

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT MENSA CHRONICLE

If you or someone you know would like to be a speaker at our monthly dinner, please contact Activities Coordinator Nancy O'Neil at NancyOneil@aol.com or 203-791-1668. The dinner is held the third Saturday of the month.

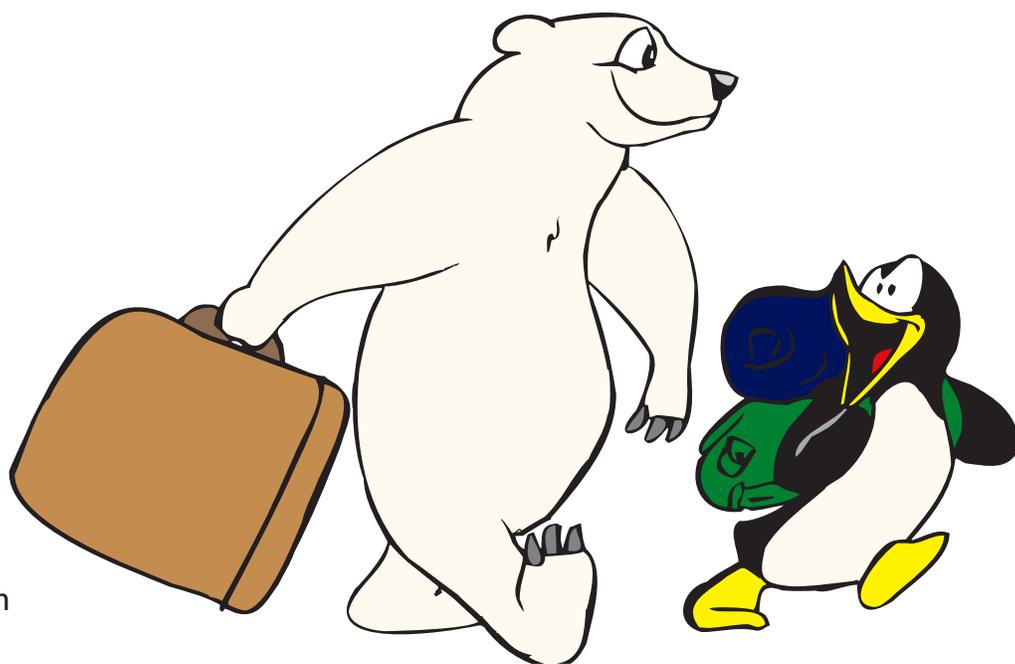
AMERICAN MENSA LTD. NEEDS YOUR HELP to correct a technical inconsistency in its Certificate of Incorporation. The Board of Directors of AML wants to change the Articles of Incorporation to permit elections and referenda to be conducted by mail. In order to do so, they need your proxy vote. So please take time **NOW** to give your proxy by visiting <http://proxy.us.mensa.org>.

ARCHIVED COPIES OF THE CHRONICLE

going back a year to July 2002 are available on the Internet at <http://www.44ellen.com/mensa>. You can download the latest e-mail version of the Chronicle there, as well as previous issues. All issues are in read-only Adobe Acrobat format so there is no chance of viruses accompanying the files.

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SCHEDULE OF CHAPTER EVENTS FOR JUNE

There will be no monthly dinner in Norwalk this month.

Friday, June 11, 7:00

Southern Connecticut and Connecticut/Western Massachusetts Joint Dinner

Monthly dinner at the Old Sorrento Restaurant, Newtown Road, DANBURY, CT Interested Mensans should contact Ward Mazzucco at (203) 744-1929, ext 25, wjm@danburylaw.com, or Rev Bill Loring at (203) 794-1389, frbill@mags.net.

Saturday, June 26, 7:30.

Theater Event: Shakespeare's A Winter's Tale

performed by Shakespeare on the Sound (www.shakespeareonthesound.org), Pinkney Park, Route 136, Rowayton (Norwalk), CT. This is an outdoor show so arrive early and bring your chair. Suggested DONATION is \$15. Contact Jim Mizera at (203) 522-1959, jmizera@hotmail.com, for info or reservations.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF CHAPTER EVENTS FOR JULY

There will be no monthly dinner in Norwalk this month.

Friday, July 9, 7:00.

Southern Connecticut and Connecticut/Western Massachusetts Joint Dinner.

See above listing for details.

Saturday, July 24, 8:30.

THEATRE EVENT: Rodgers and Hammerstein's State Fair performed by Musicals at Richter, located on the back lawn of the Richter Arts Center, 100 Aunt Hack Road, in Danbury, CT (www.musicalsatrichter.org). This is an outdoor show so arrive early and bring your chair. Tickets are Adults - \$18.00, Seniors - \$15.00, Student/Child - \$12.00. Please call by Monday, July 19 to assure tickets. Contact Jim Mizera at (203) 522-1959, jmizera@hotmail.com, for info or reservations.

CONNECTICUT AND WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS MENSA CHAPTER UPCOMING EVENTS

This is not a complete listing WE - Weekly Event,

ME - Monthly Event, YE - Yearly Event
CT & W. Mass Calendar Editor Gisela Rodriguez,
(860) 872-3106, email: lilith@snet.net,

Mensans on the Radio: C&WM Mensan Janine Bujalski is on the airwaves every 2nd & 4th Friday 6-10 AM on 89.5FM, WPKN in Bridgeport, CT. There is a limited internet broadcast — about 25 can listen simultaneously at www.wpkn.org. From 6-9 AM there's jazz, blues & music from Brazil and from 9-10 AM the music is from Louisiana, mostly cajun & zydeco.

Vice LocSec Will Mackey is hosting Friday Evening Classics from 4:00 p.m. until 7:00 p.m. weekly on 91.3 FM, WWUH, in West Hartford. The name of the program is "What You Will" and its focus is chamber music.

What better company to get out of the week and ready for the weekend?

JUNE

3, 10, 17, 24 Thursday 7:00 pm

Scrabble (WE) at Emmanuel Synagogue, 160 Mohegan Drive, West Hartford. Ellen Leonard, (860) 667-1966 (Please call first to make sure this is happening today).

4 Friday 5:30-8:00 pm

Happy Hour (ME, 1st Friday)

in Meriden. Call Ann Polanski (203) 269-4565 for new venue.

5 Saturday 1:00 pm; rain date 6/6, same time.

TAKE A HIKE, at Wadsworth Falls State Park.

Cockaponset State forest in Chester, CT. Combination trails and forest roads, hilly, medium pace; approx. 3 1/2 hours; up to 6 miles, with opportunity to sit out a portion. CT Rte 9, exit 6

Admitted in CT, NY & OR

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Rte 148 in Chester; west 1.5 mile to Cedar Lake Rd and turn right, go 1.5 mile. Meet at 1st entrance to Lake Pattaconk State Recreation area; from there, the group will drive in the 2nd park entrance on Filley (forest) Rd. to corner of Old County Rd., just before Turkey Hill Reservoir. Bring water and snacks. Contact Nicole Michaud for info: leave message at (860) 434-7329 or email nirimi@snet.net, subject "hike."

15 Tuesday 6:35 PM

Mensa Goes to a Ballgame

Watch the New Britain Rock Cats, Double-A farm team of the Minnesota Twins, host the Trenton Thunder, a New York Yankees' franchise. Buy a \$5 general admission ticket, wander down the third base side to section 213, climb to near the top of the section and join Tom Thomas and other Mensans for a night at the ballpark. More information from tom.thomas@the-spa.com or www.rockcats.com.

16 and/or 22 Wednesday / Tuesday 3:00 PM

Mensa of Northeastern New York (aka MONY) is promoting a group attendance at one or both of two presentations of some of the **Audubon collection of 400 Elephant Folio Prints**. These prints are 30" by 40", and it seems they're a big deal for art buffs. The presentations will be at Union College in Schenectady, NY, and a different group of prints will be featured on each of the two days. There's a limit of 20 persons per date. Call Priscilla Sweet 518-864-5366 or email priscilla.sweet@agmkt.state.ny.us to reserve a place and for more details.

18 Friday 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM or so

Diner Dinner (ME, 3rd Friday)

at Olympia Diner, Rte 5, Newington, just north of the Berlin town line and North East Utilities. Menu ranges from toasted cheese sandwich to steak and fish dinners. Basic bar menu available, no happy hour prices, but the food is good and very reasonable. This month's contact is our LocSec Bob Smith at 860-872-3106 or BoboRob-DOS@snet.net, Subject: Diner Dinner

19 Saturday 2 PM

Games afternoon and potluck supper

at the (6:00 p.m.) home of Ron and Lori Norris, 294 Parkside Drive, Warwick, RI. Join us for an afternoon of games, indoor and outdoor. Bring your favorite games and a dish to share for dinner. BYOB. RSVP requested. Please contact us for directions 401-781-3247 or lorijnorris@lycos.com.

25 Friday 5:00 PM

Happy Hour, (ME, 4th Friday)

Colonial Tymes, 2389 Dixwell Ave, Hamden. Located about 1/2 mile north of Exit 60, Wilbur Cross Parkway. We have been able to sit at a nice big table and enjoy the good free food for ages. Come on down and join us. We also seem to be going out to dinner after, so if you plan to come and want dinner, too, let us know so we can reserve. Call Gail Trowbridge at (203) 877-4472 or Gail.Trowbridge@att.com.

26 Saturday 12 Noon

Carnivale Fest! Part II

Episodes 5 through 8 will be screened. RSVP to Gisela Rodriguez 860-872-3106 or Lilith@snet.net so I can plan munchies and absinthe. Adults only, please.

26 Saturday 6:30 PM

Enjoy sushi, Chinese, or Japanese food?

Please join your fellow Mensans and their guests at 6:30 PM at Li's Brothers Inn, 795 Maple Road, Longmeadow, MA. A peek into the dining room (on your right as you enter) should do the trick. If not, ask for "the Mensa group" or Ernest Adams. From I-91 North-bound, take Exit 49 in CT. Turn right off the exit and look for the state line sign. Almost exactly 1/2 mile from the state line, turn right onto Maple Road. From I-91 Southbound, take Exit 1 in MA. Follow Route 5 South for about 2 3/4 miles, then turn left onto Maple Road. Once on Maple Road, coming from either direction, you'll come to a blinker at the junction of Route 192. Ahead on the right is a small strip mall, with Li's Brothers in the middle, facing Maple Road. (Google search for "Lis Brothers Inn" will work well!) Lost? The restaurant's two phone numbers are (413) 567-2037 and 567-2157.

30 Wednesday Noon

Middlebury Lunch (ME, last Wednesday)

Good food and good conversation available!

Where? At Maggie McFly's in Middlebury, visible on the right from Rte. 63 just south of the Rte 63 and Rte 64 intersection. This intersection is at the end of a long ramp at Exit 17 on Rte 84 west. From this exit, turn left at the 63/64 intersection. If you use Exit 17 on Rte. 84 east (heading toward Hartford), turn left off the exit ramp and see Maggie McFly's on your left. When? On the last Wednesday of any month from 12 noon to about 1:30 p.m. The number of attendees is growing; so, join the fun. Become a McFlyer. Maggie, in goggles and leather helmet, flying a red biplane, soars over your head. She is either your wingman or she provides ground support as you advance into your lunch! Please call Richard Fogg at 860-274-2370 if you will attend for the first time. This will give him time to scramble for a larger table, or a longer lunch trench, as needed.



REGIONAL GATHERINGS

POW-OWL CAMP

August 20-22 at Buffalo Gap Camp
(off Rt. 50, west of Winchester, VA)

Only \$165 until May 28th, then \$185 to 7/19,
\$205 to 8/13.

\$50 deposit (non-ref); balance by 7/19
Kids 13-17 @75%, 6-12 @50%, <6 free

Includes pleasant cabin space (private room extra), tasty meals/snacks from Fri. dinner to Sun. lunch, and all the fun you can handle!

This delightful new annual event is kinda like a mini-summer camp for Mensans and friends/family of all ages. (Yes, including children by popular demand-there will be a cluster of family cabins.) The place is wonderful and the food is excellent. Planned activities include a variety of RG-like programs, a dance sampler series making use of the fine floor, and traditional camp stuff like swimming and singing/s'mores around the campfire. Cabins will be set aside for games, a book swap, and the children's clubhouse. All we need is YOU! For more info, contact event sponsor Jenny Foster: pinc@xecu.net or 301-371-4312 (email preferred).

If you wish to comment on articles or submit material, please write or e-mail Jim Mizera at PMB #181, 7365 Main St., Stratford, CT. 06614-1300, Jmizera@hotmail.com. E-mail submissions are preferred. Please include your name, address, and e-mail address or 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 15th of the month preceding publication, and the 20th of the month for e-mail submissions.

FROM THE VICE CHAIR

Marghretta McBean

May is the month to salute mothers. As we mothers all know, Mother's Day is every day of the year - one never stops being a mommy. The changing joys are what make it worthwhile: sleeping through the night, first day of school, college graduation, first job - all road marks that a mother treasures. Although the definition of mother is constantly being stretched - "birth" vs. "egg donor" vs. "parental" - acknowledgment to our X gene donors is in order, and to those (if not of the former group) who are related to us by love and devotion.

People often pronounce my name "mar-gar-ita" or "mar-guer-eet". My standard response is, "I'm neither a drink nor a flower." (My name is pronounced "mar-gret-tah"). However, I do enjoy the (almost) eponymous drink and here's my version:

MARGHRETTA MARGARITA

(makes enough to get the party started: 1 1/2 quarts)

- 3 cups passion fruit juice
- 1 lime, juiced
- 2 1/2 cups good quality reposado tequila (e.g. Herradura)
- 1/2 cup Grand Marnier
- Raspberries, for garnish

1. Combine all ingredients and stir well.
2. Store in the refrigerator until ready to use.
3. Pour into margarita glasses over ice. Garnish with raspberries.

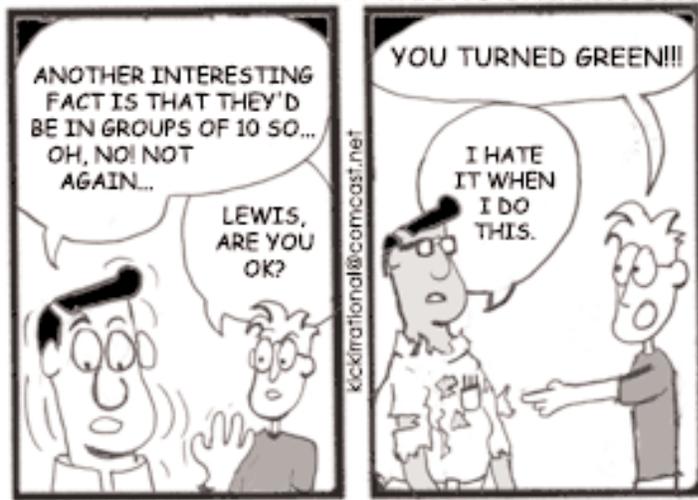
Marghretta

Brian Lord is a cartoonist and member of Middle Tennessee Mensa (Nashville area). His cartoon Kick Irrational is read weekly by people in 192 cities, 46 states and 9 countries via the Internet. You can see the Kick Irrational comics page at www.kickirrational.com

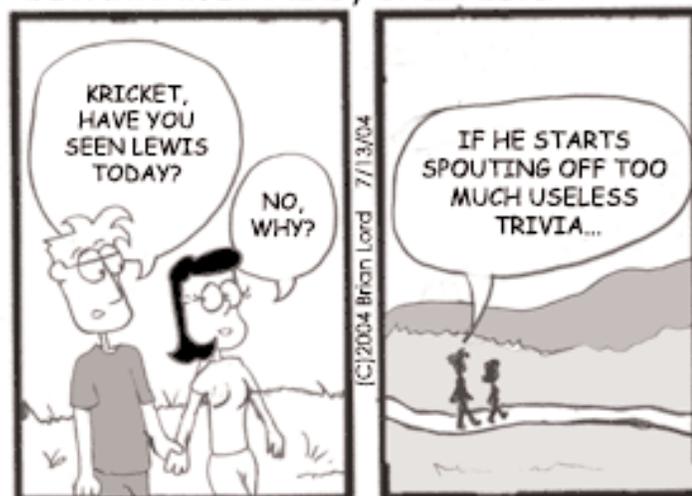
KICK IRRATIONAL by Brian Lord



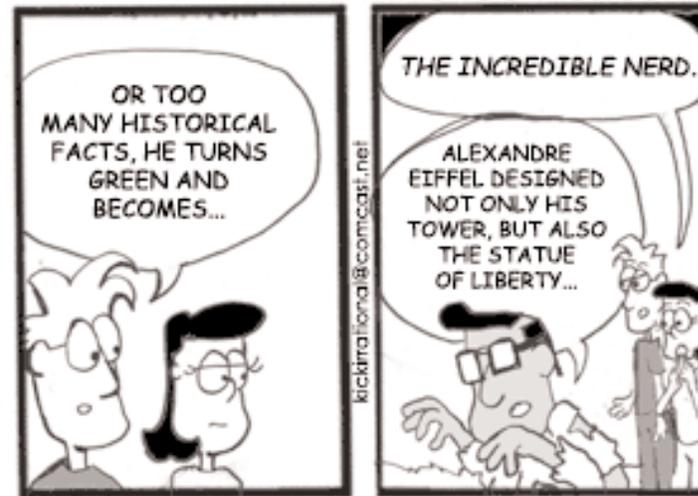
www.KickComics.com



KICK IRRATIONAL by Brian Lord



www.KickComics.com



ON THE 20TH CENTURY

THE AUTOMOBILE

URBANIZATION

THE population of the world became more urbanized in the 20th century, first in the First World of Europe, North America, and Japan, and later in the Third World. By 2000, almost half of the world lived in metropolitan areas. The trend is expected to continue for at least another quarter-century, by which time the majority in all major regions of the world will be urbanized.

Urbanization has been going on throughout history but never on the scale that began after the industrial revolution. For instance, ancient Rome at its peak had an estimated 450,000 people, but no city is believed to have reached one million people until Beijing did so in about 1800. But cities exceeding that level have become much more common since then.

Care must be used in talking about urban areas because "urban" is defined differently by census bureaus in different countries, and has changed over time. For instance, the United States first classification of areas in 1874 labeled places of 8,000 or more residents as urban, then lowered this limit to 4,000 in 1880, and then to 2,500 in 1906. The U.S. Census Bureau did not change this definition until 2000. Despite the new guidelines, U.S. urban areas still vary widely in density, ranging from 600 people per square mile to nearly 6,000 people per square mile. In poorer regions of the globe, more serious problems arise. There, new towns and cities may emerge quite rapidly, taxing the ability of census takers to keep up. Finally, comparing numbers from the past is also somewhat uncertain because 1950 is the first year for which the UN provides urban data for all countries.

In talking about urbanization, demographers usually focus not just on the population within city limits, but within metropolitan areas that include surrounding suburbs and areas. The population of a metropolitan area is sometimes more than double the population of the city itself. So the population rankings of urban areas change depending on which definition one is using (See Tables 1 and 2). For instance, Tokyo, which is the largest metropolitan area in the world, is not in

TABLE 1.
Largest Cities in the World, 2000

<u>Rank</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u> (millions)
1. Mumbai (Bombay)	India	11,914,398
2. São Paulo	Brazil	10,406,166
3. Seoul	South Korea	9,895,217
4. Delhi	India	9,817,439
5. Karachi	Pakistan	9,269,265
6. Shanghai	China	9,220,000
7. Istanbul	Turkey	8,831,805
8. Mexico City	Mexico	8,591,309
9. Jakarta	Indonesia	8,389,443
10. Moscow	Russia	8,305,000

TABLE 2.
Largest Metropolitan Areas in the World, 2000

<u>Rank</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u> (millions)
1. Tokyo	Japan	28.0
2. New York City	United States	21.1
3. Mexico City	Mexico	18.1
4. Mumbai (Bombay)	India	18.0
5. Sao Paulo	Brazil	17.7
6. Los Angeles	United States	16.4
7. Shanghai	China	14.2
8. Lagos	Nigeria	13.5
9. Kolkata	India (Calcutta)	2.9
10. Buenos Aires	Argentina	12.5

Sources: World Almanac and Book of Facts, the U.S. Census Bureau, United Nations' sources.

TABLE 3.
Largest Cities in the World, 1900

<u>Rank</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u> (Millions)
1. London	United Kingdom	6,480,000
2. New York	United States	4,242,000
3. Paris	France	3,330,000
4. Berlin	Germany	2,707,000
5. Chicago	United States	1,717,000
6. Vienna	Austria	1,698,000
7. Tokyo	Japan	1,497,000
8. St. Petersburg	Russia	1,439,000
9. Manchester	United Kingdom	1,435,000
10. Philadelphia	United States	1,418,000

the top ten when one looks at the populations within official city boundaries.

These numbers make clear that the rankings of the largest cities in the world shifted during the 20th century. At the beginning of the century, nine out of the ten largest cities in the world were in Europe and United States (see Table 3). At the end of the century, only one out of the ten biggest cities, Moscow, was in these regions.

The Third World is urbanizing at the same pace as the developed world did in the early 20th century. In Europe, North America, and the rest of the First World, cities grew rapidly in the late 19th century and early 20th century. During that period, American cities absorbed huge immigrant populations and often expanded by taking over neighboring communities. Chicago tripled its population from 1870 - 1890, surpassing a million. Overall, from 1870 - 1920, the population of U.S. cities swelled from 10 million to 54 million. In the Western World as a whole, the urban share of the population increased from 26% to 40% from 1900 to 1925. In a similar interval from 1975 to 2000, the Third World's urbanization level leaped from about 27% to about 40% (see Table 4). While major cities in the western world slowed in growth, many cities in poor or formerly poor countries grew tenfold, including metropolises such as Amman, Curitiba, Dar es Salaam, Dhaka, Khartoum, Lagos, Nairobi and Seoul.

At mid-century, Latin America and the Caribbean were significantly less urbanized than Europe and North America, but now these areas are, like the most economically advanced regions of the globe, about 75% urbanized (Table 4). Asia and Africa's urban percentages more than doubled in the last half of the century, but they are still only half as urbanized as the rest of the world. India, for instance, which has one-sixth of the world's population, is still more than 70% rural (Table 5).

Because of growth in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, the number of metropolitan areas with more than one million residents multiplied in the 20th century. By the end of the century, there were almost 300 such cities in the world. In the 21st century, this trend will continue, and population forecasters expect the number of mil-

lion-population cities to surpass 550.

Even bigger cities, mega-cities - metropolitan areas with 10 million or more residents, also multiplied in the last half of the 20th century. In 1950, metropolitan New York City was the only mega-city in the world. By 1975, there were five such cities: Tokyo (19.8 million), New York (15.9), Shanghai (11.4), Mexico City (11.2), and Sao Paulo (10.0). By 2000, there were 19 mega-cities in the world, with 14 of them in the Third World. These giant Third World metropolises are expected to grow even larger in the coming years. Lagos, Nigeria, for example, will add nearly 10 million people between 2000 and 2015, and Dhaka, Bangladesh, will gain 9 million residents. In addition, the U.N. projects that there will be 15 new mega-cities by 2015, all of them in the Third World. Despite their growth, the portion of the world's population living in mega-cities will remain relatively small. In 1975, 2% of people lived in these cities, in 2000, about 4%, and in 2015, mega-cities will have almost 400 million people, about 5% of the global total. Because of population shifts, the size of the largest cities in the world has grown faster than the general population. The 100 largest cities averaged 200,000 people in 1800, 700,000 in 1900, 2.1 million in 1950, and 5.1 million in 2000.

According to estimates of the United Nations Population Division, almost all of the population growth expected from 2000 - 2030 will be in urban areas of the Third World. The less-developed world's urban areas will grow approximately 2.3% per year from 2000 - 2030, while its rural areas will grow only .1% per year. Today, about 2.9 billion of the world's 6.1 billion people live in urban areas. By 2030, the U.N. projects that about 4.9 billion out of 8.1 billion people will be in urban areas.

While people in the Third World move from villages to cities, citizens of the Western world and Japan are moving within urban areas from the central cities to their suburbs. In 2000, about 8% of Americans lived in cities with over a million people, the same percentage as in 1900. But half of Americans now live in the suburbs, and most of the rest live in small cities, many of them new, low-density, fast-growing cities in the Sun-belt. Western Europe and Japan are also suburbanizing. Urban Western European is about 3

Table 4.

World Urban Population (population in billions)

YEAR		TOTAL POPULATION	URBAN POPULATION	% URBANIZED
1950	Developed World	.81	.45	54.9%
	Less-Developed World	1.71	.30	17.8%
	GLOBAL Total	2.52	.75	29.7%
1975	Developed World	1.05	.73	70.0%
	Less-Developed World	3.02	.81	26.8%
	GLOBAL Total	4.07	1.54	37.9%
2000	Developed World	1.19	.90	76.0%
	Less-Developed World	4.87	1.94	39.9%
	GLOBAL Total	6.06	2.85	47.0%
2030(est.)	Developed World	1.21	1.01	83.5%
	Less-Developed World	6.90	3.88	56.2%
	GLOBAL Total	8.11	4.89	60.3%

Source: World urbanization Prospects: the 1999 Revision, United Nations Population Division.

times as densely populated as the U.S., and urban Japan is about 4.3 times as densely populated, but these regions are expanding at lower densities, indicating migration to the suburbs.

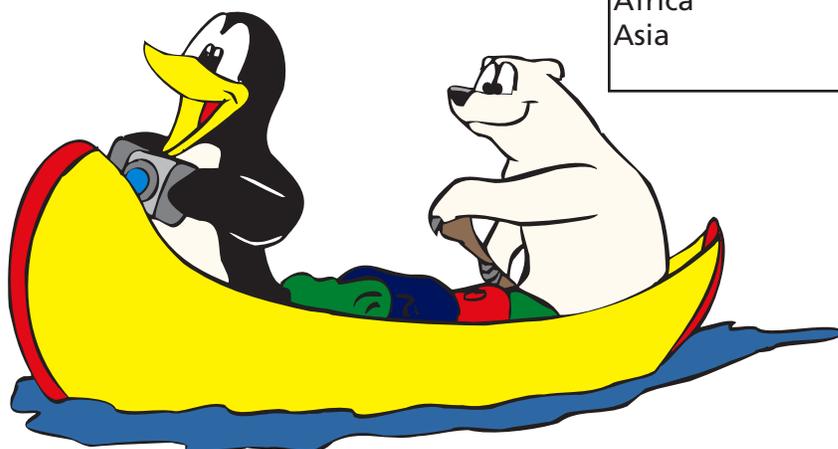
Urbanization does not mean the world is running out of land or space. It is mostly the population that is urbanizing, not the land. Despite the fact that the United States is using less land for farming every decade, the area of agricultural land is still 20 times greater than the area of cities! Only 5% of the U.S. is developed, ranging from a high of 33% in New Jersey to lows of 1% in states like Utah. Europe and Japan have developed more of their land, with England, for instance, using one-third of its space for businesses, residences, and transportation. But this is not likely to change much.

The world became more urbanized in the 20th century and will continue to do so in the 21st century. But the developed world became more suburbanized, and if developing nations like India and China can achieve prosperity, they will probably follow the same trend in the new millennium.

Table 5.

URBANIZATION BY REGION
YEAR / PERCENTAGE URBANIZED

REGION	1950	1975	2000	2030
North America	64	74	77	84
Latin America/Caribbean	41	61	75	83
Europe	52	67	75	83
Oceania	62	72	70	74
Africa	15	25	38	55
Asia	17	25	37	53



WORD ORIGINS

Many phrases and expressions in our language come from sports, games, or contests. Here are a few of them.

chip on the shoulder - A person who has a chip on their shoulder

is spoiling for an argument or fight - This comes from a boy's game that goes back to at least the 1830s. If two boys got into a quarrel on city streets, one would commonly have a chip placed on his shoulder and dare the other to knock it off, which would usually provoke a fight.

fall guy - This expression comes from professional wrestling. When wrestling started to become rigged, one of the fighters would be told in advance to take a fall to throw the match, and he became known as the fall guy.

scrimmage - This word is used in football to mean when the offensive and defensive lines face off for practice, but it has come into general usage to mean a tussle or a "skirmish", which is the word which scrimmage is actually a corruption of.

close but no cigar - Carnival barkers used to give cigars as prizes when someone won the wheel of fortune game. If the wheel stopped short of the winning number, the carnival barker would say, "Close - but no cigar."

grab the brass ring - This phrase also comes from traveling shows. Amusement parks used to have merry-go-rounds that had brass rings about two feet from the perimeter of the rotating platform at shoulder height. Bold youngsters could win an extra ride by reaching out and grabbing a ring as it went by.

in the nick of time - Centuries ago, scores for games like the early versions of soccer were kept on notched sticks of woods - "tallies." Each time a team scored, the scorer would nick the wooden stick. When one team scored late in the game to win, it came to be called the "nick in time."

at sixes and sevens - There was a dice game that was played in medieval England where one could roll a six and a seven, but it was a very difficult point to make. Only a reckless person - a confused and disorganized person - would attempt it. Hence, a person at sixes and sevens is thoroughly confused.



POETRY CORNER

DUSK IN JUNE

Sara Teasdale, (1884 - 1933)

Evening, and all the birds
 In a chorus of shimmering sound
 Are easing their hearts of joy
 For miles around.

The air is blue and sweet,
 The few first stars are white,--
 Oh let me like the birds
 Sing before night.

THERE IS A JUNE WHEN CORN IS CUT

By Emily Dickinson, (1830 - 1886)

There is a June when Corn is cut
 And Roses in the Seed --
 A Summer briefer than the first
 But tenderer indeed

As should a Face supposed the Grave's
 Emerge a single Noon
 In the Vermilion that it wore
 Affect us, and return --

Two Seasons, it is said, exist --
 The Summer of the Just,
 And this of Ours, diversified
 With Prospect, and with Frost --

May not our Second with its First
 So infinite compare
 That We but recollect the one
 The other to prefer?

CARL SANDBURG, (1878 - 1967)

BROADWAY

I shall never forget you, Broadway
 Your golden and calling lights.

I'll remember you long,
 Tall-walled river of rush and play.

Hearts that know you hate you
 And lips that have given you laughter
 Have gone to their ashes of life and its roses,
 Cursing the dreams that were lost
 In the dust of your harsh and trampled stones.

CLARK STREET BRIDGE

Dust of the feet
 And dust of the wheels,
 Wagons and people going,
 All day feet and wheels.

Now. . .
 . . Only stars and mist
 A lonely policeman,
 Two cabaret dancers,
 Stars and mist again,
 No more feet or wheels,
 No more dust and wagons.

Voices of dollars
 And drops of blood

.
 Voices of broken hearts,
 . . Voices singing, singing,
 . . Silver voices, singing,
 Softer than the stars,
 Softer than the mist.

NOTED AND QUOTED

Coaches have to watch for what they don't want to see and listen to what they don't want to hear.

- *John Madden, (1936 -), US football coach, sportscaster*

I believe in equality for everyone, except reporters and photographers.

- *Mahatma Gandhi, (1869 - 1948)*

No one really knows enough to be a pessimist.

- *Norman Cousins, (1912 - 1990)*

There are no embarrassing questions, just embarrassing answers.

- *Eric Nalder, Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter*

Great writers are not those who tell us we shouldn't play with fire, but those who make our fingers burn.

- *Stephen Vizinczey, (1933 -), Hungarian novelist*

Finish your vegetables! There are thousands of children in Hollywood with eating disorders.

- *John Callaghan*

The trouble with being poor is that it takes up all your time.

- *Willa Cather, (1876 - 1947), U.S. novelist*

One is not superior merely because one sees the world as odious.

- *Chateaubriand, (1768 - 1848), French writer and politician*

Language is a very difficult thing to put into words.

- *Voltaire, (1694 - 1778)*

Words are all we have.

- *Samuel Beckett, (1906 - 1989), Irish playwright and novelist*

Every scarecrow has a secret ambition to terrorize.

- *Stanislaus J. Lecyński*

The problem with Ireland is that it's a country full of genius, but with absolutely no talent.

- *Hugh Leonard*

The nation that is richest in proverbs (Spain) is the one that has proved itself the least wise in action.

- *Joseph Jacobs*

India is a geographical term. It is no more a united nation than the Equator.

- *Winston Churchill, (1874 - 1965)*

Some say that the age of chivalry is past, that the spirit of romance is dead. The age of chivalry is never past, so long as there is a wrong left unredressed on earth.

- *Charles Kingsley, (1819 - 1875), English clergyman, novelist.*

Nature didn't make us perfect so she did the next best thing. She made us blind to our faults.

- *Grit*

All men are born equal, but quite a few eventually get over it.

- *Lord Mansfield, (1714 - 1793)*

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RUMINATIONS

PLEASURES OF IMAGINATION

By Joseph Addison

(From the Spectator No. 411, June 21, 1712)

OUR sight is the most perfect and most delightful of all our senses. It fills the mind with the largest variety of ideas, converses with its objects at the greatest distance, and continues the longest in action without being tired or satiated with its proper enjoyments. The sense of feeling can indeed give us a notion of extension, shape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but at the same time it is very much straitened and confined in its operations, to the number, bulk, and distance of its particular objects. Our sight seems designed to supply all these defects, and may be considered as a more delicate and diffusive kind of touch, that spreads itself over an infinite multitude of bodies, comprehends the largest figures, and brings into our reach some of the most remote parts of the universe.

It is this sense which furnishes the imagination with its ideas; so that by the pleasures of the imagination, or fancy, (which I shall use promiscuously,) I here mean such as arise from visible objects, either when we have them actually in our view, or when we call up their ideas into our minds by paintings, statues, descriptions, or any the like occasion. We cannot, indeed, have a single image in the fancy that did not make its first entrance through the sight; but we have the power of retaining, altering, and compounding those images, which we have once received, into all the varieties of picture and vision that are most agreeable to the imagination; for by this faculty a man in a dungeon is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature. There are few words

in the English language which are employed in a more loose and uncircumscribed sense than those of the fancy and the imagination. I therefore thought it necessary to fix and determine the notion of these two words, as I intend to make use of them in the thread of my following speculations, that the reader may conceive rightly what is the subject which I proceed upon. I must therefore desire him to remember, that by the pleasures of the imagination, I mean only such pleasures as arise originally from sight, and that I divide these pleasures into two kinds my design being first of all to discourse of those primary pleasures of the imagination, which entirely proceed from such objects as are before our eyes; and in the next place to speak of those secondary pleasures of the imagination which flow from the ideas of visible objects, when the objects are not actually before the eye, but are called up into our memories, or formed into agreeable visions of things that are either absent or fictitious.

The pleasures of the imagination, taken in their full extent, are not so gross as those of sense, nor so refined as those of the understanding. The last are, indeed, more preferable, because they are founded on some new knowledge or improvement in the mind of man; yet it must be confessed, that those of the imagination are as great and as transporting as the other. A beautiful prospect delights the soul, as much as a demonstration; and a description in Homer has charmed more readers than a chapter in Aristotle. Besides, the pleasures of the imagination have this advantage above those of the understanding, that they are more obvious, and more easy to be acquired. It is but opening the eye, and the scene enters. The colours paint themselves on the fancy, with very little attention of thought or application of mind in the beholder. We are struck, we know not how, with the symmetry of anything we see, and immediately as-

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sent to the beauty of an object, without inquiring into the particular causes and occasions of it.

A man of polite imagination is let into a great many pleasures, that the vulgar are not capable of receiving. He can converse with a picture, and find an agreeable companion in a statue. He meets with a secret refreshment in a description, and often feels a greater satisfaction in the prospect of fields and meadows, than another does in the possession. It gives him, indeed, a kind of property in everything he sees, and makes the most rude, uncultivated parts of nature administer to his pleasures: so that he looks upon the world, as it were in another light, and discovers in it a multitude of charms, that conceal themselves from the generality of mankind.

There are, indeed, but very few who know how to be idle and innocent, or have a relish of any pleasures that are not criminal: every diversion they take is at the expense of some one virtue or another, and their very first step out of business is into vice or folly. A man should endeavour, therefore, to make the sphere of his innocent pleasures as wide as possible, that he may retire into them with safety, and find in them such a satisfaction as a wise man would not blush to take. Of this nature are those of the imagination, which do not require such a bent of thought as is necessary to our more serious employments, nor, at the same time, suffer the mind to sink into that negligence and remissness, which are apt to accompany our more sensual

delights, but, like a gentle exercise to the faculties, awaken them from sloth and idleness, without putting them upon any labour or difficulty.

We might here add, that the pleasures of the fancy are more conducive to health, than those of the understanding, which are worked out by dint of thinking, and attended with too violent a labour of the brain. Delightful scenes, whether in nature, painting, or poetry, have a kindly influence on the body, as well as the mind, and not only serve to clear and brighten the imagination, but are able to disperse grief and melancholy, and to set the animal spirits in pleasing and agreeable motions. For this reason Sir Francis Bacon, in his Essay upon Health, has not thought it improper to prescribe to his reader a poem or a prospect, where he particularly dissuades him from knotty and subtle disquisitions, and advises him to pursue studies that fill the mind with splendid and illustrious objects, as histories, fables, and contemplations of nature.

I have in this paper, by way of introduction, settled the notion of those pleasures of the imagination which are the subject of my present undertaking, and endeavoured, by several considerations, to recommend to my reader the pursuit of those pleasures. I shall, in my next paper, examine the several sources from whence these pleasures are derived.

PUZZLES & QUESTIONS

(Answers may be in next month's Chronicle.)

1. Estimate the distance from Boston to the following cities: New York, Atlanta, New Orleans, Dallas, Detroit, Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, and Seattle.
2. What percentage of U.S. charity goes outside the country?
3. What are the most overlooked features of Connecticut?

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S PUZZLES:

4. What is the average speed of a raindrop?

A: The average raindrop falls at 7 miles per hour, with a top speed of 14 mph.

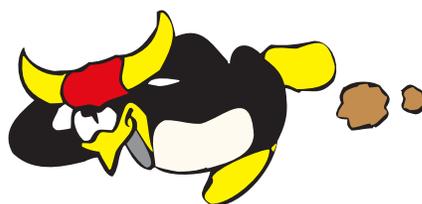
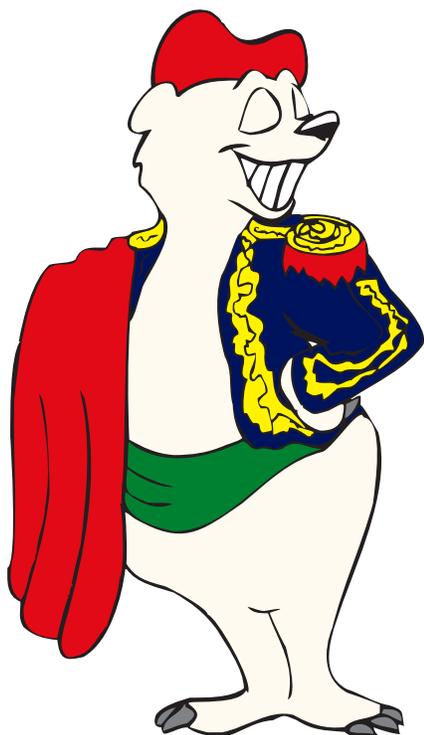
GOOD WINE CHEAP

(and good food to go with it)

By John Grover

This past spring we took an extended vacation to the South. One of the highlights was our visit to Savannah, Georgia. Savannah is a city replete with history, architecture, charm and very good food. The recipe this month is from a delightful Savannah restaurant called "Lady and Sons", the home of gourmet Southern comfort food. You can see Paula Deen, the proprietor of the restaurant, on the Food Channel.

This month's wine is from Barefoot Cellars in Sonoma County, California. Their non-vintage (a blend from more than one year and often more than one area) Chardonnay is a delightful example of a very good affordable wine. This wine, while downright cheap, isn't insipid, flabby, or cloying, or laden with oak, as many of the inexpensive Chardonnays on the market today are. Barefoot Cellars has produced a Chardonnay that is bright and crisp, with the taste of fresh apples and peaches. It is a real steal at \$7 a bottle and goes well with the cream sauce we feature below.

**Veal and Creamed Spinach**

(from the Savannah Country Cookbook by Paula H. Deen)

Ingredients:

4 to 6 veal scallopini
 1 egg, beaten;
 1 tsp. House Seasoning (see below)
 1 sleeve of Ritz crackers, crushed
 3 tbsp. olive oil;
 half cup white wine
 1 large onion, chopped
 1 bunch fresh spinach trimmed and cleaned
 quarter cup cream
 salt and pepper to taste.

(The House Seasoning is 4 parts salt, 1 part pepper and 1 part garlic powder. The Boss keeps a salt shaker full of it by the stove.)

Between sheets of wax paper, pound veal into quarter inch thick slices. Beat egg with House Seasoning. Dip veal in egg, then dip into Ritz cracker crumbs. Sauté in heated oil for about 2 minutes on each side over medium heat. Pour wine into pan and cook for another minute or two. Remove veal. Add chopped onion and fresh spinach to pan and sauté until spinach is done, 2 or 3 minutes (don't overcook). Add cream and continue to sauté for 1 more minute or until hot. Season with salt and pepper. Place on platter with veal on top of the spinach. The cookbook suggests that if you want to cut back on calories, don't add the cream, but I say go for it.

I hope that you will contact me with your comments and favorite wines at jgrover@berk.com. I will be happy to share them with the broader Mensa group.

John Grover is a member of Mensa of Northeastern New York. He lives with his wife Sharon in the Hudson Valley of New York.

CHAPTER NOTES

Southern Connecticut Mensa has an e-mail server list on Topica where members can discuss topics with other Mensans on the list To subscribe, just send a blank e-mail to:
MensaSCT- subscribe@topica.com

BETHEL CINEMA FILM GROUP The Bethel Cinema is an independent art house movie theater in the town of Bethel, CT, just outside Danbury The Cinema will be running a Freudian Flicks psychological-film discussion group from now until May or June Meetings are held on the second Saturday of the month at 11:00 am (Bethel Cinema 778-2100) If you are interested in participating in a Mensa group to see films in this series or any of the films on the theater's regular schedule, please contact Nancy O'Neil at Nancyoneil@aol.com.

If you would like to organize or sponsor a Mensa event, please contact Jim Mizera at Jmizera@hotmail.com The event can be posted in the Chronicle and announced at monthly dinners It can also be listed in the newsletter of the Connecticut and Western Massachusetts Mensa chapter, the Media, if enough lead-time is available.

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