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Parasitologists

Parasitology, Harold W. Manter Laboratory of

Spring 2002

American Society of Parasitologists Newsletter, v. 24, no. 1, March 2002

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Volume 24, No. 1

March 2002

American Society of Parasitologists

NEWSLETTER



Newsletter:

Released on the ASP web-server [<http://asp.unl.edu>]
March 4, 2002

From the *Editor* of the Newsletter

The ASP newsletter accepts information and news of a parasitological nature from all disciplines. Please assist me in making the content of the ASP newsletter highly relevant. We will be posting material on the web as they are generated by you, the **reader** and **contributor**.

Scott L. Gardner, Curator
Harold W. Manter Laboratory of Parasitology
University of Nebraska State Museum

Announcements and Upcoming Meetings

ICOPA

ASP members and friends,

If you are planning to attend ASP's annual meeting, which occurs jointly with ICOPA X in Vancouver on August 4-10, please send in your registration as soon as possible. There are at least three good reasons for doing this:

1. Early registration will assure you a better selection of hotel accommodations and optional tours.

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guarantees, while registration revenues are often received at the last minute.

Vancouver enjoys what is arguably the most beautiful setting of any North American city; this is a meeting that you definitely don't want to miss! To register, go to the ASP meetings page and click on the meetings button.

George Cain

Dear ASP members,
The Stoll-Stunkard Memorial award and lecture will be presented at the 2002 annual meeting in Vancouver. The Stoll-Stunkard Memorial award honors someone whose prominence in basic research is evident, and who is not necessarily a parasitologist, but one whose research might enhance investigations on parasites, hence fostering cross-fertilization of ideas and approaches. If you know of deserving nominees for this award, please submit a short description of why the person's work would be interesting to ASP, and perhaps a website where their research is described as soon as possible to either George Cain (gcain@cb.uga.edu) or Dolores Hill (dhill@anri.barc.usda.gov).
Thanks,
Dolores Hill
Chair of the Selection Committee

Second Announcement of a pre-ICOPA symposium: "The impacts of myxozoan parasites in wild and farmed finfish".

July 31 - August 2, 2002, The Coast Bastion Inn, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada.

2. Early registration is significantly less expensive.

3. Early registration insures a positive cash flow for the local committee. As you know, a large meeting such as ICOPA requires many "up front" expenses, such as deposits and

Recent research on myxozoan parasites has focussed on diverse aspects of their biology, including taxonomy, systematics, pathogenesis, life history, epidemiology and community ecology. This pre-ICOPA symposium will focus on new developments

in our understanding of the host-parasite biology of myxozoan parasites of finfish. It features three plenary speakers: Hiroshi Yokoyama, Stephen Feist and Michael Kent. The symposium will be held in a spectacular location overlooking the Strait of Georgia in Nanaimo, British Columbia on Vancouver Island. Other features include low registration costs and a unique West Coast salmon banquet! For complete details see our website at: <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sci/aqua/english/symposium.htm> or by contacting the local organisers directly: Simon Jones (Jones@pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca) (<http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sci/aqua/profiles/jones.htm>) or Tim Goater (goatert@mala.bc.ca) (<http://www.mala.bc.ca/www/discover/biol/tgoater2.htm>).

Conference

The progression of West Nile virus across the United States has been unpredictably rapid, forecasting its probable incursion into California earlier than anticipated. This and the recent introduction of *Aedes albopictus* into Los Angeles and Orange Counties, makes it necessary to update our knowledge of arboviral infections, and reassess our strategies for surveillance and control. An informative conference would provide public health agencies, vector control districts, and the physicians' community with the latest developments and recommendations. Thus, it is our goal to foster such a conference, to be held May 2-3, 2002, at the Quality Inn, Anaheim, CA. The majority of our speakers have presided over the nascent steps of arbovirology and each has contributed to the foundation of our current knowledge of transmission mechanisms. We would appreciate it if you could mention the meeting in the next issue of your newsletter. For more information, please contact Dr. James P. Webb, (714) 971-2421, Ext.142.

— If you wish to have information on your regional meeting schedules included in the ASP Newsletter, please send the Newsletter Editor information on Regional meetings. Thank you. —The Editor.

WEB ACTION

The Danish Centre for Experimental Parasitology

"The Danish Centre for Experimental Parasitology has developed a new Home Page at <http://www.vetmi.kvl.dk/parasitology>

"We invite you to have a look and see what we are doing."

The American Society of Parasitologists Home Page

Keep an eye on the ASP web page as new features are added.
<http://asp.unl.edu>

The Natural Science Collections Alliance (NSCA)

Check the web site of the Natural Science Collections Alliance (NSCA)
<http://www.nscalliance.org>

The Global Bioinformatics Facility

Go to the Global Bioinformatics Facility: <http://www.gbif.org> for information. A summary of GBIF is provided below:

The Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) will be an interoperable network of biodiversity databases and information technology tools that will enable users to navigate and put to use the world's vast

quantities of biodiversity information to produce national economic, environmental, and social benefits.

The purpose of establishing GBIF is to design, implement, co-ordinate, and promote the compilation, linking, standardisation, digitisation, and global dissemination of the world's biodiversity data, within an appropriate framework for property rights and due attribution.

The Global Taxonomy Initiative

<http://www.biodiv.org>
<http://www.biodiv.org/programmes/cross-cutting/taxonomy/>

Governments, through the Convention on Biological Diversity, have acknowledged the existence of a "taxonomic impediment" to the sound management of biodiversity. The purpose of the Global Taxonomic Initiative (GTI) is to remove or reduce this taxonomic impediment – in other words, the knowledge gaps in our taxonomic system (including those associated with genetic systems), the shortage of trained taxonomists and curators, and the impact these deficiencies have on our ability to conserve, use, and share the benefits of our biological diversity.

The United Nations Environment Program
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological
Diversity

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News from Marty Apple, Council of Scientific Society Presidents – by way of Larry Roberts

HISTORY PROVIDES US KNOWLEDGE
BUT THE FUTURE IS OUR SOURCE OF
HOPE

From: Marty Apple Feb 5, 2002 07:15:00

(Since all the details are not yet available, or broken out in ways we want them, and others being corrected, these views may be revised.)

The President's 2003 Budget has some new fundamentals of importance—one is that agencies are being graded for their effectiveness in becoming e-government operations; another is their degree of outsourcing. The latter emphasis leads to an unknown point at which outsourcing federal functions becomes a security risk.

The President's FY2003 Budget assumes a GDP growth of about 4 percent and an inflation of about 2.2 or 2.4%. Thus any increases less than 2.3% will be, in effect, cuts of existing budgets. The assumption of such high 2003 growth may again be too optimistic—Current GDP growth is negative but was seen in the President's budget projections as recently as 9 months ago as + 3.1%. However, Feb to September 2002 (decision period by Congress on Budgets) is election time—when Congress is ultra friendly to voices of constituents.

Of the \$2.2 trillion budget, \$773 Bil is discretionary and \$1.33 trillion is mandatory spending, not including an emergency fund. The NIH is proposed to increase by \$3.9 billion, the "last installment" on the promise made during the last Administration to double NIH—NIH would grow to a size of \$27.3 billion/yr. NIH received \$2.4 Bil for anti-bioterrorism related research and \$1.7

Billion of it accounted for almost half of its 2003 increase. NSF would grow from \$4.8 to \$5.0 billion, shown as a 5% increase over last year due to transfers (cuts) from other agencies in the proposed budget (and shows about \$180 mil proposed to go into new research). NSF 2003 Biology is proposed to rise from \$508 to \$526 mil; Computer Sci from \$515 to \$527 mil; Geoscience from \$610 to \$691 mil; Math & Physics from \$921 to \$942 mil; Social/ Behavioral sci from \$169 to \$196 mil and Engineering from \$473 to \$488 mil in 2003. Most other programs are level. NSF research is increased from \$3698 (est) to \$3883 mil in 2003. Defense R&D proposed shows "6.1 basic research" increasing in 2003 to \$231 mil (Army)+ \$450 Mil(Navy) + \$216(AirForce) and \$570 Mil (Defense-Wide), while DoD "6.2 applied research" is being cut again: (Army) from \$926 Mil to \$647 mil, (Navy) from \$802 to \$565 Mil, (AirForce) from \$787 to \$677 Mil but (DefenseWide) rising from \$1563 to \$1709 mil. DoD "applied Technology development" is cut (Army) from \$976 mil to \$735 mil, (Navy) from \$916 to \$557 Mil, while AirForce increased over 10x to \$6846 mil and DefenseWide from \$2012to \$2313 mil. while the whole DoD in 2003 rises by 12% or \$38 billion. DoD received \$1.8 Bil for cybersecurity R&D. DoI-USGS is cut back from \$1.33 Bil to \$1.24 Bil in 2003 with water resources dropping from \$220 mil to \$190 mil, geology cut from \$245 to \$235 mil and biology cut from \$171 to \$165 mil.

Fish & wildlife is cut from \$119 to \$94 mil and Water & Energy Management is cut from \$288 to \$202 mil in 2003. EPA shows 2003 research cutbacks in Clean Air from \$195 to \$148 mil and Clean Water from \$219 to \$95 mil. The EPA "Sound Science" is cut back from \$352 to \$286 Mil in 2003. EPA state grants for clean water are cut back from \$4294 to \$2810 mil and clean air

from \$316 to \$220 mil in 2003. Agricultural Research, Education and Economics is cut in 2003 from \$2353 mil to \$2284 mil. Agricultural Research Service is cut from \$1120 mil to \$1074 mil in 2003 with cuts in animal science from \$221 to \$196 mil and Soil-Water-Air cut from \$143 to \$107 mil in 2003 and a slight increase in plant science from \$356 to \$365 mil making most of the difference. Nat'l Agric. Statistics Service is up from \$130 to \$160 mil in 2003 and the NRI is up 100% at \$240 mil.

Dept Commerce NIST is up from \$347 to \$399 mil while Advanced Tech Program is cut from \$187 to \$146 mil and the new frontiers of manufacturing MEP program is cut from \$111 mil to \$13 mil in 2003. Energy research is (excluding special programs) is level at \$3.28 Bil in 2003. The science part of defense environment research is cut from \$250 mil to \$92 mil in 2003. High energy physics is up from \$714 to \$725 mil, Nuclear physics from \$359 to \$382 mil, Basic energy science from \$1000 to \$1020 mil, and advanced computing from \$158 to \$170 mil in 2003, while biological research is cut from \$528 to \$504 mil. NASA 's human space flight is cut from \$6892 mil to \$6355 mil. NASA Space Science is up from \$2888 to \$3402 mil, and aerospace technology up from \$2529 to \$2838 in 2003 while earth science, biology & physical science are level. Dept Education budget is level & has so many shifted funds that it is still unclear but it appears that Ed Research is up from \$122 to \$175 mil in 2003 while Assessment research drops from \$112 to \$95 mil. Fed Work-Study is level and Fed Pell Grants (\$2400 each) are up from \$9.65 Bil to \$10.13 Bil in 2003.

I will provide more useful details as they become available. The current picture is that war directly related activities increased most (DoD, FEMA,) and HHS the next most. Life science is nearing 2/3 of whole US

federal Sci-Tech budget. It appears that the overall rise in 'FY03 basic research is mostly NIH, with above-inflation increases absent and cutbacks in most other non-NIH basic science. Environmental R&D activities appear under siege across all agencies, while select programs from nanotech to cybersecurity are favored. — MARTY

Job Mart

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY – OHIO

The Zoology Department of Ohio Wesleyan University, a selective undergraduate college dedicated to teaching and scholarship, invites applications for a tenure track position teaching parasitology, introductory cell biology, molecular techniques, and possibly another specialty course in a two-year cycle beginning in August, 2002. Additional position and institutional information is available from <http://web.owu.edu/jobs/> or the chair of the search committee, named below (EMAIL to: dcradaba@owu.edu). Ph.D. required.

Send letter of application, current CV, statement of teaching and research interests, all UG and graduate transcripts, 3 letters of recommendation, and up to 5 reprints to Dr. Dennis C. Radabaugh, Department of Zoology, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, OH 43015.

The search committee will begin its deliberations on January 31, 2002, but applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Ohio Wesleyan University is an Equal Opportunity/ Affirmative Action employer and actively seeks applications from women and minorities.

5 YEAR GRADUATE ASSISTANTSHIP – VIRGINIA

A five-year Graduate Research Assistantship is available that includes stipend and tuition to study taxonomy and systematics of marine leeches. The assistantship is funded by an NSF PEET award (Partnerships to Expand Expertise in Taxonomy). The assistantship is located at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science of the College of William and Mary. VIMS is located on the Chesapeake Bay in Gloucester Point, Virginia. The assistantship includes opportunities for international collecting trips and museum visits. VIMS gives an MS and Ph.D. degree in Marine Science so the student would have to complete the core curriculum in coastal oceanography.

Applications to the School of Marine Science at VIMS for the Fall, 2002 semester are due soon. If anyone knows of anyone interested in this opportunity please have them contact me as soon as possible at gene@vims.edu

Gene Bureson

ELECTRON MICROSCOPY TECHNICIAN – MONTANA

Title: Electron Microscopy Technician
(Research Specialist)

Department: Division of Biological Sciences,
University of Montana

Hours: 40 hrs/week, 12 months

Salary: \$35,000 to \$40,000/year

This position will be responsible for the daily operation of the University of Montana's Electron Microscopy (EM) Facility. This will involve performing technical work for preparing biological and other specimens for both transmission and scanning EM, operating electron microscopes to evaluate the specimens and to take, develop, and

print micrographs of the samples (standard and digital images). In addition, the person will need to have excellent interpersonal skills since they will be collaborating and/or assisting an array of researchers with their EM projects. This position will also maintain the electron microscopes and preparatory equipment, order routine supplies, maintain records on equipment usage, and archive ultrastructural data.

For additional information and application materials, visit <http://www.umt.edu/hrs/>, then click on Job Vacancies and then Staff Positions. Interested applicants are also encouraged to contact Dr. Willard Granath, Division of Biological Sciences, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812; phone: 406-243-2975; email: snail@selway.umt.edu.

REPORT OF THE PARASITOLOGY SECTION CANADIAN SOCIETY OF ZOOLOGISTS MAY, 2001

The Parasitology Section of the Canadian Society of Zoologists met during the Annual Society Meeting held at Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, May 9-12, 2001. The Section has approximately 60 members, about a third of whom attended the Sudbury meeting. The Parasitology Program included 10 oral presentations. An additional four papers in Parasitology were presented in the Ecology Section and five papers were presented at the Parasitology Symposium.

Dr. Daniel R. Brooks, Department of Zoology, University of Toronto, was the recipient of the Wardle Award for 2001. Dr. G. Klassen, University of New Brunswick (Saint John), introduced Dr. Brooks who presented the Wardle Lecture which was entitled "Parasites, the Biodiversity Crisis and the Taxonomic Impediment."

The Parasitology Section has two awards for student presentations. The Murray Fallis Prize, awarded for the best oral presentation, went to Ms. Stacey Santi, Department of Biology, Laurentian University (Supervisor: Dr. G. H. Parker) for her paper entitled "*Skrjabingylus nasicola* (Nematoda) and its affect on brain case capacity in the American mink *Mustela vison*." Stacey was also the winner of the ASP Student Travel Award offered annually to its affiliate societies by the American Society of Parasitologists. The Parasitology Poster prize was not awarded this year due to lack of participants.

The Parasitology Symposium entitled "Advances in Helminth Neurobiology" was organized by Dr. Roger Prichard, Institute of Parasitology, Macdonald College, McGill University. The featured speakers, Dr. M. R. Koelle, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, and Dr. T. G. Geary, Discovery Research, Pharmacia Animal Health, Kalamazoo, Michigan, spoke on "G Protein signaling in the *C. elegans* nervous system" and "Sorting Out the Biology of FMRFamide-related peptides (FaRPs) in Nematodes," respectively. The Symposium was rounded out with talks by J. A. Dent, Department of Biology, McGill University, by F. F. Hamdan, S. Hill and P. Riberio and by R. Beach, S. Forrester and R. K. Prichard, all from the Institute of Parasitology, Macdonald College, McGill University. The Parasitology Section gratefully acknowledges symposium grants from the American Society of Parasitologists and the Canadian Society of Zoologists.

Among the items considered at the Annual General Meeting were a re-evaluation of the criteria for the selection of Wardle Medal recipients (referred to the Recognition Committee for study) and changes in the Murray Fallis Prize for the best oral

presentation from the existing Society membership and journal subscription to a cash prize of \$150. Dr. Roy C. Anderson (University of Guelph), Dr. M. D. B. Burt (Huntsman Marine Science Centre), and Dr. K. G. Davey (York University) were congratulated on their selection as Honorary Lifetime Members in the Canadian Society of Zoologists. Dr. D. Marcogliese presented the Report of the Parasite Module Steering Committee. The Report covered several items including progress on the development of protocols for collection of parasites for the Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network (EMAN), which are nearly complete, and details of several other initiatives. The Report will be posted on the Section website. On a sadder note, Dr. Marcogliese announced the recent death of Dr. William Threlfall. Dr. Threlfall published extensively on the helminth fauna of vertebrates in Newfoundland and Labrador.

ICOPA X, The 10th International Congress of Parasitology, will be held in Vancouver August 4-10, 2002. Dr. M. D. B. Burt (Chair, Scientific Program Committee), made a brief presentation updating members on the progress of the Committee.

The next meeting of the Section will be held during the Canadian Society of Zoologists Meeting in May, 2002 at the University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta.

Our Section website, <http://www.biology.ualberta.ca/parasites/home.htm>) is managed by Dr. Allan Shostak (University of Alberta). It contains information about the Section, a directory of Canadian Parasitologists, the minutes of the Annual General Meeting, the Annual Report of the Parasite Module Steering Committee and other items of general interest to parasitologists. Visit us sometime and check it out.

The Section Officers for 2001-2002 are: Past Chair, Dr. David Marcogliese; Chair, Dr. Roger Prichard; Vice Chair, Dr. John Barta; Councillors, Dr. Duane Barker and Mr. Chris Cutler; Archivist, Dr. Allan Shostak; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Dan McLaughlin, Department of Biology, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W. Montreal, QC, Canada, H3G 1M8 E-mail: mcljd@alcor.concordia.ca Telephone: (514)-848-3409 or FAX (514)-848-2881.

A SPECIAL ICOPA NOTE:

ICOPA X in Vancouver is approaching and many delegates from outside North America will be attending. This offers a unique opportunity for North American researchers to invite overseas colleagues to their laboratories, either before or after ICOPA, for collaborative work that might not have been possible otherwise.

Ötzi's Worms

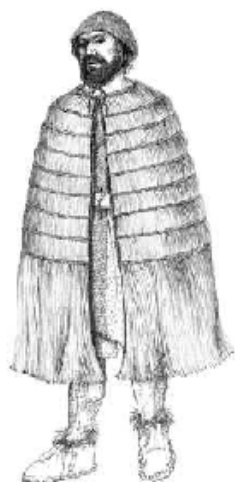
Extracted from Archaeology Today
<http://www.archaeologytoday.net/web%20articles/081401-otzi.htm>
By James H. Dickson

This is interesting in that it mentions parasites from this mummy. - Editor

Almost a decade has passed since the frozen body of a Stone Age man now called Ötzi was discovered in the Ötztal Alps on the border between Italy and Austria, and science is still revealing secrets and refining theories about the 5,000-year-old Iceman.

Discovered September 19, 1991, the corpse was draped over a boulder and equipped with

clothes (a bearskin hat, bark-fiber cape, jacket and leggings of goat- and deer-skin, a loincloth and shoes) and gear (a fire-making kit, longbow, quiver of arrows, hafted copper axe, birch-bark containers, and a backpack).



Only about 160 centimeters (5 feet, 3 inches) tall and about 46 years old, Ötzi has kept scientists busy around the world. At the University of Glasgow, Scotland, a recently completed microscopic analysis of a tiny sample of food residue extracted from Ötzi's colon has shed new light on his diet, his state of health, and the season of his death.

Analysis of pollen in the residue revealed a variety of pollen types, including that of a small tree called hop hornbeam. Much of the hornbeam pollen still contains its cellular contents. Ötzi probably ingested this pollen in drinking water at a time when the tree was in flower — late spring to early summer. It had previously been supposed that he had died during the autumn.

The food residue also contains the eggs of a parasite, a whipworm; and had the infestation been bad, it could have been debilitating, causing diarrhea and even dysentery.

Bran fragments in the colon show Ötzi had eaten a primitive cereal called einkorn, as well as some barley. The fineness of the

bran suggests the grains were in the form of bread rather than a coarsely ground gruel.

The analysis also revealed undigested meat fibers. Perhaps he had eaten Alpine Ibex, since a splinter from an ibex neck bone was found beside the body. Whatever the precise identity of the meat, it is clear that he ate a wide variety of foodstuffs. In other words, Ötzi was omnivorous, as we would expect of prehistoric eating habits.

Yet it was recently proposed, based on isotopic analyses of a single sample of Ötzi's hair, that he may have been a vegetarian who chose plant foods over animal, or even a vegan, who deliberately eschewed animal foods completely.

That isotopic values of the Iceman's hair are similar to those of modern vegans offers little help in interpreting Ötzi's diet, since the isotopes studied (of carbon and nitrogen) vary greatly in response to multiple environmental factors. The Iceman clearly had a little meat with his bread.

Book Review

The Cure for All Diseases, by Hulda R. Clark. New Century Press, Chula Vista, California. 1995. 604 p. Softcover \$21.95.

By Douglas B. Woodmansee, Ph.D.
Department of Biology
Wilmington College
Wilmington, Ohio 45177

Hulda Clark's "The Cure for All Diseases" is not a new book. I first heard of it about five years ago on an Internet discussion group called bionet.parasitology. Shortly thereafter, a man who I did not know showed up at the Annual Midwestern Conference of Parasitologists (AMCOP) politely asking if any of us were aware of Hulda Clark's book and if we knew of studies that addressed the possibility that the intestinal fluke *Fasciolopsis buski* could be an important cause of cancer. This person was firmly told

that *F. buski* was a parasite of limited geographical distribution, that its effects on people were well known, that it was not difficult to diagnose, and that if it were a major cause of disease in North America, it could not possibly have escaped the attention of the medical establishment.

The polite man did not come to AMCOP any more, I stopped reading bionet.parasitology, and I forgot about Hulda Clark. I was surprised then, while browsing at my local bookstore, to find myself staring at four copies of "The Cure for All Diseases"; each tightly wrapped in plastic to insure that one could not run off with the great secret without ponying up \$21.95. I ponied up.

I found the book sufficiently disconcerting that I think all professional parasitologists should be aware of it. I do not have sales figures for the book, but the fact that it is still for sale in mainstream bookstores seven years after its initial publication suggests that it is finding an audience. I found the book's claims at first funny, then outrageous, then rather frightening. If people ill with cancer, AIDS, diabetes or any of the other serious diseases addressed in this book were to follow its advice, they would at best delay the initiation of appropriate treatment, or at worst make themselves more ill with the "remedies" that the book offers.

The book's basic claim is that all diseases (including cancer, diabetes, chronic pain, and depression) are caused by infectious agents (parasitic worms in particular) working synergistically with chemical pollutants. Eliminate the infections and pollutants, and the body will heal itself. The book starts getting wacky when it describes how to build a diagnostic machine (presumably just like the one Hulda Clark herself uses) from components conveniently available at your local Radio Shack. To make a very long story short, the patient places a specimen of an internal organ atop a metal plate on the machine and a

AFFILIATES

Annual Midwestern Conference of Parasitologists
Helminthological Society of Washington
New England Association of Parasitologists
New Jersey Society for Parasitology
Northern California society of Parasitologists
Parasitology Section, Canadian Society of Zoologists
Rocky Mountain Conference of Parasitologists
Southeastern Society of Parasitologists
Southern California Society of Parasitologists
Southwestern Association of Parasitologists

Note to Members

The ASP Newsletter welcomes news stories and articles. Please send your text electronically to Scott Gardner as an e-mail and attach as an MS Word 6.0 document. Drawings, photographs, charts, or tables can be sent as B/W TIF files at 300 dpi. Please send TIF files one at a time. A general rule is to limit photograph size to 3x5". You may attach both text and graphic files to your email message.

Scott Lyell Gardner
Editor, ASP Newsletter
slg@unl.edu

specimen of an infectious agent atop a second metal plate. The patient then pokes their hand with an electrode, and listens to the pitch of a tone produced by the machine. A low tone indicates that all is well, but a slightly higher pitched tone indicates that the organ of the patient that corresponds to the specimen on the first plate is infested with the microbe on the second plate.

Commercially prepared microscope slides of tissues and microbes work just fine as reference specimens and the book helpfully

provides the addresses of major biological supply houses where they can be ordered. Simply replace the microbial specimen with a small sample of any chemical, and the machine will also tell you if the organ is polluted with that chemical.

Using this machine, Hulda Clark claims some remarkable discoveries: cancer is caused by a combination of *F. buski* infection and isopropanol poisoning, dog heart worms are the most common cause of heart pain, diabetes is caused by *Eurytrema pancreaticum*, a pancreatic fluke of ruminants in Asia. The list goes on and on. Clark claims that the parasites can cross species barriers and invade atypical organs because pollutants such as benzene, methanol and heavy metals leaching from tooth fillings have altered the body's physiological state and disabled the immune system.

Curing the infections requires a second trip to Radio Shack. This time the patient constructs a device that delivers a series of rapid shocks from a nine-volt battery. The book claims that the shocks will kill all parasites, bacteria, and viruses. Polluting chemicals and any surviving microbes are then flushed out with a complex series of severe purges that purport to purify the liver, kidneys and bowels. It is these purges that strike me as the most dangerous aspect of the book. It is difficult for me to see how a healthy person could tolerate some of these purges, let alone an ill one.

"The Cure for All Diseases" is quackery of the worst sort. What is so painful to me as a parasitologist is to see the familiar names of the parasites I have studied for so many years bandied about with so little regard for the truth. What goes around comes around, and I now rather expect to be quizzed by members of my local community on the role of parasites in cancer and other chronic diseases. I can only hope that they will be as polite as the fellow I met at AMCOP a few years ago.

POETRY –

J.R. SEED 1988

PARADISE

The tropical pond silvery white,
Ripples sparkle, diamonds bright.
The breezes filled with nature's perfume,
And earthy sweet odors abound,
Lush green crowds the water's edge,
Beauty encompasses all around.

Children laughing, at play,
Water splashes, knee deep,
As mothers softly gossip.
Laundry floats at their feet.
Oh, could this is paradise?

There is a buzz heard,
Tropical flies swarm,
While mosquitoes seek,
Snails move slowly to eat.
Oh, this is paradise!

But whose?

The tsetse bite,
Leaving trypanosomes so very slight.
The mosquitoes light,
And plasmodium quickly enter,
While snails shed their cercarial dread.

As day turns to night,
Laughter's gone, a silent plight,
Fever's burn, urine's red,
Some now sleep til dead,
And tears are finally shed.
Mothers wash and may survive,
But children no longer play,
Many gone by five.
Oh, shining tropical pool,
You are a paradise!

The parasite's ultimate delight!

Loss

Dr. David Worley

The American Society of Parasitologists sends their condolences to the family of Dr. David Worley. We just received word that Dr. David Worley has died from complications of pneumonia. We will all miss Dave.

The Roy C. Anderson Memorial Lecture in Parasitology

As you well know, our friend and colleague, the late Professor Roy C. Anderson contributed substantially to biological science, training of students and the scientific community [President (1975-76), Canadian Society of Zoologists; Vice-President (1977-98), American Society of Parasitologists; President (1981-1983), Wildlife Disease Association, etc.]. He also had a very stellar and productive career in research, and was recipient of numerous prestigious awards for his research [e.g. Henry Baldwin Ward Medal (1968), American Society of Parasitologists; Sigma Xi Award for Excellence in Research (1973), Guelph Chapter; Robert Arnold Wardle Award/Medal (1988), Canadian Society of Zoologists; Mentor Award (1997), American Society of Parasitologists], and honours from scientific societies [Honorary Member, Helminthological Society of Washington and Canadian Society of Zoologists; Emeritus Member, Wildlife Disease Association; Distinguish Emeritus Member, American Society of Parasitologists]. His publications include more than 250 papers in refereed journals, he edited numerous books and had just published the second edition of his very well-received book "Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates: Their Development and Transmission".

He was active in the Ontario educational system [e.g. Advisory Committee on Academic Planning; Academic Advisory Committee (OCUA)], and in our University, especially during its formative years [e.g. Member of Senate; Chairman, Committee on Academic Priorities; Acting Dean during the founding of the College of Biological Science; Chairman, Department of Zoology; taught undergraduate courses during his entire tenure at the University of Guelph; research supervisor to 14 M.Sc., 15 Ph.D. and numerous postdoctoral students]. He was appointed University Professor Emeritus after he 'retired' and was 'in' to work the day before he passed away. His dedication to research, and to our University was second to none. Consequently, it is fitting that we name a lecture series to honour this very distinguished scientist, educator and administrator.

Starting in 2002, the College of Biological Science (CBS) will annually sponsor 'The Roy C. Anderson Memorial Lecture in Parasitology'. Parasitology is defined to include all aspects of microbial, protozoan and metazoan infections in animals and plants. The Dean of CBS will strike a Committee to select a very eminent scientist to deliver the public lecture, and the speaker will be on campus for 2-3 days to interact with groups of students and/or faculty members. The lecture will be video taped and be deposited in the University library as part of the "Roy C. Anderson Special Collection". The Collection has more than 15,000 reprints on nematodes (catalogued) and many rare books in Parasitology. It will be available to all scientists for scholarly studies.

An account for the endowment fund has been established and generous financial contributions from colleagues worldwide have been received or pledged. We hope that you will also support this worthwhile initiative. Cheques should be made payable to the "University of Guelph" and in the

'Memo' section of your cheque, please write the account number (#801801) - this is the Roy C. Anderson Lecture Series account. An official University receipt (e.g. for income tax purposes both in Canada and U.S.A.) will be issued once your cheque has been processed.

To ensure your support is credited to the intended account (and NOT to the R.C. Anderson Graduate Student Scholarship Fund), please send the cheque directly to Patrick T. K. Woo:

Patrick T. K. Woo
Department of Zoology
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1
Canada

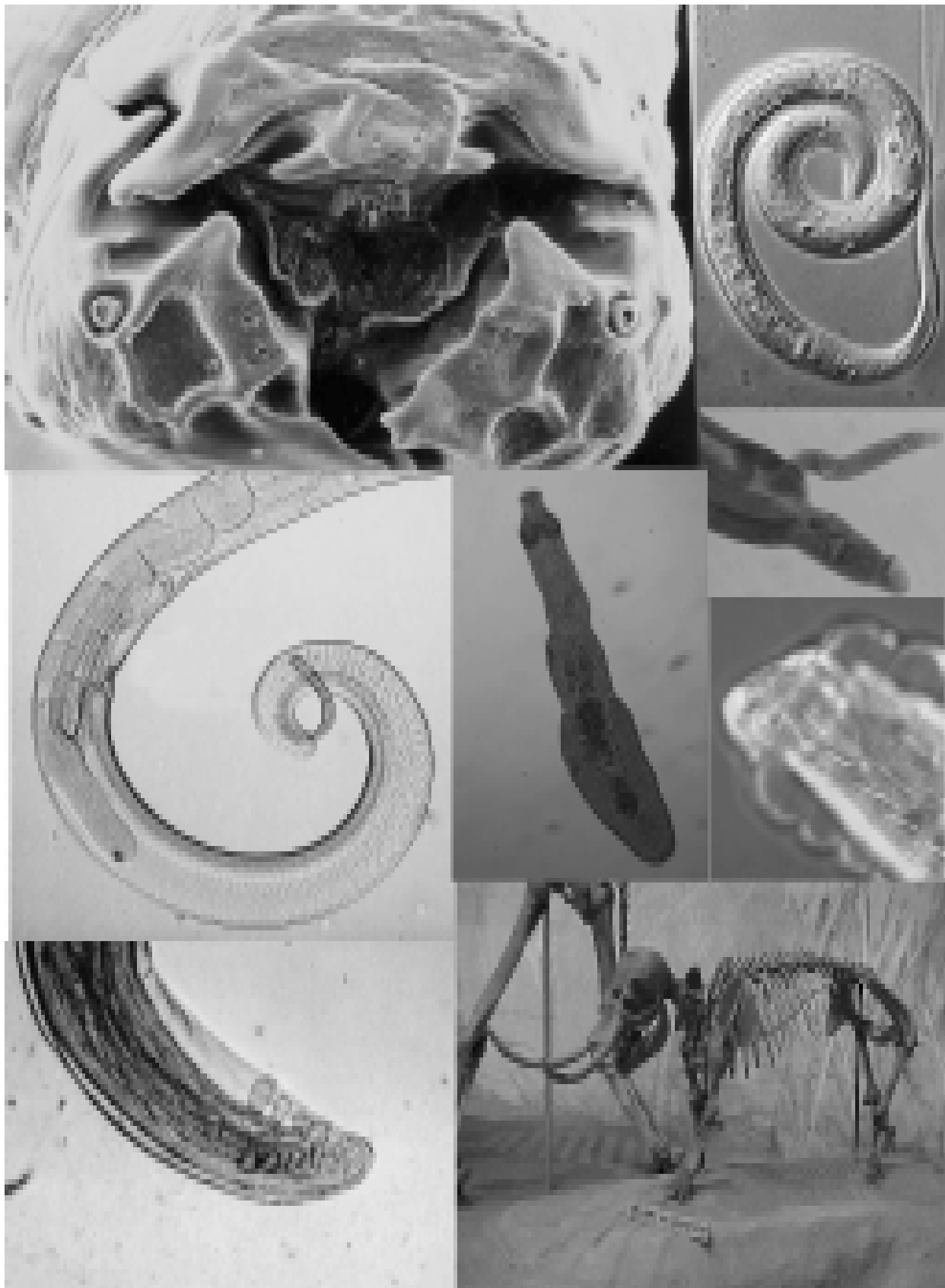
OR

William Rowe
CBS Dean's Office
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1
Canada

We look forward to your generous support and your attendance of the inaugural lecture in Fall 2002. Please do NOT hesitate to contact me (ext. 3581 or pwoo@uoguelph.ca) if you need clarification or more information on the lecture series.

Thank you in advance for your support.

Patrick Woo



Here are some photographs of parasites that we have received from various places through the years. We also put in a photo of an animal that is not a parasite. See if you can figure out which one is not the parasite in this collage. We are also interested in receiving photos and images of your research or teaching in Parasitology. –The Editor