

User Friendly



**February
2000**

Next General Meeting

February 24, 2000

"Printers, Papers and Ink"

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User Friendly

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From the Boardroom

by Barry Robbins

First of all let me take this opportunity to wish everyone a very Healthy and Happy New Year. May 2000 be everything you want it to be.

Now that the Y2K scare is over, we can all get back to serious computing. Our program for February will be a presentation by Ron Baler from Klassic Specialties who will speak on printers, ink and paper. You can purchase a printer for about \$100, but it costs between \$25-\$30 to replace the printer cartridge. Ron will show us how we can save considerable money by refilling our inkjet printer cartridges, or just by purchasing low cost cartridges from Klassic.

Since the new year has rolled around, I keep getting e-mail about different computer viruses attached to or part of e-mail that, if opened, will ruin my hard drive or make my computer unbootable. ALL of these viruses turn out to be hoaxes. I received such an e-mail from a member of the computer club. I decided to print

it out so that I would have the name of the alleged virus and could check it out. After printing seven pages of names to whom the e-mail had been sent, I finally got to the meat of the message. It was a waste of time, paper and printer ink. If you receive an e-mail telling you about a terrible computer virus that is going to destroy your computer, I suggest that you go to the Symantec virus hoax site and check it out. The URL is

*<http://www.symantec.com/avcenter/
hoax.html>*

Enter the name of the virus or key word and Symantec will be able to tell you if the virus is a real virus or just a hoax. Also if you have not already done so, I would suggest installing a good anti-virus program that provides regular updates at no additional charge.

I hope to see all of you at our meeting on the February 24. Be sure to bring any questions that you have about printers, ink and paper.

MSN Internet Access

Presented by Costco Online

This is Costco at its essence: buy in bulk and save! Unlimited Internet Access is only \$11.99 per month, billed in three-month

increments on your credit card. Item #34829.



\$35.97 (every three months)

Simon Sez

by Art Simon

Not So Long Ago

- 1976: Cray-1 supercomputer, 138 megaflops
1977: **Wozniak and Jobs** design and build **Apple Computer**- why didn't they call it a peach?
1977: Apple II, Radio Shack TRS80, Commodore PET - *they got away*
- 
- 1977: Conway & Mead codify VLSI design - Techno English for how to build **microchips**
- 1977: First computer camp for children - *what was needed was a camp for grandparents!*
- 1977: Microsoft is founded** — who wants to invest - and why ??
- 1978: Bricklin writes VisiCalc - this was the first **PC Spreadsheet** program!
- 1978: Hayes announces Micromodem 100 - a little modem for your computer
- 1978: Xerox LISP machines
- 1979: "Pac Man" introduced - eat my dot
- 1979: Compuserve and The Source are founded
- 1979: ADA
- 1980: Scribe - **first WORD processor**
- 1980: Xerox, DEC, & Intel announce **Ethernet**
- 1981: IBM introduces **Personal Computer (PC)** - they lost the big one
- 1981: PSL (Portable Standard Lisp) runs on a variety of platforms
- 1981: Xerox Star (**Desktop publishing**)
- 1982: Hayes 300 **Smartmodem** with AT command set - finally a smart device
- 1982: IBM PC
- 1982: Kapor develops "**Lotus 1-2-3**"
- 1983: 6,000,000 computers sold**
- 1983: Apple **LISA** 1983: IBM announces **PCjr**
- 1983: Sony announces **compact disc** technology
- 1984: "Wabot-2" **reads sheet music and plays organ**
- 
- 1984: Apple** introduces the **Macintosh**

- 1984: IBM's **megabit RAM chip**
- 1984: **Optical disks** introduced - CD to you
- 1985: C++
- 1985: **Commodore AMIGA, ATARI 520 ST**
- 
- 1985: Graphic interfaces widely available
- 1985: Microsoft Windows ships**
- 1986: Borland offers Turbo PROLOG for \$99
- 1986: CMU's HiTech chess machine competes at senior master level
- 1986: OCR now \$100 million industry**
- 1986: Adobe PostScript
- 1988: 386 chip** brings PC speeds into competition with LISP machines
- 1988: Sold this year in US: 4,700,000 micros, 120,000 minis, 11,500 mainframes**
- 1989: 1000+ US Hospital systems die (dates overflow 16 bits since 1/1/1900) - sounds familiar!
- 1990: New PC's, NeXT's, Mac's SUN's, DEC's
- 1992: More than **1000 strains of computer viruses**
- 
- 1993: **IBM/Apple PowerPC** - strange bedfellows!!!!
- 1994: Justice Department antitrust suit against Microsoft- **you can't give away things - it is illegal - another milestone for lawyers!**

I am too old to remember what I had for lunch and so are you - enough of this old stuff .



Next time I will look into the old crystal ball.

Free Internet and E-Mail Service

If you're looking for free internet and e-mail service, and you're willing to put up with a banner ad when you go online (no different from the pay services), try

<www.freeinternet.com>

Internet Column

Alan M. Liebschutz



Eliminate Hacker Attacks On the Internet

Introduction

In the previous article I have discussed attacker attacks on the Internet and introduced you to Steve Gibson's new free program that checks your computer's vulnerability and his *ShieldsUp!*TM Web site for checking your computer's vulnerability at:

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

What Can You Do To Protect Yourself?

A. If you do not need to share files across the Internet:

1. Remove Windows insecure networking from your computer, or at least disable file sharing across the Internet. The single biggest security hole that exists is "Windows File and Printer Sharing" over your TCP/IP (Internet) connection. Many freely available scanners specifically target "open Win-

personal Web Server, IRC, ICQ, Telnet, web browsers, e-mail readers, news groups, and many others. Any component that touches the Internet creates a possible opening for attack.

3. Protect your privacy -- Windows opens the NetBios file sharing ports 137-139 unless the Client for Microsoft Networks is completely removed. While it's open, all passing Internet scanners will find and log its presence. Moreover, if the Networking Client is bound to the TCP/IP transport (as it is by default), Windows will be telling your user, computer, and Workgroup names out across the net.

You can demonstrate all of these variations by yourself by using ShieldsUP! Tests and the Port Probe on the grc.com Web site.

A true personal firewall can provide extremely robust intruder protection

dows shares" and password crackers are free for the downloading.

If your Internet-connected computer is **NOT** networked to any other machines, there is no need to have Microsoft networking loaded, running, consuming RAM memory, and dramatically lowering your Internet security.

2. Beware other backdoors -- It is very important to note, however, that removing or disabling file sharing does not preclude the possibility of an intruder gaining access to your computer through any number of other Internet services or systems that might be present in your computer. For example, numerous exploits have been documented of hackers entering a system through Microsoft's

Try not to use workgroup names that might sound interesting, like "Bank Accounts".

4. Use firewalls -- A true personal firewall can provide extremely robust intruder protection, analysis, and monitoring of Internet activity. I will discuss this in more detail in a following paragraph. This is the method I use, and I will discuss my experience with one of the firewalls called Black Ice Defender, which has really amazed me.

B. If you must share files across the Internet:

1. Choose uncrackable passwords -- Windows file share password cracking programs, as we have seen, are commonplace on the Net. Their especially insidious aspect is that Windows provides no indi-

Internet Column

Continued from page 4

cation when a cracker is attacking. Cracking attempts can also be "overlapped" with many attempts simultaneously. In addition, these program crackers succeed much more often than you might imagine, since such programs are typically based upon a dictionary of proper names and words. This is because most people choose the names of their children, pets, or relatives as their passwords.

Therefore you will want to employ strong, cryptic, and unguessable passwords. You'll want to keep in mind that anyone trying to gain access to your files will already know your user, machine, and workgroup names (Thanks to Windows NetBios blabbing.) Your passwords should therefore have no relationship to those visible names. Ideally they should be something like a series of numbers and letters, such as "8G4hw5Jkl92n7".

2. Hide your share names – An often overlooked fact is that Windows will never reveal any share names ending in a dollar sign (\$) character. This means that you can simply append a dollar sign to your share names to completely hide them from anyone on your local or global network. Since share names could still be guessed, you would still want to avoid using "drive letters" or easily guessable titles for your shares. It is best to choose something that won't mean much to anyone else, then add a dollar sign to the end to make it disappear to any and all other computers.

3. If you must share files across the Net a personal firewall **is the only way to be safe.**

Employing a personal firewall

You need a Personal Internet firewall if:

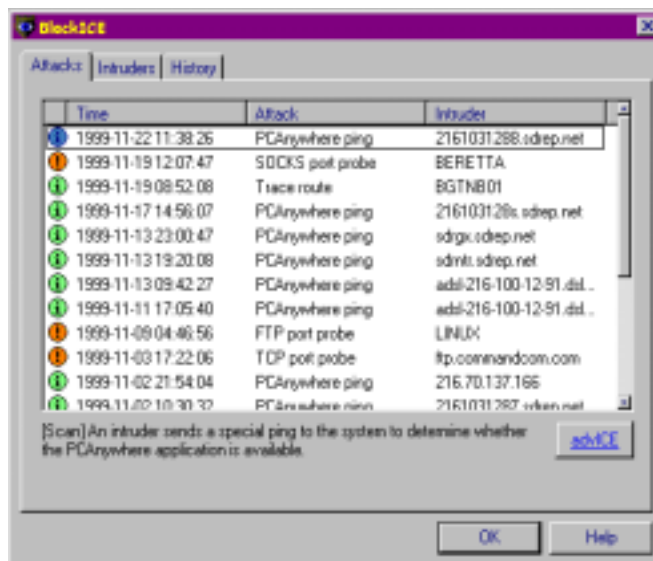
- Your computer files need to be accessed remotely across the Net.
- You are operating any sort of an Internet server such as a Personal Web Server.
- You use any sort of Internet-based remote control or remote access program such as PC Anywhere, Laplink, or Wingate.
- You want to properly and safely monitor your Internet connection for intrusion attempts.

- You want to protect yourself from compromise by "inside the wall" Trojan Horse programs like NetBus and Back Office.

What is a Firewall?

The idea of a firewall is simple -- a firewall absolutely isolates your computer from the Internet using a "wall of code" that inspects each individual "packet of data" as it arrives at either side of the firewall (inbound or outbound from your computer) to determine whether it should be allowed to pass or be blocked.

A Firewall – Black Ice Defender



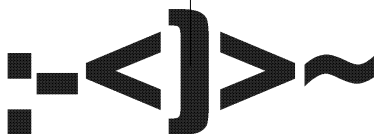
I installed Black Ice Defender on my computer on October 11, 1999. As you can see from the list box below, since that time I've had 19 attacks.

BlackIce Defender -- a nearly perfect "set it and forget it" Windows personal firewall, is available on the Net for \$39.95 from Network Ice Corp. at:

<<http://www.netice.com>>

BlackIce simplifies its firewall settings by presenting the user with only a few "security level" settings: Trusting, Cautious, Nervous, and Paranoid. No matter what level of security you've chosen, BlackIce intrusion monitoring and protection system watches and analyzes every inbound packet (of data) for suspicious activity. For example, say

that you're going to travel and need your files from the road through a dial-in Internet account. That means you couldn't know in advance what your dynamically assigned inbound IP would be. No problem with BlackIce in place. You could open the NetBios ports completely for the duration of your trip as long as your shares were protected by strong passwords. The moment BlackIce detects anyone attempting to gain access with the wrong passwords it immediately black lists the originators IP address, preventing them from having any further contact with



your machine, well before they can crack your passwords. In addition, unlike several other firewall products, BlackIce is really up to speed on Internet intrusion detection and prevention. Checkout the list of intrusions that I detected above, and blocked with BlackIce. In addition, when BlackIce detects someone attempting to hack your system, it launches an immediate backtracking trace to track them down and create an evidence file containing all available information.

A Variety of Tips

Courtesy of Barry Robbins

How to Copy a Floppy Disk

Using Windows 98 Copy Disk utility you can easily copy a single floppy disk onto a blank disk. Open My Computer or Windows Explorer, right-click the floppy disk drive icon, and then select the Copy Disk command from the shortcut menu. When you do, you'll see the Copy Disk dialog box. If you need to make several copies of a single disk, it is easier to use the DOS Diskcopy command. To do so, simply open an MS-DOS Prompt window and type the command: Diskcopy A: A:.



Viewing the Contents of a Floppy Disk

If you find yourself frequently looking at the contents of your floppy disks, place a shortcut on your desktop and double-click it whenever you need to explore the disk. To do this, open a My Computer or Explorer window, click and drag your floppy drive icon out to the desktop, and release the mouse button. Click Yes to confirm that you want to create a shortcut, and you're done. Of course, you can still look the old-fashioned way, by opening either the My Computer window or the Explorer window and double-clicking on the floppy drive's icon.

Hiding Pictures And Drawing Objects In Word

When you're working in a document that contains a large number of graphics, you'll notice that Word often performs slowly when you try to scroll through the document. Word must allocate a substantial chunk of its resources to load and display the graphics; before it can continue scrolling, it must retrieve all of the graphics information. You can easily speed up scrolling by hiding your document's graphics. To do so, switch to Page Layout view and

select Tools/Options from the menu bar. Click on the View tab, then select the Picture Placeholders check box. This will hide inline pictures. To hide floating objects and drawing objects, clear the Drawings check box. When you've finished, click OK. Keep in mind that Word applies these settings to all documents, so if you'd like to display pictures and drawing objects in a different document, you'll need to reset the default settings.

The Internet And How We Get To It

By Don Yenche

So, you just bought a computer and want to get on the Internet. On the other hand, you are there already but are having second thoughts about it. Here are some basics, and then we will explore the Internet and some of your options.

The Internet is a loose association of thousands of networks and millions of computers across the world that all work together to share information. To get to it, you need several things. The most important is a computer. Then the computer must have a modem – a device that enables your computer to make a telephone connection. Hopefully, your computer already has one. If you purchased the modem separately, you will have to install the software that came with the modem. The modem may be inside the computer (internal) or a box that sits on your desk (external).

Having a operational modem, your computer can dial a telephone number. You may have heard of Internet Service Providers (ISPs). The ISP is your gateway to the Internet. While America Online (AOL) and Microsoft Network are not technically ISPs (they provide proprietary content), they do provide links to the Internet through some of their maze. Now, when you dial the ISP you contracted with, you can log on with your name and password, and you're there!

However, in order to go anywhere on the Internet, you need yet another piece of software. This is a browser. The most popular browsers are the ones from Netscape (Navigator or Commander) and Microsoft (Internet Explorer). These browsers will let you "go" to the addresses of a website and send e-mail. Generally, an address consists of several parts. Let's look at the address for our Palmia Computer Club: `<http://www.palmia.org>`. The first part, "http", followed by a colon and two slashes, means hypertext transfer protocol. Most of the time you don't even have to type this in. Newer versions of the browser expect it to be there and fill it in for

you. "www" is for world-wide-web. This is followed by a period, the name of the addressee (in this case, Palmia), followed by another period. Finally, we have the type of website it is, "org" for organization. Others are "gov" for government, ".com" for commercial, "net" for networks, and "edu" for educational institutions.

My ISP is Earthlink. It, like many other ISPs, has local telephone numbers that you can dial as a local call. In December, our club had a speaker from West Coast Internet, another ISP. Many offer special rates. I pay \$17.95 each month for my account because I am a member of AAA. If you signed up with WCI, you may be paying either \$9.95 or \$12.95 per month, depending on when you joined. You can probably get AOL or MSN for under \$20.00 per month. Consider invoking the senior citizen ticket. Check out others by going to `<http://www.thelist.internet.com.>`

There are also free e-mail providers out there. One that has been around for years is JUNO. Their free service is for e-mail only. If you wish to receive or send attachments, there is a small monthly fee. If you wish to use them to get you access to the www, again there is an additional fee.

Remember, there is no free lunch. If you subscribe to a free service, you will have to watch ads and give out your personal information. (You often have to do this even if you are paying.) As a paying Earthlink customer, I am still constantly being bombarded with unwanted e-mail (SPAM). Until something happens to stop this, we all must put up with SPAM on all ISP's. Be reluctant to jump aboard the free ride.

Finally, I only addressed the slower modem route of accessing the Internet. Another article in this issue addresses other options you can explore. Have a great time surfing.

Free DSL Service

One of these days we expect to see providers of Internet access, e-mail, and other services pay us to use their products. Now, we learned of free DSL services. Check these out at:

`<www.freeDSL.com>` and `<www.i.winfire.com/s/isapiEng.dll/wf.exe?cmd=dl&30026345,34469,452&.exe>`

A Key to On-Line Speed

by Herbert Sax

Perhaps you've heard the term "bandwidth" bandied around. With broad bandwidth, more information can flow from a central server into your home computer. With access to high-speed, broadband data services, that flow increases exponentially over your current, state-of-the-art modem and standard telephone line. Cable and DSL are two of the most common choices, and you can use them without a second telephone line. But, a word of caution. Cable performance degrades as more customers sign on to the service. DSL performance degrades as the distance between you and the telephone company increases. Ask someone who has these services what they think of them before taking the plunge yourself.

Cable

The same cable that brings you cable TV can provide you with high-bandwidth connections to the Internet. Cable delivers the Web at speeds 18 or more times faster than through a standard 56k dial-up connection.

Cable will cost about \$45 per month plus an initial installation charge of about \$150, which includes a needed Network Interface Card (make sure you have an open slot in your PC or Mac for this card). The monthly fee includes the cost of renting a cable modem -- recommended because of the rapid advances in technology and quick obsolescence. If you like cable, you can probably reduce that initial fee by getting in on one of the frequent promotions offered by Cox Cable.

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)

This service uses the same telephone lines you now have. In simple terms, the telephone company will split the wires leading into your home, part devoted to voice and fax calls, the other part to a line for transmission of data. The most common and cost-effective type of DSL service is called asynchronous DSL, or ADSL. Speeds for retrieving data from the Internet are about six times faster than dial-up modems, but if you are willing to spend more money, that speed can increase significantly.

As with almost everything else, there are drawbacks. One is that you must be within 3 miles (preferably closer) of your telephone company's central office. Quality degrades quickly the further you are from that site. If you pass that hurdle, and if your telephone line can handle DSL bandwidth,

Ask someone who has these services what they think before taking the plunge yourself.

While the speed differential is impressive, it can slow down if many of your neighbors decide they also want to access the internet through the cable system. It's a shared service, so the more use it gets, the slower your access times will be.

Also, keep in mind that the actual speed of any network you use is limited by its slowest link. So, if you want to access a very popular site that is then being used by lots of other users, you might think you were still on that old 56K modem.

The final negative is that you will have no choice of Internet Service Providers (ISPs). Forget Earthlink, West Coast Internet and the like. There are other pros and cons, but this will give you a start in your decision-making.

the phone company will install a splitter, which splits voice and data traffic.

Initially, cable may be faster, but, as noted, cable speed deteriorates as usage increases; DSL will not.

The cost for the home-brewed version of DSL will be roughly \$50 a month, plus extras.

Comparison

56k: \$0-\$22 per mo., max speed 56 kbps; inexpensive, readily accessible, but slow, with busy signals when lines are busy.

Cable: \$45 per mo., max speed 1 Mbps; fast, always on, but shared service, poor security

DSL: \$50 per mo., max speed 800 kbps; fast, always on, good security, but must be near switching station.

The Mac Column

by Jack Alberts

The way you learn is basic to your progress with your Mac! Fundamentals are important; here are a few of them:

- 1 Read about what you can do with your computer. "*The Little Mac Book*," "*Macs for Dummies*," and for you iMac users, "*The Little iMac Book*." Be prepared to read and re-read the material and the concepts will come to you, especially when you combine it with—
- 2 A daily dedication of one or two hours of uninterrupted time to sit down with your computer. Check out each command by selecting one at a time and observing what happens. It won't take long before you will remember the actions you have taken. With this will come encouragement to take step after learning step!
- 3 Take a beginner's course on Macintosh computer operation. The Community Colleges and some school districts offer inexpensive courses. Just announced in the Capistrano Adult School Spring Class Schedule, is an "Introduction to Computers on the Mac." Our very own Palmia Computer Club member, Don Yenche, will teach the course starting February 7 and then again on April 24. If you don't have the schedule, call Don, or preferably, go on line at:

www.capousd.k12.ca.us

The learning process is up to you! You must put in the time if you expect to improve your skills.

And speaking of learning tools, check out this next column. This is, at best, an outline of what Apple is offering. In just the past few years we have seen a major revival in Apple's fortunes. As Mac users, we should be very pleased. We've come a long way, baby.

There's lots more here. Head for the brand new Apple website at www.apple.com. It's new and it is easy to use! We're sure you'll be pleasantly surprised!



Apple E-News

from the Apple Corporation

In the past few issues we have included selected material from the Apple Corporation. In this issue, we are also presenting the full table of contents of the January 6 release. This will give you an idea of the type of material Apple sends to all those who subscribe.

- 1 Exciting News to Start the Year
- 2 Welcome to Apple's Web Site
- 3 Desperately Seeking...
- 4 It's in the iCards
- 5 iTools At Your Service
- 6 The Next Great OS for the Macintosh
- 7 AppleWorks Just Keeps Getting Better
- 8 Technically Speaking...
9. Quick Takes

Get your copy sent directly to your e-mail address.

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

At the Macworld Expo in San Francisco, Steve Jobs:

- Unveiled a robust Internet strategy that we think offers something for just about everyone who surfs the WorldWide Web—particularly those who do so on a Mac. Visit these sites:

www.apple.com
www.apple.com/iReview
www.apple.com/icards
www.apple.com/itools
www.apple.com/macosx
www.apple.com/appleworks
www.apple.com/support

- Introduced Mac OS X—the next-generation operating system for the Macintosh
- Announced AppleWorks 6 (the multi-application powerhouse that's the most commonly used Macintosh program).

Keyboard Shortcuts for Excel

by Herbert Sax

A club member, commenting on last month's article on creating special characters, suggested that we include one on keyboard shortcuts. I went right to the Microsoft Office website. I downloaded five pages, and below is a selection of them. These can be found in Help.

Keyboard Shortcut	What it Does
■ Ctrl + Shift + * (asterisk).....	■ Selects current range around the active cell
■ Shift + Arrow keys.....	■ Selects a rectangle area with the active cell at one corner.
■ F8 + Arrow keys + F8.....	■ Same as above without holding down the Shift key. Press F8 when selection is completed.
■ Ctrl + A.....	■ Select the entire worksheet
■ Ctrl + Spacebar.....	■ Select the entire column
■ Shift + Spacebar.....	■ Select the entire row
■ Ctrl + Shift + End.....	■ Extend the selection to the last used cell on worksheet (lower-right corner)
■ Ctrl + Shift + Arrow key.....	■ Extend the selection to the last nonblank cell in the same column or row as the active cell
■ Alt + Page Down.....	■ Move one screen to the right
■ Alt + Page Up.....	■ Move one screen to the left
■ Ctrl + Page Down.....	■ Move to the next sheet in the workbook
■ Ctrl + Page Up.....	■ Move to the previous sheet in the workbook
■ Ctrl + F6 or Ctrl + Tab.....	■ Move to the next workbook or window
■ Shift + F3.....	■ Paste Function dialog box
■ Ctrl + A (after entering the name of a function or formula.) Note that in all other situations, Ctrl + A will select the entire worksheet.....	■ Formula Palette after you type =function name in a formula. For example, type =sum(below a range of numbers, then press Ctrl + A.
■ Ctrl + Shift + A.....	■ Insert the argument names and parentheses for a function after you type a function name in a formula
■ Alt + = (equal sign).....	■ Insert the AutoSum formula

Tips About Education

By Don Yenche

I am often asked by members of our club, as well as other residents here in Palmia: "Does the Computer Club have classes in Basic Computers?" The answer is very involved, but lets give it a shot.

Several years ago, Herb Sax taught basic computing here at Palmia and was very successful with his graduating classes. It was hard work and seemed to be a never-ending task. He was good at conveying the information and even developed an admirable class outline. While he conducted (and will again) workshops at which members could ask questions about word processing, spreadsheets, Windows 9x, etc., he wanted to move on to more complicated software such as Adobe PageMaker. Bill Reinholtz took over, but he's still working, so his time is limited. There is a definite void here, so

Barry Robbins, our club president, is looking into solving this problem.

I believe I can offer some immediate solutions. It does require some effort on the part of the tentative student because you must leave the confines of Palmia.

The schedule below lists the total level one (beginning) classes offered by various schools.

I trust this will answer some of your questions relating to beginning computing. Your computer club is working toward the day it can offer such classes here at Palmia. Repeating classes is encouraged. Repetition aids learning!

School	Platform		Duration	Cost	Tel
	Windows	Macintosh			
Capistrano USD Adult	21 Classes	4 Classes	8 Session @2hr	\$20	(949) 493-0658
Murray Senior Ctr	Waiting List	1 Class	6 Sessions@2hr	None	(949) 470-3062
Saddleback College	1 class (Others have started)	None	4 Sessions @9hr (6 hr classroom, 3 hr lab)	\$20	(949) 582-4500
Saddleback USD Adult	8 Classes	2 Classes	8 Session @3hr	\$85	(949) 837-8830



VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Saddleback Community Outreach (SCO) is a volunteer organization devoted to helping those in need. One of the great needs is to prepare clients for employment. SCO has a program where clients can learn the basics of computing. Volunteers are badly needed to teach this skill (SCO has a room with computers). Hours are flexible. To volunteer or for more information, please contact John Rooney at 949-380-8144.

Computer Club Minutes

by Marlene Bergman

Our President, Barry Robbins, brought the meeting to order. He introduced himself and then reminded us that yearly dues are now due. Barry also reminded us that our Computer Club T-shirts are for sale.

Herb Sax announced that he would again conduct his regular workshop when his Pagemaker class is finished. There will be no fee for his workshop. Don Yenché said that he will teach Adobe Photoshop 5.0 when he has seven students enrolled. The classes will be three hours each for five weeks.

Barry is looking for a chairperson for our Program Committee.

Ralph Lazar gave his financial report; a copy is available to all members upon request.

Leonard Schupak introduced our guest for the evening, Dan Krones, of Precision Design Services. Dan gave a slide presentation entitled "Using Computers". After a question and answer period, Barry presented Dan with a Certificate of Appreciation.

Chris Wiley conducted our 50/50 drawing. Elvin Woods drew the winning ticket and Bud O'Gara was the lucky winner of \$21.00. The meeting was then adjourned.



Calendar

by Charlie Cambron

Capistrano Adult School catalog for Spring 2000 includes classes in Mission Viejo. Two eight-week classes are scheduled in the semester: February 7 to April 3 and April 24 to June 12 - one day per week. Among the classes offered are "Computer Operator/Literacy on the Mac" and a variety covering various PC applications. (949) 493-0658 or <www.capousd.k12.ca.us>.

Saddleback Valley Unified School District Adult Education catalog lists Introduction to the Internet for Older Adults - Macintosh. This is a three session class that starts February 11 and April 28. Three-session classes for Windows-Based computers begin March 29, May 3 and May 31. For serious students of the PC and Mac, the school offers three-level, eight-week, in depth study covering word processing, spreadsheets, databases, drawing techniques, painting methods, clip art, and introduction to the Internet and e-mail. (949) 837-8830.

Computer Fair, Saturday February 5 and Sunday February 6, at the Sequoia Conference Center in Buena Park. <www.lacomputerfair.com>

Wanted:

Adobe PhotoShop 5.0 students for class here at Palmia.

Get more information and sign up by calling Don Yenché at 457-1081

Ken Fermoye to Conduct Media Workshops

Ken Fermoye, an active member of APCUG and a regular contributor to User Groups all over the country, is conducting a series of Media Workshops. The first will be in Las Vegas on April 29-30. If you want information, please go to Ken's website at <<http://www.zyworld.com/wordsmithken>>. Look for Ken's articles in future issues of User Friendly.

