

Bits of Bytes

Newsletter of the Pikes Peak Computer Application Society, Colorado Springs, CO

Volume XXXIX

September 2019

Issue 9



The Prez Sez

by Joe Nuvolini, President, P*PCompAS

Last month's video on Windows 10 Quick Tips was most informative. I didn't know that most of these features existed. I had found other ways of doing some of the features shown but they were usually more complicated. Well done! And thanks to Greg for forwarding the link to these for us.

Acronis True Image 2020 should have been released last Tuesday, August 20th.

We will be in September shortly after you receive this, so someone better start looking for a slate of officers for next year or we will have to close down the not-for-profit Colorado Corporation, lose our federal 501(c)(3) status, and continue as just a club with no leadership and no money or equipment. The good news is that we will save \$2.00 a year, our annual Colorado filing and I won't have to file our annual federal tax return, except for the final one. So, no slate in November, no election in December, no 501(c)(3) in January. That means we have to dispose of all of our funds and equipment by transferring them to another tax exempt organization. This is serious business. So let's get with the program. As of this writing, I have no program information for the September meeting (surprise, surprise). See you all at the meeting. ☺

Next P*PCompAS meeting: Saturday, 7 September 2019

The presentation topic is unknown at this time.

Meeting Minutes

by Greg Lenihan, Audio Transcriber

President Joe Nuvolini called the 3 August 2019 Membership Meeting to order at approximately 9 am. Coffee is free for first-time guests and a dollar for members. The minutes from the previous month were approved.

OFFICER REPORTS

VP Jeff Towne was not present. Secretary Cary Quinn had nothing to report.

Treasurer Chuck Harris reported \$3605.13 in savings, and \$157.33 in checking as of 31 July.

Membership Chair Ann Titus had nothing to report.

Editor Greg Lenihan passed out some newsletters and said the next newsletter deadline is 24 August.

Barista Dave George said he will not be here next month, so Greg Lenihan will make coffee.

Librarian Paul Godfrey was late, but had nothing to report.

Hospitality Chair Ilene Steinkruger was not present and Cary Quinn was thanked for picking up the doughnuts.

BOD Chair Joe Nuvolini had nothing to report.

We are still looking for someone to take over the Nominations Committee.

OLD BUSINESS: None

NEW BUSINESS:

Ann Titus described the various tasks and roles Joe Nuvolini performs for the club. He is the APCUG rep and handles our

website. He works things out with the church, handles our standing with the IRS, and sets up the equipment before the meeting. Ann would like Joe to document his activities for a time when he no longer wants to perform these duties.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Social Breakfast is on August 17th.

Our next Membership Meeting is on September 7th.

PRESENTATION

Greg Lenihan showed some Windows 10 quick tips, courtesy of LinkedIn.com (formerly Lynda.com). ☺



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Librarian: Paul Godfrey
Membership: Ann Titus

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Hospitality: Ilene Steinkruger
Programs: Jeff Towne
Publicity: Jeff Towne
Nominating: Vacant

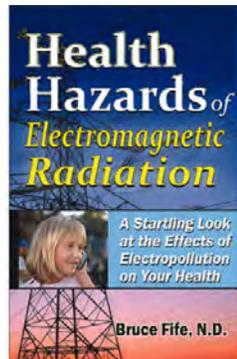
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Why Scientists Are Opposing 5G Networks

By Dr. Bruce Fife

Permission to publish granted to Harvey McMinn, P*PCompAS



Scientists are speaking up and demanding we examine the health risks more closely before blanketing our neighborhoods, homes, and businesses with 5G technology radiation.

The controversy about the potential dangers of electromagnetic frequencies from cell phones, household electronics, and power lines has raged for many years. Studies do show an increased risk for certain health issues, most notably cancer. With the introduction of 5G technology the threat to our health has greatly increased, so much so that many people, including physicians and scientists, are speaking up and demanding we examine the risks more closely before blanketing our neighborhoods, homes, and businesses with more electromagnetic energy.

5G, or 5th Generation, wireless network is the latest development of mobile technologies promoted as a means to achieve faster internet and streaming services, provide better cell phone coverage, and reduce commute times and energy usage with improved public safety due to smart grid efficiencies. The telecom industry is touting 5G as a necessity for modern life—something that will take us out the “stone age” of technology and into

a new frontier of self-driving cars and washing machines that can order their own soap.

Unlike the 4G technology currently in use, which relies on huge 90-foot cell towers with a dozen or so antenna ports on each, the 5G system uses numerous small cell bases, each with about 100 antenna ports. It is expected to be up to 100 times faster than 4G technology and capable of supporting at least 100 billion devices.

5G will utilize multiple frequencies from those currently in use for cell phones and wireless to higher millimeter frequencies. Today's cellular and Wi-Fi networks rely on microwaves—a type of electromagnetic radiation utilizing frequencies up to 6 gigahertz (GHz) in order to wirelessly transmit voice or data. However, 5G applications will require unlocking a new spectrum of bands in higher frequency ranges above 6 GHz to 100 GHz and beyond, utilizing submillimeter and millimeter waves to allow ultra-high rates of data to be transmitted in the same amount of time as compared with previous uses of microwave radiation. Each telecom company will use a different set of frequencies.

The higher frequencies used in 5G do not travel as far as the frequencies currently in use. They also do not travel well through buildings, and tend to be absorbed by rain and plants, which interferes with the signal

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P*PCompAS welcomes any comments, letters, or articles from members and non-members alike. Please send any articles to the editor (see last page for address). The editor reserves the right to reject, postpone, or edit for space, style, grammar, and clarity of any material submitted.

How To Get Help in Windows 10

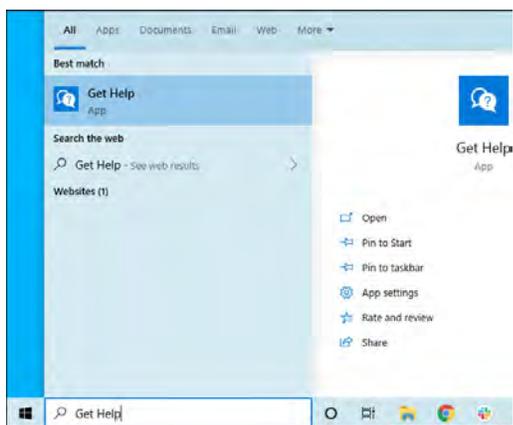
By Chris Hoffman, reprinted with permission from HowToGeek.com

Original article at: <https://www.howtogeek.com/437600/how-to-get-help-in-windows-10/>

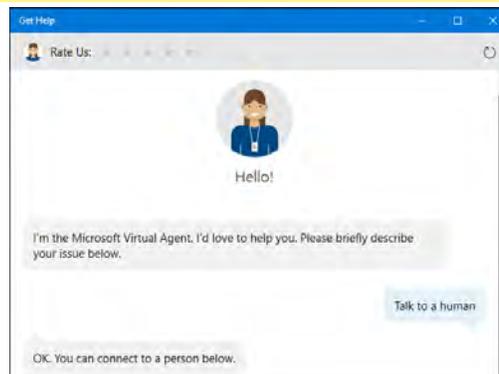
Windows 10 has a built-in Get Help app that will offer solutions to problems and even connect you to a human support person. That's just one of Windows 10's convenient built-in support options.

Use the "Get Help" App

Windows 10 includes a Get Help application that can provide solutions to many problems. You'll find it in your Start menu. Click the Start button, type "Get Help," and click the "Get Help" shortcut that appears or press Enter. You can also scroll through the list of applications at the left side of the Start menu and click the "Get Help" shortcut.

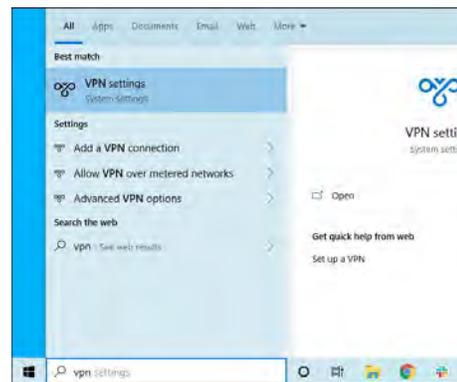


By default, this connects you to a "virtual agent." Type what you want support with, and it'll try to find you some information. You can also skip this part and type something like "talk to a human" to get connected with a Microsoft support person.



Press F1 for Help in Many Applications

We recommend using the Start menu's search feature if you're looking for a setting or application in particular. Let's say you need to connect to a VPN—you can just press the Windows key on your keyboard or click the Start button and type "vpn." You'll see a variety of VPN options in Windows.



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The waitress yelled out "does anyone know CPR?" Nuvo yelled back "I do. I know the entire alphabet." The digerati and the crowd all laughed. Well, except for that one guy.



*Help in Windows 10 (Cont. from page 3)***Try the Built-in Troubleshooters**

If you're experiencing a problem, [Windows 10's built-in troubleshooters](#) may be able to help. To find them, head to Settings > Update & Security > Troubleshoot. Or, search for "Troubleshoot" in the Start menu and select "Troubleshoot Settings."

Windows may recommend you run certain troubleshooters here, depending on your system. However, you can also scroll through the list and click a relevant troubleshooter. For example, if you have problems printing, scroll down and then click the "Printer" troubleshooter. Windows 10 will try to automatically find issues that could cause printing problems and resolve them for you.

**RELATED: [How to Make Windows Troubleshoot Your PC's Problems for You](#)****Search the Web**

The Web is full of solutions to problems—both here on How-To Geek and other websites. Just head to a search engine like Google or Bing in your Web browser and search for your issue to find more information. Be specific—if you see a specific error message or code, search for that.

Take Advantage of Microsoft's Support Websites

Microsoft's support website can be useful, too. You can [search Microsoft's Support](#) website for solutions to many problems. Other solutions may be found on the [Microsoft Community discussion forum](#). You can search the community to find questions and answers other people have posted. You can also click "Ask a question" at the top of the page if you're signed in to ask your question and hope for a useful answer from a community member.

This is just one option, however—many solutions to Windows problems, especially issues with third-party software, are found on other websites. A wider Web search will often be the smartest idea.

*Continued on page 5**5G Networks (Cont. from page 2)*

quality. To solve these problems 5G will require the build-out of literally hundreds of thousands of new wireless mini cell towers in neighborhoods, cities, and towns. This could mean wireless antennas on every lamp post, utility pole, home, and business, essentially drowning us into a sea of antennas buzzing with electromagnetic radiation (EMR). 5G transmitters will be set up in front of homes and businesses without consent of the property owners, so you will have no say in the matter. As a consequence, many communities are already protesting as they do not want these transmitters built in front of their homes, and want a say in their placement on right of ways.

This massive build-out of wireless infrastructure is not a necessity and does not improve cell phone reception; its purpose

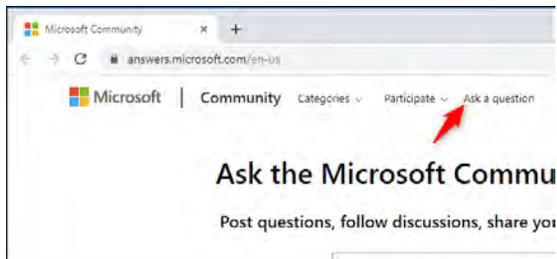
is to give a marketing advantage to telecom companies and enable them to better compete with cable companies. Yes, it is all about money.

What is so troubling about 5G technology is that it greatly enhances our exposure to electromagnetic radiation and especially the potentially more troublesome smaller millimeter size microwaves. Millimeter and submillimeter waves are biologically active, meaning they can interfere with and alter the function of our cells. Scientists are cautioning that before rolling out 5G, research on human health effects urgently needs to be done first to ensure the public and environment are protected. However, instead of prudent public health measures to ensure the public's safety, governments including the United States are quickly rolling out 5G networks and are enacting various

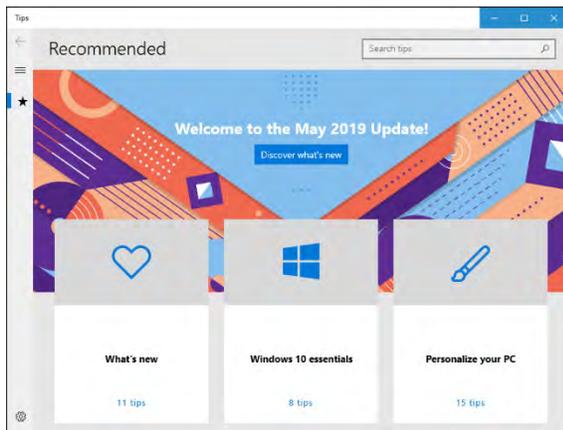
state and federal regulations to fast-track the rollout. These regulations will end the ability of communities to halt and be a part of the decision making process in this massive 5G infrastructure build-out.

Current investigations of wireless frequencies in the millimeter and submillimeter range confirm that these waves interact directly with human skin, specifically the sweat glands. The sweat ducts in our skin act as antennas when they come into contact with millimeter electromagnetic waves and absorb much of the energy. Human skin contains from 2 to 4 million sweat ducts, all of which can act as receivers for 5G microwave energy. These waves penetrate 1 to 2 millimeters into our skin and eyes. Published peer reviewed studies have shown that the current wireless technologies of 2G, 3G and 4G—in use today with our cell phones, computers and wearable

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Help in Windows 10 (Cont. from page 4)**Find Some Helpful Tips**

If you're just looking for helpful tips for using Windows 10 and information about new features in recent updates, try the included Tips app. Open the Start menu, search for "Tips," and click the "Tips" shortcut to open it. You can also scroll through the list at the left side of the Start menu and click "Tips" to launch it.

**5G Networks (Cont. from page 4)**

tech—creates radiofrequency exposures which poses a serious health risk to humans, animals and the environment. Numerous studies have linked EMR to increased cancer risk. In 2011 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that EMR from cell phones to be a Group 2B "possible carcinogen," meaning a possible cancer-causing agent.

Research conducted by the National Toxicology Program of the US Department of Health and Human Services has revealed exposure to the type of radiation emitted by 2G and 3G cell phones could cause DNA damage and tumors in the heart, brain, prostate, liver, and pancreas. Animal

research has shown that EMR can cause cataracts, increase stress, alter the heart rate, and depress immune function. The threat from 5G radiation could be much worse.

The proliferation of 5G infrastructure could become a health disaster because it will greatly increase our exposure to EMR that will affect everyone, not just cell phone or device users, but babies, pregnant women, the elderly, the sick, and anyone standing in the path of a transmitter—essentially all of us. With 5G technology we will be living in a sea of EMR and avoiding exposure will be virtually impossible. Because EMR cannot be felt and does not cause any immediate pain

If you don't like the F1 key searching Bing for help, you can disable it by [remapping your F1 key](#) to function as another key. This is the only way we've found to disable this. It's not the best solution—it will stop the F1 key from functioning as an F1 key in every application on your system. ☹

Tip: Use the Your Phone app to access everything from your smartphone (photos, notifications, texts, etc.)

You love your phone. So does your PC. Get instant access to everything you love on your phone, right on your PC. Reply to your text messages with ease, stop emailing yourself photos, and receive and manage your phone's notifications on your PC.

You must link your Android phone to your PC through the Your Phone app. Requires Android 7.0 or later.

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/p/your-phone/9nmpj99vjbwv?activetab=pivot:overviewtab>

or symptoms, people will be lulled into a false sense of security, totally unaware of the damage that could be occurring in their bodies.

You will be exposed to increased levels of EMR in the near future. You need to be aware of the potential dangers and what you can do to protect yourself. If you would like to learn more about electromagnetic radiation and the potential dangers it poses, you might find my book *Health Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation: A Startling Look at the Effects of Electropollution on Your Health* to be of interest. Another excellent resource is the **5G Crisis**—a free weeklong online summit starting August 26, 2019. ☹

Trace an E-mail? Here's How...

By Bob Rankin, <http://askbobrankin.com>, published through the APCUG

Have you ever received an unwanted, spammy email with a fake "From" name, and wished you could find out where it actually came from? Have you ever gotten an email several days after it was sent? Read on to learn about some free tools that can help with both situations...

Who Really Sent That Email?

There are times when it's useful to trace the path that an email took to get to your inbox. The most common situation is suspected spam, when you want to discover the true source of an email.

Delays in receiving emails can also be diagnosed by tracing the path that emails take to you. But tracing emails on your own can be pretty frustrating.

Every email contains hidden information about the path it took to reach you, called "header information." To most people, it looks like gibberish, which is why it's hidden by your email program. Here is just a small part of a typical example:

Received: by 110.46.73.35 with SMTP id z62csp234112ita; Mon, 10 Jun 2019 05:10:19 -0700 (PDT)

X-Received: by 10.67.3.3 with SMTP id bs3pad.121.144187; Mon, 10 Jun 2019 05:10:17 -0700 (PDT)

Return-Path:

*EDDCOQNWXFNFKD.
BNLk9QJHMF3MHBFK.BNL@
example.com*

*From: "Some User" <someuser@
example.com>*

*To: "My Name" <myaddress@
mydomain.com>*

*Message-ID: 60762392-7dbc-
50e41ecd8bee@xt2mta1217.
xt.local*

With the possible exception of the "From" and "To" lines, ordinary mortals struggle to make sense out of email headers like this snippet. Geeks who run email servers or those who hunt down spammers for fun may get eyestrain looking at raw headers, too. But there are many online tools that parse email headers to make them more legible by humans.

The [Email Header Analyzer](#) is a free online tool provided by MX Tools, Inc., a Texas-based firm that primarily serves network administrators and ISPs. Anyone can use the Analyzer, however; just paste a block of header information into the tool's form and click the "Analyze Header" button.

The results include a bar graph, indicating any delays in the hops that the message took to reach you. It will also show you if any of the mail servers that relayed the message are on a spam blacklist. If the sender's server is on a blacklist, that's a big red flag that the message may be suspicious or malicious.

Wrapping Your Head Around Headers

But where do you find those hidden headers? Google provides brief, clear instructions on [how to find message headers](#) in Webmail messages, including Gmail, AOL, Yahoo! Mail, Excite Webmail, and Hotmail (now Outlook.com). Instructions for finding headers in desktop clients such as Microsoft Outlook, Apple Mail, Mozilla Thunderbird, and Opera are also given.

The [Google Apps Toolbox](#) also includes a message header analyzer. Its main purpose is to highlight delays in message relays and pinpoint their possible sources.

(Typically, email messages are received within seconds, even if they must travel half-way around the globe.)

[IPTracker](#) is an email header tool that's more suited for non-techie users. In addition to showing the IP address of the sender, it also shows the name of the sender's Internet service provider, and the city and country of origin on a map.

[Interpreting Email Headers](#) is another Google tutorial, for those who want to read raw email header info. It walks you through each line of a sample header, explaining in plain English what it means.

Identifying a Spammer

If a sender forges the "From" line, you may not be able to find the email address of the actual sender. But analyzing the email headers will show you at least that it WAS forged, and give you an indication where it originated.

It's also important to keep in mind that a lot of spammy emails are sent from computers that are compromised by malware. So don't assume that the person in the From: line of an email has any knowledge of having sent it.

For extra credit, you can paste the IP address found on the first "Received" line into the [MaxMind GeolIP tool](#), to learn the approximate geographic location of the sender. (Note that first "Received" line is the one closest to the bottom of the headers. As messages travel over the Internet, the header lines stack up, so you need to read them in reverse order.)

For example, I got a classic [419 Scam](#) message from a spammer today, showing this: "Received: from User (UnknownHost [197.211.53.1]) by vdt.com ..." Sure enough, the MaxMind tool confirmed my

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Should I Partition My Hard Disk?

By Leo Notenboom, <https://newsletter.askleo.com>; published under the Creative Commons License

What are the benefits of a partitioned hard drive, or some practical uses of a partition?

Disk partitioning is one of those topics that generates conflicting opinions.

Some swear that proper partitioning aids performance, makes backing up easier, and is just generally “better.”

Others opt to let Windows sort it all out, believing that improper partitioning might prevent the file system — already optimized for both safety and performance—from operating in the best way.

While I’m certain the truth is somewhere in between, I tend to fall into the latter camp.

I’ll look at some of the pros and cons to partitioning your hard drive, and make a recommendation if, after all is said and done, you’re still not sure.

Partitions

A partition is nothing more than a way to organize the physical space on a hard drive. We typically think of a hard drive as a single disk, but partitioning allows you to split a hard drive so it appears to be multiple different drives. It’s still the same single disk in hardware, but the space on it is divided up to appear as two or more drives in Windows.

There are two classic approaches to partitioning a single drive on a Windows PC:

- **Single partition.** Typically, your computer has a “C:” drive, and all of your programs, data, and operating system files are contained within it.
- **Two (or more) partitions.** “C:” remains, and typically contains at least the operating system and programs, but additional drives — perhaps “D:”, “E:”, or others, also exist and are used for data storage.

In addition, most contemporary computers or Windows 10 installations come with additional hidden partitions. We’re not talking about those here; they serve different purposes. This discussion is only about the partitions you see in Windows File Explorer when Windows is running.

Why might you partition?

There are several reasons to consider partitioning a hard drive.

- **Organization.** Some feel splitting data or components across multiple “drives” is a better way to organize their data than creating more folders on a single drive.
- **Backup.** It’s easier to back up partitions separately. Say your operating system is on drive C: and your data is on drive D:. If you ever need to reinstall or revert to a backup, it’s possible, depending on the situation you’re recovering from, that only drive C: would be affected, leaving your data on D: untouched.
- **Security.** Whole-drive encryption is often really “whole partition” encryption. With multiple partitions, you can pick and choose which to encrypt—typically, a single partition containing your sensitive data.
- **Speed.** Depending on how you use your data, it’s possible that moving less frequently used data to a separate partition can improve speed, particularly if you’re using a magnetic hard disk (HDD) as compared to an SSD.
- **Multi-booting.** If you want to install multiple operating systems on your computer and choose which to boot into, each must reside in a separate partition. It’s also common to create an additional data partition they all use.

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Trace an E-Mail (Cont. from pg. 6)

suspicion that the sender was in Lagos, Nigeria.

If you think a message is from a spammer or a scammer, don’t reply to it. You’ll only be confirming to the bad guys that your address is valid,

and possibly embroiling yourself in a heap of trouble.

If you can determine that the outgoing mail server is an internet service provider, you can forward the suspect message, with full headers exposed, to `abuse@[isp-name].com` and often they will

disable the sender’s account. You can also forward unwanted emails to the FTC at `spam@uce.gov`, but I’m not convinced that they do anything with them. Personally, I find it more satisfying to just hit the DELETE button and move on with my life. ☺

Thoughts from a Clicker

By Tiny Ruisch, Cajun Clickers Computer Club, LA, www.clickiers.org, tsa70785 (at) gmail.com

Ever since I learned how, I've always been an avid reader. My parents didn't have a television until I was about ten years old. That never bothered me. The library always had a lot of entertainment. In later life, when I was in the Navy, I seldom watched the ship's movie. I was busy finishing reading one more chapter before lights out. These days, I still read about 20 magazines each month. I am usually reading four or five books at a time. I've got my bedside book, bathroom book, digital book and an audio book for my morning walk.

I could not even estimate how many thousands of dollars I've spent buying reading material of one form or another. In the past three or four years, my reading has all become either digital or audio. I haven't been in a bookstore or looked at a magazine display rack in at least two years. For me, it's all been for the better. In this article, I'm going to tell you how you can do the same.

I've saved a lot of money with e-books and audio books. One of the reasons is because it is so easy to check the material out from your local library. From my easy chair I can check out a vast number of books (both digital and audio), magazines, comic books, movies and much more.

There are many Internet sites where electronic books can be downloaded for no charge. All the major booksellers offer some free books, but there are many other places where you can get a better choice. A good place to start your search is at Tech Support Alert's Free eBooks And Audiobooks To Read Online Or Download. <http://bit.ly/2XSHG1M>. This is the launch page of categories. It links to other sites that list free e-books with download information. The lists are sorted by genre. At the time of this writing there are

Continued on page 9

Partition (Continued from page 7)

Why might you *not* partition?

Again, there are several possible reasons.

- **Drive letters.** Each partition is assigned a separate drive letter. While there are ways around this, letters can become a scarce resource for machines with many local network connections, additional drives, or software also requiring drive letter allocation.
- **Backup oversight.** If you have multiple partitions, it's more work to make sure they're all being backed up properly, and it's easy to miss it.
- **Speed.** Depending on how you use your data, if you use an HDD, it's possible that by having data on separate partitions, your hard disk will have to work harder to access data spread further apart on the media, slowing things down.

- **False security.** Even though separate partitions look like separate drives in Windows, they are not. What that means is if the *physical* hard drive holding those partitions fails, *all* the partitions go with it. While you might be applying different backup criteria to different partitions, the fact is that underneath it all, they share common risks.

Once again, the "should I or shouldn't I?" question gets my most common answer: "it depends." It depends on you, your data, how you use your computer, and the hardware configuration of your computer.

My recommendation

Unless you have a specific reason to partition, don't bother. Instead:

- Use the NTFS file system—the default these days — which

does a pretty good job of optimizing for speed, space, and reliability, and won't restrict the size of your partition.

- Back up regularly. Having separate partitions doesn't remove the need to back up; it only makes it slightly more complex.
- Use folders to organize your data. This is what folders are for, and they're significantly more flexible than separate partitions.

I used to recommend defragmenting periodically. Windows 7 and later versions automatically defrag hard disks weekly, and SSDs don't need it at all.

If you have a specific reason to partition, then by all means, go for it. Don't forget it's still a single hard drive you're using, and all your partitions need to be properly maintained and backed up. ☺

Is There a Better Gift One Can Give Than Money?

By Jerry Heaton, Central Kentucky Computer Society, www.ckcs.org, [jerheat \(at\) gmail.com](mailto:jerheat(at)gmail.com)

If it is not money, what is it? It is your time – volunteering your time.

Before you say, “I’m too busy to do that,” you are probably wrong! Everyone, particularly retired persons have some idle time. Well “OK” you ask, “why would I want to volunteer?”

Let me give you a few reasons.

- When you volunteer, you’re helping others – other people, other groups, or organizations, people will appreciate you and thank you.
- It’s a great opportunity to increase your skills and learn new ones.
- You will get to meet and know new friends.
- You exercise those brain cells, your whole body, and you eliminate boredom. All that is important!
- You are your own boss and decide how much, or how little, you want to do.

- You can set your own goals.
- You can pick your own schedule.
- There is a tremendous amount of satisfaction by completing and doing a good job.
- You can decide to do more or less, and you can quit anytime, preferably with some notice.

So what are you doing today for your neighborhood, for your community, for an organization or for the country or just for people in general?

Where would you look to volunteer? There are so many places. May I suggest one close by you might consider? Your computer club. There are many opportunities.

Think about it. There are plenty places to start. You will feel better about yourself if you volunteer. It may be the best thing you done in months or maybe years! ☺

Clicker (Continued from page 8)

913 sites listed. These pages also have links to sites for downloading comic books, textbooks and online courses. Bonus tip: if you read the user comments, you will find many other sites.

Some other sites that I use to download free books (in no particular order) are:

- Project Gutenberg was one of the first e-book sites. There are more than 59,000 titles. It has by far the largest list of free titles for downloading and the site is easy to use. <https://www.gutenberg.org/>
- LibriVox is like Project Gutenberg except it is all audio books. Volunteers read and

record books and upload them. There can be a large variance in audio quality. <https://librivox.org/>

- Open Library is a section of the Internet Archive. The goal is to have a web page for every book ever published. Most pages have links to where you can get the book. Some of the book are readable in your web browser. You can borrow others for a two-week period. <https://openlibrary.org/>
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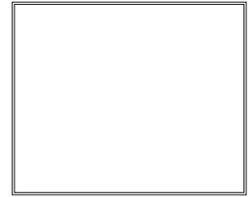
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Coming Events:

Next Membership Meeting: 7 Sep, beginning at 9 am (see directions below)

Next Breakfast Meeting: 21 Sep @ 8 am, Golden Corral, 1970 Waynoka Rd.

Newsletter Deadline: 21 Sep

Check out our Web page at: <http://ppcompas.apcug.org>

