

# COMPUTER USERS OF ERIE

CUE Newsletter – October 2023 (Volume 40 Number 10)



## October CUE Meeting

The next general meeting is on Thursday October 19th at 7:00 PM, by a Zoom link in your email, with a demo by Judy Taylor, called “Cyber Criminals”. Check the CUE website ([www.cuerie.com](http://www.cuerie.com)), for more information.



CUE is a member of APCUG



Visit the CUE  
Website at:

[www.cuerie.com](http://www.cuerie.com)



An International  
Association of Technology  
& Computer User Groups

# CUE Calendar



Calendar events are subject to change. SIG stands for Special Interest Group.  
(look for notices outside of the newsletter for delays or special news on meetings)

## CUE Membership Meetings (typically 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday of each month)

Thursday October 19<sup>th</sup> at 7 PM

Thursday November 16<sup>th</sup> at 7 PM

## Chromebook SIG Meetings

No current local meetings but weekly national meetings at [techforsenior.com](http://techforsenior.com)

Chromebook tips from APCUG at [apcug2.org/chromebook-tips-and-tricks](http://apcug2.org/chromebook-tips-and-tricks)

## Digital Photo SIG Meetings

No current local meetings for now

## Genealogy SIG Meetings (typically 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday of each month)

Tuesday October 3<sup>rd</sup> at 7 PM

Tuesday November 7<sup>th</sup> at 7 PM

## MAC SIG Meetings

No current local meetings for now

## Smartphone & Tablet SIG Meetings (typically 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of each month) (RSVP John Fair)

Monday October 23<sup>rd</sup> at 7 PM

Monday November 27<sup>th</sup> at 7 PM

## Windows / Beginner's User Group (BUG) Meetings

No current local meetings for now

## CUE Christmas / Holiday Party

Thursday December 7<sup>th</sup> at 6 PM

## CUE Picnic

Sometime in September 2024

## CUE Meeting on Cyber Criminals Thursday October 19<sup>th</sup> at 7 PM



**Cybercriminals are after us – for seniors.** ID theft, phishing, vishing, spoofing, fraud, and more, target seniors. From the FBI: "In 2022, adults over 60 reported 88,262 complaints to the FBI's Internet Crime Complaint Center, with a total loss of \$3.1 billion. This represents an 84% increase in losses compared to losses reported in 2021." In the *2022 Consumer Sentinel Report*, Pennsylvania ranks 6<sup>th</sup> in Fraud & Other Reports and 7<sup>th</sup> in ID Theft.

During this presentation, we look at many of the scams facing seniors and what we can do to prevent them.

### **Judy Taylour, President, SCV Computer Club; Member, APCUG Speakers Bureau**

Judy is a 35-year member of the Santa Clarita Valley Computer Club, where she serves as President and Webmaster. In addition, she co-facilitated the Southern California Regional User Group Summit (SCRUGS), a group of computer clubs in Southern California that met quarterly for over 20 years to share ideas, presenter information, solve problems, etc. Information shared at the meetings helped two groups remain active.

She spent 23 years volunteering with the Southwest Technology Conference held in San Diego for 20 years and three years at Cal Poly Pomona. In addition, Judy served as chair or co-chair for 21 years. Her responsibilities included registration, scheduling speakers, and working with the volunteers.

Judy taught adult education technology classes for over 20 years through her local high school district. She firmly believes in life-long learning and enjoys giving presentations via APCUG's Speakers Bureau.

She is a member of the Los Angeles FBI Senior Scams Working Group. In addition, Judy is a Pierce College Computer Applications and Technologies Department Advisory Committee member. They meet annually to suggest courses and hardware for the next school year.



## CUE Picnic Pictures from John Szympruch's Camera















Wonderful Weather, Wonderful People, Wonderful Picnic!



Thanks to the many people that helped make it a great day!



# Thoughts on Artificial Intelligence

By Janice Castro at Computer Users of Erie

We've all been living with AI assisting us in various ways for quite some time. John has AI turning on the coffee and living room lights! I've had several experiences talking with friends, when all of a sudden, a voice butts in from my wristwatch, suggesting an answer to a question we're discussing.

What's different now, among other things, is that these days, AI is emerging from the shadows, and becoming harder to distinguish from bored customer service clerks.

When I was head of the graduate program at the Medill School of Journalism (Northwestern University) in 2009, we partnered with the Intelligent Information Lab at the McCormick School of Engineering on an experiment. The team developed a computer program called "Stats Monkey" that could use basic game data to generate sports stories, describing the highlights and results of games, selecting the narrative arc depending on the action, and so on.

The Northwestern team later took a big investigative database about campaign finance with results from each of the 50 states. They had the "robot" write stories for individual states. I could easily see how AI could be used to spit out results -- while the human journalists were doing more investigation or finding new stories, talking to human beings, covering the news, having a martini, etc. I thought it was terrific that a raft of stories could be generated from data. Instead of one big, long story, where readers might get lost in the details, the tool could produce a story

for publication in each area where a corrupt public servant was based.

But it kind of gave me hives. For one thing, AI would be doing things that rookies used to do as part of their training, to learn how to provide a complete and concise description. Jobs would be eliminated. Meanwhile, the AI would not be accountable for what it extracted from the data, or didn't. It wouldn't care if something didn't add up. It wouldn't spend time talking to the experts and uncovering flaws in the narrative or questions to explore. It wouldn't notice trends or developments under the surface, which are the source of a large percentage of important stories. It wouldn't notice human elements.

But now it's more than ten years later and AI seems to be noticing the gaps, analyzing information. AI tools are well-oiled machines that interrogate social media feeds, digest mountains of data and produce stories. The Associated Press and other wire services that distribute news to publishers and broadcasters around the world turn out thousands of stories a day using AI tools. Some of the content the tools digest is provided by electronic data sources, some of it by humans. The tools essentially take data and translate it to narrative.

Fair enough. But what about the content of the stories? Not being human, AI has no moral compass, or human experience against which to gauge its use of data. And it lacks Asimov's "Three Laws of Robotics." Because now it is not a servant machine. It's a form of intelligence.



## AI Thoughts Continued

Those laws, which Asimov began to develop about 75 years ago:

First Law: A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.

Second Law: A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.

Third Law: A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law.

The Three Laws of Robotics applied to robots as imagined by a brilliant fiction writer a generation ago. They are not the Three Laws of Siri. Asimov could not have anticipated everything AI is doing now. But he did anticipate some potential conflicts between human and artificial intelligence. I cite the laws in part in humor, having been an avid science fiction reader growing up.

But I've been thinking of Asimov lately as I follow discussions of rapidly improving AI and what it all means. Like the issues raised in the Asimov Robot stories, the oncoming wave of AI products and services raises questions about the interrelationships between humans and technology, and the moral questions that can arise.

Questions such as the shortcomings of "artificial intelligence" designed by human beings who want that intelligence to produce certain behaviors.

Robots generally transport and manipulate matter. So do self-driving cars. The AI

involved in self-driving cars, putting it simply, is designed to recognize traffic signs and situations and respond in a limited number of ways to interruptions, hazards, unexpected behaviors and even inconveniences. Self-driving cars in San Francisco, for example, where 500 are on the streets on any given day delivering passengers or packages, know very well how to pull over and double park while seeking to deliver something. But they don't know how to look at the car they've blocked and see the angry driver who is now parked in and can't go home. I'm sure someone will fix that soon.

AI generally incorporates the concepts of machine learning. AI plus ML gave us the cashless toll gates now ubiquitous on tollways like the Pennsylvania Turnpike, New York City's bridges and tunnels, and other states' tollways and bridges.

When we talk about AI, though, we are usually talking about programs that enable a machine to respond to prompts in a human-like fashion. Sometimes human-like is defined down pretty far. Many of the AI agents we interact with on a day-to-day basis, like annoying customer service bots, are the "Bubbas" of AI, designed to "think" in very limited ways. The customer service bots generally can only parrot what is in the customer service contract of their employers, offering a limited range of possible responses to any question. They are often obsequious. From the employers' perspective, they are doing exactly what is required. From the customer's, they are flawed, dimwitted and cloying. They're also probably as cheap as possible, and are not programmed to understand the rich variety of human expression. Unlike the

## AI Thoughts Continued

bots, we find many ways to ask questions, for example, especially as our level of frustration rises. But also unlike the bots, we are considerably more expensive to employ as customer service representatives.

Customer service bots have been in widespread use for about 20 years. We've sort of gotten used to them. We don't expect them to intentionally deceive us.

Would you trust an AI program that lies to you? Lots of examples have been reported of instances where AI churns out entirely fictional responses to queries. (I'm pretty sure that humans reported those examples.)

At the heart of much of the public debate/fears/uneasiness about AI are fears that we don't know whether a student or professional has submitted an intellectual work created by AI, while pretending it is their own work. This raises broad issues about accountability. A student can be failed or expelled for

cheating. (And a professor can be sued or otherwise penalized for falsely accusing a student.) A student who isn't caught is missing learning opportunities and cheapening a degree that is supposed to represent a certain level of education. A lawyer or a professional writer can be fired. (And can sue.) A company can be sued.

But AI? If it lies, so what? What are you going to do, fire it? At a more profound level, people fear that advanced AI may reach a point where it wishes to dispense with humans, or simply ignores human directions. Would we know it? Would we see it coming?

Engineers and others talk about the "AI alignment problem," a reference to the notion that AI systems need to have the same values and goals as human societies do. But which human societies? And which human organizations?

This conversation is only going to get more interesting, I think.





# Thoughts on Artificial Intelligence

By Sue Mueller at Computer Users of Erie

Many of us have probably taken a look at two internet-based artificial intelligence chat boxes -- Chat GPT and Bard. These are **natural language processing** tools driven by AI Technology. As such, they allow human-like conversations and answers to questions and assist with tasks such as composing emails and essays. However, it is a mistake to use such chat boxes like a search engine.

Recently most of us probably read about the lawyer who got himself in trouble when he asked Chat GPT to write a legal brief for him. AI looked at its training set and saw that legal briefs have citations which usually have name versus name, numbers, and year. This was the type of language expected, and this is what it produced -- there was no research involved, and the content was made up. However, **Chat GPT does language, not fact checking.**

I can speak only to my own experience from a genealogical perspective. I tried using the AI chat boxes myself by asking Chat GPT and Bard each to write me a

biography for my great, great grandfather who has a unique name. Other than his complete name, I provided no context. Even though there was the "appearance of research" with a couple of find-a-grave citations (none of which was for my great, great grandfather despite the fact that there was a memorial), most of the biography was completely made up. Chat GPT even owned up to having made up the information in an effort to "please."

Interestingly enough, however, about two weeks later, I made the same request of both Chat GPT and Bard. This time they each told me that they didn't have enough information to complete the task. This experience shows me that these artificial intelligence chat boxes are ever-evolving.

When I provided a broad spectrum of facts (from my genealogy software) about my great, great grandfather, Chat GPT provided me with a pretty good biography—at least a starting point for writing same. In other words, Chat GPT and Bard require **CONTEXT** in order to do their jobs.





# Without a Manual, Can Understanding be Automatic?

By Greg Skalka at Under the Computer Hood User Group (<https://uchug.org>)

Not long ago, writing was the primary format for human knowledge. Once we graduated from cave drawings to the written word, our knowledge was stored this way. Information was preserved and passed on through writing, from stone tablets to books. Though a picture may be "worth a thousand words," it often needs some explanation. Libraries were the repositories of knowledge from ancient times through just recently. Now the Internet and the World Wide Web are vying for that position.

While stone tablets have lasted for many thousands of years, and printed books have been around for a little over a thousand years; the Internet has existed for only about 50 years, and the World Wide Web for a little over 30 (the Web is a service that runs on the Internet). It has been estimated that all the books ever printed would be equivalent to about 175 terabytes of storage; that is only 175 of those one-TB hard drives you probably have. In contrast, the amount of data estimated to be on the Internet in 2022 is 94 zettabytes (an unimaginable  $94 \times 10^{10}$  one TB hard drives). We are generating more data than we know what to do with. It is believed that 90% of the world's data was developed in the last two years.

Product user manuals used to be actual printed books, but now they are migrating to the Web. In the best case, the manual is a pdf. In most cases, however, the only product information is web pages, separate articles, and user forums. The printed manual for many products consists only of some basic connection and power-

up directions, along with a web link to additional information. Sometimes the manual information is built into a help menu in the product.

A few types of products remain where detailed paper user manuals are still usually provided; automobiles are one example. However, the manual is very limited or nonexistent for many of our most complex high-tech products. Computers, televisions, cell phones, and most software have little or nothing for user manuals. Since those hardware products heavily depend on software, I guess it is unsurprising. Since software and software-based products can be easily updated and changed, making a detailed manual would be like aiming at a moving target. For particularly complicated and widely used products, sometimes third-party vendors provide manuals confused users can purchase (the "for Dummies" series, for example).

What is a Windows 11 user to do with a question or problem? Do they go to the Microsoft website to search for answers? Do they turn to a search engine and comb the Web for help? Do they turn to friends, family, or the tech guru they hopefully know to get advice on their problems? Do they look for a product forum online for answers? Do they join a user group? Do they simply figure things out by trial and error? Do they just remain frustrated?

Today's tech products are too unfamiliar, complicated, and unsupported for many seniors. For example, the smartphone is probably the most complex consumer product ever made for its size and weight.



## No Manual Continued

Even when put into the hands of someone familiar with the concept and use of a conventional telephone, its menus and features can be overwhelming. In the last year of his life, my 85-year-old father went through several cell phones and smartphones (some "senior-friendly"), looking for one he could understand and use. Unfortunately, he was unsuccessful in his search. He was not technology-challenged; my father had used and even built computers for many years. He was losing his tech edge with age but struggled to learn a new tech tool. While it is a device that young children can often pick up and use (at least in some way), he could never utilize a smartphone to his satisfaction.

Even I feel behind the curve on smartphone knowledge. I am sometimes frustrated with my limited understanding of the features and capabilities and the lack of documentation. I admit I wasn't an early adopter of smartphones as I thought they were too expensive. I still feel that way, but I now appreciate their importance in our society. I used my first smartphone, a Samsung Galaxy J3, for five years and have had my second, a Samsung S22, for almost a year. I thought I knew something about using smartphones until I got my new one. While from the same manufacturer and using the same OS (Android), the new instrument and the new OS version were sufficiently different to require some relearning. And, of course, there was no user manual to help guide me.

The lack of standardization in products does not help in understanding products. For example, my old phone had four hard

buttons, while my new one has only three. A lot of the basics of operation were the same, but one of the first problems I had with my new phone was shutting it off. On my old phone, holding the power button (the unpaired side button) would bring up the phone's power-down menu. On my new phone, doing the same brought up Samsung's Bixby app (a voice-activated assistant similar to Google Assistant). I finally figured out that I had to simultaneously press and hold the power and volume down buttons to get the power-down menu on my new phone.

I have learned some new phone tricks for my Samsung S22, but they were difficult to figure out. I imagine every software developer believes the features they add to a product are "intuitive" and don't need any explanation or directions. Unfortunately, intuition does not seem standardized in humans; what is obvious to one person may not be to another. A good friend with the same S22 phone showed me a neat capability in the new Android version – the ability to nest icons in icons. Instead of having all apps represented by icons at the same screen level, he showed me that I could create a Home Control icon and put all my home control app icons into it (like a folder on the screen for grouping icons). It is a good feature, but now I can't remember how to do it again (and I have no manual to refer to). It does not seem as intuitive as when he first showed me.

I paid my friend back by showing him a new feature he did not know about. I don't recall where I found it, but if you double-press the power button, it brings up the phone camera (and bypasses the PIN



## No Manual Continued

entry). This is handy if you need to take a quick photo with the phone. Another new feature I found is that a quick double tap on the screen will soft start the phone (the same as a quick press of the power button).

There are some things I have not figured out, and so far, I've not found the answers on the Web. For example, in some Samsung TV commercials, phone users were shown taking selfies using Google Assistant ("Hey Google, take a selfie"). I tried this at the time (a month ago) and was successful. Unfortunately, now this no longer appears to work for me. I did get a recent Android update, which could have changed things. My web searches give various instructions for doing this, but none seem to work for my phone now. What I'd give for a manual (that is, of course, accurate and complete).

### More Inconsistencies:

Whenever there is more than one way to do something, there will be a different opinion on how it should be done. One example of this is the low battery charge indicator on a product. I have three different products, each indicating battery charge with a single LED indicator differently.

My old Philips Norelco rechargeable electric razor has a single LED to indicate battery charging status. When the charging cord is first plugged in, the LED turns on solid to show the battery is charging. When the razor's battery reaches a full charge, the LED switches to flashing. My Cygolite rechargeable rear bike light has a single red LED that can flash in various patterns to indicate my presence to cars approaching behind me. When the charging cable is plugged into it, the LED flashes low to indicate the battery is charging. When the battery reaches full, the LED switches to a low-intensity solid.

My Wyze Night Lights have a single LED to indicate battery status. When the charging cord is first plugged in, the LED turns on solid to show the battery is charging. The LED switches off when the Wyze light's battery reaches full charge.

Each of these charging indicator methods is valid, but with the razor and the bike light, I can never remember which situation indicates a full charge. When I come back a few hours later, I'm typically scratching my head, wondering if flashing means fully charged or still charging. The Wyze method seems the least ambiguous. Why can't everyone do the same?





# Genealogy Report for 9/5/23 SIG Meeting

The Genealogy SIG met on September 5th at 7:00 p.m. via Zoom.

The group was reminded not to attach their DNA to the CUE account. Instead, get a free Ancestry account and link your DNA results to it.

There was some discussion on how many trees a person can have and whether they should be stored on your own computer, not just on Ancestry. The consensus was that it is critical to keep your tree/records on your personal computer even if you do post it on other sites. Documents downloaded to your computer should be there forever.

Family Tree Maker (FTM) will soon be rolling out a new fix to correct some issues. The orange (caution) icon for syncing to Ancestry should be repaired at that time. Compact and back up your tree before loading the new fix.

The Corry Museum has several boxes of historical items about Erie. The Hagan

History Center wasn't interested. Sue requested one item. The library's Heritage Room was suggested. Connie will contact them. Update: Jenny at the library is interested, and the items will be delivered to her.

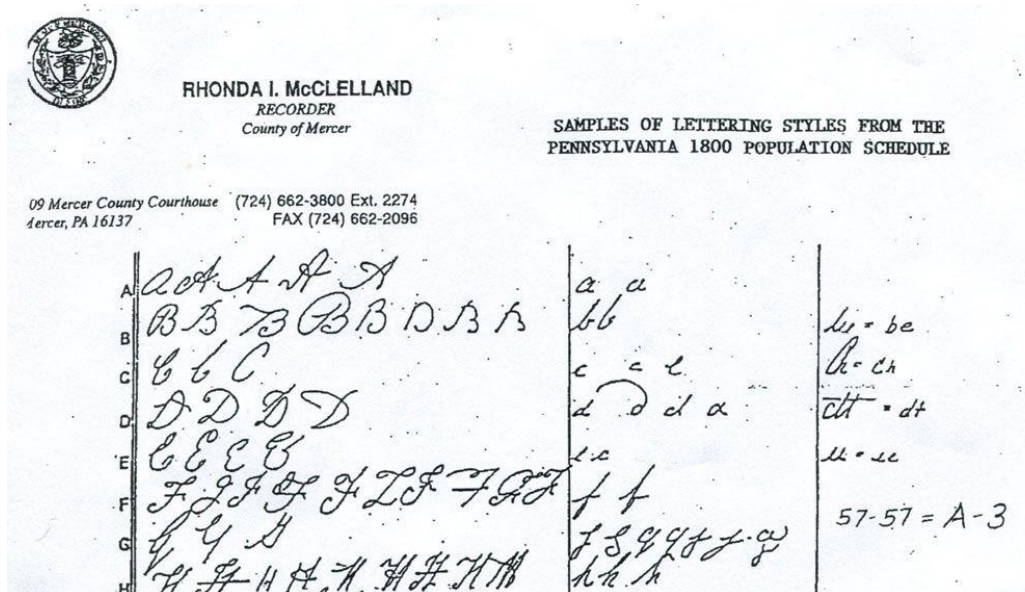
Sue showed a chart of cursive styles from the 1800's. She emailed it to those attending. It will be helpful when transcribing handwritten documents from that period.

John S. has submitted some photos for the APCUG contest. He's been a winner in the past, so we wish him good luck again this year too!

Some tips from Sue when using the popular obituary repository  
<https://www.legacy.com/>:

- 30 days is the default search period
- X-out the default setting and enter the timeframe for your particular search

Submitted by Connie Edwards



The rest of the Cursive Alphabet from the year 1800 can be found at:

<https://civilwartalk.com/thread.php?tid=164094>

Or, find it at "A Note from the Editor" section.



# Smartphone & Tablet Report for 9/25/23 SIG Meeting

Apple released its latest mobile device operating systems on September 18 and issued an update with security patches only three days later. We discussed and demonstrated iOS 17.0.1, iPadOS 17.0.1 and WatchOS 10.0.1, the latest versions. In this report I will use the simpler nomenclature eg. iOS 17 to refer to the latest OS version instead of iOS 17.0.1.

You can now wake the digital assistant by saying “Siri” instead of “Hey Siri” and can choose which wake word(s) to use. We demonstrated creating Contact Posters which can be customized to provide full screen images that show who is calling if both parties have an iPhone and iOS 17. Another useful addition to the Phone app is Live Voicemail that displays a transcription of a voicemail as the message is being left which gives the option of picking up the call if it is important. Since I use Silence Unknown Callers, Live Voicemail is convenient to me for callers not in my Contacts.

We showed the Standby Mode, a new feature that turns an iPhone into a display when connected to power and turned horizontal. It works on all iPhones with iOS 17 but works best with the 14 and 15 Pro models.

We showed a video describing updates to the Messages app including the new Check In capability. Not only does it automatically send a message when you reach your destination or anticipated time to arrive, but it sends selected information if it is past time to check in or the destination still hasn't been reached.

Apple doesn't talk about AI but incorporates it in their products. Autocorrect, word and sentence autofill, grammatical errors, and dictation all incorporate AI and are said to improve with weeks of use.

Name Drop is a feature that makes exchanging contact information very easy. Just hold one phone near another and watch the animation on the screen. Choose what information to exchange (phone number, email address, etc.). No more typing contact information or exchanging phones to enter each other's phone numbers.

Widgets, those oversize icons, can now be interactive. That means functions of the app can be carried out from the widget without opening the app. Apple's Reminders, Music, Home and Podcasts as well as a handful of third party apps currently have this interactive capability.

We viewed a YouTube video on iPadOS 17. Customizable Lock Screens which appeared on iPhones last year have been added to iPads. These handy tablets have taken another step toward replacing desktop and laptop computers with iPadOS 17. Stage Manager now supports smoothly moveable, overlapping and size adjustable windows. PDF editing incorporates AI to autofill pdf forms and entries can be made anywhere a line is detected on a document. The iPad now has a health app and they will support an external camera. Many other new features that iOS 17 brings to the iPhone are also brought to the iPad.



## Smartphone & Tablet Report Continued

WatchOS 10 brings the most significant changes to Apple Watch in years. The Digital Crown and Side Button now have expanded functions. There has been a major overhaul of nearly every app on the watch. We viewed a 12 minute video describing the many updates to Apple Watch.

My notes for the SIG meeting including links to all the videos we watched were

emailed to those who joined the Zoom meeting. Anyone who wants a copy should email me at [johncfair@gmail.com](mailto:johncfair@gmail.com) with your request.

The next meeting of this SIG will be on Monday, October 23, 2023.

John Fair



## A Note from the Editor

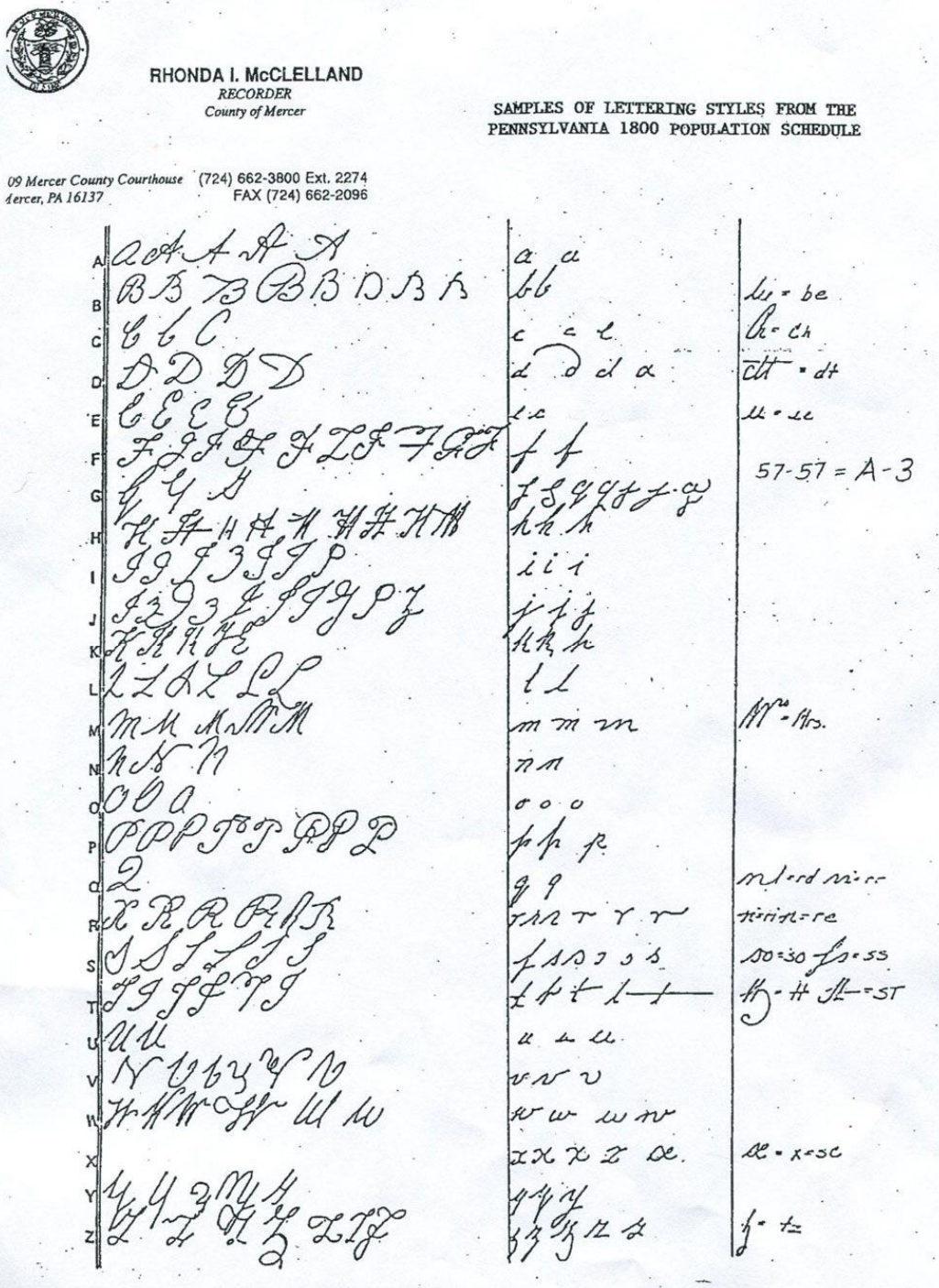
As usual, feel free to contribute information for the CUE newsletter. Whether it is small, large, an article, a tip, information, or pictures, you can send it to me and I will plan to include it in the newsletter. You can reach me at [grimcyber@yahoo.com](mailto:grimcyber@yahoo.com).

Remember that you can find recent news at the CUE website ([cuerie.com](http://cuerie.com)). At times,

the website will have more recent news than the CUE newsletter since the website is updated continuously and the newsletter is updated monthly.

Stay Safe!

Editorially Speaking, Don Grim





PLEASE PRINT

**COMPUTER USERS OF ERIE  
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

Today's Date \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Last Name</b>	<b>First Name</b>
<b>Address</b>	
<b>City, State</b>	<b>Zip</b>
<b>Home Phone</b>	<b>Cell Phone</b>
<b>Your Email</b>	

The yearly dues are payable in August of each year. The dues are \$24 annual.

For NEW members only, when you join outside the annual cycle your initial dues are based upon the month you join. Follow the schedule below.

August \$24	September \$22	October \$20	November \$18
December \$16	January \$14	February \$12	March \$10
April \$8	May \$6	June \$4	July \$2

Information provided on this form will be placed into a CUE Membership Directory

What is your Computer or Device: (Circle)

Windows Mac Android iPhone iPad  
Tablet Linux Other

What is your level of expertise? (Circle)

Novice I know some I want to learn more  
Expert Geek

Send your completed application  
to:

Computer Users of Erie

PO BOX 8941

Erie, Pa 16505-0941

What do you wish to gain by joining Computer Users of Erie?

Student membership is just \$15 per year (provide proof of student status)

# CUE Officer Information

## Officers

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## CUE Disclaimer

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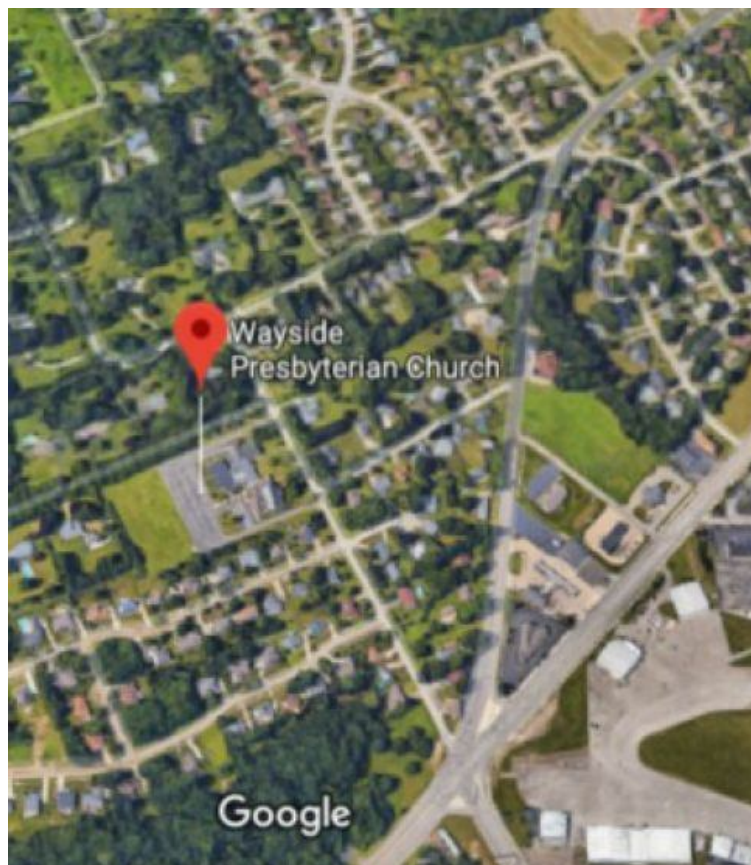
# Directions to Wayside Presbyterian Church for Special Meetings

Wayside Presbyterian Church, at 1208 Asbury Road, is approximately three blocks north of the intersection of Asbury Road and Route 5. This intersection is at the northwest corner of the Erie International Airport property. Following Asbury, turn left at the first marked driveway for the church. Sometimes, the entry is through the two sets of blue double doors. Use the buzzer to gain entry if the doors are locked. At other times, use the double doors on the south side of the Christian Education wing. Signs are posted in the building to direct you to the meeting room.

**From West of Erie International Airport:** Follow Route 5 to the intersection of Asbury and Route 5. Turn hard left onto Asbury Road. Look for the church on the left approximately 3 blocks north of the intersection.

**From South of Erie:** Take Interstate 79 north to the 26th Street (Route 20) Exit. Bear left onto 26th Street (Route 20) west. Follow Route 20 about 3.4 miles west to Asbury Road. Turn right (at the Sheetz Gas Station) onto Asbury and follow it straight across Route 5. Look for the church on the left approximately 3 blocks north of the intersection.

**From East of Erie International Airport:** Follow 26th Street (Route 20) west to Asbury Road. Turn right onto Asbury and follow it straight across Route 5. Look for the church on the left approximately 3 blocks north of the intersection. OR, follow 12th Street (Route 5) west past the airport to Asbury Road. Turn right onto Asbury Road. Look for the church on the left approximately 3 blocks north of the intersection.



## About the Newsletter

The CUE Newsletter is published monthly by the Computer Users of Erie (CUE), an independent nonprofit computer user group, dedicated to the education and support of our members. The opinions expressed herein are those of the individual authors or the editor, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of CUE. This publication is Copyright © 2018 by the Computer Users of Erie. All rights reserved. Permission to reprint is hereby granted to any Nonprofit Organization, as long as proper credit is given, or not restricted by the original author or source. **Advertising:** Advertising is welcome from both our members and commercial sources. For current advertising rates, please send an email to the Editor requesting a copy of the Ad Rates file. **Address Changes:** Any recipient of the newsletter is urged to submit a change of address notification to the Editor, either via US Mail to the address shown below, or (preferably) via email, so we may keep our records accurate. **Newsletter Exchange:** CUE welcomes newsletters from other user groups. If you would like to exchange newsletters, either by US Mail or via electronic (Internet) delivery, please send your newsletter to the address listed below. We will add your name to our mailing list and send you our newsletter in return. **Submissions:** Submissions are always welcome from our members or outside sources. Submissions may be articles, images, cartoons, etc. For first time authors, please request a copy of our Submissions Guidelines from the Editor, prior to submitting any items. This will help to eliminate publication delays. Submissions are due by the 5th of each month. **Correspondence:** General correspondence to CUE may be sent via US Mail to: Computer Users of Erie, PO Box 8941, Erie, PA 16505-0941 USA. Email to: [cuerie@gmail.com](mailto:cuerie@gmail.com). Editor Email to: [grimcyber@yahoo.com](mailto:grimcyber@yahoo.com).

# CUE Membership Benefits



As the largest computer users group in northwest Pennsylvania, CUE has served Erie and surrounding communities since 1982. CUE provides a forum for people to learn about computers and have fun doing so. The group meets the third Thursday each month, with the exception of the special occasions like, possibly (dates can vary), a Spring Break meeting in April, a Picnic in September, and a Holiday meeting in December. CUE meetings are normally by Zoom but can possibly be at Wayside Presbyterian Church, 1205 Asbury Road, Erie.

Our monthly meetings are open to the public regardless of age or ability. Many of our members are senior citizens who span a wide range of capabilities and interests but share a desire to know more about how to use computer related technology. Our role is to provide a forum for continuous learning from each other. CUE has a closed Google gmail group that is used to communicate with members and to post questions/problems to seek answers from the membership. Members pay an annual membership fee of \$24 to receive a membership directory, monthly newsletter, availability to monthly general meetings, and any of the Special Interest Group (SIGs) meetings, usually held in a member's home. Locations and times vary, so check the online EVENTS Calendar on the website for the latest information. SIG topics include:

- Digital photography [and photo safari]
- Genealogy
- Macintosh computers
- Computer troubleshooting
- Beginners users group (BUG)
- Handheld smartphones and tablets

CUE is a member of the Association of Personal Computer User Groups (APCUG). APCUG is an International, platform-independent, volunteer-run, non-profit organization devoted to helping member User Groups offer enhanced services to their members. Some of the membership benefits include:

- Speakers bureau
- Free virtual technology conferences
- Regional conference
- Push newsletter articles
- Discounts and special offers from vendors
- User group newsletters online

Find us online at <http://www.cuerie.com/>. And Facebook @cuerie

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