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From: THE WEEK, March 21, 2003

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Has the U.N. Security Council Served Its Purpose?

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The establishment of the United Nations Security Council was the dream of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. During World War II, F.D.R. began drawing up plans for an international organization to stop future world wars. But he wanted something with more teeth than Woodrow Wilson's failed League of Nations. He envisioned an organization in which every nation would have a voice, backed up by the military might of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, and China. These four countries, in F.D.R.'s scheme, would act as the four "policemen." On Oct. 24, 1945, shortly after Roosevelt died, 51 nations signed the charter creating the United Nations. Today 191 nations belong.

It is organized pretty much as F.D.R. envisioned it. The General Assembly which includes all the member nations, gives every country one vote and a platform to voice its views. The Secretariat is the U.N.'s executive branch, headed now by Secretary-General *Kofi Annan*. It is essentially a vast bureaucracy, of about 8,900 staff from 160 countries, that administers peace-keeping operations, mediates international disputes, and surveys international social and economic trends. But it is with the Security Council that the real power lies.

Under the U.N. charter, the Security's Council role is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It has a variety of tools at its disposal: economic sanctions, arms embargoes, and peacekeeping missions made up of soldiers from member countries. If all else fails, the Security Council can give countries

Executive Trivia Question...

What product is patented as, "Nothing Enclosed by a Circle?"

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the authority to attack others.

F.D.R.'s four policemen plus France sit on this council. Although F.D.R. disliked Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Britain's Winston Churchill believed that with Germany decimated, Western Europe needed the French to block any westward moves by the Soviet Union. These five are known as the Permanent 5, or P5. Another 10 members are elected for two-year terms. For the council to act, nine of the 15 members must vote yes. Only the P5 have veto power, which can block any decision or resolution.

Some argue that France, Britain, and even Russia no longer belong among the permanent members, because they are no longer the political, economic, or military forces they were when the U.N. was formed. These critics say they should be replaced or joined by rising, populous powers such as India, Brazil, or Nigeria, or by the economic powers of Germany and Japan.

For years, a "working group" of the U.N. has been studying whether to change or expand the membership of the Security Council. But it will probably never happen. France and the U.K. would like to see Germany on the council, but won't voluntarily give up their own seats. The U.S. would object to putting pacifist countries like Germany and Japan on the Security Council, knowing they might object to any and all military actions. And Pakistan might pull out of the U.N. altogether if its archenemy India is elevated to the P5.

The Security Council has had both triumphs and moments of

Alice-in-Wonderland pointlessness. During the Cold War, the U.N. was frozen in immobility, as the Soviet Union used its veto 119 times. But since the '80s, the Security Council has sent missions all over the world - to end the war between Iran and Iraq, to oversee the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, to supervise elections in Nicaragua. It also authorized the Gulf War to reverse Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait. But some U.N. "peacekeeping" missions have been terrible failures. In the 1993 civil war in Somalia, 54 Pakistani troops and later 18 American troops were gunned down by battling warlords, and the U.N. essentially gave up. In Bosnia from 1993 to 1995, U.N. forces stood helplessly by as the Serbs massacred about 20,000 people in so called safe zones. The U.N. also proved to be impotent in the 1994 massacre in Rwanda. With no major power willing to intervene, rampaging Hutus hacked to death, shot, and murdered 800,000 Tutsis.

In the early 1990s, word began reaching the world that Serbs under *Slobodan Milosevic* were slaughtering Muslims in the former Yugoslavia. But no country wanted to risk its soldiers in a purely internal civil war in Bosnia, where no other country had interests. So while peacekeeping commanders asked for 35,000 troops, only 7,500 were sent. Serbian planes defied the U.N. and bombed villages in U.N. "no-fly" zones, massacring scores of civilians. But the U.N. ordered NATO not to fire back for fear of retaliation against the U.N. troops. The confused and hesitant policy

culminated in the 1995 slaughter by Serbs of 7,000 unarmed men and boys in Srebrenica, the single worst European massacre since World War II. Kofi Annan was then under-secretary-general in charge of peacekeeping. Without a "mandate" and force to back it up, he said then, it was "unrealistic" to expect the U.N. to do an effective job of playing policeman.

The U.S. has ignored the U.N. many times in the past. America spent a decade at war with North Vietnam without any U.N. authorization. More recently, the Clinton administration went around the Security Council on several occasions: In 1998, without a U.N. resolution, the U.S. bombed Iraq to punish it for refusing to cooperate with inspectors a year later, President Clinton did seek U.N. authority to intervene militarily to stop the genocidal "ethnic cleansing" in Kosovo. But Russia vowed to veto any military intervention. So the U.S. and its NATO allies sent bombers without Security Council approval.

President Bush has warned that if the Security Council refuses to respond to Saddam Hussein's refusal to disarm, it will become irrelevant. But over time, the current animosity between the U.S. and the U.N. is likely to ebb. In an age of globalization, isolationism is impossible, and most major problems require some measure of international consensus and cooperation. The AIDS epidemic is just one example. Nuclear proliferation is another. "The world has shrunk to a global village", says *Kishore Mahbubani*, Singapore's ambassador to the U.N. "Every village

needs a village council. Even the “highpower,” as the French call the U.S., will sometimes find a world forum useful - as a source of help in dealing with rogue nations like North Korea holding a postwar Iraq together, and finding a solution for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.”

One may not be happy with the U.N. today or the Council today because one is not getting one’s way,” Kofi Annan recently told *The New Yorker*. “But tomorrow one is going to need that organization”.

Just for the sake of argument, said Palestinian activist **Ali Abunimah** in the *Beirut Daily Star*, let’s assume the Americans really do want to democratize Iraq. Recent history tells us they will fail. Look at their efforts just in the last 10 years, in Somalia, Haiti, and Kosovo - three countries graced by U.S. military interventions that purported to be “humanitarian.” None of those places is now a democracy. Haiti is desperately poor, torn by violence, and politically unstable. Kosovo is driven by ethnic strife and under military occupation.

And Somalia “does not even have a functioning government.” The most recent American war, in Afghanistan, hasn’t brought democracy either. The U.S. simply installed a puppet president, and he still faces armed opposition.

That’s because you can’t impose democracy, said Jordanian analyst **Muna Shuqair**, also in the *Star*. “No region in the world has submitted quietly to foreign domination. Forcing people to create a civil society is the surest way to make them reject such a system. The Americans should know that Saddam’s defeat “would mark the birth of new forces, whose only

objective is to defeat them.”

That’s why the Army will have to stay in Iraq for a long time, said **William Pfaff** in the *International Herald Tribune*. In Germany and Japan, democracy was successfully imposed, but it took a long, sustained military commitment. The Bush administration has said U.S. troops will stay in Iraq for just two years. The occupation of Germany was also supposed to last less than two years. Yet “until a few days ago, there were 90,000 U.S. troops still there. They are now in the Middle East, and speculation says they will stay there permanently.”



Things You Don’t Want to Hear During Surgery

- What do you mean he wasn’t in for a sex change’?
- OK, now take a picture from this angle. This is truly a freak of nature
- Rats! Page 47 of the manual is missing!
- Isn’t this the one with the really lousy insurance?
- Ya’ know. there’s big money in kidneys, and this guy’s got two of ‘em.
- Everybody stand back! I lost my contact lens!
- Could you stop that thing from beating? It’s throwing my concentration off.
- What’s this doing here?
- Hand me that... ah... that...uh... thingie.
- Watt a minute, if this is the spleen, then what’s that?
- Better save that. We’ll need it for the autopsy.
- That’s cool! Now can you make his leg twitch?
- Nurse, did this patient sign the organ donation card?
- Oops! Hey, has anyone ever survived 500 ml of this stuff before?
- “Accept this sacrifice, O Great Lord of Darkness”

The Idea Incubator

By Frank Helton

How can we herd junk from outer space?

Hundreds of miles above our heads, nearly 2,000 tons of garbage are whirling around earth. The junk mostly consists of leftovers from various space missions - spent rocket launchers, dead satellites, and fragments of spacecraft shattered by collisions. The large pieces are fairly easy for astronauts to track and avoid, but small shards pose an increasing danger to spacecraft. If a fragment less than an inch wide were to hit a spaceship, it would have the impact of a bowling ball traveling at 62 mph. And these tiny pieces are multiplying as they crash into other junk.

To clear this space litter, an aerospace engineer proposes sending out a "space sheepdog" to round it up. A metal wire tether powered by Earth's magnetic field would release a small solar-powered craft near debris to circle the junk, attach to it, and drag it back to the tether. "A single tether could be reused up to 100 times, capturing a piece of junk many times its own mass each time," according to **Joe Carroll** in the *New Scientist*. Once a large amount of trash is accumulated, it could be sent back toward Earth to burn up or be ushered out of orbit.

How can poisons help pregnancies?

Many jungle plants protect themselves from animals by producing foul-tasting tannins in their

leaves. But not all herbivores are scared away. Female sifaka lemurs nibble on the poisonous plants when they're pregnant. "The sifakas are doing something that goes against the grain," researcher **Michael Huffman** of Kyoto University in Japan tells *New Scientist*. "But this probably means they have a good reason for doing it." They may be trying to protect their fetuses from miscarriage. Huffman's team found that female lemurs who ate tannin-rich plants had fewer failed pregnancies.

Veterinarians have long given animals tannins to prevent miscarriage, but the lemurs are the first known to self-medicate while pregnant. They aren't the only primates to exploit the jungle's pharmacy. Chimps shed tapeworms and parasites by swallowing leaves that give them diarrhea, and 39 species are known to snack on soil, which soaks up toxins, allowing them to eat poisonous plants without getting sick.

How can we customize cows for cheese?

Cheese is formed when the proteins in milk clump together. So the milk highest in these proteins, called caseins, is the easiest to turn into cheese. "Basically, cheese is casein," says **Gotz Laible** of the Ruakura Research Centre in Hamilton, New Zealand. If cows could be genetically engineered to produce even more casein, cheese makers could manufacture more cheese from the same amount of milk. They could do it faster, too; high protein milk clots more quickly than regular milk. So Laible and

his colleagues did just that. They modified cloned cows to carry extra copies of the gene for the proteins, upping the casein content of their milk by 13 percent. It will take time for cheese made from this milk to hit the market, however. Some scientists worry about the safety of food from genetically modified cows. But Laible says his cows don't produce anything out of the ordinary - just more of the natural proteins. He expects products made from his milk to be on sale within 10 years.

How can help children not be afraid of the dark?

Children have long found comfort in clinging to security blankets - until the lights go out. Even a familiar fuzzy blanket often fails to take the fright out of night. "Bedtime for children often brings a period of undivided attention from parents with stories and lullabies," inventor **James McAdam** tells BBCnews.com. "But when the time comes for the parent to leave, the child may not be ready or may even be frightened of being alone in the dark."

So McAdam invented the Light Blanket, currently on display at the Science Museum in London. The machine washable blanket contains four circuits of 10 lights, each with different colors, pulse rates, and illumination times. The lights flash and change color in response to a child's movements, helping to "smooth the path toward sleep," says McAdam. "When the blanket moves, the glowing lights have an immediate impact."

Kids Ask the Hardest Questions

By Thomas E. Ollerman, Ph.D.

Can potato chips cause cancer?

Swedish scientists set off a panic last year when they reported that starchy foods cooked at high temperatures contained high levels of a cancer-causing substance. Acrylamide, a chemical known to cause cancer in animals, was found in breads, potato chips, and cereals. But a new study suggests that all the hand-wringing was for naught. Scientists at the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston and the Karolinska Institute in Sweden compared the diets of 987 cancer patients with those of 500 healthy people, and found no link between acrylamide consumption and cancer. "The amount of acrylamide people are taking in is probably not sufficient to increase the risk of cancer," **Dr. Lorelei Mucci** reported in the *British Journal of Cancer*. The doses given to animals in studies were much higher than what most people eat. Also, our bodies may be able to deactivate the substance. Still, researchers caution that broad conclusions should not be drawn from one study; more research is needed.

Is fast-food addicting?

Just one meal at McDonald's could be enough to start a lifelong addiction, say scientists at Princeton University. Fast food high in fat and sugar hijacks the body's appetite control, increasing the production of galanin, an appetite stimulant. That makes the body crave more fast food. A large

dose of fatty, sugary food also triggers the release of natural opioids - pleasure chemicals that act on the body like drugs. "The brain is getting addicted to its own opioids as it would morphine or heroin," says psychologist **John Hoebel**. "Drugs give a bigger effect, but it's essentially, the same process." He tested this theory on rats, feeding them a diet that was 25 percent sugar. When the animals were later denied sugary foods, they became intensely anxious, shaking and shivering. These withdrawal symptoms are similar to those experienced by people addicted to morphine or nicotine, Hoebel reports in *Obesity Research*. But that's not a fair comparison, says **James Griffith Edwards**, editor of the journal, *Addiction*. "I am quite fond of dark chocolate but it is not going to destroy my life like a heroin addiction."

Can a transplanted body organ carry an allergy?

A liver transplant may have saved the life of a 60-year-old Australian man - but it also nearly killed him. The liver came from a 15-year-old boy who had died from an allergic reaction to peanuts. But his nut allergy was never officially diagnosed, and doctors were unaware of it. So the day after the liver recipient returned home from the hospital, he ate a handful of cashews. Fifteen minutes later he had a life-threatening allergic reaction. The man was rushed to the hospital, where he recovered after

drug treatment, reports the *Archives of Internal Medicine*. Subsequent blood tests showed that he'd developed an allergy to cashews, peanuts, and sesame seeds - the same allergies his donor had had. Immunology specialist **Dr. Tri Giang Phan** of Sydney's Royal Prince Alfred Hospital says that he knows of only one other case in which a patient contracted an allergy from a transplanted organ.

How much sleep do I really need?

Just because you are spinning laps around the house at bedtime doesn't mean you are not sleepy. Many children with chronic sleep deprivation don't look sluggish, and may even seem hyperactive. But they are suffering, say experts. Tired children are more likely to be cranky, get injured in bicycle or playground accidents, and do poorly in school. "A tired child is an accident waiting to happen," **Dr. Carl Hunt** of the National Institutes of Health told the *Associated Press*. If bad sleep habits continue into high school, the risks increase. "it turns into the teenager who is drowsy and driving a car," says Hunt. Sleeplessness also leads to adult health problems, such as heart and lung diseases and obesity. Parents should ensure that children ages 7 to 11 get at least 9 hours of sleep every night. They can encourage restful slumber by removing distractions from their kids' bedrooms, such as TVs, cell phones, and computers. "These give children lots of opportunity to do other things besides sleep.

Were the Wright brothers Really First?

By Michael Hall, from "Two Wings and a Prayer"

Rev. Burrell Cannon, a late-19th century East Texas preacher, spent more than 15 years poring over the ancient, inscrutable words Ezekiel, one of the old time prophets of the bible.. He understood that the Book of Ezekiel was sometimes read along with Revelation to foretell the apocalypse. His own interpretation was less fiery but almost as astounding: a blueprint for man to fly.

By the time the reverend began building his Ezekiel airship in a Pittsburg, Texas, machine shop in 1900, he had attracted dozens of investors aiming to cash in on the most important invention of the impending modern age. Cannon finished the airship two years later, a giant flying machine with a 26-foot wingspan and wheels inside wheels, more Jules Verne than Old Testament.

And then, according to several witnesses, the thing flew.

In 1922 a man named Gus Stamps, who had worked on the airship, told the story of its flight just before he died to Morris Thorsell, the eldest son of the man who ran the machine shop. Fifty years after that, just before he died, Thorsell related the tale to Pittsburg historian Lacy Davis. Three decades later, 100 years after that virgin flight, Davis told me what happened. It seems that in late 1902, a handful of men who had worked on the airship took it out for a test flight in a nearby pasture. "Stamps was elected to fly the thing," Davis said. "He got in, started it up. It lurched forward, rose up to about 10 to 12 feet, then began to more or less drift toward a fence. Then the engine began vibrating and

Stamps cut it off. The airship came to rest about 160 feet away."

According to the Stamps account, Cannon wasn't there it was apparently a Sunday, and he was off preaching.

In December 2003, celebrations will take place all over the country to commemorate the 100-year anniversary of the Wright brothers' inaugural flight near Kitty Hawk, N.C. Is it possible that a man living in East Texas, taking his instructions from a man in Babylon, beat them to the sky a year earlier?

Burrell Cannon, born April 16, 1848, grew up on a Mississippi farm working with wood, steel, and machines. Later, he studied mechanics at Mississippi College and became a Baptist preacher. At age 30, he started a timber business in Longview, Texas, and eventually moved all over northeast Texas, milling logs, preaching, and tinkering with small inventions. By 1896, he already had two patents - for a machine that cleaned cotton and a butter churn dasher - but he also had much bigger ideas.

It was the late 19th century, and the frontier was no longer out West but in the sky. For years inventors had played with hand-held feathered wings, balloons, dirigibles, and gliders, but now the race was on to build the first airplane or airship powered by an engine and controlled by a pilot. But while most aviation innovators studied birds for inspiration, Cannon was studying the writings of a prophet.

He had been reading chapters 1 and 10 of Ezekiel, using them word for word as instructions. For exam-

ple, the emphasis on "spirit" was obviously electricity. The wheel inside the wheel was "the wonder that makes aerial navigation possible." Cannon built some eight to 10 airship models, all of which had big outer wheels. When they went one turn forward, the smaller inner ones would go one half-step back, turning the paddles and propelling the ship up and through the air. In some ways, the airship resembled a hovercraft, floating on the current of air created by the paddles. The angle of the fans would control the steering of the airship, which, as in the vision, would be able to go in any direction - forward, backward, or side ways. It would descend like a parachute.

In the summer of 1900 Cannon sold his mill in Pine, where he had been living with his fourth wife, and began working in earnest on developing the Ezekiel. To raise capital, he moved to nearby Pittsburg, a thriving cotton and timber town of 2,000, and began to preach and lecture about his airship. That August he and 10 investors incorporated the Ezekiel Air Ship Manufacturing Company for \$20,000, selling stock at \$25 a share. Their prospectus claimed that stockholders would become millionaires. Cannon would start off building a one man model, some 21 by 26 feet, but he had plans to build a version that was 100 by 25 feet and capable of carrying 41,000 pounds. Flying was one thing, but carrying a large payload - now that was progress.

In February 1901 the Pittsburg Gazette extolled the Ezekiel's wheel design and declared that if the airship flew, "untold wealth will be the reward of solving the question of aerial navigation." Also that year, Scientific American, the St. Louis

Star, and The Dallas Morning News came to write about the Ezekiel. Crowds besieged the machine shop, and Cannon complained he couldn't get any work done, so he limited viewing times and charged 25 cents for admission. Locals marveled at the light chassis made of aluminum and hollow steel, with 6-foot bicycle wheels serving as the big wheels and wings that were covered in fabric. It was to be powered by an 80 horsepower, four-cylinder gas engine, and the fuel was ingeniously kept in the hollow framing of the chassis. Cannon handed out circulars explaining Ezekiel I and 10 and sold photos of a model of the airship for 50 cents. By May the \$25 stock was selling for \$200 a share. In August that figure was up to \$1,000. Cannon told the *Morning News* that the Ezekiel would be finished soon.

But all was not well in the machine shop or the corporation.

Expectations had been running high, but Cannon kept pushing the completion date back. Impatient investors began withholding money. Work sheets show that Cannon toiled on the airship at the machine shop through October 1902, but by the time of the Stamps test flight late that year, the reverend was running his operation on a shoestring. According to Stamps' later account, the reason the airship had vibrated so violently, causing him to turn the engine off, was because Cannon had been forced to use a flimsy sawmill dust cleaning chain to drive the wheels instead of something sturdier and more expensive.

By the end of 1902, Cannon was broke, and no one was eager to help him. Lacy Davis says it was a matter of undelivered goods: "He hadn't produced what he'd promised - an

airship capable of flying and carrying a payload. The stockholders wanted nothing more to do with him."

A few months later, Camion loaded the Ezekiel onto a railroad flatcar and headed north. He was hitting the road to preach the gospel and pass the hat, and eventually, some said, he was going to St. Louis for the upcoming World's Fair, where a reward of \$100,000 was going to be offered for anyone who made a sustained controlled flight. But somewhere near Texarkana, in the Red River Bottoms, a windstorm as big and fiery as anything in Ezekiel blew the airship off the flatcar and into the ground, destroying it. He left the remains where they lay.

Ever the optimist, Cannon never looked back. Soon after the train disaster, he wrote to a niece and told her that he was trying to reorganize the corporation. And for the next eight years, long after the race was over and the Wright brothers had won, Cannon kept his strange dream alive. He built a second airship in 1911, creating another corporation back in Longview and selling more stock. Details are even sketchier about this version, but apparently it ran into a telephone pole on a test flight and was destroyed. Cannon abandoned the Ezekiel, this time for good.

In 1922 a fire destroyed all his plans and drawings for the Ezekiel airship. He died later that year.

For the rest of the century in Pittsburg, the Ezekiel story was treated as a sort of rural myth. Residents Aubrey Swaim and his brother Parvin, who were small boys in 1902, told of watching the airship fly uncertainly toward a fence on which some other boys were sitting and how they scrambled to get away. Olive Coley, a young girl at the time, recounted how

the airship had been tied with rope to the ground, and one of the holders had gotten tangled up in the rope and been pulled into the sky. Cannon's local descendants spoke of the reverend as though he were a hero, and his granddaughter Lenita Tacea said her mother claimed that Cannon had actually been there on the day of the Stamps flight and that he had given the pilot instructions, but the airship had been too heavy and had hit a fence and stopped after going 167 feet.

In 1977, a historical marker was placed beside the meadow. It said the "airship had been briefly airborne at this site late in 1902."

Was it? If only there were a newspaper account, or better yet, a picture of the airship in flight. One photo does exist, but it's of an earlier version of the final model, at rest. There are some questions of logic as well. Why, for example, didn't the other men present at the test flight ever tell their versions of the story? And if the machine did fly, why were its backers so eager to pull out?

A replica of the airship hangs today in the Northeast Texas Rural Heritage Museum.

"We don't want to take anything away from the Wright brothers," said John Holman, when I went to see the preliminary museum opening in October "We just want Rev. Cannon to be recognized as an early aviation pioneer. Davis agreed, and he told me what he and most here believe - Cannon's airship got off the ground, moved through the air, and landed, but there was no control. It was flight, but not controlled flight.

Another old-timer was a little more candid, telling me, "Well, you can throw a rock and it'll fly for a little while."

Excerpts from 5th & 6th Grade Essays

Animal Whys?

by Jocelyn Little

- Humans aren't the only species who believe blood is thicker than water, say Finnish scientists. Ants are nepotists too. Scientists studied 10 colonies of *Formica fusca* ants, each of which had two queens. In every colony, all the worker ants descended from one of the two queens. When the queens laid new eggs, worker ants favored larval ants most closely related to them, neglecting the others. They may even have removed eggs or larvae from the colony to further their own goals. Using genetic analysis, researchers at the University of Helsinki found that the queen related to the most worker ants ended up with the most surviving offspring. It's the first time such relative-favoring behavior has been found in any insects other than honeybees. The findings also suggest that ants can tell who their closest relatives are. "Accurate kin discrimination," says Liselotte Sundstrom in National Geographic, "is a prerequisite for nepotism."
- Barking deer, that live in Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, bark like small dogs and make strange clapping noises when alarmed.
- Alligator males bellow for their beloveds with a roar that can be heard for a mile, while emitting vapory jets from their chins.

Question: What is one horsepower?

Answer: One horsepower is the amount of energy it takes to drag a horse 500 feet in one second.

You can listen to thunder after lightning and tell how close you came to getting hit. If you don't hear it, you got hit, so never mind.

When people run around and around in circles we say they are crazy. When planets do it we say they are orbiting.

Water freezes at 32 degrees and boils at 212 degrees. There are 180 degrees between freezing and boiling because there are 180 degrees between north and south.

Most books now say our sun is a star. But it still knows how to change back into a sun in the daytime.

Lime is a green tasting rock.

Genetics explains why you look like your father and if you don't why you should.

When they broke open molecules, they found they were only stuffed with atoms. But when they broke open atoms, they found them stuffed with explosives.

Great one-line comebacks

Keep talking, someday you'll say something intelligent.

As an outsider, what do you think of the human race?

Do you ever wonder what life would be like if you'd had enough oxygen at birth?

Have you considered suing your brains for non-support.

I could make a monkey out of you, but why should I take all the credit?

Actual medical records

- She's numb from her toes down.
- She stated that she had been constipated for most of her life until 1989 when she got a divorce.
- Occasional, constant, infrequent, headaches.
- On the second day, the knee was better and on the third day it disappeared.

Executive Trivia
Answer...
Life Savers

Thought To Ponder...

Brilliance is like a four-wheel drive: It enables you to get stuck in more places.

Garrison Keillor