

# Palma Computer Club



**January/February 2009**

## ***Next Meetings***

***January 14, 2009***

***Digital Photography  
for Beginners***

***February 11, 2009***

***Identity Theft***

# USER FRIENDLY

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User Friendly is an electronic publication for members of the Palmia Computer Club. It is published and distributed during the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November.

**Managing Editor: Nick Nicholson**

**Editorial Staff: Eva Schmidler**

User Friendly is your newsletter. It's objective is to serve every member. If you have a suggestion for an article for publication, or if you would like information about a specific topic, please contact the Palmia Computer Club President, or the User Friendly editor. This newsletter is a wonderful opportunity for all of us to learn.

#### **Guidelines**

Articles (1) must be submitted to the Managing Editor no later than the 10th day prior to the month of publication; (2) should be no longer than 1,200 to 1,500 words (approximately three columns), although longer articles may be published; (3) may be edited by staff for clarity, spelling, grammar, and space available. Articles should be relevant to the membership of the Palmia Computer Club. The choice of articles to be included in any issue is solely the prerogative of the Editorial Staff.

## **Computer Club Special Interest Groups**

SIGs meet from 3:30 to 5:00 P.M. on the specified Fridays unless noted otherwise:

**1st Friday-** Windows/Visa.....Barry Robbins

**2nd Friday -** Computer Potpourri.....Barry Robbins

**3rd Friday -** Email and the Internet..... Nick Nicholson

**4th Friday -** Photo Editing & Scanning.....Don Yenche

*There is also a HELP SIG! This SIG is intended for beginners to answer your basic questions relating to computers (This is not a class). It meets on the first, third and fourth Mondays of each month at 10:00 A.M. The SIG leader is Joe Lebovitz.*

## **Contacting Board Members and Officers**

All Board members and officers are available for help or information via email addresses as follows:

Shelly Stern, President - [sk.stern@cox.net](mailto:sk.stern@cox.net)

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**Palmia Computer Club meetings are scheduled for 7:00 PM on the second Wednesday of every month except July, August and December.** Doors open at 6:30 p.m. for Q&A and socializing. Visitors are welcome. For visitors from outside the Palmia community, our address is: 21455 Monterey, Mission Viejo, CA 92692. The parking lot is on the left, just inside the Monterey gate. Telephone: 949-472-5075.

**Got a new digital camera for Christmas? We'll show you how to get the most out of it at our January 14th meeting.**

**Concerned about Identity Theft? Our February 11th meeting presentation will give you some helpful tips to deal with this problem.**

**Meetings are in Club Palmia Ballroom, beginning at 7 PM. Check palmia.org for dates.**

## **From the President's Desk**

**By Shelly Stern**

The new year is starting and your Palmia Computer Club is broadening its focus. We're going to include other electronics, such as digital cameras, HD television, cell phones in our programming. In one way or another these devices are part of our daily lives. And, just as with computers, there are continual changes, upgrades, new features coming with all of them. Our focus in the Computer Club is to inform, educate and entertain the membership. Our meetings will be geared to these objectives.

On January 14 the meeting will be devoted to digital cameras. You did get one for the holidays this year, didn't you? We'll talk about all of those funny looking icons on the control dial. What do they mean, and how can they help you take better pictures in differing conditions. After the pictures have been taken, how do you then get them "out" of the camera? What do you do with them once they are out? Do they have to remain on your computer's hard drive forever, if that's where you placed them? Is it possible to improve a picture once it's "out" of the camera? What computer programs can you use for simple picture editing, or for more complex editing.. And, of course, how can you easily send your pictures to relatives in New York or Florida? Last time you tried to send a bunch of pictures connected to your email, they never arrived. Somewhere, somehow, your email server prevented you from sending them. Why? We'll try to get at all of this, and more when Jerry Moore talks about digital cameras at our January 14 meeting.

For the last several years our Palmia Computer Club was shepherded by Barry Robbins. Barry served as President for a number of terms. In addition to making certain our meetings were informative, interesting and up-to-date, Barry took on the responsibility of maintaining all of the computers in the Crafts/Computer Room. He was responsible for providing internet access to the ballroom for Computer Club, and other club meetings. He had security protection installed and updated on all of the computers. He devoted a great deal of time to our Club to make certain it met the needs of our members, and of the entire Palmia community. We are very grateful to Barry for all of his work. We thank him, and we are pleased to report he has agreed to continue serving the club as a member of the board and as our "maintenance technician" in the Computer Room.

## **Editor's Corner**

### **By Nick Nicholson**

This edition of User Friendly marks my first effort at editing your Computer Clubs Newsletter. To paraphrase a famous scientist when asked about the inspiration for his work-"I stand on the shoulders of giants" My predecessor , Shelly Stern, set the tone for editorial excellence. Of course, Shelly did not work alone. He had the very able assistance of Eva Schmidler as Technical Editor and Jerry Moore both as our Webmaster and contributing writer. To this list I add Barry & Roz Robbins. Barry has been the inspiration for all of our efforts. Roz has 'been there' for us whenever support was needed (which is often!). Thanks guys!!!!

I have always found something in each issue of User Friendly that enhances my understanding and enjoyment of using my computer. Whether it is an article about upgrades to my operating system, new software or tips on using the web. There have always been items in each issue that interest me. As editor, I hope to keep up this tradition of excellence.

I welcome tips and contributions from readers. If you know of anything computer related that you would like to share with other members, please let me know. Send me an email at: [npierce@palmia.com](mailto:npierce@palmia.com).

## WEB SURFER TIPS

***By Jerry Moore***

### Use The Internet For Your Next Car Purchase

With the economy in a nosedive and car dealers sitting on record inventories, I figured now would be a good time to consider purchasing a new car. My first step was to visit [www.kbb.co](http://www.kbb.co) and research the vehicle I was considering.



In just a few mouse clicks I was able to zero in on the make and model I was considering and see three prices – the suggested retail price, the dealers invoice price and the actual average price being paid by consumers in my area. Just below this information on the screen I saw this button to click

Find Local Auto Dealers and Request Car Quote

**NEXT STEP:** [GET A FREE DEALER PRICE QUOTE >](#)

So I requested price quotes from six dealers in the area. Within 4 hours, my email inbox had firm fixed price quotes from five of these six dealers with a price spread of almost \$2000. Although my local dealer was not the lowest price, I printed out the five price quotes and made an appointment to visit this dealer the next day.

I presented the five price quotes to my local dealer and explained that I would purchase a car today if they could match or beat the lowest price quote I'd received, be considerate of my time and not play any games. Within 30 minutes they identified the cars in stock that they would be willing to sell at the lowest quoted price, I made my selection, and two hours later drove off the lot with a new car.

This was the most painless and efficient new car purchase I've ever made and I highly recommend anyone in the market to try this process.

### Trade Stocks Over The Internet



With the financial markets in a turmoil, now is a good time for "bottom fishing" if you have a few dollars to risk.

As an example, when the share price of Ford Motor Company dropped below \$2.00, I couldn't resist the temptation so I surfed on over to [www.etrade.co](http://www.etrade.co).

Considering the fact that there are many competitors in this market and some with higher degrees of risk than others, I was pleased to read the candid statement from the CEO posted on the web site summarizing the financial position of this company. Account setup was quick and easy, trading costs are quite reasonable and the web site is well organized and easy to navigate.

### What Should I Do With All Those Holiday Photos?

Have you ever received an email from a friend or family member with a photograph that was so large that to had to scroll down and across to see the whole picture and it took forever to download? When digital cameras were first introduced and the average image size was 1-2 megapixels, this was not a major problem. Now that cameras are being sold with image sizes exceeding 15-20 megapixels, this may be great for producing large format prints but is complete overkill for viewing on a computer screen. One alternative to distributing your photographs as email attachments is to upload them to a photo sharing site such as [www.shutterfly.com](http://www.shutterfly.com)



This is a free service that allows you to easily upload your photographs for storage on their computers and organize your pictures into albums and folders that you choose. You can even create slideshows from your pictures. The service also allows you edit the description of each picture adding up to 500 characters of descriptive information. Once you are finished organizing your photographs, you can then send your friends and family a "small" email that provides a link to view your pictures. To protect your privacy, the pictures you choose to share can be password protected so only the people you choose can view them. Shutterfly also offers many additional services such as ordering prints, creating photo books and calendars and many other personalized gifts such as coffee mugs and mouse pads.

Don't forget that if you have any questions or comments about these sites, don't hesitate to send me an email at [jerryamoore@cox.net](mailto:jerryamoore@cox.net). Until next issue – happy and safe surfing!

# Tales from the Kingdom of the Ordinary User

by David D. Uffer, Chicago Computer Society, IL

It may be that there are curses saved by the PC minigods for assignment to some PC users, myself among them. Not always, of course, but just often enough to keep us humble and on edge.

Let's review a part of a sea change that led us to where we are now. In mid-August of 1981, IBM released the original IBM PC, an "Entry Level System" in IBMese. Don Estridge was an engineer of some standing in IBM and had wangled their powers to assign him a small group (14) of developers to create a personal-scale computer with substantial backing to outshine the then-current machines like the Commodore.

IBM must have viewed his project as less than crucial since they let him depart from their traditional all-internal sourcing for parts and components. The corporate policy was that if a project needed new components or software, they would invent and patent them in due time. Using NIH parts (Not Invented Here) was a no-no. Citing urgency, economy, and ready availability of perfectly good parts, Estridge was able to skirt the NIH ban and produce the prototype that IBM accepted, manufactured, and released to the world, with open architecture so users could make their own adaptations. They did, in droves. Other makers did, in ample numbers. The essential early IBM PC was born and the world changed.

So, there we were, messing about with *VisiCalc*, *Lotus 1-2-3*, and various word processors. In those days before a graphical user interface, we assailed the black DOS screens, pecking in our little green characters and watching the results. Sometimes we messed up and lost a lot of work. A hero waited in the wings. The brilliant Peter Norton had developed a relatively easy way to retrieve and resurrect the lost-or most of it. A savior was at hand, idolized and trusted as he developed more aids and tools. We were infused with hope by the prospect of help, or some were.

My first experience with the Norton salvation was different than expected. It was a farewell to data, by degrees. Step by step, it waved hello and goodbye. The black screen of fate. Redo the work, maybe better the second time. And I did learn the personal salvation: save your work. So for this duffer, Norton developed a tarnish early on. Later, I came to be using only the antivirus application.

The tarnish deepened and developed pits on the firewall firing line. It was near the start of their general acceptance and Norton's *Personal Firewall* seemed a reasonable choice. Not for me, as it turned out, though it did protect my e-mail. It did so by gradually denying me access to mail until I had no access at all. Complete, 100% protection. Subsequently, I was told that the program was not inherently evil and should have offered me, the user, an acceptance / denial option at every point and that I must have missed them all. Maybe I did. That's what duffers do.

But worse was yet to come. One of the ways *Personal Firewall* had seemed a reasonable choice was that it promised that it could be turned off. I could not determine how or where the secret exit was. OK. I could remove the program from the PC's mind. Or so I thought. But the MS System software removal utility could not find it. Norton, now part of Symantec, had subverted Microsoft. OK. One of my unused Norton utilities was a program scrubber tool. That would do it. It did not, though it did acknowledge its existence. But Norton would not touch Norton. Maybe it was a privacy issue. OK. I found a program that vowed removal of any other program and used it against the firewall. It reduced the PC's functionality to that of a gibbering idiot. OK, off to the lobotomy shop for total wipeout formatting. Some fun? Sort of. With minor satisfaction, I later heard I was not alone in my disgust.

*[Editors Note: This article should bring back many memories of our early experiences with computers. In the next issue of User Friendly we will continue to share David Uffer's humor as he describes his experience with WinFaxPro, a curse inflicted upon us by an organization named Symantec.]*

# Why You Need A Firewall

By Brian K. Lewis, Ph.D., Sarasota PCUG, Florida

When you connect your computer to the Internet, you have opened a door which invites any other computer in the world to come in. Actually, you have more than 65,000 doors into your computer, any one of which may be open. That is, unless you have taken steps to keep these doors closed. That is the purpose of a firewall. The firewall filters the information packets that show up at your "door" or computer port as we usually refer to it, and can either prevent them from entering or pass them through.

When your computer connects to the Internet, it is assigned a numeric address or IP (internet protocol) address. These addresses are a 32 bit number. They are usually written out in four groups with periods between each group as follows: 111.11.11.111. Traveling over the Internet are many programs that simply look for unprotected IP addresses. The IP address of any unprotected computer is sent back to the originator who can then upload a trojan or spyware package to that address. The originator can then take control of the computer or the application will record keystrokes and send all recorded information back to the program originator.

Although your computer has one IP address there are many different ports on your address. There are different ports for different purposes on your computer. Your connection to the Internet is usually through port 80. This is referred to as the HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) port. It is used when you connect to a web page. The web page data is downloaded to your computer through this port. Another commonly used port is 25. This is used for the SMTP (standard mail transfer protocol) or e-mail transfer. Another port is used for incoming mail or POP3 transfer is port 110. These are all part of the port series from 0 to 1024 that are the most common ports. Many applications use ports in this region including PC Anywhere, Internet telephones, MSN messenger, Net Meeting, and all AOL operations. Ports 1024 to 49451 are referred to as registered ports. There are many Internet games that use ports in this region. There are also other specific functions assigned to these ports and some may duplicate functions in the common port region. The final group of ports are dynamic and have no specific functions registered. However, the point is that all of these ports can be accessed by remote computers somewhere out on the Internet and use them to connect to your computer if you have not protected them.

Automated port scanning software is available free on the Internet from many "hacker sites". Its use is very common on the Internet. There are various types of scans. Some scanners will look for any of the 65,535 possible ports. Another type of scan looks for open UDP (user data protocol) ports or may use an FTP (file transfer protocol) bounce to hide the origin of the scan. If an open port is located, software can be downloaded that will open a "backdoor" on your computer. This allows remote input and output. Such access can be used to record and transmit out information from your computer. It can also be used to attack other computers to produce a "zombie" network. Such networks have been used to attack large computer servers in attempts to bring them down or to produce a "denial of service" attack.



ScanWizard 5.Ink

Many users believe that a router with a firewall is adequate protection. Most routers use either network address translation (NAT) or a packet filter. Information on the Internet is transmitted in packets which contain the IP address of the sender and the address of the receiver in addition to the data. The routers firewall uses filters that look at the sending and receiving addresses of incoming packets on port 80 (HTTP). Only those packets that are a response to an outgoing request are allowed through.

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If your router uses a packet filter it can be penetrated by a fragmented scan. This type of scan breaks up packets into fragments which can easily get through the simple packet filter found in most router firewalls. Routers using NAT either alone or in combination with a packet filter can also be easily thwarted. NAT is not successful when the packet is an FTP packet or is sent by Microsoft's Netmeeting or similar audio/video applications that bury the address in the body of the packet. Only when the address is in the header of the packet can the router use address substitution. So packet filtering and NAT, although useful, do not provide complete firewall protection for all Internet connections.

Another method for preventing intrusions is "stateful" packet inspection. This is the method used by most software firewalls and is found in some of the newer routers. When your web browser opens a connection to the Internet, the firewall software records that connection and keeps a record of its status. Whenever a packet arrives at your computer, the data in the packet can be compared to the information in the firewall state table. The firewall software can also make decisions based on the data content of the packet, not just the sender's address. Because this examination does require some time there may be a slight slowdown of your system. However, in most cases, there will not be a long enough delay for most users to notice.

So inbound packets can be filtered and examined for dangerous content. However, when the user connects to a web server, the page requested is downloaded to the users computer. It is possible for that web page to contain a small program or a link to a dangerous site in a one pixel unit on the page. When this is downloaded the program is run or the link activated. This results in an outgoing packet to some Internet address through a non-standard port so the user is not aware of the activity. This type of activity would not be stopped by a hardware firewall in a router. It can only be blocked by a software firewall which recognizes that this activity is coming from a new application that has not previously made an Internet connection. In this case the software will query the computer user to determine if this new application should be allowed to connect. Hopefully, the user would recognize that this was not an application that the user was running and the outbound packet would then be blocked. It is absolutely necessary for the firewall to process both incoming and outgoing packets. Only a software firewall can establish the necessary tables for comparing the incoming/outgoing packets to allowed activity and request user interaction when necessary.

This leads us to the Windows firewall. This firewall, as used with Windows XP, does not have any control of outbound packets. Any application is allowed to connect to the Internet without any filtering or other checking of source or content. Windows Vista was supposed to come with both inbound and outbound filtering. However, as it is delivered it provides only inbound protection just as did XP. The outbound protection is turned off by default. So, if it is there, how do you turn on the outbound protection. To change this you have to use the Microsoft Management Console. Then you have to write a rule to block each "malware" application you anticipate might get on your computer. You can not create a general rule for all malware. Creating rules that would cover all possible malware applications is an impossible task. Microsoft has been quoted as saying "outbound filtering isn't really needed, and the key is making sure that malware doesn't infect the PC in the first place." Also they have stated that large enterprises had requested that it be turned off by default. Microsoft does say that "core Windows Services have specific behaviors which are monitored by the firewall". Instead of using outbound filtering Microsoft recommends that you buy "Windows Live OneCare", a product and subscription service. But, you can obtain a free two-way firewall like ZoneAlarm and ignore the Windows firewall completely.

## **Wipe Out File Footprints: Give Your Grandchild a Clean Machine**

So you want to give your grandchild your PC, and get yourself a brand new machine. Of course you want to get rid of all your personal files, leaving programs for the grandchild to use. You want to leave the computer as clean as possible. You have been periodically deleting cookies and temp files, but you know that Windows stores things in multiple and confusing locations. You know how to delete personal stuff, but now you want to get rid of redundant backup files that Windows saves, Internet cookies, and so on without massive destruction? Reformatting is not one of your preferred options.

Before performing any of the steps listed below, open My Computer or Control Panel and make sure that your View options are set to show hidden and system files and folders and to not hide extensions of known file types.

1. Select Start > All Programs > Accessories > System Tools > Disc Cleanup. Select the drive that you want to clean up. After the tool scans your drive, accept the default selections. This will get rid of at least most of the TMP and temporary Internet files. If you have more than one drive or partition, repeat this for all of them.

Note: Do not delete the Office Setup Files. Uncheck this option if it is selected. If you delete them, your grandchild will have trouble installing updates to Office.

2. If you used the Automatic Backup feature in programs such as Microsoft Word, use the Search tool to find all instances of Microsoft Word backup files. Select "All files and folders," then Local Hard Drives, and enter the following: \*.wbk

Place your cursor in the Results window and press CTRL-A to highlight each file, then press Shift-DEL. This will delete the files entirely instead of simply moving them to the Recycle Bin. (Be sure that Word is not open when you do this, otherwise you won't be able to delete files that are currently in use.)

Repeat for any other program that creates backup files, using the appropriate extension. Also repeat this for TMP files, but be aware that most of them will be in use and not able to be deleted.

3--Open Start > Control Panel > Internet Options. (This assumes you are using the Windows Classic interface. If not, drill down in the Control Panel options until you find this applet.) On the first page, under Temporary Internet files, delete the files and cookies. Under History, clear the History files and optionally change the number of days to 0.

On the Content page, under Personal Information, select Auto Complete and clear the forms and passwords.

On the Advanced page, under Security, select the option to clear the Temporary Internet Files cache when the browser is closed.

Select Apply to save your changes, then click OK.

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## What is a Spoof?

**A spoof or phishing (pronounced "fishing") email is an email that is designed to look like it comes from a well-known company and that tells some story to get you to click a link or button in the email.**

**The link or buttons in the email take you to a website that is also called a "spoof" because it, too, fakes the appearance of a popular website or company. The spoof site asks you to input personal information, such as your credit card number, Social Security number or account password.**

**You think you are giving information to a trusted company, when in fact, you are supplying it to a criminal.**

**Remember: The "From" field of an email can easily be altered – it is not a reliable indicator of the true origin of the email.**

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4--Using Windows Explorer, open the folder "c:\documents and settings\" and look through the various folders for things that you want to clean up. For example, you can clear out any cookies that might remain or remove shortcuts from your desktop that the grandchild won't need. You can also clear your Recent Documents list.

Be sure to open the Local Settings folder as well and check out the History, Temp, and Temporary Internet Files folders for things that the steps taken above did not catch.

5--Go to the folders where your working files are stored and transfer them to a CD or DVD so you can put them on your new machine.

6--As for your personal e-mail messages, if any, the best thing to do would be to delete them. Be aware that when you delete a message, however, your e-mail software may simply move it to a Trash or Deleted Items folder. You'll have to find the option to empty these folders. Afterward, you should also compact your mailboxes to completely get rid of the deleted records in them.

7--Empty the Recycle Bin to catch anything that might have been moved to it instead of being deleted altogether.

8--Run Defrag. This will help to overwrite any traces of the files that you've deleted.

This may not cover everything, but it is sufficient to clear out what you have been doing, give the grandchild a relatively clean machine and enable you to retain your own documents for use on your brand new computer.

## Shortcuts

Adapted from and article by Mike Moore, Bowling Green Area Microcomputer User Group

Why do some icons on your desktop have a little white arrow embedded in the picture?

These are shortcuts (sometimes called links). They are small files that represent and “point to” the real thing. When you double -left-click on a shortcut icon, Windows reads the location of the file to open from within the shortcut file, then opens the target file. Shortcuts are, in the lingo of computer programmers, symbolic links to actual files. They don’t contain any of the file’s information—they just point to it. In real terms: if Peoria, Illinois was a file, then its shortcut would be the map telling you how to get there.

Why use shortcuts? Why not just put the real, actual file on your desktop? There are several reasons. First, since a shortcut does not contain any of the target file’s information, the shortcut can be deleted without damaging the file to which it points. Therefore, placing shortcuts on the desktop (or in any directory) is safer. Accidental deletion of these links will not affect anything other than you may lose track of where your file was!

Another reason is that you can have many shortcuts to the same file and place them anywhere you might need quick access to that file. For example, if you have a folder for Educational software and Game software links you could put links to the same program in both the Educational and Game folders. You can rename shortcuts (right click> rename) to anything you want, and it won’t affect the real name of the file to which they point.

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## Google 411

Eva Schmidler provided us with this link to yet another Google service. It’s free!

**1800 466-4411**

Here's a number worth putting in your cell phone.

This is an awesome service from Google and its free...great when you are on the road. Use this URL to listen to the clip!!

<http://www.google.com/goog411>

# The Past and the Present

## Forty years ago:

A Computer was something on TV  
From a Science Fiction show of note  
A Window was something you hated to clean  
And Ram was the father of a goat.

Meg was the name of a girlfriend  
And Gig was a job for the nights  
Now they all mean different things  
And that really Mega Bytes.

An Application was for employment  
A Program was a TV show  
A Cursor used profanity  
A Keyboard was a piano.

A Memory was something that you lost with age  
A CD was a bank account  
And if you had a 3-inch floppy  
You hoped nobody found out.

Compress was something you did to the garbage  
Not something you did to a file  
And if you Unzipped anything in public  
You'd be in jail for a while.

Log on was adding wood to the fire  
Hard drive was a long trip on the road  
A Mouse pad was where a mouse lived  
And a Backup happened to your commode.

Cut you did with a pocket knife  
Paste you did with glue  
A Web was a spider's home  
And a Virus was the flu.



# **PALMIA COMPUTER CLUB**

## **2009 MEMBERSHIP DUES**

**Individual Membership \$20.00**

**Household Membership \$30.00**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-MAIL ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_

*(For User Friendly Newsletter and Club Communications)(For User Friendly Newsletter and Club Communications)*

**Telephone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-MAIL ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_

*(For User Friendly Newsletter and Club Communications)(For User Friendly Newsletter and Club Communications)*

**Telephone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**LEAVE THIS COMPLETED FORM AND YOUR CHECK**  
**PAYABLE TO PALMIA COMPUTER CLUB**  
**IN THE COMPUTER CLUB FOLDER AT CLUB PALMIA**