



THE BUSSLINE

(BUSSLINE is the term for the complex multi-functional circuitry on a computer motherboard, a PC's heart.)

Vol. 114 No. 8

Newsletter of the Central Florida Computer Society, Inc. [Non-Profit, 501(c)3]

September 2014

From the Emerald City to US

Sunday, October 12: The Wonderful Oz Returns for a Reprise of his Always Enthralling Computer Tricks & Tips you can actually use!

(Note: This meeting is at the Orlando Day Nursery at 626 Lake Dot Circle. Check cfcs.org for directions.

Oz Rugless has provided many fun-filled, informational, and useful presentations to CFCS members before, and he plans on doing that again. He'll pique your interest with a potpourri of ideas, one of which is sure to be just what you were looking for, including:

- Freeware and shareware you can use, today, that you never knew existed.
- Shortcut techniques for making your computing easier and breezier.
- Where to find answers when you're stumped with a computing problem.
- How to automate routine computing tasks.
- Programming tips for the experienced programmer and for the newbie.
- Lots more.

Be there. You'll walk away smiling, with a pocketful of new ideas you can use right away.

P.S. Oz has flown around the world to do this presentation for Microsoft. It's free on Oct. 12!

Nov. through Jan. presentations are on described on page 13.

Seniors Now Wows Us with its September Presentation

On September 12, CFCS was addressed by three speakers, from the local Seniors Now teaching organization. Seniors Now, which started its local life as a SeniorNet affiliate, is now an independent group of (mostly) seniors, who give of their time and expertise to train fellow seniors how to use technology, including computers, software, iPads/Pods, etc.

Seniors Now (SN) was founded in 1996 by two of our members, Ted Goodwin and Tom Springall. SN main-

The Inside Stories:

2. Special Interest Groups
4. Recycle Bin
- 4,5. CFCS Details, phone numbers, Renewals
6. 2015 Security Suites
11. Strolling Down Memory (Core) Lane
13. Future Sunday Speakers
14. Elections in January; What Exactly is Linux?
16. Tips for Online Shopping Safety
17. Open Source: KGeography
18. Talking to Siri
19. Free Speech online
22. Helpline: Numbers to call for help
23. Calendar for the next few months
24. **Directions to the monthly general meeting**

tains two learning centers in Orlando, at Marks Street Senior Center and Renaissance Senior Center. See their webstie at: <http://seniorsnoworlando.org/>

Sunday's presentation consisted of demos of three typical courses. Gary Austin gave us a lively view of his email class, with a combination of humor and practical



Gary Austin was humorous and attention keeping.

'sniping'.

Sheila Bigel rounded out the triptych with "iPad Photo Editing Fun", among other glimpses into the great vari-



Gary B. Sheila, and Gary A. gave us good reasons to volunteer for Seniors Now and recommend it to all our friends.



Sheila and Gary Bigel apply the 'hands on' approach.

details which kept our attention.

Gary Bigel taught bits of his ever popular eBay class, complete with a simulated bidding war between several of our audience members, and an explanation of

ety of courses seniors (and younger folks, if they wish) have available to them at Seniors Now.

Earlier on the same day of each presentation, the WINDOWS Special Interest Group (SIG) meeting is held. The WinSIG now meets at 1:15 pm, and is hosted by Hewie Poplock, former president of both CFCS and FACUG, and author of Hewie's Views and Reviews. Hewie, who has led the Central Florida Computer Society WinSIG for over 15 years, will start a little more than an hour before the CFCS General Meeting.

If you use or plan to use Windows, these discussions, demonstrations, and Q&A sessions will be of immense



value to you. Geared to intermediate level Windows users, tips, tricks, and information on all versions of Windows are discussed. An e-newsletter is sent periodically with meeting information and links discussed at the meeting. You need not attend both meetings, but many members do. Non members are always welcome. Sign up for the free e-newsletter at cfcs.org.



Hewie's Blog and many useful articles (including the meeting notes below) can be found at <http://hewie.net/>

The CFCS website is at <http://www.cfcs.org>. Be sure to check it out for up-to-date information.

Here is what Hewie talked about last month:

Meeting Notes 2014-09-14 WinSIG

Submitted by Hewie Poplock on Tue, 2014-09-09 23:08
The topics for this meeting are scheduled to be the following. They are in no particular order.
How to open frequently used folders and documents with one click in Windows <http://dottech.org/163830/how-to-open-frequently-used-folders-and-docume...>

[1]

FileHippo Downloads Delivered with Adware <http://www.davescomputertips.com/beware-filehippo-now-pushing-adware/>

[2]

Direct Download Link at Download.com without CNET Installer <https://www.raymond.cc/blog/direct-download-link-at-download-com-without...>

[3]

The Complete Guide to Avoiding (and Removing) Windows Crapware <http://lifelhacker.com/the-complete-guide-to-avoiding-and-removing-window...>

[4]

Microsoft Cleans Up the Windows Store, Pledges to Keep It Clean <http://discuss.howtogeek.com/t/microsoft-cleans-up-the-windows-store-ple...>

[5]

Top 25 free tools for every Windows desktop <http://www.infoworld.com/slideshow/160168/top-25-free-tools-every-window...>

[6]

Which email application is right for you: Outlook or Gmail? <http://blogs.office.com/2014/08/18/email-application-right-outlook-gmail/>

[7]

10 Stupid Things You Can Do To Mess Up Your Computer http://askbo-brankin.com/10_stupid_things_you_can_do_to_mess_up_your_comp...

[8]

The Best Tune-Up Utilities <http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2371155,00.asp>

[9]

10 awesome Google features you should be using <http://www.krem.com/news/consumer/271415321.html>

[10]

How To Write Better Emails <http://www.makeuseof.com/tag/writer-better-emails/>

[11]

Copyright 1995-2011 Hewie Poplock

Source URL: <http://hewie.net/content/meeting-notes-2014-09-14-winsig>

Bring your questions about Windows or any computer questions to be fielded by a room full of computer enthusiasts. The questions will be answered during the Windows SIG or during the "Askit Basket" portion of the main meeting. We even have a few lurking Mac owners, and when we turn off the lights to better view the presentations, you may notice the glow of numerous iPods in the crowd. CFCS was the first to put the 'YOU' in USER-friendly!

Don't forget to list your items for sale on CFCS' TECHcetera for SALE SIG!

Officially classified as a Special Interest Group (SIG) chaired by Mike Ungerman (whose brainchild it was), the **TECHcetera for SALE SIG** allows members (only)



Sanford store is located at 1617 WP Ball Blvd. in the Marketplace of Seminole Town Center (407-688-7627). Near Target; between Bright Now Dental & Firehouse Subs

Open 9-7 Mon.-Sat. Closed Sundays
5% discount on most non-sale items for CFCS members, and 10% on service for CFCS members

to post any items they may have for sale or items that they would like to purchase or trade, or just give away. Similar to the existing CFCS Tech-SIG and CFCS iSIG groups, members of the group may send an email to the group address, and it will be sent out to other members either as an immediate email or as a daily digest of emails from that day.

Membership in the group is limited to Tech-SiG members only, so we won't be getting spam listings. Any members desiring to take advantage of an offer or request will be doing so between themselves. CFCS is not a party to the transaction, nor a mediator if there is a dispute over an item or payment. There are no restrictions as to what a member may post to sell, so perhaps it's time to clear out that garage, back room, attic, etc. You

FYI: This SIG has been merged with the Tech-SIG mailing list, and will be discontinued as a separate mailing; so if you wish to continue to receive notifications of all the HOT tech items for sale, and are not on the Tech-SIG list, email Stan at tech-sig@cfcs.org

can even announce a garage sale if you want to get rid of a lot of stuff!

OUR OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS (SIG)

The ACCESS, MS OFFICE, and SECURITY SIGs meet conjointly on the second Wednesday of each month from 7 to 9 pm at the New Horizons Learning Center at 1221 Lee Rd. Arvin Meyer, a Microsoft MVP (Most Valuable Professional), leads the SIG. <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/cfcs-access> This is a combination of three separate SIGs which now meet conjointly.

The VIRTUAL DIGITAL PHOTO & VIDEO SIG lead has been assumed by Ken Larabee and it meets on the 3rd Wednesday of every month, virtually. To register go to <https://apcug.ilinc.com/perl/ilinc/lms/event.pl> Choose Virtual Photo SIG.

The TECH DISCUSSION SIG meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month from 7 to 9 pm at the World Gourmet Restaurant, 800 E. Altamonte Dr. (436) SIG leader is Vice President Stan Wallner.

This SIG is a non-structured, open conversational group for CFCS members, that has no specific topic or speaker, but is simply a round table discussion. It is not an advanced group, but a place for people to come and discuss

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Membership renewal invoices will be e-mailed from treasurer@cfcs.org approximately thirty (30) days prior to your membership expiration. Invoices will be snail mailed to members for whom there is no e-mail address in the membership database and to those members whose e-mail was returned to treasurer@cfcs.org for any reason. Please help us by adding this address to your contacts list and setting your spam filter to let our message get to your inbox. We do not share your e-mail address with others (We hate that too!), but it is necessary for full participation in the Society, including receiving your newsletter.

Members will be requested to renew their membership by paying dues on time. Dues may be paid by cash or check at the meeting, by PayPal at <http://www.cfcs.org/membership/membership.php> or by mailing a check to:

CFCS

Address: PO Box 520084,
Longwood, FL 32752

If you do not receive a renewal invoice, lose it or have questions about your dues and or membership status, please inquire at the sign-in table or send an e-mail to: treasurer@cfcs.org.

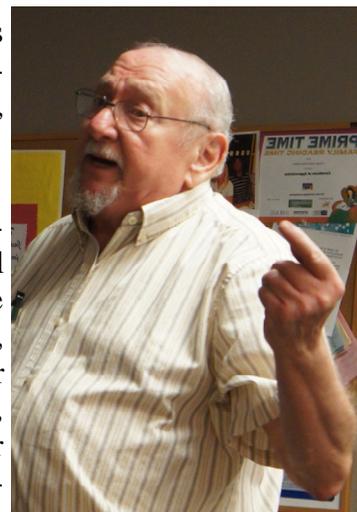
Membership Cards: A new membership postcard with the membership card included for the next year will be distributed at the meeting following your renewal. The Cards will be mailed to those members who request same by e-mail to treasurer@cfcs.org.

various tech subjects, such as new products and technologies, hardware, software, web-related, etc.

Bring in articles from magazines, newsletters, unusual problems/situations that have arisen, questions, etc. Also, new or ailing devices or notebook pc's are welcome, either for "show and tell" or discussion or demo of situations.

A screen and projector are available, but not always there. If you want it to demo something, please E-mail: tech-sig@cfcs.org a day or 2 ahead.

Another feature of this SIG is the Tech-SIG Yahoo Group mail. We now have 64 people communicating through this, with tips and tricks, "Ask-It Basket" type questions, etc. Also, a second, on-line VIRTUAL meeting of the TechSIG is being experimented with on the



THE CENTRAL FLORIDA COMPUTER SOCIETY is a charitable, scientific and educational, nonprofit organization, founded in 1976 and incorporated in 1982 to encourage interest in the operation and development of computers through meetings with free exchange of information and educational endeavors.

Newsletter: The CFCS Newsletter © 2008 is the official newsletter of the Central Florida Computer Society, Inc. It is published every month by CFCS for the purpose of keeping members and others informed of computer-related news and activities of the Society. Circulation: 25,000.

THE CFCS Mailing Address:
 CFCS
 PO Box 520084, Longwood, FL 32752

Membership: CFCS membership includes participation in the Society's activities and subscription to this Newsletter.

Annual Dues Schedule:

- Individual**\$ 25
 - Extra family member** 15
 - Student (Full time)**..... 15
 - Corporate membership**..... 100*
- *Includes free business card ad

Members are responsible for sending a change-of-address notification (including e-mail) to:
membership@cfcs.org.

Gifts to CFCS are welcome, and because of the Society's nonprofit tax status, are tax deductible.

Meetings: CFCS meets each month on the 3rd Sunday at 2:00 p.m. at the location described on page 24.. Guests and the general public are invited to attend. Special Interest Groups (SIGs) within the Society meet regularly. See Special Interest Groups listings on pages 6 & 7.

CFCS Web site: www.cfcs.org

Editorial: Articles for publication in the CFCS Newsletter should be emailed to the Editor at: editor@cfcs.org. Please use Microsoft Word format, Times New Roman font, 12 point, if possible. The deadline for submitting articles is the first of each month.

Articles by authors other than directors of CFCS and the Newsletter staff do not necessarily reflect the policies or sanction of the Society. Unless otherwise indicated, articles in the CFCS Newsletter may be reprinted in newsletters of other nonprofit organizations, without permission, provided credit is given.

This issue was created using Microsoft Office 2003 and MS Publisher 2013 Edition. ☐

Interested in making a difference?
Then volunteer with CFCS! The programs and benefits that members receive would not exist without members also volunteering. There are vacancies for a Program Chair/Coordinator, Education Chair and Advertising Chair. Please contact Jack Pearson, if you have any questions, comments, or suggestions. president@cfcs.org

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CFCS is associated with both International & Florida User Group Associations:




www.apcug.net

second Tuesday of each month. Co-hosted by Mike Ungerman and Stan Wallner, it may attract a long distance audience. Stay tuned to the e-Blast for times and details - it is not yet permanently scheduled, but will be announced in the e-BLAST and on the Tech-SIG Yahoo Group mail. If you are not on that list and want to be, please E-mail: tech-sig@cfcs.org

The iSIG meets on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at Florida United Safety Council, 1505 East Colonial Drive, Orlando FL 32803. This building is located across from the Publix on Colonial Drive in the Colonialtown section of downtown Orlando. They have secured WiFi, and vending machines are available. The iSIG meetings cover the products that use the iOS, which includes the iPhone, iPad, and iPod Touch. This is a combined effort of the Central Florida Computer Society [http:// www.cfcs.org](http://www.cfcs.org) and the Florida Macintosh Users Group [http:// www.flmug.com](http://www.flmug.com). Other groups are invited to participate. Attendees are consumers, developers, consultants, and publishers, who find common interests and discuss how to handle topics from both the consumer & the developer perspectives. The SIG leader is Sean Kane, Certified Apple Technical Coordinator, long-time Mac and iOS user, and a technologist and consultant to [The Walt Disney Company](#).

The Recycle Bin

by Stan Wallner,
Vice President, CFCS

Stan, a CFCS member since 1984, has served in many offices over the years, and is now Vice President Separately, he is a local IT consultant, "PC Doctors Make House Calls," offering his services on-site, at your office or home, for PC and Laptop Upgrades, WiFi, Networks, Virus & Spyware Removal, and Troubleshooting both hardware & software, at reasonable rates (with discounts for CFCS members!). You can reach him at smwallner@gmail.com or by phone at 407-862-2669.

This is a MOST important issue regarding our environment, and can't be over-emphasized! It is an area that is changing frequently. It will be on the CFCS Website if it is not in the BUSSLINE. It will be here when there are changes, so please do read carefully.

No new recycle info this month, so please go to cfcs.org to read this column. Ed.

New 2015 Security Suites Released, and Bargains are Available

by Ira Wilsker

WEBSITES:

- <http://www.trendmicro.com/us/>
- <http://www.bitdefender.com/media/html/60-second/index.html>
- <http://www.bitdefender.com/solutions/internet-security.html>
- <http://sharewareonsale.com/s/bitdefender-total-security-sale>
- <http://home.mcafee.com/store?CategoryId=pcsecurity>
- <http://home.mcafee.com/store/total-protection>
- <http://www.techsupportalert.com/best-free-security-list-part1.htm?page=0,1>
- <http://dealnews.com/c127/Computers/Software/Utilities/>

As normally happens shortly after Labor Day, most of the major security software publishers have released the 2015 versions of their security software products. As is common, most of these newly released upgrades and updates incorporate greater protection than the previous versions, as well as new or improved safeguards against

Compare the key benefits of Trend Micro Security software	Premium Security \$99.95 \$74.95 3 Devices / 1 year Auto-renewal plan details in cart	Maximum Security \$99.95 \$66.95 3 Devices / 1 year Auto-renewal plan details in cart	Internet Security \$79.95 \$59.95 3 PCs / 1 year Auto-renewal plan details in cart	Antivirus + Security \$39.95 \$29.95 1 PC / 1 year Auto-renewal plan details in cart	Antivirus for Mac® \$39.95 \$29.95 1 Mac / 1 year Auto-renewal plan details in cart
	Buy Now	Buy Now	Buy Now	Buy Now	Buy Now
	Free Trial	Free Trial	Free Trial	Free Trial	Free Trial
CLOUD-BASED PROTECTION					
Prevents over 250+ million daily threats from reaching you	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Blocks new threats faster than other products	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Improves system performance	✓	✓	✓		
Stores data files in a secure cloud	25 GB	5GB			
FAMILY PROTECTION					
Limits kids' access to inappropriate websites	✓	✓	✓		✓
Helps manage online reputation	✓	✓	✓		✓
Controls which desktop apps kids have access to	✓	✓	✓		
PRIVACY PROTECTION					
Helps prevent identity theft by blocking phishing emails	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scans privacy settings on Facebook, Google+, Twitter, and LinkedIn	✓	✓	✓		✓
Includes a password manager for online accounts	✓	✓			
Includes a secure browser for safe online banking and shopping	✓	✓			
MOBILE DEVICE PROTECTION					
Helps protect Android and iOS devices	✓	✓			
Identifies data stealing apps	✓	✓			
Finds lost or stolen devices	✓	✓			
Backs up, restores, and shares contacts between devices	✓	✓			

types of threats that have appeared in the past year, or otherwise have become a greater security threat than in the past. Several of the security suites now include protection for portable devices, such as smart phones and tablets, password managers that work across multiple platforms, and other enhanced features.

Notice in the above paragraph that I explicitly used the words "security suite" rather than just the more traditional "antivirus" software, which is also available from most of the security software publishers. Most of the security software publishers take advantage of the blissful ignorance or traditional software purchasing patterns of countless computer users, and still publish and sell a minimally protective antivirus only product at the lowest price of any of their current offerings. At computer club meetings, listening to shoppers in the big box stores, students, and others, I still frequently hear that the users' have only antivirus software installed, rather than a more comprehensive, and usually more expensive suite of security products.

Many personal computer users, both novice and experienced, have heard for years that computer viruses are dangerous, which they may very well be. While viruses were the primary computing security threat several years ago, today according to published reports, computer viruses only make up about 14% of contemporary threats. Those who have only antivirus software installed, even if from a reputable publisher and continuously updated, lack protection from about 86% of the current threats. It is a false economy to save money by purchasing minimal protection, but then suffering substantial losses in time and money when machines are infected by malware. I have been asked to clean the malware from countless computers, and it is common to hear the lament from the purloined user, "But I don't understand how it got infected; I have <name brand> antivirus software which is frequently updated. Shouldn't it have stopped the infection and takeover of my computer?" Sadly, the answer is no, because in almost all cases the malware was not a traditional virus which would have likely been blocked,

Bitdefender	Antivirus Plus 2015	Internet Security 2015	Total Security 2015
Bitdefender OneClick Security™	✓	✓	✓
Antivirus and Anti-spyware. Bitdefender Autopilot™	✓	✓	✓
No Impact on Performance. Bitdefender Photon™	✓	✓	✓
Movies, Work, Games Profiles NEW	✓	✓	✓
Startup Optimizer NEW	✓	✓	✓
Quick Vulnerability Scanner ENHANCED	✓	✓	✓
PC Tune-Up. OneClick Optimizer NEW	✓	✓	✓
Safe Online Banking and Shopping ENHANCED	✓	✓	✓
Wallet. One-Step Payments ENHANCED	✓	✓	✓
Security Report ENHANCED	✓	✓	✓
Secure Browsing. Privacy Protection.	✓	✓	✓
Two-Way Firewall	-	✓	✓
Parental Control ENHANCED	-	✓	✓
Cloud Antispam	-	✓	✓
Secure Online Storage. Bitdefender Safebox™	-	-	✓
Device Anti-Theft	-	-	✓
File Encryption	-	-	✓
	\$59.95 up to 3 PCs / 1 Year	\$79.95 up to 3 PCs / 1 Year	\$89.95 up to 3 PCs / 1 Year
	BUY NOW	BUY NOW	BUY NOW

but one of the six times more common malware threats that are not blocked by traditional antivirus software.

In order to appeal to different price points in the retail market, most security software publishers publish several different products, each progressively offering more protection and security, and an ascending price for the more comprehensive products. In some cases, some of the software publishers produce relatively expensive 'top of the line' products that are so feature rich that they often may contain products and services that many users will never

use. It is up to the user to intelligently decide which level of protection is most appropriate, and balance that protection against the cost of the service. If purchased at retail, the boxes containing the software almost always have a chart displaying the comparative features and levels of protection of each of the types of security software published by that company.

As an example of the differences in features and costs, I compared the features and prices of the different versions of the 2015 offerings from TrendMicro. In full disclosure, I have been a satisfied user of TrendMicro products for many years. While there are several iterations of coverage, including the number of PCs and other devices protected, TrendMicro is now offering four major versions in its 2015 product line. These products range from the most basic and least expensive "Antivirus and Security", to "Internet Security", to "Maximum Security" (the level of protection that I use), to the top of the line "Premium Security". Each product offering includes all of the protections of the lesser offerings, but adds more features and functionality, albeit at a generally higher price. In terms of price, please keep in mind that "MSRP" or list price is commonly charged, but almost all security products are often available from some sellers deeply discounted, even as low as "free after rebate" from some of the big box electronics and office supply stores.

In terms of TrendMicro, the most basic level of protection is the "Antivirus plus Security" which retails in the \$30 - \$40 range, and covers 1 PC for 1 year, and in-

cludes cloud based protection from viruses and malware that is continuously kept up to date when connected to the internet. Other than minimal protection, this basic product also includes some basic identity theft protection that may block phishing emails; this is the limit on this minimal level of protection. The second tier of protection, commonly called "Internet Security" in the industry, includes all of the more basic features, but adds utilities to improve system performance, parental controls (controls the online activities of children), helps manage online reputation on social networking services, controls which desktop applications can be accessed by children, and scans for and recommends privacy settings on social networking services (Facebook, Twitter, Google+, LinkedIn). This second tier of protection, which many pundits consider a minimal level of protection, retails from \$60 - \$80 for 3 computers for one year.

For those desiring additional features and functionality, as well as protection for smart devices including Android and iOS phones and tablets, a "Maximum Security" product is available which includes all of the above features, but also adds a secure password manager that can be utilized across devices; a secure browser for safe online banking and shopping; identifies installed apps on portable devices that may be involved in "data stealing"; helps find lost or stolen portable devices; backs up, shares, and restores contacts between devices; and offers 5GB of secured

PC Security [Compare](#)



McAfee Total Protection™
Shield your PC from viruses, spam, and phishing attacks Safeguard your Wi-Fi from moochers, encrypt sensitive files stored on your hard drive, and ensure your kids have a safe online experience using parental controls.
[Learn More](#)

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McAfee Internet Security
Includes features essential to securing your Windows PC: award-winning anti-virus protection, Wi-Fi protection, parental controls and web safety tools.
[Learn More](#)

~~\$79.99~~ **\$55.99**
Save 30%

[Buy Now](#)





McAfee AntiVirus Plus
McAfee AntiVirus Plus gives you the freedom to browse, shop, and socialize online with the peace of mind that your PC is protected against online threats.
[Learn More](#)

~~\$49.99~~ **\$34.99**
Save 30%

[Buy Now](#)





McAfee Family Protection
Allow your kids to explore the internet safely. Prevent exposure to age-inappropriate online content and stay informed with rich, easy-to-read reports of web activity
[Learn More](#)

\$49.99

[Buy Now](#)



backup storage in the cloud. A license for any combination of three devices for one year ranges from \$67 - \$90. The "Premium Security" features are almost identical to the Maximum version, but it offers 25GB of cloud storage, and five licenses for any combination of devices for \$75 - \$100.

Other security software publishers offer somewhat similar protection at different levels. One very highly rated, but not very well known publisher of security software, BitDefender, offers three levels of protection, "Antivirus Plus 2015" (\$60, 3 PCs, 1 year), "Internet Security" (\$80, 3 PCs, 1 year), and "Total Security" (\$90, 3 PCs, 1 year). The basic Antivirus Plus 2015 offers comprehensive protection from malware, performance enhancement utilities, secured online banking and shopping, a secure payment wallet, and secure browsing. The Internet Security 2015 also includes an two-way firewall, Parental Controls, and a cloud based Anti-Spam function. The top of the line Total Security 2015 adds secure online storage, device anti-theft capabilities (especially useful on laptop computers), and file encryption.

One of the perennial market leaders in retail sales for many years, McAfee offers a variety of product and service levels that offer protection for a variety and number of devices. As is common among its competitors, McAfee offers a minimal featured

	 McAfee LiveSafe™ \$79.99 Buy Now Best Unlimited Device Protection	 McAfee® All Access \$99.99 \$49.99 Save \$50.00 Buy Now Unlimited Device Protection	 McAfee Total Protection™ \$89.99 Buy Now Protects up to 3 computers	 McAfee AntiVirus Plus \$49.99 \$34.99 Save 30% Buy Now Protects 1 computer
+ Expand All				
- Collapse All				
+ Protect against viruses and malware	✓	✓	✓	✓
+ Optimize your PC	✓	✓	✓	✓
+ Protect your family	✓	✓	✓	✓
+ Block spam and dangerous email	✓	✓	✓	✓
+ Protect against hackers and thieves	✓	✓	✓	✓
+ Protect your social network	✓	✓	✓	✓
+ Secure your Macs	✓	✓	✓	✓
+ Safeguard your smartphones and tablets	✓	✓	✓	✓
+ Manage all your devices from one place	✓	✓	✓	✓
+ Unlimited* number licenses for all the devices you own	✓	✓	✓	✓
+ Password manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
+ Secure cloud storage	✓	✓	✓	✓
+ Get access to McAfee Security Advisors	✓	✓	✓	✓

Probably the Best Free Security List in the World - ited, multi-platform device protection, but adds cloud storage and access to "McAfee Security Advisors" for \$80.

Updated 24. August 2014 - 14:52 by ako

Section Index:

2. Realtime Protection

★ 2.1. Anti-virus:

[Avast!](#)
[Bitdefender Antivirus Free Edition](#)
[AVG](#)
[Avira](#)
[Panda Cloud](#)
[Ad-Aware](#)
[Microsoft Security Essentials](#)
[Comodo](#)
[Unthreat](#)
[Fprot \(with Returnil\)](#)
[Rising](#)
[Zillya!](#)
[360 Internet Security](#)
[Baidu](#)
[Senvira](#)
[ClearSight](#)
[Digital Defender](#)
[Preventon](#)
[Clam Sentinel \(with ClamWin\)](#)
[ZenOK](#)
[Comprehensive List of FREE Anti-Virus 2013 \(short review for each product\)](#)

2.2. Anti-malware (Can be run alongside with an AV):

[Windows Defender](#)
[Monitor Tool for Windows Defender](#)
[Immunet](#)
[Clam AV](#)
[VirIT eXplorer Lite](#)
[Rising PC doctor](#)
[Hazard Shield](#)
[Spybot - Search & Destroy](#)
[Celframe Free](#)
[Crystal Security](#)

2.3. Security suite (anti-virus, anti-malware and firewall):

[ZoneAlarm](#)
[Agnitum \(Outpost\)](#)
[Comodo](#)
[Forticlient](#)
[Roboscan](#)
[Snine Cloud Security for Hyper-V Free Edition](#)

"McAfee AntiVirus Plus", which protects one computer for \$35 - \$50; this version offers protection against viruses and malware, and can optimize the PC. The "Total Protection" has the basic feature set of the AntiVirus, but adds family protection (parental controls), a spam filter, protection from online threats including hackers and thieves, and social networking protection; this version retails for \$90 and is licensed to run on three PCs. McAfee offers "McAfee All Access" which has a one year license for an unlimited number of devices, including PCs, MACs, smart phones, and tablets; and an integral password manager. McAfee All Access retails for \$100, but is available directly from McAfee for half-price, \$50. "McAfee LiveSafe" offers the same unlim-

Other security software publishers such as Symantec/Norton, and Kaspersky, offer somewhat similar levels of protection at generally complete prices. While there may be some variation in the naming of the products from the different suppliers, most of the publishers offer somewhat similar levels of protection among their respective offerings.

It would not be typical of me to close a column without telling about deals which may be currently available, including both deeply discounted, and free security suites. As far as free security suites that are often very comparable in features and protection to the commercial (paid) suites, one of the most reliable listings is in section 2.3 of Gizmo's TechSupportAlert.com "Probably the Best Free Security List in the World - Part I". Among the reviewed and rated free security suites are offerings from ZoneAlarm, Agnitum (Outpost), Comodo, Forticlient, Roboscan, and Snine Cloud Security for Hyper-V Free Edition. Again, in terms of full disclosure, I have personally installed Agnitum's Outpost Security Suite on many computers where the user stated a preference for a free comprehensive security suite rather than a paid suite.

As far as getting legitimate deals on commercial security software suites, there are many opportunities available to those who may seek them out, and many of these offerings are fleeting, as they are often only available for a very limited time, but they tend to periodically reappear. One of the most popular deals on the major suites can be found at the local big box electronics and office supply stores, such as Fry's, OfficeDepot (OfficeMax), Staples, MEI MicroCenter, and similar outlets. Almost every week, in their respective newspapers advertisements, each of these retailers has deeply discounted deals and high value rebates for security suites. For example, one of my favorite big box stores is offering this week (probably will be different when you read this): Kaspersky Internet Security 2015, 1 PC license, regularly \$50 in store, free after \$25 mail in rebate, and another \$25 upgrade rebate (if qualified); AVG Ultimate 2015, unlimited devices, 2 year license, regular in store price \$85, on sale (no rebate) for \$35; Norton 360 2014, 3 PCs - 1 year license, regularly \$90 in store for \$40 (no rebate).

For those who do not have the time or inclination to watch the weekly newspaper ads, the shopping bot site DealNews.com, which is continuously updated, (dealnews.com/c127/Computers/Software/Utilities) lists

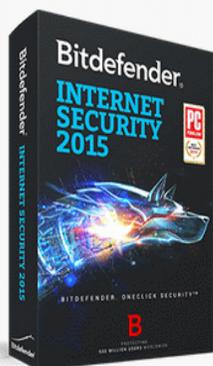
some of the best currently available security software deals. As I type this, Dealnews.com has a listing linked to a free 6 month license and download for BitDefender Internet Security 2015, available directly from BitDefender at bitdefender.com/media/html/60-second/index.html . Another daily deal website, ShareWareOnSale.com is currently offering a 3 computer, 1 year license and download for the top of the line BitDefender Total Security 2015, regularly \$90 for \$15 (sharewareonsale.com/s/bitdefender-total-security-sale). In recent days, the website ShareWareOnSale.com has had free or deeply discounted deals (now expired) on security suites from Kaspersky, Panda, and other reputable publishers of commercial security software. Bargain hunters who like software (and other) deals should consider the free daily email subscription from DealNews and ShareWareOnSale.

There is still another way to get deeply discounted security suites, and that is from online sites such as eBay. There are hundreds, if not thousands of people who intentionally purchase the "Free After Rebate" deals from the big box stores, tear off the UPC code from the otherwise sealed box, and then resell the sealed boxes that cost them virtually nothing after rebate for whatever they can get for them. Sometimes the sellers, who typically have very high eBay ratings for reliability, will simply scan the license or registration code from the sealed software CD, and email the registration code, rather than ship the box. The user can then download the latest version directly from the publisher, and register it with the purchased code. Reputable sellers will then destroy the original registration code so it cannot be illicitly resold. I have twice demonstrated this process to the local computer club, resulting in several of the members successfully get-

ting super deals on major name brand security suites which downloaded and registered without any problems. Also be aware that by policy, most of the major publishers allow for an unused registration code from a previous version to be used to register a new version. For example, I recently assisted someone who purchased on eBay a 1 year, 3 PC license for Trend Micro Maximum Security 2014 for only \$7.50; he downloaded directly from TrendMicro the newly released 2015 version of Maximum Security, and proceeded to install a properly registered 2015 version on 2 PCs and one Android smart phone, all (in his words) "Without a hitch". Now that performance drags have been dramatically reduced in the newer security suites, and the protection capabilities greatly enhanced, there is no valid reason not to use a comprehensive security suite on a PC, MAC, Android, or iOS device. The threat landscape is very real; with good quality, free and deeply discounted security suites readily available, there is no reason to leave our machines vulnerable to attack.

Enjoy 6 months free of The Best Antivirus!

Best Protection. Best Performance. Easy to Use.



Bitdefender Internet Security 2015

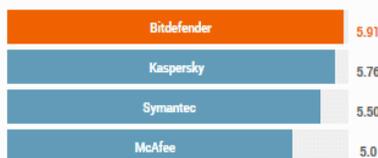
- ✓ Best Protection for 3 Straight Years. Best Security of 2014, PC MAG.
- ✓ Impeccable. Fastest System Speed. Confirmed by AV-TEST.
- ✓ Easy to Use. Simple to Understand. Handle Security with a Single Click.
- ✓ Prevent Unauthorized Access to your Private Data. Two-Way Firewall.
- ✓ Keep your Kids Safe. Monitor Their Activity. Discrete Parental Control.

Best protection. Best performance

Winner of both awards. January - December 2013
Independent IT Security Institute AV-Test.

Best Protection. 3 Straight Years.

(on a scale of 0 to 6 and 6 being the highest protection)



Lowest Impact on Performance

(on a scale of 0 to 6 and 6 being the lowest impact)



"more dead-accurate and silent than ever"

Strolling Down Memory (Core) Lane Museums and online resources help preserve computing history

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I had very mixed feelings the first time I saw computer technology I'd used in my career exhibited as museum artifacts. And I had a similar reaction to seeing mainframe genealogy ("System/360 begat ...") in computer history books. While the good news is that today's mainframes are close relatives of that first generation on which many of us grew up, it's easy to forget how much things have changed, and how far we've come. (Remember 25MB 2314 disk packs, giant 100MB 3330s and timesharing mainframes with half-megabyte memory?) At the same time, newcomers often lack the perspective to understand how things originated and why the computing world looks the way it does.

So it's interesting and instructive touring real-world and virtual computing museums, lovingly created and maintained by generations of professionals—many of whom designed, built and used the equipment written about and shown.

But where to start? Searching yields about 407,000 website hits. <https://www.google.com/search?q=%22computer+museum%22> Of course, adding keywords such as "mainframe" and "IBM" winnows results to only 127,000 and 66,000, respectively.

Unsurprisingly, the first general search result is the Computer History Museum. <http://www.computerhistory.org/> Organized in the 1960s to exhibit Gordon and Gwen Bell's personal technology collection in Digital Equipment Corp.'s Boston lobby, it's now housed in a multi-million dollar showplace in Mountain View, Calif. Its website offers a wealth of overview and in-depth reading material. Exhibits include technology "prehistory;" modern computer origins, development and history; game playing; system restoration; and seminal industry contributors recog-

nized as Museum Fellows, including Konrad Zuse and IBMers Fran Allen, Erich Bloch, Gene Amdahl and Bob Evans.

A major new exhibit, "Revolution: The First 2,000 Years of Computing," includes a mainframe gallery, based around an IBM System/360 Model 30 CPU and showing three 2411 magnetic tape drives and a 1311 disk drive. In short, it's a typical smallish System/360 installation. A small display also describes System/360 solid logic technology (SLT)—halfway between integrated circuits and transistors, chosen when integrated circuits weren't quite mature enough to use on a large scale and transistors were already "old tech." Searching the online Revolution exhibit for mainframes <http://www.computerhistory.org/revolution/search?q=mainframe> yields more than 60 hits. The main System/360 story is here. <http://www.computerhistory.org/revolution/mainframe-computers/7>

Further north along the West Coast, another museum has a different orientation: presenting major historic computing technologies in action, showing how people used them. Founded by Microsoft's Paul Allen, The Living Computer Museum in Seattle includes such blinky-light wonders as Princeton University's huge System/360 Model 91 console panel. Real old-timers can try their hands and test their memories working on an IBM sorter and keypunch, and try to convince relatives that these were once mainstream computing technology. Non-IBM computers include DEC's PDP-7/8/10KI/11, Sigma 9 and Unisys V380. <http://www.livingcomputermuseum.org/>

Many museums cover the whole computing spectrum, exhibiting different amounts of mainframe history and technology. A bit off the beaten path is the American Computer and Robotics Museum in Bozeman, Mont., describing itself as "The world's oldest continually operating museum of its kind" and "Inch for inch, the best museum in the world." <http://www.computory.com/>

In Washington, D.C., the Smithsonian Institution—nicknamed "The Nation's Attic"—of course has computing resources. An online COBOL exhibition lets you "learn about COBOL, or Common Business Oriented Language, one of the first computer-programming languages to run successfully on different brands of computers." The Computer History Collection includes artifacts related to producing, collecting, modifying, manipulating and using information in modern American society, with two dozen mainframe computers or com-

ponents. There's plenty more to be nostalgic about, including 100 peripherals, 1,000 electronic components and 450 electronic calculators. Plus 150 cubic feet of documentation—which sounds like less than what I had to move whenever I changed programming jobs!

<http://americanhistory.si.edu/cobol/introduction> / <http://americanhistory.si.edu/comphist/>

Overseas are several museums in Germany, where many computers and related technologies originated, and where IBM has for decades had major development and manufacturing facilities. Stuttgart has Computermuseum der Fakultät Informatik, which includes a 4331 Model 2 complete with at least a few of its manuals.

<http://computermuseum.informatik.uni-stuttgart.de/index.en.html>

http://computermuseum.informatik.uni-stuttgart.de/dev_en/ibm4331/ibm4331.html

http://computermuseum.informatik.uni-stuttgart.de/cm003_en.html

Not far from Stuttgart, there's indeed history galore was exhibited at the IBM museum in Sindelfingen. Unfortunately, it's moved to IBM's Boeblingen Lab where they're building a new exhibit, but focus has changed and the primary audience is IBM customers. So it's not open to the public.

[http://www.theage.com.au/news/Perspectives/History-galore-at-IBM-](http://www.theage.com.au/news/Perspectives/History-galore-at-IBM-museum/2005/01/31/1107020294580.html)

[museum/2005/01/31/1107020294580.html](http://www-theage.com.au/news/Perspectives/History-galore-at-IBM-museum/2005/01/31/1107020294580.html)

<http://www-03.ibm.com/ibm/history/documents/pdf/HistoryofIBMDataProcessing.pdf>

The Heinz Nixdorf Museums Forum in Paderborn, Germany, is billed as the world's largest computer museum. In more than 6,000 square meters of floor space, it depicts the 5,000-year history, present and future of information technology, from origins of numbers and characters in 3000 B.C. to the 21st century computer age. The museum's depth is shown by having separate curators for areas such as "punched card technology, PCs and media history" and "typing machines, office technique, German computers and Nixdorf." While it surprisingly has no IBM mainframes, it features original ENIAC components, two Zuse devices (Z11 and Z23) and a Cray 2.

<http://www.hnf.de/en/ueber-uns.html> / [http://www-03.ibm.com/ibm/history/documents/pdf/](http://www-03.ibm.com/ibm/history/documents/pdf/HistoryofIBMDataProcessing.pdf)

[HistoryofIBMDataProcessing.pdf](http://www-03.ibm.com/ibm/history/documents/pdf/HistoryofIBMDataProcessing.pdf)

IBM itself has a few historic information resources, found by searching IBM.com.

<http://www.ibm.com/Search/?q=%22ibm+museum%22>

Endicott, N.Y.—where IBM and many technologies/products originated—is represented by its Visitors Center. While not tech-centric, it includes the Thomas J. Watson-IBM room which examines his professional career and development of IBM.

<http://www.endicottny.com/VCmuseum.html>

The Rhode Island Computer Museum has a diverse collection (from Apollo Jabba to Wang Peripherals) but not many mainframe or IBM items.

<http://www.ricomputermuseum.org/>

Some museums specialize, such as the Computer Graphics Museum in Salt Lake City, though, it's presence is still largely online. I'd love to see an IBM 2250 Graphics Display Unit, something I battled with supporting under VM/CMS.

<http://computergraphicsmuseum.org/>

A group called Mid-Atlantic Retro Computing Hobbyists runs a museum in Wall Township, N.J., with five exhibits: mainframes, minicomputers, homebrew-era computers, business microcomputers and consumer microcomputers.

<http://www.midatlanticretro.org/>

For more online resources, there's a list of physical and virtual computer museums.

[http://ed-thelen.org/comp-hist/](http://ed-thelen.org/comp-hist/merged.html#PhysicalCompMus)

[merged.html#PhysicalCompMus](http://ed-thelen.org/comp-hist/merged.html#PhysicalCompMus)

[http://ed-thelen.org/comp-hist/](http://ed-thelen.org/comp-hist/merged.html#OtherCompVMus)

[merged.html#OtherCompVMus](http://ed-thelen.org/comp-hist/merged.html#OtherCompVMus)

Yahoo's directory lists about a dozen computer exhibits.

http://dir.yahoo.com/computers_and_internet/history/museums/

Wikipedia describes and lists various museum categories: online, North American, European, Latin American, Middle East and Oceania, along with further reading.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_museum

Many online communities exist for reminiscing and chatting about bygone systems; two such lists are here.

<http://www.classiccmp.org/lists.html>

Researching this article tempted me to join multiple museums, but I'll content myself with mapping their locations and attempting to connect the dots by visiting as many of them as possible. Perhaps I'll log equipment and systems found on which I worked.

Much has been written on computing's origins and evolution. Two books essential for mainframers are "IBM's Early Computers" and especially "IBM's 360 and Early 370 Systems."

http://www.amazon.com/IBMs-Early-Computers-History-Computing/dp/0262022257/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1377020591&sr=1-1&keywords=ibm%27s+early+computers

http://www.amazon.com/IBMs-Early-Systems-History-Computing/dp/0262161230/ref=sr_1_2?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1377020724&sr=1-2&keywords=ibm%27s+early+computers

Sometimes museums are found in surprising places. I describe a friend's home as being decorated in "early mainframe," since he's tastefully placed various mainframe components—large I/O devices and controllers and such, not mere circuit boards or control panels—in rooms and hallways. They made me feel nostalgic, since I'd used and worked on many of them. My wife was less impressed, calling the house a computer mausoleum, proving that one person's interesting museum is another's ... well, let's not call it that. So check out the worldwide assortment of tributes to computing technologies we've all used which shaped today's world. And explore the computing world's diversity; browse a bit beyond System/360 and its descendants to see how others have computed.

This article first appeared on <http://www.destinationz.org>



Vice President Joe Biden speaks to the 2014 National Collegiate Cyber Defense Competition Champions from the University of Central Florida, in the Indian Treaty Room in the Eisenhower Executive Office Building, in Washington, D.C., August 19, 2014. (Official White House Photo by David Lienemann)

and is used with the author's permission. Gabe Goldberg has developed, worked with and written about technology for decades. He can be contacted at destination.z@gabegold.com.

FUTURE SUNDAY MEETING SPEAKERS

November 9

Mark Schulman, author, software designer, and overall tech enthusiast, has many topics to choose from.

Mark has published seven books and owned several successful businesses, dealing with software development, networking, and IT support for medical offices.



Mark Schulman

He has spoken to us in the past on Email privacy, being an I.T. Hero, Building your own PC, Preserving Digital Photos, Creating a Software Swiss army Knife, Sandboxie, and Internet Privacy.

December 14

Glenn Coffield will reveal the latest trends in computers from a store owner's perspective.

The owner of Smart Guys Computer Stores, Glenn is always one of our most popular speakers, with a lively presentation liberally mixed with humor and inside secrets of the computer industry, with practical advice on everything from building your own or fixing what you already have.



Glenn Coffield

January 11

Gaelan Adams of the Collegiate Cyber Defense Club at UCF will present "Cyber Defense Tools and Demonstrations"

One component of the club involves studying, understanding, and applying defensive security strategies in order to rigorously protect computers and networks from being compromised.

A second component of the club involves learning how attackers gain control and persist in systems.

Its members are the types who like breaking stuff, problem solving, hacker-talk, or even just expressing their true 1337ness. (Look it up.)

JANUARY ELECTIONS

As per our CFCS Bylaws, elections will be held in January for next year's officers and board members. All of this year's crew have agreed to run again, but if you would like to become a glutton for interesting public service by giving something back to your fellow computer enthusiasts, contact the Election Chairperson at editor@cfcs.org. If you are one of those who sometimes says "Why don't they do it a different way?" here is your once-in-a-lifetime chance.

What Exactly Is Linux?

Stuart Jones, MD, Member, Lehigh Valley Computer Group, Pennsylvania

June 2014 issue, The LVCG Journal

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Everybody who has used a personal computer (PC)—desktop, laptop, notebook, and tablet, whatever—knows about Windows. Microsoft Windows, to be exact. Most of the PC's in the world use Windows as their 'operating system'. As many know, a computer system is made of hardware (the actual machinery—the physical computer) and software (the instructions installed into the hardware to make it work). The 'operating system' is the most basic part of software—the software that manages the physical computer so that other programs (so-called 'applications software') can make the computer do things that are useful to human beings. For most people, these useful things involve looking up information on the Internet, sending and receiving electronic mail, writing and printing documents, and playing computer games. Most computer users can be happily unaware of what is going on inside their computer, and this is as it should be. A computer, like a toaster, should 'just work'. Though we hear the most about computers when they don't work as they should, for the most part, they do. Microsoft Windows can take some credit for this reliability, though this has depended in part of which version of Windows is being used (the best, by far, has been Windows 7).

Since Windows works so well for so many people, why would anyone wish to use a different operating system? Up to now, most people haven't bothered. A few know that a copy of Windows on your computer costs up to \$100, but they are used to paying \$400 and up for a computer, and that cost is built into the overall price. Having learned since 1995 how to use any version of Windows, folks are not eager to learn a new way of doing things. A very few people who know a bit more about computers are not happy with the way Microsoft has run their part of the computer business, but for the most part, these folks are ignored by the rest of us.

However, a VERY small group of VERY well educated computer people had complained very loudly for decades about how Microsoft had dominated the operating system business, and how poorly various versions of Windows have worked...from their expert perspective. Another small group of computer experts years ago decided to develop their own computer operating system. This group was led by Richard Stallman, who is best known for his assertion that ALL software should be distributed including its source code (the original computer language text that defines what the software is and does). His group developed a set of outstanding programming tools (programs used to develop other programs, but had difficulty developing their own operating system (GNU). In 1991, this crowd was joined by a computer science major from the University of Helsinki, Finland, named Linux Torvalds. He had written a personal version of an operating system, modeled on an operating system called 'UNIX', which had been built for the very large computers of the 1970's and 1980's. Linus spread his new program over the Internet to a worldwide group of similarly inclined programmers, who dubbed the results 'LINUX', in his honor. (Since Linus and others used the GNU tools, their operating system is sometimes called 'GNU-LINUX, to give well-deserved credit to Stallman's group.)

At first, LINUX was very limited compared to Windows. However, since LINUX cost nothing, and could be downloaded and modified freely, it became popular among computer experts, who formed an international community around improving LINUX. Similar programmer communities developed other free and open software projects, which came to include many types of programs usually (in the Windows world) sold for profit. In addition, software was added to the LINUX project that created the same sort of 'user interface' (the method people use to make the computer do things) that was provided by Windows (as well as the Apple Macintosh op-

erating system, OS/X)—that is, using icons, a mouse, and keyboard, as well as video graphics (the so-called ‘GUI’—Graphical User Interface). The number of computer programmers working on free software projects rapidly increased to number over 100 million people, located everywhere reached by the Internet (which, as we know, now covers nearly all of our planet).

Until recently, this meant little or nothing to most computer owners. However, Microsoft, in perhaps the most stupid business decision ever seen in the software business, first published a new version of Windows (Windows 8) which drastically changed the user interface, to the dismay (and LOUD complaints) of everyone buying a new computer with this installed. They then compounded this idiocy by announcing and enforcing (by frankly unethical actions) ‘end of life’ for the Windows XP version that was still being used by the majority of computer owners, to force all of them to buy a newer version. They then made the situation far worse by insisting that all these folks change to Windows 8, even though nearly all preferred Windows 7 (which kept the old user interface), and keeping the price of a Windows 7 license higher than one for Windows 8 (\$90 minimum, PER COMPUTER). As of April, 2014, Windows XP was no longer updated and supported by Microsoft. This means that anyone still using XP will be in danger of having their computer afflicted with viruses and other malware, and of having their personal data stolen by the criminals who create this garbage.

Add to all this the ongoing economic crisis of 2008 to the present, there are a lot of computer owners who can ill afford the expense of a Windows upgrade, particularly if (as many do) they have 2 or more computers in their household. Fortunately for them, and for all other disgruntled current Microsoft Windows owners (dare we call them victims?), LINUX presents a really excellent alternative. Relatively few, unfortunately, have heard about LINUX, and those who have mostly think that it is strictly for computer experts (the so-called ‘nerdocracy’). Due to the efforts of those millions of free software programmers, this is no longer true. There are versions of LINUX that install more easily than Windows, run faster on the same computer hardware, and are EASIER to use than Windows 7, let alone 8. The author’s current favorite version is Zorin LINUX, which can even be set up to LOOK like Windows XP or Windows 7.

Even those who know more about LINUX may be confused by the enormous (several hundred at last count)

versions of LINUX plus additional programs that are available as ‘distributions’. Each of these ‘distros’ combines the LINUX operating system proper with many additional programs that manage the user interface, and also take care of tasks for which Windows users habitually pay \$30-\$50 (apiece!!) for a program package dedicated to each function (such as listening to music, burning CD’s and DVD’s, and performing office tasks). Each distribution is put together by a team of programmers (and user interface designers, artists, and documentation writers) who choose what will be included and how it will all work together. The result of their efforts is a package of software that can be run (without being copied to hard disk storage) ‘live’ on any recent PC, or installed on that PC either replacing Windows, or alongside Windows. (In this last case, the user chooses which operating system to use when the computer starts up or restarts.) There are special distros designed to be run on older equipment (as old as Intel 486 class!), netbook computers, and even exotic computers that aren’t, strictly speaking, PC’s. In fact, the Android operating system run by most cellular phones and tablet computers is a distro of LINUX, and there is even a distro designed for the XBOX gaming system, that turns this into a full-fledged computer usable for most PC tasks. The server computers that run the Internet (about 95% of them) run LINUX, as do some of the very large IBM computers used by banks and stock exchanges. As this is written, if you include all the tablets and cell phones, there are many MORE computers in the world running LINUX than run Windows!

LINUX is, without a doubt, the largest little-known phenomenon in high technology, and really, ENORMOUSLY, deserves to be better known by ordinary people. Because of the enormous networks of volunteers and paid experts who contribute to the LINUX project, as well as the thousands of other free and open software projects around the world, there is an absolutely HUGE community of LINUX experts available to help other folks who would like to use this software on their PC’s, alongside or instead of Windows. Help is available via the Internet from numerous websites, and also from many regional and national LINUX user groups. Paid assistance for LINUX users is also available, from consultants and also from large organizations (including IBM!). Entire countries (including, at present, mainland China (!) and the Russian Republic) have adopted LINUX as their official government operating system, and a number of medium sized cities across the world have also done so.

Though Microsoft Windows (especially after the company retreats from its current idiocy, which seems imminent) will still have a large presence on PCs, it appears that LINUX will conquer a large segment of the PC market, and therefore will soon assume a much larger role in personal computing at the desktop and laptop level. Regardless, LINUX will continue to be developed by its various programmer communities, and will continue to power the Internet, cellular telephones, and a host of other 'smart devices' (such as automobiles), the owners of which will likely remain blissfully unaware that they are using LINUX.

10 Tips for Online Shopping Safety

By Sandy Berger, CompuKISS

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Amazingly, in today's topsy-turvy world, because of vulnerabilities in the processing of credit and debit cards used at retail stores and the hackers who are focusing on those vulnerabilities, right now shopping online can actually be safer than swiping your card at a local store. For safety sake, however, there are a few online shopping rules that you should follow.

1. The first of these is to always have a good antivirus program installed on your computer and to update your antivirus program and other software like the operating system whenever an update is available. When in doubt, don't click on links. This is especially true of email where phishing schemes are prevalent, but you should also be careful when you are surfing the Web or visiting social media websites.

2. Shop at trusted, established websites. Don't use any sites that you've never heard of. If you want to try a new website, check to see if any friends or acquaintances have used it successfully.

3. Pay only through secure sites. Typically the address in your browser will change from "http:" to "https:" during a secure connection.

4. Never email your credit card number, social security number, or personal information to anyone. No reputable seller will request it by email since email is not secure.

5. Do your banking and shopping from home where you are on your own secure network. Wi-Fi hotspots at local coffee shops and other establishments usually do not offer enough protection unless the user takes some added precautions, which can be cumbersome for the average user.

6. Create strong passwords consisting of numbers, letters, and symbols. Do not use words or names. Make the password for each banking and shopping site unique. Keep your passwords private.

7. Credit cards are generally the safest option for shopping online. When using a credit card, you have limited liability and the ability to have the credit card company intervene if something goes awry. Debit cards can also be a good choice as long as you have investigated their liability limits, which may be higher than those of credit cards.

8. Keep a paper trail. Let's face it, none of us have perfect memories. Print and save records of your online transactions, including the name of the seller, product description, price, and date of purchase. Most reputable merchants allow you to print a receipt after the transaction is complete. You can use these printed receipts to compare to your bank and credit card statements.

9. Monitor your bank accounts and credit card purchases regularly. Report any discrepancies or unusual charges to your financial institution immediately.

10. Your social security number is the key to your identity. Be miserly about sharing it with anyone, especially online. No reputable merchant will ever ask for your social security number to make a purchase.

Credit card theft is pretty easy to get through. Usually you notify your financial institution and they issue you a new card. Identity theft is much more difficult to handle because a thief can open lines of credit in your name, buy a car, and obtain new credit cards. In order to steal your identity, the thief needs personal information like social security number, address, phone number and financial information. So be careful when giving out any such information.

Many financial experts say that having your bills sent to you electronically and paying them electronically is safer than sending and receiving them by mail. They also recommend shredding paper documents with per-

sonal information. So whether you use a credit card at a physical store, you shop and pay bills online, or you pay bills by mail, the key word is "caution." Our mothers taught us to watch our wallets and keep the doors closed. Now we have a lot more convenience, and also a lot more to watch out for.

Open Source Lab: KGeography

By Cal Esneault, former President of CCC and leader of many Open Source Workshops & SIGs,
Cajun Clickers Computer Club, LA
March 2014 issue,
Cajun Clickers Computer News
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KDE (K Desktop Environment) is a very popular set of Linux software that is available as the default desktop system for many popular distributions. Since initial release in 1996, it has gone through four major version families (KDE 1.x, 2.x, 3.x, and 4.x). With the release of the developmental toolkit Qt 4, much of the KDE software will soon also be available for Microsoft Windows and Mac OS X.

What you may fail to realize is that there are many useful applications available through the KDE Community web site. For example, from the site

Free in-store diagnostics on your computer
Free telephone tech support
Lowest price name brand computers in the U.S.A.

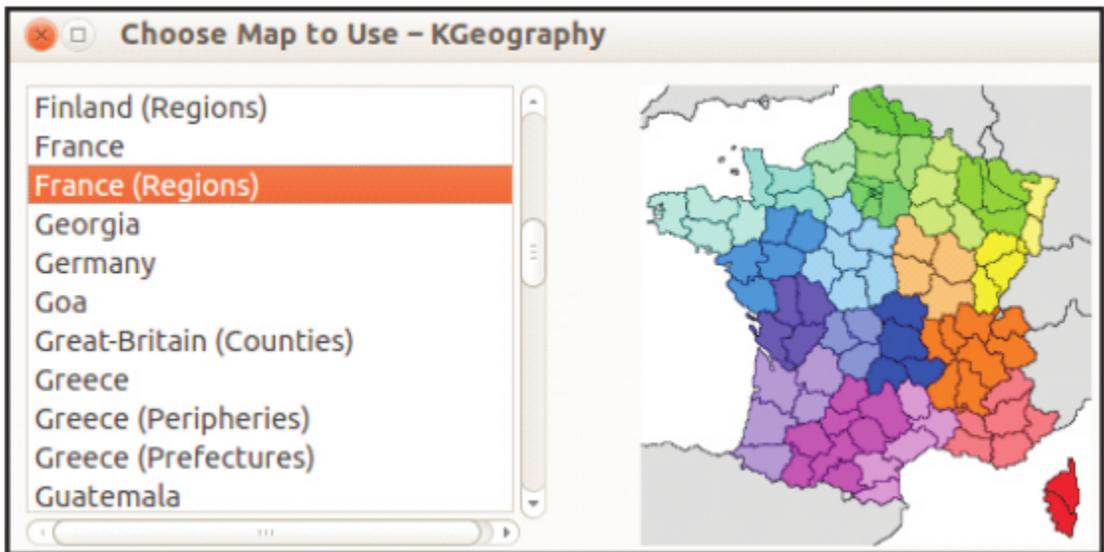
THREE LOCATIONS: [407-478-8200](tel:407-478-8200)
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kde.org/applications/education, the list shown below is a limited sample of available software. One that I recently tried for my Ubuntu system was KGeography (note that many KDE applications have the letter "K" prominently displayed in the title).

In KGeography, you first choose the country map that you want to investigate. Below I have selected France. Within each map the next geographic subdivision is displayed on the map (possible options include regions, territories, counties, etc.).



After selecting the map of the desired country, a larger map is displayed along with a side panel consisting of several categories for you to test and build your geographical knowledge. For example, the next map shows the country of Canada as a selection with its provinces outlined with different color schemes. By clicking on each province, you will get a display of the province's name, capital, and flag.

After you become familiar with

the information, there is a "Test Yourself" section where you can be queried to identify the location, capital, or flag of a series of provinces. At the end of the quiz, you will get the score and results of each question. Below is a sample result of a series of 5 questions.

KGeography provides an entertaining way to familiarize you or your children with the details of many countries. Well-known locations are the easiest to start, but you will be challenged as you work your way through less familiar sites. My experience was that flag identification was the most difficult.

This is only one example of a KDE education application. There are many others types of programs available in such categories as office, multimedia, graphics, business, games, screensavers, etc. Currently these apps are available through the repository of most modern Linux distributions. Enjoy!

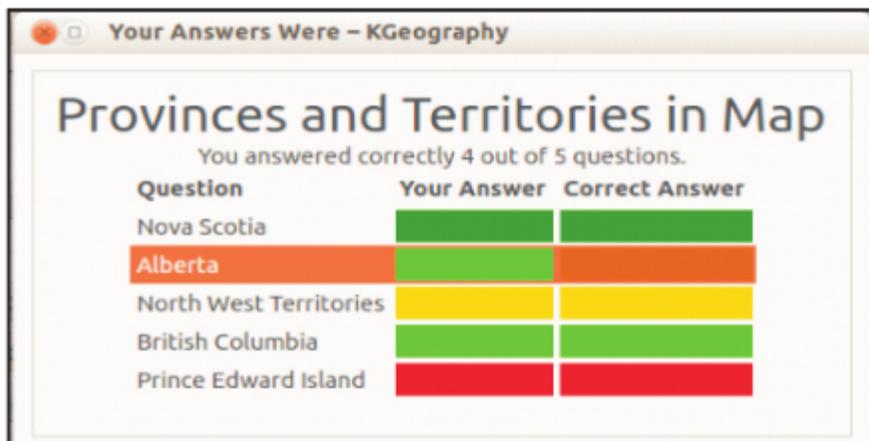


Book Review "Talking to Siri: Mastering the Language of Apple's Intelligent Assistant" (3rd Edition)

Reviewed by Cheryl Wester, Program Chair, Temecula Valley Computer User Group, CA
www.tvcug.org
Cheryl.wester@gmail.com

This is a really fun book to read and play with. It shows you how to use and take full advantage of Siri and all of the features it has. I had no idea that Siri was capable of doing much of this and had been using it for quite some time.

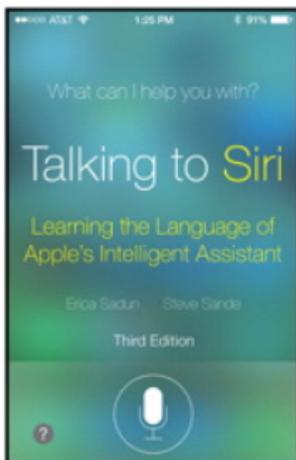
With this easy to read and follow book I was able to find many new things to do with Siri. I am a math teacher and have often used Siri for simple math problems but it can also graph! Ask it to "Graph $y = x$



squared + y squared = 9 as an example. It graphed the perfect circle. I have spent way too much time playing with just that feature. It is both neater and faster than I am!

This amazing book also reminds you to speak in smaller phrases and to enunciate each syllable. When doing this I find the accuracy is much improved. It shows you how to use Siri to set alarms and reminders-another easy way to utilize all aspects of your phone. Siri can even read you emails, tell you the weather, and retrieve up to-the-minute sports stats. It is an easy way to make appointments, take notes, and set reminders. Never again forget to pick up milk on the way home.

I would definitely recommend this book to all that use an iPhone and plan to purchase a few as Christmas gifts.



Talking to Siri: Mastering the Language of Apple's Intelligent Assistant (3rd Edition)

By Erica Sadun and Steve Sande

Que Publishing

SBN-13: 978-0789752987 ISBN-10: 0789752980

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(Approx. 1,376 words)

“Free Speech” on the Internet, and More

By Diane Fahlbusch, President, ICON PC User Group (ICONPCUG),

Long Island, NY

June 2014 issue,

The ICONPCUG Graphic

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Social networking has allowed people to express themselves to either select people or to the public. Unfortunately, many posters do not exercise restraint, claiming it is their “right.” Freedom of Speech is a highly treasured right granted to Americans. However, it is also the most misunderstood and abused rights granted under the **First Amendment** to the Constitution of the United States. To quote it directly, *“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”*

But does this give one the complete freedom to say whatever, whenever and however one wants?

The original purpose of Freedom of Speech was to allow for religious freedom and different political views to be expressed. When the USSR started making some changes, it was jokingly phrased that citizens still had the same long lines to wait in, but were now allowed to complain about them. This is something Americans take for granted. The Constitution also allowed the press to

publish verified facts and editorials without recrimination. (The key here is VERIFIED facts. The Watergate scandal was actually exposed to by two reporters, which then led to criminal investigations.) However, that does not give one carte blanche to say whatever one wants. This is evidenced by the existence of cease and desist orders, gag orders, restraining orders, retractions and the like emanating from defamation and harassment cases.

Defamation is defined as “*the action of damaging the good reputation of someone*”, and encompasses both slander and libel. **Slander** is *SPOKEN defamation or false statements*. **Libel** is “*WRITTEN, PRINTED or PICTORIAL representation which unjustly damages an individual’s reputation, OR the act of presenting such a statement to the public.*” **Harassment** is “*disturbing or irritating persistently.*” All of these actions may land one in court.

The fastest growing concern in police departments is Cyber-bullying. Perhaps part of the problem is that the parents are really not supervising what their children are doing on. As one Suffolk County Police officer stated, “Would you just drop your kid off at Times Square at 10:00am and go back at 5:00pm to pick them up? Well, what do you think you’re doing when you hand them an I-Pad and never look at what they’re doing?!” Additionally, there is a marked increase in pedophile crimes due to internet communications.

Some recent evidence of statements being curtailed involves Twitter and Facebook postings. Some are blatant stupidity, as in the March 29th Facebook posting by Colleen Chudney that she did drink but did not get caught by the breathalyzer test by her parole officer. The 22 year old was on probation for a 2012 drunk driving offense, and part of her parole was that she refrained from consuming any alcohol. Her parole officer saw the posting and called her. She hung up on him, which is another parole violation. He insisted on a urine test to check for drinking within the previous 80 hours. She was granted another 93 days in jail instead of her parole ending just a few weeks later.



A recent case involved a man who posted a public message about his estranged wife on Facebook. On November 23, 2011 Mark Byron posted the hate filled rant. It sparked great debate on the online circles while the case was pending. Of course most of the commentators ignored the fact that a court order of protection had already been issued to his wife and son after he was convicted of civil domestic violence against her last year. On Febru-

ary 23, 2012, a judge ruled that he had to post a lengthy apology and corrections to his previous inaccuracies on his Facebook page for 30 days or face 60 days in prison and \$500 fine.

Musician Courtney Love's 2010 public Twitter posting to reporter Alan Cross about an unnamed attorney who was "bought off" is another recent example. The attorney, Rhonda Holmes, brought a defamation case against Love. Surprisingly, the case was decided in Love's favor on January 25, 2014, since the attorney was not named, the posting was quickly removed once Love realized she had marked it "public" instead of "private," and, although the statement was false and injurious to Holmes's reputation, the case itself restored that reputation. (Each state's laws have nuances to them.)

However, Love had to pay \$430,000 in damages when she was sued in 2011 over statements posted on Twitter and Myspace regarding fashion designer Dawn Simorangkir. There is currently another case still pending, brought by Simorangkir against Love, based on accusations of theft on the Howard Stern's radio show and "taunting" on the social media site Pinterest.

The press has also become one of the greatest violators in the past few decades. They do not always verify their facts before reporting a story, and news stories are really editorials rather than reporting. The best example is the man accused of setting off a home-made pipe bomb at the Atlanta Olympics in 1996. Almost everyone remembers



his name, Richard Jewell, because for 10 days the news stations kept flashing his picture and name and basically stating that he did it. Numerous newspapers also made the same claim. They could have chosen to say that this man was a key to the investigation. They also selectively exposed facts about his personal life to present an unsavory character. And even when he was cleared by the police a few weeks later, no one bothered to repeatedly show his picture and state that he was actually a hero. (He was a temporarily employed security guard making little more than minimum wage, yet he risked his life to help others.) And of course, most people cannot name the actual bomber. For the record, it was Eric Rudolf. He first became a suspect in 1998 and pleaded guilty in 2005 after eluding arrest for five years.

As an immediate aftermath of this "Freedom of Speech,"

Richard Jewell found that he was unemployable after all of the press coverage. Not only would potential employers rip up his resume and/or job application when they saw his name, but he was cursed at, thrown out of potential employers' offices and sometimes had things thrown at him. Even strangers on the streets of Atlanta and other towns bombarded him with verbal and physical abuse (spitting, punching and kicking). He had no choice but to sue those who had maligned him. The NY Post, NBC, and CNN just settled quickly, although they maintained there was no wrongdoing. But Cox network, owners of a string of news stations and publication, took the case to court and dragged it through the appeals court. Sadly on both accounts, the case was dismissed in August, 2007 after Richard Jewell's death because there was no plaintiff. However, law enforcement agencies reevaluated how, when and what information to release to the public to prevent what they now call "The Richard Jewell Syndrome."

Devices come with instruction manuals and warning labels. Unfortunately speech does not come with this message: **WARNING - Engage brain before engaging mouth.** People also seem to have lost their common sense and consideration. Why would you discuss your life publically on your social media page – or someone else's? That is part of the problem with social media – very few think before they post. The other problem is that the postings can be marked either "public" or "private", but most people do not pay attention to this. Furthermore, that private post you just sent can in turn be resent and made public by your "friend." Another interesting point is that even emails that are sent across a public network (otherwise known as the internet) are considered "public" messages, according to copyright law.



So, no, one DOES NOT have the RIGHT to say whatever pops into one's head – especially on social media, or any other media. And remember, the first four letters of Twitter spell "TWI.T. Act responsibly and don't be one!

**Back by popular demand:
"bring a friend day" Sunday**

The Economics of XP Conversion

**By Russ Merritt, Secretary,
The Computer Club, Inc.,
Sun City Center, FL
June 2014 issue, The Journal
www.scccomputerclub.org/
ilonamerritt7201@gmail.com**

With the Microsoft decision to drop all support for their XP Operating System, those still using XP now face the decision of what to do. Do nothing? Convert to Windows 7? Or to Windows 8? Or buy a new computer.

To do nothing invites some risks to be considered. If all you do is play some computer games like solitaire and maybe prepare private correspondence that you print and mail – then the only risk is computer failure, and that has always existed. If, however, you use email or do any transaction on the Web, then there is the unknown risk of virus attacks. The risk is unknown because the vulnerability of the current XP system is unknown. It is assumed that there are yet unknown ways that XP is open to virus attack. What is known is that Microsoft will make no further changes to XP to fix those problems when they do occur.

So then perhaps you should consider converting to Windows 7 or Windows 8. Step one is to turn to Microsoft for advice. They have two free programs that can evaluate your computer. To find this support —from your search engine enter Windows 8 Upgrade Assistant or Windows 7 Upgrade Adviser. This will lead you to the free upload site for either test. Use the one that addresses your choice of the Operating System. Or run them both, if you are thinking about making a choice based on the capability of your current computer. Don't be too disappointed if you find that you cannot convert to either system. Your PC is a little old, and technology has advanced at a rather rapid pace.

Assume your equipment can handle an upgrade. At Amazon on April 16, 2014, the following prices were quoted:

Windows 7, Home Edition: 64 bit - \$99.99; 32 bit – 89.99; Professional Edition: 64 bit - \$139.99; 32 bit – \$129.99; Ultimate Edition: 64 bit - \$189.99.

Windows 8.1, full version - \$133.28; Windows 8.1 Pro, full version – \$173.35

One thing is known about upgrades from XP – any upgrade must be a clean install. That means the hard drive will be erased. To prepare for this, an external copy of all data must be made before the upgrade is started. Once the upgrade is complete, the data can then be copied back into the computer, but all programs will have to be re-installed. There is an unknown risk here. The older programs may not run on the newer Operating System. The other factor is – do you still have the installation disks for all your programs? Some unknown costs are at play here.

Also unknown is the impact of a new operating system on external equipment such as printers. Will they still work? If not, can you download new drivers so that the equipment will be operational?

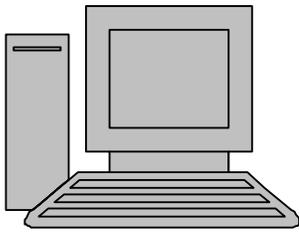
Next Question. Can you do all this or are you going to have to hire some help?

The other option is buy a new computer. If your needs a basic and simple, a new computer could cost as little as \$300.00 and there's been some on sale recently for under that figure. In my opinion, you will need 4 gigabytes of RAM. Storage (hard drive size) that comes with your new PC will be big enough for your immediate needs (maybe even big enough forever). You may not get a CD/DVD drive, and if you need one with what you do, buying an external CD/DVD drive would be the answer – maybe \$30.00 or so. There might be some compatibility issues with old CRT monitors, but with the newer flat screen monitors, they should work with any new PC (check on the monitor's cable connections, just to be sure).

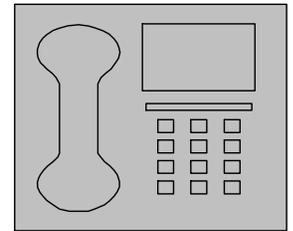
As with the update plan above, the data from your old PC still has to be transferred and the programs installed on the new PC. How much help you will need with this step is determined by you.

So there you have the basics – buy and install a new Operating System or buy and set up a new Computer. There are extra costs you have to add as appropriate for which ever method you choose to solve the lack of support for Windows XP.

While the various electronic parts of a computer rarely fail, hard drives always do – it's only a matter of time. So, which solution appeals to you, investing in a new computer or updating an old one. This is an individual choice that only you can make.



HelpLine



HelpLine is a **free** service to members of CFCS only. The following volunteers have offered to field questions by **phone or via e-mail** with software and hardware problems listed below. Please be considerate of the volunteer you are calling.

As a **free** service, you should not be asked to pay for help or be solicited for products or services. If anything to the contrary occurs, please contact the HelpLine coordinator immediately. Their names will be removed from the list.

Additional volunteers are needed in some existing categories and for new categories. If you are interested, please contact the **HelpLine** coordinator at e-mail: helpline@cfcs.org

Please Note - This is a service for CFCS MEMBERS ONLY **HelpLine Listings**

Digital Photography & Video
 Ken Larrabee 407 365-2660 anytime
KLarrabee@cfl.rr.com

DOS
 Stan Wallner 407-862-2669 5 pm-7 pm
smwallner@yahoo.com

Kris Hestad 321-459-2755
kris.hestad@surfdogs.com

Hardware
 Ken Larrabee 407-365-2660 anytime

Stan Wallner 407-862-2669 5 pm-7 pm
smwallner@yahoo.com

MS ACCESS
 Arvin Meyer, MVP 407-327-3810 7 pm - 9 pm
Access-sig@cfcs.org

MS Office Products:
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 Doug Gabbard (e-mail only)
Dougga@gmail.com

Security
 Arvin Meyer 407-327-3810
Access-sig@cfcs.org

Networking - Home or Office
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Dougga@gmail.com

SQL-Server
 Arvin Meyer 407-327-3810
Access-sig@cfcs.org

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 Hewie Poplock 407-362-7824 5 pm-7 pm
hewie@hewie.net

Kris Hestad 321-459-2755
kris.hestad@surfdogs.com

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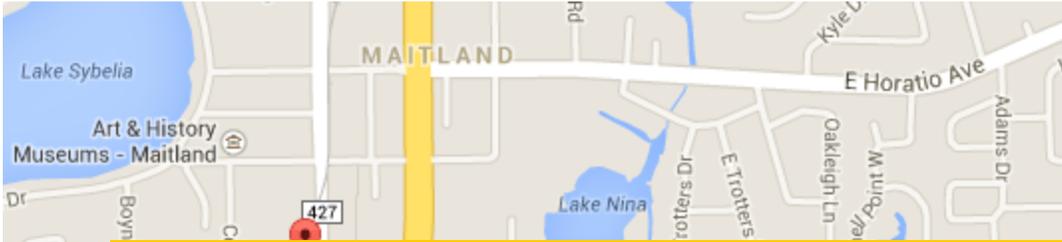
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Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
28	29	30 Oct.	Oct 1 BUSSLINE article deadline. .doc file format. Send to: editor@cfcs.org	2	3	4
5	6	7	8 MS Office, Access, Security SIG, New Horizons, Lee Rd. 7pm	9	10	
12 WinSIG 1:2:30pm General Meeting 2pm 626 Lake Dot Circle, Orlando	13	14	15 Virtual Photo & Video SIG, 7pm, Details at cfcs.org Meets every 3rd Wednesday.	16	17	18
19	20 iPhone SIG iPad, iPod (iAnything) 1505 E. Colonial 7pm BoD, Maitland Library 6:30pm	21	22	23	24	25

Cancelled this month

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
26	27	28 Tech-SIG; Tech Show & Tell or Problem Solving; Dennys at Oxford Rd. Cas-selberry, 7pm	29	30	31 Nov.	Nov 1 BUSSLINE article deadline. .doc file format. Send to: editor@cfcs.org
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9 WinSIG 1:15pm General Meeting 2:45pm Maitland Library, 501 S. Maitland Ave.	10	11	12 MS Office, Access, Security SIG, New Horizons, Lee Rd. 7pm	13	14	15
16	17 iPhone SIG iPad, iPod (iAnything) 1505 E. Colonial 7pm BoD, Maitland Library 6:30pm	18	19 Virtual Photo & Video SIG, 7pm, Details at cfcs.org Meets every 3rd Wednesday.	20	21	22
23	24	25 Tech-SIG; Tech Show & Tell or Problem Solving; Meeting Place TBA in eBlast	26	27	28	29
30 Dec.	Dec 1 BUSSLINE article deadline. .doc file format. Send to: editor@cfcs.org	2	3	4	5	6

Cancelled this month



Parking:

Parking areas around Maitland Public Library noted in **RED**

(Note: October meeting is at the Orlando Day Nursery at 626 Lake Dot Circle. Check cfcs.org for directions, or use GPS.

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