



**MENSA**  
INTERNATIONAL

DECEMBER 2019

ISSUE NO. 083

# MENSA WORLD JOURNAL



*The equal winning entry: International Photographer of the Year 2019. P03*

## CONTENTS

‘the cat sat on the mat’ p02 | PhotoCup 2019 p03 | IsolatedM iSIG p04 |  
Mensa youth in Germany p05 | young member profile p05 | why music gives you  
chills p06 | high intelligence and dementia p07 | NASA’s new atomic clock p08 |  
words... p09 | supplementally p10 | there’s teasers p12. |

*from the editor...*



Hello, All,

*Season's Greetings to you all - I hope you have a very enjoyable holiday during this festive time!*

*Especially for all you DIMs out there, please have a look at the Isolated M iSIG information on p04; contact and interaction like this brings you all closer!*

*I enjoyed Jonas Islander's satirical piece (p02) so much some years ago, I was delighted when he agreed to my publishing it again! I hope that it rings bells for you when you're reading other literary reviews and that you enjoy it.*

*As you'll all be aware, the 2019 International Board of Directors (IBD) meeting was held in October in Kuala Lumpur. From all accounts, it was a very enjoyable, memorable meeting - there'll be a report on both the main policy issues raised by the IBD, and the more social aspect of the meeting, in the next issue of the MWJ.*

*All our regular columnists are here this month - enjoy!*

**Kate**

## The Cat Sat on the Mat - a satirical review...

**Swedish member Jonas Islander presents a satirical review based on 'typical' literary criticism...**

*The Cat Sat on the Mat* is a prime example of the hyper-compressed novel. Unlike its children's book namesake, it compresses its narrative into only six words, laden with meaning.

On the face of it, the story is simple: it tells us of a cat who sat on a mat. The cat is anonymous, non-descript and thus, could represent any of us. Its position on the mat indicates dominance. The imagery evokes a feeling of contentedness, but also of vigilance. The resting cat is ready to spring into action at the slightest sound.

But a "cat" is also a person. Over the centuries, the meaning of the word has swung from an angry woman, to a prostitute, to a cool man, to a jazz lover. Embodying both feminine and masculine aspects in a single word, the cat is a symbol of gender transgression. It is also a symbol of independence, both by virtue of its own animal nature, and the prostitute's and the jazz movement's breach with social norms.

The mat also has hidden meanings. A doormat is someone who surrenders, who lets him- or herself be dominated. Through its gender-ambiguity, the cat tells us that the

male and the female can be equally dominant. The cat's contentedness indicates it takes this for granted, while its vigilance tells us it closely guards against opposition, much like the feminist movement.

But more important than its feminist message, are the story's social implications. The mat is woven, knitted or otherwise manufactured. It reminds us of the conditions of the workers in the textile industry, which was the basis of the initial industrial revolution. The jazz-loving "cat" engages in cultural pleasures, while the mat supports it. For the working class, the middle class's love of fine culture and discourse in gender theory may seem like a mockery in the face of its very real material needs. The text is steeped in self-criticism.

But the most brilliant stroke is to make the body of the text identical to its title, word for word. This identification of the symbol to the symbolised, of the name to the named, connects the narrative to the world of the supernatural. Just like the "word has become flesh", the author brings the spiritual (the logos, the name, the title) into the material (the flesh or body of the text).

Is the cat then a symbol for Jesus? Well, obviously, but it is so much more than that. Its contemplative

*(continued on p11)*

# Mensa International Photographer of the Year 2019

The equal winners of the Mensa International Photographer of the Year 2019, are **Toshihiro Kawasaki**, from Japan with a photograph titled *Parallel World* (featured on the front cover of this issue), and **David Warner** from the UK with his photo entitled *Floating or Flying* (below). The theme for the competition was *Optical Illusions*. The two runners-up were **Evangelia Kyriakidou** (Greece): *Two Strangers*, and **Nandor Emil** (Hungary): *The Stair Study*.

Congratulations to all!

This year, instead of having an external panel judge the entries, a jury selected the top twelve entries and the International Board of Directors (IBD), plus those non-IBD members who registered for the weekend (187 in all), were each given three unranked votes to distribute amongst the top 12 finalists. Certificates were awarded by the International Chairman at the Gala Dinner to the Chairmen of the countries making the short list.

Each year more countries are

participating. This year, some twenty countries, as well as Direct International Members, participated in the competition. These included, Cyprus, Canada, USA, Britain, Australia, Hungary and France.

The other finalists were:  
Peter Wood (South Africa)  
Julia Boudin (France)  
Wojciech Woszcz (Poland)  
Kyzysztof Skorka (Poland)  
Anezka Sostalova (Czech Republic)  
Andree Schuesler (Netherlands)  
Magda Burba (Switzerland)  
Fernando Sanchez Castellanos Villafuerte (Mexico)

The theme for 2020 will be announced early next year. If you would like to be part of the Photo-Cup Committee (which of course would exclude you from entering the contest), please write to [tmb@ozemail.com.au](mailto:tmb@ozemail.com.au)

## Interested in writing for the MWJ?

The Mensa World Journal is your magazine and it would be wonderful if you were to share your thoughts with the rest of the Mensa world. Send your submissions to [mwjeditor@mensa.org](mailto:mwjeditor@mensa.org).

Please include your National Mensa and your membership number.



Equal First place: *Floating or Flying*, by David Warner (UK)

what's on...



MENSA SPAIN AG  
| 5 DEC - 9 DEC

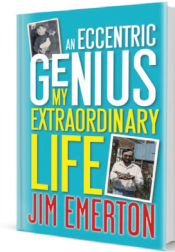
SILVENSA  
(MARSEILLE, FRANCE)  
| 28 DEC- 01 JAN 2020

Log into the International website at [www.mensa.org](http://www.mensa.org) for the calendar of national events

books...

by Hal Swindall

Jim Emerton. *An Eccentric Genius: My Extraordinary Life*. Cirencester, UK: Mereo Books, 2019. 226 pp. US\$11.00 paperback, \$2.99 Kindle. ISBN-13: 9781861518972



Jim Emerton strikes yet again with his autobiography, a tale every bit as, well, eccentric as his other works. MWJ readers who have wondered about him can now indulge their curiosity. Emerton was born in 1949 and his family moved often during his boyhood, but he was always able to explore the outdoors, his preferred activity. Taught to hunt and fish by kindly neighbours, little Jim developed a love of nature that defined his life, eventually leading to his world championships in pigeon racing. Leaving grammar school in England in 1965 at age 16, Emerton secured employment as a park gar-

dener, and from there he eventually travelled the world, including to places like Nepal, but only after studying universi-

ty-level horticulture and working at the famous Kew Gardens. However, he continued his higher education in various stints between bouts of travel, developing wide intellectual interests, such as classic literature, especially William Blake, and science, especially genetics.

Once resettled in England in the mid-1970s, he applied the latter to his ambition of breeding a special strain of racing pigeons, and the rest is history - at least to people who follow the sport. Overall, this is an example of a great Mensan life, full of vigorous individuality.

Isolated M iSig

Based in the United States, and in English, Isolated M is an online iSIG. Electronic newsletter: Free. Website [isolatedm.com](http://isolatedm.com) (press JOIN US button), or <https://www.mensa.org/members/isigs>

Email: Bryan Lundgren: [blundgren.shaven@gmail.com](mailto:blundgren.shaven@gmail.com)

For more than 46 years, Isolated M's newsletter (fondly referred to as the *Little Green Rag*) has served as a communications link among Mensans scattered around the world – currently in 78 countries from A to V (Andorra to Vietnam). Discover how Mensans cope in remote areas, share your travel adventures, ferret out the feghoots, chuckle at sophomoric humour, or contribute your own wacky illustrations.

# Mensa Youth (MY) in Germany - a success story

**Founded in 2017, Mensa Youth (or in short, MY) offers various activities for Mensans between the ages of 18 and 30. In the past two years, thanks to the dedicated work of Mel Jäger, Martin Frassek (both Head of MY) and Martin Weiß (Board of Directors), MY has grown significantly and the number of activities has skyrocketed.**

To coordinate these various activities and events, as well as to develop and discuss new ideas, all MY volunteers and selected people from other departments of Mensa Germany (such as the Board of Directors, PR and Communications and even representatives of international Mensas) meet once every year.

This year our meeting took place in Olsberg in the middle of Germany, where the photo (at right) of young Mensans posing as the Mensa logo was taken.

Around 30 people participated in Olsberg. We planned and discussed our website, Mensa-Shop, new events, image videos and new ideas generally. Some international members from Switzerland, Great Britain and the Netherlands also attended the event.



Photo credit: Mel Jäger/Daniel Stapfer

**Simone Dogu (Head of PR and Communications Mensa Germany)**

## Young Mensan from Iran

**Masiha Ashegh** is a four-year old Direct International Mensan (DIM) who lives in Mashhad, Iran. An only child, he joined Mensa in September this year following the recommendation of his Kindergarten teacher.

Masiha started speaking when he was 7 months old and by the age of 12 months he could speak 80 words in Farsi as well as recognising all colours, dark and light, and around 20 animals' names, in English. He could read numbers as well as the English

alphabet when he was 18 months old. He also showed great interest in music and rhythm and could understand all the derivatives and remixes of Vivaldi's *Four Seasons*, so he started to play the piano at that age and can now read music fluently.

He loves listening and whispering to music, Origami (especially planes), and everything to do with nature.

Welcome to Mensa, Masiha!



## why music gives us chills...

**Some of us react more intensely to music than others. For some, listening to a certain track can send shivers down their spine, and goosebumps appear on their skin.**

According to a new study, published in the journal *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*, there's a deeper reason for this than some people simply appreciating music more than others.

The researchers studied 20 students, half of whom reported experiencing chills when listening to music. They used Diffusion Tensor Imaging (DTI) — MRI scans which map out the brain — to examine the differences between the two groups.

Those who reported chills had a denser volume of brain fibres that connect the sections that process auditory information and emotions. More fibres means you have more efficient processing between the two sections, explained Matthew Sachs, a co-author of the study from the University of Southern California.

He also concluded that those with these stronger connections may feel more intense emotions generally, not just when they are listening to music.

“Emotional reactions to aesthetic stimuli are intriguing experiences to humans as they are profoundly pleasurable and rewarding, yet highly individualized,” the study says. “Finding the behavioural and neural differences between individuals who do and do not experience such reactions may help gain a better understanding of the reward circuitry and

the evolutionary significance of aesthetics for humans.”

### **Goosebumps are a fight or flight response**

When you have intense emotions towards something, adrenaline is released and races through your

body. According to Professor William Griffith, the head of neuroscience and experimental therapeutics at the Texas A&M College of Medicine, they are basically a product of our fight or flight response.

This response is usually triggered when we are scared or feeling threatened, as adrenaline prepares our body to defend itself or run away. However, strong emotional reactions to other things, such as a passionate scene in a film or listening to your favourite song, can also cause us to have this reaction.

The reasons for this are unclear, but one theory is that adrenaline release could be linked to a surge of dopamine, one hormone involved in the body's reward response.

Another study, conducted by researchers at the University of York, found that music could help us manage our emotions. The team wanted to find out how listening to selected music pieces could elicit emotional responses and also be enjoyed by



listeners at the same time.

They found that playing “sad” songs counter-intuitively could make people happier.

“One of the most important motivations to engage in music listening is its emotional effect on us,” the team wrote on the York website.

“Listeners often report that they listen to music to calm them down, to stimulate them, to bring them into a positive mood, or to experience emotions like melancholy or nostalgia. Therefore, listening to the sound of music is a unique way to experience and engage with different contrasting emotions, helping us to understand and regulate our mood according to many different situations. This makes music an important part of our overall mental wellbeing.”

**Read more at <https://www.businessinsider.com.au/goosebumps-when-listening-to-music-could-mean-youre-more-emotional-2017-11#R4RkRgiSVLyumo4M.99>**

# elders with dementia and high intelligence - two case studies

by Terry Friedrichs Ph. D., Ed. D. & Noks Nauta MD

**Gifted elders with dementia are a new research focus. Despite rich investigations of bright elders with intact intellect (e.g., Fiedler, 2015), there has been mostly observational research on gifted seniors with dementia (Friedrichs, 2018; Friedrichs, Nauta, & Fiedler, 2016).**

Two recent case studies of elders from the Netherlands and USA reveal some additional differences and many similarities. Both cases involve intellectually and verbally gifted 85-year-old women in care facilities. Both were initially assessed negatively by nursing staff, who subsequently adjusted their views because of family members' positive memories. Families strongly desired - and received - more individual, stimulating treatment for their elders.

## **Netherlands Case: Geraldine Characteristics**

**Motivational Exterior.** Neither relaxed nor apathetic, Geraldine simply appears de-energized, refusing group activities. Nurses find her "difficult." She can't seem to hear television but turning up the volume doesn't help. She dislikes her food but doesn't want anything else. She cries out for new glasses but refuses to wear them.

**Intellectual Interior.** Geraldine's family describes her past verbal skills, which presently hide her forgetfulness, misunderstandings, and other dementia symptoms. Her cognitive limitations have overtaken her.

Upon examination, her dementia-based misunderstandings, and their motivational effects, become clearer. She hears her TV but can only appreciate children's programs. Her lenses appear sufficient, although her books seem incomprehensible. She decides to read everything in her new home, expecting to "enjoy my reading again." Now, even surrounded by her books, she is frustrated. She seemingly cannot enjoy her own gifts.

## **Programming Adjustments**

**Motivational Exterior.** As Geraldine's staff learns more about her, they perceive her differently. Staff provide more suitable activities. Rather than group activities, she is often read to individually, preferably short stories or poems in her beloved Dutch, English, French, or Spanish.

**Intellectual Interior.** Staff readings remind Geraldine of former thoughts she shared with other poetry lovers. She feels transported back to her former, formidable intellect. Further, her intellect may stay sharper because her memories are paired with stimulating caregiver conversations.

## **USA Case: Marie Characteristics**

**Motivational Exterior.** Marie appears, by turn, depressed and anxious, in group or individual activities. Depressed in groups, she seems anxious alone. She longs for conversation though often can't remember her intended words, especially under time pressure. She complains about

incomprehensible music on CDs, even with turned-up volume. She can't understand her favourite books when she reads them.

**Intellectual Interior.** Marie's family informs staff that she loves certain books and music, but that her dementia prevents her from fully enjoying those works. Her intellectual past appears when she listens intently to others describing her favorite reading and musical works. She has read one book daily since aged 13 but now cannot find the patience for reading, even when others bring her her favourite books.

## **Programming Adjustments**

**Motivational Exterior.** Marie's family notifies staff of her interest in biographies and geography and in 40s and 50s music. Staff now inspire her by reading to her slowly and by playing such music.

**Intellectual Interior.** When staff read to Marie and play her music, she can recall the information and converse about it, thus engaging her intellect, confidence, and sociability. She feels valuable to others.

## **Commentary: Case Similarities**

Despite some divergencies, high intelligence masks cognitive decline in both Geraldine and Marie. "Difficult" behaviour reflects these masking elements. These international examples show the importance to gifted seniors of being considered "gifted," receiving favoured language input,

(continued on p11)

# NASA's deep space atomic clock

---

**NASA is set to send an atomic clock into space. Not just any old atomic clock, either. It's up to 50 times more accurate than the atomic clocks aboard GPS satellites, its precision only changing by one second every 10 million years. It's only the size of a toaster, yet it could revolutionise deep-space travel.**

It's called the Deep Space Atomic Clock, and the next year will be crucial to its development, with NASA monitoring its performance as it orbits Earth at an altitude of 720 kilometres (447 miles) - nearly twice the distance from Earth as that of the International Space Station. It will be launched aboard SpaceX's Falcon Heavy rocket.

Atomic clocks are the lynchpin of satellite navigation. GPS satellites are constantly sending light-speed radio signals transmitting the location and time they left the satellite. The receiver on Earth - your mobile phone, for instance - measures the time delay from each satellite, and converts this into spatial coordinates.

This is pretty much how spacecraft navigation works, too. Navigators here on Earth will send a signal to the spacecraft, and the spacecraft sends one back. Because the signal travels at a known speed, the time this takes allows the distance to the spacecraft to be calculated.

As you can probably imagine, the more accurate the clock, the better the location data. This is where the atomic clock comes in.

Most clocks and watches now are based on a quartz oscillator. Because quartz crystals vibrate at a regular frequency when a small electric current is applied, they can be used as the basis for keeping time. That's perfectly fine for our day-to-day timekeeping purposes, but over time these quartz oscillators lose accuracy.

After just six weeks, they can be off by as much as a millisecond, or a thousandth of a second. That may not sound like much, but if we were relying on it for space navigation, that tiny split second could mean a distance error of 300 kilometres.

Atomic clocks, on the other hand, are based on the oscillations of trapped excited atoms, which tick back and forth. And they're incredibly precise. The most accurate atomic clocks ever made wouldn't gain or lose a second for billions of years.

These are quite large objects, and would not be suitable for sending to space. The atomic clocks on satellites use caesium and rubidium atoms, and while they're much more accurate than a quartz oscillator, they still drift, and ground-based corrections need to be made twice a day from refrigerator-sized atomic clocks on Earth.

The Deep Space Atomic Clock is based on electrically charged mercury atoms, fewer than can be found in two cans of tuna, contained in an electromagnetic trap. When excited, these charged atoms, or ions, oscil-

late, producing optical "ticks".

Although we've had atomic clocks since the 1950s, mercury ion atomic clocks have only been developed in the last 20 years, but they're already showing promise for finer precision.

The Deep Space Atomic Clock is, NASA says, up to 50 times more accurate than the caesium and rubidium oscillators currently in orbit. It's as stable as the ground-based atomic clocks on which their navigation is calculated.

This means that, rather than the two-way signal system currently in use, the Deep Space Atomic Clock could be used to perform tracking calculations right there on-board the spacecraft, after receipt of a signal from Earth.

That one-way tracking would mean faster, more flexible navigation, with minimal input from Earth - resulting in faster response times to unexpected events, more adroit course corrections, a spacecraft that can adapt on the fly, so to speak.

In turn, this would lighten the load on NASA's Deep Space Network of radio telescopes, allowing it to manage many space-faring vessels simultaneously as they explore the Solar System, without the need for expansion.

It could change the way we sail the stars.

**ScienceAlert:** <https://www.sciencealert.com/nasa-s-deep-space-atomic-clock-is-headed-for-orbit-to-revolutionise-space-exploration>



# words...

by kate nacard

I re-discovered a fabulous book the other day; it had been languishing in my bookshelves for some thirty years, with nary a look at it (I'm ashamed to say!). The *Dictionary of Eponyms* by Martin Manser is full of (as you would imagine) the derivation of those words or phrases or things that are believed to be named after a person.

The first that came to my mind was **Hoover** (as in vacuum cleaner), and sure enough it was there. But, surprise, surprise (to me, anyway), although the Hoover is now a generic term for a vacuum cleaner, and in fact has been made into a verb (to Hoover the carpet), Hoover did not invent the vacuum cleaner, but was an entrepreneurial businessman who persuaded J. Murray Spangler, a caretaker at an Ohio store, to sell his rights to the invention. A few years later, the Hoover was exported to England (where the first vacuum cleaner had been invented in 1901 by a Scotsman); however to this day, William Henry Hoover has been eponymised!

Scanning through the book, I came across **Benedictine**, and as many of you will be aware due to my previous articles on Champagne, this jumped out at me. And I learned something new! It was a monk from the Benedictine monastery in northern France who first made the liqueur in about 1510. Although the monastery

was destroyed during the French Revolution, the secret recipe was preserved and was, some 50 years later, reproduced by a Frenchman, Le Grand. His distillery stands on the site of the former Abbey.

The worldwide term, **Biro**, is a trademark to describe a ballpoint pen, and is named for its Hungarian-born inventor Laszlo Jozsef Biro. It was invented in Hungary in 1938 but Biro left there for Argentina during the rise of Nazism. The biro gained popularity during WWII when RAF navigators found that it was easier to write with - and wrote better! - than the conventional fountain pen. The French firm Bic took over the English company who had backed Biro's product during WWII - which is why the ballpoint pen is known as a bic in France and a biro in the UK!

If you're into sport, you'll recognise the words **Queensberry rules** which are named for John Sholto Douglas, 8th Marquess of Queensberry (1844 - 1900). His rules were first published in 1867 and established the use of padded gloves, rounds of three minutes, and limitations of the blows permitted

in the sport of Boxing. Nowadays, Queensberry rules apply to fair play and 'gentlemanly' behaviour in any sport.

I'm sure everyone here will be familiar with **Reuters** the news agency, more properly known now as a public company, Reuters Holdings PLC (in 1984). It was way back in 1850, however, that Baron Paul Julius von Reuter established a continental pigeon post to fly stock market prices between Brussels and Aachen in Germany. A year later, Reuter moved to London and coinciding with the establishment of the Dover-Calais submarine cable, he was then able to send stock prices - and general news items - from London to Paris. The Reuters Telegraph Company was registered in 1865, and then became a private company, Reuters Limited in 1916.

And a quickie to finish. We all know that the **Romeo** - a romantic lover - is named after Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*. But did you know that Shakespeare based his play on Arthur Brooke's poem *The Tragical Historye of Romeus and Juliet* written in 1562?

KN



# supplementally...

by john blinke

## Black Holes

**Singularities.** Every black hole has one. What are they? Basically, a singularity is a big flaming sign that says your mathematics system is broken and nothing you try to do with it will make sense.

Consider a square wave. You can model a square wave in a thought experiment as a simple rotating switch connected to a battery. If the switch closes, you get 90 volts. When it opens, you get zero. That's a square wave. Voltage, or no voltage. So, what is the value of the straight vertical line where it transitions from 0 to 90 and back to 0, etc? *Answer:* there is no defined value. That's a singularity.

That's uncomfortable to think about. So let's make this a real world experiment. Connect a real battery to a real switch and monitor the circuit with an oscilloscope. What happens? You blow a fuse!

Now, put a load in there to limit the current - maybe a light bulb. Close the switch. Open the switch. What do you see on the oscilloscope? There is your square wave. But, look at that vertical line. It really is not vertical. It ramps a bit. I mean, it is slightly diagonal. And .... there is a little spike at each end of the square wave due to the transformer effect. That was not in your model! That's reality. Not as pretty as your thought experiment. But you must accept it and look for a better

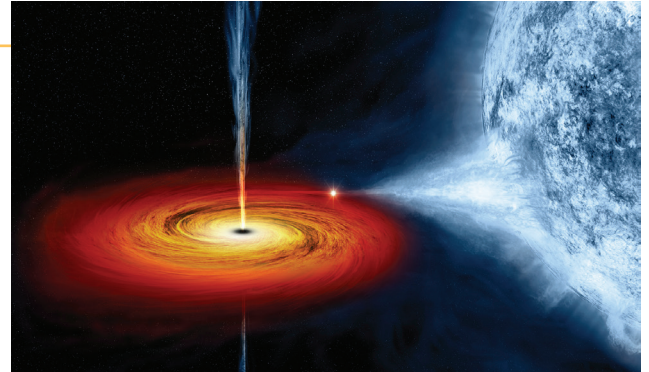
model - experiments rule! The point is that modelling black holes is like this. You can churn out a reasonable-seeming model. But only good observations will show you reality.

Wait! Pause. There is nothing reasonable about the models of black holes. You can't have a point of infinite density and zero size in the middle of the black hole. Something is wrong. We need better math and better measurements to get it right. That's what Matthew McConaughey did in the 2014 movie, *Interstellar*. Once he had real data from near the event horizon of the black hole, Murphy (Jessica Chastain) was able to deal with gravity mathematically. So, we will either have to wait until someone visits a black hole, or maybe extend the Event Horizon Telescope until we can see a lot more detail of M87.

In the meantime, you are permitted to blow raspberries at anyone who speaks sagely of singularities at a Mensa function.

## Density

As you might know, my contention is that the usual picture of a black hole is incorrect. I think black holes are solid objects like neutron stars, but possibly more dense. And the equation that describes the event horizon



really describes a solid surface that accreted matter encounters before it can go into the bulk of the black hole and the dreaded "singularity" at the centre. Several people tell me I am wrong, but they cannot tell me what is right! Well, I have a bit of support from a YouTube video by physicist Leonard Susskind — one of the big names in science along with Hawking and Kip Thorne. About ten minutes into the video, Susskind says objects can't really fall into black holes because of gravitational time dilation. The closer you get to the event horizon, the slower time flows for the object. So you have an asymptotic condition where in-falling matter can approach the horizon, but can never reach it. So, stuff gets plated onto the BH just outside the horizon. Susskind never calls the BH a solid object in the video, but that seems pretty darned close to me.

Here is a link to the video: <https://www.YouTube.com/watch?v=yMRYZMv0jRE> Or, if you don't like to click links, you can search the title "Inside Black Holes/ Leonard Susskind."

**John Blinke**  
[Johnb44221@cs.com](mailto:Johnb44221@cs.com)

(from p02)

position and serenity also makes it the Buddha, and its 'insurrectuous' nature makes it into a political leader, who, like so many, sadly fails to realise its ideals once it gains a dominant position, and merely becomes the new ruling class.

Symmetry also plays a large role in *The Cat Sat on the Mat*. There is, of course, the symmetry between the title and the body of the text as explained above, but also symmetry within the text. The structure of the beginning ("The cat") exactly mirrors the structure of the end ("the mat"). This is hardly a coincidence. Just as the spirit has descended into the flesh, the alpha (the beginning) has become the omega (the end). The cat has transformed into the mat.

This makes the story's message surprisingly revolutionary. Since the cat represents us all, it tells us not only that we are all able to transcend, that we are all, in a sense, God, but also that the working class should switch places with the middle class. It is no wonder the cat is vigilant.

Far from presenting the calm and static image it at first seems, *The Cat Sat on the Mat* is a story teeming with class tensions, social criticism, and, some would say, heresy. Through innovative use of symbols, symmetry and self-reference, it tells us a complex story that mere words cannot convey.

(Previously published in the *MIJ*, Feb. 2011)

**Jonas Islander**

[jonas.islander@fastmail.fm](mailto:jonas.islander@fastmail.fm)

(from p07)

and positive helping relationships. For bright people with dementia, standard care activities may not work. People may isolate themselves. With greater caregiver attention to individual strengths in intelligence (and creativity and leadership), seniors' remaining skills and spirit might truly be engaged.

**Terry Friedrichs Ph. D., Ed. D. & Noks Nauta MD, member Mensa Netherlands.**

*References*

Fiedler, E. (2015). *Bright adults: Uniqueness and belonging across the lifespan*. Tucson, AZ: Great Potential Press.  
 Friedrichs, T. P. (2018). *Gifted elders with dementia: A professional's personal journey*. In M. Eberhart (Ed.), *Activity guidebook for people with dementia*.  
 Friedrichs, T.P., Nauta, N., & Fiedler, E. (2016, Summer). *Recognizing and nurturing giftedness in gifted elders*. *Parenting for High Potential*, 11-12

## OFFICER DIRECTORY

**Chair:** Mr Bjorn Liljeqvist [chairman-mil@mensa.org](mailto:chairman-mil@mensa.org)

**Director Admin:** Ms Isabella Holz [admin-mil@mensa.org](mailto:admin-mil@mensa.org)

**Director Development:** Ms Bibiana Balanyi [development-mil@mensa.org](mailto:development-mil@mensa.org)

**Treasurer:** *Nomen nescio* (see update on [www.mensa.org](http://www.mensa.org))

**Dir. Smaller National Mensas:** Mr Mark Dettinger [dsnm-mil@mensa.org](mailto:dsnm-mil@mensa.org)

**Hon. President:** Mr Udo Schultz [honpres-mil@mensa.org](mailto:honpres-mil@mensa.org)

**SIGHT Coordinator:** Mr Henkhenk Broekhuizen [SIGHT@mensa.org](mailto:SIGHT@mensa.org)

**SIG Co-Coordinator:** Ms Barbara Kryvko [sigs@mensa.org](mailto:sigs@mensa.org)

**Ombudsman:** Mr Martyn Davies [ombudsman@mensa.org](mailto:ombudsman@mensa.org)

**Executive Director:** Mr Michael Feenan, Slate Barn, Church Lane, Caythorpe, Lincolnshire NG32 3EL, UK

Tel/Fax+44(0)1400272 675 [mensainternational@mensa.org](mailto:mensainternational@mensa.org)

### Editorial Staff

Editor: Ms Kate Nacard 407/23 Corunna Rd, Stanmore NSW 2048 Australia [mwjeditor@mensa.org](mailto:mwjeditor@mensa.org) T: +61 402152858

Science: Mr John Blinks [Johnb44221@cs.com](mailto:Johnb44221@cs.com)

Puzzles: Ms Therese Moodie-Bloom [tmb@ozemail.com.au](mailto:tmb@ozemail.com.au)

Proofreader: Ms Jean Whittle

The *Mensa World Journal* (MWJ) is produced under the auspices of the Mensa International Board of Directors. Mandatory content as identified by the MWJ editor must be published in every national Mensa magazine. Publication of other content is recommended but optional. Opinions expressed in the MWJ are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of any other individual or any official Mensa body. Submission Guidelines: Language: English only. Text: MS Word (Macintosh), .rtf (Word/Mac), plain text, PageMaker (Macintosh), InDesign (Macintosh) Length: 500 word limit. Send by e-mail, fax, snail mail to the Editor. The Editor reserves the right to include or edit submissions for space and content considerations. All unoriginal submissions must be accompanied by written permission for publication from the original author. Permission is granted for MWJ articles to be reprinted in any Mensa publication provided that the author, MWJ and MWJ's editor are acknowledged. Permission must be sought from the MWJ editor for reprinting of any part of the MWJ in non-Mensa publications.

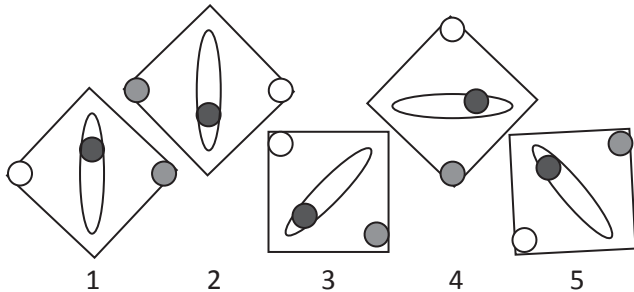
# THERESE'S TEASERS

## Cryptosum

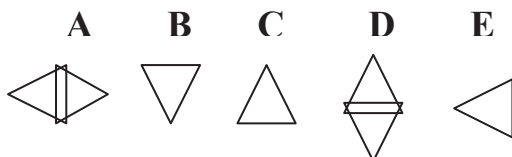
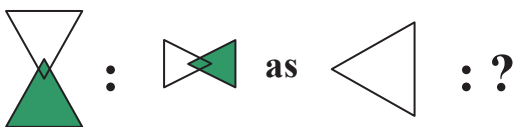
Each symbol represents a different digit from 1 to 9. The sum of the digits in each row and column is shown. Find the sum of the numbers along the diagonal line from the top left-hand corner.

				22
				19
				16
				23
18	25	20	17	?

## Odd One Out

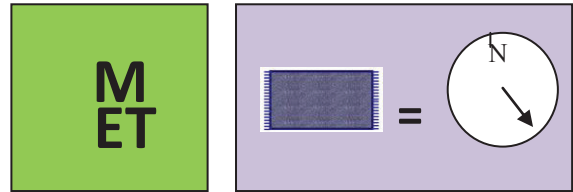


## Analogy



## Rebus

Two artists:



## Overtime

Last week Bill worked twenty hours plus half his total hours whereas Annie worked thirty hours plus a third of her total hours. Who put in the more hours?

## Cryptic footwear

Each cryptic clue yields footwear of some kind:

- Drug couriers for leisure
- Small daggers for foxes!
- Stoned cads for panache?
- Garden implement to keep warm
- Fire to give one this
- Punches to protect?
- Vocalises musically, encompassing clock-talk for smoothness!

## Anagram riddle

Six letters have I, you can change them around  
To find words which vary by more than a sound:

\* I'm an ornament, bobble, decoration, or fringe

\* These are handy to mark up, when you're out on a binge

\* Pinches, takes, when no-one's around

Now that you've solved me, which words have you found?

## Answers

**Cryptosum:** 19 (8 + 3 + 2 + 6) **Odd One Out:** 3

**Analogy:** B **Rebus:** M-on-et, Mat-is-se **Overtime:**

Annie, with 45 hours **Cryptic footwear:** a) Mules b)

Stilettoes c) High heels d) Hose e) Boot f) Socks g)

Stockings **Anagram Riddle:** Tassel, Slates, Steals