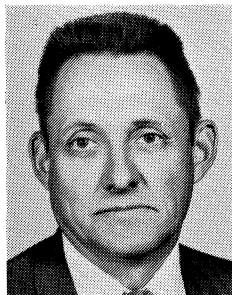


Fellows of The American Phytopathological Society

Ten members of The American Phytopathological Society were elected Fellows of the Society at the 1972 Annual Meeting in Mexico City, Mexico. 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.



MYRON KENDALL BRAKKE was born in 1921 in Minnesota, grew up on a farm in that state, and obtained his Ph.D. degree in agricultural biochemistry from the University of Minnesota in 1947. He began work on plant viruses at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden in the same year, continuing in plant virology at the

University of Illinois from 1952 to 1955 and in a cooperative USDA position at the University of Nebraska thereafter.

In 1968, Dr. Brakke was honored with the Ruth Allen Award in recognition of his development of density-gradient centrifugation and electrophoresis techniques. These are today so widely used for purifying subcellular organelles and macromolecules in various investigations that most research workers applying them are probably unaware of their origin. In electing him a Fellow, the Society is recognizing his many contributions to plant pathology; many of these also have important influence in other disciplines.

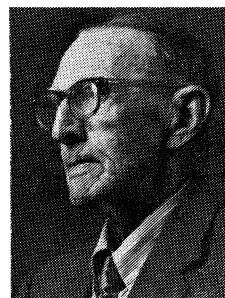
Dr. Brakke has played a major role in purifying several plant viruses, including those of potato yellow dwarf, wound tumor, tomato spotted wilt, and barley yellow dwarf. Each of these viruses represented a group that is very different from any of the other three, and presented special problems regarding low concentration, instability, or assay which separated them from the kinds of plant viruses which had been purified previously. These four viruses were purified, and critical evidence obtained for their identity under the electron microscope, several years before this was accomplished for any other plant virus related to them. As a consequence, antisera to all four were soon produced, and in the case of the first three soon resulted in the finding of soluble antigens. A byproduct of this work was Dr. Brakke's discovery of the value of Mg and Ca ions for stabilizing certain plant viruses. It is also worth noting that the crystallization of polio virus was not achieved until density-gradient centrifugation was introduced into its purification.

Brakke helped demonstrate the release of α -amylase from living cells of plant virus tumors growing in tissue culture. He has achieved the difficult separation of ribosomes of host and parasite from the same extract. He provided critical evidence that soil-borne wheat mosaic virus is transmitted by a fungus. In his reviews on research methods in plant virology, he has contributed valuable theoretical work on virus sedimentation, photometric analysis, and

mathematical treatments of assays dependent upon systemic plant virus infections. His publications on density-gradient centrifugation range from practical applications to theoretical aspects, including the nonideality of certain phenomena. He has played an important role in the development of instruments for photometric scanning of density-gradient columns that have been subjected to centrifugation or electrophoresis. Many of these are of great service to plant virologists lacking expensive equipment. His papers have demonstrated the versatility of density-gradient columns treated and analyzed in various ways.

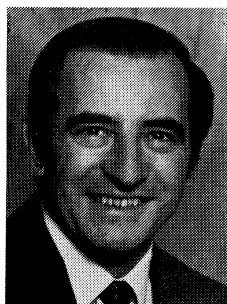
Dr. Brakke served for 3 years as an associate editor of *Virology* and for 6 years as one of the two plant virus editors of *Virology*. He chaired the APS committee on Plant Virology during one of its most productive periods. Since joining the University of Nebraska he has become an outstanding authority on cereal viruses, and has developed there a center of excellence in plant virus research. Quiet, thoughtful, and modest, he has attained a position of respected leadership in plant virology.

JESSE R. CHRISTIE was born on September 17, 1889, at New Boston, New Hampshire. He received his B.S. degree in 1914 from the University of Kentucky, an MS degree in 1918 from the University of Illinois, and a Ph.D. degree in 1934 from George Washington University. From 1915 to 1916, he was an instructor in



zoology and entomology at the University of Maryland; from 1919 to 1920, a professor of zoology and entomology at Fairmount State College in Wichita, Kansas, and from 1920 to 1922, an associate professor of zoology at James Millikin University in Decatur, Illinois. He began his career with the USDA at Falls Church, Virginia, in 1922, moved to South Building in Washington, then to the new Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, and finally to Sanford, Florida, in 1947. He retired in 1953, spending his last 6 months on assignment in Java. After retirement, he continued his research and teaching as a professor of nematology at the University of Florida, Gainesville. Although during his long and illustrious career he made major contributions in a number of areas including morphology, systematics, and life cycles of nematode parasites of insects and marine nematodes, his chief contributions concerned plant-parasitic

nematodes and the diseases they cause. Some of his most outstanding research accomplishments were the elucidation of the taxonomy, life cycles, and pathology of foliar nematodes, which cause summer dwarf and crimp diseases of strawberries; isolation and characterization of five biological races of root-knot nematodes; and recognition and proof of the importance of ectoparasitic nematodes as pathogens of vegetables, ornamentals, and turf. After retirement from the USDA, he established the first undergraduate and graduate training program in nematology at the University of Florida. He published more than 80 scientific papers and technical bulletins. His truly outstanding book, "Plant Nematodes, Their Bionomics and Control", published in 1959, is the authoritative treatise on this subject and has been used extensively throughout the world. As a member of the Helminthological Society of Washington (D.C.), he served as Secretary from 1927 to 1930, President in 1930, and was Chief Editor of the Proceedings of the Helminthological Society of Washington for 14 years. He has been an active member of APS and of the Washington (D.C.) Academy of Science. He is an honorary life member of the Society of Nematologists and the Florida Nematology Forum, and has received numerous other honors and awards.



JAMES EDSON DE VAY was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on November 23, 1921. He was awarded the B.S. degree in 1949 and the Ph.D. degree in 1953 at the University of Minnesota. After 1 year on a postdoctoral from the Atomic Energy Commission in the Department of Plant Pathology, University of

Minnesota, he was appointed Assistant Professor in 1954 and Associate Professor in 1957. In the same year, he accepted a position in the Department of Plant Pathology, University of California, Davis. He was promoted to Professor of Plant Pathology in 1965. He early recognized the importance of knowledge of sequential interactions of host and pathogen and applied modern biochemical techniques to the study of host-parasite physiology. His studies soon became an integral part of his teaching, and he developed a program of study in plant disease physiology. Investigations, in collaboration with graduate students, on the physiology of fungi in relation to host-parasite interaction have earned him worldwide recognition. Particularly significant and noteworthy are the studies on hull rot of almond in which an essential metabolite of plants, fumaric acid, was found to cause deleterious effects on the host plant when produced in abnormally high concentrations as a result of host-parasite interaction. He and his graduate students showed that the

presence of myoinositol in the tissues of *Prunus domestica* and the nutrient requirement for that compound by *Rhodostica quercina* formed a basis for parasitism. In another series of experiments, he and his students demonstrated the involvement of ethylene as a triggering agent for host response to colonization by a fungal pathogen. Subsequently it was shown that ethylene and abscisic acid are involved in the defoliation of cotton plants infected with *Verticillium albo-atrum*. His laboratory defined the host-parasite relationship of the bacterial parasite, *Bdellovibrio bacteriovorus*, in host bacteria. His work and that of his students on the role of syringomycin as a disease agent in plants infected with *Pseudomonas syringae* represent one of the best-documented cases that a toxin of pathogen origin plays a primary role in killing of host tissue. His most recent studies concern common antigens between host and pathogen in relation to host-pathogen compatibility. Though such studies are well documented to human and mammalian diseases, Dr. DeVay was among the first to draw attention to the possibilities of a similar phenomenon in plant-pathogen relationships. A major part of his research concerns the control of plant diseases in the field, especially bacterial canker of peach and Ceratocystis canker of almond and prune trees. In recognition for his outstanding contributions to the knowledge of host-parasite interactions, Dr. DeVay has presented invited papers at the U.S.-Japan Joint Science Seminar in Gamogori, Japan, in 1966, and at the First International Congress of Plant Pathology, London, in 1968. He has appeared as an invited seminar speaker and a lecturer in short courses in plant pathology on campuses throughout the country. He has been an active member of several committees for The American Phytopathological Society. He served as the chairman for the Committee on Disease and Pathogen Physiology of the Society, and as Associate Editor of Phytopathology. Currently, he is a member of the editorial board of Physiological Plant Pathology and of the organizing committee for the Second International Congress of Plant Pathology.



JORGE GALINDO ALONSO was born and brought up in Mexico City. In 1954, soon after completing an exceptional record at the National School of Agriculture at Chapingo, Mexico, he began his career in plant pathology as an employee of the Office of Special Studies of the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture. He demonstrated very early in his career an unusual research talent and a knack for new discovery. Dr. Galindo received the M.S. degree at West

Virginia University and the Ph.D. degree at the University of California, Riverside. In 1955, he joined the staff of the Graduate School of Agriculture at Chapingo. There, he rapidly rose to Head of the Department of Plant Pathology while distinguishing himself as an excellent teacher and investigator. His contributions are characterized by meticulous and accurate procedure. Under his leadership, the Chapingo Agricultural school became an outstanding center of strength in phytopathological teaching and research in Latin America.

Dr. Galindo has made numerous contributions to our knowledge of sexuality and genetics of *Phytophthora*. His paper published in 1960 with Dr. M. E. Gallegly established a new system for designation of mating type in the genus *Phytophthora*; this system has won wide acceptance and is used internationally. In 1964, Dr. Galindo with Dr. G. A. Zentmyer first established the presence of two mating types in *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. Other basic and significant contributions include: germination of oospores of *Phytophthora* and development of information on inheritance of characters by the progeny; some of the best early cytological studies of the oogonium and antheridium in *Phytophthora*; and information on the bisexual nature of heterothallic species. Because of his knowledge in this field, Dr. Galindo has had numerous invitations to present papers and contribute to symposia, including the First International Plant Pathology Congress in England. He has collaborated with several scientists who have visited his laboratory in Mexico in recent years to develop further significant information on the genetics of *Phytophthora*.

He has stimulated a number of able Mexicans to enter the field of phytopathology through his teaching and by his example of excellent and dedicated research. Dr. Galindo represents a remarkable combination of exceptional talent in research, teaching, and administration. He typifies the very best in a new generation of Latin American plant pathologists that promises so much for the future of this science in this part of the world.



LEO JOSEPH KLOTZ was born in Carleton, Michigan, on April 3, 1895. He was awarded the B.S. degree in 1920 and the M.S. degree in 1921 at Michigan Agricultural College (now Michigan State University), and the Ph.D. degree in 1923 at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. He served in the U.S. Army from 1917 to

1919. From 1921 to 1923, he held the Rufus J. Lackland Research Fellowship, Missouri Botanical Garden. From 1923 to 1925, he was Assistant Professor in Botany and Assistant Botanist in the University of New Hampshire Experiment Station.

From 1925 to 1928, he was a National Research Council Fellow and held the position Research Associate, Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, California, where he worked with Professor H. S. Fawcett. In 1928 he became Assistant Plant Pathologist in the University of California Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside. He advanced to Professor and Plant Pathologist in 1945. As Chairman of the Department of Plant Pathology from 1946 to 1957, he was instrumental in developing and expanding the department from a small staff in research on citrus to a large department concerned with study and research in the broad fields of plant pathology and a strong program in research and study on postharvest diseases of citrus. It was in this period that the department developed an outstanding graduate program. In 1965 he received the honorary degree Doctor of Laws, University of California, Riverside, in recognition of his long distinguished career and services to the University and mankind. Internationally renowned for his contribution in the cause, nature, and control of diseases of citrus, he contributed to the knowledge of the enzymes of *Phytophthora citrophthora* and also of the biology of this pathogen; developed control measures for *Phytophthora brown rot* in the field; determined the temperatures-time exposures in the wash tank in the packing house to supplement fungicidal control measures in the field; promoted Fawcett's surgical methods in treating gummosis lesions; helped develop methods with selected fumigants to treat soils for replanting to citrus; from a study of resistance in rootstocks, selected those tolerant to the disease; used heat to treat seed and root systems of citrus; studied the role of oxygen in the distribution of root-rotting fungi, and determined the effects of soil moisture and aeration on root decay of citrus. He helped investigate the use of nitrogen trichloride in the packing house to reduce the concentration of *Penicillium* spores in the air. He studied the toxic effect of certain chemical solutions on spores of *Penicillium italicum* and *P. digitatum* and introduced these in the wash tank for protecting wounds on the fruit from infection. His solution to prevention of infection of citrus fruit by *Trichoderma* from packing box wood was to insert a polyethylene barrier between the fruit and *Trichoderma*-infected wood. He helped develop fungicidal control measures for bacterial blast and black pit. His cooperative studies with Dr. William Stewart on the effects of 2,4-D on citrus fruit stem dieback and fruit drop led to its use for holding fruit on the tree. His early studies of virus diseases with Dr. Fawcett included tristeza, stubborn, psorosis, and psorosislike diseases of citrus, and thus helped furnish background data on which indexing procedures are based. Though he became Professor Emeritus in 1962, he has continued an active and productive research program. Among his publications are two books and some 114 technical and 257 semitechnical articles. He has received many awards and honors. Some of them are: First Faculty Research Lecturer, University of California, Riverside, 1952; Fellow, Societa Internazionale di

Microbiologia (Milan, Italy); Outstanding Research Contributor for 1956-57, by Riverside County Farm Bureau; Sunkist Growers Letter of Appreciation for Research Contributions, 1962; Award of Honor, The Lemon Mens Club, 1969; Plaque of Commendation from Spanish Government of Tenerife (Canary Islands) for survey of and help with plant disease problems in 1962, and appointed "Expert for Co-option/Consultation" on fruit and vegetable diseases by Chancellor, West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur, 1964.



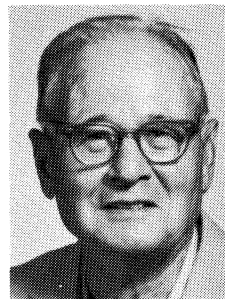
EVERETT STANLEY LUTTRELL was born February 10, 1916, in Richmond, Virginia. He received a B.S. degree in 1937 from the University of Richmond, and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1939 and 1940 from Duke University. From 1940 to 1942, he was employed in temporary jobs with the Soil Conservation

Service and with a surveying crew, during which time he took postgraduate work at the University of Virginia. He was appointed Associate Botanist at the Georgia Experiment Station in 1942. In 1947, he joined the University of Missouri as Assistant Professor of Botany. He returned to the Georgia Experiment Station in 1949 and, from 1955 to 1966, served as Professor and Head of the Department of Plant Pathology. In 1966, he became Professor and Head of the Department of Plant Pathology and Plant Genetics and Chairman of the Division of Plant Pathology at the University of Georgia. He chose to resign from his administrative position in 1970 to devote his time to teaching and research as Professor of Plant Pathology at the University of Georgia.

Dr. Luttrell is known internationally for his research on the morphology and taxonomy of fungi. A major part of his research has been concerned with the taxonomy and morphology of Ascomycetes and Deuteromycetes. In his book "Taxonomy of the Pyrenomycetes" published in 1951, he proposed a new system of classification based on the structure of the ascus and pattern of development of the centrum. In 1955, in a supplement to this work, he established the subclass "Loculoascomycetes" for those forms having bitunicate asci and a loculate type of development. More recently, he has proposed new criteria, based on the development of the conidium, for *Helminthosporium* and related genera. These taxonomical investigations have not only advanced knowledge of relationships among fungi, they have also resulted in keys of great value to plant pathologists for the identification of pathogenic forms. Dr. Luttrell's research has by no means been restricted to fungal taxonomy. He has published over 40 papers on diseases of more than a dozen different plants. In addition, he is an excellent teacher and

scholar with unique ability to stimulate and challenge the minds of his students and colleagues.

In recognition of his contributions, Dr. Luttrell received the Senior Scientist Award of the Georgia Chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta. He was President in 1964 of the Southern Division of APS. In 1965, he served as President of the Georgia Association of Plant Pathologists and in 1967 won the College of Agriculture Alumni Research Award. He was Councilor (1967-1969) of the Mycological Society of America, Vice-President (1967-1970), and President-Elect (1971-1972) of that society. In addition to APS and MSA, he is a member of the Botanical Society of America, American Institute of Biological Sciences, and the British Mycological Society. He is also a member of two honorary societies, Gamma Sigma Delta and Sigma Xi.



ANTONIOS GEORGE PLAKIDAS was born September 7, 1895, in Ikaria Island, Greece. He came to the United States in 1912, and entered Mount Hermon Preparatory School near Boston, in 1917. After a period of service in the United States Army, he graduated from Mount Hermon as valedictorian of

his class. He received the B.S. degree in 1924 and the Ph.D. degree in 1927 from the University of California, Berkeley. He then joined the faculty of Louisiana State University, rose to the rank of Professor in 1943, and was appointed Professor Emeritus upon retirement in 1960. His 33 years of service at LSU had two brief interruptions. In 1940 he visited Cornell University as a General Education Board Fellow, and from 1944 to 1946 he served as Agricultural Officer for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Greece and Egypt.

Dr. Plakidas exemplifies the complete plant pathologist. He has been continuously active in research, extension, formal teaching, and direction of graduate students. He has achieved distinction in each of these areas. In Louisiana he is "the Doc"; to his colleagues, to his students, to county agents, to growers, even to his wife. His research on diseases of fruits, vegetables, and ornamentals is documented in more than 100 papers. Early in his career, he discovered that the puzzling worldwide degeneration of strawberries was caused by viruses, and his extensive investigations of this crop culminated in the book "Strawberry Diseases" published in 1964. Shortly before he retired, he showed that color-breaking in camellia flowers can be induced by viruses, and his work on this and other camellia diseases was recognized by the American Camellia Society, which elected him Fellow and Life Member in 1964 and dedicated the Yearbook to him. His bulletin "Diseases of vegetables and fruit crops in

Louisiana and their control" has had three printings; 30,000 copies have been distributed to research and extension personnel and to growers in Louisiana and many other areas.

Dr. Plakidas taught both introductory and advanced courses in plant pathology, and was ranked a top teacher in student evaluations. Nine graduates earned PhD degrees under his direction, and have gone on to careers in plant pathology. These bare facts, gleaned from the record, give little indication of the debt that many students owe "Doc Plakidas". He was the man they turned to in need—and he never failed to respond. Without his advice and encouragement and without his support, both moral and financial, many would not have achieved careers in their chosen field.

Dr. Plakidas has been active in a number of scientific organizations. He is a Fellow of AAAS, President (1939) of the Southern Division of APS, Associate Editor of *Phytopathology* (1942-1944), recipient of the Gold Medal Award of the Louisiana Academy of Science, and member of the Mycological Society of America, Phi Sigma, and Sigma Xi. He has recently published a brief autobiography entitled "It Could Happen Only in America".



RUSSELL L. STEERE was born in Pittsfield Township, Michigan, in 1917. He received his B.S. degree in 1941, his M.S. degree in 1947, and his Ph.D. degree in 1950, all from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. During World War II he flew a Lightning long-distance reconnaissance plane in the Pacific theatre. From 1950 to

1951 he was a research assistant in L. O. Kunkel's group at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and from 1951 to 1959 he was closely associated with Robley Williams as an Assistant Research Biologist at the Virus Laboratory of the University of California, Berkeley. Since 1959, he has been the Leader of the Plant Virology Pioneering Research Laboratory, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland. Steere has been bold and effective in this position, and has formed there a group of independent investigators who are also making notable research contributions on fundamental problems.

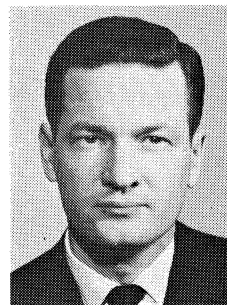
Much of Dr. Steere's research has been innovative. Among his contributions to virus purification are his chloroform-butanol clarification of plant virus extracts and his agar gel filtration for gentle purification of viruses. By applying the latter method to the mixture of rods of different lengths found in preparations of tobacco mosaic virus, he obtained fractions each containing particles of essentially one length, and showed that only the complete tobacco mosaic virus rods were infective. He has demonstrated the occasional disadvantage of phosphate buffers, and the importance of specific ions and controlled ionic

strengths, as well as pH, during purification procedures. Dr. Steere has demonstrated the value of simple ultrafiltrators for concentrating dilute purified virus preparations, and has developed a zone electrophoresis apparatus which contains a novel removable capsule for collecting the separated viral components.

His major contributions of the freeze-etch and freeze-fracture techniques are apt to obscure his other contributions to electron microscopy such as the silhouette technique, the first careful measurements on the length of tobacco mosaic virus, the first demonstration of the polyhedral shape of what were previously thought to be spherical plant viruses, the pattern of particle arrangement in the striate inclusions of tobacco mosaic virus, and the determination of the number of tobacco mosaic virions required to obtain one infection.

While Dr. Steere has been an invited speaker at various international meetings and symposia, he has also found time to arouse the interest of high school students in biological research by advising high school teachers and by conducting science club activities.

Steere served on the editorial board of *Virology* from 1958 to 1960. Among honors received from other societies was the Presidency of the Electron Microscope Society of America from 1969-1970.



H. DAVID THURSTON was born in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, March 24, 1927. He received his primary and secondary education in Sioux Falls, and spent 16 months in the Air Force prior to entering the University of Minnesota. There he received the B.S. degree, majoring in plant pathology and minoring in bacteriology, in 1950, and

the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in plant pathology in 1953 and 1958, respectively. While working for the Ph.D. degree, he spent 2 years with the Rockefeller Foundation in Colombia. In 1958, he joined the Rockefeller Foundation in Colombia as the Director of their Plant Pathology program. He was promoted to Director of the Rockefeller Potato Program in Bogota in 1963; and in 1965, to Director of the Plant Sciences of the Colombian Agricultural Institute.

Throughout his career in Colombia, Dr. Thurston was known for his calm insistence on accuracy and thoroughness. Though his colleagues often referred humorously to his obsession with neatness, this trait was respected and soon became a trademark of a student or research assistant fortunate enough to come under his direction. Dr. Thurston and his associates published extensively on the diseases of rice, oats, sugar cane, bananas, and other tropical crops; but it was his piercing insight into the phytopathological problems confronting the potato

grower that brought him international fame. Though an expert in research on fungicides and their application, he pioneered the discovery of new sources of resistance to such classic diseases as late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) and brown rot (*Pseudomonas solanacearum*). The research breakthroughs led by Dr. Thurston and his team have enabled potato breeders throughout the world to look optimistically toward a solution of these scourges of potato production.

He has played a vital role in the selection of young scientists from developing countries, particularly in South America, for advanced training in the USA. His promotions in Colombia indicate his success in selecting and supervising the training of Colombian scientists to take over the direction of their own scientific and educational programs.

In 1967, Dr. Thurston joined the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell University as Professor of Plant Pathology and International Agriculture. In this post he has shown exceptional leadership in training graduate students to deal with plant disease problems of the tropics and developing countries. He has developed and teaches a graduate course on plant diseases in tropical agricultural development. In addition, he directs the plant pathology component of an interdisciplinary program of potato improvement through incorporation of *Solanum andigena* germplasm, with international cooperation as part of the program.

His recognized abilities as a teacher, director, and organizer of research, and his knowledge of plant pathology at the international level, have made him a widely sought consultant and speaker in the areas of crop protection, concepts of resistance, and international agricultural development. He has been extremely active and effective in promoting the role of plant pathology in developing countries. Dr. Thurston is currently Chairman of the APS International Cooperation Committee as well as a member of the Committee on Tropical Plant Pathology.



R. K. S. WOOD was born on April 8, 1919, in Ferndale, Wales. He entered the Imperial College of the University of London as a Royal Scholar, and completed his B.Sc. degree with First Class Honors, receiving the Forbes Prize and Medal as the top-ranking student in Biology in 1941.

He began a graduate program with Professor W. Brown, but spent the war years

(1942-1945) on the staff of the Ministry of Aircraft Production with Professor F. C. Steward. Following his return to Imperial College in 1945, he was appointed an assistant lecturer in the Department of Botany, received his Ph.D. degree in 1948, and was appointed to the Foundation Chair of Plant Pathology, the only professorship in plant pathology in England, at the University of London in 1964.

Professor Wood has a distinguished record of accomplishments as a teacher of graduate students, an investigator of mechanisms of pathogenesis, and as a leader in the development of plant pathology organizations. He has supervised over 50 Ph.D. candidates, many of whom have made outstanding records in research. Professor Wood and his students have advanced our knowledge of the mechanisms by which pathogenic fungi and bacteria degrade plant cells; he has provided evidence for the multiplicity of pectic enzymes which may injure living protoplasts as well as degrade pectic substances; and he has studied the mechanisms of pathogenesis in wilt diseases, the nature of disease resistance to certain bacteria and leaf-spotting fungi, the nature of biological control of plant diseases, and the adaptation of certain fungi to inorganic and organic fungicides.

Professor Wood has been effective in the critical analysis of the literature in physiological aspects of plant diseases and in review articles on cell wall-degrading enzymes; his authoritative text, "Physiological Plant Pathology", was published in 1967. He has participated actively in the affairs of several professional societies. His responsibilities have included: Honorary Secretary, Association of Applied Biologists; member of the Institute of Biology; member of the Plant Pathology committee for the Tenth International Botanical Congress; Chairman of the Plant Pathology Committee of the British Mycological Society; member of the Committee on Botany of the British Association; and member of the editorial boards of "Physiological Plant Pathology" and "Soil Biology and Biochemistry". He has received a number of special awards, including the Commonwealth Fund Fellowship in 1950, the Huxley Prize and Medal the same year, a Research Fellowship at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven, and the invitation to present the first Barnes Memorial lecture to the Association of Applied Biologists with the topic "Teaching and Research in Plant Pathology". He has contributed to a number of international symposia. As Secretary for the First International Congress of Plant Pathology, Professor Wood carried the primary responsibility for this large undertaking. Representatives of the International Society for Plant Pathology elected him their first president in 1968. Since that time, he has provided firm leadership in the critical stages of developing a strong organization for advancing the profession of plant pathology on an international scale.