

Fellows

Ten members of The American Phytopathological Society are honored as fellows of the Society at the 2002 APS Annual Meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Election as a fellow is a reflection of the high esteem in which a member is held by his or her colleagues. The award is given in recognition of outstanding contributions in extension, research, teaching, or other activity related to the science of plant pathology, to the profession, or to the Society. Publication no. P-2002-1106-01O

Tim Denny



Tim Denny received his B.S. degree from Duke University, spent 2 years as a research technician at Duke Medical Center, and received his Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in plant pathology in 1983. Following postdoctoral training at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, he joined the University of Georgia faculty, where he is now a professor in the Department of Plant Pathology and teaches courses on molecular host-pathogen interactions and phyto-

teriology. Dr. Denny's innovative research career began as a graduate student with his discovery of a pisatin-induced physiological adaptation that enables *Nectria haematococca* to secrete the phytoalexin and thereby resume growth. It continued with his pioneering study of the phenotypic and genetic diversity of two *Pseudomonas syringae* pathovars through the quantitative application of restriction fragment length polymorphism and multilocus enzyme analyses and with his investigations of the role of extracellular enzymes and polysaccharides in the pathogen's ability to colonize plants and cause lethal wilt symptoms. Dr. Denny is best known for elucidating the molecular basis of spontaneous conversion in *Ralstonia solanacearum* and the reversible phenotype conversion that enables the pathogen to adapt to life outside or inside plants by a complex regulatory cascade that senses and responds to a unique autoinducer compound.

As a member of APS, he has served as an associate and senior editor for *Phytopathology* and as a member and chair of the Bacteriology Committee, among other activities. Dr. Denny's outstanding research contributions and his exceptional professional service to APS and the field of plant pathology qualify him as a deserving recipient for recognition as APS Fellow.

Said Amin Ghabrial



Said Amin Ghabrial was born in Cairo, Egypt, in 1939. He received his B.S. degree in 1959 from Cairo University, Egypt, and his Ph.D. degree from Louisiana State University in 1965. Dr. Ghabrial did postdoctoral research at the University of California-Davis before returning to Cairo to serve as a plant virologist in the Ministry of Agriculture. He returned to the United States in 1970 to do postdoctoral research at Purdue University. Dr. Ghabrial joined the

Plant Pathology Department at the University of Kentucky in 1972 and rose to the rank of professor in 1986. Dr. Ghabrial

has made significant contributions in several areas of plant pathology. The most noteworthy of these has dealt with virus-mediated attenuation of virulence in phytopathogenic fungi. His discovery of virus-like particles in aberrant cultures of *Helminthosporium victoriae* and the subsequent molecular characterization of two isometric viruses from the fungus resulted in the first report on the molecular characterization of a totivirus infecting a filamentous plant-pathogenic fungus. Dr. Ghabrial showed that there are two forms of this virus that differ in their capsid protein and transcriptional activity and that they may represent different stages in the life cycle of the virus. Recent work has revealed factors involved in the modulation of virus and fungal pathogenesis. One of these is a protein kinase/RNA-binding protein that is overexpressed in virus-infected fungal cells; activation of this protein appears to be responsible for triggering the induction of the disease in fungi. Dr. Ghabrial has served as an associate and senior editor of *Phytopathology*.

Craig R. Grau



Craig R. Grau was born in Manning, Iowa. He obtained his B.S. and M.S. degrees in plant pathology from Iowa State University in 1969 and 1971, respectively. He then earned a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from the University of Minnesota in 1975. After a postdoctoral appointment at North Carolina State University, he joined the faculty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1976 and currently serves as professor of plant pathology. His current position is

divided among research, extension and instruction with responsibilities for field crop diseases. Dr. Grau is a leader in developing and implementing methods for identification, detection, and management of new and emerging disease problems of alfalfa, soybean, and corn. Specific studies have dealt with methods to genetically improve legumes for resistance to plant pathogens, how climatic and soil factors influence the expression of host resistance, and variation in virulence within pathogen populations. He also conducts research on how components of integrated cropping systems influence the biology and virulence of legume pathogens.

Dr. Grau's research and extension programs are strategically interwoven. He has assumed several teaching responsibilities within his department and students cite his contagious enthusiasm for plant pathology, describing him as knowledgeable, approachable, and sincere. In addition to his nine Ph.D. and 12 M.S. students, Dr. Grau has served on 30 thesis committees of students in five academic programs. In addition to his service on numerous APS committees, he has served as associate editor for *Plant Disease* and twice as president of the North Central Division.

Everett Hansen



Everett Hansen, a native Oregonian, received his B.S. degree in Forest Management from Oregon State University in 1968 and his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology from the University of Wisconsin in 1975. He joined the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology at Oregon State University in 1975 as an assistant professor and was promoted to associate professor in 1981 and professor in 1988.

Dr. Hansen has developed an international reputation for his contributions to understanding the biology, population dynamics, and management of diseases of forest conifers. He has addressed virtually every disease of economic concern in conifers in the Pacific Northwest. Together, they have shown how endemic root pathogens can shape the long-term patterns of species compositions of forests by creating mortality centers that subsequently are invaded by other conifer species less susceptible to these pathogens. Recently, real-time polymerase chain reaction was used to monitor pathogen populations in Douglas fir, an approach that will certainly shape future epidemiological studies. In 1999, Dr. Hansen organized a new research working group, "Phytophthora Diseases of Forest Trees" to consider the effects of *Phytophthora* species as endemic and invasive pathogens in natural ecosystems. Dr. Hansen has trained M.S. and Ph.D. students, collaborated with postdoctoral trainees, and served on graduate committees of students from Oregon State University and abroad. In addition, he serves as an advisor for 15 to 20 biology and botany undergraduate students. He has taught a variety of advanced graduate courses in plant pathology as well as large general botany courses. Dr. Hansen has achieved the status of a world authority in forest pathology and it is fitting that he receives the APS Fellow Award.

Harvey C. Hoch



Harvey C. Hoch received his B.S. in botany and his M.S. in plant pathology from Colorado State University in 1965 and 1967 and his Ph.D. in plant pathology from the University of Wisconsin in 1972. He joined the Department of Plant Pathology of Cornell University at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva as a research associate in 1974 and is currently professor.

Dr. Hoch's research into the biology of fungal cell growth and appressoria formation is focused on the mechanisms involved in signal reception to external stimuli. He and colleagues demonstrated the utility of nanofabrication technology to simulate topographic stimulation of appressoria formation. He and Richard C. Staples were awarded the APS Ruth Allen Award in 1994. He remains active in nanotechnology and in 1999 was among a team to establish the National Center for Nanobiotechnology. Dr. Hoch has authored over 100 papers in scientific journals and more than 30 book chapters, including coeditorship of the book *Nanofabrication and Biosystems: Integrating Materials Science, Engineering and Biology*.

Dr. Hoch is a member of APS, MSA, and the Society of Cell Biology. He has served as an associate editor of *Phytopathology* and a member of the several APS committees. He has also served as associate editor for the *Canadian Journal of Microbiology*. In MSA, he has served on the editorial board of *Mycologia*, has served on the Phytopathology Committee and has been Councilor

for Cell Biology/Physiology. He has represented both APS and MSA on the Biological Stain Commission.

Scot H. Hulbert



Scot H. Hulbert received his B.S. degree in horticulture from Washington State University, and his M.S. in vegetable crops and Ph.D. in genetics from the University of California at Davis. He accepted a postdoctoral fellowship in biological sciences at Purdue University before joining the faculty of the Department of Plant Pathology at Kansas State University, where he currently holds the rank of professor.

Early in his career, Dr. Hulbert postulated that the organization of genes on chromosomes of cereals is conserved through the divergence of plant species. This collinearity hypothesis is having tremendous impacts on our understanding of plant genomes as well as on plant breeding strategies. Dr. Hulbert is an authority on the structure and evolution of plant disease resistance genes. His research on the *Rp1* gene family in maize has provided critical insights into the origins and evolution of gene families and clusters, demonstrating the occurrence and the genetic consequences of unequal crossover events at complex resistance loci resulting in the generation of new genes and novel phenotypes. Dr. Hulbert has authored a number of insightful reviews, including three in the *Annual Reviews of Phytopathology*, currently serves as a senior editor of *Phytopathology*, and has served as associate editor of *Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions*. The APS Fellow Award recognizes his outstanding scientific achievements and his superb contributions to the teaching, mentoring, and service missions of APS and our profession.

Denis McGee



Denis McGee was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1938. He earned a B.S. degree in botany in 1964 and a Ph.D. in plant pathology in 1967 from the University of Edinburgh. After a 2-year postdoctoral position at the University of Minnesota, Denis was employed as a plant pathologist by the Victorian Plant Research Institute, Melbourne, Australia until 1975. Following a 1-year research fellowship at Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon, he was appointed assistant professor in the

Department of Botany and Plant Pathology at the University of Maine in 1976. In 1978, he became assistant professor in the Department of Plant Pathology and Seed Science Center at Iowa State University and was promoted to professor in 1984. Dr. McGee has received national and international recognition for his productive seed pathology program focusing on the epidemiology of seedborne diseases and for substantial contributions to the seed industry. The Seed Science Center, under Dr. McGee's leadership, is in the forefront of national and international efforts to establish seed health test standards. In recent years, Dr. McGee has worked tirelessly on national and international phytosanitary issues, participating in countless meetings involving seed health testing and international phytosanitary reform. He was a key member of a committee that developed the National Seed Health System (NSHA), a government and industry collaboration designed to address seed health and trade issues in an organized, scientific manner. Dr. McGee is recognized worldwide as a seedborne disease expert and has helped resolve numerous phytosanitary disputes between

international trading partners. His efforts are helping promote science-based solutions to phytosanitary and quarantine issues.

Tom (Twng-Wah) Mew



Tom (Twng-Wah) Mew, a Malaysian citizen was born in Shandong, China. He received a B.S. degree in plant pathology from Chung-Hsing University, Taiwan, in 1965. He then completed M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in plant pathology at the University of Rhode Island and the University of Minnesota, respectively. After graduation, Tom was a research scientist at the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center in Taiwan.

In 1975, he joined the IRRI in the Philippines to begin his distinguished career in rice pathology research. Currently, he serves as plant pathologist and head of the Entomology and Plant Pathology Division, head of the Seed Health Unit, and program leader of "Improving Productivity and Livelihood for Resource-Poor Environments," all at IRRI. Dr. Mew is recognized as the world authority on rice bacterial blight, caused by *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae*. He was the first to firmly establish the physiological specialization of *X. oryzae* pv. *oryzae*. He pioneered the investigation of bacterial blight resistance genes through the production of near-isogenic lines with individual resistance genes. The genetically well-defined pathogen races and isogenic rice lines provided the foundation for molecular analysis of the host-pathogen interaction. Dr. Mew and his collaborators performed extensive analyses of the population biology of *X. oryzae* pv. *oryzae*, which led to practical applications that benefit millions of farmers in the developing world. Blight-resistant rice varieties carrying different *Xa* genes are planted over millions of hectares in Asia.

Dr. Mew initiated the application of biological control of rice diseases in the tropics. The emphasis on diversity and local biological resources represented a fundamental change to reduce sheath blight and bakanae disease in China and Southeast Asia. Dr. Mew also helped establish seed health in both quarantine and routine rice farming practices on "healthy seed for healthy crop to a better harvest" throughout Asia. He also led the study of microbial community of rice seed and seed-associated microorganisms for rice disease management in tropical environments.

Dr. Mew serves APS on the Board of Directors for OIP, and was honored by the Philippine Phytopathological Society as Outstanding Plant Pathologist in 1986 and an honorary researcher at China National Rice Research Institute.

Charles W. Mims



Charles W. Mims received his B.S. degree in botany from McNeese State University and his Ph.D. degree in mycology/botany from the University of Texas at Austin. He joined the faculty at Stephen F. Austin State University, where he taught until moving to the University of Georgia, where he holds the rank of professor of plant pathology. Dr. Mims has been involved in undergraduate and graduate instruction throughout his career,

and his teaching abilities have been widely recognized. He was awarded the Weston Award for Teaching Excellence presented by the Mycological Society of America and the Excellence in Teaching Award presented by APS.

Dr. Mims' achievements have established him as a leader in the fields of mycology and plant pathology. As a recognized authority on the biology and ultrastructure of plant pathogenic fungi, he employs state-of-the-art cryofixation techniques to study spores of plant pathogenic fungi and host-pathogen interfaces in fungal diseases of plants. He is coauthor of two editions of *Introductory Mycology*, a textbook that has influenced the professional lives of untold numbers of individuals.

Dr. Mims has been an active member of APS, MSA, and the Southeastern Microscopy Society. He has assumed leadership roles in many capacities and has served as president of both MSA and the Southeastern Microscopy Society. Dr. Mims' influential contributions to education, research, and leadership in plant pathology distinguish him as a worthy recipient of the APS Fellow Award.

Linda S. Thomashow



Linda S. Thomashow was born in Norwood, MA. She received her B.S. degree in microbiology at the University of Massachusetts in 1968, and Ph.D. in microbiology from the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1979. She held postdoctoral appointments before joining the U.S. Department Agriculture-Agricultural Research Service (USDA-ARS) at Pullman in 1985. Currently, she is a research geneticist with the Root Disease and Biological Control

Research Unit.

Dr. Thomashow's early work with ARS demonstrated that phenazine-1-carboxylic acid (PCA) is the primary determinant by which *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain 2-79 suppresses take-all of wheat caused by *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *tritici*. This work provided the first unambiguous evidence that antibiotics play a role both in biological control and the ecology of soil microorganisms. She then demonstrated that synthesis of 2,4-diacetylphloroglucinol (DAPG) is the primary determinant by which other pseudomonad strains suppress take-all in the rhizosphere. Based on the biochemistry of PCA and DAPG synthesis, she and her students and postdoctoral associates cloned, sequenced, and characterized the biosynthetic genes for both compounds and produced transgenic strains with ability to synthesize both of them with no loss of rhizosphere competence. She has now begun to unravel the genetic and biochemical mechanisms that contribute to the rhizosphere competence of DAPG producers responsible for take-all decline.

Dr. Thomashow shared the Ruth Allen Award from APS in 1997 for pioneering work on biological control of take-all. She served IS-MPMI as a member of the advisory board and as treasurer, and currently represents IS-MPMI to AAAS. She served on the Editorial Board and as editor of *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*.

The pioneering work of Dr. Thomashow on the biological control of soilborne pathogens has led to a flurry of investigations worldwide. Because of her work, the molecular biology and molecular ecology of take-all decline ranks among the scientific classics in soil microbiology.

Distinguished Service Award

The Distinguished Service Award honors individuals who have provided sustained outstanding leadership to the Society, while also furthering the science of plant pathology.

O. W. Barnett



O. W. Barnett is a native of Arkansas receiving his B.S.A. in 1961 and M.S. in 1964 from the University of Arkansas. A postdoc followed the Ph.D. in 1968 from the University of Wisconsin in 1969 at the Scottish Crop Research Institute in Dundee, Scotland. His 23 years in the Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology at Clemson University in South Carolina included a year's sabbatical in Australia where he worked at the Waite Agricultural Research Institute in Adelaide, South Australia. From 1992 to February 2002, Dr. Barnett served as professor and head of the Department of Plant Pathology at North Carolina State University and currently continues as a professor in the department. Dr. Barnett's research career included work with many different virus diseases including

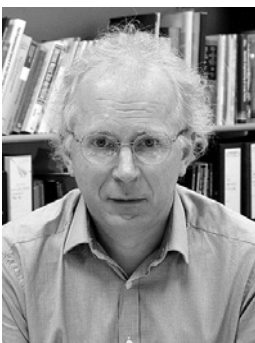
plants such as white clover, peach trees, squash, cowpeas, iris, and many other ornamental and leguminous plants. He characterized viruses of these plants, developed diagnostic tests, studied virus epidemiology and vector transmission, and delved into taxonomy of potyviruses. Dr. Barnett's career in academia includes over 30 years of experience with plant viruses and student/postdoc mentorship and nearly 10 years of experience administering a comprehensive Plant Pathology Department.

Dr. Barnett has actively served the profession of plant pathology and has been in an appointed or elected APS office for over 26 consecutive years. He was secretary/treasurer, vice president, president, and Southern Division Councilor in the Southern Division of The American Phytopathological Society. He served APS as secretary, vice president, president elect, president, and past president. He served on the APS Foundation Board for 8 years, director for 2 years, and on the APS Public Policy Board for 10 years, director for 2 years. Dr. Barnett also was an associate editor (1980 to 1982) and senior editor (1985 to 1987) of *Phytopathology*. He also has served on various APS committees.

Ruth Allen Award

The Ruth Allen Memorial Fund was established in 1965 by gifts from the estate of Dr. Ruth Allen through the generosity of her heirs: Sam Emsweller, Mabel Nebel, Hally Sax, and Evangeline Yarwood. The award, consisting of a certificate and income from the invested fund, is given for outstanding contributions to the science of plant pathology.

David Charles Baulcombe



David Charles Baulcombe was born in Solihull, Warwickshire, United Kingdom in 1952. He received his B. S. degree in botany from the University of Leeds and his Ph.D. from the University of Edinburgh. Since 1988, Dr. Baulcombe has been at the Sainsbury Laboratory Norwich, U.K., where he has established a world-renowned program on plant viruses. Primarily, Dr. Baulcombe has conducted leading research in potexviruses, bringing *Potato virus X* (PVX) to the forefront of research in topics of virus movement, host resistance, and gene silencing. Dr. Baulcombe developed and pioneered the use of the PVX vector; one of the most widely used

viral vectors for studying heterologous gene expression in plants. Dr. Baulcombe's most recent contributions have been in the field of gene silencing. He has advanced a model for gene silencing detailing differences between transcriptional and posttranslational gene silencing, and has demonstrated a correlation between gene methylation and transcriptional silencing. Dr. Baulcombe further showed that there are RNA-DNA interactions that induce gene silencing and that small nucleic acid molecules are triggers of gene silencing. Most recently, Dr. Baulcombe has isolated and characterized host factors contributing to gene silencing and shown that the mechanism involves RNA degradation and requires a cytoplasmic host RNA helicase and an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase. Dr. Baulcombe also has demonstrated that while viruses can induce gene silencing some viruses encode proteins that suppress gene silencing. Dr. Baulcombe is internationally renowned for his research and serves on several committees and study sections. In 2001, Dr. Baulcombe was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

Lee M. Hutchins Award

The Lee M. Hutchins Fund was established in 1979 by gifts from the estate of Dr. Lee M. Hutchins. The award, consisting of a certificate and income from the invested fund, is made for the best contribution to basic or applied research on diseases of perennial fruit plants (tree fruits, tree nuts, small fruits and grapes, including tropical fruits but excluding vegetables). The results of the research must have been published in an official journal of the Society.

Wolfram Köller



a world authority on the development and management of fungicide resistance. He laid the groundwork for research on the

Wolfram Köller received his M.S. degree in chemistry from the Philipps-University Marburg (Germany) and his Ph.D. in biochemistry from the same institution. From 1982 to 1986, he was a senior research scientist at Bayer AG in Germany. Since 1986, he has been on the faculty in the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, where he now holds the rank of professor. Dr. Köller is recognized as

general topic of resistance to sterol biosynthesis inhibiting fungicides, developed the first diagnostic test to measure resistance of *V. inaequalis* to DMI fungicides and subsequently determined the baseline sensitivities of isolates. He measured responses of fungal populations to fungicides including DMIs and dodine after different use periods. It was noticed that sensitivities of individual *V. inaequalis* isolates to DMI fungicides had no detectable impact on the baseline sensitivity to another, unrelated fungicide. Unexpectedly, however, it was discovered that isolates resistant to a previously employed fungicide were predisposed to an accelerated rate of developing resistance to the new fungicide. This new concept of accelerated mutability has significant implications concerning the future management of resistance to new fungicides.

In addition to his many research accomplishments, Dr. Köller has served APS as an associate editor of *Phytopathology* and as the founder and first chair of the APS Pathogen Resistance committee.

Hewitt Award

This award recognizes a young scientist who has made an outstanding, innovative contribution directed toward the control of plant disease. The award, consisting of a certificate and a cash prize, is derived from funds bequeathed to the Society by the Hewitt estate.

Shuijin Hu



Shuijin Hu was born in Jixi County, Anhui Province, China, in 1963. He received his B.S. in agronomy from Hefei Institute of Economics and Technology, China, and his M.S. degree in plant genetics and breeding from Nanjing Agricultural University, China. His Ph.D. in ecology was obtained at the University of Georgia, Athens. Dr. Hu was a postdoctoral scholar in the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of California, Davis, a National Science Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow in Integrative Biology at the University of California, Berkeley, and a postdoctoral researcher in Environmental Science at the University of California, Berkeley. Dr. Hu joined the faculty at North Carolina State University in

1999. Dr. Hu has made several significant contributions to our understanding of suppressive soils and control of soilborne root pathogens using a unique microbial approach. Dr. Hu's research was the first demonstration of an integrated approach wherein soil nitrogen and carbon cycling and microbial community dynamics were monitored and related to disease incidence or relative growth of the pathogen in relation to disease suppression. He found that time-dependent microbial processes or their metabolites may significantly contribute to growth suppression of *P. ultimum*, whereas competition for available N or C played only a minor role in suppression of this pathogen. Dr. Hu also described a multiphasic curve for the decomposition of cellulose residues in crop debris based on initial activity of bacteria, followed by predominately fungal decomposition of the substrate. His ecological approach to community composition and microbial nutrient flow in soil-crop systems has advanced our understanding of disease suppressive soils. In addition to his strong research program, Dr. Hu is an effective instructor and teaches two courses in soil ecology.

Excellence in Teaching Award

This award, established in 1987 by the APS Council, is in recognition of excellence in teaching plant pathology. The award is presented to individuals with active responsibility for one or more courses in plant pathology and recognizes the individual's distinguished proficiency in teaching, as indicated by development and effectiveness of courses taught. In 1999, the Lucy Hastings de Gutierrez Fund was established to provide a cash prize to the recipient of the Excellence in Teaching Award. This fund was set up in honor and memory of Lucy by her family and friends.

Larry F. Grand



Larry F. Grand is a professor of plant pathology in the Department of Plant Pathology at North Carolina State University. Dr. Grand received his B.S. and M.S. degrees in forestry from The Pennsylvania State University and his Ph.D. degree at Washington State University in 1967. In the same year, he accepted a joint appointment as assistant professor in the departments of Plant Pathology and Forestry at North Carolina State University. He has taught a variety of

courses including mycology, forest pathology, and plant disease diagnosis. He has made effective use of the Internet to post illustrated disease profiles and developed a virtual campus tour of plant diseases on the North Carolina State campus that students

can take from the comfort of their easy chair in front of their computer or they can walk to the featured plants based on a detailed campus map pinpointing the plant's location. Dr. Grand consistently receives excellent student evaluations year after year. Students rate his courses and instruction near 4.9 on a 5-point scale. Some of their comments include "he motivated me to do my best," and "enjoyed this class more than any I have had," and "Dr. Grand has had a real impact on my career." Many of the comments reflect Dr. Grand's teaching philosophy as stated by Robert Frost, "I am not a teacher, but an awakener." As the Departmental Graduate Recruitment Coordinator, he developed a color slide set for use in presenting recruitment talks with a companion syllabus and a portable display of color photographs depicting various aspects of research, teaching, and extension activities of the department. For his unexcelled proficiency in the classroom, his innovative skills in developing teaching materials, and an outgoing personality that reaches out to young people, Dr. Larry F. Grand appears to be eminently worthy of recognition for the APS Excellence in Teaching Award.

Excellence in Extension Award

This award was established in 1988 by APS Council in recognition of excellence in extension plant pathology. The award is presented to those involved in formal plant pathology extension with recognized superior contributions in creating, developing, or implementing extension-related programs or materials, or those who have provided significant leadership in an area of extension plant pathology.

Thomas A. Zitter



Thomas A. Zitter received his B.S. degree in botany and Ph.D. in plant pathology in 1968 at Michigan State University. He joined the University of Florida in 1968 and the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell University in 1979 where he is a professor with extension and research responsibilities for diseases of vegetables. For more than 33 years Tom Zitter has been a leader in extension and applied research. His educational programs have benefited vegetable producers,

IPM educators, and our profession. Throughout his career, Dr. Zitter has contributed to applied knowledge in plant virology, conducting studies on maize white line mosaic and its satellite

virus infecting sweet corn, infection of pepper by *Cucumber mosaic virus*, a member of the genus *Cucumovirus*, and viruses of other crops. The pressing need to find controls for fungal diseases directed him to studies of fungicide usage on potato seed pieces and foliar disease control of tomato early blight and several cucurbit diseases. Dr. Zitter is a leader in developing disease reference materials. He served as editor for two APS disease compendia and has authored more than 30 Cornell Vegetable Fact Sheets and bulletins. He developed a comprehensive and attractive web site, Vegetable MD Online, which earned him the American University Award for Educational Excellence in Web Page Development. Probably his greatest extension legacy is his comprehensive programs for plant disease management on cucurbits. His contributions to cucurbit production have led to several invitations to address national and international audiences, most recently an international symposium on cucurbits in Adana, Turkey, and a melon symposium at the APS Caribbean Division meetings.

Excellence in Industry Award

This award was established in 1988 by APS Council in recognition of significant contributions to plant pathology through activities associated with employment in industry. The award is presented to the individual whose work has advanced the technological development of plant pathology through publication, patents, novel information programs, effective coordination of development programs for new chemicals and biocontrol agents, or demonstrated leadership for an organization with a focus toward plant pathology.

Allison Tally



Allison Tally received her degrees from Tulane, Texas A&M, and Auburn. She began her career as a field representative in the Southeast with Ciba-Geigy. Dr. Tally then moved to the headquarters in North Carolina where she has held positions managing and directing the research, planning, and strategic development of new fungicides, insecticides, and herbicides. Key among her accomplishments is the development of fludioxonil, better known as Maxim and Medallion, and

acibenzolar which is Actigard, the first commercial product to protect against diseases by systemic activated resistance. Something

that is not generally seen by her external peers is that she has overseen the demise of several very efficacious compounds. Dr. Tally works with the new and the old. She leads the team for re-registration of propiconazole and works closely with headquarters in Switzerland to ensure important pathosystems in NAFTA are in the screen. She has been a member of various FRAC teams to develop fungicide resistance strategies.

During her 20-year career in industry, she has been an active member of APS, giving presentations and serving on several committees. She has served as president of Southern Division APS and is currently president of the Plant Pathology Society of North Carolina. She has been an APS Press Editor and convinced Syngenta to be a sponsor for the new electronic journal *Plant Health Progress*. Dr. Tally's goals are to help growers produce better yields and better quality crops with products and practices that promote long-term viability and environmental stewardship.

International Service Award

This award, first given in 1998, was established by the APS Council in recognition of outstanding contributions to plant pathology by APS members for a country other than his or her own. Contributions may have been through collaborative projects, sabbaticals, short- and long-term assignments with educational or government agencies, or effective coordination of education programs. Beginning in 2000, the John and Ann Niederhauser Endowment Fund provides a cash prize to the recipient of the International Service Award and an additional amount for donation to an international program of their choice.

Sally A. Miller



Sally A. Miller was born in Canton, Ohio, and received a B.S. from The Ohio State University and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She worked in the biotech industry until 1991, when she joined the Department of Plant Pathology at The Ohio State University-Wooster, where she does research and extension in biology and sustainable management of vegetable crop diseases.

Dr. Miller has a profound commitment to aid developing countries in improving crop management. In 1994, she joined the Philippines site of the IPM CRSP, becoming site chair in 1998. There she works with Philippine scientists to develop and promote IPM methods for vegetables

grown in rotation with rice. In 2000, Dr. Miller expanded her work in Asia by joining the IPM CRSP site in Bangladesh. Efforts in this very poor country are focused on improving yields of high quality, nutritious vegetables, reducing inappropriate use of pesticides, and improving the infrastructure of agricultural research institutions.

From 1997 to 1999, Dr. Miller participated in the Pest and Pesticide Management Program in Ukraine, working with local scientists to upgrade laboratory facilities, develop research projects on wheat and tomato disease management, and train farmers in IPM practices. Dr. Miller was recognized for her contributions by being made an Honorary Professor of the Dnepropetrovsk State Agricultural University, the first American woman to be so honored.

Dr. Miller has made many contributions to APS. From 1988 to 1997, she coordinated and chaired the yearly Workshop on Rapid Diagnostic Assays. She has been active in APS committees and has served as associate and senior editor for *Plant Disease* and as section editor for Biological and Cultural Tests.

Syngenta Award

Sponsored by Syngenta (formerly Novartis Crop Protection), this award is given to individual plant pathologists who have made significant contributions to the advancement of knowledge of plant diseases or their control. The award consists of a trophy and an expense-paid trip to Basel, Switzerland.

T. Erik Mirkov



T. Erik Mirkov was born in Ontario, CA. In 1981, he received a B.S. degree from the University of California at Riverside, and continued on at the University of California-Riverside and received a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology in 1988. After graduation he spent a few years at the Salk Institute in San Diego and was appointed research biologist at the University of California-San Diego. In 1994, he joined the Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology at Texas A&M

University and is located at the TAMU Agricultural Research and Extension Center at Weslaco, TX.

Dr. Mirkov is recognized for developing methods and tools to improve the agricultural and biotechnological value of sugarcane and citrus. He has identified and deployed gene promoters to express agronomically important transgenes in sugarcane and the characterization of a new virus (*Sugarcane yellow leaf virus*). He

also has developed transgenic sugarcane with resistance against *Sugarcane mosaic virus*. The transgenic resistance was due to posttranscriptional gene silencing, which represented the first demonstration of this mechanism in a monocot. He also used sugarcane to express pharmaceutically relevant foreign genes. A prototype protein extraction facility was built at a sugar mill to extract commercially acceptable quantities of snowdrop lectin and bovine lysozyme protein from transgenic sugarcane.

Dr. Mirkov is recognized for research contributions to control *Citrus tristeza virus*. Using molecular methods, he isolated a resistance gene from a wild citrus relative. He developed transgenic citrus plants in commercial varieties that are being tested for engineered resistance in the field. Dr. Mirkov also has produced transgenic citrus to protect trees against bacterial diseases and from attack by insects.

He has been actively engaged in student training and is a member of the graduate faculties of the College Station and Kingsville campuses of Texas A&M University. He is a member of several scientific societies and serves as associate editor for *Plant Disease*. In summary, Dr. Mirkov is a true pioneer in deploying molecular genetic strategies to advance crop improvement.