

# *User Friendly*



**January  
2000**

**Next General Meeting  
January 27, 2000 at 7:30 p.m.  
*“Basics of Computing”***

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*User Friendly*

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# From the Boardroom

by Barry Robbins

Thank you for giving me the honor of leading the Palmia Computer Club into the new millennium. I would like to pay a special thanks to Art Green, who is the godfather of our computer club. Art has always been here for us and has worked extremely hard in making the Palmia Computer club a success. I have big shoes to fill. Art, I appreciate you being here for us.

We hope to have some exciting programs this year. On January 27, Dan Kronos will speak on the basics of computing. Dan is a very knowledgeable individual

Palmia Computer Club T-Shirt, with our new club logo. They are available for \$10 each. The shirt is of high quality cotton, and well worth the price. Be sure to get yours at the next meeting.

For those who have volunteered in the past, we appreciate you being there. I hope that you will remain active. I also want to acknowledge the contributions made by Norm Pellizzon over the past several years. He has faithfully supervised the distribution of our newsletters every month. Norm, we hope you enjoy your "retirement". If you don't get a

**Don't forget to mark your calendar for the fourth Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM for Computer Club meetings.**

and will be very interesting. A Q & A period will follow his presentation. At our meeting on February 24, Ron Baler, from Klassic Specialties, will speak to us about printers and printer ink. On March 23, we will have an "Ask the Expert" session where you will have the opportunity to ask questions of our own resident experts. Don't forget to mark your calendar for the 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM for Computer Club meetings. (Exceptions are November and December, when meetings take place on the 2nd Thursday.)

As most of you know, Don Yenché was responsible for the new

newsletter, you can now call on Norm's replacement, Eva Schmidler.

If there is anything that you would like to see presented at our meetings, do not hesitate to call me or send me an e-mail. We are open to anything that will help improve the club. Visit our web site at:

[www.palmia.org](http://www.palmia.org)

for my email address, or look in the Palmia directory for my phone number.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish everyone a very healthy and happy new year.

# Simon Sez

by Art Simon

## NOT SO LONG AGO (PART 2)??

1960: LINC is the first “minicomputer” with integral CRT (Lincoln Labs)

**1960: Tape drive**

1962: Murphy & Greenblatt’s TECO

**TEXT EDITOR** on PDP1 at MIT

1962: First commercial **INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS**



1963: American Airlines SABRE System (**first AIRLINE RESERVATION system**)

1963: Sutherland’s SKETCHPAD: drawing tool (**CAD**), constraint solver,

**WYSIWYG**

1964: DEC PDP-8 is first **mass-produced minicomputer**

1964: IBM introduces 360 series

1964: Kemeny & Kurtz introduce “**BASIC**”

1964: Bobrow’s STUDENT (**solves high school algebra word problems**)

1965: APL

1965: Buchanan, Feigenbaum & Lederberg begin **DENDRAL EXPERT SYSTEM** project

1965: Iva Sutherland demonstrates first head-mounted display (**VIRTUAL REALITY**)

1967: **IBM SEPARATES HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE**

1967: Papert develops LOGO

1968: “HAL” stars in Clarke and Kubrick’s “2001”

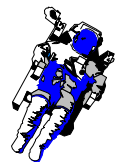
1968: Englebart demonstrates **MOUSE, WINDOWS, MULTIPLE RASTER MONITORS**

**1969: Alan Kay’s Ph.D. thesis describes Theoretical Personal Computer**

1969: Knuth’s Art of Programming Vol. 1

1969: **UNIX** (Thomson and Ritchie at AT&T)

1970: PROLOG



1970: Negroponte forms the Architecture Machine Group

1970: Pople and Myers begin **INTERNIST (Aid In Diagnosis Of Human Diseases)**



1970: **FLOPPY DISKETTES** introduced

1970: Terry Winograd’s SHRDLU (Natural Language Processing, Blocks World)

1971: Nils Nilsson and Rich Fikes - STRIPS - **the first planning system.**

1971: ARPA launches SUR projects (**Spoken Language Understanding**) –

They are still in the dark on this topic!!!!.

1971: First microprocessor in U.S. (Intel 8008)

**1971: First pocket calculator** (Poketronic)

1971: Pascal

1972: Hewlett Packard introduces HP-35 for \$395.

**1972: Nolan Bushell’s PONG -- First Video Game**

1973: Schank and Abelson develop scripts

1973: First bit-mapped graphics-oriented monitor

1973: Widespread distribution of UNIX to universities

1973: Xerox PARC builds “Alto” with first **hand-held mouse**

1974: First computer-controlled robot

1975: First microcomputer BASIC

**by Gates and Allen - WHO?**

1975: First personal computer Altair 8800 (**uses 256 bytes of memory**)

1976: Adventure (Crowther and Woods)

-- **first adventure game.**



**More to come - it was just - yesterday??**

# How Do I ?

by Herbert Sax

## Create a Database in Word

*This information is valid for Word 2000 as well as at least one earlier version.*

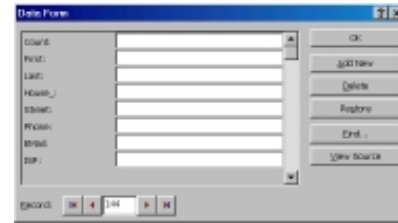
A database is a compilation of information that has a standard format. We will be using a name and address listing in our example, but databases can be set up for CD collections, inventory items, etc.

There are three basic terms to remember when creating a database: Fields, Records and Delimiters. A Record contains all the information pertaining to a single individual, CD, inventory item, etc. In an address book, that information consists of Name, Address, City, State and ZIP, Telephone Number, E-mail Address, Fax Number, and so on. Each of these pieces of a record is called a Field. Every record in your database will contain the same fields, even though, for some records, some of the fields may be blank. When you type a database you must separate the fields from one another. What you separate them with is called a Delimiter. Two of the most common delimiters are Tab and Comma. We will use Tab.

There's one other thing to consider. It is easier to plan your database before you start it than it is to change it once you have it all filled in. Let me give you an example. "John and Mary Smith" will be in your database. If you want your database to be sorted in alphabetical sequence, you must establish separate fields for first and last names.

Our example database will be simple. It will contain fields for first name, last name, street address, city, state, zip and telephone number. And finally, here's how it's done:

In a blank document window, type these field names, each one followed by a tab: First, Last, Street, City, State, ZIP, Tel. Press *Enter*. Now, click *View+Toolbars+Database* on the Menu bar. The *Database* toolbar will appear on the screen. Click the leftmost icon; this is a shortcut to *Data Form*. You will be taken to the Header Record Delimiter dialog box. You will see that *Tab* and *Enter* have already



been entered as your choices. If you want to change anything, now is the time to do it. Accept the defaults, and click *OK*. You will now be taken to the

**It is easier to plan your database before you start it than it is to change it once you have it all filled in.**

*Data Form* dialog box. Fill in each form with the appropriate information. After each record, press *Enter* or click *Add New* to add more records. When you finish entering all your records, click *OK*. You will be taken back to your document window where you will now see, in tabular form, your entire database. Don't worry if the information in the fields doesn't line up. You won't be printing anything from this list.

That's all there is to it. When you want to add or delete records, open the database, click on the *Data Form* icon on the *Database* toolbar, click on *Add New* to add a new record, or find the one you want to delete and click the *Delete* button. If you want to modify a record, follow the same procedure to find what you want, make your changes, and click *OK*.

One final note: If you want to make an alpha sort of your database, place the insertion point anywhere in the column you want sorted, and click the *AZ* icon on the database toolbar. There's more, but this is the minimum you need to set up form letters and mailing labels.

***Now that you have a database, let's use it to create form letters and mailing***

# How Do I ?

by Herbert Sax

## Create Form Letters In Word

*A question about form letters was asked at a recent workshop conducted in our Crafts Room. The participant wanted to know how to send out “personalized” invitations to a gala event he was hosting, but he didn’t want to type each letter separately. He knew that he could type one letter, copy it and just change the name and address, but this would also entail a lot of work. So, how can he do this without stress or strain? We will use Microsoft Word 2000 to demonstrate the process, but it works equally well on at least one earlier version.*

Click on *Tools+Mail Merge*. You will be taken to the Mail Merge Helper. There are three steps you must take: Create a Main Document, Get the Data Source, Perform the Merge. Let’s take this step-by-step.

### Step 1 - Main Document: Create

Click the *Create* button. You will be asked if you want to create a form letter, labels, envelopes or a catalog. Choose form letter.

Next, you will be asked if you want to use the Active Window or if you want to create a New Main Document. For purposes of this article, let’s start with a blank document window. Choose *Active Window*. A new button pops up: *Edit*. Click on it and type your form letter, leaving blanks where you want to insert that personalized information.

In case you haven’t noticed, a new toolbar has popped up on your screen. It is the *Mail Merge* toolbar and contains the various commands you will use in this process. Most of the icons are grayed out. As you proceed, you will be able to use them.

When you have finished typing your letter, click on the icon representing the Mail Merge Helper. At this point you have not identified any mail-merge fields; you have only left blanks where you want them.

### Step 2 - Get Data

When you click on this button you will be asked if you want to Create a Data Source, Open a Data Source, Use Address Book, Header Options. If you don’t have a file containing your variable data,

choose the first option. If you have a file containing your data, choose the second option. If your data source is an address book, choose the third option. The fourth option is not discussed in this article.

Now that you have identified the data source, you will be asked to insert the fields from your data source into the form letter. When you click *Get Data* you will get a message that says: Word found no merge fields in your main document. Choose the *Edit Main Document* button to insert merge fields into your main document. When you do this, the toolbar will wake up. You will be working with the *Insert Merge Field* button.

Go to the area of your form letter where you want the first variable to be inserted. Click *Insert Merge Field* and choose it from the data source. Do this for every variable. When you have completed inserting all the fields you want from your data source, click the *Mail Merge Helper* icon on the toolbar.

### Step 3 - Merge

Click *Merge* and you will be taken to the Merge dialog box. You can merge the data source and the form letter into a new document, send the completed form directly to the printer, email it or fax it. When you have made your choices, click *Merge*.

Try this with a small file. There are many options available to you, including selecting only a certain class of data from your data source. It all depends on how you have set up the data.

***Turn to the next page for using the database to create mailing labels***

# How Do I ?

by Herbert Sax

## Create Mailing Labels in Word

*So far, we have created a database and learned how to merge that database into a form letter. Now we will see how we can merge that same database into mailing labels.*

### Step 1: Create the main document

1. Click *File+New+Blank Document*.
2. Click *Tools+Mail Merge*.
3. Under *Main document*, click *Create*, and then click *Mailing Labels*.
4. Click *Active Window*. The active document becomes the main document.

### Step 2: Open or create the data source

1. In the *Mail Merge Helper* dialog box, do one of the following:
  - a. *Create a new data source*. Use this method if you haven't already stored names, addresses, and other data in a data source, and you want to store the data in a Microsoft Word table.
  - b. *Use data in an existing data source*. Under *Data Source*, click *Get Data*, and then click one of the available options. We have created (and named) our own database, so click on *Open Data Source*. Select your database, click *OK*, and then click *Set Up Main Document*.

### Step 3: Select label type, insert merge fields

1. If you don't see the *Label Options* dialog box, click anywhere in the main document, and then click *Tools+Mail Merge*. Under *Main Document*, click *Setup*.
2. Select the type of printer and labels you want to use, and click *OK*. If the type of labels that you want to use is not listed in the *Product number* box, you might be able to use one of the listed labels, or you can create your own custom labels.

3. In the *Create Labels* dialog box, insert merge fields where you want to merge addresses from the data source. To insert a merge field, click *Insert Merge Field*, and then click the field name you want. For a mailing label, use the following fields:
  - a. *First Name*, followed by a *space*.
  - b. *Last Name*, then press *Enter*. This will take you to the next line.
  - c. *Street*, then press *Enter*. This will take you to the next line.
  - d. *City*, followed by a *comma* and a *space*.
  - e. *State*, followed by a *space*.
  - f. *ZIP*
4. Click *OK*.

### Step 4: Merge the data into the main document

1. If you want to specify the order in which data is merged, or merge only part of the data, you can sort and select data records to merge.
2. If you want to see how the merged data will appear, you can preview the merged documents.
3. In the *Mail Merge Helper* dialog box, under *Merge the data with the document*, click *Merge*.
4. If you want to check the data source for errors before you merge, click *Check Errors*. Choose an option, and click *OK*.
5. Finally, do one of the following:
  - a. Send the merged labels directly to a printer. In the *Merge to* box, click *Printer* and then click *Merge*.
  - b. Store the merged labels in a new document, so you can review, edit, and print them later.

John & Mary Smith
123 Main Street
Any City, CA 92000

# The Mac Column

by Jack Alberts



**Our next meeting will be January 27 at 6:30 p.m. in the Ballroom**

*Now that we have many more persons involved in making our group grow and learn, our next meeting will be especially interesting.*

One of the “scariest” things that can happen to any of us is the advent of a “crash.” Never expected, it can really unnerve the best of us. Whenever this happens, or a program unexpectedly quits, no matter what type of error message you get or whether you get one at all, here are some likely remedies, presented by *ZD Journals’ The MacAuthority*.

1. *Restart your Mac.* After almost any system crash, you have to restart. Restarting, however, may turn out to be the solution to your problem. The error may never return. If it does, try another technique.
2. *Check for extension conflicts.* Extension problems are probably the greatest cause of system errors. The standard conflict-checking technique is to disable all extensions by holding down the [shift] key during start up. If the system error disappears, it’s time to find out which extension is causing the error. For this task, we recommend investing in a utility such as Now Utilities’ start-up Manager of Casady and Greene’s

Conflict Catcher 3. They make diagnosing extension conflicts almost fun (well, at least bearable). Once you find the culprit, disable it and wait for the bug fix from the maker of the extension.

3. *Repair the disk.* Utilities such as Apple’s Disk First Aid, Symantec’s Norton Utilities, and Symantec’s MacTools Pro tell you if you have a disk problem and then repair it.
4. *Reinstall corrupted files.* A program that consistently crashes is a sign of a corrupted file. Consider reinstalling the program. Don’t forget to first delete the program’s preferences file, so that those get reinstalled too. If all else fails, reinstall the system software.

Even if these tricks don’t work, you don’t have to admit defeat. Summon all your tenacity and get a book of Mac software-based repairs. It can give you a much longer list of solutions to try before you haul your Mac into the repair shop.

## Apple eNews

**A Selection of News from Apple**

Apple has just posted USB Card Support version 1.3.5.

USB Card Support consists of a set of extensions (i.e., they reside in the Extensions folder in the System Folder on your Macintosh) that support USB adapter cards: both PC Cards that fit in the CardBus slot of a PowerBook G3 and PCI adapter cards that fit in the PCI expansion slots in desktop models of Power Macintosh computers.

USB Card Support requires Mac OS 8.6 or later and

supports only USB cards that comply with the Open Host Controller Interface (OHCI) specification. You’ll find more information and the software at:

<http://asu.info.apple.com/swupdates.nsf/artnum/n11543/>

Apple eNews is a periodic news communication from Apple Computer.

To subscribe to Apple eNews, go to:

<http://www.apple.com/signmeup/>

# Internet Column

by Alan M. Liebschutz



## Hacker Attacks on the Internet

*The Internet allows you to connect to “Resources” anywhere in the world; thus when you browse the Web, your browser is connecting to Web servers running on other people’s machines and reading HTML files that have been prepared for you. However, this “Internet connectivity” is not one-way, but reciprocal. This means that as easily as you are able to connect to any server on the Web, anyone else’s computer or server can connect to yours. Suddenly your computer files are literally transparent to any computer in the world.*

Most home computer users never even bother to password-protect their own files. For many users it is either too bothersome to “log in”, or they don’t realize that this option is offered. Most options automatically default to “on” unless you turn them “off” even if you would be better off without them.

Steve Gibson of Gibson Research Corporation, the author of the powerful **SpinRite**™ disk maintenance and disaster recovery utility, recently has studied this problem in detail. I will discuss his new free program that checks your computer’s vulnerability and his **ShieldsUp!**™ Web site for checking your computer’s vulnerability.

### Are You In Danger?

The simple answer is that, yes, you are in danger **without question**. For details, look at the US News and World document at:

<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/issue/991004/nycu/hackers.htm>

If your computers are only connected to the Internet for short periods, when you browse the Internet and send or retrieve your e-mail, your “connection exposure”, as Steve calls it on his Web page, will be minimal. However, if you are like me and millions of others who are discovering the convenience and power of a continual Net connection using a cable modem or a DSL line, then the “connection exposure” increases enormously.

You might say the Internet is a huge place. What’s the chance that my single computer – with no important financial or technical secrets on it – would even be noticed? To answer that, since I have been

monitoring my machine for intruders – October 16 of this year – I have logged six attacks.

### Scanners

The reason why my computer is even noticed is **Scanners**. There are many freely available scanners being run by malicious hackers who are sweeping the Net looking for computers running “Windows File and Printer Sharing”. Moreover, whether those “*shared*” computers are password protected or not, and “*interesting*” for some reason, any freely available password cracker will try to penetrate your defenses.

These vandals run their scanners twenty-four hours a day collecting IP addresses – one of which can easily be yours. They then “map” your drive onto their local drives to gain complete access to your computer files.

These people who try to break into your computer are called “**vandals**” or “**intruders**”, because “**true hackers**” don’t necessarily cause problems with your computer. They are usually more interested in knowledge for knowledge’s sake. The author, Greg Hoglund, of the powerful “Asmodeus scanner” has said on the net:

“Right now, Asmodeus is capable of scanning ranges of TCP ports on subnets. At the time I originally wrote the socket engine (sic. Code), it was the fastest scanner on the Net. Since that time, a few other scanners have been released that are pretty darned fast. Most of these are commercial and very expensive at that. Asmodeus can keep up. I have scanned an entire class C’s (sic. Computers) in less than a

Continued on page 9

## **Internet Column (Cont'd)**

minute. **You can scan some small countries in one night**). I believe that Asmadeus can stream along at a modest 30,000 sockets per minute under optimum conditions. All of the data that is gleaned from this scan is passed through a user-supplied script. **This script allows you to define what security holes will be checked.** Also, you can trigger events based on what you find.”

### **Password Crackers**

So you might ask yourselves, how effective are passwords? Passwords only **slow** the scanners down a little. For example, Steve Gibson lists 158 password crackers on his Web site:

*<http://www.grc.com/>*

If you have passwords protecting your computer (most people don't even have that), an intruder, if he deems it worthwhile, can run any number of freely-available password-crackers against your system in the background, continuously attacking your shields – without your knowledge – until they crack.

For example, I had two levels of passwords on my machine. The first was from a program called System Commander and the second from Microsoft Net Neighborhood. Steve, on his testing site, in less than a minute was easily able to find the name of my machine and access all of its drives (9), and all of my TCP/IP ports.

Secure systems will notify the user of failed attempts, or completely lock out remote access after a number of failures. But Windows has no protection of any kind against silent password cracking on your

files that are completely exposed – through the “TCP/IP file and printer sharing” option. **Remember, the default option in Windows for “TCP/IP file and printer sharing” is “on”.** You'll never know, therefore, that someone may be scanning your computer's access door, day and night, as long as you are connected to the Net.

Once the password is broken, what can happen?

- ◆ Your drive becomes one of the intruders.
- ◆ The intruder can browse your computer like one of his own:
  - Read your files
  - Download your financial files in Quicken
  - Find your banking files
  - Change your data
  - Plant viruses
  - Delete anything
  - Break into other computers using your computer to connect and mask their activities. Backtracking leads to your computer, NOT theirs.

### **What Can You Do?**

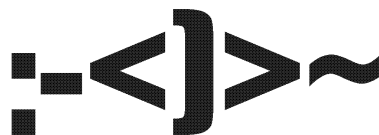
I'll discuss in the next month's article what you can do . To give you a look ahead, I'll consider:

1. Turning file sharing “off”
2. Looking for other backdoors
3. Firewalls

If you are anxious now, see Steve Gibson's site at:

*<http://www.grc.com.>*

I'll relate my experience next month.



*Ed. Note: There has been a lot written about this subject recently. If you want to turn off File and Print Sharing before the next issue of User Friendly, try the instructions below (for Windows 98):*

1. Click Start, point to Settings, click Control Panel
2. Double-click Network
3. On the Configuration tab, click on the button called File and Print Sharing.
4. Make sure that both boxes allowing access to your files and printers are clear.

# Create Special Characters Anywhere (almost)

*For all the characters shown below, hold down the Alt key while typing the numbers shown on the keypad. This won't work if you use the numbers at the top of your keyboard.*

Character	Name	Windows key combination
©	Copyright symbol	Alt+0169
®	Registered Trademark	Alt+0174
™	Trademark	Alt+0153
¢	Cent sign	Alt+0162
f	Florin Sign (Dutch gilder)	Alt+0131
£	Pound Sign (British pound)	Alt+0163
¥	Yen Sign (Japanese yen)	Alt+0165
°	Degree sign	Alt+0176
÷	Division sign	Alt+0247
¼, ½, ¾	Fractions	Alt+0188, Alt+0189, Alt+0190
¬	Not sign (negation of what follows)	Alt+0172
×	Multiplication sign	Alt+0215
‰	Per Mil (parts per thousand)	Alt+0137
±	Plus or Minus	Alt+0177
~	Tilde (swung dash)	Alt+0126
•	Bullet	Alt+0149
...	Ellipsis	Alt+0133
—	Em Dash (instead of two hyphens)	Alt+0151
-	En Dash (connect hyphenated numbers)	Alt+0150
†	Dagger (indicates death)	Alt+0134
‡	Double Dagger	Alt+0135
¶	Pilcrow (marks paragraph break)	Alt+0182
§	Section	Alt+0167
μ	Micro Sign (abbrev. for micrometers, etc.)	Alt+0181

## Create a Watermark in Excel Using WordArt

- 1 Click View + Toolbars + WordArt.
- 2 Click on the Insert WordArt button on the toolbar.
- 3 Click on a style that uses only one color; click OK.
- 4 Select the WordArt object (click on it; you will see it surrounded by sizing buttons).
- 5 Type the word you want in the background, e.g., DRAFT.
- 6 Click on the Format WordArt button on the toolbar.
- 7 Click on the Colors and Lines tab.
- 8 In the Color section, select No Fill.
- 9 In the Lines section, select Black for color, change the Weight to 0.1 pt. Click OK.
- 10 Drag the sizing buttons to make the image wider and/or taller.
- 11 Click WordArt Character Spacing button to increase or decrease the space between letters.
- 12 Click the WordArt Same Letter Heights button to change the height of the letters.
- 13 Click the Free Rotate button to change the orientation of the object, e.g., slanted instead of horizontal.



If you weren't one of the lucky ones to receive a Holiday Greeting Card featuring this picture of Santa last month, we are reproducing it here for your viewing pleasure -- in black and white, of course. Christie Wiley, our Managing Editor, created this in pastels, and with Don Yenche's help, scanned it for her Christmas cards. You can do this too -- of course you have to have the talent to create a beautiful painting such as this.



## CALENDAR

by Charlie Cambron

Spring semester at Saddleback College begins January 10, 2000 for both full-term and eight-week classes. There are many self-paced entry level computer classes for new owners of computers. Some are open-entry/open-exit courses.

One course begins with instructions of the keyboard and introduces basic computer operations. Another is an introductory course in computer concepts to provide instructions on hardware, software, communications and networking. And still others deal with the fundamentals of Windows 95, the use of microcomputer-based word processing software and/or applications and spreadsheet software.

Having completed many such courses as these at Saddleback, I can attest to their value to the neophyte computer user. To contact the college, phone (949) 582-4500, or use the internet at:

[www.saddleback.cc.ca.us](http://www.saddleback.cc.ca.us)

The college also has the Emeritus Institute program which is designed to serve the educational needs of older adults. "Computer Fundamentals" will provide a strong foundation for the novice entering the computer world. For information regarding this program, call 582-4835/4836.

**ACP Computer Swap Meet** will be held Sunday, Jan. 30, 2000 in their parking lot at 1310 E. Edinger (just west of Grand Ave.) in Santa Ana.

**Computer Super Show** will be held Sat. Jan. 22nd, 2000 at the Orange County Fairgrounds, 88 Fair Drive, Costa Mesa. This show offers a wide variety of hardware and software. Visit their web site:

<http://www.supershowprod.com>

When any club member learns of an event that may be of interest to the other members, please let me know about it and we can spread the word. Tell Charlie at 949-588-6156.

# Secretary's Message

by Marlene Bergman

On Thursday, December 9, our Computer Club celebrated the holiday season with a party for its last meeting of the year. Our outgoing President, Art Green, thanked all of the people who helped in making our club grow into the terrific organization it has become. New officers for the year were announced as follows:

President	Barry Robbins
Vice President	Jerry Moore
Secretary	Marlene Bergman
Treasurer	Ralph Lazar

We presented Art with a gift of outdoor cooking utensils as thanks for doing a wonderful job this past year. He has been an exceptional President for

several terms, and his efforts are greatly appreciated by all.

Our new Club T-Shirts were unveiled and offered for sale at \$10 each.

The speaker for the evening was John Butler of West Coast Internet, who gave a very informative talk about DSL service and various other aspects of the Internet. The Palmia Computer Club presented him with a club T-shirt in appreciation of his presentation.

Our holiday party continued with delicious food and a drawing for gifts. A great time was had by all and we look forward to another informative and "fun" year for the club.

## A Tribute to Bob Berri

It is with great sorrow that we report the passing of our friend, Bob Berri. Bob succumbed on December 10, 1999 after a prolonged illness. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife, Shirley, and their children.

We knew Bob from his activities in the Computer Club, but his talents ranged well beyond our little world. He was an artist, an artisan, a talented engineer, and one of the nicest persons we have had the privilege of knowing. We will miss him.

The family requests that donations in Bob's memory be made to the Presbyterian Church of the Master or the Palmia Computer Club.

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