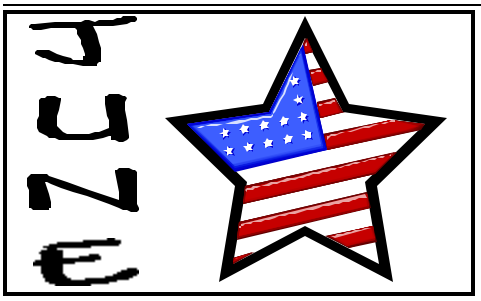
HUNTERDON COMPUTER CLUB

Newsletter

Volume 16 Issue 6 June 2003



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(by Lon Hosford)

Well if you overslept last month, you missed the dual team of Peter Czerwinski and Jim Russ covering shareware necessities, how tos and where ats. Some included ZoneAlarm and AdWare.

Next month on Jun 21, we are kicking off the Genealogy SIG. Bill Woodall has volunteered a one time presentation to cover legacy Genealogy software. If you are interested in this SIG, remember to attend if you want this SIG to continue after this meeting. Just as a review of the club's SIG policy. The club supports having SIG groups. We will make at least one and if possible two general meetings per year available to each authorized SIG. Additionally the club will seek other dates at HCC or other meeting locations and presentation equipment for meetings at other times for any SIG.

The club will also provide press releases and other routine promotion for SIG activities. The club does not provide refreshments at SIG meetings unless they are part of the regular monthly meeting. Attendees usually bring refreshments or share costs. SIGs should be held by HCC members but can be open to the public. Any additional dues set up for SIGs need to be authorized by the club. Currently authorized SIGs are Web Masters and Digital Photography. Generally if you want these SIGs to meet, suggest a date, suggest a topic or volunteer for a topic.

See you June 21.

EXCELLENT FREEWARE PROGRAMS

(by Jim Russ)

IZArc

A WinZip alternative, I love and use IZArc. It is also more feature rich and totally free... "a full featured archiving tool that you can use to open and create compressed files in many different formats. It offers many advanced features, including repairing of broken archives, searching within archives, password protecting, emailing of archives and much more.... IZArc supports most popular archive formats, including 7-ZIP, ACE, ARC, ARJ, BH, BZ2, CAB, DEB, GZ, HA, JAR, LHA, LZH, PAK, PK3, RAR, RPM, TAR, TGZ, TZ, ZIP and ZOO. The program is easy to use, even for beginners, yet powerful enough to provide advanced users with all the tools you need. Download it at "http://www.webattack.com/get/izarc.shtml" or "http://izsoft.cjb.net/"

ZipGenius

Another good alternative to WinZip is a program called ZipGenius 1.4 ("http://www.zipgenius.it/") which is also free ware. It has a lot of extra features for a free ware program and can handle nearly anything the average user would need.

7-Zip (this one can work with Linux too.)

You should check out 7-Zip ("http://www.7-zip.org/") which is "Free software distributed under the GNU LGPL", supports ZIP, CAB, RAR, ARJ, GZIP, BZIP2, TAR, CPIO, RPM and DEB as well as Igor Pavlov's '7Z' compression algorithm (which is 2-10% more compact than PKZip and WinZip). 7-Zip has extensive command line abilities, not to mention loads of other features including localization for over 30 languages, "Strong AES-256 encryption", and support for files up to 16,000,000,000 GigaBytes. Did I mention that 7-Zip is free software?!?

7-Zip works in Windows 98/ME/NT/2000/XP. Command line version of 7-Zip can be used in Linux via Wine program

Cryptext, Free Encryption Tool

"Easy Encryption" ("http://www.informationweek.com/story/showArticle.jhtml?articleID=10100525") lists a pile of excellent encryption tools, but I somehow missed this one:

Cryptext ("http://www.google.com/search?q=Cryptext") Ver 3.4 for a while. It uses an adequately secure algorithm if one chooses a decent password. It will gang-encrypt a whole directory (or any part of a directory tree), then you can decrypt single files from within that directory, use them and then re-encrypt them back into security - and it says it doesn't save anything in the swap file either. Only trouble is that you are limited to one password for normal usage. I suppose you could go thru the steps to change the password for different kinds of files or files on separated subjects but that would be mildly awkward. Since I have a military crypto background, I'm comfortable with the concepts. Cryptext works for me. It embeds itself in the right-click menu and works so fast you don't realize it has finished. Really good free ware.

The above information is from Fred Langa's "The LangaList - Standard Edition" (a free listserve newsletter). For those that are interested you can "SUBSCRIBE" to this free newsletter by: Create and send a new email to "subscribe-langalist@lyris.dundee.net". Go to "http://www.langa.com" to see past issues or for moreinformation.

Thanks to Fred Sabin of NJCC for this information.

Q & A (Questions & Answers)

Glynn Gillette asked about fraud when disposing of his computer. He understands that data is still on your computer. How to remove it? Bob Inglis suggested destroying the hard drive with a sledge hammer. Bill Woodall suggested to take the hard drive out and keep it for a year or so and dispose of the rest of the computer. He also pointed out that formatting the hard drive does not remove the data. Don Columbo suggested keeping the hard drive and installing as a second hard drive.

Jim Russ asked about dual processors. They have no advantage to Win 95, 98 and ME. NT does not support them without third party support. Bill Woodall pointed out that up to 4 processors are possible for NT, 2000 and WinXP Professional and any Linux operating system. He reports that programs like Adobe Photoshop take advantage of the extra processors. Don Columbo asked if a second processor could be put on the mother board and the answer was no.

John Warniski reported that Patriot Media took over RCN. He wanted to know if anyone had some nice things to say about this. The only response was from Ilene Shope who reported the deal was for $295 million.

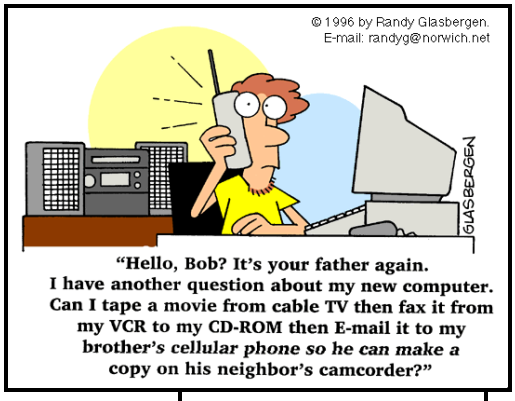
Rick Williams reported that certified checks are now a source of scams. Lon Hosford pointed out that accepting certified check requires a bank officer or a visit to the bank the check is drawn on before accepting. It's that bad. Bob Inglis added that there is a glut of phoney $20.00 bills.

Glynn Gillette wanted to know about sites to find folks who are deceased. None were offered.

APRIL GUESTS

(by Ilene Shope)

Lon Hosford introduced five guests at the April HCC Meeting. Catherine Lynd and Rue Watson read the HCC Announcement in the "Hunterdon Observer." Catherine Lynd is in Internet Projects, at AT&T. Rue Watson is in networks at NJ University of Medicine and Dentistry. Rue took the (Cisco) Class at RVCC. Another guest (Debra), said she found the Club in the "Treasure Hunt". She is a video graphics designer on HP Systems and worked on projects with AT&T and Lockheed. Debra asked about DAZZLE and PINNACLE for high-end graphics. Carl Andres is visiting. He is an NJCC Member (http://www.njcc.com). Jim DeLaney is from Stanton NJ. He is with Excel Comm. Jim is in Bill Woodall's class at the Seniors Center.



"Hello, Bob? It's your father again. I have another question about my new computer. Can I tape a movie from cable TV then fax it from my VCR to my CD-ROM then E-mail it to my brother's cellular phone so he can make a copy on his neighbor's camcorder?"

Contributed by Don Colombo

MAY GUESTS

(by Ilene Shope)

Mary and Henry Gorsky visited Hunterdon Computer Club for the May 17th, 2003 meeting. They are members of NJCC computer club in Somerset County. Mary asked about the storage capacity of her Earthlink email account. John Warsinski gave her directions how to look it up on the website. Yosh Takamatsu said he is a visitor and that he came with Marlyn. He is in Computer Science at NJIT. Dan Gysi saw the HCC Ad in the Hundterdon Observer and came to see what the club does. He has interests in Genealogy. Lon informed him of the Genealogy SIG startup inquiries. There were four guests at this Meeting.

FREEWARE & SHAREWARE WEB ADDRESSES

(by Jim Russ)

As promised here are the web addresses for the programs I demo'd on Saturday, May 17th.

CDrLabel	www.cdrlabel.com
ZipLabel	www.ziplabel.com
FloppyLabel	www.ziplabel.com
(This is not an error, its the same source.)	
Acrobat Reader	www.adobe.com/acrobat
Atomoc Clock	www.eworldtime-eserver.com
JigSaws Galore	www.dgray.com
Easy Mail	www.homeplan-software.com
Bellarc Advisor	www.belarc.com
Aida32	www.aida32.hu/aida32.php
Sandra	www.sisoftware.net/sandra

BUILDING BROWSER

(Technology Review 6/03)

Imagine walking down the street and browsing the contents of a store by pointing a handheld computer at it. Up pops a list of available products and services, and even comments from customers. At Hewlett-Packard Laboratories in Pala Alto, California, an engineering team has developed such a mobile interface.

The software runs on a personal digital assistant or cell phone, automatically linking to Web sites associated with nearby buildings. Unlike tracking systems that use bar codes or radio frequency ID tags, the device works at distances greater that 10 meters; it calculates the user's position and orientation using a Global Positioning System receiver and a digital compass embedded in the handheld. The system has been expanded to work indoors.

It is expected to be available in three years.

WHAT'S THE BEST PC FOR YOUR FAMILY?

(contributed by Don Colombo)

Don't let computer jargon intimidate you into overspending. Get the best system for your family's needs.

Desktop PCs are in the majority of American homes, yet they are still a mystery to many buyers. Families can feel at the mercy of pushy salespeople when it comes to buying a new system or upgrading an older one.

How much power and speed, and how many bells and whistles will your family need? When equipping or re-equipping your home office, consider the ways in which your family will be using your PC. Thankfully, there are choices for every need and every wallet.

Below you'll find a straightforward explanation of technical computer terms, followed by three popular family situations and the best computer systems to suit them.

The basic terms

Processor: The brain of your PC. Its speed is measured in megahertz (MHz) or gigahertz (GHz), but many factors contribute to the speed of running your applications. The latest, fastest processors are in the Apple G4, AMD Athlon, and Intel Pentium 4 families. Families on a budget can choose the lower-end versions, the AMD Duron and the Intel Celeron, which don't perform high-end graphics as well but are much less expensive.

Operating system (OS): The software that is necessary for running all the other programs on your system. Most PC users will use the latest Microsoft operating system for consumers, Windows XP Home Edition. Windows Me is an older version still available; all versions not only run your software but also make it easier to access the Web, share files, and network all the PCs in your home.

System memory: Measured in megabytes (MB) of RAM, system memory holds data that the processor needs to run your programs. Most PCs come with 128 MB of system memory. There are several different types of memory: DRAM, SRAM, RDRAM, and the most common, SDRAM.

Hard disk: Where all of your system information, applications, and data are stored. Most PCs come with at least 20 GB of hard disk space, enough to play games, run productivity software, and store your data files, pictures, and film clips.

Video card: The device that translates video data for display on your monitor. Some less expensive PCs have video components that use system memory, but they have problems with 3-D imaging. More memory on the video card or more system memory devoted to video will equal a better multimedia experience.

Sound: Just like a video card, sound cards translate data, in this case, audio data. Unlike a video card, however, integrated sound controllers will satisfy most PC users.

Internet connectivity: Users can access the Web and e-mail through a 56-K dial-up modem, but more and more systems are equipped with a network interface card (NIC) for broadband access (DSL and cable).

USB and fire wire (or IEEE 1394): Two common methods for transporting data between peripherals (such as digital cameras, scanners, and printers) and PCs. Systems should come with older ports as well, especially if you have an older printer in your home office.

"... and then one day it hit. Tarzan, Lord of Jungle – where future in that?"

Contributed by Paul Glattstein

Optical drives: The most popular optical drive is the CD-ROM drive, which plays CD, CD-RW, and CD-R discs. More functional are CD-RW drives, which play discs as well as record music and back up data files to CD-RW and CD-R discs. DVD-ROM drives can play all CDs and DVD movies, and the more expensive DVD-R drives can play and record DVD data. PCs usually come with a floppy disk drive as well, but because of the low capacity of floppy disks, these are becoming obsolete.

Warranty: Be sure your standard warranty provides access to technical support 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and a reasonable return or exchange policy. If you are worried about swapping out parts or setting up your computer on your own, you may want to consider an optional on-site service agreement. These usually cost anywhere from $39 to $99 per year.

Parents of Young Children

If you want to purchase a PC for your young family, keep in mind that small children have modest computing needs. Most children will want to use a PC for interactive games and learning software, neither of which require much computing power or cash.

Young families can get away with the basics: A 750-MHz Intel Celeron or AMD Duron processor (even slower if you can find it), 64 MB or 96 MB of system memory, a 20-GB hard disk drive, integrated video and sound, a CD-ROM drive, and a 56-K Internet connection. Many home PCs also come with colorful panels to dress them up and make them more fun for kids. A PC in this category will set you back less than $999, though there are even better deals available if you are willing to sign a three-year, dial-up Internet access contract on the spot.

The Apple iMac is a popular choice for young children. The systems are colorful, easy to use, and come with extras like CD burners and software for editing digital movies. If you choose one, you still run PC software by purchasing Windows-emulator software, such as Virtual PC. The only downsides to iMacs is their slightly higher sticker prices and small 15-inch screens. *(continued on page 4)*

WHAT'S THE BEST PC FOR YOUR FAMILY? (continued from page 3)

Parents of Pre-Teens

Parents of middle-school age children will find themselves fulfilling two needs: educational and entertainment. Your kids will need a more powerful computer to handle their increasing gaming habits, and will use the family computer more often as school projects require.

A system in this category would need a 1-GHz Intel or AMD processor, 128 MB of system memory, at least 30 GB hard disk space, dedicated video and sound cards, better speakers, and a fast CD-RW drive for playing games, sharing files, and backing up data. A faster Internet connection may be important to some pre-teens who spend a lot of time on the Web. Expect to spend around $1500 for a PC with this configuration. You can get away with a slower processor if you need to reduce the sticker price.

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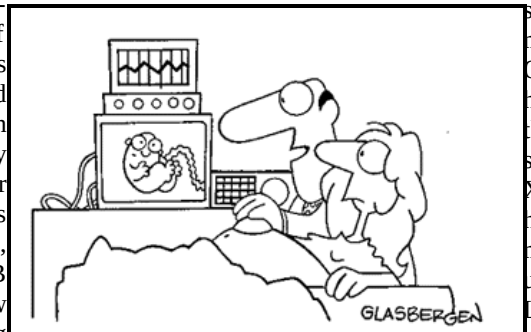
The greatest concern for parents of pre-teens should be security. Whatever PC you buy, be sure to purchase filtering and monitoring software, such as Net Nanny. Products like these can help you set limits on what your children can access on the Web and keep track of sites that might be questionable to you.

Parents of High School and College Students

High school students are going to demand more functionality out of their PCs, and more independence in using them. School projects and games will require more computing and multimedia power as well.

Families with teenagers who only plan to use their computer for schoolwork can get away with a modest configuration. Teens into gaming, however, will want the fastest Intel Pentium IV or AMD Athlon available, and at least 256 MB of system memory, 60 GB of hard disk space, a 64-MB video card, a sound card with a subwoofer, a large monitor, a DVD-ROM drive, and a CD-RW drive. Top of the line systems cost $2000 and up, but you can cut corners by picking a slower processor, less hard disk space, and a 32-MB video card now and upgrading later.



Contributed by Don Colombo

If your teenager is headed off to college, you might consider a notebook PC. These portable systems have nearly as much power as their desktop counterparts, and you have just as many choices. The minimum configuration for a college-bound student should be a 700-MHz mobile AMD or Intel processor, 128 MB of system memory, integrated sound and video, a 12- or 13-inch screen, and a CD-RW or combination DVD/CD-RW drive. Just as with desktops, any of these elements can be upgraded for better performance. Notebook PCs can cost as little as $999.

MICROSOFT GRANTS 2ND STAY OF EXECUTION TO WIN98

(by Jim Russ)

As recently as about two months ago, Microsoft pegged June 30, 2003 as the shutdown date for Win98 support. The basic plan was that, as of that date, two weeks from now, Win98 would no longer be patched, updated, or bug-fixed. (See "http://www.informationweek.com/story/showArticle.jhtml?articleID=8700301")

But sometime in the last few weeks, Microsoft quietly extended the date. This will affect tens of millions of users worldwide!

Now, the "'nonsupport" date for Win98 has been rolled back 6 months to Jan. 16, 2004, and the new "end of life" date has been pushed back to Jan. 16, 2005.

This is the second time Microsoft has pushed these dates back, which --- on the plus side --- suggests MS is being receptive to its customers' needs: The company probably was getting tons of negative feedback on ceasing support for so enormously popular an OS. On the other hand it also suggests that MS may not be seeing the rate of XP upgrades it hoped for; and/or may be fearing that users will defect to Linux instead of moving to XP. Keeping Win98 alive at least keeps those users in the Microsoft fold for now.

In any case, this buys a little time for those still using Win98. At some point, the OS will cease to be supported--- eventually, there won't be any more patches, updates, and such--- so if you're still using Win98, you still need to make concrete plans for the future. Sooner or later, the lights will go out on this venerable OS. But at least there's a little more breathing room, now!

The latest word from MS is in the section titled "Product Life-Cycle Road Map" towards the bottom of the page at "http://www.microsoft.com/windows/lifecycleconsumer.mspx".
Almost free software.

Want some good almost free software? Then go to the link below. They have good software at just for the cost of shipping ($5.99 per 1-2 items, $4.99 per 3-5 items and $3.99 for 6 or more.) :
http://planetcdrom.com/cgi-bin/shop

FLAT PANEL MONITORS
FIVE THINGS TO KNOW

(Tech Commands / Kim Komando)
(submitted by Don Colombo)

Here's a look at what makes flat-panel monitors appealing. And what might keep one off your desk.

1. You'll save some desk real estate. The most obvious advantage of the flat-panel display is its size, or lack thereof. CRT monitors are big, honking things. Their cabinets are about 20 inches deep. They work, but they're passé.

All of the work in a flat-panel monitor is done behind its thin screen by liquid crystals and millions of transistors. So the flat panel doesn't need a long case. If you are stretched for real estate on your desk, the small footprint is very enticing. It's not just space savings for your computer desk. Some flat panels can do double duty as a television. To watch TV, you just hit a button on the flat panel or use the included hand-held remote control. You'll pay extra for this feature. But if your living quarters are cramped, one monitor lets you check e-mail as well as watch your favorite sit-com, if you're so inclined.

Sure, you can watch TV on your computer using a CRT. But the picture quality isn't as good, and who needs the hassle of booting up your PC to watch TV when there is a more convenient alternative? You'll also find flat-panel monitors that have built-in USB ports. This is especially handy if your computer (like mine) has all four USB ports in the back of the machine. No longer do you need to pull the computer out from behind the desk to simply download pictures from your digital camera. You just plug the camera into one of the flat screen's USB ports and you're good to go.

2. You get a better picture.
There's another nice thing about flat panels — they're brighter. Generally speaking, text and graphics are easier to see on brighter monitors. Flat-panel displays are also usually crisper. Graphics and text have sharper edges. This brings us to an important point: analog versus digital. CRT monitors use an analog signal, meaning it is carried on a wave. Flat-panel monitors can be either analog or digital. Many flat panels have connections for both. Digital is sharper and, therefore, better. But whether you can use a digital flat panel depends on your video card. This is a circuit board inside your computer. Its output points stick out of the back of your computer. The video card is easy to find — your current monitor is hooked up to it. If your computer is relatively new, you may have both digital and analog outputs on your video card. If you don't know what a digital output looks like, ask a salesperson at a computer store to show you. You can probably fit a digital-output card to your computer, if necessary. A card will run you less than $100.

So what are the disadvantages of flat-panels, other than having to learn about digital and analog? The most obvious is price, which leads us to No. 3.

3. They're not cheap (though they save in energy costs).
While they've come down in price in the past year, there's still no getting around it: You'll pay more for flat panels. That's because they're more difficult to manufacture. A 15-inch monitor, as measured diagonally, will run you $300 to $500. The lower end would be a sale machine, which may not be what you want. If you go up to 17 inches, you're talking about $700 to $800. Larger than that, and you're approaching $1,000.

CRT monitors are much cheaper than flat panels. A 17-inch CRT monitor (which is actually 16 inches of visible screen, or less) can be had on sale for less than $100. A really good one might run $250. A good 19-inch CRT can be had for less than $500 — much less, if it's on sale.You'll make up some of the difference on your power bill. Flat panels only use 30-40 watts of electricity. CRTs run about 110 watts. Over a year's time, those savings will make a small dent in your utility payments. That also means flat panels run cooler, making them more comfortable to use.

4. They're not for everyone, especially gamers.
The other major problem with flat panels is latency. Movement on the screen cannot be shown until the screen is redrawn by the computer. This is done many times per second, and is called the refresh rate. The standard for CRT monitors is 85 times per second. You'll know if a CRT monitor's refresh rate is too slow. It will flicker. Some CRT monitors can be refreshed more than 100 times per second. At these high rates, movement is smooth and the display is rock solid. Flat panels don't redraw their screens this fast. Because of the technology, they don't flicker. You won't notice latency with office applications, such as a word processor. Nor will there be a problem surfing the Internet. But if you like to play fast computer games in your spare time, you may see the latency. Same is true for video editing. If you're into either in a big way, you may be happier with a CRT monitor. You may also notice black or bright spots on the flat-panel screen. That comes from bad transistors behind the screen that are stuck on or off. Manufacturers consider a few bad transistors normal. One or two bad transistors probably won't bother you. But check a new screen carefully. If bad transistors irritate you, take it back.

5. Know some basic specs before buying.
If you decide a flat panel is for you, here are some specs that I recommend you take to the store:

Contrast: You want at least 300:1.
Resolution: Flat panels run best at their native resolution. These are the numbers you'll see that will say "1024 by 768," for example. Try it in the store to be sure the panel's resolution is acceptable to you. If it's not, try other resolutions to see if the picture is acceptable.

Angle view: A flat panel's picture will deteriorate quickly when viewed from an angle. Look at the monitor in the store from your preferred angle.

No matter what flat-panel monitor you purchase, and even if you have one already, you'll need to adjust the picture's color, brightness, contrast and more. Most flat panels include software for that. If yours doesn't, try the Nokia Test at this site (click on "Nokia," then "monitors," then "Nokia Monitor Test for Windows"). For more hand-holding, try DisplayMate for Windows. It costs $69. One thing's for sure. There's a flat-panel display that's just right for you. And once you see the big picture in the small footprint, there isn't any going back.

PRINTER REPAIR OPTIONS

(Smart Computing 6/03)

Whether you buy an inexpensive printer or the cream of the crop, printer problems are unavoidable. As long as you can power on the printer, you can probably find and fix the problem without taking a trip back to the dealer.

Poor image quality

If your picture is blurry or faded, remove the ink cartridges and put them back into the printer. Go into the printer's Properties and look for the cartridge alignment and print head cleaning features.

Banding

You may not be able to prevent horizontal streaks, but you can usually reduce the effect by using high quality paper. Make sure you select the appropriate paper type in the printer's Properties.

Paper jam

Remove all of the paper from the paper tray and reinsert it. Move any guides in the tray against the paper to hold it steady as the rollers pull it through.

Driver updates

Check the manufacturer's Web site for new drivers, which are software patches that can smooth over difficulties between your printer and operating system.

BIOS

(Basic Input/Output System
(Pronounced bye-ose)

(Smart Computing 6/03)

A special piece of software built into most computers. BIOS routines control the startup process of the machines and other basic functions, such as the keyboard, display, and disk drives. On older computers, the BIOS is stored in read-only memory, which is not erased when the power to the computer is shut off. Newer computers store BIOS on flash ROM, which can be erased and rewritten if the user needs to update the BIOS program.

INTERESTING URLs

From Ilene Shope:
http://www.cheapskatemonthly.com/ed_cheapskate.asp

Dead People Server: A database of interesting celebrities who are long dead or newly dead. http://www.deadpeople.info

Find A Grave: See the graves of thousands of famous people from around the world. http://www.findagrave.com/index.html

From John Carroll: May I direct people to this stunning panoramic view from the top of Mt Everest. (Quicktime required). I do so simply because it is beautiful.
www.panoramas.dk

Another favorite is Erik Goetze's panoramic tour of North America's wilderness scenes. www.virtualparks.org

Another interesting website related to quilting comes from Ilene Shope
http://www.lindampoole.com

For those who are interested in comics past and present, there is a mecca of online comics at http://www.comicon.com.

Looking to purchase a new home? Want to know how much the move will cost? Try Realtor.com/move.

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Information that will help us help you:

1. **WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO HELP THE CLUB ? (circle one or more)**
   Club officer Technical advisor Setting up for the meeting Taking club minutes Newsletter Programs
   Other_____
2. **DO YOU HAVE AN AREA OF COMPUTER EXPERTISE?____ IF SO, WHAT IS IT?**
   _____
3. **PLEASE LIST ANY COMMENT AND/OR LIST WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE IN OUR COMPUTER CLUB**
   _____

ONLINE SAFETY TIPS FOR KIDS FROM MSN

(contributed by Don Colombo)

1. Keep your personal information private including your name, phone number, address, passwords and social security or credit card numbers.
2. Turn off the computer if you feel uncomfortable with what you are seeing on the screen.
3. Never agree to let children meet someone in person who they have met online.
4. Don't share photos of yourself with strangers.
5. Keep the computer your child uses in a central location.
6. Join children as they surf the Internet.
7. Install anti-virus software on your computer.
8. Remember, not everyone on the Web is who they say they are.

Submissions for articles, cartoons, pictures, or other information pertinent to the club are due to the editor by the 3rd of each month. If you plan to email your submission, please be sure to include HCC in your subject line. Send to:

mreuter@ptdprolog.net
or
marlynreuter@hotmail.com

or use snailmail to return address on next page.

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Guests Welcome – all ages all levels

Program: Kick off of the Genealogy SIG.
Bill Woodall will cover the legacy of Genealogy software.

8:30 A.M. To Noon

Next Meeting Saturday, June 21, 2003
Hunterdon Medical Center
Rt. 31 Flemington NJ

Hunterdon Computer Club

HCC NEWSLETTER

HUNTERDON COMPUTER CLUB

Marlyn Reuter
267 Federal Twist Road
Stockton, New Jersey 08559

FIRST CLASS MAIL
Address Correction Requested