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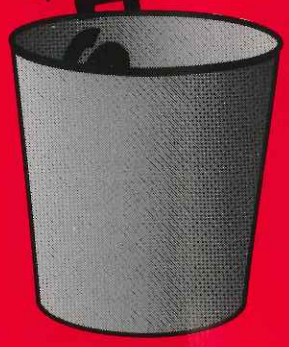

In this issue . . .

How to Find the Cure for Cancer ■ Evidence for Extraterrestrial Life ■ Sauropods and the Origin of Flight ■ ■ What the Cheerleader's Eye Tells the Cheerleader's Brain ■ Boiling Eggs at High Altitudes ■

. . . and much more!

Evidence for Extraterrestrial Life

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Recent evidence indicates that there is indeed extraterrestrial life. People have been observing these extraterrestrials (ETs) since the ancient Greeks. Since ET morphology is *superficially* so drastically distinct from what we know about life on earth, we have not classified the known ETs as life forms. Instead, ancient astronomers classified them as moons, planets, etc. When we consider the climate in outer space, we realize immediately that there exist ultralow temperatures and superhigh vacuums. We must then investigate the forms that life takes when subjected to these conditions. These conditions have been duplicated in the laboratory by utilizing a Balzer's ultrahigh vacuum freeze-etch plant. Spores of *Funaria hygrometrica* were placed in the freeze-etch unit at a temperature of –150°C and a vacuum of 10^{-6} Torr. A spore treated this way is shown in Figure 1. It is at once evident that the moon is really a moss spore that is living in "outer space" conditions.

Using such laboratory experiments as a baseline, we can now undertake a comparative anatomical study. What used to be called craters are in reality vesicles. The lunar mares are nothing but lipid tails. The mountainous regions are proteinaceous particles (possibly with redox activity). The mystery of the lunar rifts is now solved when we equate them with membranous infoldings. This finding now fuses the fields of astronomy and biology and poses many new questions for astrobiologists.

Certainly the question of size has popped into your mind. Is there a trend from very large spores to very small spores (reduction)? This would seem to indicate that the earth forms are highly specialized. Is it possible that the trend is in the other direction (elaboration)? Before we answer these questions, there need to be further studies in the comparative anatomy of terrestrial and extraterrestrial *Funaria.* It is also possible that the "moon" is really the same size as a terrestrial *Funaria* spore but, owing to a large lambda force, it sends light rays to earth faster than the speed of light and thus just appears close and large. There is evidence for this interpretation in Figure 1. Notice that space is "foamy" close to the moon. It is warped a little farther away, and eventually it is smoothed out.

In conclusion, I would like to synonymize the moon with *Funaria hygrometrica.*

Figure 1 The moon