

Fellows of The American Phytopathological Society

Six members of The American Phytopathological Society were elected Fellows of the Society at the 1969 Annual Meeting in Spokane, Washington. Election as a Fellow of the Society is a reflection of the high esteem in which each is held by his colleagues. The award is given in recognition of outstanding contributions in extension, research, teaching, or other related activity to the science of plant pathology, to the profession or to the Society.



Dixon Lloyd Bailey was born in Winchester, Ontario, in 1896. He earned his B.A. degree at Queen's University in 1918, studied for a year at Cornell University, and in 1923 obtained his Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota. He then became the first Director of the Winnipeg Rust Research Laboratory, and was responsible for directing all

cereal disease investigations in Western Canada. It was at this laboratory that Dr. J. H. Craigie discovered the function of the pycnial stage in the life cycle of the rust fungi, and where the classic studies of Newton, Johnson, and Brown on the genetics of stem rust and sunflower rust were conducted. Dr. Bailey resigned as Director of the Rust Research Laboratory in 1928 to become Professor of Plant Pathology at the University of Toronto, a position he held until his retirement in 1965. He singlehandedly established that University as the center for the training of plant pathologists in Canada. Forty-seven students obtained their Ph.D. degrees under his direction. His philosophies and teachings have had a most profound and wholesome influence on the development of Plant Pathology in Canada.

Dr. Bailey also conducted researches on diseases of field, forage, and vegetable crops. His studies on variation in pathogenicity of *Cladosporium fulvum* are classic. He served as editor of the Canadian Journal of Botany for 13 years, has been President of the Canadian Phytopathological Society, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He was one of the botanists chosen by the Botanical Society of America to receive the Award of Merit at the Golden Jubilee of that Society. Dr. Bailey is an able administrator and investigator, a profound scholar, and an inspiring teacher.



Kenneth F. Baker was born in Ashton, South Dakota, on June 3, 1908, but grew up in Washington. The B.S. degree in 1930 and the Ph.D. degree in 1934 were received at Washington State University under F. D. Heald. After a National Research Council Fellowship at the University of Wisconsin and a brief period with the USDA, he spent 3 years at

the Pineapple Research Institute in Hawaii. In 1939 he was asked to develop on the Los Angeles campus the research program of the University of California on pathology of ornamentals. Under his leadership this became the largest center for such studies in the world.

He became Professor of Plant Pathology in 1948, and was transferred to the Berkeley campus in 1960. His wide interest in plant pathological problems is illustrated by numerous publications on such diverse subjects as storage decay of apples, diseases of vegetable crops, biological control of root pathogens, epidemiology, seed-borne pathogens, soil and seed chemotherapy, history of plant pathology, and the pathology of ornamentals. His development of aerated steam treatment of soil has opened a new approach to basic studies on antagonism and biological control of root pathogens. Dr. Baker has the unique ability to translate the gist of basic studies into the idiom of growers, and has been honored with the Norman J. Colman Award of the American Association of Nurserymen, Special Award of Honor from the Federation of Australian Nurserymen's Associations, and Research Awards from both the California Association of Nurserymen and California Florists' Association. He has been guest lecturer at many universities, institutions, and meetings, and has participated in numerous international symposia and conferences. An outstanding teacher, he developed courses in Introductory Plant Pathology, Pathology of Floricultural Crops, and History and Literature of Plant Pathology. He has been President of the Pacific Division, and is now Chairman of the Publications Committee and of the Committee on Monographs and Reviews of the Society. He was on the Advisory Committee of the First International Congress of Plant Pathology and of the Committee on the XI International Botanical Congress. Dr. Baker has been Associate Editor of the Annual Review of Phytopathology since its inception, an editor of Phytopathology, and edited *The U.C. System for Producing Healthy Container-grown Plants* and, with W. C. Snyder, *The Ecology of Soil-borne Plant Pathogens*, as well as recent Monographs of the Society.



Raymond Gerald Grogan

was born at Emma, Georgia, July 22, 1920. A graduate of the University of Georgia, he entered graduate study at the University of Wisconsin in 1942. After 3 years of wartime service in the U.S. Navy, advancing from Ensign to Lieutenant, he obtained his Ph.D. degree in Plant Pathology in 1948 at the University of Wisconsin. He accepted a position

with the University of California, Davis, in the same year, advanced through the ranks to Professor of Plant Pathology and Plant Pathologist in the Experiment Station in 1960, and is serving as chairman of the department. In 1958, he received a Senior postdoctoral fellowship from the National Science Foundation for

research in Australia and New Zealand. Dr. Grogan has been chairman of the Plant Virology Committee and is currently a member of the Bacteriology Committee. He has demonstrated an outstanding ability to develop in students the synthesis of original thoughts and the use of new approaches in solving problems. The high caliber and broad scope of his research, in which he has come up with facts that have changed prior concepts, are exemplified in work with bacterial canker of tomato; the demonstration of a correlation of pathogenicity in *Pseudomonas lachrymans* and *P. phaseolicola* with specific capsular antigens; a study to develop criteria for identifying species of some of the bacterial plant pathogens; studies of *Sclerotinia* diseases of vegetables; *Septoria* of celery; halo blight of bean; evaluation of asparagus decline and replant problems; demonstration of resistance to *Phytophthora* root rot in pepper; the etiology of lettuce anthracnose; the relation of some diseases of lettuce to fertilizer injury; studies on viruses and virus diseases; and leadership in the use of serology in identifying and relating viruses. He demonstrated the control of lettuce mosaic with virus-free seed in the Salinas Valley of California. Dr. Grogan unraveled the complex relationships of *Olpidium* and the big-vein disease of lettuce, and, with Dr. R. Campbell, demonstrated swarmspores of *Olpidium brassicae* to be the vector of the virus. This and related research brought Grogan and Campbell the 1962 AAAS Campbell Award for the outstanding contribution to vegetable production.



John William Heuberger, Professor of Plant Pathology at the University of Delaware, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, July 24, 1906. He received the B.S. degree with High Honors at Rhode Island State College in 1929, and the M.S. degree in 1931 and the Ph.D. in 1934 from the University of Maryland. He was Assistant Plant Pathologist, University of Maryland, in

1934-35, and became Junior Forest Pathologist, Dutch Elm Disease Laboratory, Norristown, New Jersey, 1935-36. In 1936 he was appointed Plant Pathologist for the Crop Protection Institute at Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station. On January 1, 1938, he transferred to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven. In 1942, Dr. Heuberger accepted an appointment as Plant Pathologist with Rohm & Haas Company stationed in Florida. In 1943, he returned to the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Delaware as Associate Plant Pathologist. In 1945 he accepted additional duties as Extension Plant Pathologist, and became Professor and Head of Plant Pathology in 1947. His research interests include virus diseases, sexuality of fungi, and field control of diseases with emphasis on fungicides, their action and application. He was particularly involved in the development of nabam, zineb, and related materials and their use. He is well

known as an able, thorough, and stimulating teacher, and respected for his presentations and development of a Plant Pathology-Entomology undergraduate major. His extension program has been noteworthy for the development of disease forecasting and disease control schedules. Dr. Heuberger has been active in The American Phytopathology Society, and has been Councilor and President of its Potomac Division. He vigorously presents progressive concepts of research, teaching, and extension.



Arthur Kelman was born on December 11, 1918, in Providence, Rhode Island. He completed his B.S. degree at the University of Rhode Island in 1941 with a major in botany and a minor in chemistry. His graduate training, initiated at North Carolina State University in 1941, was interrupted in 1942 by military service. At the conclusion of World War II, he resumed his graduate training, spending one semester at the University of Wisconsin but completing his doctorate at North Carolina State University in 1949. Except for a brief study leave in 1953-54 at The Rockefeller Institute, he was a member of the faculty of the Department of Plant Pathology at North Carolina State University from 1949 through 1965. He was promoted to full professor in 1957, and in 1961 he was awarded a William Neal Reynolds Distinguished Professorship. In 1959, he initiated a program in forest pathology research at North Carolina State with a joint appointment in the Department of Forest Management of the School of Forestry. In 1965, he joined the faculty at the University of Wisconsin as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Plant Pathology. Dr. Kelman has held a number of positions in the Society, including Associate Editor of *Phytopathology* (1954-57), Chairman of the Committee on Teaching (1959-61), and Chairman of the APS Committee that prepared the *Sourcebook of Laboratory Exercises in Plant Pathology*. He was elected Councilor-at-Large (1961-63) and Vice-President (1965), subsequently serving as President-Elect (1966), President (1967), and Chairman of the Committee on Awards and Honors (1968). More recently, he was elected Vice-President of the newly established International Society for Plant Pathology. From 1962 to 1968 he served on the editorial board of *Annual Review of Phytopathology*. Dr. Kelman has had a deep commitment to undergraduate teaching in general plant pathology and forest pathology. He was twice selected by students to receive awards for excellence in teaching at North Carolina State University. His primary research emphasis has been on bacterial diseases; in particular, the bacterial wilt caused by *Pseudomonas solanacearum*. He has published a literature review and bibliography on the disease, and has investigated various aspects of pathogenesis and factors affecting virulence of the pathogen.



W. Conway Price was born in Blacksburg, Virginia, on Sept. 8, 1906. He took his B.S. degree at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1927, and his Ph.D. degree in botany under R. A. Harper and Sam F. Trelease at Columbia University in 1932. He served under L. O. Kunkle as Plant Pathologist with the Boyce Thompson Institute (1928-32) and Rockefeller In-

stitute (1932-45), then joined the staff at the University of Pittsburgh, where he rose to Research Professor and Director of the Plant Virus Laboratory, serving there until 1954. He then became Virologist at the Citrus Experiment Station at Lake Alfred, Florida. In 1956-57, he served as Virologist, FAO, UN, in The Philippines. Dr. Price remained at the Citrus Experiment Station until 1961, when he was transferred to

Gainesville as Virologist with the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. He retired from this position in 1966 to become Virologist with the FAO, UN, at the Guinobatan Experiment Station in The Philippines. Dr. Price has made especially significant research contributions in the areas of the kinetics of inactivation of plant viruses, strains, and acquired immunity; the reliability of biological assays of plant viruses; and the electron microscopy of purified and crystalline preparations of plant viruses. More recently, his studies have contributed to an understanding of the virus diseases of citrus and coconut. He was Editor-in-Chief of *Phytopathology* from 1952-54, an editor of *Virology* from 1965-66, and Editor of the second and third Proceedings of the International Organization of Citrus Virologists. He has been an outstanding teacher and creative researcher, who still found time to serve his profession and its Society. He is considered, by his peers, one of the top plant virologists in the world today.