MARCH 2004 • Vol. 12, No. 3

In This Issue

Published monthly by:
Thomas E. Ollerman, Ph.D.
INNOVA, Inc.
1749 S. Westwood
Mesa, AZ 85210
480-838-4854 • Fax 480-897-6180
http://www.innovainc.com
email: tom@innovainc.com
$21.95 Annual Subscription

Cryonics: Your Ticket to the Future?

From: THE WEEK, August 2, 2002

About 100 people – including former baseball star Ted Williams – have had their bodies placed in cryonic suspension in the hope thy will someday be brought back to life. Is there any chance they will walk the earth again?

As a kid in the 1920s, Robert Ettinger was fascinated by the promise of the future. "1 just grew up taking it for granted that we would learn to cure old age". Ettinger remembered reading a science-fiction story called, "The Jameson Satellite," about a professor who had his body encased in a satellite and sent into orbit. After millions of years, aliens found professor Jameson, implanted his brain into a robot body, and revived him. Ettinger resolved to make the fantasy come true. He spent years researching ways to extend the human life span, and in 1962 launched the Cryonics movement with his book, "The Prospect of Immortality." A few years later, psychology professor James Bedford became the first person to be put in cryonic suspension. Ettinger, a physics professor, froze his first "patient" - his own mom - in 1977. His first wife followed 10 years later, as did his second wife last year. Now the leader of the Michigan-based Cryonics Institute, Ettinger, 83, says he is readying for the day when he, too, will become a patient and begin the long, cold wait for a family reunion.

What is cryonics?

It is a technique for preserving the dearly, and perhaps temporarily, departed. Believers, or cryonicists, call the deep freeze an "ambulance to the future." The theory is that one day, doctors will find cures for cancer, heart disease, and the other causes of death that are currently so troublesome. Cryonicists have their bodies flash-frozen shortly after death, betting that one day, they can be restored to life, cured of what ailed them, and sent on their way.

The body is immediately packed in ice, to prevent tissue from decaying, and hooked up to a heart-lung machine, which pumps an anti-coagulant through the veins. At the cryonics lab, attendants flush out the blood, and replace it

Executive Trivia Question...
What company is the nation's largest buyer of fish?

with a glycerin-based solution that acts as a sort of antifreeze, to minimize cell damage from subzero temperatures. The "patient," as cryonics advocates call the corpse, is placed in a polyester sleeping bag. It is cooled slowly using dry ice, then submerged in a tank filled with liquid nitrogen and chilled to minus 320 degrees.

Prices vary at the four cryonics companies. Alcor, based in Scottsdale, Ariz., charges $120,000 for a full-body suspension. For those of lesser means, Alcor offers a head-only option for $50,000. The premise here is that by the time science is sufficiently advanced to revive the people in deep freeze, doctors will be able to grow the head a whole new body. The Michigan-based Cryonics Institute will only freeze the whole body, at a cost of $28,000 for "members," who sign up ahead of time, and $35,000 for procrastinators. Either way, the facilities ask for complete payment up front. Relatives, an Alcor official once said, "tend to lose interest in paying for old frozen Uncle Ed after eight or nine years go by."

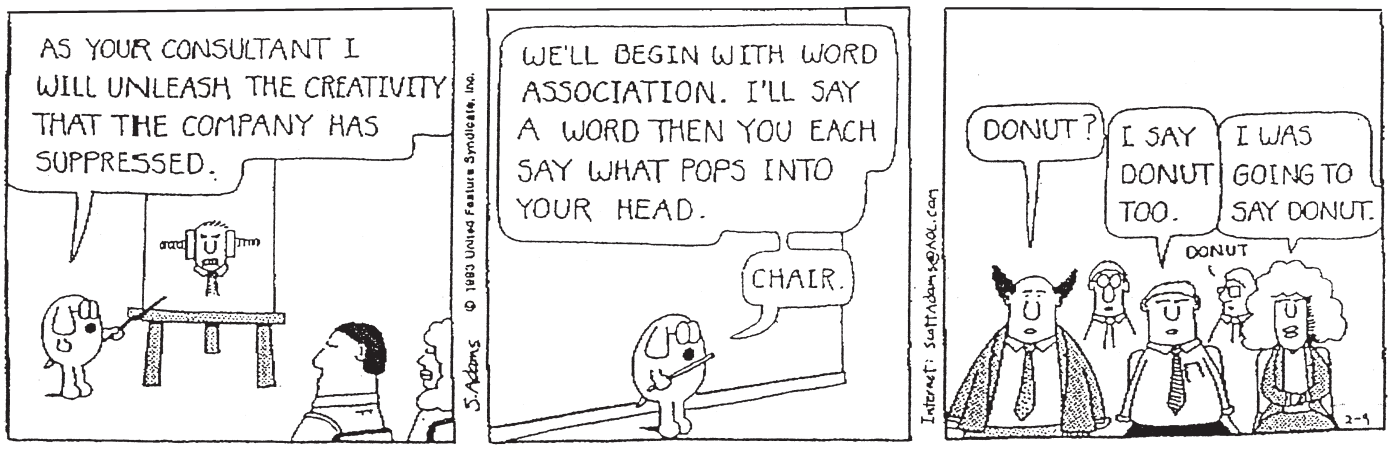
So far, about 100 people have been frozen, including Ted Williams, whose heirs are fighting a court battle over whether he wanted to be frozen. About a dozen of the 100 have chosen the head-only option. The four companies say another 1,000 living people are signed up to be put into the big chill upon their deaths.

Even the true believers aren't entirely sure it will work. They say they're putting their faith in medical advances that could be hundreds of years down the road. But the believers point to the new discipline of nanotechnology as a reason for hope; if scientists can now manipulate individual molecules and even atoms, the cryonicists say, may develop the ability to repair cells and even individual molecules damaged during the freezing process. Bodies in cryonic suspension are therefore not dead, at least not permanently, says ***Keith Hansen,*** a California computer consultant who plans to be frozen when be dies. "To us they are friends who are gravely injured," says Hansen, "but the final outcome is still in doubt."

Cryonics, most of scientists think, is an elaborate fraud. "The body is dead when you freeze it," says ***John Bischof,*** a biomedical engineer at the University of Minnesota. "That's already an insurmountable problem." Many cryobiologists, who study the effects of low temperatures on living cells, say freezing and thawing would damage the structure of moisture-filled cells. Due to the different water levels in various organs, fissures might even develop. "You could get a crack through the whole body - drop off a hand here, a leg there," Bischof says. Cryobiologist ***Arthur Rowe*** once famously said that, "believing cryonics could reanimate somebody who has been frozen is like believing you can turn hamburger back into a cow."

Is there any harm? For one thing, says University of Miami medical ethicist ***Kenneth Goodman,*** it's a waste of money. Rather than pay $120,000 to Alcor to achieve immortality, he says, you might just as well "buy a ticket to Andromeda on the Neptunian mother ship." Besides, other scientists say, there is absolutely no reason to believe that memories, personality traits, skills, knowledge, or any other part of what defined the person would survive death and years immersed in liquid nitrogen. Finally, the skeptics question why people from, say, the year 2150, when the earth might have 15 billion inhabitants, would take great pains to add a few thousand thawed corpses to the crowd.

So why bother? Consider the alternative. As the Cryonics Institute Web site says, going into the freezer offers the "only hope for the elderly or terminally ill, or for those who die suddenly." Doctors can already perform miracles our ancestors never imagined possible. They can freeze sperm, eggs, and even early embryos, and thaw them to produce healthy babies. They can freeze blood, then warm it again and pump it into an ailing patient's veins. If medicine keeps marching forward, Alcor's Web site says, there is no reason to believe human beings will not be able to triumph over "the event we now refer to as death."



Inventions Ahead of Their Time

By Thomas E. Ollerman, Ph.D.

Baby incubator

A Frenchman named Budin is credited with having invented, in 1880, a crude baby incubator: a wooden cabinet heated by pans of hot water. In 1891 Budin's countryman, ***Dr. Alexandre Lion***, introduced a more sophisticated incubator, or couveuse, which both filtered air and kept it at a constant temperature.

Blood transfusion

The principle of blood transfusion was understood as early as 1665, when an Englishman, ***Richard Lower***, transfused blood between animals. Two years later, ***Jean Baptiste Denys***, physician to King Louis XIV, transfused two pints of blood from a sheep to a young man.

But so great was the danger of a patient's receiving blood incompatible with his own that transfusion was rarely attempted. Although ***Dr. James Blundell*** of Guy's Hospital, London, gave human blood to a patient in 1818, transfusion did not become safe until 1900, when ***Karl Landsteiner***, an Austrian pathologist, identified the four different types of human blood. He developed the groupings (known today as the ABO system) that made it possible to match donors and patients.

Contact lenses

Although first suggested in 1827 by the British astronomer ***Sir John Herschel***, contact lenses were not manufactured until 1887, when a Swiss doctor, ***Eugen Frick*** of Zurich, devised a means of producing precision lenses. The Zeiss factory in Jena, in what is today East Germany, manufactured the first contact lenses,

Credit card

Credit cards for the purchase of gasoline were common in the United States in the 1920's. However, it was not until May, 1950 that Diners Club introduced the first general-purpose credit card.

Guillotine

The guillotine was named for ***Joseph Ignace Guillotin***, the French physician who had proposed its use during the Revolution. But Guillotin was not the inventor.

A beheading device is known to have been used in Ireland in 1307, and in 1587 ***William Harrison***, an English historian, described the "Halifax gibbet," a guillotine-like instrument that had a horizontal blade rather than a slanting one; it had been in use since very early times. In 1581 a version known as "the Maiden" was used in Scotland to behead the regent, ***James Morton***, for his part in the murder of ***Henry Darnley***, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots.

In-flight movie

In April 1925, on an Imperial Airways flight from London to Paris, a passenger could view the 1924 silent film version of The Lost World by Arthur Conan Doyle. It was not until 1961, however, that Trans World Airlines became the first commercial airline to introduce in-flight movies as a regular service.

Jukebox

An Edison phonograph jukebox, invented by ***Louis Glass***, was set up in San Francisco in 1889. ***John C. Dunton's*** 1905 invention was the first to offer a choice of 24 cylinder recordings. The first jukebox using disc recordings was made in Chicago a year later.

Space travel

Although evidence is scanty, it appears that four monkeys were the first animals to enter the earth's stratosphere via a V-2 rocket launched from White Sands, New Mexico, in 1951. The next year Aerobee rockets with monkeys and mice on board were frequently launched to test the effects of weightlessness. But usually the U.S.S.R. is credited with having started the age of space travel by launching the dog Laika into orbit on board Sputnik 2 on November 3, 1957.

Stereo

Within five years of Alexander Graham Bell's invention of the telephone in 1876, ***Clement Adler***, a French engineer, had devised a primitive form of stereophonic transmission. He linked telephone receivers in a hotel to transmitters on the stage of the Paris Opera, four miles away. But more than 50 years passed before the technique became practical for domestic use. In 1933 British inventor ***Alan Dower Blumlein*** patented the stereophonic phonograph. However, the first stereophonic records did not go on sale in the United States until 1958 - 25 years later.

Tooth care

Strong evidence suggests that the first toothbrush was made in China in 1498. It was certainly in use in Europe in the 17th century, and various pastes and powders were sold for use as cleaning agents.

The first toothpaste to be sold in a collapsible metal tube was Dr. Zierner's Alexandra Dentifrices, marketed in Britain in 1891.

Videodiscs

Major Radiovision of London began selling videodiscs in June 1935. Each side of a disc offered six minutes of sound and pictures; they were reproduced by means of a device linked to a primitive television set. The discs were never commercially successful.

The Idea Incubator

By Frank Helton

Three Strikes Law for Criminals

Career criminals should steer clear of California, said ***Jack Dunphee*** in *National Review Online*. In two separate opinions last week, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Golden State's 1994 "three strikes" law, aimed at keeping repeat offenders behind bars. Apologists for the two defendants would have you believe that their sentences constituted cruel and unusual punishment. ***Leandro Andfade*** got 50 years for stealing $153 worth of children's video tapes; ***Gary Ewing*** received 25 years for snatching three golf clubs. What you may not have heard is that both are hardened criminals, with a history of recidivism. Andrade has been in and out of state and federal prison since 1982 for theft, burglary, and transporting marijuana. Ewing has been jailed no less than nine times on a variety of charges, ranging from petty theft to robbery. Both men have been given multiple chances to clean up their act, and both have made the choice to continue with crime.

In her Ewing opinion, ***Justice Sandra Day O'Connor*** reasoned that by passing the law, California's legislature had decided that "dramatically enhanced sentences for habitual felons advances the goals of its criminal justice system." The Supreme Court, she wrote, doesn't "sit as a 'super legislature' to second-guess" state criminal policies. With the law upheld, Andfade and Ewlng now face spending the rest of their lives in prison. "So be it; they have no one to blame but themselves."

How Can Sugar Charge Your Cellphone?

Lots of people shun sugar these days. It's out of favor in popular, low-carbohydrate diets. But sugar may yet be redeemed. A small organism that feeds on it can convert its calories into a modest but steady stream of electricity.

Two scientists at the University of Massachusetts have discovered a novel sugar-loving micro-organism, *Rhodoferax ferrireducens*, that may one day serve as a stable source of low power.

"It's a sort of bacterial battery," said ***Derek R. Lovley***, an environmental microbiologist who led the research. Dr. Lovley cultured the bug in an Amherst laboratory, far from the aquifer in Oyster Bay, Va., where he found it. Then he housed it in a simple two-compartment fuel cell. As it fed on and metabolized sugar, the electrons freed in the process accumulated on an electrode in the fuel cell, producing a current. "It can transfer more than 80 percent of the electrons available in the sugar," Dr. Lovley said, "contrary to most previous microbial fuel ceils that use sugar and deliver in the range of 10 percent."

The bacterial battery might one day have many applications, for example, in sensors in remote locations, or in household devices that would draw on agricultural or other sugar-based waste for power. Dr. Lovley's organism did its job not only with sucrose, fructose and glucose - the simple sugars found, for instance, in fruits, beets and sugar cane - but also with xylose, a part of wood and straw.

Many research groups in the United States and abroad are working on biofuel cells that use microbes to convert organic matter like sugar into electricity, said ***G. Tayhas R. Palmore***, an associate professor of engineering at Brown University who does research on biofuel cells. "Typically the bug uses all of the energy from the sugar to grow and live," Dr. Palmore said, instead of giving up electrons from the oxidative process. But Dr. Lovley's bug is highly efficient. "He's found an organisms happy to give its electrons to the electrode," she said.

Many microbial fuel cells increase their efficiency by using a special compound to enter the organism, collecting the electrons that accumulate and carting them off to an electrode. Such mediators must typically be replenished. "But Dr. Lovley's bug does the work all by itself," Dr. Palmore said, "without the intermediate components we all put in to facilitate electron transfer."

Dr. Lovley's fuel cell has an electrode at either end. As it dines, the micro-organism converts the glucose solution into carbon dioxide, simultaneously generating electrons that are deposited on the electrode and travel through an external circuit to the other electrode.

"We need only a small number of organisms because they gain

energy and rapidly increase in number," Dr. Lovley said. In his laboratory the organism flourished, colonizing the surface of the electrode and producing stable long-term power for up to 25 days. The current, about 200 micro-amps per square meter, was modest, about enough to run a calculator.

Minor technical improvements increased its output. "When we used graphite felt rather than rods for the electrodes, we had an approximate threefold increase in current," he said.

R. ferrireducens belongs to a group of micro-organisms Dr. Lovley and colleagues have discovered only in the past few years. Often described as iron-breathing, they use iron for metabolic energy just as humans use oxygen to burn food. "They live in an environment with no oxygen, but lots of iron. So they evolved the strategy of "iron respiration," grabbing carbon from sediment on the seafloor and releasing carbon dioxide, then transferring the electrons that accumulated to nearby iron oxides or rust. To the organism, the electrode in the fuel cell probably looks like iron oxide, its usual repository."

Leonard Tender, a scientist at the United States Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, added, "Our application was on the sea floor," he said. "Now he's made it relevant to land-based applications," showing that the new organism has the ability to generate electricity efficiently from a widely available fuel. Microorganisms sitting on the electrode can proliferate, so they could in theory operate indefinitely as long as there's fuel."

Adam Heller, an emeritus professor of chemical engineering at the University of Texas, is currently working on miniature biofuel cells for low-power application in the body. He said that Dr. Lovley's work continues a series of experiments that began in the 1980's, when there was a hope that cheap biomass could be used to generate electrical power in fuel cells. "But these cells fell flat because the cost was so high, and because of low power densities. Microbial fuel cells like Dr. Lovley's might find application in some specialty applications in military research, he said. But microbial fuel cells intrinsically have lower power densities than large-scale power generation systems. They have no application in systems that generate power for the grid," he said.

Dr. Lovley agreed that his organism was not up to large power applications but suggested that it might become one of many localized power sources that people could use, like solar panels on homes. "The power per person is not a lot, but if you add it up," he said, "you might save some of the requirements for power from other sources."

Dr. Palmore said that Dr. Lovley's discovery was a breakthrough in coupling biological reactions with electronics, highly suitable for applications like sensors. "It's a big advancement," she said. "It's a phenomenal thing to identify an organism that's evolved to function with rust as an acceptor - it's an easy leap to go from a rusty surface to an electrode."

Singapore Romancing" to Increase Birth Rate

Singapore is certainly living up to its reputation as a nanny state, said ***Karl Ho*** in the *Singapore Straits Times.* Not only does the government tell the proper way to flush the toilet and the correct accent for speaking Mandarin, it's now officially telling how to fall in love. "Are we such losers as to have to be taught that?" The "Romancing Singapore" festival, which lasted the entire month of February, seemed designed to make the dateless feel worthless. 'There was a documentary about a happy couple who met through a dating agency. Drive-in movie theaters were set up so people could neck in their cars while watching sappy weepies. A CD compilation of love songs called Love Is ... The Little Things was advertised everywhere. All the love propaganda was presumably intended to reverse the decline in the birth rate. Recent surveys have shown that Singaporeans are too busy working to get married and have children. But the "saccharin sweet" billboards, TV shows, and radio programs that assaulted us all month were cloying, not inspirational. "Instead of making me lovesick, Romancing Singapore has made me sick of love."

Kids Ask the Hardest Questions

By Thomas E. Ollerman

Why Do Roosters Crow in the Morning?

Ornithologists insist that crowing "maps territory." Most of the crowing takes place in the morning, as does most singing, because that is when the birds are most active, and most of the territorial advertising takes place then. Many of the other vocalizations heard throughout the day are for other types of communication, including flocking calls, which serve to keep members of a flock together and in touch if they are out of sight from one another.

Why do Gas Gauges in Cars Take so Long to Go from Full to Half-full, and Then Drop so Fast to Empty?

Although many people want to believe their car is registering phenomenal mileage records, the other part of them wants the gauge to move to prove to themselves that they are actually making decent time and have not been riding on a treadmill for the last hour. The gas gauge becomes the arbiter of their progress. Even when the needle starts to move, and the gauge registers "three-quarters" full, we sometimes feel as if we have been traveling for days.

Why don't fuel gauges actually register what proportion of the tank is filled with gasoline? The automakers and gauge manufacturers are well aware that a "half-full" reading on a gas gauge is really closer to "one-third" full, and they have reasons for preserving this inaccuracy.

The gauge relies upon a sensor in the tank to relay the fuel level. The sensor consists of a float and linkage connected to a variable resistor. The resistance value fluctuates as the float moves up and down.

If a gas tank is filled to capacity, the liquid is filled higher than the float has the physical ability to rise. When the float is at the top of its stroke, the gauge will always register as full, even though the tank can hold more gasoline. The gauge will register full until this "extra" gasoline is consumed and the float starts its descent in the tank. At the other end of the float's stroke, the gauge will register as empty when the float can no longer move further downward, even though liquid is present below the float.

Why aren't sensors developed that can measure the actual status of gasoline more accurately? More precise measurements can easily be produced, but the automakers are using the current technology for our own good.

Vehicle makers are very concerned that their customers do not run out of fuel before the gauge reads empty. That could lead to stranded, unhappy motorists, so they compensate in the design of the float/gauge system. Their choice of tolerances and calibration procedures guarantees that slight variations during the manufacturing of these components will always produce a combination of parts which falls on the safe side. The gauge is thus designed to read empty when there is still fuel left.

Tens of millions of motorists have suspected there is fuel left even when the gauge says empty, but few have been brave enough to test their suspicions.

Why Do Police Use Chalk to Make Outlines of Murder Victim's Bodies?

As soon as law enforcement officials descend upon a murder scene, a police photographer takes pictures of the corpse, making certain that the deceased's position is established by the photographs. The medical examiner usually wants the body as soon as possible after the murder; the sooner an autopsy is conducted, the more valuable the information the police are likely to obtain.

Right before the body is removed, the police do make an outline of the position of the victim. More often than not the body is outlined in chalk, including a notation of whether the body was found in a prone or supine posture.

A police investigation of a murder can take a long time, too long to maintain the murder site as it appeared after the murder. Forensic specialists cannot rely on photographs alone. Often, the exact position of the victim can be of vital importance in an investigation. By making an outline, the police can return to the murder scene and take measurements which might quash or corroborate a new theory on the case. Outline drawings may also be used in the courtroom to explain wound locations, bullet trajectories, and blood trails.

Chalk is not always used to make outlines. Stick-em paper or string are often used on carpets, for example, where chalk might be obscured by the fabric. Many departments once experimented with spray paint to make outlines, but found that paint traces were occasionally found on the victim, confusing the forensic analysis.

The ideal outline ingredient would be one that would show up, stay put, and do no permanent damage to any surface. Unfortunately, no such ingredient exists. Chalk gets high marks for leaving no permanent markings, but is not easily visible on many surfaces. Tape and string (which has to be fastened with tape) have a tendency to mysteriously twist out of shape, especially if they get wet.

If Water Is Heavier than Air, Why Do Clouds Stay Up in the Sky?

Are you sure that clouds aren't dropping? They are. Constantly.

Luckily, cloud drops do not fall at the same velocity as a water balloon. In fact, cloud drops are downright slow. They drop about 0.3 centimeters per second. And cloud drops are so tiny, about 0.01 centimeters in diameter, that their descent is not even noticeable to the human eye.

Why Are There More Holes in the Mouthpiece of a Telephone than in the Earpiece?

We just checked the telephone and found there are thirty-six holes on the mouthpiece, and only seven on the earpiece. Why?

Tucked underneath the mouthpiece is a tiny transmitter that duplicate your voice, and underneath the earpiece is a receiver.

Before the handset, desk stand telephones were not portable, and the speaker had to talk into a stationary transmitter. Handsets added convenience to the user but potential pitfalls in transmission. While developing the telephone handset, engineers were aware that it was imperative for the lips of a speaker to be as close as possible to the transmitter. If a caller increases the distance between his lips and the transmitter from half an inch to one inch, the output volume will be reduced by three decibels.

In 1919 more than four thousand measurements of head dimensions were made to determine the proper dimensions of the handset. The goal, of course, was to design a headset that would best cup the ear and bring the transmitter close to the lips.

One of the realities was there was no way to force customers to talk directly into the mouthpiece. Watch most people talking on the phone and you will see their ears virtually covered by the receiver. But most people do not hold their mouths as close to the transmitter. This is the real reason why there are usually more holes in the mouthpiece than in the earpiece. The more holes there are, the more sensitive to sound the transmitter is, and the more likely that a mumbled aside will be heard three thousand miles away.

Was it Safe to Clean up the World Trade Center after its Collapse?

When the collapsing World Trade Center towers created a vast cloud of pulverized debris two years ago, the federal Environmental Protection Agency assured New Yorkers that the fouled air around the site posed no danger. But now, the EPA's own inspector general reported that these assurances had no basis in science - and had been ordered by the White House. Before President Bush's public relations people intervened, the government's health watchdogs were going to warn the public that the airborne debris contained "hazardous" levels of asbestos, and that people living in the area should have their apartments scrubbed down by professional asbestos cleaners. Those warnings were censored by White House official ***James Conaughton***, a Bush appointee who had previously served as a lawyer for companies involved in asbestos and toxic chemical lawsuits. After he intervened, the EPA proclaimed that the air in lower Manhattan was "safe." Why? The inspector general theorizes that the White House was concerned about reopening Wall Street and minimizing the economic impact of Sept. 11. Whatever the rationale, this much is now clear: The White House deliberately deceived tens of thousands of people living and working in lower Manhattan, some of whom still complain of a World Trade Center "cough."

How Do Fish Return to a Lake or Pond that Has Dried Up?

It might depend on how closely you look at the dried up pond. Many species, such as the appropriately named mud-minnows, can survive in mud. Perhaps your eyesight was misdirected: If there are small pools, fish may be able to hide in mud or weeds while you were standing there looking into the pool. When you leave, they re-emerge. Some tropical fish lay eggs that develop while the pond is dry; when rain comes and the pond is refilled with water, the eggs hatch quickly.

For the sake of argument, let's assume that you got down on your hands and knees to squeeze the mud searching for fish or eggs. You found no evidence of marine life. How can fish appear from out of thin air?

There are ways in which fish can return to a pond after total elimination. The most common is that most ponds or lakes have outlets and inlets; fish just swim back into the formerly hostile area. They are able to traverse and circumvent small rivulets, waterfalls, and pollution sources with surprising efficiency. If they find a pond with no fish in it. they may stay just because there's a lot of food with no competition for it.

Thought To Ponder…

If it weren't for electricity, we would all be watching television by candlelight.

George Gobel

Animal Whys?

by Jocelyn Little

• Some butterflies live longer without their heads than with them. If the heads of caterpillars are removed with a minimum loss of blood, the caterpillars will continue their normal development, become chrysalises, and emerge as healthy, headless butterflies. Scientists have concluded that the headless butterflies lead a more placid life than their whole counterparts and therefore live longer.

• George M. Sutton of the University of Oklahoma watched with interest on May 20, 1951, in Tikal, Guatemala, as a laughing falcon began its irrepressible performance. It was soon joined by a blackbird (Dives dives), which began dancing in perfect unison to the laughter, leaping nearly a foot in the air to each syllable, and pausing when the laughing falcon paused. The duet ended when the falcon flew off.

• The European storm petrel purrs and hiccups.

• Alligator males bellow for their beloveds with a roar that can be heard for a mile, while emitting vapory jets from their chins.

• Residents of Kissingen, Germany, successfully repelled attackers in 1643 by hurling beehives at them.

Observations on Life

From: John and Sarah Arp

1. Jesse Jackson, Jim Baker and Jimmy Swaggert have written an impressive new book. It's called “Ministers Do More Than Lay People."
2. Transvestite: A guy who likes to eat, drink and be Mary.
3. The difference between the Pope and your boss ....The Pope only expects you to kiss his ring.
4. My mind works like lightning. One brilliant flash and it is gone.
5. The only time the world beats a path to your door is if you're in the bathroom.
6. I hate sex in the movies. Tried it once. The seat folded up, the drink spilled and that ice, well, it really chilled the mood.
7. It used to be only death and taxes were inevitable. Now, of course, there's shipping and handling, too.
8. A husband is someone who, after taking the trash out, gives the impression that he just cleaned the whole house.
9. My next house will have no kitchen - just vending machines and a large trash can.
10. A blonde said, “I was worried that my mechanic might try to rip me off. I was relieved when he told me all I needed was turn signal fluid."
11. I'm so depressed. My doctor refused to write me a prescription for Viagra. He said it would be like putting a new flagpole on a condemned building.
12. My neighbor was bitten by a stray rabid dog. I went to see how he was and found him writing frantically on a piece of paper. I told him rabies could be cured and he didn't have to worry about a Will. He said, “Will? What Will? I'm making a list of the people I want to bite!"
13. Definition of a teenager? God's punishment for enjoying sex.
14. As we slide down the banister of life, may the splinters never point the wrong way.
15. I signed up for an exercise class and was told to wear loose fitting clothing. if I HAD any loose-fitting clothing, I wouldn't have signed up in the first place!
16. When I was young we used to go “skinny dipping," now just “chunky dunk."
17. The early bird still has to eat worms.
18. The worst thing about accidents in the kitchen is eating them.
19. Don't argue with an idiot; people watching may not be able to tell the difference.
20. Wouldn't it be nice if whenever we messed up our life we could simply press 'Ctrl Alt Delete' and start all over?
21. Stress is when you wake up screaming and then you realize you haven't fallen asleep yet.
22. My husband says I never listen to him. At least I think that's what he said.
23. Just remember...if the world didn't suck, we'd all fall off.
24. Why is it that our children can't read a Bible in school, but they can in prison? Because in prison they can't go home.
25. If raising children was going to be easy, it never would have started with something called labor!
26. Brain cells come, and brain cells go, but fat cells live forever.

Executive Trivia Answer…

McDonald’s.