

Space Coast Area Mensa



NEWSLETTER

Volume 40, Issue 4

April 2022

From Your LocSec

I'd like to begin by welcoming three new members to our group; **Jack Harris, Ruth Lambert** and **Barry Signorelli**. Welcome to Space Coast Area Mensa!

This month we continue the series of cybersecurity articles with Vishing, Smishing, Angler Phishing, Pharming, Pop-Up Phishing, Watering Hole Phishing, and Clone Phishing.

As I mentioned in my March article, the topic of cybersecurity is extensive and it will take a few issues to cover it all. I hope you find these articles informative and help you improve on your ability to defend yourselves from the plethora of cyber threats out there.

In late February, I enhanced our Discord server with a few bots. I've added the Mastermind game, Tempo which will let you play any song or playlist, and Trivia which can be run solo or we can build teams and compete globally similar to how the National Trivia Network (NTN) functioned from years back. If you want to start, I'd be interested in being on it. Just let me know.

I was on the Rock Legends cruise from Feb 14th-18th. I saw Styx three times, Deep Purple, Foghat, Vanessa Collier, Lita Ford, Pat Travers, Don McLean, Jefferson Starship, The Fabulous Thunderbirds, George Lynch, Pure Prairie League, Warrant, and Don Felder. It was an awesome cruise. Lots of classic rock, new rock, impressive bass, and high volume. On the last one we did, Peter Frampton and Uriah Heep were the standouts for us. Or was it Randy Bachman? Or The Allman Brothers? The Outlaws? So hard to choose.

Jim Fitzgerald

RVC10—Thomas G. Thomas

I am writing this column before the American Mensa Committee (AMC) meeting so won't have anything to report until next month's column, but you can find the agenda and mini-minutes for the meeting at <https://www.us.mensa.org/lead/amc/meeting-reports/> and selecting 2022-03-19 – Hurst, TX from the drop down menu.

When I first started as RVC in 2013, my primary stated focus was to improve communication between members, and even before that I had been serving on the national Communication Committee since 2009. At the time, the main method of communicating for the membership was through the local group newsletters, which for the most part included reports from local events and from the local officers, notices of upcoming events, and feature articles and puzzles from members. Although newsletters are still the only communication avenue enshrined in local group charters and bylaws, organizational entropy has set in over time, and newsletters have become smaller, and/or have gone from monthly to bi-monthly or quarterly (and in a couple of cases local groups have ceased to produce them entirely, in violation of their charters). Since we still have members who do

not or cannot engage online, local group newsletters are still required, and National Communication Officer **Robin Crawford** has indicated that this will not be changing anytime soon.

Nevertheless, time marches on, and technical and societal changes continue to take place despite the reluctance of or resistance from some members. Online member-to-member communication has evolved from old Bulletin Boards and IRC chats, through Usenet and online forums (including Yahoo Groups, which shut down in 2020), and on to social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. While these still hold on for some Mensa communities, they have been fading for a variety of reasons that would be too involved to go into here. However, a couple of reasons worth noting is the lack of security and accountability with these platforms, and the necessity to opt in to use them, which many members simply never did.

So American Mensa launched its own platform with **Mensa Connect**, which is automatically open to almost all members. Every adult member who has an email address who does not opt out

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RVC10—Thomas G. Thomas

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is a member of the Mensa Connect platform, and all but one local group in Florida has a community in which all members are enrolled. Many members are not aware of this, however, because the default setting is Daily Digest, and unless someone posts to the group, members don't see any messages. Local Groups that have been making good use of the platform to communicate with their members include Palm Beach Area Mensa, Northwest Florida Mensa, Tampa Bay Mensa, and Miami Mensa, and I have been working with **Ruth Danielle** in Manasota Mensa over the past couple of weeks to get the members of that group more engaged as well.

There is also a Region 10 Members Community which you can find by searching the available communities in [https://](https://connect.us.mensa.org/communities/local-groups/region-10)

connect.us.mensa.org/communities/local-groups/region-10.

All members may post to these Communities, so they can be used for interactive discussions, but a member may not initiate a conversation unless they agree to the terms of use by logging in for the first time at <https://connect.us.mensa.org/home>.

The Communities have certain advantages that members like, such as being able to participate without sharing their private email with the other users of the community, since all emails are sent through the platform with names, but no email addresses included. Only other Mensa members may participate, and real names are used, so there is no anonymous trolling.

Let me know if you have any questions. I hope that more members will make use of this tool now that we have it available.

Local History

The earliest inhabitants of the Indian River region now called Brevard County were Native Americans who ventured into the area perhaps as long as 12,000 years ago. The descendants of these people became more settled, and began societies based on living off the resources of the Indian River Lagoon, the St. Johns River, and the surrounding coastal highlands and high points within the river basins. Known collectively as the archaic people, these are the humans who inhabited the **Windover Archeological** site in north Brevard County. Still later, their descendants became diversified into distinct tribes, the Ais and the Timucua, which lived along the shores of the Indian River lagoon and left behind huge mounds of discarded shellfish, animal bones, and fractured pottery. These were the native peoples who were encountered by the first Europeans. Many sites evidencing these first inhabitants remain scattered through our county and some have been well preserved on public lands.

Early Spanish explorers sailed along the Brevard County coastline and gave Cape Canaveral its name. There are well-documented accounts of European shipwreck survivors traveling among the native tribes in this region, and the well known adventure of **Jonathon Dickinson**, who kept a journal.

Still, the area would remain largely unsettled, except for a failed attempt by **Andrew Turnbull** to establish an agricultural colony, until after the U.S. Army and Florida Militia established supply posts and routes through the county during the Second Seminole War. As this conflict unfolded in 1835, the only known inhabitants of the present-day Brevard County area were Seminole Indians.

Fort Ann was established late in 1837 as an important supply depot on the east shore of the Indian River near the boat haulover point on a narrow strip of Merritt Island. Florida militia commander **General Joseph Hernandez** and his force encamped in the general vicinity of Mims and constructed a wagon road southward to Fort Capron and Fort Pierce that became known as the "**Hernandez Trail**."

As armed conflict with the Seminoles slowly dwindled to a stalemate, with remaining holdouts of the tribe hidden but considered harmless in the vast Everglades to the south, adventuring pioneers like **Douglas Dummitt** and **Mills Burnham** began to establish new lives and homes on the Indian River frontier. A colony of settler families seeking land grants under the armed occupation act held home sites in the southern portion of our region until a sudden Indian scare prompted their hasty abandonment for fear of a massacre. Gradually, pioneers trickled in and in the 1850s a small community was emerging in the vicinity of Sand Point, then a part of Volusia County and now the site of Titusville. By 1860, families were also settling the area around what would become Eau Gallie. The region remained very sparsely settled throughout the Civil War, though some of its men were recruited into Confederate service and died for the Southern cause.

The Indian River region really began to open up to settlement immediately following the Civil War, when defeated Southern soldiers and northern veterans as well moved their families to the unoccupied frontier to seek new lives and opportunity.



Last month, I discussed phishing, which is a cyber attack using email. That article is available online at <https://www.us.mensa.org/system-tools/publications-locator/?type=lgnl&name=329\The%2520SCAM%5F202203%2Epdf>

This month, I will go over other types of technology related cyber threats and provide some tips on how to protect yourself from them. As always, the first line of defense is having the awareness of the threats that exist. You need to understand the threats that exist in cyberspace.

Vishing: Almost 30% of all mobile calls in 2018 were vishing attempts. Vishing is the abbreviated form of “Voice Phishing”. A sizeable portion of that percentage purported to be ‘Windows tech support’ or even ‘Microsoft’ itself. I felt a little honored that Microsoft cared enough about me to call me directly. Vishing relies on the same basic tactics that email phishing uses. Namely, the caller purports to be from some large tech company or financial institution, is calling because there is a problem with your account, requires your urgent attention, etc. All the same hallmarks as an email phishing scam. They may tell you about money or a cruise you’ve won. Whatever their claim is, you need to employ some *caveat emptor* or ‘buyer beware’ to avoid becoming a victim to their scam. If the financial institution you actually use calls you to report a fraudulent charge, you can call them back on your own terms to verify the claim. This recently happened to my wife. She received a call from the bank which was a recording reporting a suspected fraudulent charge. She didn’t recognize the caller ID number and let it go to voicemail. Suspecting it was a scam, she logged into the bank to check card activity and saw a charge that should not have been there. She then used the phone number from the back of her credit card and initiated a call to them to report the fraudulent charge. The charge was removed and she had a new credit card a few days later. We were also told of a second charge that the bank’s fraud department had blocked. My wife did all the right things in this incident. She did not answer the call (voicemail could also be evidence), she verified the caller’s claim herself using her bookmark to the bank, she contacted the bank with a number on the back of her card (not one she found online) and, during the call she was careful to not provide information that the bank should not be asking for (i.e. username and password, CVV code).

Spear Phishing: You can think of email phishing like casting a net because it covers a lot of people with the hope that the net catches something. Spear phishing on the other hand, is directly targeting a specific individual, usually Government employees, celebrities, or company executives. It takes more effort from the attacker to conduct spear phishing but, it is also a better attack when compared to email phishing. In email phishing, the email will begin with ‘Dear Customer’ or something along those lines. Spear phishing will use your actual name. This makes it much more believable and victims tend to let their guard down since the email was more personal. People with planned trips and other engagements which are posted online are particularly vulnerable to this type of attack. Attackers will scan social media sites and if they saw that you were recently at ComicCon, they can now email you directly with some innocent looking email that starts off with your name (collected from your social media site), a statement such as “It was nice talking with you at my booth during ComicCon last week”, followed by “As you requested, here’s a link to my product. Hope you find it interesting”. These are statements well within the realm of possibility and an unwary user may click on the provided link. The link may even go to a professional looking web site with an online ordering system. Add a few ‘products’ at too good to pass up pricing, and the person orders something and enters their credit card information. A new victim is born. PayPal protects you by ordering from participating companies without exposing your credit card information. Always use PayPal or similar service whenever possible to protect yourself. If I receive an email such as the one described, I would not click the link provided. I would instead do my own research and find their site myself. I would also do some limited research on the company and their products/offerings before I go to the site or order something. I really do those things and you should too. Another thing you can do to thwart spear phishing is to not post your upcoming events, trips, plans on social media. Social media is the most common source or information attackers use to exploit you. Back when Facebook was popular with younger people, it was very common for them to have over a thousand friends in their friends list. Really? A thousand friends? There is not even a remote chance they know that many people. Some of these ‘friends’ may be predators and, like email phishing, they send out a

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Cybersecurity — Part 2

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large number of friend requests hoping that a few people accept. Sometime later, they can send a new batch of friend requests but this time, some of those invitations will show that the young person has one or two mutual friends because they accepted the attacker's first request. This makes it much more believable and now the second wave of friend requests is much more successful. This could be general phishing or it could be spear phishing aiming to target one specific person. Once someone is a 'friend' they are normally not removed especially if they don't actually post to their target's page. In this way, the attacker can sit back and monitor the victim to learn more about them. They can learn parent names, siblings, pets, schools, where they live, their phone numbers, likes and dislikes, you name it. Social media has a great many risks associated with it and becoming a victim of spear phishing is just one of them.

Smishing: This is a portmanteau of 'short message services', or SMS + phishing. These are the odd text messages you may be receiving on your phone almost always containing links that are abbreviated. They will often purport to be from FedEx, UPS, Amazon, and other companies that are widely used. Always treat such texts with a high degree of suspicion. This is especially true when the message is saying there is a problem with your order or that you need to confirm something. I get these messages all the time and in every case I block the number. Smishing can also go to more than just one person so you may get a message that went to 15 other people. When that happens, I take the time to block every single number it was sent to. Never respond to these type of text messages. I once let a group text go for about 15 minutes without taking any action and, as I expected, someone on the list replied (which went to everyone on the list) asking to be removed. Then someone else chimed in and the next thing you know my phone is blowing up with a bunch of texts between themselves. An attacker is not going to remove you from their list of potential targets just because you asked them to. Block them and don't look back.

Pop-Up Phishing: These types of attacks are through pop-up advertising or warning messages that you might find when surfing the Internet. They are often large and intrusive. They may have flashing colors and warn of imminent danger to your computer because of viruses. In that respect, they are right, you are in imminent danger of a virus or trojan if you click the pop-up. They normally will have an 'X' you can click to close the pop-up. You must be very wary when these types of attacks, um, pop up. Using your mouse, you can move it around the screen and watch for when it changes to a hand symbol (like it does when hovering over a link). The pop-up may appear in just a portion of your browser window with a frame around it and an 'X' in the upper-right corner, everything you would expect from a typical pop-up. However, the pop-up could actually be the size of your browser window, or larger and be transparent. That trick effectively turns your entire browser window into a link. You can expose that by moving the mouse around and watching for the cursor to change. Never click the 'X' in the corner. Attackers expect you to do that and can easily make it the link that downloads a trojan or ransomware onto your computer. What you can do is just immediately close your browser by pressing alt+F4.

There are many other types of attacks out there and I encourage you to read up on them. Here's a list to get started:

Angler Phishing	Watering Hole Phishing	Clone Phishing	Man-in-the-Middle	Cryptojacking	Drive-by Download
Whaling	Evil Twin	Cross-site Scripting	Zero-day Exploits	Formjacking	Eavesdropping Attack

Next month I will cover what exactly happens when you enter a URL into your browser and I will provide recommendations on securing your home network and mobile devices.

References and Further Reading

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST): <https://www.nist.gov/>

NIST Cybersecurity: <https://www.nist.gov/cybersecurity>

Phishing.org: <https://www.phishing.org/what-is-phishing>

Federal Trade Commission: <https://www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/how-recognize-and-avoid-phishing-scams>

Who is a Hacker? Types of Hackers

A hacker is a person who finds and exploits the weakness in computer systems and/or networks to gain access. Hackers are usually skilled computer programmers with knowledge of computer security.

Hackers are classified according to the intent of their actions as shown below:

 <p>WHITE HAT HACKER</p>	<p>Ethical Hacker (White hat): A hacker who gains access to systems with a view to fix the identified weaknesses. They may also perform penetration Testing and vulnerability assessments.</p>
	<p>Cracker (Black hat): A hacker who gains unauthorized access to computer systems for personal gain. The intent is usually to steal corporate data, violate privacy rights, transfer funds from bank accounts etc.</p>
	<p>Grey hat: A hacker who is in between the ethical white hat and black hat hackers. He/she breaks into computer systems without authority with a view to identify weaknesses and reveal them to the system owner.</p>
	<p>Script kiddies: A non-skilled person who gains access to computer systems using already made tools.</p>
	<p>Hactivist: A hacker who use hacking to send social, religious, and political, etc. messages. This is usually done by hijacking websites and leaving the message on the hijacked website.</p>
	<p>Phreaker: A hacker who identifies and exploits weaknesses in telephones instead of computers.</p>

What is Cybercrime?

Cybercrime is the use of computers and networks to perform illegal activities such as spreading computer viruses, online bullying,

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Types of Hackers

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performing unauthorized electronic fund transfers, etc. Most cybercrimes are committed through the internet. Some cybercrimes can also be carried out using mobile phones via SMS and online chatting applications.

Type of Cybercrime

- * **Computer Fraud:** Intentional deception for personal gain via the use of computer systems.
- * **Privacy violation:** Exposing personal information such as email addresses, phone number, account details, etc. on social media, websites, etc.
- * **Identity Theft:** Stealing personal information from somebody and impersonating that person.
- * **Sharing copyrighted files/information:** Distributing copyright protected files such as eBooks and computer programs etc.
- * **Electronic funds transfer:** Gaining unauthorized access to bank computer networks and making illegal fund transfers
- * **ATM Fraud:** This involves intercepting ATM card details such as account number and PIN numbers. These details are then used to withdraw funds from the intercepted accounts.
- * **Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) Attacks:** This involves the use of computers in multiple locations to attack servers with so much traffic that they are effectively shut down.
- * **Spam:** Sending unauthorized email, usually advertising.

What is Ethical Hacking?

Ethical Hacking is identifying weakness in computer systems and/or computer networks and coming up with countermeasures that protect the weaknesses. Ethical hackers must abide by the following rules.

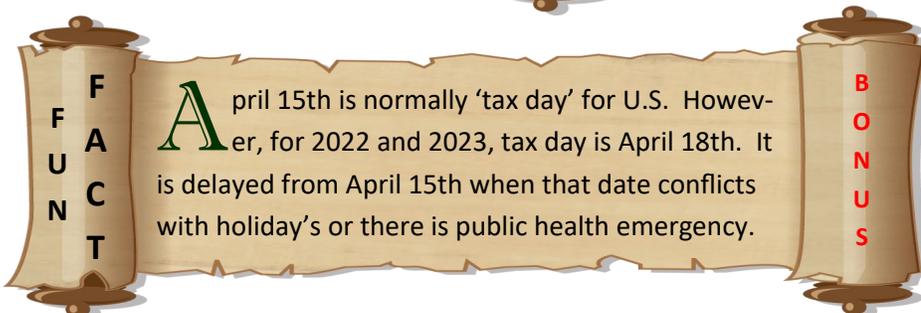
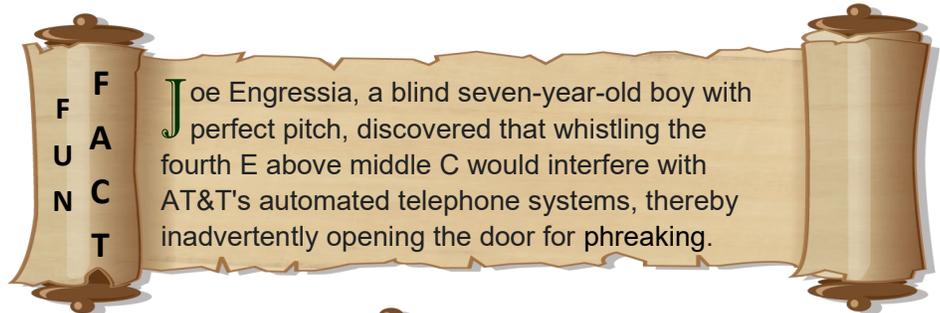
- * Get written permission from the owner of the computer system and/or computer network before hacking
- * Protect the privacy of the organization being hacked
- * Transparently report all the identified weaknesses in the computer system to the organization
- * Inform hardware and software vendors of the identified weaknesses

Why Ethical Hacking?

- * Information is one of the most valuable assets of an organization. Keeping information secure can protect an organization's image and save an organization a lot of money
- * Hacking can lead to loss of business for organizations that deal in finance such as PayPal
- * Ethical hacking puts them a step ahead of the cyber criminals who would otherwise lead to loss of business

Legality of Ethical Hacking

Ethical Hacking is legal if the hacker abides by the rules stipulated in the above section on the definition of ethical hacking. The International Council of E-Commerce Consultants (EC-Council) provides a certification program that tests individual's skills.



Being a math and science nerd- I used to submit monthly biographies for mathematicians born in the month the local SCAM newsletter was published. One of the mathematicians I never got to do was Carl Friedrich Gauss.

Gauss was born in Brunswick, Duchy of Brunswick (now Germany) in April 1777. He died in Gottingen, Hanover (now Germany) in February 1855. He is probably considered one of the top 10 mathematicians (at least by the Western world) to ever have lived.

There were many stories about this math prodigy and his amazing calculating skills. The most famous one was when he was age seven and was in elementary school. The instructor wanted to take a break and gave the class the assignment to sum the first 100 digits. Thinking it would keep the young students busy. He was quite amazed that Gauss, within seconds, spotted that it could be solved by the summing of 50 pairs of numbers [$S=n(n+1)/2$ with $n=100$] to reach '5050'. That along with other incredible feats of mathematical calculations demonstrated to his instructors that this pupil needed special attention and the opportunity to attend university.

In 1788, Gauss began his attendance at the Gymnasium with the help of his former instructor, Martin Buettner. He learned higher mathematics and Latin while there. When he attended the Brunswick Collegium Carolinum in 1792, he continued his mathematical pursuits. He independently discovered Bode's Law (the approximate distance of planets from the sun), the binomial theorem (describes the algebraic expansion powers of a binomial), the arithmetic and geometric mean calculations, as well as the laws of quadratic reciprocity (allows you to make precise certain intuitions about prime numbers) and the prime number theory. Not bad for a young man from the rural areas of the German lands with no prior exposure to these mathematical concepts.

In 1795, Gauss left Brunswick to study at Gottingen University (the 'Harvard' of its time). His teacher was named Kastner (whom he often ridiculed ... Gauss was not known for diplomacy or social skills, similar to Sheldon Cooper on 'The Big Bang'). His only known friend (if Gauss could be thought to have friends) was Farkas Bolyai and corresponded with him for years.

Gauss left Gottingen in 1798 without a diploma, but at this time he had developed the construction of a regular 17-sided polygon by ruler and compass (a task mathematicians had unsuccessfully attempted since the times of the Greeks). Gauss returned to Gottingen and submitted a doctoral dissertation at the University of Helmstadt. His dissertation discussed the fundamental theorem of algebra, another groundbreaking discovery in mathematics.

In June 1801, he corresponded with an astronomer named Zach who had been predicting the orbital position of the newly discovered Ceres, a 'small planet'. Zach had only nine degrees of its orbit before it disappeared behind the sun. Gauss submitted to him his prediction of where Ceres would appear the next time it was visible (Gauss's calculations differed greatly from other mathematicians' predictions). When Ceres was rediscovered in December 1801, it appeared almost exactly where Gauss had predicted. Gauss did not publish the method he used (he seemed to always avoid notifying others of his methods, a somewhat insecure and protective fellow). However, it is suspected he used the method of least squares that he had developed for astronomical observations.

Gauss married a Johanna Ostoff in October, 1805. In 1807, Gauss left Brunswick to take up the position of director of the Gottingen observatory. Unfortunately, he suffered a series of devastating personal losses. In 1808, his father died. A year later, his wife died after the birth of their second son, who soon died after his mother. Gauss was married for a second time the next year, a lady named Minna, his former wife's best friend. Although they had three children, this marriage seemed to be more of a convenience for Gauss and was noted to have been somewhat troublesome for both.

Gauss's work never seemed to suffer from personal tragedy. He produced an astounding number of mathematical accomplishments. Publications on series and hypergeometric functions. Essays on integration in calculus, statistical estimators, geodesic design problems, invention of the heliotrope for reflecting the sun's rays by mirrors and small telescopes. He published in less than ten years over 70 astronomical and mathematical statistics studies that influenced all of science.

From the early 1800s Gauss had an interest in the question of the possible existence of non-Euclidean geometry. He deduced the axiom of parallels from the other Euclidean axioms suggesting the concepts of elliptical and hyperbolic geometries., although he remained vague in his writings. It is believed that he thought his reputation would suffer if he admitted in public that he believed in

It Just 'Gauss' to Show You

unpopular and unproven alternate geometries.

In 1831, Farkas Bolyai sent to Gauss his son Janos Bolyai's work on the subject of non-Euclidean geometries. At that point, Gauss mentioned in a letter he had "...already considered the topic and had not thought to get back to the subject". Somewhat of a slap in the face to a younger mathematician who thought they had discovered something no one else had considered. Again, a decade later, he informed the Russian mathematician Lobachevsky that his work on the subject was also something that he himself had already considered in the existence of such geometries. Gauss seemed afraid to go public when he had theorized about these topics. But he seemed unwilling to let younger mathematicians gain any glory from claiming to be the first. As mentioned, Gauss had an overly possessive nature and was not very kind when it came to sharing kudos from the mathematical realm.

The period of 1817-1832 was stressful for Gauss. He took in his sick mother, who stayed with him until her death in 1839. At the same time, he was arguing with his wife and her family about whether he should accept a lucrative offer to move to the Berlin University. Gauss did not like change, so elected to stay in Gottingen. In 1831, his second wife died. The story goes (probably circulated by Gauss's detractors) that when the physician reported to him that his wife was dying and he needed to come see her before she passed on, Gauss told the physician he was too busy working on some complicated mathematics and could not be disturbed at the moment. So much for married bliss (perhaps 'blitz').

Gauss worked with the German physicist Weber for six years. They uncovered laws governing magnetism as it related to the earth, Kirchhoff's laws on electrical flow, and even developed a telegraphic device to send messages over 5,000 feet. Gauss wanted to establish a world-wide net of magnetic observation points, which resulted in an atlas of geomagnetism.

Gauss's reputation as a brilliant mathematician increased over the years. He also found time to manage the Gottingen University's Widows Fund. This work gave him experience in financial matters and he went on to make his fortune through shrewd investment in bonds. Seems as though he anticipated the arrival of mathematical geniuses as 'quants' in the world of finance.

Gauss received many academic awards and recognitions for his works. From 1850 onward, he appeared to devote his mathematical skills to more practical applications in the military, finance, engineering, and other disciplines. He did approve Bernhard Riemann's doctoral thesis (involving proof of extending into n-dimensions the differential geometry of surfaces which Gauss himself had worked on) and saw the importance of this young mathematician's work. Even praising it and promoting it in the academic world. You may have heard of this mathematician's famous concept of the Riemann hypothesis from the Millennium Problems. A conjecture that the Riemann zeta function has its zeros only at the negative even integers and complex numbers with real parts. Many consider it to be the most important unsolved problem in pure mathematics. A physicist named Kumar Easwaran has claimed to have solved this 161-year-old problem in 2020. But it is still in dispute.

With his health deteriorating slowly, Gauss retired to his home. Gauss died in his sleep early in the morning of 23 February 1855. The world lost one of the most brilliant and multi-talented mathematicians it would ever see. Two of his quotes I thought were interesting:

"God does arithmetic." and "There are problems to whose solution I would attach an infinitely greater importance than to those of mathematics, for example touching ethics, or our relation to God, or concerning our destiny and our future; but their solution lies wholly beyond us and completely outside the province of science."

References:

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Bruno, Leonard C. (2003) [1999]. *Math and Mathematicians: The History of Discoveries Around the World: Volume 1 A - H*. Farmington Hills: UXL. ISBN 978-0-7876-3813-9.

Nahin, Paul J. (2010). *An Imaginary Tale: The Story of $\sqrt{-1}$* . Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-1-4008-3389-4.

Volunteer Opportunities

Are you ready to help Space Coast Area Mensa? Got some down time from binging and looking for something to do? If you answered yes to either question, this is the page you've been looking for.

We are seeking a volunteer to be our **Public Relations Coordinator**. This would be a non-voting role with the following duties & responsibilities:

- ◆ Community Outreach: Shameless promotion of Mensa and Space Coast Area Mensa through social media and local newspaper/magazines.
- ◆ Provide notification to ExComm when our local chapter is promoted using social media, newspapers, local magazines, and other mediums.
- ◆ Announce testing dates/times/locations in coordination with our Testing Coordinator.
- ◆ Work with ExComm for any special announcements which have been determined to be worthy of special publicity beyond normal community outreach efforts.
- ◆ Work independently with the staff PR Coordinator at the National Office to leverage the resources and experience therein.
- ◆ Other duties aligned with the above as the position matures.

Sound good? Wanna help? Just send me, your LocSec, a short email saying you are interested in becoming the Public Relations Coordinator for our chapter. Really, it will be that easy.



Newsletter Submissions

To submit articles, events, SIGs, announcements, please email locsec@scam.us.mensa.org

All submissions must be received by the Editor before the 15th of the month preceding publication.

Upcoming Events

02 Apr: Geocaching at Wickham Park. 8:30 AM meeting at youth area (see map on page 10 in March newsletter) **RSVP**

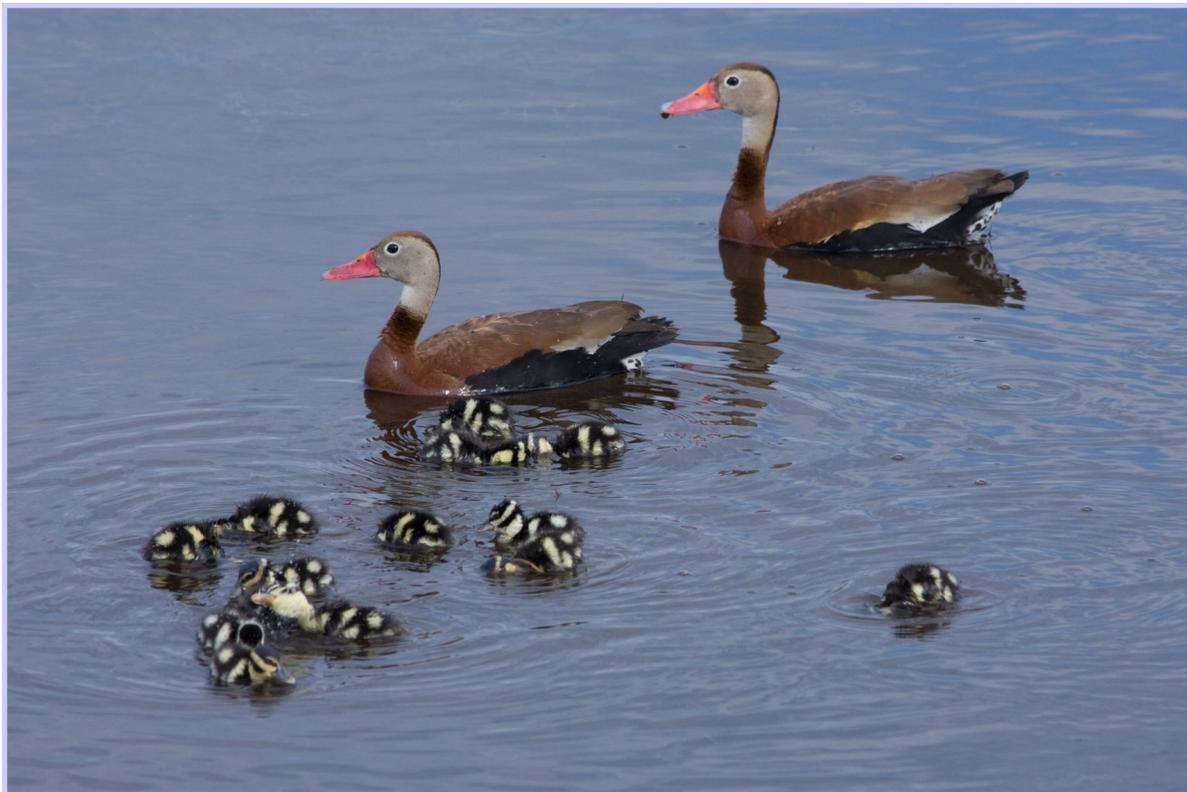
10 Apr: Brunch with the LocSec: 11:00 AM meeting at Bonefish Grill in The Avenue **RSVP**

16 Apr: ExComm Meeting: 5:30 PM meeting via Zoom

23 Apr: Game Night: 5:00 PM. Host: Ann Carter. Email: anncarter@rocketmail.com **RSVP**

30 Apr: Game Night: 5:00 PM. Host: Pat Henderson (Central Florida Mensa). Email: henderp14@gmail.com **RSVP**

Picture of the Month



Black-bellied Whistling Duck Family

Photo by: Jim Fitzgerald

For the high resolution image, visit the *Picture-of-the-Month* channel on our Discord server

Have a Picture of the Month for the newsletter? Submit to locsec@scam.us.mensa.org.

All submissions must be the original work of the person submitting the image.

Recipe

Contributed by Eileen L.

CORNER

Seafood Fritters

Serves 4

Preparation:

4 oz. shrimp
4 oz. scallops
1/2 C flour
1 tsp sugar
1 tsp baking powder
1 egg, beaten
Salt/Pepper
4 to 6 T milk or buttermilk
1 jalapeno or Serrano pepper, minced
1/4 C finely chopped onion
1/4 C finely chopped red bell pepper
1/4 C minced celery
1 clove garlic, minced

Directions:

- 1) Finely grind shrimp and scallops in a food processor.
- 2) Combine the flour, sugar, baking powder and egg in a large bowl and mix well, adding milk as necessary to obtain a thick paste, consistency of muffin batter.
- 3) Stir in shrimp and scallop mixture, vegetables, salt and pepper to taste.
- 4) Heat 1 inch of oil in skillet.
- 5) Drop 1-inch balls of batter into the oil.
- 6) Fry, turning until golden brown, about 2 minutes total.
- 7) Drain on paper towels.

SPACE COAST AREA MENSA

Officers and Appointees

Local Secretary	Jim Fitzgerald	locsec@scam.us.mensa.org
Deputy Local Secretary	George Rasley	asstlocsec@scam.us.mensa.org
Treasurer	Val Valek	treasurer@scam.us.mensa.org
Recording Secretary	Jim Fitzgerald	locsec@scam.us.mensa.org
Area Coordinator		
Brevard County	Jim Fitzgerald	locsec@scam.us.mensa.org
Indian River County	Bob Roth	
Testing Coordinator	Hank Rhodes	testing@scam.us.mensa.org
Testing Proctor	Julie Costopoulos	
Testing Proctor	Harold (Bud) Long	
Testing Proctor	Hank Rhodes	
Newsletter Editor	Jim Fitzgerald	locsec@scam.us.mensa.org
Calendar Coordinator	Jim Fitzgerald	locsec@scam.us.mensa.org
Discord Administrator	Jim Fitzgerald	locsec@scam.us.mensa.org
Webmaster	Karen Freiberg	webmaster@scam.us.mensa.org
Membership Chair	Julie Costopoulos	membership@scam.us.mensa.org
Scholarship Chair	Julie Costopoulos	scholarship@scam.us.mensa.org
S.I.G.H.T Coordinator	Karen Freiberg	sight@scam.us.mensa.org
Social Media Chair	Jim Fitzgerald	locsec@scam.us.mensa.org
Regional Vice Chair (Area 10)	Thomas G. Thomas	RVC10@us.mensa.org

Vacant Positions (volunteers needed)

**Gifted Youth Coordinator
Publicity**

Mensa Links

SCAM Web Site

<http://www.spacecoast.us.mensa.org>

SCAM on Discord

<https://discord.gg/s82uBqPTj4>

American Mensa

<https://www.us.mensa.org/>

Mensa Connect

<https://www.us.mensa.org/connect/mensa-connect/>

Your Membership Profile

<https://www.us.mensa.org/my-mensa/my-membership-profile/>

Receiving the newsletter electronically is easy. Just follow these simple steps:

1. Go to <https://members.us.mensa.org/eweb/DynamicPage.aspx?webcode=CommPref>
2. Edit the top box "Publication Preferences" and set 'Local Group Newsletter' to "Electronic" and click 'Save'