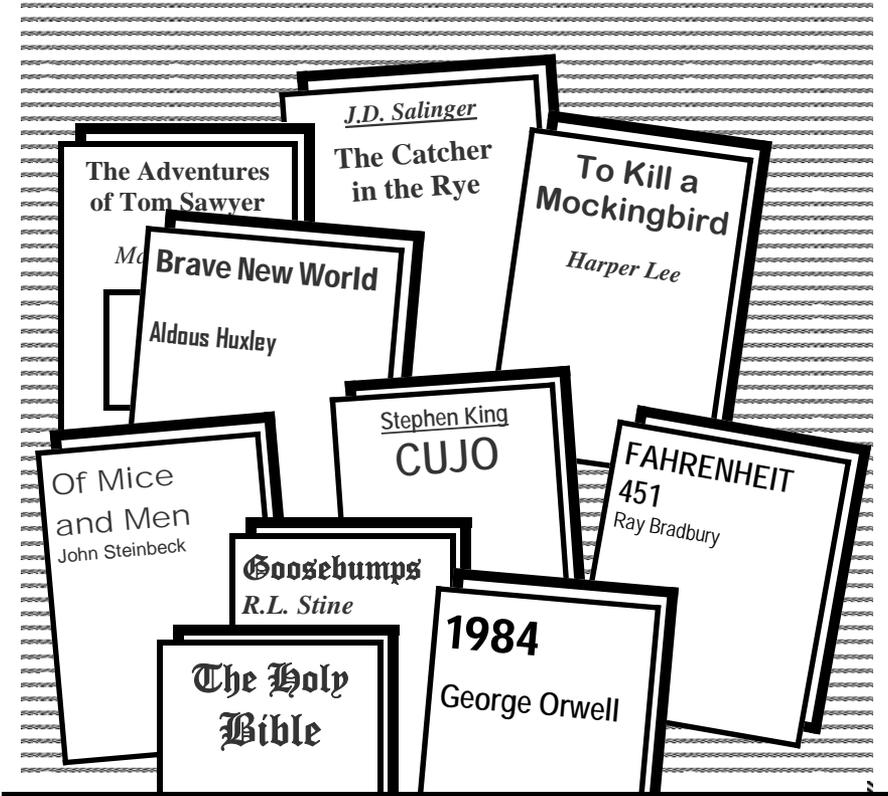


The

SCAM

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QUESTION:

WHAT DO THESE BOOKS HAVE IN COMMON?

ANSWER INSIDE



SPACE COAST AREA MENSA



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All submissions must be received by the Editor before the 10th of the month preceding publication. Please allow extra time for mailed submissions, which may be **typed** or **legibly handwritten**. Whenever possible, we prefer submissions via e-mail. They may be in e-mail text or any of most **word processing** formats. All submissions should be sent to the **Editor**, whose contact information appears on Page 2.

Page Three

Mike Moakley, Editor

Some of you who have read this column last month may well believe that I might have overreacted just a bit to the incident that gave rise to that column. Then, there may be one or two who might believe I might have overreacted a lot. Be assured, last month's column was not retribution toward the member who complained about my editorial policy as she perceived it. These things do happen; as Editor, my hide has thickened significantly. So, why, you may ask, is it a concern worthy of page space in *The SCAM*?

The subject of last month's column was, to put it tactfully, a member's opinion that I should not publish certain articles because she objected to their content. As an isolated matter, it is not that big a deal—differences of opinion are always present. I believe, however, that this is symptomatic of a much larger problem in our society as a whole. It is not about a member, this newsletter, group, or even Mensa. It is about the general lack of tolerance for opinions one does not agree with. During a heated argument I was once engaged in, a colleague of mine said it best: "*You're entitled to your opinion, as long as you keep it to yourself!*" Obviously, I do not accept such a stance.

When I am not diligently scrambling to put together this fine newsletter (and not on duty at my paying job), I spend quite a bit of time reading a variety of items. One item that caught my attention was the designation by the American Library Association of the last week of September as "Banned Books Week". *Florida TODAY* ran an article about this occasion; in the article was their website: www.ala.org/bbooks. Although Banned Books Week for this year (there's al-

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***The SCAM* sells classified ad space.** SCAM members, non-commercial, no charge. Others: \$20 full page; \$10 half-page; \$5 quarter-page per month, we offer discounts for multiple insertions, and we can help with layout and design.

Subscriptions: SCAM members, included in dues; others, **\$10** for 12 issues.

“How can you govern a country which has 246 varieties of cheese?”

Charles De Gaulle, in *Les Mots du General*, 1962. And he was speaking only of France. The making of cheese and wine are probably the oldest forms of food processing, probably antedating cooking. Records of Hammurabi's time (c. 1700 B.C.) show that in Babylonia there were already 20 kinds of cheese.

Wherever there were animals to be milked, cheese was made. It is found now in the cold climates of northern Europe and the hot climates of North Africa and Mexico. If all the varieties and sub-varieties of cheese made in France, for example, are counted, De Gaulle's number is an understatement. One count lists over 700. The world-wide production of cheese varieties is infinite because new varieties and sub-varieties are being created daily.

Cheese is the coagulated casein of milk separated from the whey. There are a small number of cheeses that are made from the coagulation of whey. Coagulation is produced by acid applied to the milk. In fresh cheeses, such as cream cheese and cottage cheese, the acid is usually added directly to the milk. You can make your own cottage cheese by adding lemon juice to milk, I do this with any milk that I have that is beginning to turn, and separating the curds from the whey when they are formed.

Most of the aged cheeses are acidified by acid producing microorganisms (bacteria, molds, yeasts) or by the introduction of enzymes. How these microorganisms and enzymes are introduced into the curd is often the defining difference between commercial or factory made cheese and farm or artisanal cheese.

In a cheese factory the microorganisms are cultured and standardized and thus limited. In farm or artisanal cheese the microorganisms are naturally introduced from the ambient atmosphere of the curing rooms. Each cheese thus produced will be slightly different from the same type of cheese made in a farm next door. The artisanal cheese will generally have a microorganism flora much more complex than a factory make cheese.

Liederkrantz is a famous case in point although Liederkrantz does not belong in this list because it is no longer made. Unfortunately, production of that cheese was stopped several years ago.

The Borden Company, that bought the name and process from the originator in Monroe, N. Y., could not produce the cheese properly

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until they bought some of the original cheese and smeared the new factory's walls with it. The cheese apparently had some microorganisms that were in the air of the dairy in New York but were not transferred to Ohio with the production.

The market for an American cheese that was somewhat stronger than a traditional Brie did not warrant continued manufacture by a major dairy company. Yet that cheese was so loved by many cheese aficionados it is still mentioned in cheese articles today.

Other cheeses, like Roquefort and Gorgonzola are ripened in caves where the desired microorganisms thrive. Cheeses can be categorized in many different ways; by country of origin, by type of milk, whether raw or pasteurized, processing method, country of origin, color, texture, age, whether factory or farmhouse, or artisanal made, and still other categories. There is tremendous overlapping and "special cases" in every listing. Most cheeses sold in the U. S. are derived from the milk of cattle, even those that are made from the milk of other animals in other countries.

Goats provide the milk for chèvres. Greek Feta is made from sheep's milk. Traditional Mozzarella is made from buffalo milk. In the Middle East and Asia cheese is made from camel, ass, and horse milk.

The following list of "natural" cheeses is based on the ultimate result of the cheese making process, that is, the cheese type, and includes only the common or popular varieties available. Process or cheese products are an entirely different matter.

Cream

Fresh, unripened cheeses, no distinct curds. Examples are Cream Cheese and Neufchatel.

Curd

Fresh, distinct curds, mild flavored. Cottage Cheese and Farmers Cheese are in this category.

Soft Ripening

Ripens from the outside in. Mold ripened. Edible rind. Oozy when ripe. Camembert and Brie are the best known.

Dutch

Mellow, smooth, fully bacteria ripened, pressed. Edam and Gouda are the classics.

Monastery

Fully ripened, stronger flavored than Dutch but still fairly mild to

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medium strong. Tête de Moine is probably the best known. Originated in French Monasteries they tend to become strong flavored as they ripen.

Swiss or Mountain

Pressed, cooked, usually with holes. Definitely flavored. Often nutty and sweetish. Bacteria ripened. Gruyere and Ementaler are typical. They are well aged, sometimes for years and have a nutty flavor. Holes in the cheese are produced by gas formed when ripening.

Stringy

Fresh, stretched paste, variable flavor. What would pizza be without Mozzarella?

Cheddar

The most popular type of cheese world wide. Curds matted together. Varies from mild to sharp. Could be fairly fresh or very aged. Colors from pale yellow to deep orange. Annatto is the coloring agent.

West Coast American

Very much like cheddar but the curds are kept separate, not matted together. Colby and Monterey Jack are the most well known.

Goat's or Sheep's Milk

Sharp flavored, fresh, usually pure white. Sometimes known generically as chèvres.

Blue

White cheese with blue-green veins of mold through the cheese. Tangy. Stilton and Gorgonzola are the best known although the U. S. and other countries produce creditable blues. An exception is Stropshire Blue which is orange in color.

Hard

Fully ripe, well aged, cooked cheeses. Used almost solely for cooking and grating. Hearty flavor. Parmesan is the ultimate.

Let's say you want to buy some General Motors stock because you think it is going to go up. Your friend says don't buy it because he thinks it is going to go down. Thinking about the same subject is contrary, but both can be wrong. It might only go sideways.

To be contrary in the stock market is a good way to make money. Almost all brokers think alike. That is what they have been taught. My experience having hired many brokers when I owned a brokerage company I know this is a fact. Few know what they are doing or why they do it.

To be a successful investor you must learn to be contrary. You must learn to think outside the box.

When I was an exchange member and floor trader I was known as a contrarian. I always wanted to know where the majority of traders had their money. Not just 50% or 60% of them, but 80% or 90%. Then I would wait for a special technical indicator I used to tell me when the mass of traders started to change their minds so I could either sell or buy opposite to the crowd. Once that happens it was like an avalanche as the equity started down or climbed out of a big hole like a geyser.

I was not always right, but when I was wrong the loss was very small. That is another contrarian "secret" of professional traders. The pros run quickly to keep losses small whereas the average trader and most brokers will watch and wait for it to come back so they can get out "even". That's a loser's philosophy.

How many investors you know have an exit strategy? All the contrarians do. They have gotten out of the box and know exactly when to run to protect their capital when they first buy or later as profits accumulate. They have a plan to keep the biggest part if the equity changes course to an opposite direction.

When everyone gets bullish it is time to examine your positions to think about your exit. When the market gets so bad and folks are cursing their brokers more than usual it is time to think about buying.

Wall Street has taught Joe Sixpack that he has to be invested all the time. They will never tell that cash is a position. If Joe had sold out the end of 2000 and been in a money market account for the next 2 years he would not have lost 40% to 60% or more of his money.

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Today everyone is bullish on oil. It has dropped more than 20% yet the talking heads continue to tell you this is only a correction and it is going much higher, maybe \$100. There are many trapped with losses mounting each day. Without an exit strategy it can only get worse.

Learn to think outside the box. Get away from crowd mentality. Be contrary.

Al Thomas' best selling book, "If It Doesn't Go Up, Don't Buy It!" has helped thousands of people make money and keep their profits with his simple 2-step method. Read the first chapter and receive his market letter for 3 months at no charge at www.mutualfundmagic.com and discover why he's the man that Wall Street does not want you to know. Copyright 2006 All rights reserved.

A Mensan in the Workplace?

Are you the **Mensan at work**? Do you work with other Mensans...or...are you the only one? If the latter is true, do your coworkers know you're in Mensa? What about your boss? What are your impressions and experiences at work? Do you have a leadership position? Do you serve in any kind of "support" (formal or informal) role? Does your status as a Mensan have a positive or negative impact on your work relationships? Finally, if preparing a resume, would you include your Mensa membership as an item (or would you state that you qualified to join Mensa)? Why or why not? Let's hear from *you*.

SCAM Calendar of Events for November 2006

19th - Sunday 11:00 AM

BRUNCH WITH JIM

Join Jim for Sunday Brunch at the Colossus Restaurant, 380 N. Wickham Road, in Melbourne. You must arrive on time or you may not be seated with our group.

Contact: *Jim Trammel, 242-8985.*

25th - Saturday 6:00 PM

S.N.O.R.T.

Join us for some sushi and tempura at The SCAM's best attended event at Miyako's, 1411 S. Harbor City Blvd. (US#1) in Melbourne.

Contact: *Your Newsletter Editor, or e-mail: snort@scam.us.mensa.org.*

Calendar Updates

ATTENTION SCAM MEMBERS!

Every effort is made to bring to you an accurate up-to-date Calendar of Events. However, last minute changes can and do occur past newsletter deadline. For up-to-date info, visit scam.us.mensa.org and click on "Calendar".

MEMBERSHIP NOTES

Welcome to SCAM and Mensa

Savannah Olivas

Welcome Back

Barry Brogan
Allan Torsney
Mary Anne O'Neill
Harry Falconer

NOVEMBER BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

<i>2nd</i>	Barron Perry	<i>20th</i>	Dean Zentner
<i>6th</i>	William McClure	<i>21st</i>	John England
<i>8th</i>	Abbey Thompson	<i>25th</i>	David Williams
<i>11th</i>	Jane Saubert	<i>30th</i>	Lisa Willnow
<i>19th</i>	Harold Long		

In a far-off country in a far-off time...

A crime has been committed. The accused were a number of women. They were imprisoned to await their trial. The verdict, upon conviction, would be death.

Since there were so many accused, no single building could contain them all, so they were locked in a compound of five cages, all in close proximity. Each cage had a locked door, and one key fit all the locks.

The bailiff, when he had received the accused prisoners from the authorities, herded them into the cages, stuffing as many as would go into one, locking it, and proceeding to the next until they were full and the last door banged shut and locked.

The bailiff then looked around for some authority to deliver the key to but it being late, saw none. He then hung the key over the doorway to the last cage where he had just shut in the last group of women, and started on a long planned overnight journey into the next city.

The executions in this country were carried out by a professional team who were notified when and where to appear to perform their function. They had heard about the women, and were on their way to the compound the same evening the bailiff was on his journey.

The judges were to try the case the same day the women were apprehended, and this fact was known throughout the land. However, as is usual with law courts, there was more law than the courts could dispense that day, and the trial was put off at the last moment.

The executioners, not knowing this, arrived at the compound the next morning, and found no bailiff, no judges, no one to read them the names on the decrees of death. "How will we know which ones to execute?" they asked among themselves. One of the executioners, upon closer examination of the cages, saw the key hanging over the door of the last cage.

"These must be the convicted ones," he exclaimed. "It is obvious - there is only one key, and it has been left at this cage. Therefore, they are telling us these are the condemned women."

So amid screams of protest, they took the women from the last cage and executed them.

I have a problem with the big bang theory. Not with the entire theory, but only with part of it. Not with the “big” part. Not with the “bang” part. But with the “the” part.

I don't think that the big bang was a unique event. How did the universe change to a dynamic state from a steady state? Why did the big bang happen? More specifically, why did it happen exactly when it did, and not, say, 10 seconds earlier?

For now, let's assume that it (something) happened. Presently most scientists agree that one of two things will happen. One, either the universe will continue to expand indefinitely, or two, the universe will eventually collapse back into itself. I propose a third option.

Before I suggest the third option it will be necessary to redefine the universe somewhat. Today most scientists agree that the universe is about 16 billion years old. Three decades ago, when I was in high school, most scientists agreed that the universe was about 9 billion years old. How did the universe age 7 billion years in 3 decades? I believe the rapid aging had something to do with the invention of the Hubble Space Telescope. The fact is that the universe did not change, our perception of it changed. Let me redefine the universe by classifying it into two categories. The part that is perceivable and the part that is not perceivable. As telescope technology improves, naturally the perceivable part will increase and the not (yet) perceivable part will decrease.

I would feel better if scientists would, instead of saying that the universe is about 16 billion years old, say that the universe is at least about 16 billion years old. Scientists saying that the universe is 16 billion years old is slightly, only slightly, less ridiculous than Christian fundamentalists saying that the universe is only several thousand years old. (If the data doesn't fit the hypothesis, well then that's just too damn bad for the data.)

Enter black holes. The latest scientific thought is that every galaxy (including our own Milky Way) has a black hole at its center. It is believed that the a black hole weighs about one half of one percent of the total weight of the galaxy. It is also believed that black holes exist in two conditions, active (accumulating matter/energy) and inactive (not accumulating matter/energy).

Now back to the third option. Let's call the part of the universe that is presently perceivable the local universe. Let's call the part(s)

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of the universe that is not presently perceivable the remote universe. I theorize that the local part of the universe will expand into a remote part. At any given time a black hole may accumulate enough energy/matter that it transforms into what we call a big bang. Sooo... rather than call it "THE" big bang, I suggest we call it The Most Recent Local Big Bang.

Now a simple true or false question. If time and space are infinite, not only has every possible event occurred, but every possible event has occurred an infinite number of times. True or false? What is your answer? My answer is false, because not all infinities are of equal size. Take, for example, the set of whole numbers and the set of irrational numbers. Both are infinite, yet the set of irrational numbers is infinitely larger than the set of whole numbers.

Enough of physics. Let's change the subject to metaphysics. In the beginning..., there was no beginning. Demarcations of time, just like numbers, are a function of human awareness. Do not confuse time with human perception of time. The universe is analog, not digital. Though we humans find it extremely useful to quantize (measure) and quantify (count) things. Time exists so that things don't all happen at once. Space exists so that things don't all happen to you. The universe is a perpetual motion device, but like an irrational number the universe may be non-repeating.

So how did you get here? In the beginning there was "THE" big bang (yeah right). Physics begot chemistry. Chemistry begot biology. Biology begot consciousness. Consciousness begot mathematics. Mathematics begot...

Really, I disagree with the preceding paragraph. I believe consciousness is as fundamental a part of the universe as time, space, energy or matter are. It's a question of whether time/space/energy/matter (stuff) evolved into consciousness. Or did consciousness evolve into stuff? Did consciousness invade the local part of the universe from a remote part just as the stuff may have? Or...???

EDITOR'S NOTE: The preceding article was originally published in 2000, in Matrix: the Magazine of Denver Mensa, Paul Schnitz, Editor. This has been reprinted from Denver Mensa's website.

So! You Mensa types think you're smart, eh? Okay. Prove it! Come play Go. What is Go, you ask? Ah!

Go is a fascinating board game that originated in China more than 4,000 years ago. It is played today by millions of people, including thousands in the United States. In Japan, Korea, China, and Taiwan, it is far more popular than chess is in the West, and professional players compete for large cash prizes. Its popularity in this country continues to grow, more than fifty years after the founding of the American Go Association. It is said that the rules of Go can be learned in minutes, but that it can take a lifetime to master the game.

I refer you to the Mensa Boutique: <http://www.mensaboutique.com/games.htm>, about two-thirds of the way down the page, to item no. 7846: a Go set, where the description reads: "Go is to chess as chess is to checkers. Deluxe set of the easy-to-learn, lifetime-to-master ancient oriental game-wood board with black & white stones."

Go is arguably the finest board game in the world and almost certainly the oldest. The game combines beauty and intellectual challenge while accentuating elements such as harmony and balance. Every game of Go quickly takes on a character of its own - no two games are alike.

If you consider yourself a player, if you think you're competitive, if you appreciate a challenge. If you want to expand the horizons of your mind. Or if you just want to have a great time playing a most thoroughly enjoyable game... I urge you to come learn and play Go. If you look on the SCAM calendar: http://scam.us.mensa.org/current_cal/index.html, you'll see that the Space Coast Area Go Association (of which I am the humble President) meets every Sunday afternoon, starting at 1:00 p.m., at the Books-A-Million in the Post Commons Shopping Center, across from the King Center at the corner of Wickham and Post Roads.

There are a scattering of the Go faithful who may be found playing there every week who are delighted to introduce new people to the game and gladly teach newcomers. We would be thrilled to have a contingent of SCAM folks join us there for fun and challenge. Should you need more information, please contact me at: rokkitsci@cfl.rr.com. But the best way to find out about this most wonderful game is to come out and play.

Hope to see many of you there!

George

Back in high school, like most of my teen contemporaries, I was forced to read some of William Shakespeare's work. Like most others, I found this task to be most unpleasant. Despite all that, I did manage to retain bits and pieces of Shakespeare's "wit and wisdom". One such quote, found in Act 3, Scene 2 of *Hamlet, Prince of Denmark*, the Queen states: "The lady protests too much, methinks." So it is in the present; as I write this, the most recent saga is that of now-former Representative Mark Foley, Republican from Florida's 16th Congressional District.

Foley entered Congress following the Republican coup of 1994. Ironically, in the *Contract With America*, the document forming the ideological basis for the Republican takeover states that elected representatives were subject to the same laws as everyone else. Foley's career came to an abrupt halt in late September when ABC News broadcasted reports of sexually explicit e-mails exchanged between him and underage male pages working in Congress.

Ironically, much of Foley's career centered on protecting our children from sexual offenses, including the very acts he now stands accused of. According to the online encyclopedia, Wikipedia:

"In the House, Foley was one of the foremost opponents of child pornography. Foley had served as chairman of the House Caucus on Missing and Exploited Children. He introduced a bill in 2002 to outlaw web sites featuring sexually suggestive images of pre-teen children, saying that 'these websites are nothing more than a fix for pedophiles.' As it was written, the bill would have prohibited commercial photography of children, and it failed due to the unmanageable burden it would have presented to the legitimate entertainment industry. ... Foley's legislation to change federal sex offender laws was supported by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, America's Most Wanted host John Walsh, and a number of victims' rights groups. President George W. Bush signed it into law as part of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006."⁽¹⁾

Perhaps he was crafting legislation to protect others from him? In an interview he had with John Walsh, host of *America's Most Wanted*, Foley stated, *"If I was one of those sickos, I'd be nervous with America's Most Wanted on my trail."*⁽²⁾ Is he nervous now?

More egregious, and at the same time, more amusing, is the con-

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servative reaction to this scandal, particularly that of the Republican leadership. As the story unfolds, it appears that Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House, knew about Foley's misdeeds over a year ago. Of course, hastert denies this. According to the *New York Times*:

“Representative John A. Boehner of Ohio, the majority leader, said in a radio interview on Tuesday that he discussed Mr. Foley’s communication with a page with Mr. Hastert last spring, joining Representative Thomas M. Reynolds of New York in insisting they had raised the matter directly with Mr. Hastert. Mr. Hastert has said that he had no recollection of the Foley matter before it exploded last week.”⁽³⁾

Fellow Republicans are split over whether Hastert should relinquish his seat over the scandal. So far, however, President Bush is, at least tentatively, in Hastert's corner. Why? According to the President: *“He is a father, teacher, coach, who cares about the children of this country,” Mr. Bush said of Mr. Hastert, a former high school teacher and wrestling coach from Illinois ...*⁽³⁾ Apparently, the Speaker cares more about maintaining Republican control of Congress than he does about our children. In any case, it seems the normal conservative response to scandals involving one of their own is consistent: denial.

Of course, I cannot end this column without yet another example of “conservative denial” at work: Fox News. It seems that during a broadcast of *The O'Reilly Factor*, in a discussion of the Foley scandal, there was a clip of Foley speaking above a title bar that read: “Mark A Foley, D-Fla.” Since, in the world of Fox, Republicans can do no wrong, their answer was to label Foley as a *Democrat*. I wonder how many of Fox's regular listeners caught on.

So much for the “Party of Family Values”...Oops!

Sources:

1. Article on Mark Foley, *Wikipedia* (en.wikipedia.org)
2. Cenk Uygur, “Putting Party Before Predators: Why Didn't GOP Leaders Stop Foley?”, *HuffingtonPost.com*, October 1, 2006.
3. Carl Hulse and Jeff Zeleny, “Hastert Fights to Save His Job in Page Scandal”, *New York Times*, October 4, 2006.

ERRATA: In last month's issue of *The SCAM*, in my article entitled, “Boo!”, I made the following statement in error: “Fourteen years ago, they (Republicans) took over both houses of Congress.” It was in 1994, twelve years ago, when that event happened.

New members. They are very important to every local group. They ensure continued growth of our local groups. They replace members who have moved away or left local groups. They can be the source of new ideas and new energy to the local groups. But many of them join, stay only briefly, and then are gone. Ever wonder why?

I have been hearing comments (not necessarily from Region 10) being expressed by new members about why they don't ever attend anything or about why they may not renew. The answers are surprising and sad. Some have said that they never got brave enough to attend anything since they didn't know anybody there. Some who did attend an event or two said they weren't made to feel welcome, even felt kind of invisible.

So here are a few thoughts on ways to make new members feel more welcome. Some groups have a membership officer. In some groups, that officer sends a welcome letter to new members. That's a good thing. But perhaps following up with a phone call would be even better? In most groups, that would mean making a few phone calls per month, but it might pay off in big benefits by gaining new loyal members who attend things!

Some groups have a designated "welcomer" at parties. This person keeps an eye out for unfamiliar faces, makes a point of introducing him/herself and others to the person, and making them feel welcome. Other groups actually have a "new member welcome" get together every few months, inviting the new members specifically to come and meet some "old" members, possibly the officers. Other groups have a brief "new member handbook" to send to new members.

One handbook I heard about included a glossary of commonly used Mensa abbreviations and acronyms. How many of us knew what LocSec, RVC, or SIG was when we first joined? If any of this gives you ideas of how to step things up a bit in how your local group welcomes new members, I am delighted! And if there is anything I as RVC can do to help you accomplish this, please don't hesitate to ask. For instance, if your local group decides to produce a new member handbook, but the budget doesn't have room for the full printing cost, perhaps I can help. Or if you need to find out how to make something work, if I don't have the answer, perhaps I can help you find the information you need.

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ExComm Meeting Notice

The next meeting of the ExComm is scheduled for **Wednesday, October 25**, at **5:30 pm** at George Patterson's house, 301 Sand Pine Road, Indialantic (321-777-3721).

THE TENTH STORY

Continued

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Just ask.

And, if you are a new member with a good idea of how the local group could have made you feel more welcome, please let either me or your local group officers know.

Happy Thanksgiving!

Maggie Truelove

rvc10@cfl.rr.com or truluvs@cfl.rr.com

3333 Honeysuckle Lane

Orlando, Florida 32812

407-855-9078

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ways next year) is long over, I would encourage anyone so inclined to peruse their site.

This brings me now to my point: There is a difference between *editing* and *ensorship*. The former, my responsibility in this position, involves the determination of what subject matter is appropriate. For example, pornographic material is not appropriate, and will not be published in these pages—this is *editing*. However, were I to choose to publish political opinions (as I do), and then only publish views that I agree with to the exclusion of any other viewpoint, that is an example of *ensorship*. So long as I am Editor, censorship has never been, nor ever will be, the policy of *The SCAM*.

As for this month's front cover, I suppose the cat is now out of the bag. Pictured there are books that, at one time or another, attempts have been made—here in the good old U.S. of A.—to ban them from our libraries and bookstores. These are only a minute number of the many thousands of such books. The need to maintain and cherish intellectual freedom cannot ever be overemphasized.

Happy Thanksgiving to All!