



Hendersonville Area Computer Society Newsletter

<http://hacs.org>

Volume 1 No. 9

September 2007

Meetings are held twice a month, January through November. We meet at the Opportunity House on the third Monday of the month with an educational meeting at 6:30 pm followed by a featured speaker presentation at 7:30 pm. Our SIG group normally meets the second Thursday of each month from 1-3 PM at the Henderson County Library.



2nd GENEALOGY SIG Meeting
Thursday September 13th
1 to 3 PM at the Hendersonville Library in the Kaplan Auditorium

Our own Maurice Sarles and Bill Muller will present one of the most popular genealogy programs - Family Tree Maker! Come and learn how this program not only helps you keep your ancestor information in order but also can help with some searching.

Monday September 17th Programs

6:30 PM Education Program –
"What is a U3 Smart Drive?"

(its like carrying a Brian with you!)

by Brian Fifield

Imagine carrying your software on the same flash drive that carries your files. That's what you can do with a U3 smart drive. You can plug it into any PC and work, play a game, message friends, send email, edit photos and more. A U3 smart drive makes any PC your own PC. And when you unplug it, it leaves no personal data behind.

7:30 PM

"Basic Digital Photography "

by Lamar Miller

A closer look at the digital camera. Using your camera controls to improve your photos. A discussion about image files. Revisiting Picassa and PhotoShop Elements. The Rule of Thirds. The megapixel wars. Choosing a digital camera and some tips on printing. Lamar is a forensic scientist and teaches at the North Carolina Justice Academy. He lives in Edneyville.

Other Programming for 2007

Oct – Linux Anyone? By Brian Fifield

Nov – “Tips & Tricks” from Members & Election of Officers

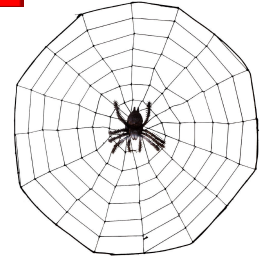
Web sites of the Month

For all of you Harry Potter fans! Check out

<http://www.jkrowling.com/en/>

Tech news – South Padre Island

http://technews.island-internet.com/web_of_month.htm



DUFFERDOM



Tales from the Kingdom of the Ordinary User - Faxing
by David D. Uffer, a member of the Chicago Computer Society, IL
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It may be that there are curses saved by the PC minigods for assignment to some PC users, myself among them. Not always, of course, but just often enough to keep us humble and on edge.

Let's review a part of a sea change that led us to where we are now. In mid-August of 1981, IBM released the original IBM PC, an "Entry Level System" in IBMese. Don Estridge was an engineer of some standing in IBM and had wangled their powers to assign him a small group (14) of developers to create a personal-scale computer with substantial backing to outshine the then-current machines like the Commodore. Estridge was himself fired-up on the potential of personal computers and was the right group leader for this special project.



IBM must have viewed his project as less than crucial since they let him depart from their traditional all-internal sourcing for parts and components. The corporate policy was that if a project needed new components or software, they would invent and patent them in due time. Using NIH parts (Not Invented Here) was a no-no. Citing urgency, economy, and ready availability of perfectly good parts, Estridge was able to skirt the NIH ban and produce the prototype that IBM accepted, manufactured, and released to the world, with open architecture so users could make their own adaptations. They did, in droves. Other makers did, in ample numbers. The essential early IBM PC was born and the world changed.



So there we were, messing about with *VisiCalc*, *Lotus 1-2-3*, and various word processors. In those days before a graphical user interface, we assailed the black DOS screens, pecking in our little green characters and watching the results. Sometimes we messed up and lost a lot of work. A hero waited in the wings. The brilliant Peter Norton had developed a relatively easy way to retrieve and resurrect the lost—or most of it. A savior was at hand, idolized and trusted as he developed more aids and tools. We were infused with hope by the prospect of help. Or some were.

My first experience with the Norton salvation was different than expected. It was a farewell to data, by degrees. Step by step, it waved hello and goodbye. The black screen of fate. Redo the work, maybe better the second time. And I did learn the personal salvation: save your work. So

for this duffer, Norton developed a tarnish early on. Later, I came to be using only the antivirus application.

The tarnish deepened and developed pits on the firewall firing line. It was near the start of their general acceptance and Norton's *Personal Firewall* seemed a reasonable choice. Not for me, as it turned out, though it did protect my e-mail. It did so by gradually denying me access to mail until I had no access at all. Complete, 100% protection. Subsequently, I was told that the program was not inherently evil and should have offered me, the user, an acceptance / denial option at every point and that I must have missed them all. Maybe I did. That's what duffers do.

But worse was yet to come. One of the ways *Personal Firewall* had seemed a reasonable choice was that it promised that it could be turned off. I could not determine how or where the secret exit was. OK. I could remove the program from the PC's mind. Or so I thought. But the MS System software removal utility could not find it. Norton, now part of Symantec, had subverted Microsoft. OK. One of my unused Norton utilities was a program scrubber tool. That would do it. It did not, though it did acknowledge its existence. But Norton would not touch Norton. Maybe it was a privacy issue. OK. I found a program that vowed removal of any other program and used it against the firewall. It reduced the PC's functionality to that of a gibbering idiot. OK, off to the lobotomy shop for total wipeout formatting. Some fun? Sort of. With minor satisfaction, I later heard I was not alone in my disgust.

Now to the present, additional interplay with Symantec, and some suggested name modifications.

Just the fax. The first stage I recall of melding personal computers and faxing was enabling PCs to send existing digital files as faxes to recipient fax machines, which printed them out as standard faxes on funny paper which was repellant to the touch. Sort of like sending telegrams on nasty paper. Users could also employ an expensive and touchy scanner and an expensive and variably accurate OCR program to read certain type fonts and convert them into digital files to send either to fax machines or other PCs and their printers using regular paper.

Then, when massive increases in memory arrived, along came the graphical interface and transmitting images was possible. Users could send pictures of any text or handwriting as well as pictures of pictures, using better scanners integrated into better fax transmitters / receivers / printers. Wow. Now, to my shallow understanding, the pre-eminent PC faxing program is *WinFax PRO*, from Symantec. Mine has worked reasonably well, albeit unreasonably complex, until recently. That brings up the question of a curse again.

Briefly put and in serial order, my *WinFax* would no longer send a fax. It would not reinstall without my uninstalling the existing program. It will not uninstall and has no recognition of itself as an entity. A search for the program under its normal name does not yield the normal icon. Opening the similarly named file folder icon unleashes a confetti burst of scores of petty parts, none of which do anything useful. Trying to install it on a second machine, which does not have any version of it, set off the same hissyfits. I suggest for at least my own usage that *WinFax* should be titled *LoseFax* and Symantec should be SighMatic since it seems to bring an automatic sigh to this duffer, who is currently considering a stand-alone HP fax/scanner/printer under \$100 or the new trend in e-faxing. May the minigods please be pleased or at least compliant.

Dave Uffer has been a member of the Chicago Computer Society for somewhere near twenty years. He originated in Colorado, never skied there then or since, but came to the Midwest, settling in the Chicago area. In his varied experience he has earned several degrees—none ending in a "D"—and worked in computer-related fields as a cog of various sizes since the 1960s. He considers himself less than expert in many PC specialties but at least functional in several he believes important enough to qualify him as an ordinary user, courted and often slighted by the industry.



Tip of the Month!

Automobile Computers

By Bob Elgines, Editor, Colorado River Computer Club, AZ

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Is your Engine Check light on? Do you need a smog test? Is your engine running rough? Is your transmission shifting improperly? Did you know you can read your automobile computer results with a simple plug in device?

All autos from 1996 and newer have common plugs and codes mandated by the Federal Government. Some late 1995 models are also equipped with this type of computer and will have on the label under the hood "OBD II" listed. Prior to 1995 some Engine Check Lights in the car were on timers or mileage meter, and would come on after 50,000 miles and really had nothing to do with the operation of the engine or computer.

"OBD II" is the model of your Powertrain Control Module (PCM) -- terminology for the on-board automobile computer that controls engine and drive train. Some automobile models will use more sensors and controlling devices than others. There are Continuous Monitors, such as Misfire, Fuel System, and Comprehensive Components, and Non-Continuous Monitors, such as EGR System, O2 Sensors, Catalyst, Evap System, Secondary Air, and A/C Systems.

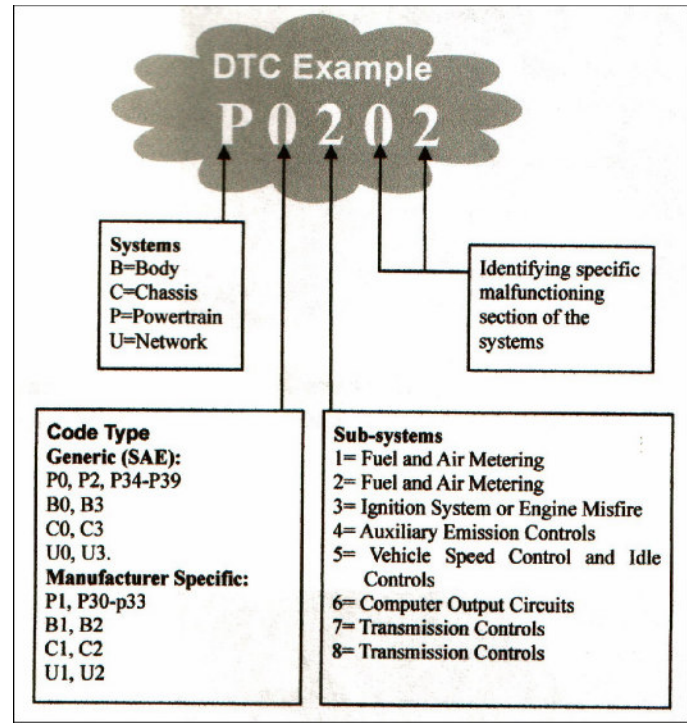
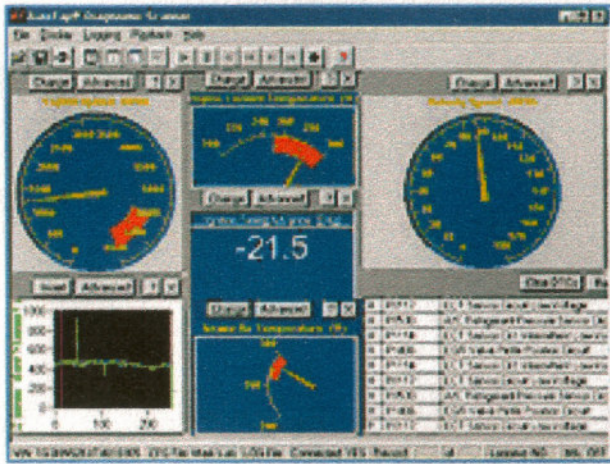
New car dealers charge you \$100 to plug their reader in called a diagnostic test, and guess at what to replace. An example is EVAP codes can appear for several things such as leaky hoses, gas cap, EVAP solenoid, EVAP pump, etc. All these have to do with the evaporation of fuel from your gas tank. They will replace them one at a time charging you labor and diagnostic charges for each item, that can be \$200 plus parts for each replacement.

Simple code readers start at \$40 at Harbor Freight. The next model up costs \$80 to \$90 and the difference is more readings, memory and allows updates via the web (there have not been any updates since 1999). Top models will cost \$200 to \$250, but allow you to plug the results into your computer via a USB connector giving you much more information and possibly allowing some adjustments.

Most Data Link Connectors (16 pin) are under the dash just left of the steering wheel. Below-right is a basic definition of how to understand the codes that you will read. There are at this time 7000 different codes with several being for Diesel engines only. You have Generic Codes and special Manufacture Codes.

Below-left is an example of a readout on a PC of the more expensive model readers.





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Data Transfer Rates

By Michael Hanst, Director, Lake-Sumter Computer Society, Florida
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mtjhanst@netscape.net

During one of the meetings of the Lake-Sumter Computer Society, there was a discussion of Internet, Ethernet, and Wi-Fi transfer speeds. I decided to go look for specifications and found references that looked at each area, but found none that put it all in one chart. Plus, the references are often confusing because they use different criteria for the transfer rates. So, the idea for this article was born.

Disclaimer: The “expected” or “average” values are not meant to be absolute numbers, but rather to place items in their relative position of real world data transfer rates, also known as bandwidth.

Notes: (Reference)

- 8 bits = 1 byte
- bps = bits per second
- kbps = 1,000 bits per second (1)
- Mbps = megabits per second
- MBps = megabytes per second [(1) Approximately equal to Mbps divided by 8. The binary, K = 1,024, is ignored for this article since all estimated values are affected equally.]

RELATIVE DATA TRANSFER RATES

Expected bps	Description (Reference)	Maximum bps	Expected Mbps	Expected MBps (1)	1 MB takes about
41,600	56K Dial-Up Modem (2)	56,600	0.0416	0.0052	3.21 Min
43,500	56K Dial-Up Modem (3a)	56,600	0.0435	0.0054	3.09 Min
600,000	DSL 768 Kbps (2)	768,000	0.6000	0.0750	13.33 Sec
700,000	HughesNET Satellite Home (4)		0.7000	0.0880	11.00 Sec
784,000	DSL/Cable 1 Mbps (2)	1,000,000	0.7840	0.0980	10.20 Sec
1,000,000	HughesNET Satellite Pro (4)		1.0000	0.1250	8.00 Sec
1,208,000	T1/DSL/Cable (2)	1,500,000	1.2080	0.1510	6.62 Sec
4,000,000	Florida Cable/USA2net (3b)	6,000,000	4.0000	0.5000	2.00 Sec
5,500,000	Wi-Fi 802.11b (5)	11,000,000	5.5000	0.6880	1.45 Sec
7,200,000	Ethernet 10BaseT (6)	10,000,000	7.2000	0.9000	1.11 Sec
12,000,000	USB 1.1 - Full Speed (7) (3c)	12,000,000	12.0000	1.5000	0.67 Sec
25,000,000	Wi-Fi 802.11g (5)	54,000,000	25.0000	3.1300	0.32 Sec
72,000,000	Ethernet 100BaseT (6)	100,000,000	72.0000	9.0000	0.11 Sec
200,000,000	Wi-Fi 802.11n (5)	Standard delayed until April 2009			Est. 0.03 Sec
238,800,000	PATA 100 Internal HD (3d)		238.8000	29.8500	0.034 Sec
252,800,000	USB 2.0 External HD (8)	260,000,000	252.8000	31.6000	0.032 Sec
255,000,000	Firewire External HD (8)	268,000,000	255.0000	31.9000	0.031 Sec
320,000,000	USB 2.0 - Hi-Speed (7)	480,000,000	320.0000	40.0000	0.025 Sec
360,000,000	PATA 133 Internal HD (8)	456,000,000	360.0000	45.0000	0.022 Sec
365,600,000	eSATA External HD (8)	456,000,000	365.6000	45.7000	0.022 Sec
372,800,000	SATA Internal HD (8)	456,000,000	372.8000	46.6000	0.021 Sec
720,000,000	Ethernet 1000BaseT (6)	1,000,000,000	720.0000	90.0000	0.011 Sec

References: Relate to the (#) in the chart on the previous page.

(1) Wikipedia

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kbps>

(2) Scot's Newsletter

http://www.scotsnewsletter.com/best_of/dtrct.htm

(3) Personal experience

- a = Dial-Up connection speed experienced with both EarthLink and Florida Cable's USA2net with an internal 56K US Robotics PCI modem.
- b = Download speed of 500 KBps often obtained for large files.
- c = A USB Wi-Fi 802.11g adapter put in an older notebook's USB 1.1 port could "recognize" the router's Wi-Fi signal, but was unable to connect. The adapter connected fine in a USB 2.0 port. Plus, the older notebook connected fine with a PCMCIA Wi-Fi adapter.
- d = Indicates transfer of one 2 GB file between the slave and master ATA 100, 7200 RPM Hard Drives on the Primary IDE Channel.

(4) HughesNET – Download speeds. Note that satellite services often use a Dial-Up connection for uploads.

<http://www.direc-way.us/scripts/Hughes-Net-Satellite-Speeds.asp>

(5) Wikipedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11

(6) Stanford University

<http://pangea.stanford.edu/computerinfo/resources/network/architecture/ethernetfeatures.html>

(7) Everything USB

<http://www.everythingusb.com/usb2/faq.htm>

(8) Smart Computing (So Long, USB, page 18, April 2007)

<http://tinyurl.com/2getmh>

(<http://www.smartcomputing.com/editorial/article.asp?article=articles/2007/s1804/03ds04/03ds04.asp&articleid=38445&guid=950AF9065A2C48E190C93248A7DDB2D9>)

Summary and discussion:

- Wi-Fi 802.11g is much faster than any Internet broadband connection now available to the typical home user.
- Ethernet 100BaseT is about 3 times faster than Wi-Fi 802.11g for transferring files between computers on a home network. This could be significant if you are routinely transferring large files.
- The standards have not yet been approved for Wi-Fi 802.11n, but the speed of available “proto-types” is above Ethernet 100BaseT and about equal to the transfer rate of commercially available hard drives. (Be aware that so-called “802.11n” products purchased now might not be compatible with products from other manufacturers and also later with those produced after the standards have been approved.)
- Ethernet 1000BaseT (Gigabit) is much faster than the capability of hard drives commercially available to home users at this time.

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The Digitization of Your Medical Records

By Digital Infrastructure Features Staff

There is widespread agreement that it's beneficial and that it could improve all aspects of medicine, but there is also much standing in the way of electronic medical records.

Computerizing medical data is an old and obvious idea. The upsides in terms of efficiency and cost have always been enormous. And yet mountains of paper and other non-electronic records continue to be generated. And those records that are electronic live on incompatible islands.

Now a series of efforts is underway across the developed world to create central databases with standardized formats for medical records. The potential advantages make some observers salivate:

Cost reductions - Medical care in the U.S. now costs \$1.9 trillion, about 16% of GDP

A dynamic lifetime view of a patient's medical history, available to any authorized provider
Easier epidemiological studies to compare of the incidence of symptoms and the effectiveness of medications and other treatments.

Easier surveillance for epidemics, pandemics, and bioterror.

Many argue that such a system could allow doctors to focus more on preventive care rather than a reactive approach of treating diseases as they appear.

Many of the advantages are more mundane. When you go to a doctor or emergency room out of town, they need to take a long history and lack access to records which could be helpful -- and that's just if you're conscious. Central and standardized storage of medical records would make it easier for patients to switch providers, thus enhancing competition.

It would also provide a cost advantage for providers, who spend a fair amount of money managing paper records, especially in the face of new regulations to protect the privacy of those records.



The problem of doctors and hospitals not wanting, out of old habits, to enter data electronically is still a major one, but one that will pass with time. The real problems are cost-related.

Consider the X-ray. Only in recent years have digital X-rays begun to appear, and the machines are still quite expensive. Electronics being what they are, the cost will come down and eventually traditional X-rays, which rely on expensive materials, will become uncompetitive. But in the meantime, the average orthopedist office still has a conventional X-ray system.

Such physical records are a major hole in any attempt to make records electronic. And they are not the only ones. Even simpler devices like electrocardiographs still often generate paper records because there's no incentive to the provider to spend the money on electronic hardware.

And then there's the format question: Just because you have an electronic X-ray or EKG doesn't mean all medical software can read it. There needs to be agreement on the data formats of these items.

XML has emerged as the obvious general format for holding medical data, as it excels at interoperability between systems. Much work has been done with respect to specific formats; consider this FDA document on XML medical formats, including EKG data.

But there is no widespread agreement on such standards. Even easier standards which involve only data, such as a CBC (complete blood count), aren't clearly standardized. This is ironic because any doctor could look at any paper version and read it.

There is also the problem of privacy. In the long term, making records electronic should make it easier for them to be secured, but it also opens up new and powerful avenues for the compromise of data. People are justifiably concerned that personal information could be used to prejudice them in employment or pursuit of insurance.

Deciding what is necessary information to whom is partly a political decision -- and it is a political process that will build the system. Electronic patient record systems in Europe are purely government affairs, as is medical care for the most part. In the U.S., building the system has a large private element to it.

These are among the problems adding to the projected cost of such systems. In retrospect, it shouldn't be surprising that the cost of the system in the U.S. continues to go up as the time window for completion moves further into the future.

Technology like electronic patient records is necessarily disruptive. It will save a lot of money and enable a lot of benefit. But it will also cost a lot of people a lot of money in the form of new software and hardware that they will need to acquire, as well as old systems they will need to leave behind. Long-honed skills and habits will also be challenged. Who can blame people for resisting? But it's just a delay. Eventually, all such records will be electronic.



Is there a laptop in your future?

By Sandy Berger, www.compuKISS.com Sandy@compukiss.com

Want to get a laptop so you can surf the Web from your lawn chair this summer? Or perhaps you just want to be able to share your Internet connection between your computer and your wife's computer?

In either case, a wireless network is essential, but sometimes interference makes wireless problematic. Let me shed some light on the subject.

The main component of a wireless network is a wireless router (or a wired router and wireless access point). I talked about routers in my previous A Router Can Protect your Computer article, so I won't go into the details and routers except to say that a wireless router is simply a router that works on radio wave frequencies to connect computer and other equipment without hard-wiring. A wireless access point works in the same manner.



If you are technically inclined, you might want to try to set the router up yourself. The setup is not too difficult, but adding the necessary security can be problematic for a technophobe. So if you are in that category, hire someone to set up the wireless network for you. If you try it yourself and can't get the security in place you will also want to consider hiring someone to secure your network. An unsecured wireless network leaves your computer vulnerable to infiltration by others and can cause numerous problems including identity theft. Once you add the security to your router, you are safe from having others jump on your network. The software for the security is included with your router.

For the most part, wireless networks work very well, but I have seen many cases where interference can cause problems. The most popular wireless networks right now are 802.11b and 802.11g. Both of these popular wireless connections work on the 2.4 GHz frequency that is already crowded with wireless telephones, microwave ovens, garage door openers, wireless mice, remote controls, and baby monitors.

So if you are thrown off your wireless network when your garage door opens or the wireless telephone rings, you will want to assume that you have two or more gadgets interfering with each other. When trouble-shooting wireless interference problems remember that the proximity of the items makes a big difference. If your wireless telephones work on the 2.4 GHz frequency and cause interference with your "b" or "g" router, you can, of course, go out and purchase phones that work on a different frequency to eliminate the interference. But you may not have to do that. Simply moving your telephone away from the router may do the trick.

While the 2.4GHz frequency is quite crowded, it does have 11 different channels to choose from. So look in the documentation that came with the phones and/or the documentation that came with the router to learn how to change the channel. Once you know how to do that you simply need to make sure that the router and the other piece of equipment are on different frequencies so they don't interfere with each other. Choose channel 1, 6, or 11 for your router to give it the best chance at a frequency that does not overlap with any other frequencies.

If you still have interference problems, you can consider purchasing an 802.11 n router. These are the newest wireless routers. They work on the much less crowded 5.8 GHz frequency. The "n" routers have greater speed and range than the "b" or "g" routers. I put one in my home where other routers had trouble transmitting the signal far enough and it works like a charm. I can even put my 5.8 GHz wireless phone right by the router without any interference. There is currently one caveat in choosing an "n" router. The "n" specification has not yet been completely finalized. That means that there could be some minor changes in the technology before it is completely standardized. So you will be purchasing a router that is what they call draft or interim model.

To the average user, this means that if the final standard is changed drastically it could possibly be incompatible with the "interim" "n" router you have purchased. That possibility is remote, and even if it happens, your system will still work. You might, however, not be compatible with other "n" systems. That is not likely to happen and, if the standard is changed when it is finalized, most router manufacturers will be able to send you a firmware update to make your router compatible.

I love my wireless "n" router, and while others have chided me for being on the "bleeding edge", I don't think I am taking much of a chance, and it provided a solution to my problem.

As more and more computer are being purchased for the home, wireless networking is becoming more and more popular. While we haven't yet actually freed ourselves from our piles of wires, sitting on the patio, in the kitchen, or in the bedroom surfing the Internet without any tethers can be a very freeing experience.

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Computer Humor



"Honestly, dad. I can't keep coming in here every 5 minutes to help you with your computer. From now on I'll be charging you \$3.00 per minute."

Optimize-Your-PC.com



Program	Version	Name	E-mail	Phone
WORD	Ver. 2002 SP-1	Maurice Sarles	aurices1931@bigfoot.com	685-7263
	2000	Carl Christiansen	arlchristiansen@bellsouth.net	692-7273
Excel	Ver. 2002 SP-1	Maurice Sarles	aurices1931@bigfoot.com	685-7263
	2000	Carl Christiansen	arlchristiansen@bellsouth.net	692-7273
Front Page		Ray Pierce	repierce@brinet.com	697-7732
Dreamweaver		Jerry Liedl	jerry@liedl.org	692-4855
Quicken		Jim Bailes	jimbailes@highstream.net	693-6990
Photoshop		Chris Ring	eykonic@yahoo.com	685-9031
Imaging in general		Chris Ring	eykonic@yahoo.com	685-9031
Family Tree Maker	v-10	Maurice Sarles	aurices1931@bigfoot.com	685-7263
	2005	Bill Muller	nuller1938@yahoo.com	684-6899
Roots III		Maurice Sarles	aurices1931@bigfoot.com	685-7263
Personal Ancestry File		Maurice Sarles	aurices1931@bigfoot.com	685-7263
Installing/setup Windows XP		Chris Ring	eykonic@yahoo.com	685-9031
Installing/setup Windows 2000		Chris Ring	eykonic@yahoo.com	685-9031
Installing/setup LINUX		Chris Ring	eykonic@yahoo.com	685-9031
Building Computers		Chris Ring	eykonic@yahoo.com	685-9031

HACS News

October is the time to generate our candidates for officers!! Now is the time to get out and campaign, get your committees working to raise funds, and tell all the memberships what great things you will do to them if you get elected! Officers of the Society are the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer and the section of our constitution regarding elections follows.

Article VIII. ELECTIONS

Section 1. PROCESS: A Special Nominating Committee shall present nominations for elected Officers at the October meeting. In addition, the names of the nominees shall be published (via the Society's website, newsletter, electronic mail or other means) for the membership to view prior to the election of officers at the November meeting.

Section 2. VOTING RIGHTS: There shall be one vote allocated per membership (individual, family, and complimentary). Multiple person memberships may cast one vote per membership.

The Nominating Committee will be chaired by Bill Muller.

November is the time for you to shine!! It is “**Tips, Tricks and Issues**” month. This is the time for all of us to share our favorite **TIP or TRICK** that we use for the computer or raise an **Issue** we need to address. Send yours to me (jerry@liedl.org) and we will integrate them all into a PowerPoint show and you get to explain yours as it comes up. So, let's see what we can generate. Do not hold back because you think everyone knows it. Most likely they do not and we all can learn from each other.

SIGs for 2008??? We want to try having the SIG group topics change every few months. What do you want to see addressed and who should lead the sessions? Some ideas have been to run Turbo Tax/ Tax Cut SIG for the first part of the year and perhaps go to Vista for a few months or Image Processing software. Get your input into the cue and jump in to lead a SIG group.

We are still looking for volunteers to offer help on specific software applications (when we published the “A:Prompt” there were people listed for a variety of programs and one could contact them via phone and/or e-mail) We would like to have such a list on the member's only part of the web site and published it in the newsletter. This is a way to share our collective knowledge. **Send the information of what software you would be willing to be a resource person. Send it to jerry@liedl.org**

Member Profiles (NEXT?)

Still looking for someone to fill this void!

HACS Officers/Executive Committee

President - Jerry Liedl - jerry@liedl.org
Vice-president – Jack Sokol docsok225@bigfoot.com
Past-president – Brian Fifield - brian@cyberclix.com
Secretary – Joy Capps - joycapps@tds.net
Treasurer – Jim Bailes - jimbailes@highstream.net
Public Relations – Fred Haddad - f.haddad@mchsi.com
Program Committee – Interim chair is the Vice President
Membership – Interim chair is the Treasurer
Door Prizes – Bill Muller - muller1938@yahoo.com



THE

 END