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Intrepid sailing duo - see Member Profile on p07

what's in the MWJ this month...

- Congratulations to all the Mensa International Scholarship winners, 2020. See p2 for details.
- Find out how Google Translate, or even custom-built machine translation engines tailored to specific companies, measure up against human translation, on p4.
- Haiku and Mensa limericks are two of the many hundreds of entries in the MWJ Poetry competition 2020. You'll find these on pp2 and 5. The MWJ International Poet, 2020, will be announced in the December issue!
- Advik Unni, a young Mensan from Dubai sees a positive consequence - geophysical pluses - from the COVID-19 pandemic, on p6.
- Can you imagine a couple sailing alone through often dangerous territories, spanning 20 countries in three years? Meet our intrepid duo from the USA on p7.
- I think we can all agree that COVID-19 is possibly the single largest pandemic of our generation. Features Editor Inham Hassen sums up some of the ingenious solutions to overcome some of the key problems faced by society, on p8.
- Did you know that birds have four colour sensors instead of three, and one of them is in the ultraviolet range? Our science guru tells us more on p10.
- And for all you puzzle-solvers, Therese's Teasers are here as usual on p12!

Kate Nacard, Editor

Mensa Foundation Scholarship Winners 2020

The Mensa Foundation is proud to announce its 2020 Mensa International Scholarship Winners:

US$3,000 International Scholarship - Niki Stypidou, Mensa Greece
US$1,000 International Scholarship - Simon Hai Yang, Mensa Germany
US$1,000 International Scholarship - Aisha Safia Jamal, Mensa India
US$1,000 International Scholarship - Tadija Miletic, Mensa Serbia
US$1,000 Ed Vincent Scholarship - Viola Taubmann, Mensa Germany

Scholarship monies are funded by Mensa International and a kind donation from Mensa Switzerland allowed this year's normal US$2,000 prize to be increased to US$3,000. Any Mensans, and Mensa groups, are welcome to donate money to the Mensa Foundation towards increasing the value of future international scholarships.

Any non-American Mensa student pursuing university studies is eligible to apply for these scholarships each year. Details can be found at https://www.mensafoundation.org/what-we-do/scholarships/

I would like to thank the international Mensa judging panel. Our 2020 judges are Elissa Rudolph (American Mensa) Cadu Fonseca (Mensa Brazil), Ann Rootkin (British Mensa), Delma Murray (Mensa Canada), Andreas Athanasakis (Mensa Greece), Zabeda Abdul Hamid (Mensa Malaysia), Cinthia Reyes (Mensa Mexico), Willem Bouwens (Mensa Netherlands), Jacek Cywinski (Mensa New Zealand), Aleksandra Borovic (Mensa Serbia).

Vicki Herd
Chair of International Scholarship Program
Chair of Ed Vincent Scholarship Program

Morning Psalm in Haiku

Children like high winds
blow to and fro, room to room,
tossed by gales of glee.

Thank you for daybreak,
for waking to happy song
of healthy children.

Thank you for coffee,
for that which blooms in nature
and in minds of men.

Thank you for sleep that
slips away, second chances,
buried night, new day.

Skylar Hamilton Burris, US Mensa

from the excomm...

Chris Leek, Chairman British Mensa

Mensa in Lockdown

As I pen this, my country, and my national Mensa group, are cautiously emerging from the most radical curtailment, in my lifetime, of what we considered only a few months ago to be 'normal' society. In last month's *Mensa World Journal*, the Director-SNM described how Mensa groups across the world have been coping with the coronavirus pandemic. British Mensa, like so many others, has also had to find a new way of working.

There have been downsides, of course. The months of lockdowns in Britain and Ireland meant no in-person interaction among Mensa members. Many meetings, events and get-togethers, large and small, usually take place every month, organized by our tireless volunteers.

Casualties included the Irish and Scottish annual gatherings, as well as the main British Mensa AG, and our flagship Mensa at Cambridge and Thinks @ Oxford. The closing of our administrative office has stopped us issuing printed newsletters for our SIGs. No test sessions have been held, so we have had very few new members to welcome.

There have, however, been benefits as well. The British Mensa office staff have all been working from home, and have continued to provide an excellent service for our members.

British Mensa has tended to do rather less online than more recently founded Mensa groups, and we have now been forced to re-evaluate this approach. Members have pulled together to find innovative ways of keeping in touch, and there has been an explosion of virtual chat drop-ins, quizzes, murder mysteries, science lectures and general entertainment. Irish Mensa replaced its annual gathering with a whole weekend of virtual events, with guests from countries including America, Germany and Mexico joining via video.

Many of our regular activities have been relocated online. The Board has been holding its meetings via Zoom for some time, and this year's regional officers' and editors' conferences took place in the virtual world. This is also the case for our games competitions, including Brain of Mensa, and the 2020 Young Mensans' Future Paths conference, our popular event for aspiring Oxbridge students.

Our Annual General Meeting, a requirement under UK company law, is likely to be a blend of online and (a small number of) in-person attendees. Moving events online has the major advantage that members in more remote locations, who might struggle to get to a regular meeting, can participate. Mensans have also been reaching out to the wider community. A team of Irish members set up an online school to keep some bright sparks busy while schools were closed, and our gifted child consultant has been offering advice to parents who might feel overwhelmed at the thought of teaching their children at home. A

continued on p04

from p03

new service, managed by our Research Officer, has debuted in the Mensa Wellness section of the British Mensa website, to share information to help members look after their and their families' physical and mental wellbeing. I've been proud to see how our members have reacted to the upheaval caused by coronavirus and I'm sure this has been repeated in groups worldwide.

Looking forward, but still on topic, I'd like to recommend next year's Mensa at Cambridge, which has already been scheduled for September 2-5, 2021, with an outstanding panel of presenters. The topic, ***The Skills Crisis***, is highly relevant to what we all hope will be our post-pandemic world.

Coronavirus arguably represents the largest quake to the world economy, with serious physical and mental health and other societal issues to be addressed, since the Second World War, and skills are key to our recovery.

So what is the future going to look like, both for Mensa and for society as a whole? It's a topic which has been exhaustively and passionately debated in our various online forums. Mensans are, in my experience, an optimistic bunch of people, and I hope we're right to be. Will home working become the norm wherever possible? Less polluting travel leading to a greener planet? Will people desert the big cities? Is this our opportunity to review our priorities and reset society in accordance with them? Discuss.

Chris Leek
Chairman, British Mensa

Machine translation vs. human translation

by Kahli Bree Adams

Machine translation means automated translation by computer software. It can be used to translate texts without any human input. Today, the value of the MT market is estimated to be between US$130 million to US$400 million. While custom-built machine translation engines tailored to specific companies can be quite successful, generic machine translation programs such as Google Translate are a different story.

The internet is full of examples of flagrant mistranslations, and most are the work of such machine translation programs. The companies concerned could easily have avoided these serious mistakes – and the accompanying financial losses and damage to their image – by simply investing in a professional human translation.

Sure, machine translation has greatly improved in recent years, and companies with tight deadlines or cost pressures increasingly flee to its embrace. Within seconds, an automatic translation tool can translate an entire website or advertising campaign. And without spending a penny! But as is so often the case in life, you get what you pay for. Or in this case, what you don't pay for.

There's a time and place for machine translations like those produced by Google Translate. But the results bear no comparison to the work of a professional translator. Machine translations are fine for personal or informational purposes – if all you need is a rough idea of the content.

Say you want to read that Facebook post by your Greek friend or decipher a Spanish blog post about one of your hobbies. But the moment you actually want to send a message to customers or prospects, it's vital to use a human translator if you don't want to damage your reputation – or possibly even deal with a backlash of legal problems.

That's because generic machine translation tools have their limits. They can give you a basic idea of what a text means, but they can't deliver a consistent, precise translation as a human translator would do. A machine can handle a text much faster than a human translator, of

course. But translation is an art as well as a science, and it requires human expertise to craft a text fit for professional purposes.

Translation software should never be used for texts intended for publication, or which will be used in external communications – international advertising campaigns, for example, or websites and newsletters. Texts of this nature don't just contain information; they showcase a company on an international level. If a text is to be used globally, it should not contain any mistakes.

Automatically generated translations might look acceptable at first glance, but they're generally riddled with mistakes that, quite frankly, make the text laughable to a native speaker upon closer inspection. This can wreak irreparable damage to the credibility and reputation of the company. Many professional translators will refuse to proofread or edit machine translations because this process is actually more time-consuming than translating from scratch. So if you need support from a professional translator to polish a machine-translated text, don't make the mistake of thinking it will be any cheaper or faster than if you'd gone there directly.

Advertising texts are often packed with rhetoric and figures of speech, the purpose of which is to establish an emotional bond with the customer. Some advertising texts even rhyme! A qualified translator who specialises in marketing will quickly find a corresponding slogan or rhyme so that the translation has the same effect on customers as the original. Online translation tools, on the other hand, can only deliver a literal, word-for-word translation – with no scope for bedazzling rhetoric.

Something to bear in mind the next time you need a text translated.

Kahli Bree Adams is a certified commercial German/English translator, editor, copywriter and content writer. She is a member of Mensa Australia and based in sunny Brisbane.

Mensa Limericks...

A Mensan will quite often find
That not all folks admire his fine mind.
"If you are so clever
Then how come you never
Got famous - or even refined?"

We entered our local pub quiz,
We Mensans, to win some fine fizz.
And failed it quite badly -
We found out so sadly
How lacking our pop-knowledge is.

Said the Priest, while waving his censer
"I fear that my flock's getting denser.
When I say, 'Worship God'
Some say 'Who?' now that's odd.
I think I'll just have to ask Mensa"

Richard English, British Mensa

Thank you to all entrants in the MWJ Poetry Competition 2020. The winners will be announced in the December issue.

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.

By and large, most of the articles are written by Mensans - for Mensans - and the opportunity is there for you to be one of these authors.

Topics can cover reports of Mensa events you've attended, your achievements, unusual hobbies and interests, or your successes.

Please limit your article length to 600 words and send it to me at mwjeditor@mensa.org. Please also include a hi-res photo to accompany the article, your National Mensa and your membership number.

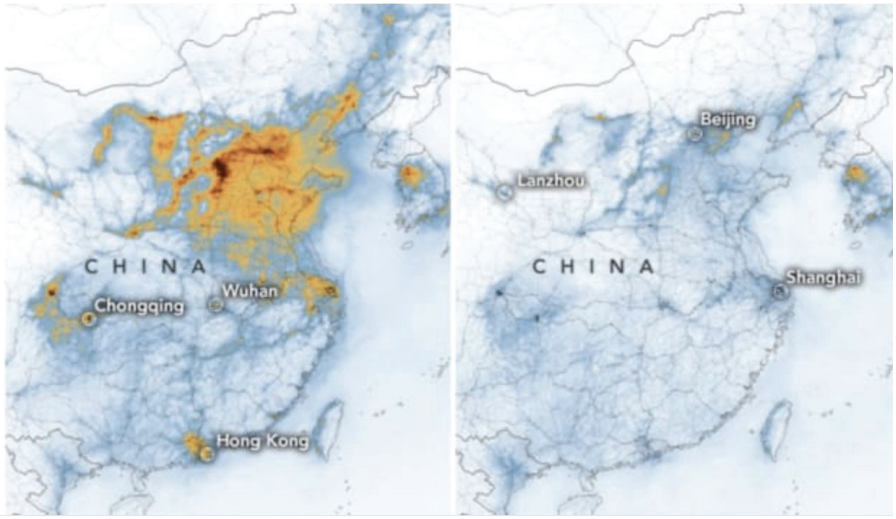
Has Mensa helped you in any way during the Covid-19 crisis? If so, we'd love to hear from you! Send your experiences to me at mwjeditor@mensa.org

Kate

Emerging Technologies in the Fight Against Pollution

Advik Unni, a student in Grade 11 at GEMS New Millennium School, Dubai, looks at the geophysical pluses of the COVID-19 pandemic...

It is a fearsome menace, having immense ecological, health and societal consequences on a planetary scale. And no, I'm not talking about the COVID-19, but something that has been covering our azure skies with a thick blanket of smoke. I am talking about air pollution. But the irony of the current situation is that, while humanity suffers at the hands of the Covid pandemic, Earth as a whole seems to be recuperating...



NASA's Earth Observatory pollution satellites show "significant decreases" in air pollution over China since the coronavirus outbreak began.
Courtesy of NASA.

China is one of the world's biggest contributors to air pollution. Around 30% of total air pollution stems from China. A study by Stanford University showed that China's coronavirus lockdown likely saved tens of thousands of lives by slashing air pollution from factories and vehicles. The study further goes on to say that two months of pollution reduction, "likely saved the lives of 4,000 kids under the age of five and 73,000 adults over 70 in China". The satellite image (***at right above***) shows the difference between the levels of pollution in China. No prizes for guessing which is prior to and which is after the pandemic..

One of the most promising technologies to combat pollution is nanotechnology (i.e., engineering at the level of atoms and molecules). Recent research into the applications of nanotechnology, has shown promising results in combating air pollution. One method uses nanocatalysts (nanocatalysts work by speeding up reactions that convert harmful vapours into harmless gasses) to increase the surface area for gaseous exchange. Specifically, a catalyst that has shown great promise is a nanofibre catalyst made of manganese oxide that removes volatile organic compounds from industrial smokestacks. Another approach involves using carbon nanotubes (which are small and porous) to separate gases like carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4) from exhausts of pollution-emitting machines. This technology uses carbon nanotubes to trap gases at a hundred times the rate of other methods being used today. This makes them exceptionally suited for large-scale industries such as coal, cement, petroleum and electricity-generating industries which account for about 50% of the air pollution today.

Nanotechnology also has a very useful role to play in energy conservation and renewable energy. As we all know, batteries contain harmful heavy metals such as lead, mercury, nickel and cadmium which can contaminate the environment and pose major health risks for us if disposed of incorrectly.

Hence, prolonging the life of batteries reduces the rate of their disposal and in addition, produces less contamination. Batteries are made from layers of different materials which enable the electrochemical storage of electricity - at a minimum, this will consist of an anode (positive

(continued on p11)

Member Profile

by Susan Jensen

Janice Johnson and Alan Posner left Long Beach, California in 1996 and sailed alone through 20 countries over the course of three years.

Janice was a longtime friend of Alan's wife Lekha. A month before she passed away from cancer, Lekha asked Janice to "take care" of Alan after she died. As Lekha likely intended, Janice and Alan eventually became a couple.

Mensa had been a big part of Janice's life since her twenties. Alan, an introvert, wasn't enthused about attending Mensa meetings, but did so just to please Janice. He got hooked and joined. Janice and Alan have been active Mensa members in four American states and now live in Southwest Washington. Alan is currently the Treasurer and webmaster for Oregon Mensa, while Janice is Recording Secretary and has held other positions.

Alan was a Californian gastroenterologist. Janice was an HR manager in Oregon high tech until she moved to California to be with Alan. Janice had never sailed, but agreed to Alan's life dream of a several year sailing trip.

They bought a 15-year-old 44 foot schooner they named Prologue in which they sailed down the west coast of Mexico, Central America, through the Panama Canal, South America, the Eastern Caribbean and Puerto Rico.

Twenty friends joined them at various points in the trip and brought cash and parts for the boat. Most found the sailboat uncomfortable and too much work, especially pumping the head (toilet).

There were many dangerous passages. Their propeller shaft broke, becalming them 100 miles off Panama's shore. They sailed up the northwest coast of Colombia, the eighth most dangerous passage in the world. In the Sea of Cortez, two men in an open fishing boat came alongside the Prologue, asking for directions to Cabo. Alan noticed their boat was filled with neatly stacked packages covered with a tarp and had an unusually large new motor. He thought, "Drug runners." When the men started to climb aboard, Alan yelled "No, no, no," and raised his only weapon, a rusty machete. He continued his terrifying tirade until they climbed down and motored into the darkness.

Janice has written a book about their sailing trip called ***Stumbling Aboard: A Reluctant First Mate Sails through 20 Countries***. She is also the author of middle-grade and young adult novels, writing as JJ Kay.

Send your news and articles of interest to the Mensa World Journal!

mwjeditor@mensa.org

COVID-19 Tech Roundup

by Inham Hassen

COVID-19 is possibly the single largest pandemic of our generation. While doctors, nurses and healthcare employees in all nations have fought against this unseen enemy, engineers, tech companies, scientists and even students, have designed ingenious solutions to overcome some of the key problems faced by governments, companies, healthcare organizations and academic institutions during this crisis. This month's feature is a quick roundup of a few innovations – both sophisticated and simple, but effective.

The globally accepted norm to subdue the spread of COVID-19 has been social distancing, testing, contact tracing and isolation. Social distancing and contact tracing have always been a challenge to many. Several tech companies around the world have created high-tech tools to address them. The Chinese company Tsingoal has designed a solution where every individual carries a specially-designed wristwatch or a gadget that beeps when the person comes too close to another. The challenge is that it is an all-or-nothing solution, where everyone needs to carry one of these devices. However, this can be easily deployed in controlled-environments such as factories, offices and universities.

On the other hand, two American companies, Virtusa and Modjoul have engineered a solution, which continuously screens the health condition of an individual, through a mobile app or a wearable device. This tool generates a readiness score, which needs to cross a number, before being allowed to enter a building. Similar to Tsingoal's tool, this one, too, is targeted at factories, large offices and possibly universities and schools. At the end of the day, reports are sent to designated personnel about individual movements and in the unfortunate event where COVID-19 is detected, the platform will automatically provide a list of persons whom the individual has come into contact with. The challenge in deploying a tool like this would obviously be in ensuring data privacy, as the movements of individuals can easily be mapped using this system.

Like many viral diseases, COVID-19 too, is self-healing. However, for those who are at an advanced stage of the disease, ventilators are the single most useful life-support equipment. Ventilators have been in shortage in most countries. To address this need, engineers, entrepreneurs and students from many nations, including India, China and Nigeria, have designed various low-cost ventilators.

The low-cost ventilators manufactured by the Nigerian Air Force and some universities in India, are already being used in their countries. Healthcare personnel are required to wear personal protective equipment (PPE), when taking swab samples for COVID-19 testing. Unfortunately most PPEs are disposable and made of polythene or plastic, which can cause long-term environmental effects. One university in India, the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, has designed a testing chamber to overcome the need to use and dispose of PPE. The sample collector sits within a vacuum-sealed chamber, which looks like an old-school telephone booth, and uses long and thick rubber gloves to extract the swab samples from the patient who sits outside. When testing is necessitated for a country with a billion-plus population, this innovation will ensure decontamination and disposal requirements of medical waste is reduced.

While healthcare specialists all over the world have fought an amazing battle against the unseen enemy, millions of others have played their part. Some innovative solutions created to battle the pandemic are high-tech and sophisticated while some are basic, yet effective. This article is a roundup of just a handful of the millions of new inventions. Many of them could have a positive impact on human lives for years to come.

Inham Hassen

Brainsourcing automatically identifies human preferences

Monitoring electroencephalograms with the help of artificial intelligence makes it possible to determine the preferences of large groups of people from just their brain activity.

Researchers at the University of Helsinki have developed a technique, using artificial intelligence, to analyse opinions, and draw conclusions using the brain activity of groups of people. This technique, which the researchers call "brainsourcing," can be used to classify images or recommend content, something that has not been demonstrated before.

Crowdsourcing is a method to break up a more complex task into smaller tasks that can be distributed to large groups of people and solved individually. For example, people can be asked if an object can be seen in an image, and their responses are used as instructional data for an image recognition system. Even the most advanced image recognition systems based on artificial intelligence are not yet fully automated. Instead, training them requires the opinions of several people on the content of many sample images.

The University of Helsinki researchers experimented with the possibility of implementing crowdsourcing by analysing people's electroencephalograms (EEGs) with the help of AI techniques. Rather than asking for people's opinions, this information could be read directly from the EEG.

"We wanted to investigate whether crowdsourcing can be applied to image recognition by utilising the natural reactions of people without them having to carry out any manual tasks with a keyboard or mouse," says Academy Research Fellow Tuukka Ruotsalo from the University of Helsinki.

In the study, a total of 30 volunteers were shown images of human faces on a computer display. The participants were instructed to label the faces in their mind based on what was portrayed in the images. For example, whether an image portrayed a blond or dark-haired individual, or a person smiling or not smiling. Unlike in conventional crowdsourcing tasks, they did not provide any additional information using the mouse or keyboard -- they simply observed the images presented to them.

Meanwhile, the brain activity of each participant was collected using electroencephalography. From the EEGs, the AI algorithm learned to recognise images relevant to the task, such as when an image of a blond person appeared on-screen.

In the results of the experiment, the computer was able to interpret these mental labels directly from the EEG. The researchers concluded that brainsourcing can be applied to simple and well-defined recognition tasks. Highly reliable labelling results were already achieved using data collected from 12 volunteers.

The findings can be utilised in various interfaces that combine brain and computer activity. These interfaces would require the availability

of lightweight and user-friendly EEG equipment in the form of wearable electronics, as opposed to the equipment used in the study, which requires a trained technician. Lightweight wearables that measure EEG are actively being developed and may be available sometime in the near future.

"Our approach is limited by the technology available," says Keith Davis, a student and research assistant at the University of Helsinki. "Current methods to measure brain activity are adequate for controlled setups in a laboratory, but the technology needs to improve for everyday use. Additionally, these methods only capture a very small percentage of total brain activity. As brain imaging technologies improve, it may become possible to capture preference information directly from the brain. Instead of using conventional ratings or like buttons, you could simply listen to a song or watch a show, and your brain activity alone would be enough to determine your response to it."

Science Daily June 17, 2020

supplementally...

by john blinke

Better Solar

New Scientist, June 13, 2020, p. 20. "Two-sided Solar Panels that Track the Sun Produce a Third More Energy."

What could be better than using solar panels to generate your electricity? How about solar panels that follow the sun from sunrise to sunset? What if you track the sun on two axes to allow for the day of the year as well as the time of day? What if the panels were double-sided? If you do all those things, you can boost the output by 40% over static, one-sided solar panels, according to scientists at the Solar Energy Research Institute of Singapore.

Hummer Vision

ScienceDaily, June 15, 2020. "Spectacular Bird's-Eye View? Hummingbirds See Diverse Colors Humans Can Only Imagine."

Birds may not have vision equal to that of mantis shrimp, but their eyes are a lot better than ours. They have four colour sensors instead of three, and one of them is in the ultraviolet range. Can their eyes combine ultraviolet with colours to make, say, UV plus green? Scientists from Princeton University Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology set out a couple of hummingbird feeders to find out. One feeder had sugar water in it and a custom UV-plus-green LED. The other had unpalatable plain water and an LED that was just pure green. The birds were always able to find the sweet feeder by seeking out the UV-plus-green colour, even when the positions were changed.

Cthulhu Rises

Yale News, April 9, 2019. "The Return of Cthulhu — the Small Sea Critter."

A fossil of a new echinoderm has been dubbed Cthulhu, after an H.P. Lovecraft elder god-monster - although, it looks more like the Dunwich Horror. The 430-million-year-old fossil is the size of a large spider, or maybe a US quarter. Scientists created a 3D computer model of the thing by grinding off thin layers and photographing it each time. The computer software assembled the slices into a 3D image. In life, it looked something like a five sided star fish, but with 45 armored tube-legs. With the new view of the creature's insides, including soft tissue, scientists say it was more closely related to sea cucumbers than to sea urchins. Continuing the Lovecraft theme, it's worth noting that the Lovecraft novella, "Mountains of Madness," featured a race of ancient aliens with five-fold symmetry.

Bad Luck

Smithsonian online, April 6, 2020. "A Comet May Have Destroyed This Paleolithic Village 12,800 Years Ago." (Scientific Reports) Contributed by Stephen Darnell.

At the beginning of the Younger Dryas climate event 12,800 years ago, a comet broke up in the Earth's high atmosphere, scattering large fragments from the Eastern Mediterranean to the Americas. One of the fragments exploded above the hunter-gatherer village of Abu Hureyra in modern Syria. The explosion roasted the village in a 4,000 degree

(from p06)

F fireball. Glass beads and nano-diamonds were sprinkled at the scene. Scientists at New York's Rochester Institute of Technology had already known that the village had burned. They did not suspect a comet encounter until they realized how hot the fire had been. In the archaeological record, two villages were found at the site - one on top of the other. Hunter gatherers had returned to the same place and began life over as farmers. The site is now submerged beneath Lake Assad which was created when the Tabqa Dam was built between 1968 and 1972.

John Blinke
johnb44221@cs.com

electrode), a cathode (negative electrode) and electrolyte. The main use of nanotechnology here, is to increase the surface area for charges to flow more freely between electrodes, thereby increasing the capacity of batteries.

Researchers at Rice University in the US have theorised and are starting to use carbon nanotubes to stop the growth of dendrites (tiny, rigid tree-like structures that can grow inside a lithium battery, which can damage it) on lithium metal anodes. This step may enable these batteries to have a higher capacity than their lithium-ion counterparts.

'The main use of nanotechnology here, is to increase the surface area for charges to flow more freely between electrodes, thereby increasing the capacity of batteries. '

In conclusion, I believe that emerging technologies like nanotechnology have immense potential in supplementing our efforts to reduce air pollution and returning the earth back to its pollution-free and natural colours.

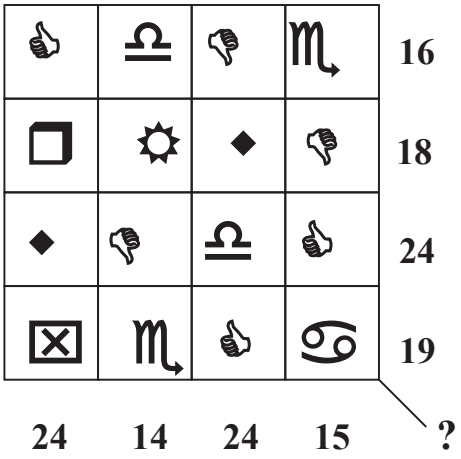
Advik Unni

OFFICER DIRECTORY

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.



Cairn

The number on each stone represents the difference between the numbers in the two stones on which it sits. There is a two-digit number in each of the bottom stones, using the digits 0-9 once each.

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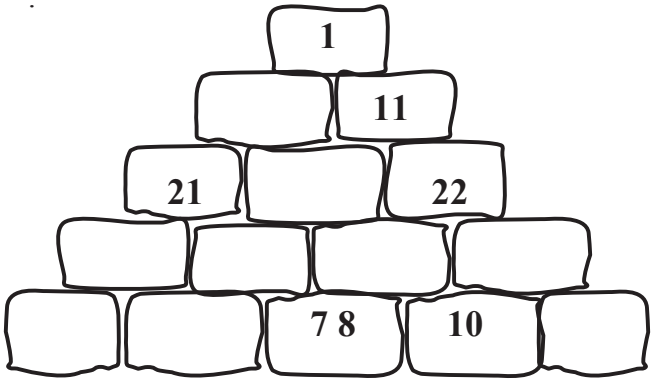

Rebus

Happenstance:

CICODENCE

Cryptosquare

Each solution has five letters:

- British coins for Joe?
- Light pancake material
- Happening at English Opening…
- Bird at big party point
- Go in for too much entertainment?

Arrange your answers in a 5x5 grid so that 1 Across = 1 Down; 2A = 2D etc.

Anagram riddle

Seven letters have I, you can change them around
To make words which vary by more than a sound:
** A party? Event? Knees up if you're there!*
** Beltings; defeats – they're quite hard to bear!*
** Serving it out (by plate, not by pound)*
Now that you've solved me, which words have you found?

Answers

Cryptosum: *23 (5 + 3 + 8 + 7)* ***Cairn****: 29 43 78 10 56*
Rebus: *Coincidence* ***Cryptosquare:*** *Crepe Raven Event Pence Enter* ***Anagram Riddle:*** *Shindig, Hidings, Dishing*