several thousand cultures of fungi from throughout the peanut-growing regions of the US.

A major emphasis of his research program has been the study of various aspects of the biology of plant pathogenic ascomycetes. He and his students have conducted studies on the morphology of over 20 species of ascomycetes and their conidial states. In addition, he has described numerous ascomycetes reported from Georgia for the first time and has maintained a list of ascomycetes reported from the state. More recently he has worked on tropical plant pathogenic ascomycetes, collecting and describing species from several countries of Latin America. These studies have led to the publication of three books designed to assist others in identifying these fungi. In addition to these studies, Dr. Hanlin has served as curator of the J. H. Miller Mycological Herbarium since 1962, during which time the herbarium has added numerous specimens.

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Phytopathology, August 2001
Volume 91, Number 8

Detection of Phytoplasma by Polymerase Chain Reaction of Insect Feeding Medium and Its Use in Determining Vectoring Ability.

Cytological Analysis of Defense-Related Mechanisms Induced in Pea Root Tissues in Response to Colonization by Nonpathogenic Fusarium oxysporum Fo47.

Effect of Microsphaeropsis sp. Strain P13OA on Germination and Production of Sclerotia of Pyricularia grisea.

Distribution and Transmission of Germ Plasm for Susceptibility to Pink Rot.

A Rapid Technique for the Evaluation of Potato Specificity.

Pyricularia grisea: A Picture by Means of Selected Controversies.

Plant Disease Epidemiology in the Twentieth Century.

The Latest in Plant Pathology and Nematology.

Colonization by Nonpathogenic Bacteria.

of Fusarium Wilt of Chickpea by Rhizosphere Bacteria.

Evidence for the Predisposition of Fungicide-Resistant Isolates of Venturia inaequalis to a Preferential Selection for Resistance to Other Fungicides.

Simultaneous Temporal Progress of Sorghum Anthracnose and Leaf Blight in Crop Mixtures with Disparate Patterns.

Risk Analysis of Brown Rot Blossom Blight of Prune Caused by Monilinia fructicola.

Ranges and Diversity of Soybean Fungal Diseases in North America.

The Effects of Founding Events and Agricultural Practices on the Genetic Structure of Three M etapopulations of Globodera pallida.

Small-Scale Isolation of Viral RNA-Dependent RNA Polymerase from Protoplasts Inoculated with In Vitro Transcripts.

Variation in Transmission Efficiency Among Barley yellow dwarf virus-RMV Isolates and Clones of the Normally Inefficient Aphid Vector, Rhopalosiphum padi.

Characterization of Distinct Tumoviruses that Cause Diseases of Lettuce and Tomato in the Western United States.

Plant Disease, August 2001
Volume 85, Number 8

The Latest in Plant Pathology and Nematology.

Plant Disease Epidemiology in the Twentieth Century: A Picture by Means of Selected Controversies.


Effect of Silicon and Host Resistance on Sheath Blight Development in Rice.

A Rapid Technique for the Evaluation of Potato Germ Plasm for Susceptibility to Pink Rot.

Distribution and Transmission of Iris yellow spot virus.

Pathotypes of Pyricularia grisea in Rice Fields of Central and Southern China.

Resistance of Wild Arachis Species to Late Leaf Spot and Rust in Greenhouse Trials.

Differentiation, Distribution, and Elimination of Two Different Pineapple Mealybug Wilt-Associated Viruses Found in Pineapple.

Factors That Affect the Quality and Quantity of Sunlight Reflected from Alfalfa Canopies.

Effect of Insect Exclusion on the Incidence of Yellow Vine Disease and of the Associated Bacterium in Squash.

Lack of Induced Systemic Resistance in Peanut to Late Leaf Spot Disease by Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria and Chemical Elicitors.

Chlorine Concentration and the Inoculation of Tomato Fruit in Packinghouse Dump Tanks.

Characterization of Fusarium Yellows Resistance in Collard.

Comparison of Three Fungicide Spray Advisories for Lettuce Downy Mildew.

Comparison of Epidemics of Botrytis Fruit Rot and Powder Mildew of Strawberry in Large Plastic Tunnel and Field Production Systems.


First Report of Garlic Rust Caused by Puccinia allii in Oregon.

First Report of Turnip mosaic virus in Watercress in Mauritius.

First Report of Sugarcan yellow leaf virus (ScYLV) in Costa Rica.

First Report of Angular Leaf Spot Caused by Phaeoisariopsis griseola on Bean in Ontario, Canada.

First Report and Characterization of Rice yellow mottle virus in Central Africa.

Stemphylium botryosum Pathogenic on Spinach Seed Crops in Washington.

Evidence of a Naturally Occurring Recombinant Isolate of Plum pox virus from Slovakia.

First Report of Beech Bark Disease in Michigan.

Bacterial Leaf Stripe Caused by Xanthomonas translucens pv. cerealis on Intermediate Wheatgrass in Idaho.

First Report of Bacterial Stem Rot Caused by Pectobacterium carotovorum subsp. carotovorum and P. carotovorum subsp. atrosepticum on Grafted Eggplant in Italy.

First Report of Pythium Root Rot on Grain Sorghum in Mississippi.

Association of a Disease Complex Involving a Begomovirus, DNA 1 and a Distinct DNA Beta with Leaf Curl Disease of Okra in Pakistan.


First Report of Colletotrichum acutatum on Strawberry in Finland.

First Report of Phytophthora Blossom Blight of Chrysanthemum Caused by Phytophthora nicotianae.

First Report of Powdery Mildew of Kenaf Caused by Leveillula taurica in South Africa.

Proof for the Occurrence of Flower Blight Caused by Ciborinia camelliae in Italy.

First Report of Occurrence of Verticillium Wilt on Some Ornamental Trees in Sicily.

First Report of Columbia Root-Knot Nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodii) in Potato in New Mexico.

MPMI, August 2001
Volume 14, Number 8

Global Regulators ExpA (GacA) and KdgR Modulate Extracellular Enzyme Gene Expression Through the RsmA-rsmB System in Erwinia carotovora subsp. carotovora.

Dark Green Islands in Plant Virus Infection Are the Result of Posttranscriptional Gene Silencing.

Maize rm1 Resistance to Bipolaris maydis Is Associated with Few Differences in Pathogenesis-Related Proteins and Global mRNA Profiles.

Inhibition of Growth of Aspergillus flavus and Fusarial (alpha)-Amylases by a Lectin-Like Protein from Lablab purpureus.

Type III Secretion Contributes to the Pathogenesis of the Soft-Rot Pathogen Erwinia carotovora: Partial Characterization of the hrp Gene Cluster.

Phenazine-1-Carboxamide Production in the Biocontrol Strain Pseudomonas chlororaphis PCL1391 Is Regulated by Multiple Factors Secreted into the Growth Medium.

Cultivar-Dependent Expression of a Maize Lipoygenase Responsive to Seed Infesting Fungi.

Colletotrichum gloeosporioides pelB Is an Important Virulence Factor in Avocado Fruit-Fungus Interaction.

Ancient Diversification of the Pto Kinase Family Preceded Speciation in Solanum.

Introduction of the pH2 Gene of Pseudomonas chlororaphis PCL1391 Extends the Range of Biocontrol Ability of Phenazine-1-Carboxylic Acid-Producing Pseudomonas spp. Strains.

Investigation of myo-Inositol Catabolism in Rhizobium leguminosarum bv. viciae and Its Effect on Nodulation Competitiveness.

Effects of Movement Protein Mutations on the Formation of Tubules in Plant Protoplasts Expressing a Fusion Between the Green Fluorescent Protein and Cauliflower mosaic virus Movement Protein.
Assistant/Associate Professor of Plant Pathology

Southern Illinois University, Department of Plant, Soil and General Agriculture invites applications for a full-time, 9-month position as Assistant/Associate Professor of Plant Pathology. This position is tenure-track and available August 1, 2001. The position is at the Assistant or Associate Professor level and is available immediately, or may be adjusted to the successful candidate’s background and experience. This position is open to any area of specialization in plant pathology that complements and integrates the Department’s current and emerging research initiatives. The individual is expected to: show independence, good oral and written communication skills, 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 courses in Introductory Plant Pathology, Diseases of Field Crops, and an additional course suited to the background of the individual. The individual will be expected to advise 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, is required. Salary: Commensurate with experience and training. The individual will work as a member of a dynamic working atmosphere. Applicants should submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and names of three references. Information on this position is available at: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?164. Ph: 618/453-7457; Fax: 618/453-2496. For online information on this position visit www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?7164.

Assistant Plant Pathologist

Assistant plant pathologist with M.S. or B.S. degree with equivalent experience in plant pathology. Assist and carry out the design and execution of laboratory, greenhouse, and field experiments using both conventional and molecular techniques. The individual will beexpected to: demonstrate research productivity; have good oral and written communication skills; general laboratory maintenance; and ordering supplies. An individual with sound computer skills and good understanding of Spanish is a plus. The individual will work as part of a team to ensure production of the highest quality vegetables. Needs the intellectual flexibility to adjust activities to meet the changing needs of a dynamic working atmosphere. Salary: Commensurate with experience and training. Applicants should submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation. Information on this position is available at: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp. Ph: 618/453-7457; Fax: www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?7170.
Patentology. Applications are invited for two faculty positions and the Harry E. Wheeler Chair in Plant Mycology. Successful candidates are expected to develop and sustain nationally recognized research programs and to participate in the teaching program of the department. One faculty position will require a focus on plant viruses or plant-virus interactions, and the other will encompass any innovative research pertinent to plant pathology. Research areas of interest to the department include, but are not limited to, proteomics and/or functional genomics; gene discovery by, for example, gene silencing or map-based cloning; signal transduction; and molecular interactions. Faculty position applicants will be considered simultaneously as applicants for the “Wheeler” Chair. A Ph.D. degree in a relevant discipline is required of all applicants. Appointment at the associate or full professor level will require evidence of appropriate accomplishments. Candidates for the “Wheeler” Chair will be required to demonstrate relevant experience and conduct research germane to plant mycology. Funds available from this endowed chair are anticipated to be employed, in major part, to help support the successful candidate’s research program, with a lesser portion to be applied as a salary supplement.

Salary: Commensurate with experience. Closing Date: September 14, 2001 (This closing date is open until the position is filled). http://www.ca.uky.edu/agcollege/plantpathology/ppad.html. If interested in this position, applicants should send an outline of proposed research, curriculum vitae, transcripts, sample publications, any other indicators of relevant professional experience, and the names, addresses (including e-mail), and phone numbers of at least three professional references (no letters at this time). E-mail applications will not be accepted. Contact: David A. Smith, University of Kentucky, Plant Pathology Department, S-305 Ag. Sci. Bldg.-North, Lexington, KY 40546-0091 USA. Fax: 859/323-1961; E-mail: dasmith@ca.uky.edu; Phone: 859/257-3901. For online information on this position visit www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?171.

Integrated Pest Management Coordinator
The integrated pest management coordinator will work closely with research and extension specialists and will supervise the professional staff in the IPM Program in the Center for Integrated Plant Systems. The coordinator is expected to foster the development of balanced programs that emphasize reduced reliance on FQPA targeted pesticides and increased use of alternative strategies, including induced resistance, biological control, reduced-risk pesticides, and management strategies focusing on tillage, rotation, variety selection, and other areas that may influence insect, pathogen, and weed pests. The coordinator will work with Michigan State University faculty and staff and the agriculture community to develop strategies for planning documents and proposals to granting agencies to implement these goals. The coordinator will serve as the team leader for regional extension agents with IPM and integrated crop management responsibilities. The IPM coordinator will represent Michigan State University at state, regional, and national meetings. A Ph.D. degree in plant pathology, entomology, nematology, weed science, or related fields with a minimum of five years of research and outreach experience is required. Candidates should have demonstrated experience working with multidisciplinary teams. Administrative experience is desirable, including administering budgets, managing people, and promoting programs to stakeholders. Applicants who are not U.S. citizens or permanent residents must provide documentation evidencing employment authorization in the United States. Salary: $60,000–$70,000. Closing Date: September 15, 2001. (This closing date is open until the position is filled). www.cips.msu.edu. If interested in this position, applicants must include a letter describing their interest and experience in IPM-related programs and their vision for the coordinator position, including bringing together different disciplines and development of IPM programs across a broad range of crops. Send a letter of application, resume, and the names and addresses of three persons who can be contacted as references. Contact: Patrick H. Art, Michigan State University, Center for Integrated Plant Systems, 107 Center for Integrated Plant Systems, East Lansing, MI 48824-1311 USA. Fax: 517/353-5598; E-mail: hartl@msu.edu; Phone: 517/353-9432. For online information on this position visit www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?781.

Plant Geneticist/Plant Pathologist
Plant geneticist/plant pathologist USDA, REE, Agricultural Research Service-Northern Plains Area, Plant Science and Entomology Research Unit of the Grain Marketing and Production Research Center at Manhattan, KS, seeks a permanent full-time scientist with demonstrated expertise in plant genetics or plant pathology to serve as research leader. The incumbent will be responsible for all aspects of the unit management including research on genetic improvement/disease/insect pest biology of wheat and alfalfa and interaction with USDA administrators and cooperators in universities and industry. The incumbent will maintain a research program in their area of specialty. U.S. citizenship and a Ph.D. degree or equivalent is required. Applications must be postmarked by October 1, 2001. USDA/ARS is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Salary: Commensurate with experience ($72,969–$111,582). Comprehensive benefits package including paid sick and annual leave, life and health insurance, and a savings and investment plan (401K) are available in addition to the federal retirement plan. Closing Date: October 1, 2001 (This closing date is not adjustable). Contact: Dr. Donald E. Koelblitz, USDA, ARS, GM PRC, 1515 College Ave., Manhattan, KS 66502 USA. Fax: 785/776-2792; E-mail: dek@gmpprc.ksu.edu; Phone: 785/776-2701. For online information on this position visit www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?783.
Assistant/Associate Professor
The Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville is seeking candidates for a 12-month tenure-track position (85% research, 15% teaching) in the area of molecular biology and epidemiology. The successful candidate will establish a sustainable, dynamic, cooperative program on the molecular basis of disease resistance, pathogen genetics/biology, or molecular epidemiology will be expected. The ability to develop novel molecular diagnostic assays that increase the current speed and accuracy of pathogen detection and identification technologies under laboratory or field conditions is desired but not required. Teaching opportunities may include course(s) of the candidate's choice at the undergraduate or graduate level. Candidates should have a Ph.D. degree or equivalent in plant sciences with evidence of broad knowledge of disease biology, epidemiology, and control. Excellent verbal and written communication skills are required, as the candidate will be expected to play a key role in agricultural biotechnology transfer. Salary: Negotiable. Closing Date: September 30, 2001 (This closing date is open until the position is filled). http://epserver.ag.utk.edu. Interested candidates should send a letter of application along with a curriculum vita, official transcripts, descriptions of research and teaching interests and a list of three to five references containing telephone numbers, addresses, and e-mail addresses. Contact: Dr. Mark Windham, Chair of the Search Committee, The University of Tennessee, Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Knoxville, TN 37901-1071 U.S.A. Fax: 865/974-4744; E-mail: mwindham@utk.edu; Phone: 865/974-7135. For online information on this position visit www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?184.

Mycologist/Assistant or Associate Professional Scientist
Mycologist with experience and interest in fungal systematics. Research focus may emphasize any of a broad range of topics, including molecular and morphological phylogenetics, taxonomy, ecology, conservation biology, evolutionary genetics, biotic inventory, and biogeography. The successful candidate is expected to: 1) develop and maintain a vigorous extramurally funded research program; 2) maintain and develop the mycological collection in the IHHS Herbarium (ILLS); 3) develop working relationships with other units in the Illinois Department of Natural Resources and other public, private, or academic research agencies at the local, state, national, or international levels; 4) publish research findings regularly in peer-reviewed scientific journals and present results of research at scientific meetings and conferences; and 5) participate in education and outreach activities. Technical questions regarding the position should be referred to either Dr. Weidong Chen: 217/244-5475; e-mail: w-chen7@uiuc.edu; or Dr. Chris Dietrich: 217/244-7408; e-mail: dietrich@inhs.uiuc.edu. A Ph.D. degree (by starting date) in mycology or a related discipline is required, with a demonstrated organismal focus. Post-doctoral and curatorial experience is preferred. Research experience and interests that complement research programs in the Center for Biodiversity, and that can be applied to conservation and management issues in Illinois and the Midwest, are desirable. The successful candidate must 1) demonstrate abilities to plan, attract funding for, conduct, supervise, and evaluate research activities; 2) possess and maintain a record of frequent publication in peer-reviewed, nationally recognized scientific journals; and 3) have an affinity for cooperative or interdisciplinary research with scientists at INHS and other units of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources and academic institutions such as the University of Illinois. The position requires strong interpersonal skills and the ability to work cooperatively with other scientists, technicians, and support staff. The applicant must be able to make sound judgments and articulate professional opinions in writing or in person to granting agencies, the scientific community, and the general public. For appointment at the level of associate professional scientist, the candidate must have received tenure from an academic institution or passed the equivalent promotion review at a relevant government agency, research institution, or demonstrated equivalent qualifications. Salary: $45,000–47,000 (Assistant Professional Scientist); $53,000–55,000 (Associate Professional Scientist). Closing Date: August 24, 2001 (This closing date is not adjustable). http://www.inhs.uiuc.edu/. To apply, submit cover letter, curriculum vita, a statement of research interests, and three professional letters of reference. Contact: Sue Key, Human Resources Manager, PRF #873, Illinois Natural History Survey, 607 E. Peabody Dr., Champaign, IL 61820. Fax: 217/333-4949; Phone: 217/244-7790. For online information on this position visit www.apsnet.org/careers/positions.asp?185.
Calendar of Events

APS Sponsored Events
- **August 2001**
- **October 2001**
- **February 2002**
  - 3-5 — APS Southern Division in conjunction with SAA$S$. Orlando, FL.
- **June 2002**
- **July 2002**
  - 27-31 — APS Annual Meeting. Milwaukee, WI.
- **August 2002**
  - 5-9 — 8th International Congress of Phytopathology and 21st Brazilian Phytopathological Congress. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Other Upcoming Events
- **August 2001**
  - 5-10 — XI Latin American Phytopathological Congress and XXXIV Brazilian Phytopathological Congress. São Paulo, Brazil. Contact Sérgio F. Pashcholati, ESALQ/USP <fito2001@carpa.ciagri.usp.br> www.sbfito.com.br
  - 25-30 — 3rd Asia-Pacific International Mycological Conference. Sydney, Australia. Contact Suzanne Denyer, Centre for Tropical Agriculture, <DenyerS@dpi.qld.gov.au>
- **September 2001**
  - 1-5 — 11th International Congress of Nematology. (FICN). Tenbel Resort, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain. Contact Gastez Rodriguez, <gastonlaflamme@cfif.forest.ca>
  - 10-14 — West African International Forest Disease Conference. Fez, Morocco.
- **November 2001**
  - 4-7 — 4th International Symposium on the Role of Soy in Preventing and Treating Chronic Disease. Hyatt Islandia, San Diego, CA. www.aoos.org/soy01.htm
  - 5-9 — 8th International Verticillium Symposium. Instituto de Agricultura Sostenible, CSIC. Contact R.M. Jiménez-Díaz <aglj@iud.csic.es> or Vicente Serrano <pic_syr@terra.es or pic@retemail.es>; United States contact is Deborah Favel <faveltd@ba.ars.usda.gov>
  - 6-23 — XV Conference of the International Organization of Citrus Virologists. Israel, Cyprus, and Egypt. Contact Chester N. Roistacher, Department of Plant Pathology, University of California-Riverside, <chester@worldnet.att.net>
- **December 2001**
- **August 2002**
  - 24-27 — 13th Biennial Conference of the Organization of Citrus Virologists. Israel, Cyprus, and Egypt. Contact Chester N. Roistacher, Department of Plant Pathology, University of California-Riverside, <chester@worldnet.att.net>
- **September 2002**
  - 4-8 — 3rd Asia-Pacific International Mycological Conference on Biodiversity and Biotechnology (AMC 2002). Kunming, China. Contact <amc2002@china.com>
- **January 2002**
  - 7-11 — Advanced Landscape Plant IPM PHC Short Course. Contact Debbie Wilhoit, Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, 301/405-3913, dw34@umail.umd.edu.
- **February 2002**
  - 6-9 — Sixth European Conference on Fungal Genetics. Pisa, Italy. www.agr.unipi.it/ECFG6/index.html
- **April 2002**

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