

IMCZ NEWS



JUNE 2016

PRESIDENTIAL DISPATCH Working & Playing Together

Contributed by IMCZ President Roger Brooks

As I mentioned in my last epistle, the IMCZ is very much what we, the members, make of it. I am gratified that recent events have been greeted with enthusiastic participation and am very happy that the feedback from them has been uniformly positive!

It is more work than may appear to the uninitiated to keep a club like this running smoothly and, especially, to keep it responsive to its members. I am very fortunate to have the support of some dedicated volunteers in this undertaking.

Honorary Member **Muthana Kubba** does not just deliver a world-class newsletter every month, he contributes many articles himself and takes care of numerous other tasks, such as recently mailing out the new Members' Directory.

This last operation is a good example of how, according to the Pennsylvania Dutch¹ proverb, "Many hands make light work". What could have been an onerous task for the board was made much easier by all of the members who pitched in to stuff the envelopes after the Special Stammtisch. Thanks for your help!

Former President **Andy Habermacher** not only took responsibility for the aforementioned activity. He was also instrumental in finding advertisers for the Directory and continues to help us with our new approach to social media.

Bill Lichtensteiger is a strong contributor to the club despite the demands of his job, which often has him flying all over the world.

Ilham Yüksel is keeping us on track toward our goal of a balanced budget this year, despite the demands placed on his time as the father of a young child.

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IMCZ

Introducing...New members

THE IMCZ WELCOMES:

Gary von Lehmden

Gary hails from Cleveland, Ohio, USA. He studied at the Miami University in Oxford, Ohio and holds an MBA from Case Western University. Gary has been working for the most part in banking. He was Chairman of EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) Corporate Banking and Chief Lending Officer for Citibank. He spent the first 27 years of his working life in Cleveland, then moved to Los Angeles followed by a long stay in London. He recently moved to Switzerland to take up the job of Chairman and Chief Lending Officer at Citibank in Zürich. Gary is married and has two grown up children, a daughter and a son, both living and working abroad. He loves hiking, cycling, playing golf and travelling. He and his wife, Kathleen, are very excited about living at the heart of Europe and look forward to seeing more of Europe in their free time.



Roy Haverman

Roy was born in the Netherlands and relocated to Switzerland in 1969 when he was just one and a half years old. He grew up in the canton of Zug, studied at the ETH in Zürich and now lives in Unterägeri. Roy has worked for Landis & Gyr, Roche Diagnostics, Dow Jones Telerate (that became Bridge), Conexus (an IT consulting company), Alstom in Baden and CSC. He specializes in Linux servers and workstations, high performance computing and parallel storage (the stuff that supercomputers are made of). These systems are used to calculate the flow of hot gasses and the properties of metals in gas turbines or any other field that models reality with vast calculations.



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FUTURE EVENTS

- THURSDAY JUNE 9TH • **Special Stammtisch with a presentation on Whisky, by Mr. Ben Birdsall.**
Starting at 18:45 in the City Garden Hotel. Ram Ramphal
- SUNDAY JUNE 12TH • **Sunday hike along the new Lorzenweg in Cham, meet at 9:00 AM at the Cham railway station, or 9:30 at Swisserver Hotel in Cham. Ram Ramphal**
- WEDNESDAY JUNE 15TH • **Bowling at the White Line Bowling Centre, Meierskappel.** *With this session a round number of 100 sessions WILL have been completed. Wait for a big surprise from Stephen Butterworth*
- THURSDAY JULY 14TH • **Special Stammtisch, a presentation on Persuasive Communication, to be presented by Ms Stefanie Egger,**
18:45 at the City Garden Hotel. Ram Ramphal
- THURSDAY JULY 21ST • **Meet and Greet Stammtisch with the ZIWC.**
18:00-20:30 hours at the City Garden Hotel Ram Ramphal
- SUNDAY AUGUST 21ST • **Annual Barbecue at the Siehbachsaal, 6300 Zug 12:00-16:00 hours. Ram Ramphal**



PRESIDENTIAL DISPATCH Working & Playing Together

Andrew Schofield, who has succeeded me as our Webmaster, has already created the prototype of a new website, which not only promises several new conveniences, but should also be less costly to maintain. We hope to release it for general use in the next month or two.

Ram Ramphal displays great energy in organizing various events for us, from hikes to speakers for our Special Stammtisch events. In this effort, we are all grateful to the club members who take the effort to organize events, such as Honorary Members **Stephen Butterworth** and **Bas Veenendaal**, and to our presenters, most recently **Marcel Brussee** and **Rainer Riek**.

Of course we are also grateful for members' contributions to the newsletter, especially for repeated contributors such as **Remo Jutzeler van Wijlen**, **Joseph Dow** and **Hans Peter Wüest**.

As of our last board meeting, I am happy to announce two new additions to this long list of volunteers: **Roger Dixon**, who has agreed to assist Muthana as co-editor, and **Erik Quintiens**, who has taken up the post of Stammtisch and Membership Coordinator. Welcome aboard!

Last but not least on the list of contributors are the members who have offered suggestions and (constructive) criticism, most recently **Sergiy Shtangey** and **Ewan Currie**. This is the kind of feedback which can help to improve the club for all of us.

Many thanks to all of you, and especially to contributors whose names may not have been listed!

What Next?

Although the website event list may look a bit short at present, we are cooking up a lot of fun and interesting activities for the second half of the year. In addition to the traditional annual barbecue, we are considering a visit to the Gotthard base tunnel, a whisky tasting and a visit to the Tesla headquarters in Cham.

Once again, this is your club! Don't be shy; let us know what you like, what you don't like, and what you would like to see in the future! Just have a chat with me on a Thursday evening, or drop me a line!

¹ Many of the Pennsylvania Dutch came originally, despite the name, from Switzerland!

IMCZ

Introducing...New members

THE IMCZ WELCOMES:

Adrian Nastase

Adrian was born in Transylvania (now in Rumania), but is an Austrian citizen. He sees himself as a "bridge" between West and East since he understands the lifestyle, values and dynamics of both sides. Having experienced, firsthand, the crumbling of the communist regime and the rise of the EU, he moved around in search of new challenges and opportunities from Mexico to Germany and South Africa, from the US to France and China. Finally he came to Switzerland in 2012 and settled definitively in Zug. Adrian is an IT executive with diverse SAP (System Applications and Products) skills. He is a qualified program manager and has a master's degree in engineering and process experience in logistics and manufacturing. Adrian likes travelling, movies and photography. He loves to spend his free time with his family: He is married and has five children. His eldest is a son, who lives in Vienna; the other four are all girls and live with him in Zug.



Spring New Members' Reception

Thursday May 12, was the chosen date for this year's first NMR. However, this year it came with a twist. After considerable research and deliberation, it was decided, as a change, to hold it at a new location. The venue was the first floor of a restaurant in the old city of Zug. The **Im Hof restaurant**.

We had a full house, 37 members participated. Everyone had a good time. Plenty of excellent food was served, and members could drink as much as they wished, although the majority had at most only two drinks. Even a billiards table was tucked away in a corner. It didn't take much for the members to discover it and start playing. The best part of it, in spite of all the food and drinks, we were well within our budget.

Two new members signed up and paid their dues on the spot.

By all accounts the Reception was a roaring success. There were even voices suggesting the venue should be used for our regular Stammtisch.

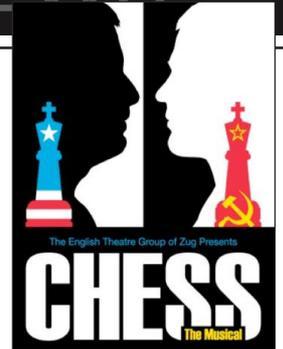
For those members who couldn't make it, you missed a truly fabulously great evening.



 BOARD MEMBERS Board Member bios are posted under the following link: http://www.imcz.com/nc/about-us/board-members/board-members-2016.html . Go ahead and check them out!	PRESIDENT Roger Brooks 079 583 9935 President@IMCZ.com	VICE PRESIDENT NEWSLETTER EDITOR Muthana Kubba 079 340 2592 Newsletter@IMCZ.com	SECRETARY Bill Lichtensteiger 079 378 6326 Secretary@IMCZ.com	TREASURER Iham Yüksel 079 955 2287 Treasurer@IMCZ.com
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A Dazzling Show! Fantastic Songs! A Thrilling Story! To Celebrate 30 Years at Centre Stage



This year, the **English Theatre Group of Zug, EGTZ**, celebrates its 30th anniversary and has been lucky enough to gain the performance licence for the rock opera/musical *Chess* by Benny Andersson and Björn Ulvæus (formerly of ABBA) with lyrics by Tim Rice. Coincidentally, it has also been 30 years since *Chess* first premiered in London. To celebrate both, EGTZ is planning a large scale and spectacular production to be performed at the relatively new Aegeri halle, in Unteraegeri between the 16- 25 September 2016.

support from the City and Canton of Zug and other generous donors, EGTZ has been able to build on its successes. For example, the group has produced some of the most memorable shows in the area including *Guys and Dolls*, *Oklahoma!*, *Kiss Me, Kate*, *Into the Woods*, *Oliver!* and *The Sound of Music*. As EGTZ's membership has grown over the years, so has its loyal audience, thus developing into a broad mix of culturally interested people from all walks of life, differing nationalities and age groups. Currently, membership is just over 100 people from nearly 20 different nationalities, around half of which are local Swiss citizens.

For *CHESS* tickets and more info please visit www.chessthemusical.ch or www.etgz.ch.

Chess is a musical with a fantastic range of music genres from rock to pop to sweeping symphonic dance pieces via a dash of comic Operetta. The two well-known songs "One Night in Bangkok" and "I Know Him So Well" were chart topping hits in their own right. And this show provides EGTZ with the perfect opportunity to display the talents of their group, with a large chorus, pop choir and gritty principal characters, as well as a mix of dance styles. The story itself, set in the Cold War era, involves a politically driven chess tournament between two very charismatic men — an American grandmaster and a Soviet grandmaster — who are fighting to win the championship, and over a woman who manages one and falls in love with the other. This is no standard musical. It's a love triangle that combines chess, politics and romance..The EGTZ cast and production team are led by local co-directors Cari and Hanns Zöllner, who have produced many successful shows in the past, including last year's production of *Assassins*. Alongside them, EGTZ is equally privileged to work with Musical Director Andrew Dunscombe, former Professor at the Musical Conservatoire in Luzern, who has successfully conducted two of the group's previous productions — *Oliver!* and *I Love You, You're Perfect, Now Change*.

Back in the early 1980's, Zug became home to many well-known multinational companies. This brought an interesting mix of international families and working singles into the Swiss-German speaking canton. Then, as is the case today, the common language for the international crowd was English. So, an interest and need for theatre in English was born. To fill the gap, a group of pioneering expats and locals got together in 1986 and formed what was later known as The English Theatre Group of Zug, or EGTZ, which has been producing musicals, plays, concerts and British pantomimes all in the original English.

After EGTZ's humble beginnings, and with

LA FIESTA DEL GAUCHO

JULY - AUGUST 2016

Meat lovers watch out; we have waited for quite a while and now the time has finally come: juicy gaucha beef by Dieter Meier sizzles on our CU barbecue grill – together with a South American tapas and «ensaladas» buffet.

Do not miss the genuine taste of excellent premium beef and indulge in this «Asado» with Argentinian top wines and matching folk music by the duo Domingo Rey.

- Friday, 22th July & Saturday, 23rd July 2016
- Friday, 29th July & Saturday, 30th July 2016
- Swiss National day, Monday, 1st August 2016
- Friday, 5th August & Saturday, 6th August 2016
- Friday, 12th August & Saturday, 13th August 2016

CHF 89.00 per person
including welcome drink, tapas,
meat all you can eat, broiled side dishes & dessert.



Reservation & information:

CU Restaurant, Bar & Lounge, Metallstrasse 20, 6302 Zug
Tel. +41 41 727 44 54 | info@cu-restaurant.ch



Club Outing to Seleger Moor

Compiled by IMCZ Board Member and Club Secretary Bill Lichtensteiner

On Sunday 22nd May an enthusiastic group of IMCZ botanists and their partners, as well as a single ZIWC member, met to enjoy the delights of Seleger Moor, which literally is a large peaty moor on which a beautiful garden of rhododendrons and azaleas has been established. As well as a dazzling array of the flowering shrubs, the garden features many large ponds with frogs, water lilies and aquatic plants as well as a maze of wooded trails and walk ways with bridges going over the ponds. The whole place really does provide a delightful spectacle and playground for the whole family to enjoy.

The gardens were originally started by Robert Seleger back in 1953. He discovered whilst digging that the peaty soil was ideally suited to rhododendrons and proceeded to search worldwide for winter hardened varieties of these



and other shrubs. He brought back shrubs from Canada, Alaska, Russia, China and Japan and crossed them with other varieties and created the largest rhododendron park in Switzerland, 12 hectares in size with over 200 varieties. The gardens were opened to the public in 1966 and have been beautifully maintained ever since. As the pictures attest this was the best time of year to visit the gardens, as the rhododendrons and azaleas were in full bloom, showing off their gorgeous colours of yellows, pinks, purples and blues and many other colours besides. Luckily our IMCZ President was on hand to lead the group through the maze of pathways, relying on his experience gained from previous visits. I am glad to report that no members were lost on the day! The gardens also featured seating areas and even deck chairs overlooking the ponds. Family BBQ areas are also provided as well as a "beizli" offering food and refreshments of which our group gladly availed ourselves. Seleger Moor certainly provides a good day out for all the family and is to be highly recommended.



An alcohol consumer's guide to standard drink size

Contributed by IMCZ member Remo P. Jutzeler van Wijlen, Head R&D Sponser Sports Food Ing. Appl Food Sciences, MAS Nutrition & Health ETHZ

A recently published study in "Addiction", which is undoubtedly the name of a scientific journal, even though it may send an ambiguous message to the reader, highlighted global variations in alcohol consumption guidelines. Whereas the WHO defines a standard drink as 10 g of pure ethanol, and both men and women are advised not to exceed two drinks a day, the definition of a "standard" drink differs substantially between nations—ranging from 8 to 20g.

The study looked at a pool of 75 countries that could be expected to have definition of a "standard" drink and "low-risk drinking" guidelines. Personally, I wonder if there are actually nations that can be considered as having "high-risk drinking" guidelines. Of course, what the researchers meant was, whether or not recommendations regarding alcohol consumption were provided by a country's health government. Indeed, only 37 countries, which had set up such drinking guidelines and/or a standard drink size, were found. However, it is interesting to learn, that some countries specify a higher drink limit for "special occasions", e.g. Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Poland and the UK. We have to leave it to those nations and citizens, and your imagination, to decide what those "special occasions" might be. On the other hand, many guidelines recommend abstinence from alcohol for 1-3 days per week, including those from New Zealand and Canada. It is not known, if this is specific to the recovery



from the aforementioned "special occasions" with higher consumption. The UK Department of Health has also proposed new drinking guidelines, that replace a daily consumption guideline with a weekly-recommended limit of 112 g of ethanol, which obviously offers somewhat greater flexibility for binge drinkers, whilst still enabling them to conform to the guidelines.

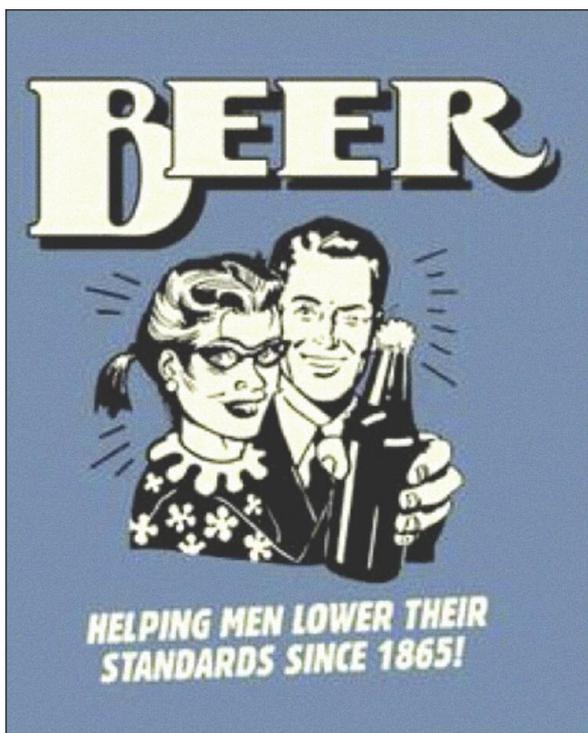
"low-risk drinking" guidelines" with a "standard" drink definition of 8 g. Another amusing note seems the overly precise standard drink definition of 12.8 g in Luxembourg (bureaucratic alignment of some sort?) and the more loosely-defined standard of 10-12 g in notoriously pedantic Switzerland.

Maybe the most straightforward approach is delivered by the US government, which has set up guidelines for low-risk drinking, accompanied by a helpful second guideline for "moderate drinking" (up to 14 g/d for women and 28 g/d for men).

To finish this column I state some of the present standard drink sizes (g of ethanol) in some countries. I leave it to you to draw conclusions or assumptions therefrom:

Seemingly, in an attempt to avoid overly complicated, varying guidelines over a week's period, Austria set a "domestic" standard drink size of 20 g instead. This may well be for touristic reasons and due to effective lobbying by the ski-resort industry. Whatsoever, the Austrian health ministry's educational material still presents

UK, Iceland	8 g
Australia, China, Ireland, New Zealand, France, Germany, India, Singapore	10 g
Switzerland	10-12 g
Denmark	12 g
Luxembourg	12.8 g
US, Chile	14 g
Austria	20 g





Encryption Wars

Contributed by IMCZ member Sergiy Shtangey

FBI vs Apple

The recent legal dispute between Apple and the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) over access to the iPhone used by a shooter in Dec-2015 San Bernardino attacks is now over after authorities announced that they had accessed the device. The Department of Justice said it had managed to access the data on the iPhone in question with the assistance of a third-party and asked the judge to drop the case.

Although the case was dropped, the larger debate between law enforcement authorities and technology firms along with the internet community over data access and data privacy remains. Law enforcement authorities say that encryption used by the likes of Apple makes it harder for them to solve cases and stop terrorist attacks. Technology firms have kicked back, saying that encryption is key to protecting user data from hackers. [1]

This case marked one of the highest-profile clashes in the debate over encryption and data privacy between the government and a technology company, a conflict which started and should have been settled in the 90's. But first, let's understand what "Encryption" is about.

Encryption

As defined in Wikipedia [2], "encryption is the process of encoding messages or information in such a way that only authorized parties can read it. Encryption does not in itself prevent interception, but denies the message content to the interceptor."

Encryption involves coding a text, so that it cannot be read if it is intercepted. It is used when people need information to stay confidential. Developed first by the military, in present times it is an ever-increasing feature in business and private worlds, where it is used to protect privacy, intellectual property rights and to prevent fraud.

Encryption involves a mathematical process whereby algorithms use a key to encrypt and decrypt messages by turning plain text to cipher-text and vice versa. With single key encryption both sender and receiver use the same key to encrypt and decrypt messages.



The disadvantage of this system is that the sender must get the key to the receiver somehow without it being intercepted.

For this reason one of the most important advances in modern encryption was "public key encryption". Developed in 1976 by Whitfield Diffie and Martin Hellman, this asymmetric encryption process revolutionised modern encryption. With this method, algorithms encrypt messages with one key (public) and permit decryption by a separate, but mathematically-related (private) key. Users simply publish their public key, which others use to send them information and then they decrypt that information using their private key.

Unless, of course, one has access to the private keys, the only way to read an intercepted message in cipher-text is to break the code. To do this one must try every possible key combination until one gets the readable text. This process is called a brute force search. Naturally, the longer the key, the more computing is required to crack the code. As the cost of such a search is substantial, and unlikely to be carried out by accidental intruders, even weak encryption can offer a reasonable standard of protection to users against interception. [3]

The beginning

Encryption has long been used by the military and governments to facilitate secret communication. Thus, historically, encryption methods and technologies have been regarded as a prerogative of governments, and in particularly military and intelligence establishments.

However, the rise of the personal computer in the late 1980's and the rapidly-growing internet in early 90's brought the encryption technologies into the commercial and public domains spawning what became known as the "Crypto Wars", in which governmental

restrictions on access to encryption confronted the explosive globalization of consumer access. [4]

According to Wikipedia [2], one of the first examples of this battle was an openly available public key encryption application called *Pretty Good Privacy (PGP)*, which was written in 1991 by Phil Zimmermann and distributed free of charge with its source code.

Shortly after its release, PGP encryption found its way outside the United States, and in February 1993 Zimmermann became the formal target of a criminal investigation by the US Government for "munitions export without a license".

The matter was that encryption technologies were originally classified as a "munition" under US laws, requiring an export license and U.S. government approval to distribute beyond American borders. Cryptosystems using keys larger than 40 bits were then considered munitions within the definition of the U.S. export regulations. PGP has never used keys smaller than 128 bits, so it qualified at that time. Penalties for violation, if found guilty, were substantial.

Zimmermann challenged these regulations in an imaginative way. He published the entire source code of PGP in a hardback book, via MIT Press, which was distributed and sold widely. Anybody wishing to build their own copy of PGP could cut off the covers, separate the pages, and scan them using an Optical Character Recognition (OCR) program, creating a set of source code text files. One could then build the application using the freely available GNU Compiler Collection. PGP would thus be available anywhere in the world. The claimed principle was simple: export of munitions—guns, bombs, planes, and software—was (and remains) restricted; but the export of books is protected by the First Amendment. The question was never tested in court with respect to PGP. After several

years, the investigation of Zimmermann was closed without filing criminal charges against him or anyone else.

Although U.S. export regulations regarding cryptography still remain in force, they were liberalized substantially throughout the late 1990's. Since 2000, compliance with the regulations is also much easier. PGP encryption no longer meets the definition of a non-exportable weapon, and can be exported internationally except to seven specific countries and a list of named groups and individuals (with whom substantially all US trade is prohibited under various U.S. export controls). [2]

The next round

In the next round of the Crypto Wars in the mid-90's, the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA) had come up with the idea of what came to be known as the "**Clipper chip**", an encryption device with a built-in back door to be installed into every communication device, which would allow government agencies to obtain the encryption key and intercept all data transmitted by that device. [5]

The plan behind Clipper was to have all encryption systems retain a copy of the keys (or "key escrow") necessary to decrypt information and have these entrusted to a third party, who would turn over the keys to law enforcement on proper legal authorization. [6]

The proposal was met with unanimous opposition, and security experts have demonstrated multiple weaknesses in both the concept of "**key escrow**" and the actual implementation of the chip. A government-mandated back door to their infrastructures obviously introduces a vulnerability ready to be exploited by a malicious agent, but that's not the biggest problem. A centralised government-controlled body holding credentials for multiple such infrastructures is

an even more lucrative target for cyber attackers and terrorists, and government agencies are not exactly known for their high cybersecurity standards. [5]

Thus, the Clipper chip was not embraced by consumers or manufacturers and the chip itself was no longer relevant by 1996. The U.S. government continued to press for key escrow by offering incentives to manufacturers, allowing more relaxed export controls if key escrow were part of cryptographic software that was exported. These attempts were made largely moot by the widespread use of strong cryptographic technologies, such as PGP, which by this time were not under the control of the U.S. government. [2]

The newest history

Moving forward, the September 11th attacks once again renewed the debate over civilian access to encryption, with intelligence agencies demanding back door access to encrypted communications. More recently, the possibility that the Paris attacks (November 2015) were facilitated through encrypted communications have once again led to calls of weakening encryption to permit government spying. [4]

Now, in the wake of the numerous incidents that have been traced to the Islamic State, otherwise known as ISIS or ISIL, academics and security advocates say officials are again seizing on public fear to push more aggressive surveillance legislation. [7]

At the same time, after revelations by former NSA contractor Edward Snowden about the extent of the government's surveillance activities, data privacy has become a particularly sensitive topic, and public sentiment led to rapid adoption of encryption by major websites and device manufacturers. [3]

As we see, regulating encryption remains a contentious topic among technologists and

governments, and this debate is often renewed after major terrorist attacks. Government officials insist they need special access to encrypted networks to ensure terrorist communication does not slip by unnoticed. Technology companies, backed by academics, privacy advocates and activists, counter that doing so would irreparably compromise the security of our products and their economic viability. [7]

Challenging the arguments of government officials, Martin Hellman, the abovementioned inventor of the public key encryption, in his interview to the **RT-television** drew a witty analogy: "Imagine that automobiles have been invented in the classified community, many years ago, and then someone discovered how to make an automobile in the open world. And you can see where the governments would be very concerned, that up until now only law enforcement had police cars, but the criminals were using horses and buggies, it's going to make their work a lot harder. But, giving automobiles to individuals and to commerce has tremendous benefit to society - ambulances save lives - so you need to look at the trade-offs." [8]

If you are interested in further details of what has happened on the forefront of Crypto-Wars since 2003, you can find a more comprehensive chronology in [9].

What's next?

Used legitimately, encryption can help citizens and businesses defend themselves against fraud, electronic vandalism and the improper disclosure of confidential information. Unfortunately, however, because of its unique ability to conceal data, encryption may also be deployed for illegitimate purposes. This prospect has urged law enforcement agencies to call for restrictions on "unbreakable encryption". Privacy advocates and business interest groups resist any attempts to restrict encryption arguing that to do so would unfairly compromise the privacy of individuals and jeopardise the development of electronic commerce. The search for a cryptographic policy, which balances the needs of users, governments and the international community, has not been smooth, and in certain countries the debate has become the centre of considerable controversy. [3]

At the same time, while governments are arguing with businesses and the public over legal, commercial and privacy aspects of restrictions on "unbreakable encryption", new IT security technologies are being developed to enhance existing encryption methods. IT security experts suggest that "the only solutions we can still more or less count on are complete end-to-end encryption systems where the whole information chain is controlled by users themselves, including secure management of encryption keys. Before practical quantum computers become





available, breaking a reasonably strong encryption key is still much more difficult than stealing it.” [10]

One such solution is offered by the company, which is located “just around the corner” from Zug – **Atabasca AG** [11], domiciled in canton Schwyz. **Atabasca AG** holds a European patent for **WWPass technology** [12], which enables the development of unique IT security solutions for secure authentication, communications and data storage.

WWPass provides a physical device called **PassKey**, which comes in a form of standard plastic card, NFC token, USB key, or it can also be **PassKey for Mobile** to be used on a smartphone. These **PassKeys** utilise the well-proven secure “smart card” technology that is widely used in bank and credit cards as well as in mobile phone SIM cards. Each

PassKey contains a built-in unique User ID and a set of cryptographic keys, which can never be retrieved from **PassKey**, and can be recognised **only** by the **WWPass** core network. Notably, these **User IDs are not stored anywhere online**, including in the **WWPass** network itself – they are **recognised** by **WWPass** by means of computational crypto operations.

Another unique feature of the **WWPass** technology is **data dispersion**. All information, including encryption keys, user data and system metadata (i.e. those generated by **WWPass**), is not stored in any single location. These data are encrypted and fragmented using Reed-Solomon coding into twelve pieces, which are stored on twelve different geographically distributed secure servers. None of the twelve pieces contain full information about the original data. In order

to restore the original data, at least six pieces have to be retrieved and decrypted. Thus for example, even if a hacker managed to break into “only” five servers, it still would be impossible to restore any of the original data.

In addition, **WWPass** allows users complete **end-to-end self-management** of their own **PassKeys** online, taking away control over user credentials from any outside party.

The **WWPass** technology enables the building of various IT security applications, among them, a secure **two-factor authentication** method, which allows an enhancement of IT security by eliminating usernames and passwords from the login process. It is a well-known fact that a “username & password” pair is the most vulnerable part in authentication and access control.

More examples of other innovative security applications based on the **WWPass** technology are given on the **Atabasca AG** web site [11].

Yet, as pointed out earlier, while technology companies bring more and more sophisticated IT security solutions to the open market, government officials and law enforcement agencies call for more controls over their use and development. So, what will prevail: liberty or security? Who will be eventually a winner in Crypto-wars? In my view, the most sensible answer is given in [5], “*it seems that in the Crypto Wars, like in a nuclear war, everybody loses.*”

This article is compiled from materials collected from the following sources:

- [1] Apple vs FBI: All you need to know
<http://www.cnn.com/2016/03/29/apple-vs-fbi-all-you-need-to-know.html>
- [2] <http://www.wikipedia.org>
- [3] Who holds the key?
http://encryption_policies.tripod.com/international/andrews_290200_key.htm
- [4] A Practical Guide To The Encryption Debate: A Failure Of Analysis Not Encryption
<http://www.forbes.com/sites/kalevleetaru/2015/11/23/a-practical-guide-to-the-encryption-debate-a-failure-of-analysis-not-encryption/#55ff0c39161b>
- [5] Will there be a winner in the encryption wars?
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<https://www.yahoo.com/tech/s/encryption-wars-heating-up-in-wake-of-terror-attacks-141439905.html>
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Data Theft and Malicious Software

Contributed by IMCZ honorary member and Newsletter Editor Muthana Kubba

If you haven't heard of, or used 'TeamViewer', you may be excused for wondering how on earth could hackers manage to break into one of the most heavily secured computers in this country, those of the military and armament company of the Swiss government: RUAG. According to official sources, the hackers managed to break into their main computer and stole considerable amounts of data, some of which might have been sensitive.

TeamViewer is a freely available program which allows individuals to remotely access and control other computers. It is a very useful tool when both parties agree, usually to tackle or

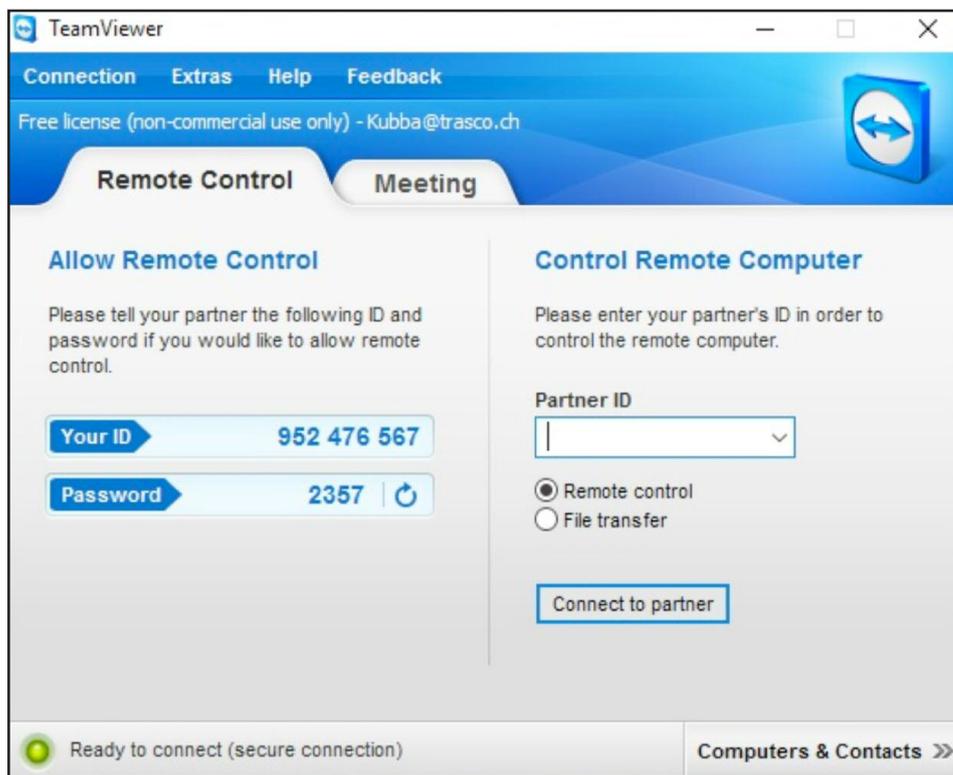
However, the same technology can be easily configured for use without requiring ID's or passwords to support "unattended" operation. What is even worse, it can be used without the second party even noticing that someone has taken control, because the local mouse and keyboard can still be used and are unaffected by the controlling party. In fact the technology can be so configured as to work in the background without displaying anything on the screen. It is this darker side which is used by professional hackers to implement their limitless criminal energy.

overloaded and any legitimate request would be refused. This technique is called DDoS, Distributed Denial of Service. In our case it is not so tragic, but what if it were done to a bank site? No one would be able to do any transactions and the bank would cease to do business. Normally, such an attack serves as a 'smoke screen' in order to keep the IT specialists busy trying to find a solution, whereas the hackers can try to break into the targeted website. The preferred method for breaking into the targeted website is to use the so-called SQL Injection method.

SQL stands for **Structured Query Language**, and is used extensively in database servers which are connected to web applications especially on interactive sites, like our site for example. Of course, all bank websites are interactive and thus vulnerable.

The **SQL injection** is performed by the hackers during or immediately after a DDoS attack when the IT people of the target site are busy dealing with attack. Escape characters¹ are used extensively in the injected code to gain unauthorized access to information in the database. Escape characters¹ are used by programs to create and format SQL queries and website users should not normally be allowed to enter them. User entries should be restricted to simple text strings and names only. Filters are normally used to ensure this. A correctly configured character filter can detect and remove these escape characters, however, during a DDoS attack such filters are sometimes disabled to enable the IT specialists deal with the attack.

There have been spectacular examples of data theft by criminal gangs. Personal data of millions of customers were stolen, including credit card details. Huge sums of money have been stolen by manipulated accounts and bank entry codes. There is virtually no limit to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the criminal hackers. Recently, I was in Croatia on holiday and I used the hotel computer to check my account. Once I was on the account page, a message was displayed saying that the connection shall be terminated within 15 seconds. I became suspicious and terminated the session immediately. Obviously a hacker was hoping that I will close the page without properly logging out, so that he can use the open account page to plunder the account. At least I learned a lesson I am not going to forget easily: never to log into my bank from a foreign computer.



solve a nutty problem. I came across it a few years ago when I was trying to complete the work on the IMCZ new website and put it on line. The guy who developed the new website was in Germany and he was trying to explain to me how to handle the site from the backend. So I downloaded and installed the program, gave him my ID and password, and behold. The cursor was moving, text was appearing from a remote keyboard and the magic was complete when the issue at hand was sorted out. I was so fascinated that I installed it the same day on my home computer and, incredibly, I could use my office computer from home, as if I was sitting in the office.

DDoS Distributed Denial of Service

This is the preferred method of attack used by hackers. They infest a large number of PC's, iPhones and other mobile devices with TeamViewer type software, which requires no ID or password, but can be activated only by the hacker. Once the hacker has chosen his target computer, he sends a message to all the infested devices telling them to open the webpage of the chosen target. Imagine if 10'000 or more people want to open the club page www.imcz.com at the same time. The server which is hosting the website would be

Dealing with clever hackers is the easy part; however, dealing with state sponsored hacking is much more difficult. With the resources of a State behind the attacker, it becomes exceedingly difficult to stop malicious hacking. Famously, the Chinese government has been hacking the US Pentagon files, and here in Switzerland the defence conglomerate RUAG has very recently been hacked.

With the increasing prevalence of networked communities, the only way to stop hacking completely would be to use different protocols to communicate between the database server and the workstations. May be the TCP/IP protocol days for internal communication are numbered after all. (TCP/IP=Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol).

¹ Escape characters are normally invisible. Some examples are the Carriage Return (CR) and Line Feed (LF) characters, which are normally inserted into text by tapping the Enter or Return key. In Microsoft Word, some escape characters used for formatting can be made visible by activating the symbol, which can be found in the "Home" menu of recent Word versions. When activated, the same symbol then appears in the text to show the locations of CR/LF.

Further reading

Hacking: The art of Exploitation, by Jon Erickson

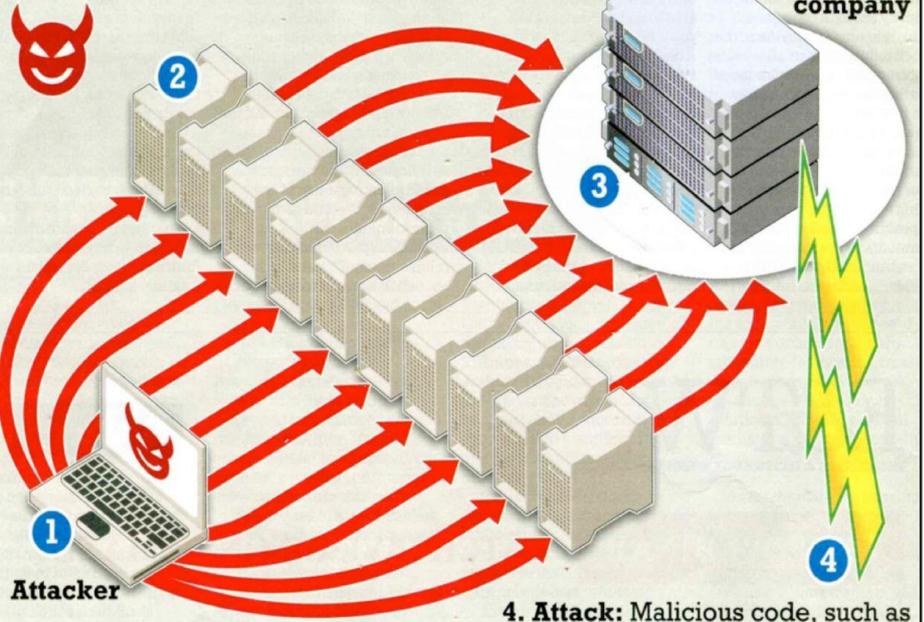
Doing Security Penetration the right way, by Time Room

Homeland Security Chairman warning

DDoS attacks mask data theft

1. Attacker: Launches DDoS assault to exhaust server resources (memory) and clog "pipelines" to network

2. Botnets: Large clusters of cellphones, PCs or routers, infected with malware, allow remote control by hacker



3. Firewall: DDoS assault does not breach security perimeter but forces IT team to mitigate damage, masking real attack

4. Attack: Malicious code, such as **SQL-injection**, tells database server to bypass authentication and retrieve customers' bank and credit card details

DDoS attacks detected
(Oct 1-7, top five countries affected)

U.S.	256,212
Russia	211,948
France	118,670
India	34,809
Germany	30,732

652,371
DDoS attacks
in seven
days

482,754
other
attacks

126,516

...of which **26%**
are sensitive
data theft

Courtesy of E & T
Engineering & Technology

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Cruising the Canaries, Part 4

La Palma *Contributed by IMCZ board member and Webmaster Roger Brooks with photos courtesy of ZIWC member Margareta Pfander*

La Palma

Our next port of call after Lanzarote was Santa Cruz de La Palma, where we arrived at a leisurely 10 AM on Friday.

La Palma is home to the Caldera de Taburiente, the largest known volcanic crater. Although it is one of the youngest islands in the Canaries, it has the most vegetation, which accounts for its nickname, “La Isla Verde” (The Green Island).

Cubo de La Galga

Having already seen plenty of volcanic landscape on Lanzarote, we opted on La Palma for a hike through its lush vegetation instead. A bus took us up windy mountain roads and deposited us at the side of the road. We plunged almost immediately into thick, almost jungle-like laurel forest (the laurisilva mentioned in the Maderia article),



Ferns in the Barranco de La Galga

We ascended along the La Galga ravine (Barranco de La Galga) for about 90 minutes through the forest, with frequent pauses for explanations by our local guide. A local species that I had never seen before is the Tree Heath (*Erica arborea*), an evergreen which in bloom displays a profusion of bell-shaped white flowers. Even in the budding stage, the distinctive honeysuckle smell was quite pronounced.



Tree Heath (*Erica arborea*)

La Somada Alta

After about an hour and a half, we arrived (literally) at the high point of our excursion. Here there was a particularly impressive specimen of another species peculiar to the Canaries, the Canary Pine. The Canary Pine makes an important contribution to the local ecology, by collecting condensation from the prevailing northeasterly winds on its long needles. The condensed moisture falls to the ground and sustains both the pines and their immediate neighbors, as well as the underground aquifers.



Canary Pine at La Somada Alta

La Somada Alta offers a spectacular panoramic view of the northeastern coast of La Palma. After a brief pause at La Somada Alta, we proceeded downhill toward La Galga.

Our descent through more of the forest took us past a stone wall which supported an aqueduct. La Palma is riddled with water tunnels, which carry water from the mountains down to the cities, villages and farms, most of which grow bananas.

On our way down the hill, we were adopted by one of the local dogs, who stayed with our group for quite a while

View from La Somada Alta



La Galga

Eventually we exited the forest and reached the outskirts of La Galga, where we proceeded first along the Calle Lomo Piñero and then the broader, paved Calle Llano Molino. Our adopted pet abandoned his pursuit, as he was driven off by a more territorially minded dog residing in the outskirts.

The weather looked iffy, with rain visible off the coast, but it was comfortably cool for hiking, and we managed to avoid being inundated. On our way we passed a few “Casas Rurales” (literally “rural houses”), which can mean anything from a rented room to a small cottage or a larger house. These are rented out to vacationers who like the rural environment, mostly Spaniards or savvy hikers.



Dog who Adopted our Hiking Group

Arriving in downtown La Galga, we stopped at one of two or three establishments comprising the downtown area for refreshment. Since it was cool, I opted for a local beverage called a Barraquito to warm up.

There are many recipes, but the version we had consists of a shot of espresso with a dash of condensed milk and a dash of “43” (cuarenta y tres), a vanilla-flavoured liqueur popular throughout the Spanish-speaking world.

San Bartolomé

Suitably energized, we then took a five-minute walk to nearby San Bartolomé, the site of a scenic viewpoint and a monument to the Lover’s Leap.

El Salto del Enamorado (The Lover’s Leap)

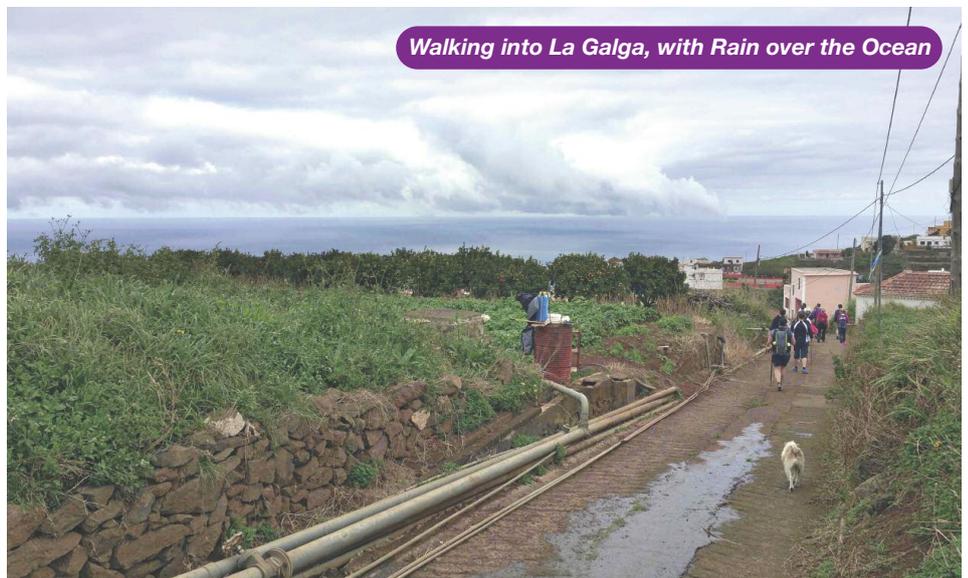
The monument memorializes the legend of a goatherd, who fell hopelessly in love with a young woman from a wealthy family, far above his social standing. She was unimpressed by his ardor, but he was very persistent, despite her lack of reciprocation. In his desperation, he finally implored his beloved to set him a test, whereby he could prove his love.

Hoping to discourage him, she chose a very challenging task. It has been customary since the time of the aboriginal Guanches for goatherds in the Canaries, and especially in La Palma, to use long poles to help them get around in the steep terrain. The damsel promised to marry him, if he could manage

Descent from La Somada Alta



Walking into La Galga, with Rain over the Ocean





Casas Rurales in La Galga

three vaults with his pole over a dangerous abyss near La Galga. Not one to be discouraged, the goatherd accepted the challenge. He accomplished his first vault successfully “in the name of God”, and the second “in the name of the Virgin”. However, as fate would have it, he lost his balance on the third vault “in the name of my beloved”, and fell into the abyss.

According to the legend, his remains were never found, and the object of his affection died a spinster. She retreated completely from public life, attending only funerals. At each funeral, she would look into the coffin, to see whether it contained the remains of her fallen suitor.

The site of the monument not only affords a stunning panoramic vista¹, it is also prized as a vantage point for stargazing.

Santa Cruz de La Palma

From La Galga, we boarded our bus back to Santa Cruz de La Palma. There we explored the old town, in particular the famous Calle O’Daly, named after a successful Irish trader who settled here.

We passed by one of the oldest houses, the Casa Salazar, which was built in the early 17th century by Don Ventura Frias Salazar, Knight of the Order of Calatrava and Alderman of the Council of la Palma. The mansion now serves as an art centre.

The next landmark was the Iglesia de le Saslvador (Church of the Saviour), which was built in the early 16th century, only to be destroyed by pirates shortly thereafter. The tower survived however, and the remainder of the church was rebuilt and extended in Renaissance style over the following two centuries.

Beyond the City Hall, Calle O’Daly changes its name to Calle Pérez de Brito, in honor of Anselmo de Pérez de Brito, who was an advocate of local government for La Palma in the 18th century.

Here we found the Convento de San Francisco a former closter for Franciscan monks. It includes the Iglesia de San Francisco (Church of St. Francis), which was



El Salto del Enamorado

also built starting in the 16th century and now houses the Museo Insular, a museum dedicated to history, anthropology and art.

At the northern end of the street is the Naval Museum, which is housed in a replica of Christopher Columbus's flagship, the Santa Maria. The locals refer to it as El Barco de la Virgen (Ship of the Virgin).

After exploring the old town, we slowly made our way back to the pier, pausing on the way back for some refreshment at a sidewalk cafe facing the harbor.

Next month: Tenerife

¹ An interactive 360 degree panorama can be enjoyed [here](#).



Casa Salazar in Calle O'Daly



Iglesia de El Salvador



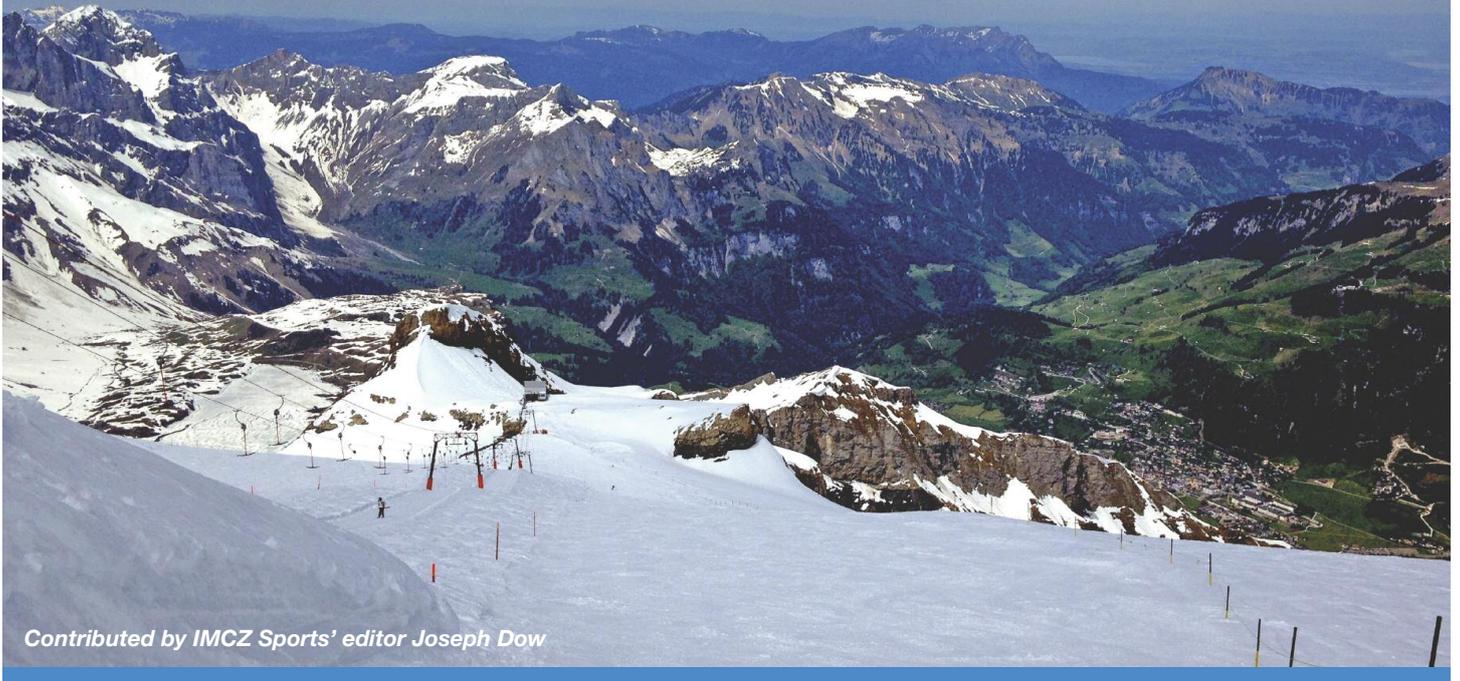
Barco de la Virgen (Naval Museum)



Iglesia de San Francisco

Snow & Mirrors:

Why is there still plenty of snow at the end of May?



Contributed by IMCZ Sports' editor Joseph Dow

Consistent snowy weather above Engelberg for much of May and brand new custom-fitted ski boots waiting by the door beckoned me for one last ski day. May 22nd was set for the end-of-season party and last day of snow sports operations on Titlis, so off I went. The temperatures were warm but not hot, the surface was soft but not wet, and the cover was white everywhere not ribbons on brown slopes as I had expected. Deep snow extended all the way down to Trübsee at 1'764m not just up top on the glacier. Conditions were more "end of March" than "end of May". So, what happened to "global warming?"

For about twenty years, so-called experts have tried to frighten us, sniveling that man-caused global warming (catastrophic anthropogenic global warming theory (CAGW)) would soon end the sport of skiing, among other calamitous developments . . . but it has not. Since moving to Switzerland in mid-2007, I have yet to experience a single poor ski season. How can this be? When it is cold and snowing a lot, we are admonished that "it's just weather". Yet, if a single hurricane makes landfall, it's CAGW. Come on now, they can't have it both ways! We are constantly lectured, "*The science is settled, the debate over.*" Oh really, is it?

I am not a scientist, but I do wonder about and can imagine manipulating and distorting readings, data, statistics and faulty models. As scientist William Goodenough, author of the new book "*The Three Concepts of Climate Change: Is AGW Politics or Science?*" observes, "*Most people do not have the time*

or interest required to separate politically motivated news stories from honest science."¹ After undertaking this article, I certainly agree. There is a great deal of complicated information and misinformation floating around the Internet, on the television and in the newspapers. It would be more comfortable to acquiesce and go along with the 97% of scientists, who supposedly proclaim significant devastating global warming is real, and mankind is at fault. However, that dire conclusion seems hard to believe and when did it become forbidden to continue to question and debate science?

Never mind all the hypocrisy of elites like DiCaprio, flying back and forth on private jets between Cannes and New York City to accept an "environmental" award or Al Gore in his Nashville mansion using massive amounts of energy. The tactics of the Progressive Left, making use of propaganda, scorn, intimidation and threats, but most of all refusing to debate their claims and methods, leaves me more than a bit skeptical and vexed.

To further their political agenda, aided by prophecies of catastrophic warming from human activity and the declared consensus, the Left and their cohorts in the scientific community suppress studies and papers questioning CAGW, blackball dissenting scientists, and even wish to criminally prosecute people for questioning the "science."² In schools, such as Portland, Oregon, they are rewriting text books to reflect the "debate being over" and to indoctrinate young students.³

At a Christmas dinner in the Canadian

ambassador to Switzerland's residence a few years ago, I experienced these tactics firsthand. Upon hearing I was from the US, an American philanthropist (read: *rich old lady with too much time and money on her hands*), seated at the same table, immediately demanded to know my opinion on the greatest threat to the world. My response selecting terrorism was not well-received, and she began loudly berating me in front of the whole table. What was wrong with me? How could I not acknowledge the obvious existential threat from CAGW?!! These people regularly employ methods to ridicule and intimidate anyone with a differing opinion and do it publicly to enlist other likeminded leftists to mob and silence the dissenter. Usually, people just retreat and become zombies. Warmists then recite the "97% consensus of scientists" line, over and over, similar to the Sierra Club representative in his testimony before the US Congress.⁴

With the voluminous information, indoctrination, and the dismissal of discussion by the Left, how can one uncover the truth of what we really know? A listen to the animated Lord Christopher Monckton's description of the United Nations' definition of a "spade" hilariously illustrates the complexity spewed out by the alarmists.⁵ No wonder everyone's eyes glaze over and the "97% of scientists" incantation is muttered, again and again, as if summoning a witch to put a hex on the wicked "deniers." Each of us must look to sources in which one can evaluate and place one's trust.

After watching his lecture, I was particularly impressed with Professor Ivar Giaever.⁶ This



man has dedicated his life to one of the most complex and important areas of science. He achieved greatness and recognition at the highest level upon winning a Nobel Prize in the field of physics. From the simple, unkempt manner in which he dresses to his advanced age, it seems strange to think he would be swayed by material rewards and bribes, unlike those vying for government grants. He believes CAGW is a new religion and pseudoscience. Is this man, who devoted his life's work to science, one who would betray the discipline to sit in the pocket of "Big Oil"? That makes no sense. What is his possible motivation? You might argue that he's a physicist and not a "climate" scientist. However, he knows the scientific method and what he has seen shows the practices of advocates of CAGW severely lacking.

The science is settled and 97% agree ... 97% agree on what exactly? The Earth is warming from which causes ... including natural causes? Humans have some effect on climate change, no matter how insignificant? What percentage of scientists agrees that catastrophic global warming is happening and humans are the main cause? From where does this nearly unanimous percentage flow?

According to a 2015 article published in the Wall Street Journal, one of the sources of this "97% consensus" comes from a 2013 study out of Australia, which was published by a blogger named, John Cook.⁷ Some of his activist associates went through about 12,000 peer-reviewed scientific papers (abstracts of the articles) from 1991 to 2011 and "interpreted and classified" them (without consulting some of the authors).⁸ They attributed a belief that humans were causing some warming to 97%

of the papers that they believed "stated a position".⁹ Other academics reviewed the same papers and found that only 41 papers, or 0.3%, agreed with the idea that humans were causing most of the current warming.¹⁰ The actual number of what the Left is trying to claim is only 0.3%?!!

In May 2013, Barack Obama quickly seized upon Cook's study and tweeted, "Ninety-seven percent of scientists agree: #climate change is real, man-made and dangerous."¹¹ If you needed anymore evidence of how political this "non-debate" has become, that one sentence is it.

And, don't try to tell me about all the scientific societies agreeing with "the consensus" either. It's the politically-motivated leaders of those groups, not the members, who are going along with this government-endorsed position. The 2011 resignation of Professor Gieaver from the American Physical Society in protest over the organization's "official position" illustrates this point.¹²

Some others still questioning the "science" are Patrick Moore (co-founder of Greenpeace), John Coleman (founder of the Weather Channel), Professor Judith Curry (Georgia Institute of Technology), and 49 former NASA scientists including seven astronauts.^{13, 14, 15, 16}

A leading scientist in the AGW camp, Hans von Storch, even admits what has been going on and sums things up nicely.¹⁷

"Unfortunately in climate science there is a tendency to proclaim absolute truths and to link these immediately to instructions on actions to take," von Storch said. "The climate pope tells us what has to be done, and for the

people it's: keep your mouths shut. Scientists have been taking over the roles of medicine men and priests. That's not the job of scientists. Science is supposed to help understand problems, show the possibilities that exist in dealing with them. The best is to show many possibilities. Then the political process has to decide the path to take.'

But some of his colleagues in science like to use 'stories that point to a catastrophe,' said the professor of meteorology. One example was the assumption that our region would see 'murderous violent storms'. But there was no data showing this.

With 'snappy' and short statements like 'snow will be a thing of the past', the loud speakers among the scientists are putting the credibility of science at stake."

— Hans von Storch, German climate scientist and professor at the Meteorological Institute of the University of Hamburg

Who do you believe? For the non-scientist, it comes down to that. It's hyper-political and you must pick between socialist governments funding the warmists with grant money and conservative groups supporting the skeptics. Look into the arguments on both sides, decide what you believe, take a position, but don't say we cannot discuss it. I say if you cannot explain and debate your methods with a Nobel-prize winning physicist and seven NASA astronauts because they are not "climate" scientists (just like Al Gore?), I find your position suspect. Are the debate over and the science settled? Hell no!

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^{6,12} Dr. Ivar Gieaver, Nobel laureate (physics): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TCy_UOjEiR0

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Two No Show (both with good reasons) and only 5 Players

Organised and compiled by IMCZ honorary member Stephen Butterworth

Well what with myself not bowling due to a bout of Lumbago, and two people booked who did not come, we were only 5 players, however that did not stop them all having a lot of fun and some pretty close bowling.

Two pictures sum it up, one of Beat Züger showing the style of a good bowler and Amit Purohit getting the strike he said he would and "please take a picture now"! So for once some decent pictures from the bowling alley.

Beat won the 1st bottle of wine, and Amit played very well in the last couple of frames to rob Hans-Peter Schobert of the second bottle.

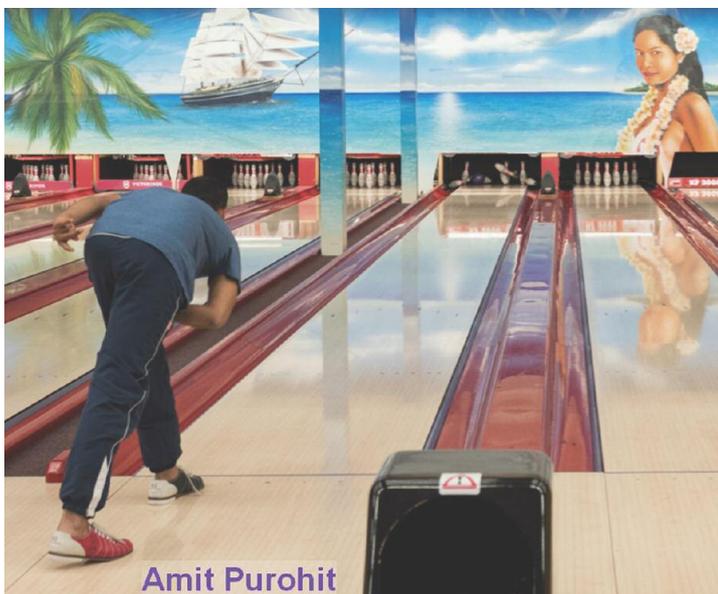
June 15th is the next event, which will be my last running of the event as we have then reached 100 times the event has run! I hear from Andras Winkler that he will be operated on today and then be in therapy for 3 weeks. He may not be back for the June event. There is NO JULY event as the bowling alley is closed and I will not be in town.

No further events have been organised or booked at Whiteline. This leaves August as a month either of rest or Andras books or if he cannot for whatever reason take over, I could be persuaded to continue. Lets see what happens.

Hope to have a big turn out in June so we can celebrate 100 months of bowling!

HANDICAP RESULTS													
First Name	Surname	Game1	Game2	Game3	total	this months avg	overall_avg	games	handicap	STRIKES	SPARES	Split	
Beat	Züger	140	126	161	583	142	135	3	52	8	8	2	
Amit	Purohit	107	96	133	555	112	109	3	73	5	5	1	
Hans-Peter	Schobert	100	139	103	546	114	115	3	68	4	7	3	
Christian	Wagner	105	85	103	500	98	114	3	69	4	4	4	
Barbara	Harris	73	72	94	491	80	93	3	84		3	6	

BOWLED RESULTS													
First Name	Surname	Game1	Game2	Game3	total	this months avg	overall_avg	games	handicap	STRIKES	SPARES	Split	
Beat	Züger	140	126	161	427	142	135	3	52	8	8	2	
Hans-Peter	Schobert	100	139	103	342	114	115	3	68	4	7	3	
Amit	Purohit	107	96	133	336	112	109	3	73	5	5	1	
Christian	Wagner	105	85	103	293	98	114	3	69	4	4	4	
Barbara	Harris	73	72	94	239	80	93	3	84		3	6	



On Marriage

- All marriages are happy. It is living together afterwards that is difficult
- Trouble in marriage often starts when a man gets so busy earning his salt that he forgets his sugar.
- Too many couples marry for better or for worse, but not for good.
- Judging from the specimens they pick for husbands, it is no wonder that brides often blush.
- The bonds of matrimony are only a good investment when the interest is kept up.
- Spouse: Someone who will stand by you through all the trouble you wouldn't have had if you'd stayed single.
- Marriage is like a hot bath. Once you get used to it, it is not so hot anymore.
- Spouse: I love being married. It is so great to have found that one special person you want to annoy for the rest of your life.
- Marriage is the only war in which you sleep with the enemy.
- Marriage is like a violin. After the music is over, you still have the strings.
- Whether a man winds up with a nest egg or a goose egg depends a lot on the kind of chick he marries.
- Many girls like to marry a military man. He can cook, sew, make up beds, is in good health, and he is already used to taking orders.



Magic in Numbers

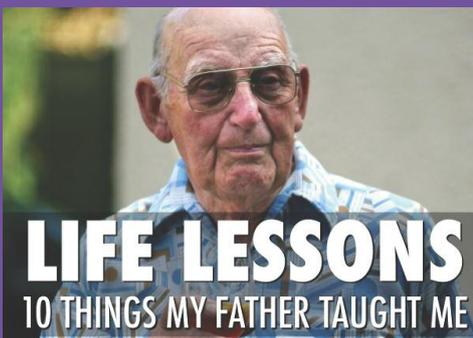
Not many of us know that numbers can be both beautiful and imaginative. Take a good look at these examples

$1 \times 8 + 1 = 9$ $12 \times 8 + 2 = 98$ $123 \times 8 + 3 = 987$ $1234 \times 8 + 4 = 9876$ $12345 \times 8 + 5 = 98765$ $123456 \times 8 + 6 = 987654$ $1234567 \times 8 + 7 = 9876543$ $12345678 \times 8 + 8 = 98765432$ $123456789 \times 8 + 9 = 987654321$	$1 \times 9 + 2 = 11$ $12 \times 9 + 3 = 111$ $123 \times 9 + 4 = 1111$ $1234 \times 9 + 5 = 11111$ $12345 \times 9 + 6 = 111111$ $123456 \times 9 + 7 = 1111111$ $1234567 \times 9 + 8 = 11111111$ $12345678 \times 9 + 9 = 111111111$ $123456789 \times 9 + 10 = 1111111111$
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$9 \times 9 + 7 = 88$ $98 \times 9 + 6 = 888$ $987 \times 9 + 5 = 8888$ $9876 \times 9 + 4 = 88888$ $98765 \times 9 + 3 = 888888$ $987654 \times 9 + 2 = 8888888$ $9876543 \times 9 + 1 = 88888888$ $98765432 \times 9 + 0 = 888888888$	$1 \times 1 = 1$ $11 \times 11 = 121$ $111 \times 111 = 12321$ $1111 \times 1111 = 1234321$ $11111 \times 11111 = 123454321$ $111111 \times 111111 = 12345654321$ $1111111 \times 1111111 = 1234567654321$ $11111111 \times 11111111 =$ 123456787654321 $111111111 \times 111111111 =$ 12345678987654321
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Life Lessons

- My mother taught me *to appreciate a job well done*, "If you are going to kill each other, do it outside. I just finished cleaning".
- My father taught me about *time travel* "If you don't straighten up, I'm going to knock you into the middle of next week!"
- My father taught me *irony*, "Keep crying, and I'll give you something to cry about".
- My mother taught me about the science of *osmosis* "Shut your mouth and eat your supper"
- My mother taught me *logic*, "If you fall out of that swing and break your neck, you're not going to the store with me"
- My father taught me the *circle of life*, "I brought you into this world, and I can take you out"
- My mother taught me about *hypocrisy*, "If I told you once, I've told you a million times, don't exaggerate"
- My mother taught me about the *weather*, "This room of yours looks as if a tornado swept through it"
- My father taught me *logic*, "Because I said so, that's why"
- My mother taught me *stamina*, "You'll sit there until all that spinach is gone"



Do I look like a baker?

A married couple moves into to a new home. After a few days, as the husband returns home from work, his wife says to him, "Honey, one of the pipes in the bathroom is leaking, could you fix it?"



"What do I look like, a plumber?" asks the husband, and goes to sleep.

A few days later, the wife once again turns to her husband and says, "honey, my car doesn't start, I think it may need a new battery, could you change it for me?" "What do I look like, a mechanic?" asks the husband with a frown.

A week goes by, and the wife once again turns to her husband and says, "Dear, the roof is leaking, could you do something about it?"

"What do I look like, a roofer?" asks the husband. "Take care of these things yourself!"

He then leaves home for a week on a business trip. "When I come back," he says to his wife, "I'd like all these things taken care of."

He comes back a week later and is astonished to discover the roof is fixed, the car is running and the pipes are brand new.

"Great! How much is that going to cost me?" he snarls at his wife.

"Nothing at all." said the wife. "The neighbour popped in and turns out he's a handyman. He said he'd fix the whole thing if I just bake him a cake, or sleep with him."

"Wow," said the husband. "What kind of cake did you make him?"

"What do I look like a baker?" exclaims the wife,



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