

---

## Southern Connecticut mensa Chronicle

**REMINDER!!! DON'T FORGET TO RENEW YOUR MENSA MEMBERSHIP! RENEWAL NOTICES WERE MAILED OUT IN JANUARY.** You may renew by mailing in your membership form, or by calling (817) 607-0060, x199 between 8:30 and 5:00 P.M., Central Standard Time, and using your MasterCard or Visa.

### SCHEDULE OF CHAPTER EVENTS FOR MARCH

**Wednesday, March 14, 7:00. Southern Connecticut and Connecticut/Western Massachusetts Joint Dinner.** This regular dinner is now being held the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday of each month at the Old Sorrento Restaurant, Newtown Road, Danbury, CT. Interested Mensans should contact Ward Mazzucco at (203) 744-1929, ext. 25, [wjm@danburylaw.com](mailto:wjm@danburylaw.com), or Rev. Bill Loring at (203) 794-1389.

**Saturday, March 17, 7:00. Monthly dinner, Three Door Restaurant, 1775 Madison Ave., Bridgeport.**

Please call Lee Steuber at 203-730-1634 for information and reservations. Dinner is \$10.00 and includes everything but the cash bar. Dress is casual and guests are welcome.

**Saturday, March 24, 8:00. THEATRE EVENT:** Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*, performed by the West End Theater Co. of New York at the Wien Experimental Theatre, Fairfield Univ., Fairfield. This is a classical "back-stage" production done in a small 120-seat theater. Tickets are \$20. For info or reservations, please call Jim Mizera at (203) 332-2548 or e-mail [Jmizera@hotmail.com](mailto:Jmizera@hotmail.com), preferably before Monday, March 19.

### TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF CHAPTER EVENTS FOR APRIL

**Wednesday, April 11, 7:00. Southern Connecticut and Connecticut/Western Massachusetts Joint Dinner.** See above listing for details.

**Saturday, April 21, 7:00. Monthly dinner, Three Door Restaurant, 1775 Madison Ave., Bridgeport.**

Admitted in CT, NY & OR

Sharon T. Oberst  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Law Offices  
**Gary Oberst**  
A Professional Corporation  
111 East Avenue  
Norwalk, CT 06851

Office (203) 866-4646  
Home (203) 852-9571  
Fax (203) 852-1574  
[oberst@idt.net](mailto:oberst@idt.net)

## Another View on Global Warming

Throughout most of the media in the civilized world, there is an almost dogmatic belief that global warming is a major crisis that will be facing mankind during the next decades. The perils of global warming have been the subject of countless articles, and even some diplomatic activities (e.g., the Kyoto Protocol of 1997). So, is global warming a threat? There are some underreported viewpoints that say "no."

The existence of global warming is clearly a point of contention. Many of us have heard that the earth's temperature readings have increased during recent years. However, these measurements were only made on land. Surface temperature measurements are too few in number and too unevenly spaced to produce an accurate picture of global climate patterns. Global satellite data (which covers 99% of the Earth's surface) reveals that the world is not warming, at least not to the extent that the most-publicized reports state. While the mainstream media have reported research showing several recent years to be the warmest on record, these findings were based on measurements made solely on land-based stations. Realize that land data considers approximately 25% of the earth's surface, while satellite data looks at the entire picture. Comparisons of surface temperature vs. satellite temperature measurements reveal a discrepancy. Surface measurements show increasing global temperatures, while satellite data indicate a steady state.

Another problem with the global warming argument is the inaccuracy of the models used to predict it. Climate change models that predict warming often tend to over-simplify conditions or rely on erroneous assumptions. For example, one model simulated the Earth's orbit 2 million miles closer to the sun than it is. In addition, most models do not account for the influence of clouds and oceans, which are important factors. Perhaps the most serious challenge to the accuracy of traditional global temperature models is that they have failed to replicate what has happened to date. In fact, the scientist from NASA whose computer model was first used 20 years ago to predict global warming has subsequently admitted that the model is incorrect and that global warming doesn't exist.

Global warming is believed to be caused by "greenhouse gases", particularly carbon dioxide, a major by-product of the burning of fossil fuels. These gases permit light to pass through them. Light strikes the earth and produces infrared radiation (heat), which the gases trap, much like a greenhouse does. The prevailing school of thought is that industrialization has led to more burning of fossil fuels, thus releasing more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. This would, in theory, increase the atmosphere's ability to retain infrared radiation. However, the greatest rise in the Earth's surface temperature during the 20th century occurred between 1920 and 1940. Since the rate of use of fossil fuels and subsequent atmospheric loadings of "greenhouse gases" has increased considerably since then, it is somewhat counterintuitive that the rate of increase of surface temperature has slowed. An alternative theory that correlates better with the data is that increased solar activity between 1920 and 1940 accounted for the warming trend.

What would be the impact of global warming? The principal concern is that an increase in the Earth's temperature would speed the melting of the polar ice caps. This would be expected to raise the level of the Earth's oceans, which would flood coastal areas. There's just one problem with this scenario. Melting of the polar ice caps is only one thing that would happen if global warming takes place. Other events, some of them offsetting, that would likely result are:

- increased evaporation of the sea, which would lower its level;
- greater moisture, and therefore greater precipitation (snow) over polar ice caps, which would cause accretion of the ice caps, which would also lower sea level; and,
- an increase in volume of seawater from thermal expansion, which would raise the sea level.

In addition, there is a theory that gases could be released with the melting of sub-sea ice crystals, lowering the sea level. Obviously, the relationship between sea level and global warming involves several factors. It's not the hopelessly simple association made by those who would have us believe that global warming and the melting ice

caps would certainly inundate coastal areas.

It would appear that the existing scientific evidence for global warming is, at best, dubious. However, policy decisions made by world leaders, based on the perceived scientific certitude about global warming, could significantly affect the human population. Efforts to reduce "greenhouse gases" would slow down economic growth in industrialized countries. However, slowing economic growth in industrial nations would probably affect poor countries as well; in fact, poorer countries would probably be hurt severely and disproportionately by such policies.

In closing, I must point out that my purpose in writing this essay was not to dismiss the idea that products of fossil fuel combustion are causing our atmosphere to become warmer. On the contrary, we should be aware that excesses of any pollutant in our biosphere have the potential to be harmful, even if only in theory. However, realistically, we must recognize that the so-called "greenhouse gases" are not necessarily the on-ramp to the Apocalypse, and that other theories cast serious doubt on global warming. Furthermore, these alternative theories have been egregiously underreported by the mainstream media.

Rick D'Amico

### POETRY CORNER by Jerry Brooker

What is truth, they asked.  
He explained for a long time.  
Never mind, they said.

\*\*\*

A dream catcher's snow.  
Flamboyant iridescence.  
Birds slip on glimmer.

I am who I am  
said the man in the bible.  
Are you who you are?

\*\*\*

Buds burst once again,  
Sweet breezes waft softly by  
New spring leaves tingle

Snow comes in winter  
chilling trunks and freezing roots  
Buds and leaves will come

If you wish to submit material, please write or e-mail Jim Mizera at PMB #181, 7365 Main St., Stratford, CT. 06614-1300, [Jmizera@hotmail.com](mailto:Jmizera@hotmail.com). E-mail submissions are preferred. Please include your name, address, and telephone number. Anonymous material will be rejected, although names will be withheld on request. Items will be returned if accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Currently, the deadline for postal submissions is the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month preceding publication, and the 20<sup>th</sup> of the month for e-mail submissions.

## BOXING CORNER

### THE FIGHT OF THE CENTURY

**T**his March marks the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of boxing's fight of the century. On March 8, 1971, Joe Frazier and Muhammad Ali faced off in Madison Square Garden for the heavyweight championship. It was the first time that two undefeated heavyweights, both with claims to the title, had faced off, and it was deservedly the richest and most heavily publicized fight in history.

Ali had won the Olympic light-heavyweight championship in 1960 under the name Cassius Clay, and quickly made a name for himself as a professional by predicting the round in which he would finish his opponents. He turned out to be astonishingly accurate both with his punches and his predictions. He was the fleetest-footed fighter the heavyweight division had ever seen, and had the quickest jab since Joe Louis, hence his motto, "float like a butterfly, sting like a bee." His most amazing boast came true when, as a 7-1 underdog, he stunned the world by winning the heavyweight championship from the seemingly invincible Sonny Liston in 1964. After this triumph, Cassius Clay adopted the Black Muslim faith and became Muhammad Ali. His flamboyance and large retinue kept him in the headlines even when he wasn't dancing around, taunting, and overwhelming all opponents in the ring. But his refusal to be inducted into the Armed Forces in 1967 cost him his title. He was absent from the ring for three years while he fought the matter in the courts. Denied a boxing license wherever he went, he continued as "The People's Champion."

In the meantime, a new champion emerged. Smokin' Joe Frazier, the 1964 Olympic heavyweight champion, was mowing down opponents, knocking most of them out with his trademark left-hook. He beat contenders Eddie Machen, Doug Jones, George Chuvalo, Buster Mathis, Oscar Bonavena, Jerry Quarry, and finally Jimmy Ellis to claim the World Boxing Association title.

Ali regained his boxing license in 1970, and came back to defeat two of Frazier's victims, Quarry and Bonavena, in late 1970. The stage was set for a showdown. On December 30, 1970, Ali and Frazier signed for a heavyweight title match, with each fighter guaranteed a then record paycheck of \$2.5 million. The most anticipated fight in boxing history was on, the historic meeting between the official champion and the champion in exile.

The fight promised greatness not only because of the greatness of the two champions, but also because of their contrasting styles. Ali was the boxer, dancing away and jabbing until he tired his opponents and disposed of them. Frazier was a human buzz saw, always advancing, killing challengers' bodies with hooks and straight rights until their heads died as well. But just as Ali was more than a finesse fighter, Frazier was more than just a slugger. The fact that he was constantly in front of his opponents didn't make him very hittable, as he was crouching, and bobbing and weaving like a perpetual motion machine.

Over 20,000 fans at Madison Square Garden and 300 million worldwide closed-circuit viewers paid to see the clash of the champions. Frazier was 27 years old. His record was 26-0 with 23 knockouts. Ali, 29 years old, had a record of 31-0 with 25 knockouts. Frazier, five-foot-eleven, weighed in at 205 1/2 pounds, while Ali, six-foot-three, came in at 215. The exiled champ also had a decidedly longer arm reach, 82 inches to Smokin' Joe's 73.5.

Ali started out on his toes and won the first two rounds with hard lefts. But his ring rust was showing, as he was missing with more of his jabs than he ever had before. Meanwhile, Frazier was beginning to increase the pressure. He was forcing Ali to move, instead of letting Ali move where he wanted to.

In the third round, the pattern of the fight started to change. Ali spent much of the round on the ropes, and Frazier connected with rights to the body. Ali managed to dodge or deflect Joe's big left hooks. Still, Frazier continued pursuit, stopping only to bang away when he cornered Ali on the ropes. Muhammad taunted Joe, and played to the crowd, dismissing the powerful blows Frazier was landing. Joe answered the taunts, verbally and physically.

The same pattern continued in the fourth and fifth rounds. Frazier charged Ali, and Ali would lie back on the ropes, taking half of Frazier's punches and evading the others. He looked for openings, and occasionally nailed Joe's face as he was charging in. Ali was fighting flat-footed now, using a rope-a-dope strategy that worked brilliantly against some fighters but not against Smokin' Joe. At the end of the fourth round, Ali who had stood between rounds for the first three rounds in an attempt to psych out his opponent, sat down for the first time.

Ali moved a little more in the sixth round. He was missing with many uppercuts, but he continued to punish Frazier's face. Joe was taking more blows than he had ever taken before, but he was also landing blasts to Muhammad's hips and belly. Frazier was still the aggressor.

In the middle rounds both fighters showed signs of tiring. Frazier and his trainer, Eddie Futch, noticed that Ali left his face open after throwing a right uppercut, and Joe kept looking for these opportunities to hit Muhammad with his knockout left-hook. But he could not quite connect. Ali was not moving away from punches as quickly as he had a few years back, but he was still adept at dodging sweeping hooks to the head.

In the ninth round, Ali found his second wind and had his biggest round. He repeatedly landed combinations, jabs followed by right and left hooks. Frazier's mouth was bleeding and his face and eyes were getting puffy from the attack. Late in the round, Ali jolted Frazier with two solid lefts to the jaw. Frazier was able to regain his composure and counterattack.

In the tenth, Frazier resumed his bodywork. He was throwing fewer punches but connecting with more. He continued to chase Ali for most of the round.

Ali opened the 11th with a flurry of punches. Frazier avoided most but was stunned by a left. When Ali moved in, however, Frazier caught him with a devastating left, the best shot of the night. Ali reeled into the ropes, his legs buckled and his eyes glazed. He had never been hurt this badly in his entire career. Frazier continued his furious assault, throwing vicious rights and lefts to the body, and pushing Ali against the ropes. Ali saw the hooks coming but his body couldn't move. Only his long reach and stiff-arm kept Joe from landing a knockout punch. After the round, the ring doctor visited Ali's corner to see if he was able to continue.

Ali regained his strength in the 12th round, but his jaw was obviously swollen, and he protected his face and fought very cautiously. Smokin' Joe looked like he had more energy left than Muhammad did.

In the 13<sup>th</sup>, Frazier's arms were tired, but Ali couldn't seem to get off the ropes and Frazier pummeled him in a neutral corner. In the 14<sup>th</sup>, things changed again. Frazier was gasping and snorting, and Ali was on his toes, hitting Joe at long range, scoring a vicious left hook to the head. Frazier, dazed, absorbed the blows and kept boring in.

The outcome was still in doubt as the climactic round began. Ali started another one of his right uppercuts, but this time Joe Frazier went for broke with his left hook and won. It landed flush on Ali's jaw and sent him to the canvas, feet and tassels flying. Muhammad got up at the count of three, groggy but still defending himself. Frazier didn't have enough gas left to finish his assault, but he had done his damage.

Both fighters were weary and beaten, but each had proved that he could take as well as deliver a punch. The decision came in: Frazier had won the fight unanimously, the referee scoring it 8-6-1, the judges 11-4 and 9-6.

Joe Frazier was now the undisputed heavyweight champion of the world, and this would be the crowning moment of his career. For the defeated Ali, it was the first time he had been humbled. But his greatest triumphs would lie ahead. Boxing would see bigger paydays in the future, but no bigger or more historic fight than this, the Fight of the Century.

## DR. ADOLFO ROITMAN ON THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

The Carl and Dorothy Bennett Center for Judaic Studies at Fairfield University ([www.fairfield.edu](http://www.fairfield.edu)) recently began its Winter/Spring lecture series with a February 13<sup>th</sup> talk by Dr. Adolfo Roitman, Curator, Shrine of the Book, Jerusalem, on "The Significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls For Judaism and Christianity". Dr. Roitman, who assumed his position at the museum in 1994, was born in Argentina, and has traveled widely speaking on the Dead Sea Scrolls. He edited the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary proceedings on the Scrolls in 1997.

In a talk that lasted just over an hour, Dr. Roitman concisely outlined the story of the discovery of the Scrolls, their translation, and what they may tell us about the history of Judaism in the Greco-Roman period and the era in which Christianity was founded.

Dr. Roitman began by telling of the amazing story of the discovery of the Scrolls by Bedouins in 1947 on the upper northwest shore of the Dead Sea, about 15 miles east of Jerusalem. The Arabs found the first set of seven scrolls in jars in a cave, but did not realize the significance of their discovery. They sold the remarkably preserved and complete first four scrolls to a Christian Arab dealer for a mere \$100 in 1947. News quickly spread, and set off a mad competition between Bedouins, archaeologists, and assorted others to find further manuscripts in the caves. The territory, known as the West Bank, was under the British mandate when the first discoveries were made, but it soon came under Jordanian control, and this added to the turmoil over possession of the artifacts. Between 1947 and 1956 over 800 manuscripts were recovered from eleven caves. Unfortunately, most of the documents were fragmented and nowhere near as complete as the first scrolls. All in all, there were about 100,000 pieces. This has created for scholars the arduous task of putting together the many fragments, deciphering them, and guessing about the many gaps.

The major texts, from Caves 1 and 11, came into Israeli hands and were published by the late 1950's. They are now in the Shrine of the Book Museum, which opened in 1965 in Jerusalem. In 1967, Israel took over East Jerusalem and the Israel Antiquities Authority took control of most of the scrolls.

The first scrolls found brought a new era in Biblical archaeology because they were over 1000 years older than the previous oldest manuscripts of Scriptures. About 80% of the documents found in the caves were written in Hebrew, 18% were in Aramaic, and approximately 1% were in Greek. Scholars break the manuscripts down into three categories: 1) Biblical works - i.e., copies of the books of Scriptures; 2) Non-canonical works - apocryphal stories such as stories of Abraham that are not found in Scriptures and were not known before the find; 3) Sectarian documents - commentary on Scriptures and theology by the community that wrote the scrolls.

After the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered, archaeologists in the 1950s excavated the Qumran ruin, an area surrounding the caves. There they found many artifacts of community life - an assembly hall, channels to bring water that fell from cliffs in winter, agricultural tools, a dining area, plates, and oil lamps.

Who wrote the scrolls? Dr. Roitman answered this by saying that although there is no certainty on this issue, the consensus is that they are the work of the Essenes, an ascetic messianic Jewish sect of about 120 to 150 males that existed from about 150 B.C. until the Roman siege of 70 C.E. Most scholars believe it was they who occupied Qumran and wrote the manuscripts found in the nearby caves. What connects the Essenes with Qumran? It is primarily the writings of two ancient scholars. Pliny, the first century Roman writer, makes the geographical connection, describing the Essenes as a tribe on the Western shore of the Dead Sea. Josephus, the 1<sup>st</sup> century Jewish historian, makes the theological connection between ideas expressed in Qumran and those espoused by the Essenes. In describing the theology of three main Jewish groups - the Sadducees, Pharisees, and Essenes, Josephus states that the Essenes believed in predestination, a tenet alien to mainstream Judaism. Documents found among the Dead Sea Scrolls, however, advance this very belief, making a good case for the Essenes as the writers of the Scrolls.

Dr. Roitman also addressed the theory proposed by some that the Essenes were the forerunners of Christianity. There are certainly some parallels between the two. Like the early Christians, the Qumran

community shared possessions. The Qumrans also placed a strong emphasis in their sectarian writing on the Scriptural passage in Isaiah 40:3 speaking of a 'voice crying in wilderness', a phrase echoed in the New Testament description of John the Baptist. But despite these similarities, Dr. Roitman noted several striking differences in the messages of the two groups. Qumran was a closed community segregated from the world and wanting no part of it. It was very difficult to gain acceptance into the community. Whereas the Qumran sect was exclusive, the early Christians were inclusive, proselytizing even among the Gentiles. The Qumran documents also preach the doctrine of loving thy neighbor but hating thy enemy. Dr. Roitman pointed out that Jesus spoke against this teaching in his Sermon on the Mount, a reference that had puzzled scholars over the years since this belief is not enunciated in the Hebrew Scriptures. The Dead Sea Scrolls, however, point out a possible origin of this attitude in the Qumran community.

Both amateur and professional scholars now have a better chance to debate the theories about the Qumran community because all of the Dead Sea Scroll materials have been released and are available on the web. However, not all the documents have been published. This will have to await the 35-volume printing scheduled for 2003 by the Oxford University Press.

In response to questions, Dr. Roitman concluded by saying that although scholarship on the Scrolls has been continuing for over fifty years, the work is only in its infancy. His belief is that scholars must look for connections between the Scrolls and pre-1947 finds, and continue to try to piece together the fragmentary material. New excavations of the Qumran area may begin soon, and any knowledge they uncover will be important to Jewish, Christian, Greek, and Roman history, and indeed to all of Western civilization.

**MENSA REGIONAL GATHERINGS**

**Greater New York Regional Gathering: "A New York State of Mind", April 27-29, 2001.** Food, games, speakers, chocolate, socializing. At the Staten Island Hotel, just off the Staten Island Expressway, convenient from the Manhattan, Westchester, and Connecticut. Saturday Buffet Dinner and Sunday Brunch options. Registration rate \$55 until 3/31/01, \$60 after. For details and registration form, visit <http://www.mensa-ny.org/rg2001.asp>.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Boston Mensa Cape Cod Getaway Weekend, May 11-13.** Come to Dennisport, Mass., for dining, shopping, swimming, socializing, and great hospitality. Organize your own activities or join others going on day trips to Provincetown or Hyannis, whale watching, antiquing or whatever suits you. Registration is only \$35 per person (\$40.00 after May 1<sup>st</sup>). Send check payable to "Boston Mensa", to the Chairperson/Registrar: Wendy A. Birchmire, 70 Oak Hill Road, Needham, MA (781) 444-8213 ([wab@birchmire.com](mailto:wab@birchmire.com)). Room rates \$49.95/night before 4/1/01 and \$54.95 afterwards. Each additional person is \$5.00 per night extra. Send a check, made out to "Resort Motels", directly to the motels at: 41 Chase Avenue, Dennisport, MA 02639 (1-800-332-2279).

\*\*\*\*\*

**2001: The Annual Gathering. Tue., July 3 - Sun., July 8, Dallas, TX.** Registration \$65 until 4/30, 75\$ to 6/30, \$85 after. Hotel Intercontinental, 15201 Dallas Pkwy, Dallas, TX, 75248, (972) 386-6000. Registrar: Debbie Kittenbacher, 1504 Auburn Drive, Richardson, TX 75081, (972) 669-8436. Checks payable to: AG 2001. Send registrations to: American Mensa Ltd., 1229 Corporate Drive West, Arlington, TX 76006-6103. Web Site: [www.ag.us.mensa.org](http://www.ag.us.mensa.org).

**ADVERTISEMENTS**

**FALL 2001 NOTICE** The Connecticut Association for the Gifted needs people who are willing to teach youngsters in grades K-8 for their Minds in Motion classes tentatively planned for October, 2001, at Danbury High School. The CAG, a non-profit organization, sponsors classes in subjects such as rocketry, chess, math, drama, dance, the environment, art, and foreign languages. If you are interested or want more information, please call Susan Chapman at 778-0194 or Chris Cuhsnick at 778-0002.

**Employing "The Top Two Percent"** We are an executive search firm specializing in the placement of Mensa members. Our president has been a Mensa member for over 20 years. Individuals as well as corporations will find the utmost in professional care. Candidates: Never a fee. Mensa member employers: Preferred Fee Schedules. For more information, please email us at: [TheTop2percent@aol.com](mailto:TheTop2percent@aol.com).

**Free phone advice to Mensans dreaming of having a U.S. patent plaque on their wall.** Successful independent inventor. Maintains confidentiality. Call Bob @ 203-374-7099, 1-10 p.m. any day.

**"For Men Only: How To Make A Woman Feel Beautiful!"** A delightful book by Mensa member, Carole Bell. Learn how to make a woman smile at you!

\*Great gift for a man! **Pre-Publication Special: Mail \$25 + \$4 postage (\$9 int'l) to: Carole Bell, 2269 Chestnut Street, pmb#174C, San Francisco, CA, 94123. [carolebell@compuserve.com](mailto:carolebell@compuserve.com)**

**Advertising Rates.** Short classified ads free to Mensa members and subscribers, \$2.00 per month and \$20.00 per year for others. Send copy to the editor. Display ads: Full page, \$50; half page, \$30; quarter page or business card, \$15. Discounts: 10% for three issues, 20% for six issues, 30% for 12 issues. All ads must be paid in advance, checks payable to Southern Connecticut Mensa.

**Chronicle is THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT MENSA #066.**  
**The subscription rate for members is \$3.50 and is included as part of yearly dues. Others may subscribe at a rate of \$10.00 per year.**

(Monthly)

The views expressed in this publication are the view of the individual submitting items for publication, and DO NOT represent the opinions of American Mensa, Ltd., the Chapter Executive Committee or the Editor unless so stated in the article. Unless otherwise noted, material is not copyrighted and may be used in other publications; please let us know by sending two copies to the Editor (one copy for the Editor, one copy for the Author).

**Change of Address**

Please allow four weeks for the change in MENSAs Bulletin (the National Magazine) delivery, and eight weeks for the Chronicle. Remember to give your membership number to facilitate this process. (This number appears on your membership card and labels affixed to the Chronicle and MENSAs Bulletin.)

Member Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Old Address: \_\_\_\_\_

New Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Please send form to: **American Mensa, Ltd.**  
**Membership Department**  
**1229 Corporate Dr. West**  
**Arlington, TX 76006-6103**

## LIST OF SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT MENSA OFFICERS

TITLE	NAME	PHONE	E-MAIL	ADDRESS
President	Lee Steuber	203-730-1634	<a href="mailto:Lee@steuber.com">Lee@steuber.com</a>	40 Well Ave., Danbury, CT 06810
Vice-President	Jerry Shike	203-743-9700	<a href="mailto:Shike@prodigy.net">Shike@prodigy.net</a>	16 Starr Lane, Bethel, CT 06801-2911
Treasurer	Paul Passarelli	203-846-1623	<a href="mailto:paul@44ellen.com">paul@44ellen.com</a>	44 Ellen St. Norwalk, CT 06851-2520
Secretary	Nancy O'Neil	203-791-1668	<a href="mailto:Nancvoneil@aol.com">Nancvoneil@aol.com</a>	8B Beach St., Bethel, CT 06801-2429
Member-at-Large				
Editor	Jim Mizera	203-375-9504	<a href="mailto:Jmizera@hotmail.com">Jmizera@hotmail.com</a>	PMB #181, 7365 Main St, Stratford, CT 06614-1300
Activities Coordinator	Jim Mizera	203-375-9504	<a href="mailto:Jmizera@hotmail.com">Jmizera@hotmail.com</a>	PMB #181, 7365 Main St, Stratford, CT 06614-1300
Gifted Children Coordinator	Jim Wood	203-876-0031	Shambalajim@netscape.net	17 Clinton St. Milford, CT 06460
Web Master	Thomas O'Neill	203-336-5254	<a href="mailto:Doctec@snet.net">Doctec@snet.net</a>	68 Pierce Ave, Bridgeport, CT 06604-1607
Proctor	Joseph Howells	203-775-4291	<a href="mailto:Drjoe@snet.net">Drjoe@snet.net</a>	10 Old Woods Rd, Brookfield, CT 06804-3630
Ombudsman	Gary Oberst	203-853-1810	<a href="mailto:oberst@idt.net">oberst@idt.net</a>	111 East Ave, Norwalk, CT 06851-5014
Membership Officer	Jim Mizera	203-375-9504	<a href="mailto:Jmizera@hotmail.com">Jmizera@hotmail.com</a>	PMB #181, 7365 Main St, Stratford, CT 06614-1300
Publisher				
Scholarship				
Reg. Vice Chairman	Betsey Burke	845-889-4588	<a href="mailto:rvcl@us.mensa.org">rvcl@us.mensa.org</a>	3 North Cross St., Staatsburg, NY 12580