



South Bay Apple MUG

Macintosh

Dec 2015/Jan 2016

A Monthly CUPFUL for South Bay Apple Mac User Group

Enabling of Ad Blocking in Apple's iOS 9 Prompts Backlash, by Katie Benner and Sydney Ember

For years, people have longed for ways to stop advertising from popping up on their iPhones and iPads. Now, software to block ads on these gadgets has arrived – and the harsh realities of the practice are causing second thoughts.

Just two days after [Apple](#) enabled ad-blocking apps through its [new mobile operating system](#), iOS 9, users are embracing the new technology after long complaining that the ads track them, slow down web browsers and are just plain annoying. In less than 48 hours, several ad-blocking apps with names like Peace, Purify and Crystal soared to the top of Apple's App Store chart.

Yet some web publishers are now fretting that ads on their sites can't be viewed because of the blockers, which could threaten these publishers' livelihoods. On Friday, the maker of the \$3 ad-blocking app Peace, Marco Arment, [removed his program](#) from the App Store and offered refunds, saying that while stopping ads does "benefit a ton of people in major ways, they also hurt some, including many who don't deserve to be hit."

This about-face highlights the complexities around [the ethics of ad blocking](#). Advertising underlies much of the Internet, making it possible for people to make a living off the Internet and create the content that users consume. By limiting ads, that implicit contract was violated, some publishers and advertisers said. More distinctions now need to be made around what qualifies as "good" online advertising versus "bad" ads that should be blocked, they

Election/ December Meeting

The December 16 meeting will include the beginners session and the election of officers and members of the board of directors. The club will provide pizza for a social hour.

The candidates are:

President: R. Kent McDonald

VP: Open*

Secretary: Wayne Inman

Treasurer: C. W. Mitchell

Members at Large of the Board of Directors:

Dave Nathanson

Margaret Wehbi

Joan King

Arnold Silver

Clarence Baisdon

George Wilde

Pete Myers

* Additional nominations for all positions (VP anyone?) will be accepted from the floor.

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Welcome to the SBAMUG South Bay Apple Mac User Group

Meetings: Lomita Veteran's Hall,
1865 Lomita Blvd, Lomita
Mail: PO Box 432, Redondo Beach,
CA
90277-0432
Phone: (310) 644-3315
Email: info@sbamug.com
Website: <http://www.sbamug.com/wp>

Members, friends and colleagues are invited to attend our monthly meetings. The \$35 annual membership dues entitle you to receive this monthly newsletter by mail or online, plus many more benefits (page 8). To become a member or get more info please check our website.



Lomita Veteran's Hall,
1865 Lomita Blvd, Lomita

SBAMUG Meeting Format:

- 6:30—7:30 p.m.** Questions & Answers and Sharing: *Everyone* is welcome, beginners encouraged
7:30—7:45 p.m. "iSocial" – shoot the Mac breeze with others over a cookie
7:50—9:00 p.m. Announcements and Program

***Refreshments provided; donations appreciated!*

Submit suggestions for topics or speakers, or articles, ideas & original artwork for this newsletter

Officers & Volunteers:

President: Clarence Baisdon VP: Kent McDonald
 Secretary: Wayne Inman Treasurer: CW Mitchell
 Directors at Large: Dave Nathanson, Margaret Wehbi, Pam Townsend, Glen Terry, Arnold Silver, Fran Pullara
 PD Disk Editor: Jim Pernal
 Membership: CW Mitchell
 Member Development: Pete Myers
 Programming: Kent McDonald Greeter: Vacant
 Server Director: Dave Nathanson
 Newsletter: Pete Myers, Bill Berks
 USPS Liaison: CW Mitchell
 Refreshments: Member contributions

SBAMUG Monthly Calendar

Dec 16: Election & Pizza
 Jan 27: TBD

Other Meetings:

- 1st Wed each month – SBAMUG Core Group, 7:30 pm. Join Google+ SBAMUG community, or email: info@sbamug.com.
- Special interest groups (SIGs): Ask at the meetings or email: info@sbamug.com
- Last Sat. each month - Northrop Grumman-Ham Radio & Computer Swap Meet, 7–11:30 a.m. Meet at SE corner of Marine/Aviation Blvd, Redondo Beach
- Los Angeles Portable Users Group: Mac OS X, iPhone, iPod, MacBook, etc., <http://www.lapug.org/>
- Find more: <http://www.apple.com/usergroups/>

Membership Report – 98 members!

Please wear membership card as your name tag

Welcome New Members:

Thank You Member Renewals: Dorothy Weeks, Del McCulloch, Robert Brooks, James Pousson, Karin Petersen, John Fahey, Don Whinfrey, Dave Nathanson, George Griffiths, Clarence Baisdon Richard Zigrang, Al Tucker, Lynne Handy, Kathleen Spearman, Ellen Marie Colopy.
 If your name is not spelled right or your expiration date is wrong, contact cwmitchell@sbamug.com for correction. Or contact CW for everything membership, dues and benefits.
 Please watch for your renewal letter, then sign and date it and return it with \$35 check or bring letter with payment to meeting.

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SBAMUG November/December 2015 PD CD

This is the November/December CD article. The combined physical CD available at the December 16 meeting. Macupdate, which was a good source of new shareware, has turned evil, and is now bundling adware with some of their downloads, so I am now downloading direct from the Authors' websites.

Bartender 2.zip A program to organize your menu bar applications. Re-arrange, hide, and tidy up. Intel and OSX 10.10 or higher required. Shareware, \$15.00

Bookends.dmg Reference management & bibliography software for students and professionals. Works with Word/Nisuswriter/Mellel. Intel 10.7+ Shareware, \$59.95

CocktailECE-2.dmg A general maintenance and optimization utility. Tweak a variety of system settings. OSX 10.11 El Capitan. Intel Shareware, \$19.00

Funter.dmg Utility to show and hide the hidden systems files. So this is not on for the beginners. OSX 10.8 Intel, free

MBAM-Mac-1.0.1.7.dmg Malware Bytes Anti adware program. Updated version of this program previously featured. Was originally called Adware Medic. Intel OSX 10.8 +, free

MP3Toolkit.dmg Convert, cut and join MP3 files. Can also handle AAC, M4A, WAV, OGG file types. OSX 10.7+ Shareware, \$4.99

Pixelmator-3.zip A layer based image editor program. This updated version works with El Capitan 10.11. OS X 10.9.5+ Intel Shareware, \$29.99

Smultron8.zip Text editor aimed at programmers and web designers. OSX 10.11. Shareware, \$10.00

WordCounter-v1.2.2.zip Track the number of words you type, when and where. Seems to work off the keyboard inputs. OSX 10.9+ Intel. Shareware, \$11.99

AlienC.dmg Was called iFille. This is a file converter program between Word, RTF, .txt, HTML, and XML file types. OS X 10.6+ Shareware, \$19.00

CLInstaller.pkg Access Craigslist directly from your desktop. Intel 10.8+ Shareware, \$2.95

Cocktail9ECE.dmg A general maintenance and optimization utility. Claims a lot of improvements so it is here two months in a

row. Tweak a variety of system settings. OSX 10.11 El Capitan Intel Shareware, \$19.00

iBank5_Web.dmg Intuitive personal finance manager. Does reports and categorizes transactions. OSX 10.9+ Intel Shareware, \$60.00

IPScanner_latest-3.zip Displays machines, users, and IP addresses on your local network. Intel OSX 10.7 +, Free (up to 6 devices) or Shareware \$29.99 (over 6 devices)

TextWrangler_5.0.2.dmg General purpose text editor with an emphasis on programming. OSX 10.8.5+, Free

Thunderbird 38.4.0.dmg A email and newsreader (newsgroups) client for macs from Mozilla. Lots of powerful features. OS X 10.6+ Intel, Free

Chat Room

Corrections: in the November newsletter, the titles of two articles were chopped off when the conversion from Pages to PDF was made. The title of the article in the left column of page 1 should be "12" MacBook Now That the Honeymoon Is Over", by podfeet. The title of the article in the left column of page 6 should be "Why I Will Always Buy from OWC", by podfeet.

Lynda.com is a website that helps anyone learn software, technology, creative, and business skills to achieve their personal and professional goals. You can learn software (e.g. Photoshop), Web Design, Social Media Tools (e.g. Facebook, WordPress) or Personal Finance. The Palos Verdes Library District offers free access to this library of instructional videos. A PVL D library card is required, but any California resident can get a card.

Allister Jenks is a big fan of the task management app OmniFocus 2. He says it is "simple and powerful". The iOS app is \$40, so you will want to take a look at the [OmniFocus Video Field Guide](#) preview before you buy. Allister's review is at <http://www.podfeet.com/blog/2015/09/omnifocus/>

The New World of Digital Music, from an article by Mark Swed in LA Times

The greatest record store that has ever existed is Qobuz, a Paris-based download and streaming site, which handles only CD quality and above (way above). The only problem is that access is blocked in the U.S. for reasons I can't possibly fathom other than the self-destructive pathology of the recording industry. When you are in Britain or several other countries in Europe, you can access Qobuz, or you can try to find a French portal for computers on this side of the pond (Hint: Get a 10-year-old to figure it out).

Hi-res is a response to sonic compression, particularly in the standards developed for MP3 files, which is what made the iPod possible and hence the digital music revolution. To make musical files small enough so they could be easily shared and stored, the rate in which analog sound was sampled was reduced by around 11 times from what was found on a CD to create the standard first used on iTunes (now a measly double that). The justification for MP3 compression is that the ear can be tricked through psycho-acoustics.

The fad for a return to vinyl is one thing, but that is for niche enthusiasts. So in desperation, the recording industry has begun to turn its attention to hi-res, which has been around for a while, and the audio industry is now making less esoteric equipment on which to play it. Europe and Asia, however, remain far ahead of the U.S.

On the trail of hi-res while in Tokyo last spring, I roamed Sony's posh multi-story showroom, nestled among high-end designer stores in the Ginza district. There I found a suitably luxurious portable digital audio player with glorious sound that made it seem as though Sony had recaptured its long-lost Walkman. It was not yet available in the States, but a company spokesman told me that Sony was putting its full resources behind hi-res audio, just as it had with high-definition video a decade earlier, helping propel that into the mainstream.

As it turned out, Sony released the \$1,200 Walkman NW-ZX2 in the U.S. in April without prominent advertising or even giving it a decent name. Perhaps Sony was afraid of the publicity that had surrounded Neil Young's new Pono, an excellent \$400 digital audio player, which the popular press then set out to boorishly debunk with sometimes bogus testing. The addiction to cheap music and Silicon Valley is hard for tin-eared tech writers to break.

Typically, these players, running from \$200 to \$3,500, come from Korea, China or Japan. The sound of even the cheapest is in a whole new class. Good headphones are a must. Most can be connected to a hi-fi component system or used as an external DAC (or digital audio converter) to improve the sound of music played over a computer.

But just as hi-def video mercilessly exposes blemishes, so too with hi-res, which can make poor recordings sound worse rather than better. There is still a fine art to recording, and the premium labels often are less demanding than such smaller labels as the L.A.-based Yarlung or the French Canadian label Analekta.

Finally, access to hi-res recording is a mess. For whatever entrepreneurial reason, U.S. sites for download have but a small fraction of what can be found globally. Prices are literally all over the map, with European sites often but not always substantially cheaper than American ones.

The major labels are of practically no help. Few do anything to promote their hi-res releases or make them available for review, but a couple are taking the lead.

Naxos is on the cutting edge with ClassicsOnline, a website unveiled over the summer that not only makes its hi-res recordings readily available and reasonably priced but is also the first to offer hi-res streaming. The catch is that few in the U.S. have access to the degree of high-speed Internet needed to make the streaming work. We are so backward that I've had better luck streaming hi-res at a Starbucks in Lucerne, Switzerland, than one in Silicon Valley.

Read the full article at <http://www.latimes.com/entertainment/arts/la-ca-cm-digital-music-notebook-20151115-column.html>

Beware of MacKeeper

From Dr Dave Nathanson of SBAMUG and Mac Medix: I've often recommended AGAINST purchasing any kind of Mac-Cleanup software, and this one is bad enough that there is a class action lawsuit against it. If you know anyone who purchased MacKeeper let them know that they can get a full refund via this class-action lawsuit.

The MacKeeper class action lawsuit, [filed in May 2014](#) by plaintiff Holly Yencha, alleges ZeoBIT deceptively advertised and sold MacKeeper software as being capable of enhancing an Apple computer's speed, performance and security by detecting and eliminating harmful errors and threats, but that the software actually cannot perform these advertised functions. Yencha alleges that the MacKeeper software identifies problems that don't exist and generates false error messages to scare users into purchasing an upgrade.

To delete use Adware medic (free) <http://www.adwaremedic.com/index.php>

Remember - you don't want to download software from just anywhere. Get software from valid sources only.

Spam Filtering, by Pete Myers & Wikipedia

In "The Chairs are Where the People Go", Misha Glouberman recommends SpamAssassin. It is a spam filtering app that computes a numerical score for each incoming message that is related to probability that the message meets your definition of spam. You can tailor it to meet your needs. This is for those who want to be active participants in the spam filtering process. If you want to learn a little about the math behind spam filtering, read on.

Bayes classifiers work by correlating the use of tokens (typically words, or sometimes other things), with spam and non-spam e-mails and then using [Bayes' theorem](#) to calculate a probability that an email is or is not spam.

Particular words have particular [probabilities](#) of occurring in spam email and in legitimate email. For instance, most email users will frequently encounter the word "[Viagra](#)" in spam email, but will seldom see it in other email. The filter doesn't know these probabilities in advance, and must first be trained so it can build them up. To train the filter, the user must manually indicate whether a new email is spam or not. For all words in each training email, the filter will adjust the probabilities that each word will appear in spam or legitimate email in its database. For instance, Bayesian spam filters will typically have learned a very high spam probability for the words "Viagra" and "refinance", but a very low spam probability for words seen only in legitimate email, such as the names of friends and family members.

After training, the word probabilities (also known as [likelihood functions](#)) are used to compute the probability that an email with a particular set of words in it belongs to either category. Each word in the email contributes to the email's spam probability, or only the most interesting words. This contribution is called the [posterior probability](#) and is computed using [Bayes' theorem](#). Then, the email's spam probability is computed over all words in the email, and if the total exceeds a certain threshold (say 95%), the filter will mark the email as a spam.

As in any other [spam filtering](#) technique, email marked as spam can then be automatically moved to a "Junk" email folder, or even deleted outright. Some software implement [quarantine](#) mechanisms that define a time frame during which the user is allowed to review the software's decision.

The initial training can usually be refined when wrong judgements from the software are identified (false positives or false negatives). That allows the software to dynamically adapt to the ever evolving nature of spam.

Bayes' theorem is used several times in the context of spam:

- a first time, to compute the probability that the message is spam, knowing that a given word appears in this message;
- a second time, to compute the probability that the message is spam, taking into consideration all of its words (or a relevant subset of them);

- sometimes a third time, to deal with rare words.

One of the main advantages of Bayesian spam filtering is that it can be trained on a per-user basis.

Depending on the implementation, Bayesian spam filtering may be susceptible to [Bayesian poisoning](#), a technique used by spammers in an attempt to degrade the effectiveness of spam filters that rely on Bayesian filtering. A spammer practicing Bayesian poisoning will send out emails with large amounts of legitimate text (gathered from legitimate news or literary sources). [Spammer](#) tactics include insertion of random innocuous words that are not normally associated with spam, thereby decreasing the email's spam score, making it more likely to slip past a Bayesian spam filter.

Thomas Bayes was an 18th century English statistician, philosopher and [Presbyterian](#) minister who is known for having formulated a specific case of the theorem that bears his name. Bayes never published what would eventually become his most famous accomplishment; his notes were edited and published after his death by [Richard Price](#).

A Bayesian approach is particularly useful when predicting outcome probabilities in cases where one has strong prior knowledge of a situation. But the Bayesian approach is much less helpful when there is no consensus about what the prior probabilities should be.

In actual practice, the method of evaluation most scientists use most of the time is a variant of a technique proposed by the statistician Ronald Fisher in the early 1900s. Roughly speaking, in this approach, a hypothesis is considered validated by data only if the data pass a test that would be failed ninety-five or ninety-nine per cent of the time if the data were generated randomly. The advantage of [Fisher's approach](#) (which is by no means perfect) is that to some degree it sidesteps the problem of estimating priors where no sufficient advance information exists. In the vast majority of scientific papers, Fisher's statistics (and more sophisticated statistics in that tradition) are used.

The question of [Bayesian inference](#) versus [frequentist inference](#), the distinction between [Fisher's](#) "significance testing" and [Neyman-Pearson](#) "hypothesis testing", and whether the [likelihood principle](#) should be followed have been debated for up to 200 years without resolution.

VFW Policy

You are welcome to buy a drink at the VFW bar, but there are two rules to follow:

- 1) Tell the bartender if you are going to bring it back to the meeting. She will put it in a paper cup; glassware is not allowed in our meeting room.
- 2) Tell the bartender if you are not VFW member and ask her for the sign-in sheet. The VFW is not allowed to serve non-members who do not sign in.

Online Backup Discussion

Online backups can provide another level of safety in case of flood, fire, earthquake... Recently, Bob Brooks asked the SBAMUG email group for suggestions regarding online backup services. Here is a summary of their replies:

I have been using Carbonite for several years and am very happy with it. Their free tech support is also good, even if, of necessity, you sometimes have to wait awhile to get through.

I've often accessed my files from remote Macs with no problem.

I recently bought a new iMac, and they helped me switch service to it very efficiently.

Good folks

Jay Ankeny

I use CrashPlan. Their family plan for multiple computers is very cost effective. They have been very reliable, and I have been able to access data from my home computers (which were turned off) even when traveling outside the United States. I have several terabytes of backup data over many years stored on their servers (located in Minnesota). Backups are extremely important, and I have a local Time Machine backup, a bootable clone backup, and the offsite CrashPlan backup for all of my computers. George Wilde

I love the features that Crashplan offers; such as full encryption of backups before they leave the computer, & free backup to a your own, or a friend's hard drive across the internet. But I have found Crashplan to be super-slow in my experience. Way slower than I had expected, even when backing up to a local hard drive. Maybe just a slow hard drive? I dunno. But it took several days to back up 1 TB from internal hd to external hd.

Dave Nathanson

I also have been using CrashPlan and it's been working very well for me over the last 2 years. However, if I were to start over I would do a careful analysis of CrashPlan vs. Backblaze. I'd look at the tools to perform the backups (CrashPlan requires Java which is slower and inaccessible to the blind), how easy it is to recover files (CrashPlan is REALLY good at this), whether you can see your files from iOS (CrashPlan is great at this too, I can see my files from my iOS devices at all times so it's like having my own private Dropbox). CrashPlan does have the ability to do free backups to someone else's house which is really cool (and for free) but I have never tried it.

The one I would NOT use is Carbonite. I was trying to help my brother diagnose a slow Mac when I noticed Carbonite running. Not a problem but I wanted to pause

it to see if it was contributing to the problem. I could NOT pause it! I looked online and in their documentation they said that the Windows version DID allow pausing but the Mac version did not. That's crazy talk. I have to be able to pause on travel so as to not eat up my data plan.

Allison Sheridan

Disclosure:

I have a current affiliate account with Backblaze (<https://www.backblaze.com/cloud-backup.html#af6052>)

That being said, I used CrashPlan (and set up several clients on their service) for almost 2 years but I found that restoring files from CrashPlan was not easy or intuitive. It does use more processing power than Backblaze, it uses Java which (in addition to Allison's notes below) which has a number of security vulnerabilities. I did initially like the ability to back up to a local drive with CrashPlan for free but I am pleased and better served with Time Machine and Carbon Copy Cloner for local back ups. I now recommend using different applications for my multiple backs up anyway.

Here's a comparison from 2014 <http://www.backupreview.com/crashplan-vs-backblaze/>

Two places that that the author lists CrashPlan over

Backblaze don't interest me (OS and Mobiles apps) as my OS's (Mac and iOS) are represented by both services. File version doesn't interest me either.

Pat Dengler

Apple Ditches Headphone Jack?, by Jon Fingas

Apple's quest for ever-thinner, ever-smarter devices may produce another casualty: your iPhone's headphone jack. A rumor at *MacOtakara* claims that the next iPhone might drop the 3.5mm port and use the Lightning port for audio instead. The move would let Apple slim its phone even further and take advantage of Lightning's features, such as headphone-based DACs and app launching. You'd have to use an adapter for any conventional wired headphones, or else make the leap to Bluetooth.

You'll want to take this rumor with a big grain of salt.

MacOtakara doesn't have the greatest track record, and a lot could change in the 10 months between now and the future iPhone's possible launch in September next year. We'd add that such a change-up might be a little beyond the pale -- only a handful of companies make Lightning-based headphones, and there's no guarantee that others will bend over backwards to join them.

With that said, there is precedent for moves like this. A few Chinese vendors already make super-thin smartphones that drop the headphone jack in favor of USB sound. Apple would just be expanding on that concept by giving you features that aren't possible with a simple USB audio passthrough.

Backlash, from page 1

said — though they were less clear on who would decide what constitutes a good or bad ad.

“When ad blockers became the most downloaded apps in the App Store, it forced publishers and advertisers to rethink the role that advertising plays on the web,” said David Carroll, an associate professor of media design at the Parsons School of Design.

An Apple spokeswoman said that Apple enabled ad blocking in the new version of its mobile software to give customers the option to block content “for an improved mobile browsing experience.”

Ad blocking is not new; people have been able to use ad-blockers on their desktop web browsers for some time. But the number of people installing ad blockers has increased with the arrival of blockers on mobile devices because so much computing has now moved to those devices.

That means the potential for ad blocking to dent revenue for websites and advertisers is increasing. About 16 percent of those who use the Internet in the United States, or 45 million people, have already installed an ad blocker, up 48 percent over the last 12 months, said Sean Blanchfield, who runs PageFair, an Irish start-up that tracks ad blocking. In [a report](#) last month, Adobe and PageFair calculated that blockers would cost publishers nearly \$22 billion in revenue in 2015.

The potential toll of ad blocking has become particularly apparent over the last few days, when several website publishers got caught in the dragnet after Apple enabled ad-blocking apps. John Gruber, a technology blogger who publishes on his site Daring Fireball, posted on Twitter that “it’s wrong” if an ad blocker stops all types of ads.

“The ad network I’m a part of, the Deck, only serves ads that are fast to load and don’t track you,” Mr. Gruber said. “In my opinion, they’re good-looking ads for high-quality products and services. Why block that?”

Michael Macher, publisher of the online publication The Awl, said in an [article](#) that ran on his site that 75 to 85 percent of the site’s revenue could be blocked by ad blockers. Mr. Macher did not respond to requests for comment.

“This will be hard on small publishers,” said David Jacobs, chief executive of 29th Street Publishing, which helps publishers create apps. “There are definitely some small publishers out there that make 50 percent to 75

percent of their revenue from ads, and they have margins of about 10 percent.”

He added that some “publishers will really need another way to make money” and that readers should think about what’s happening and how they get a lot of content free. “I think that people have also underestimated how much has to change between the reader and publishers,” he said.

The reaction by publishers has created blowback for some makers of ad-blocking software. Mr. Arment’s app Peace, for instance, faced criticism because it treated all ads the same by blocking all of them. Blocking all ads is an approach that “is too blunt,” Mr. Arment wrote in a blog post. “Peace required that all ads be treated the same — all-or-nothing enforcement for decisions that aren’t black and white. If we’re going to effect positive change over all, a more nuanced, complex approach is required.” Mr. Arment did not respond to a request for comment.

Over time, the kinds of ad blockers on mobile devices may change, said Mr. Carroll of the Parsons School of Design. While many ad-blocking apps are now basically cudgels that obstruct all ads, he said he expected there would later be “customizable, free ad blockers with a feature that offers a whitelist for some ads.” Whitelists are a list of approved ads that could get past the blocker.

Others in the online ad industry say they see the explosion of ad blocking as an opportunity to fix a broken system of intrusive, data-heavy ads that slow down the browsing experience.

“It’s the beginning of a new conversation about creating a quality environment for consumers, particularly on mobile devices,” said John Montgomery, chairman of WPP’s GroupM Connect in North America. “I think we should all look at it as an area of concern and deep interest.”

Ad-technology companies like Rubicon Project said they were now working to make the technology behind ads better and less burdensome.

“In ad tech, we tend to look at this as an opportunity to address the core issue, which is making the user experience better,” Neal Richter, Rubicon’s chief technology officer, said in a recent interview.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/19/technology/apple-ios-9s-enabling-of-ad-blocking-prompts-backlash.html?hp&action=click&pgtype=Homepage&module=second-column-region®ion=top-news&WT.nav=top-news&r=0>

PERIODICALS

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- Monthly newsletter (We publish 11 issues per year!)
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- Free web space & e-mail on our server
- Build your own website
- Create your own blog
- Special merchant discounts
- \$\$\$
- Occasional swaps, free software, raffles

<http://www.sbamug.com/join.html>
Or, contact Membership Chair
CW Mitchell at
cwmitchell@sbamug.com

SBAMUG Membership Application

South Bay Apple Macintosh User Group provides you with a local source of shared knowledge & experience through monthly meetings, trainings & monthly newsletter.

Individual & family membership: \$35/year payable to SBAMUG
 New Member Member Renewal

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Zip: _____

Phone: (_____) _____

Email
Address: _____

Special
interest: _____

Devices you use most: _____

How did you hear about
SBAMUG: _____

Comments: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

**Bring your Application and Fee to our General Meeting
at Lomita Veteran's Hall, 1865 Lomita Blvd., Lomita.
Or Mail to: SBAMUG, PO Box 432, Redondo Beach, CA 90277-0432**