

Abort, Retry, Ignore...



Computers Are Easy User Group



April 2009

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Issue 4

CAEUG Meeting

:: Saturday March 28, 2009 ::

Our next presenter: On April 25th
Wireless 802.11 protocol Part 2

Preventive Computer Maintenance

Written by Stuart Rabinowitz, Editor-in-Chief, the PULP, newsletter of the Hartford
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The single most important maintenance item that should be done on a regular
basis is BACKUP YOUR DATA. What the schedule is depends on much data you can
afford to lose. Try daily/weekly to an external hard drive and monthly to a CD/DVD, or use
a backup application. Make sure that your software is updated; primarily the operating
system and your primary browser.

Use utility software: get a sense of how your computer operates when it's
operating correctly. For the Mac use 'Activity Monitor' or 'Tech Tools'. On the PC (in the
control panel) administrative tools/performance. You can also check your internet
connection speed at: <http://reviews.cnet.com/internet-speedtest/?tag=ont.int.band>

For the PC users—do regular spyware/virus scans. Make sure the definitions are
up to date. Primarily for PC users—Defragment your hard drive (this may take a while).
Mac users do not really need to do this since OS X (10.3 +) does it automatically.

Free up some space on your hard drive (PC users can use disk cleanup; Mac
users can use CacheOutX). Clean out old files that you don't use, after you've backed
them up. Uninstall those programs that you don't use. Apple recommends that you have
at least 10% free, a bit more for PCs, this will improve virtual memory and may improve

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Calendar
of
Events

!!!IMPORTANT!!!

*** NOTE ***

Confirmed
2009
meeting
dates

April 25
May 23

2009 PICNIC
Saturday
June 13

** ** *

MEETING PLACE
will be the
Glenside Public
Library

SEE YOU
THERE!!

CODLinuxfest
[http://
www.codlug.info/](http://www.codlug.info/)

disk performance.

Clean the Hardware—to clean the monitor and keyboard use a dry microfiber cloth (be sure the computer is turned off) and gently (don't press hard) wipe the monitor, unplug the keyboard and wipe. If there are hard to clean areas, spray the cloth lightly with a vinegar/water solution and then wipe. For an optical mouse wipe the bulb gently. You'll need to open a mechanical mouse to clean the rollers. Use a cotton swab with isopropyl alcohol.

If your computer case is easy to open (i.e. not an iMac or Mac Mini), then open it up (after shutting down and unplugging it) and use compressed air to blow out the dust. Do not use a vacuum since it may create a static charge that could damage the electronics. After closing the case you can clean out the fan in the back.

You'll also probably want to have the following tools:

Screwdrivers—standard, phillips, and torx in different sizes (especially the small ones)

Nutdrivers—1/4" and 3/16"

Pliers, part grabbers, and tweezers

Compressed air

Microfiber cleaning cloths

Antistatic strap—especially if you want to put your hands inside the computer

Computer Basics

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A computer is nothing but a bunch of wires and parts sitting in a box. Programming makes it work. Over the years computers have become smaller and more powerful, while programming became more sophisticated.

Years ago memory was expensive and the programming was relatively cheap. Now, memory is quite cheap. For many purposes the necessary programming either comes with the machine or can be purchased in a box or online.

For most people, a commonly available

operating system and an office suite meet their needs. The operating system helps direct commands through the parts and wires, although there is a chip with some very low level programming on it that is part of the machine. The office suite has the programs or applications that allow business-type things to be done.

The most common operating systems are those in the Microsoft® Windows® line of products. These come with some useful applications and games. WordPad®, which comes with the Microsoft® Windows® operating systems, is sufficient for the word processing needs of many people who do not need a complicated office suite.

When you buy a computer, the operating system and its included applications are usually pre-loaded into the machine. Depending on the package that is purchased, other programs may come with the machine. There is likely to be a minimal office suite, such as Microsoft® Works®, a web browser and an e-mail program. These will be inexpensive, low end products, which may be adequate.

A business class office suite may cost a few hundred dollars depending upon what is included. A powerful database program will approximately double the cost of the office suite.

The required power and cost of the machine depends on how it will be used. Computer games with life-like graphics require powerful machines. Text only e-mail messaging can use inexpensive machines.

Many computers are connected together through something known as the Internet. Several services, such as the World Wide Web and e-mail, are delivered through the Internet. The Internet works through a complex addressing system so that messages can go where they are supposed to go. Any computer may or may not be connected to the Internet at any given time.

Connections to other than local computers, such as to the Internet, usually go through a commercial Internet Service Provider, or ISP, which connects to the Internet trunk lines. This connection could be through a school, government agency, business, or other organization instead. ISPs can be small neighborhood operations, large International concerns, or in between.

One should be a bit careful when using the Internet. While there is a lot of useful information available, there is also significant bad stuff. Attempts are made to scam people in various

ways or to harm computers.



Hilton Kaufman serves as an Internet content provider and unit technical support person in the Illinois Department of Employment Security. Among his other duties, he designs interactive forms and assists people with the use of computer programs.

He is old enough to have seen room size computers that were programmed by inserting boards with plug in wiring. Yet he is familiar with much of the modern technology. For several years he has been writing articles for beginners on the use of computers, which have been published in computer user group newsletters.

Reinstalling Windows

Written by Vinny La Bash, a member of the Sarasota Personal Computer Users Group, Inc., FL
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This article has been obtained from APCUG with the author's permission for publication by APCUG member groups; all other uses require the permission of the author (see e-mail address above).

No matter how diligent you are at computer housecleaning and tuning your system, at some point you will need to reinstall Windows. One of the most infuriating things about the process occurs after the installation when you realize you have forgotten something important like exporting your Favorites folder. Several weeks ago I reinstalled Vista on my laptop and almost forgot to do something elementary. So perhaps it's time to review the basics.

There are many reasons to reinstall windows. Perhaps the registry has gotten corrupted or it could be an accumulation of little things that are driving you nuts. Whatever is annoying you, a clean install is always the best option. Before doing anything, careful planning will keep you out of trouble.

The detailed procedures outlined here apply specifically to Vista, but the general concepts apply to any version of Windows and even other operating systems. There are three main areas to a reinstall. You need proper preparation, the install itself, and the aftermath to clean up any mess you may have inadvertently created. That means you don't schedule a reinstall the night before any deadlines.

Start by documenting any critical login identifications and passwords. If you pay bills online, access financial information, eBay, PayPal or anything else important to you., now is the time to write it all down. Some folks use a password protected spreadsheet file. Others use some kind of encrypted application to store the data. I prefer good old reliable pen and paper stored in a safe place, not taped to my monitor.

Do you have your Windows product key available? You need it to reinstall Vista. Are there any other applications you will reinstall that require product keys, like Microsoft Office? Gather them all, including any drivers you may need to reinstall hardware, like a printer or mobile smart phone.

A clean install requires that you backup your data files. This is especially important if you're planning to reformat your hard drive. Backup email contacts, calendar entries, and anything you consider important. Don't forget anything special you may have saved on your desktop. That's an easy one to overlook.

Have you installed new hardware recently? Any new devices, except physical memory, require some kind of driver software to work properly. You can get the most up-to-date drivers by visiting the manufacturer's web site and downloading them. Go to the Device Manager for a list of installed hardware or use Belarc Advisor for a more detailed description.

Do some housecleaning. Search your drive for files that are obsolete or otherwise unnecessary. It's amazing how much digital detritus can accumulate over time. Perform a full deep virus scan so your new setup can get off to a clean start. Use Disk Cleanup if you want to reduce the number of unnecessary files on your hard disk to free up disk space and help your computer run faster. It removes temporary files, empties the Recycle Bin, and deletes a variety of system files and other items that you no longer need.

Back up the My Documents folder and any sub-folders that may exist. Backup Links if you use Internet Explorer; Bookmarks if you use Mozilla Firefox. If you're not sure you've backed up everything

(con't on page 4)

you need, back up the entire disk. If you've forgotten anything, your data can be recovered.

By now you should have: Documented all logins and passwords; Backed up all important data including My Documents and any sub-folders; Have all product keys and activation codes handy; Backed up your email contact list, and calendar entries; Backed up Favorites, Links, Bookmarks, etc.

Collected Driver disks. Check everything at least twice to make sure you haven't overlooked anything essential and you're ready to go. Insert your Windows disk and reinstall the operating system.

After the process is complete, there is still work to do. Use Windows Update to retrieve and install the latest service packs, security updates, and any necessary patches. After bringing your operating system up-to-date, turn your attention to applications and device drivers.

If you reinstalled Vista from the manufacturer's installation or system restore disks, drivers for the original software and hardware that came with the system are likely to be either no longer relevant or out-of-date. You may need to visit several manufacturers' web sites to download and install the most recent drivers. This is part of proper preparation, but if you neglected this step it's not a fatal mistake.

Restore any data you backed up earlier, reconfigure network settings if applicable, and tweak the system to suit your personal preferences. Create a system restore point, and do an image backup of your entire system in case you need to reinstall again.

Don't fool yourself. Reinstalling the operating system, applications, drivers and such is never as simple or as easy as it should be. If you plan carefully however, it doesn't need to be stressful.

April 2009 CD of the Month

- Acicra** - A desktop planetarium which simulates the sky
- AdvancedSystemCare** - Tools needed to speed up your system
- Alaux** - Personal accounting software
- AllDup** - A tool for searching and removing file duplicate files
- Aqura** - Windows based financial accounting software
- AReallySmallApp** - Copy running Tasks and current Startups to the clipboard, display CPU and Memory utilization
- ARI** - This month's newsletter
- ARulerforWindows** - A free virtual on screen ruler for Windows 7, Vista, XP and 2000
- Autoruns** - Program to determine what runs at startup
- CDOMLists** - Comprehensive list of programs on the CDOM
- CloneSpy** - Finds identical files on your computer
- CompuEx** - Fully functional, commercial-grade, FREE accounting software
- CPU-z** - Freeware that gathers information on the main devices of your system
- DanetStudio** - An environment for creating, editing, annotating, managing and displaying high quality documents
- Decrapifier** - Update to new PC cleaning program
- Delta60** - Free accounting software
- DIR2HTML** - Creates an html file from a directory
- DuplicateMusicFilesFinder** - Finds identical music files on your computer
- DVRMSToolbox** - Tools to perform actions on media files
- EasyDuplicateFileFinder** - Finds identical files on your computer
- EusingRegistryCleaner** - Fix registry problems in a simple, two-step process
- GlaryUtilities** - Powerful and easy-to-use system tools and utilities
- Juice** - Podcast receiver, allowing users to capture and listen to podcasts anytime, anywhere
- LS** - A tool to collect information about files and folders and generate a list in your preferred format
- MediaCoder** - Transforms media files between formats (audio and video)
- OldTimeRadio** - Old radio programs
- ProcessLasso** - Restrains running processes that are consuming too many CPU cycles
- Secunia** - A security checking program
- Silverlight** - A cross-browser, cross-platform plug-in for delivering the next generation of media experiences
- Skype** - Free internet calls with video
- Songbird** - A desktop Web player, a digital jukebox and Web browser mash-up
- SpeedFan** - A program that monitors voltages, fan speeds and temperatures your computer
- StartPlusPlus** - An enhancement for the Start Menu in Windows Vista
- SuperAntiSpyware** - Update of spyware prevention program
- WinDirStat** - A disk usage statistics viewer and cleanup tool
- WinPatrol** - Update to program behavior watchdog

LampPost 105
by John Spizzirri
April 19, 2009



I thought I would try a new way to display the Uniform Resource Locators (*URL 1*) in this Lamp Post. At times, the length of the URLs makes the text of the Lamp difficult to read. I will include a number where each URL appears in my text. The number will appear in front of each URL at the end of each segment. I will start with number one for each segment of the Lamp Post. This method will simplify Kathy Groce's job as editor. Let Kathy or me know if this method of display works for you.

1) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uniform_Resource_Locator

Finally, someone tells the truth about Tasers (1). Hamilton County, Indiana (2) Sheriff Doug Carter stated in the IndyStar (3) that most injuries involving Tasers happen from falls. Taser Corporation states that the Taser causes the "immediate loss of the person's neuromuscular control and the (in)ability to perform coordinated action". The comments to the article are apparently made by people who have not heard or understand that about 1% of people who are Tased die. I think that statistic makes Tasers a "partially" lethal weapon. Taser Corporation denies that the electric shock of their devices kill people. I think that if someone is Tased, falls to the ground, and dies of a concussion or other injury, the Taser caused the injury that led to the death. A study was conducted in 2007 using police officers as subjects (4).

1) <http://www.taser.com/>

2) <http://www.co.hamilton.in.us/>

3) <http://www.indystar.com/article/20090409/LOCAL01/904090444>

4) http://www.nctimes.com/articles/2007/04/01/news/top_stories/23_36_183_31_07.txt

A recent example of your Federal Bureau of Investigation in action can be read at these sites; (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5). The story is yet unclear. It seems on April 1st the FBI (6) raided a number of companies including Core IP Networks, Lightning Bolt Technologies (7), Crydon Technology (8), and Premier Voice Inc. The FBI confiscated all computers and SERVERS at Core IP Networks, which is in a data center located in a high rise in Dallas, Texas. Some of the stories about the raid indicate that it was initiated because of a "leak" of the yet unfinished X-Men movie. Other stories tell of a "scam" or "massive fraud" being committed against AT&T (9) and Verizon (10). There are questions due to conflicting stories about whether the "massive fraud" is a crime or debt collection problem for AT&T (9) and Verizon (10). Some of the things that happened because of the raid included about 50 businesses that were shut down because they did not have access to their e-mail and their data, some or many consumers lost 911 emergency phone service, and credit card processing services for some businesses stopped. The FBI has had no comment about what it did other than this document which is the "APPLICATION AND AFFIDAVIT FOR SEARCH WARRANT" filed on March 11, 2009; (11). I am not sure why the FBI continues to stand mum on this issue. The one thing we do know is that "Nobody has been charged in the FBI's investigation." I think that if you are going to prevent people from making money, endanger thousands of people, and inconvenience hundreds of others, you should charge someone with a crime. In this case, when no one is charged, isn't the crime committed by the government?

1) <http://sites.google.com/site/mnsclec/index>

2) <http://www.dslreports.com/shownews/FBI-VoIP-Raid-Target-Claims-Innocence-101785>

3) <http://blog.wired.com/27bstroke6/2009/04/data-centers-ra.html>

4) <http://cbs11tv.com/technology/Core.IP.Networks.2.975776.html>

5) <http://www.dslreports.com/shownews/Dallas-FBI-Raid-About-VoIP-Scam-Not-Wolverine-101764>

6) <http://www.fbi.gov/>

- 7) <http://lbtech.com/>
- 8) <http://www.crydontech.com/>
- 9) <http://www.att.com/>
- 10) <http://www22.verizon.com/>
- 11) http://blog.wired.com/27bstroke6/files/faulknercrydon_technology_affidavit.pdf

The BestBuy Geek Squad (1) has a 'self help' web site. It has many helpful items on it including videos about various tech problems. The unfortunate part about the site is that it almost always brings you to a plug for the Geek Squad or BestBuy. Just so you will know, the Geek Squad cost about \$150 to come to your house or about \$75 if you bring your computer to the store. Those are starting prices.

- 1) <http://www.bestbuy.com/> <http://www.geeksquad.com/services/content.aspx?id=1487>

You may have heard about Susan Boyle, a recent winner on Britain's Got Talent (BGT 1). Simon Cowell created the show after the success of American Idol (2). Ms. Boyle is from Scotland. She still has a way to go to be a final winner on BGT. See her television singing debut on YouTube at (3).

- 1) <http://talent.itv.com/>
- 2) <http://www.americanidol.com/>
- 3) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6PPIkOyaqaQ>

The Cybersecurity Act of 2009 was introduced to the U.S. Senate (1) on April 1st. This is some April fools joke on us. Democrat from West Virginia, Sen. Jay Rockefeller introduced the bill. The Act is comprised of two bills, SB773 and SB778. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (stimulus bill) was over 1100 pages long (2) yet these two bills together are less than 50 pages long (3) and (4). SB773 gives the President the power to determine computer resources that are 'critical infrastructure' and require that those resources be 'shared' with the Federal government. Here is just some of the text contained in the bill;

“SEC. 14. PUBLIC-PRIVATE CLEARINGHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION- The Department of Commerce shall serve as the clearinghouse of cybersecurity threat and vulnerability information to Federal Government and private sector owned critical infrastructure information systems and networks.

(b) FUNCTIONS- The Secretary of Commerce—

(1) shall have access to all relevant data concerning such networks without regard to any provision of law, regulation, rule, or policy restricting such access;

(2) shall manage the sharing of Federal Government and other critical infrastructure threat and vulnerability information between the Federal Government and the persons primarily responsible for the operation and maintenance of the networks concerned; and ...”

Have you ever heard of the Federal government sharing anything it controls? The bill further states that the President, at his/her discretion, may disconnect any or all of these 'shared' resources from the Internet. The President's only criterion is a 'cybersecurity emergency'.

'Cybersecurity emergency' is not defined. The Secretary of Commerce will determine what private computer networks are 'critical infrastructure information systems'.

Let me see, if I were the Commerce Secretary, here are some of the private computer networks that I would include in 'critical infrastructure'. Telecom (all phone company and Internet Service Provider [ISP] networks), all power company networks, all banking networks, all insurance networks, and all medical / hospital networks. What is wrong with that, you may ask? Let's suppose that the President declares a cybersecurity emergency and disconnects all public and private networks from the Internet. Let's further suppose that you have just had an accident in your home that requires emergency hospitalization. A call is made to 911. It cannot be completed because the telecom's are off line. Somehow you manage to get an ambulance to your home. The ambulance tries to transport you to the hospital, but traffic is tied up because the traffic control devices (stop lights, etc.) are no longer connected to the Internet. After a long ride to the hospital, you enter the emergency room. No one at the hospital knows anything about you (allergies, drug reactions, insurance carrier) because medical and insurance records are not connected. The hospital wants assurance that they will be paid. You give them a credit card. Oops, no banking records - no credit. Suddenly, the hospital has to switch to emergency power because the power company is no longer connected. The hospital cannot call anyone about the power because they use Voice Over IP (VOIP 5) and the Internet is not connected. I'll grant that my scenario may be far fetched, but the power to do these things is in these bills. If you cannot get to the Internet, you have lost some measure of free speech. Major media conglomerates never give the full story on any news item. I depend on the Internet for at least one other point of view. I don't think the President of the United States should have this much power? I first heard of these bills in an article in NetworkWorld Magazine (6).

1) <http://www.senate.gov/>

2) <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?c111:1:./temp/~c111MrZp9N::>

3) <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/billtext.xpd?bill=s111-773>

4) <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/billtext.xpd?bill=s111-778>

5) <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/VoIP>

6) <http://www.networkworld.com/news/2009/040209-obama-cybersecurity-bill.html>

As I reported in the last Lamp Post, Tom Skilling's Tornado Seminar will be on the day of our meeting (April 25). The web site (1) that has the speaker list with bio's and abstract of each of their speeches. Last month three speakers were listed. This month eight speakers are listed. The seminar is held at noon and at 6 PM at Fermilab's Wilson Hall, formerly Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (2).

1) <http://www.asktom.org/>

2) <http://www.fnal.gov/>

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (*DARPA 1 and 2*) is the government agency that really invented the Internet as opposed to Al Gore's statement that he "took the initiative in creating the Internet" (3). DARPA funds (via our tax money) many technical projects. Last year they started funding a project called Video and Image Retrieval and Analysis Tool (VIRAT). This is essentially a computer program that can examine video for "content of interest". The video can be from high flying drones as reported or satellite as I suspect. 'The DARPA overview emphasizes that VIRAT will not be designed with "face recognition, gait recognition, human identification, or any form of biometrics" in mind.' (4) In mind? If that type of recognition happens, it will be an accident? Serendipity does happen, but rarely. I do not really trust the companies and universities that are involved in this project to do the right thing.

1) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defense_Advanced_Research_Projects_Agency

2) <http://www.darpa.mil/>

3) <http://www.snopes.com/quotes/internet.asp>

(con't on page 8)

4) <http://arstechnica.com/old/content/2008/10/darpa-building-search-engine-for-video-surveillance-footage.ars>

I reported last month that IBM (1) was looking to purchase Sun Microsystems (2). IBM has withdrawn from the negotiations. According to The Register (3 and 4), IBM withdrew after checking with the Department of Justice (DOJ 5) and the EU's Competition Commission (EUCC 6). The anti-trust divisions of each of those agencies would have reportedly delayed the deal by at least 9 months. The combined company would have 50 percent market share for servers. The DOJ (5) and the EUCC (6) could never allow that. <sarcasm>It just wouldn't be fair.</sarcasm>

1) <http://www.ibm.com/us/en/>

2) <http://www.sun.com/>

3) http://www.channelregister.co.uk/2009/04/16/ibm_not_interested_in_sun/

4) http://www.channelregister.co.uk/2009/04/16/sun_wants_ibm_back/

5) <http://www.usdoj.gov/>

6) http://ec.europa.eu/competition/index_en.html

I recently did some work with SafeEyes (1), a parental control program. The program is easy to set up although some of the instructions are ambiguous. It costs \$50 per year on a subscription basis. This cost is similar to other programs like it. It requires Internet connection for its features to work because it keeps set up information on its server. When anyone starts the computer, a separate login is required so that the SafeEyes server can recognize who is logging on. It allows the parent to control the types of websites that are appropriate. It allows the parent to deny access to instant messengers, P2P File Sharing, and other harmful programs. The parent can set the amount of time spent online, and the times when the computer is available. The program creates reports of websites visited, programs used on the Internet, and instant messaging chats. The program can be set to notify the parent via email, text message, or phone call when inappropriate websites are attempted to be visited (the visits are blocked). From the testing I did, I would say that the program performs well. Depending on the children accessing the computer, this may be a useful tool for parenting. One warning that was a little troublesome to me was stated in the help files. It said that the hard drive would become unusable if the program was uninstalled without the parental password. Needless to say, everyone should backup.

1) <http://www.internetsafety.com/safe-eyes-parental-control-software.php>

Someone is probably saying, "Hey John, doesn't Vista have parental controls built in?" That's right, it does. There are also programs like Ophcrack (1) and Offline NT Password & Registry Editor (2) that allow someone to crack or replace passwords in Windows XP and Vista. SafeEyes and other parental control programs do not store passwords on the target PC, thus cracker programs do not work and the reason for a subscription fee. If someone tries to crack the SafeEyes parental password, it is detected on their server and reported to the parent. Vista parental controls are similar to those in SafeEyes. They are probably useful if the child is not tech savvy. My guess is that just about any child over the age of ten will be able to figure a way around Vista parental controls. Subscription programs will be significantly more challenging.

1) <http://ophcrack.sourceforge.net/>

2) http://pcsupport.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?zi=1/XJ&sdn=pcsupport&cdn=compute&tm=13&f=00&su=p284.9.336.ip_p504.1.336.ip_&tt=4&bt=1&bts=1&zu=http%3A//home.eunet.no/pnordahl/ntpsswd/

My Microsoft (1) Vista experience this month. Vista still freezes on boot up, but now it does so about every ten to twelve boot ups. Maybe if I use the machine long enough, it won't freeze on boot up.

1) <http://www.microsoft.com>

Between you, me and The Lamp Post that's all for this month.

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Reminder:
You'll get better, faster service
if you use CAEUG in the
subject of your e-mail.

ABOUT THE NEWSLETTER:

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The CAEUG newsletter is published eleven times annually. Contributions by members are encouraged and will be gratefully acknowledged in the newsletter. We have a policy of exchanging newsletters with other users groups across the nation. Several CAEUG member articles have already been picked up and reprinted.

MEMBERS HELPLINE

Any member with a specific expertise can volunteer to be on the Members Helpline.

Beginner Helpline Billy Douglas

Beginner hardware problems . . . Dick Fergus

Hardware problems,2K, XP & Linux
. John Spizzirri

Beginner's SIG

Ask questions and discuss computer experiences
Such as:

1. New to Computers? (basic topics)
2. How to use the Web or download information
3. How to install hardware/software
4. Discuss how to troubleshoot hardware conflicts, learn boot up emergency tricks
5. What do you want to know??

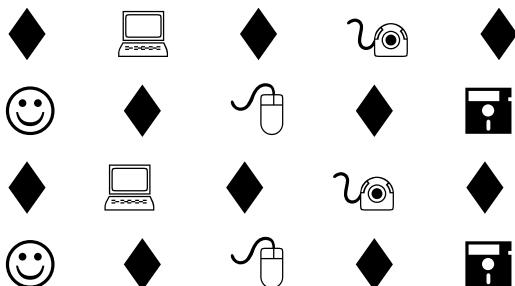
SIG meets before regular meeting from **9:05 to 9:45**

CD OF THE MONTH FORMAT: Is now available in **two (2)** flavors. The **Basic CD** will be packed with the standard items, while the **CD of the Month** will have NEW and updated items.

NEW Money Saving Offer for CD of the Month
Pre Order + Prepay = SAVE \$\$

The club will offer the CD of the Month on a pre order, prepaid basis. The charge will be \$70.00 a year for 9 months. This is \$20 annual savings over buying them for \$9 each month. Lynn Johnson, the treasurer, will keep track of anyone placing a 9-month order.

MAIL Request - There will be a \$2.00 mailing charge per CD



Membership Costs.....

	First Yr.	Renewal
Individual	\$25.00	\$20.00
Family	\$30.00	\$25.00
Corporate	\$30.00	\$25.00
Associate	\$20.00	\$15.00

CAEUG
P. O. Box 2727
Glen Ellyn, IL 60138

FIRST CLASS MAIL

*** ! ** ! ** Notice Date information ** ! ** ! ***

The next **REGULAR** meeting will be held at the **Glenside Public Library**
25 East Fullerton in Glendale Heights, Illinois
starting 9:45am on

Saturday April 25, 2009

CONFIRMED Future Meeting dates for 2009 at Glenside Public Library:
Room (A+B) for the following Saturdays :: April 25 :: May 23
We have a confirmed date for the 2009 PICNIC at 7 Gables Park
Saturday June 13, 2009

Meeting Location and Special Accommodations

The Glenside Public Library address is at 25 E Fullerton Avenue, Glendale Heights, Illinois. The Library location is Fullerton between Bloomingdale Road (stop light intersection) and Schmale Road (stop light intersection) on the south side of Fullerton. Fullerton is parallel to North Avenue (Route 64) and Army Trail Road. North Ave. is south and Army Trail is north of Fullerton. Please park away from the building. Thank you.

The meeting(s) are not library sponsored and all inquiries should be directed to Mike Goldberg at MikeGold60137@yahoo.com. Individuals with disabilities who plan to attend this program and who require certain accommodations in order to observe and/or participate in the program are requested to contact CAEUG president, Mike Goldberg at MikeGold60137@yahoo.com, at least five (5) days prior to the program, so that reasonable accommodation can be made for them.

Hope to see you there!