TCF is Coming

The 38th annual Trenton Computer Festival (TCF) will take place on Saturday, March 16 from 9:00am to 5:00pm. (With the IT Professional Conference being held on Friday, March 15 from 8:30am to 5:00pm). The venue will once-again be at The College of New Jersey in Ewing, NJ.

The keynote speaker at TCF this year is Frank O'Brien, the Solar System's Ambassador for NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. His keynote is entitled, "Roving Robots on Mars: The Journey of Curiosity."

The exploration of Mars has been underway for almost 50 years and a wealth of knowledge has been obtained from the Red Planet thanks in great part to Mars roving robots. The most recent and the most advanced, the Curiosity Robotic Rover has been on the surface since August, 2012 and has already made important discoveries. This talk will briefly discuss the history of robots on Mars and then focus on Curiosity's two year mission and the incredible technologies used to deliver the spacecraft to the surface. Experiments and their results will be presented as well as future plans and goals. Finally, upcoming missions, including the recently announced rover robot scheduled for launch in 2020 will be presented.

For further information, go to: *http://www.tcf-nj.org*

http://www.acgnj.org

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ACGNJ Meetings

For the very latest news on ACGNJ meetings, please visit the ACGNJ Website (*www.acgnj.org*).

Main Meeting: Friday, February 1. 8:00 PM
Mike Redlich (president (at) acgnj.org)

Lunics (Linux/UNIX): Mon, February 4, 8:00 PM
Andreas Meyer (lunics (at) acgnj.org)

NJ Gamers: Friday, February 8, **6**:00 PM
Gregg McCarthy (greggmajestic (at) gmail.com)

Layman's Forum: Monday, February 11, 8:00 PM
Matt Skoda (som359 (at) aol.com)

Java: Tuesday, February 12, 7:30 PM
Mike Redlich (mike (at) redlich.net)

Mobile Devices: Wednesday, February 13, 7:30 PM
Brenda Bell (mobdevsig (at) acgnj.org)

Investing: Thursday, February 14, 8:00 PM
Jim Cooper (jim (at) thecoopers.org).

Window Pains: Friday, February 15, 8:00 PM
John Raff (john (at) jraff.com)

Firefox: Monday, February 18, 7:30 PM
David McRitchie (firefox (at) acgnj.org)

C/C++: Tuesday, February 19, 7:30 PM
Bruce Arnold (barnold (at) ieee.org)

Board of Directors Meeting: Tues, Feb 26, 7:00 PM
Mike Redlich (president (at) acgnj.org)

All meetings, unless otherwise noted, are at the Scotch Plains Rescue Squad, 1916 Bartle Ave, Scotch Plains, New Jersey. Directions and map on back page. ⌨

In This Issue

Officers, Directors and Leaders

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Firefox	David McRitchie			(Open)	
Genealogy	Frank Warren	(908) 756-1681	**Standing Committees**		
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Java	Michael Redlich	(908) 246-0410	Financial	Evan Williams	(908) 359-8070
Layman's Forum	Matthew Skoda	(908) 359-8842	Historian	Lenny Thomas	
LUNICS	Andreas Meyer		Membership	Bob Hawes	
Mobile Devices	Brenda Bell		Newsletter	Bob Hawes	
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Submissions: Articles, reviews, cartoons, illustrations. Most common formats are acceptable. Graphics embedded in the document must also be sent as separate files. E-mail submissions to newsletter@acgnj.org preferred. **Always confirm**. Date review and include name of word processor used, your name, address and phone and name, address and phone of manufacturer, if available.

Tips for reviewers: Why does anyone need it? Why did you like it or hate it? Ease (or difficulty) of installation, learning and use. Would you pay for it?

Advertising: Non-commercial announcements from members are free. Commercial ads 15 cents per word, $5 minimum. Camera ready display ads: Full page (7 x 10 inches) $150, two-thirds page (4.5 x 10) $115, half-page $85, one-third $57, quarter $50, eighth $30. Discount 10% on 3 or more consecutive insertions. Enclose payment.

Publication Exchange: Other computer user groups are invited to send a subscription to ACGNJ at the address below. We will respond in kind.

Address Changes should be e-mailed to *membership@acgnj.org* or sent to ACGNJ at the address below.

Membership: Regular (now includes *all* family members who reside at the same address): 1 year $25, 2 years $40, 3 years $55. Student: 1 year $20. Senior Citizen (over 65): 1 year $20, 3 years $45. Send name, address and payment to ACGNJ, PO Box 135, Scotch Plains NJ 07076.

Typographic Note: This ACGNJ News was produced using Scribus 1.3.3.13. Font families used are Times New Roman (TT) for body text, Arial (TT) for headlines.

E-Mail Addresses

Here are the e-mail addresses of ACGNJ Officers, Directors and SIG Leaders (and the Newsletter Editor). This list is also at (*http://www.acgnj.org/officers.html*).

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Daughter of "Why So Big?"
Bob Hawes, ACGNJ

As I write this, I've ***already*** finished my articles for our March and April 2013 issues. So we're working out of sequence here. Most times, I wouldn't mention such things; but ***thi***s time, it really matters. Further below, I'll be bringing up subjects that I ***also*** covered in those earlier (to me) articles. When that happens, I'm just going to refer you to those later (to you) newsletters for additional details. I hope this doesn't cause ***too much*** confusion. Anyway, let's get to it.

In this article, I'm going to continue the process that I began in two previously published articles. In *Why So Big?* (my article for our December 2012 issue), I "de-constructed" our November 2012 newsletter; and in *Son Of "Why So Big?"* (my article for our January 2013 issue), I similarly de-constructed our October 2012 newsletter. Now, I'm going to do the same for our December 2012 issue. Note that in addition to being quite a bit larger than expected, our October through December 2012 newsletters also contained ***serious*** technical flaws. (See *Purloined Letters* in our March 201**3** issue for further

details).Probably ***not*** coincidently, I produced those three issues while in the hospital, using a borrowed laptop computer running Windows Vista. (Horrors!)

In *Why So Big?* I said; "We'll make sacrificial copies of the work files for the October and November issues, then delete their images one by one, recording the sizes of each resultant PDF file as we go". As implied above, it actually took me ***two*** articles in ***two*** newsletters to accomplish that task; and having done so, I drew four preliminary conclusions: "Using GIF images leads to annoying and useless error messages", "using PNG images leads to bloated PDF files", "using TIF images leads to the same bloated PDF files as PNG images", and "when using JPG images, the increase (or decrease) in output PDF file size always seems to be only 300 bytes or so greater than the actual size of the source image file". (The first two conclusions were from *Why So Big?*, the second two were from *Son Of "Why So Big?"*).

From those conclusions (three negative, only one

positive), it's likely that my PDF files would benefit if I converted ***all*** of my newsletter images to the JPG file format. (Unfortunately, I won't be able to investigate this possibility until a future article). Now, for your convenience, I'm going to repeat the following definitions (even though I also included them in *Son Of "Why So Big?"*):

GIF (**G**raphics **I**nterchange **F**ormat) files were introduced by CompuServe in the mid eighties. They're ***compact***, and they use lossless data compression; but they support only 256 colors. (For my needs, that last limitation ***doesn't*** matter). Unfortunately, some transcendent genius at Scribus has decreed that you'll get intrusive and wasteful error messages any time that you use them.

JPG (or JPEG, for **J**oint **P**hotographic **E**xperts **G**roup) files were introduced by the ISO (**I**nternational **S**tandards **O**rganization) in the mid eighties. They're ***very*** popular for digital photography, even though (or maybe ***because***) they use lossy compression.

PNG (**P**ortable **N**etwork **G**raphics) files employ lossless data compression. Their specification was

originally authored via e-mail in the mid ***nineties***, by a group of computer graphics users who were dissatisfied with GIF files for various reasons.

TIF (or TIFF, for **T**agged **I**mage **F**ile **F**ormat) files were introduced in the mid eighties by the Aldus Corporation. Originally created for desktop scanners, they were quickly adopted by the publishing industry in general. They support lossless ***or*** lossy compression, as desired.

One more digression into background information before we can get down to business: I'm producing this February newsletter on my main computer, booted from my Ubuntu 11.04 hard disk. Even though 11.04 expired last October, I have to do this in order to get 1.3.3.13, my preferred version of Scribus (my free desktop publisher). However, when I tried to install the Windows version of 1.3.3.13 on my aforementioned borrowed laptop, it ***wouldn't*** work. So I was forced to install the Windows version of Scribus 1.4.1 instead. Thus, our October through December 2012 newsletters were created by 1.4.1 (which is ***not*** backwards compatible with the 1.3.x versions). Therefore, since that laptop has crashed so

thoroughly that it's beyond my current powers to repair, I need to make or find another 1.4.x version of Scribus in order to be able to access the work file for our December 2012 issue. (That's the ***whole point*** of this article).

Unluckily for me, I've already got one. In *Revenge of the 13 Things* (my article in our April 201**3** issue), I described how I upgraded my hardly-ever-used Ubuntu 11.10 hard disk to version 12.04 LTS. (As a **L**ong **T**erm **S**upport release, it ***still*** has two more years to go before it expires). If I'd used that 11.10 disk more often, I would have noticed that Scribus 1.4.0 had somehow been installed when it was created. As a result, my new 12.04 system ***also*** has 1.4.0. For the future, I'll have to do something to fix this problem; but for ***now***, I've got it, so I'll use it. I'll boot from that 12.04 hard disk to perform my experiments, then I'll switch back to 11.04 to publish my findings.

Before we get down to details, though, lets take an overview of all the images in our December issue. On page 1, there are 3 images, while on pages 2 through 7, there are ***no*** images. On page 8 there's 1 image, on page 9 there are 2 images; and on page 10 there are, once again, no images. There are 3 images on page 11, 2 on page 12, 6 on page 13, 8 on page 14, 1 on page 15, and 1 on page 16. That's a total of 27 images; but **_14_** of them are GIF files (all copies of ***one*** single source file, TINY_PC2.gif). Five of them are JPG files (the Greg West cartoons), and the remaining eight are PNG files. Now, we'll proceed with the deletions, following the example of *Son Of "Why So Big?"* by starting at the very beginning.

The Scribus work file for the December 2012 issue was named 2012Dec1.sla. I made an extra copy of it, renamed it 2012Dec0.sla, opened it, and got a surprise. A message box popped up, saying; "This document contains some fonts that are not installed on your system, please choose a suitable replacement for them. Original Font: Century Schoolbook Regular. Substitution Font: Times New Roman Regular". Now, I'd never heard of Century Schoolbook Regular, and I'd certainly never willingly chosen to use it. Plus, keep in mind that

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this was the ***first*** time that I'd tried to open a Scribus 1.4.x work file on a Linux computer. Up until then, that particular work file had ***only*** been opened on my borrowed Vista laptop. Therefore, I have no trouble placing the blame for this ***new*** unasked-for change squarely in Microsoft's Huge Hairy Hands.

Having opened that work file, I immediately saved it as a PDF, just to make sure it worked; and there I got another surprise. The original (and, remember, ***defective***) PDF file for our December 2012 issue had measured 4.8 MB; but my new PDF file only measured ***3.7*** MB. Aargh!!! The ***one time*** when I expected it to perform ***exactly*** the same as Windows, and Linux had to show off by doing its usual superior job. After wailing, gnashing my teeth, and banging my head against the wall for a while, I considered my options. Either there was now something missing from my work file, or Vista had produced a bloated output PDF file last December.

While I'd prefer to blame Vista, I have no way to test that second option, because the Vista laptop is dead, **dead**, ***dead!*** As for that first option, a close examination of my new PDF ***didn't*** reveal anything missing. Unfortunately for me, there ***was*** a third option I could try: run Scribus 1.4.1 on another version of Windows. After a considerable search, I dug up the Windows XP SP2 boot hard disk that I made for my main computer. (I hadn't used it for a ***loooong*** time). After ***dis***connecting my Internet cable (to prevent virus attacks), I booted my XP system and installed the ***exact*** same executable download of Scribus 1.4.1 that I used on Vista. (I'd backed it up on my USB memory stick). Then, I opened my work file and created another PDF. It measured 3.**_8_** MB. Just a little bit larger than my Linux result.

Once again, I can see two possible explanations. Either Linux is a little bit better than XP (my preference), or Scribus 1.4.1 is not quite as good as 1.4.0. (This **_is_** a valid possibility. Most of us old-timers can remember so-called "upgrades" that were ***not*** as good as their predecessors). Unhappily for me, the only next move I can think of is to duplicate my work file, and then de-construct ***two*** copies of our December newsletter, one under 1.4.0/Linux and

one under 1.4.1/XP. Happily for all of us, I ***don't*** have to describe both sequences here. I'll write up the slightly smaller Linux version, and only mention the XP version when it ***isn't*** close to identical.

So let's get back to that work file. Going to page 1, and moving from top left to bottom right, the first image that I encountered was a 1.2 KB file named Santa92.png. While the image itself ***is***, in fact, now over twenty years old, this particular file actually dates from the summer of 2010, when I was scanning old printouts into my computer, in preparation for *Forgotten Secrets From The Ancient Past* (my article in our August 2010 issue). Deleting that image gave me a 6.5 KB decrease in PDF size; and it also gave me the following error message: "Image resolution below 144 DPI, currently 103 x 103 DPI". The second image I encountered was a 6.7 KB file named ACGNJ3R0.PNG. Deleting it yielded a 40.5 KB decrease in PDF file size.

The third (and last) image on page 1 was a 7.5 KB copy of TINY_PC2.gif. (That's the teeny tiny computer picture that we use to mark the ends of

various closing paragraphs). Deleting that file yielded a ***26 byte*** decrease in PDF file size. That minuscule difference is because I ***hadn't*** deleted the actual image. Instead, I'd just deleted ***one*** of the ***fourteen*** links connected to a single central image that Scribus had copied into its output file. As we continue, Scribus will ***keep*** including that one image in each new PDF file that it creates, until I've finally deleted ***all*** of those links. ***Then*** Scribus won't copy that file anymore, and we'll finally see a non-trivial decrease. It also gave me an annoying, needless, pointless, and totally useless "Image is GIF" error message. (From now on, I'm ***not*** going to list any further error messages).

Proceeding to page 8, the lone image was a 6.2 KB file named PC-SeeYa.png. Deleting it gave me an 11 KB decrease in PDF size. The first image on page 9 was a 31 KB file named PC-3line.png. Deleting it gave me a 63 KB decrease in PDF size, and finally decreased my rounded off "Size" readout from 3.7 MB to 3.6 MB. The second (and last) image on page 9 was a 61.4 KB cartoon named m_dear santa droid

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or iphone.jpg. Deleting it gave me a 61 KB decrease in PDF size, and further decreased my "Size" readout to 3.5 MB.

The first image on page 11 was a 34 KB file named PC-4line.png. Deleting it gave me a 67 KB decrease in PDF size. The second was another cartoon, named m_online shopping sad santa.jpg. It measured 81.9 KB, and its deletion resulted in a decrease of 82 KB. The third was an 86.2 KB cartoon named m_out of work santa orders online.jpg. Its deletion resulted in a decrease of 86.4 KB. There were two more cartoons on page 12. The first was a ***456.4*** KB file named mouse_retired.jpg. Its deletion resulted in a decrease of 456.6 KB. The second was a 74.5 KB cartoon named m_santa in the islands.jpg. Its deletion resulted in a decrease of 74.8 KB. At this point, my output PDF file size had decreased to 2.8 MB.

All 6 images on page 13 were copies of TINY_PC2.gif. So I deleted them all at once, and, as expected, I got a mere 32 byte decrease in PDF size. The ***first*** 6 images on page 14 were also copies of

TINY_PC2.gif. So I deleted all of ***them*** at once, and, incredibly, I got a measly ***2*** byte decrease in PDF size. The seventh image on page 14 was a 2.5 **M**B file named NL_CD_12.png. Its deletion resulted in a 512 **K**B decrease in PDF file size. The eighth (and last) image on page 14 was also the fourteenth (and last) copy of TINY_PC2.gif in our work file. As predicted earlier, deleting it ***finally*** gave me a relatively substantial 27.4 KB decrease in PDF size. At this point, my output file had decreased to 2.2 MB.

Page 15 was mostly filled by one giant image (8 ½ inches wide by 10 ¼ inches high), It covered everything ***except*** for the bottom ¾ inch of the page. That's so the commonly controlled footer information (displayed by the "master pages") could show through. Its size was 308 KB, and its name was 1108page15-150.png. (That's because it was last updated in August of 2011, and its resolution was 150 dots per inch). After it was deleted, my output PDF file measured 1.8 MB (a decrease of 480.7 KB). Page 16, like page 15, was also mostly just one

giant image. Its file name was 1108page16-150.png, and its size was 414 KB. When deleted, it gave me a 707.2 KB decrease in size, and a final output PDF measuring 1.0 MB (actually 1,001.8 KB).

In comparison, the final output size for our October 2012 issue (from *Son Of "Why So Big?")* was 1,893 KB; and the final output size for our November 2012 issue (from *Why So Big?*) was 2,008 KB. Both are more-or-less 1 MB *greater* than the results that we just got for our December 2012 issue. Coincidentally (?), about 1,200 words above, I unexpectedly discovered that when they accessed the work file for our December 2012 newsletter, *both* my 1.4.0/Linux system and my 1.4.1/XP system produced output

files that were each about 1 MB *smaller* than my 1.4.1/Vista laptop system had produced.

Further investigation will be required to find out whether these coincidences mean anything or not; but that will have to wait until a future article, because we've just about hit 2,500 words, so it's time to stop. I also had plans to enter new territory by *re*-constructing the December 2012 newsletter; but only after converting *all* of its images into JPG files. This, too, will have to wait until another day. For now, though, it certainly looks like the answer to the question "Why So Big?" could well be "because I was foolish enough to do my work on a Vista computer". See you next month. 💻

Windows Q&A

Mary Phillips, Member, ICON Computer Users Group, MO
The ICON Newsletter (www.iconusersgroup.org) mary (at) iconusersgroup.org

Q1. How do I Copy and Paste from e-mail?
A1. Here is what I do:

Highlight the text or picture you want to copy. (I usually start highlighting from the bottom and go

up with the mouse.) Hold down the left mouse button and drag up. Release the left mouse button when you reach the top.

Ctrl+C to Copy or right click with pointer in the

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blue highlighted part for a menu and click Copy.

Open a word processor document (or if you have one already open, click the taskbar button to bring it to the front).

Ctrl+V to Paste or right click in the work area for a

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menu and click Paste.

Q2. Why do I get a .zip file when I click Download All on e-mail attachments?

A2. A .zip file or folder is compressed so it takes up less room on the hard drive, it also can keep a set of files together for transferring quickly to another computer. Double clicking on the .zip file will open it so that the enclosed files are now available and can be opened individually by double clicking on them.

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Zipped folder icon

bearbattalionnewsletter.zip Compressed (zipped) Folder		State: 🔆 Shared Date modified: 9/19/2012 5:01 PM			Size: 2.00 MB Date created: 9/19/2012 5:01 PM		
Name	Type	Compressed size	Password protected	Size	Ratio	Date modified	
📕 2Bear NewsletterSep2012.pdf	PDF File	1,519 KB	No	1,658 KB	9%	9/19/2012 5:01 PM	
📕 60th Flyer3.pdf	PDF File	289 KB	No	350 KB	18%	9/19/2012 5:01 PM	
📕 Golf Tournament.pdf	PDF File	242 KB	No	252 KB	4%	9/19/2012 5:01 PM	

Q3. How does one create a zipped or compressed file?

A3. You can combine several files into a single compressed folder, making it easier to share a group of files, since you only need to attach one folder to an e-mail message instead of several files. To compress a file or folder:

Locate the file or folder that you want to compress.

Right-click the file or folder for a menu, point to Send To, and then click Compressed (zipped) Folder. A new compressed folder is created.

To rename it, right-click the folder, click Rename, and then type the new name.

To extract files or folders from a compressed folder:

Locate the compressed folder that you want to extract files or folders from.

Do one of the following:

To extract a single file or folder, double-click the compressed folder to open it. Then, drag the file or folder from the compressed folder to a new location.

To extract the entire contents of the compressed folder, right-click the folder, click Extract All, and then follow the instructions.

Notes:

If you add encrypted files to a compressed folder, the files will be unencrypted when extracted, which might result in unintentional disclosure of personal or sensitive information. For that reason, you should avoid compressing encrypted files.

Some types of files, like JPEG pictures, are already highly compressed. If you compress several JPEG pictures into a folder, the total size of the folder will be about the same as the original collection of pictures because the JPEG file format is compressed to begin with. If you want to make pictures smaller to send in e-mail, see Send pictures or videos in e-mail.

If you have already created a compressed folder and you want to add a new file or folder to it, drag the files you want to add to the compressed folder.

Q4. When I try to watch a video on my computer, it keeps stopping and starting and there's a circle of dots when this happens. What's happening and how

can I prevent it?

A4. What's happening is called "buffering." This means that the data transfer rate can't keep up with the speed of the video so it loads a portion of the video, then has to stop and load some more. One way (sometimes works) to see the complete video without these interruptions is to start the video with the Play button, the Pause the video by clicking the Pause button. The video will continue to load and

when it's finished loading, push the Play button again and see the entire video free of interruptions.

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| Play button | ▶ | Pause button | ⏸ |
| Stop button | ⏹ | Full screen button | ⛶ |

AFAST Followup
Art Gresham, Editor, UCHUG Drive Light
Newsletter: Drive Light (www.uchug.org) 1editor101 (at) uchug.org

After our meeting, (Protecting Yourself, Your Computer, and Your Identity with Bob Gosticha, from AVAST) I installed AVAST on my primary home computer. It was previously protected by another product, for which the paid period was just expiring. And I had already installed AVAST on my second desktop machine, and my Dell laptop.

On the drive to that UCHUG meeting I had

commented in our carpool about that uncertainty that some of us have experienced, of not knowing if an anti-virus program was doing its job when it does so very quietly. Does that mean you have not been infected, or did it just miss something that should have been prevented? Sometimes you might look at the antivirus application, dig into its statistics or reports, and find that indeed some suspect things

may have been caught, but how bad were they, and how much trouble were you saved from experiencing?

Now to events unrelated to our computer group, but very related to other work that I do. I am one of the two people who do normal updates, maintenance, and content editing on a website, with many more pages than our UCHUG.ORG. Normally, it is just update the articles, announcements, and occasional pictures.

Last week, I uploaded my weekly work one day, the next day I tried to make some additional changes, but my FTP program (*http://fireftp.mozdev.org* in Firefox) would not let me in. I knew that I knew the password, because I had just used it the day before. What was I doing wrong? A quick email to my buddy disclosed the very sad news. Our site had been hacked, so he had disabled the account, changed passwords, and restored the backup code.

What he had learned led to a sickening discovery. A user had reported to him that they were unable to get to our site by following a Google search link. It was news to us, but then we always access it by saved

bookmarks. No need to "Search" for your own site! When he looked at the web files he found that the bad guys had gotten in to our site and injected into each of our files a piece of code (an eval() statement into the php file, more about this later) that detected that the user had arrived from a Google search. It then did a redirect to some bogus site, we speculated it might be to earn money from each click. And perhaps also to do some further infection of that unsuspecting visitor. Fortunately for us, that redirect site had been taken down-undoubtedly because someone had already discovered this was happening, and that site was reported, and disabled. But who knows how many of our search visitors, and those of other websites similarly infected, had already been affected.

So down the site, change the passwords, restore the code, update the recent changes not in the backup. And that should make us good again.... right? Wrong! One week after our UCHUG meeting and cyber security presentation, I received another email "Here We Go Again". My partner notified us ......"Well they got us again. On Wednesday the 3rd, our clicks

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coming from the search engines were directed to a website where the users would be attacked by a virus. Nice huh? "

You know the drill. Down, change passwords, restore. Pain. But this time he did a bit more research and found that our CMS software package (Joomla) has a potential vulnerability in the Admin account and they recommended disabling it (after creating new superuser accounts to be able to perform the necessary functions. We fix it.

So if they are getting in by that known vulnerability we should be safe now. Right?

Hey, You're getting ahead of me, but you by now have figured that they got in again. ARGH!

So the next morning he installed a new "detector" file onto our website. The purpose of this mini-page is to send him an email if the date stamp of the index.php (that is the ROOT of the website-the home page if you will) is changed from the hard coded value. If they re-edit and save that page (all the rest also were getting infected, but we just need to find it one time) he gets a warning email.

At the same time I started to implement an external

program to monitor the site automatically. We want to be alerted much earlier of any future events. You know how it is. You pledge to check it often to spot problems. After a few weeks you think you are going to be OK and gradually stop monitoring daily. And then they zap you days, weeks or months later. So now we will be OK for some period of time, right? Again.... WRONG!

That afternoon I had just emailed my partner that I had implemented this external monitor. I also noted that we should probably test to see if we could trigger the alerts, to be sure they work as we desired. I sure did not expect to hear back from him 8 minutes later that "You spoke too soon. We were nailed at 2:30 PM. Thankfully I got the heads up a few minutes ago. We are in big trouble. They are still getting in! "

The good news is that his little detection code had worked. But the bad news is they are still at it somehow. That was AVAST's response if you understand my meaning.

So how does this relate to AVAST? Well, in trying to understand what code is performing this little trick I

looked at a copy of our new 'detector.php' that I had saved from 24 hours earlier. And then downloaded (via our FTP) the current infected file. When I compared them I saw about 1600 characters of added code at the beginning. Here is part of it (only part of it here .... so this rendered harmless):

```
<?php
 eval(base64_decode("DQplcnJvcl9yZXBvcnRpbmc
    oBCk7DQokcWF6cGxtPWhlYWRlcnNfc2VudCg
    pOw0
 KaWYgKCEkcWF6cGxtKXsNCiRyZWZlcmVyPS
    RfU0VSVkVSWydIVFRQX1JFRkVSRVInXTsN
    CiR1YWc
 9JF9TRVJWRVJbJ0hUVFBfVVNFUl9Bn0VOVCd
    dOw0KaWYgKCR1YWcpIHsNCmlmICghc3Rya
    XN0cigkdWFnLCJNU0lFIDcuMCIpIGFuZCAhc3
    RyaXN0cigkdWFnLCJNU0lFIDYuMCIp5XsKaW
    YgKHN0cmlzdHIoJHJlZmVyZXIsInlhaG9vIikgb3
    Igc3RyaXN0cigkcmVmZXJlciwiYmluZyI............
    .tZG5zLmNvbS8iKTsNCmV
 4aXQoKTsNCn0KfQp9DQp9DQp9"));
 $filename = "index.php";
```

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print "$filename was last modified: ".date("m/d/y H:i:s", filemtime($filename));
if (date("m/d/y H:i:s", filemtime($filename)) != "10/09/12 12:52:46") {
mail("johnsmith@gmail.com", "Page Change Detection", "There has been a update to the index.php file: ".date("m/d/y H:i:s", filemtime($filename)));
}
?>

There, in that eval statement, the string of unreadable letters and numbers, is code that the browser will interpret as executable code! Bad Stuff! So I planned to email this, along with some discussion to my buddy. I composed the email with the entire unedited code chunk above, hit send and then, wham. AVAST kicks in and tells me it has just detected a Trojan and has quarantined the problem code. And because I had turned on the AVAST email notification I immediately received the following email which reported:

You see, AVAST had done its job. Now that's what I

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Subject: Virus Warning
avast! [DESKTOP-HP]: File "Outgoing email 'Re: www.changedetection.com' From: A Gresham <1editor101@uchug.org>, To: John Smith <john******@gmail.com>|>PartNo_0#4077213843" is infected by "PHP:Agent-CF [Trj]" virus.
"Mail Shield" task used Version of current VPS file is 121011-0, 10/11/2012

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call A Fast Followup.
So where are we now? Well next evening he emailed me that he had found a back door file hidden in the images folder, named post.php. It runs any code the hacker passes to it as a parameter. That file is now deleted, and we hope that with the change of

passwords and other changes that the bad guys will not get in as easily. Perhaps this will finally be the end of it. For now. Illegitimi non carborundum.
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Tablet PC vs. Traditional PC - Which one to buy?
Phil Sorrentino, Member, Sarasota PCUG, FL
Newsletter: PC Monitor (www.spcug.org) pcugedit (at) verizon.net

This is a really great question or contest. So, first let's define the two contenders. We'll consider a notebook, or laptop, as the traditional PC. (The contest between laptop and desktop has already been

had and for most users, the laptop seems to have come out on top.) And as to the tablet, let's consider only the 10 inch variety. Currently, tablets are available in two sizes, 7 and 10 inches, but as a

replacement for a notebook (with screen sized between 14 and 17 inches), a 10 inch tablet seems to be the only real contender. Actually, we could even consider a smartphone as a very small tablet, but in this contest, size counts.

If you need a quick answer to the question, that answer might be: if you are only going to "consume" data, then the tablet will work fine; but if you intend to "produce" data, then the laptop with its keyboard and large hard drive is the better choice. Consuming data implies playing music, showing pictures, watching videos, checking email, light game playing, and maybe minimal web surfing. Producing data is more like creating well formatted text documents, developing spreadsheets, editing pictures and videos, creating lengthy emails, heavy game playing, and spending a good deal of time navigating the internet.

Tablets are similar to notebooks in many ways, because they are both built for mobility. They both are small and light weight (especially the newer Ultrabooks), and they both are battery powered. But that's about where the similarities end and the differences begin. Tablets have no moving parts, no hard drive or optical (CD/DVD) drive; whereas notebooks typically have a hard drive and an optical drive. Tablets, with their smaller screens, are typically smaller and thinner than laptops. Tablets, typically, do not have a keyboard or a mouse; data input comes from touching the display screen. (Today's improved touchscreens employ a capacitive effect, which responds to fingers, as opposed to yesterday's touchscreens, that used a resistive effect, and required a stylus for operation.) Laptops and tablets both have USB connections. However, on the Laptop the USB is used to connect peripheral devices, but on the tablet the USB is used to connect the tablet to a laptop (or desktop) as a peripheral device. Laptops and tablets both have video output connections. Typically, on the tablet the connection will be a micro-HDMI connector, while on the laptop it will be probably be either VGA or HDMI.

Today's tablets use a different Operating System than traditional computers, although this may change

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with the advent of Windows 8, which is being advertised as able to run on tablets and traditional computers. Windows 8 is scheduled to be released October 26th, so for today, practically speaking, the choices for Operating System are iOS from Apple, and Android from Google. iOS will be found on all Apple iPad tablets (and iPhones), and Android will be found on all Android style tablets, from manufacturers such as Motorola, LG, Samsung, Sony, Toshiba, HTC, Acer, etc.

Advantages and disadvantages of tablets vs. traditional computers are highly subjective. An "advantage" that appeals to one user may be exactly what disappoints another, but here are some commonly cited advantages and disadvantages. Some of the tablet's advantages may be: smaller size, lower weight, lower power usage, and the use of the touch environment. While some of the tablet's disadvantages may be: smaller screen size, and slower input speed due to the use of the touch environment.

The Touch environment is a basic difference, until Touch comes to the laptop. Touch on a tablet is similar to the mouse environment on a traditional computer. If one is familiar with using a mouse, the Touch motions needed for computer input are very intuitive. A Tap on a touchscreen is similar to a click on a mouse. A "Touch and Hold" on a touchscreen is similar to a Double-click using a mouse. Drag and Drop is done with a finger on a touchscreen similar to that done with a mouse. A "Finger Scroll" on a touchscreen is similar to a Mouse scroll with a scroll bar on a computer screen. A Pinch (using two fingers), on a touchscreen is similar to a Zoom on a computer screen. As far as text data input goes, typically, a virtual keyboard is presented on the touchscreen whenever text data entry is required. The virtual keyboard is large enough to be comfortable on a 10 inch screen, but it lacks mechanical movement and feedback. (Typically there is audible feedback and some provide haptic feedback, which is a brief, gentle vibration.)

So, after you've seen the obvious size, weight, and cost differences and appreciate the different input

techniques, it all comes down to what you want to accomplish with this piece of technology. After all, you're buying this device to accomplish something, aren't you? Or, is this just another toy?

Assuming it is not just another toy, then let's look at what it might be used for. A tablet is ideal for showing pictures to your family and friends, listening to your favorite music, and watching relatively short videos, like Youtube videos. (Probably best to leave the full length movies for your big screen TV in the living room). (When it comes to listening to music, the smaller the device the better, because listening to music doesn't require much of a display, so an MP3 player (iPod) is probably the best device for listening to music; but if you have a laptop or tablet around it can certainly do the job.) A tablet is also good for casual internet access where there is a minimum of data entry and easy web page navigation. A tablet is fine for getting your email, as long as you don't have to create any lengthy replies. A tablet is great for quickly checking into your social networking sites to keep up with

your family and friends, as long as you intend to leave only short messages. (A tablet would probably not be good for you if you intend to "blog" a lot.)

For those familiar with the Windows File and Folder organization, a laptop with Windows provides a familiar interface. The tablet's interface is similar but not the same. There is no "Windows Explorer" that is common to all the tablets, although there are some good file management Apps available. So, file management is easier on a laptop, making it a better choice if you are going to create and organize many files, be they text, pictures, or videos. The laptop is probably a better choice if you intend to do anything that requires a lot of data entry (keyboarding) such as preparing lengthy spreadsheets. The laptop is better for producing slideshows combining pictures and videos, or creating any digital video. (In fact, video projects are probably better performed on a desktop where you have a larger display screen, lots of hard drive space, a very fast processor and a lot of memory.)

Networking can be a major consideration. If you

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have a home network, the laptop (running Windows) will be able to become a Workgroup or Homegroup member and it will be able to transfer files to and from the other network members, once the proper sharing parameters and permissions are set up. The tablet (running Android or iOS) will not be able to participate in the home network without a good amount of effort and special Apps running on the tablet. So if you intend to share files on the network, the laptop would probably be a better choice.

Even after you appreciate the advantages and disadvantages of each, specifically to you, and you have struggled with all the differences, it is still a

difficult decision. So, maybe it is not really a contest at all, but rather just a separation of capabilities, needs and/or desires. There are probably many good reasons for having both. It is just a matter of what you want to accomplish and how soon you can justify the additional cost of having both. (Good luck with that justification and decision.) Have both and leave the tablet on the coffee table for easy access and bring out the laptop only when needed.

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Warning: 81 Apps Accessed My Personal Info Online

Greg West, APCUG Advisor for Regions 6 and International User Groups
Vice President, Sarnia Computer User Group, Canada
Newsletter: SCUG REPORT (*www.scug.ca*) gregwest (at) alternatecloud.com

When I scanned Google for invasive Apps I found six Apps that were non-Google apps that had access to my personal information. Who is accessing your personal info?

Scary...It should be.

Wired magazine agrees. "You may trust Google to keep your mail safe," but would you trust an interesting startup app by unknown college kids?

Wired asks you to also consider what a disgruntled employee can do or even "an engineer working in his 20 percent time [at Google maybe]" Here is a must read detailing this topic: *http://bit.ly/wired-security*

Not scared yet?

Do you use Facebook? Is it secured? Of course, you went into Facebook's security settings and set them all. Even if you did, are you sure someone is not peeking into your personal life, still? You bet they are.

I scanned my computer and found 81 "intrusive Apps" in Facebook alone and they could access my personal information in various degrees. Here is what I found intrusive Apps could do with my Facebook data:

66 apps can use my name somewhere
81 apps have access to my personal info
5 apps know my home location
2 apps are able to access my contacts
51 apps can access my 24/7 Facebook app

52 apps have access to my media and files

The Naked Security blog, by Sophros, one of the leading security and antivirus companies, says, "Of course, there are many legitimate apps and websites which you can give permission to connect with your account - but that doesn't mean you have to have a free-for-all [in downloading them]." Sophros goes on to say that apps that you give permissions to are potentially not safe anymore, "And, in the case of Facebook, it could put your friends' information at risk, as well." One reason is the free-for-all way many simply give their info to anyone out there. Here is another must read: *http://bit.ly/nakedsecurity*

"OK, so what can we do?" The big tech guns such as Mashable, Tim O'Reilly, Techzilla, MNSBC and many more, recommend this free and amazing software app "MyPermissions." This program scans your computer (and no, they don't have any accesses) for all invasive apps on your computer and/or mobile devices. After the scan you are given the complete list of apps that are a possible threat

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and gives the number of how many can access what information.

Now you can click on the icons of the apps listed and go through and remove apps you do not trust. In my case I simply clicked the "Nuke All Intrusive Apps" button and after several minutes all apps were removed. Of course you don't have to go to this extreme if you want to go through each app and alter settings. I will add them back on a need-to- have basis.

Wired magazine listed ways for you to "Stay Safe":

Clean up your app permissions, especially ones you no longer use.
Think before you authorize an app. Put on your detective hat and research the app.
Whenever in doubt, change your password in the given program.

To get the "MyPermissions" software go to: *http://mypermissions.org*. You can find video tutorials at *http://alternatecloud.com*.

APP OF THE MONTH – zoom.us: *http://zoom.us*

This is an easy way to set up an online conference call with up to 15 people. It is fast and free and the best part is the clarity of screenshots and video. The screen resolution, by far, beats Skype. Screen sharing is easy to use and is great for showing family members photos or videos and giving your business people a PowerPoint presentation without leaving your home. I have been helping Rayjon Sarnia (*http://www.rayjon.sarnia.com/*) who is planning on using this for some of their presentations to organize their missions to Haiti. To see how Zoom.us works, watch this video from the Wall Street Journal: *http://on.wsj.com/RQuI8J*

Greg is an APCUG, Advisor for Regions 6 and International User Groups. He can be reached at gregwest@alternatecloud.com.

For more tech help: *http://alternatecloud.com*

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SIG News

LUNICS (Linux/Unix)
Andreas Meyer (lunics@acgnj.org)
http://www.acgnj.org/groups/lunics.html

LUNICS is a group for those who share an interest in Unix and similar operating systems. While we do quite a bit with Linux, we've also been known to discuss Solaris and BSD as well. Recent meetings have followed a Random Access format. See our web page for further information. (We meet on the first Monday of each month, at 8:00 PM). ⌨

Main Meeting
Evan Williams (president@acgnj.org)
http://www.acgnj.org/groups/mainmeet.html

We meet on the first Friday of the month, at 8:00 PM. Each December, this meeting includes our Annual Business Meeting and Officer Elections. *No* meetings in July or August. ⌨

Layman's Forum
Matt Skoda (som359@aol.com)
http://www.acgnj.org/groups/laymans.html

This SIG discusses issues of interest to novice users or those planning to get started in computing. Watch our Web page for updates and announcements. We meet at the same time as the Hardware Workshop. (On the second Monday of the month, at 8:00 PM). *No* meetings in July and August. ⌨

Hardware Workshop
Mike Reagan (hardware@acgnj.org)

This group is dedicated to repairing, refurbishing and/or recycling older computers. Ten people attended the first meeting, so there is still a market for this type of event. Although we looked at some of the older equipment stored in he back room, most of our time was spent in talking about ast experiences and planning for the future. Hopefully, we can establish a viable long-term schedule of projects, and keep the interest of those who attended this inaugural meeting. If you have a hardware problem, bring it in and we can all help fix or demolish it. (No guarantees either way.) We meet at the same time as the Layman's Forum. (On the second Monday of each month, at 8:00 PM). ⌨

Java
Mike Redlich (mike@redlich.net)
http://www.redlich.net/javasig/javasig.html

This SIG covers beginner, intermediate, and advanced level Java programming. Primary focus is on developing useful/practical applets and applications. (We meet on the second Tuesday of each month, at 7:30 PM). ⌨

Mobile Devices
Brenda Bell (mobdevsig@acgnj.org)

The Mobile Devices SIG focuses largely on current-generation cellphones and smart phones (such as Blackberry, Android, iPhone) which bridge the gap between basic cell phones and traditional computers, and how they can help you manage and organize your life. Our membership ranges from those who have recently acquired their first, basic cellphone to those who develop applications for today's modern smart phones, iPods, and ultra-portable computers. While we expect to spend much of our time investigating the built-in features and specialized applications available to modern smart phones, if you bring your basic (or multimedia) cell phone, iPod, or other mobile device with questions on how to use it, where to find applications, or what features they have, we are always happy to help! Meet and greet and plan where this event goes. Bring all your ideas, PDAs, fancy phones, etc. (We meet on the second Wednesday of alternate months (we get the even ones), at 7:30PM). ⌨

WebDev
Evan Williams (webdev@acgnj.org)

This SIG is an open forum for all Website Development techniques and technologies, to encourage study and development of web sites of all kinds. All languages will be considered and examined. The current project is a CMS for the club. Anyone interested in starting a new project, come to the meeting and announce/explain. Provide as much detail as possible. WebDev should be an all-encompassing development and examination forum for all issues, applications, OS, languages and systems one can use to build Websites. We currently

have two web development language SIGs: .NET and Java; but other languages and OS need to be investigated, examined and tested; Windows, Linux, UNIX, DEC, Vax, HP etc. Intel-PC, Motorola - MAC etc. (We meet on the second Wednesday of alternate months (we get the odd ones), at 7:30 PM). 🖳

Investment Software
Jim Cooper (jim@thecoopers.org)
http://www.acgnj.org/groups/sig_investment.html

The Investment SIG continues with presentations on how to use analysis programs TC2000 and TCNet. Large charts are presented on our pull down screen and illustrate the application of computer scans and formulas to find stocks for profitable investments. Technical analysis determines buy points, sell points and projected moves. Technical analysis can also be used on fundamentals such as earnings, sales growth, etc. We're no longer focusing on just Telechart. If you are using (or interested in) Tradestation, eSignal, VectorVest, or just in learning how to select and use charting and technical analysis, come join us!! (We meet on the second Thursday of the month, at 8 PM). 🖳

NJ Gamers
Gregg McCarthy (greggmajestic@gmail.com)
http://www.NJGamers.com
www.lanparty.com

The Friday Night Frag starts at 6:00 PM on the second Friday of each month, and keeps going until 12 Noon on Saturday - 18 hours for 5 bucks!
BYOC - Bring your own computer.
BYOF - Bring your own food.
And if you don't like sitting on metal folding chairs... BYO chair! 🖳

Firefox
David McRitchie (firefox@acgnj.org).

This SIG is an open forum for all Firefox and Mozilla techniques and technologies, to encourage study and development of web sites of all kinds. All browsers will be considered and examined. All members and guests are invited to check out the design concepts and voice their opinion. (We meet on the third Monday of each month, at 7:30 PM). 🖳

C/C++ Programming
Bruce Arnold (barnold@ieee.org)
http://acgnj.barnold.us/index.html

This is a forum for discussion of programming in general, beginning and intermediate level C, C++, C-Win programming, hardware, algorithms, and operating systems. We demonstrate real programming in a non-intimidating way, presenting complete code for working programs in 3-5 sheets of paper. (We meet on the third Tuesday of each month, at 7:30 PM). *No* meetings in July or August. 🖳

Window Pains
John Raff (jraff@comcast.net)
http://www.acgnj.org/groups/winpains.html

Intended to provide members with Windows oriented discussions, Microsoft and Linux style. Directed to more technological level of attendee, but newbies are welcomed. (We meet on the third Friday of the month at 8:00 PM). *No* meetings in July or August. 🖳

37th Anniversary Newsletter CD Now On Sale
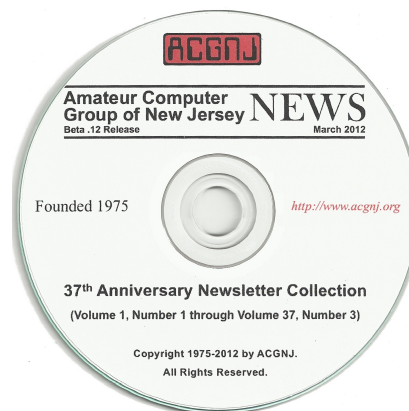
Beta .12 Release.

$8.00, including postage.

($7.00 if you pick up a copy at a meeting).

Get yours today!

Back Issues *Still* Needed

Our collection remains incomplete. Below is a list of missing newsletters. Anyone who lends us one of these (or supplies a good clear copy) will receive the next CD as our thanks.

1975: #2 and #3 (dates uncertain).
1976: January.
1984: August.
1985: June, July, August, September. 🖳

Guru Corner

If you need help with any of the technologies listed below, you can call on the person listed. Please be considerate and call before 10 PM.

Software

HTML	Mike Redlich	908-246-0410
	Jo-Anne Head	908-769-7385
ColdFusion	Jo-Anne Head	908-769-7385
CSS	Frank Warren	908-756-1681
	Jo-Anne Head	908-769-7385
Java	Mike Redlich	908-246-0410
C++	Bruce Arnold	908-735-7898
	Mike Redlich	908-246-0410
ASP	Mike Redlich	908-246-0410
Perl	John Raff	973-560-9070
	Frank Warren	908-756-1681
XML	Mike Redlich	908-246-0410
Genealogy	Frank Warren	908-756-1681
Home Automation	Frank Warren	908-756-1681

Operating Systems

Windows 3.1	Ted Martin	732-636-1942

Discount Computer Magazine Price List
As described by the DealsGuy

	1 yr	2 yr	3 yr
Computer Games	$10.95	20.95	29.95
Computer Gaming World	14.95	28.95	41.95
Computer Shopper1	16.97	32.95	47.95
Dr. Dobbs Journal	15.95	30.95	
Mac Addict	10.97		
Mac Home Journal	15.97	29.97	
Mac World	12.95		
Maximum PC	9.95	18.95	27.95
Microsoft System Journal	21.95	39.95	
PC Gamer	12.95		
PC Magazine (22/44/66 Issues)	25.97	48.95	68.95
PC World	16.95		
Wired	6.00	12.00	17.00

These prices are for new subscriptions and renewals. All orders must be accompanied by a check, cash or Money Order. Make payable to Herb Goodman, and mail to:

Herb Goodman, 8295 Sunlake Drive, Boca Raton, FL 33496

Telephone: 561-488-4465, e-mail: *hgoodman@prodigy.net*

Please allow 10 to 12 weeks for your magazines to start. For renewals you must supply an address label from your present subscription to insure the correct start of your renewal. As an extra service I will mail a renewal notice about 4 months prior to their expiration date. I carry more than 300 titles at excellent prices — email for prices. ▯

ACGNJ MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Sign up online at *www.acgnj.org/membershipApplication.html* and pay dues with PayPal.

Dues

	US/CANADA	STUDENT	SENIOR CITIZEN (Over 65)
1 Year	$25	$20	$20
2 Years	$40		
3 Years	$55		$45

Mail this application and your check to:
AMATEUR COMPUTER GROUP OF NEW JERSEY, INC., P.O. BOX 135, SCOTCH PLAINS, NJ 07076

☐ New Member ☐ Renewal ☐ Address Change

First Name _____ Last Name _____ Phone _____

Mailing Address _____ E-Mail _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ URL _____

What topics would you like to see covered at club meetings? _____

Other Local Computer Groups

Princeton Macintosh User Group: 7:15 pm 2nd Tuesday, Jadwin Hall, A-10, Washington Rd, Princeton, (609) 252-1163, *www.pmug-nj.org*	**Linux Users Group in Princeton:** 7 pm, 2nd Wednesday, Lawrence Branch Mercer Library, Rt#1 & Darrah Lane, Lawrence NJ *http://www.lugip.org*	**New York PC:** 3rd Thurs, 7 pm, PS 41, 116 W 11th St. For info call hotline, (212) 533-NYPC, *http://www.nypc.org*
Computer Education Society of Philadelphia: Meetings & Workshops at Jem Electronics, 6622 Castor Ave, Philadelphia PA. *www.cesop.org/*	**Brookdale Computer Users Group**: 7 pm, 3rd Friday, Brookdale Community College, Bldg MAS Rm 100, Lincroft NJ. (732)-739-9633. *www.bcug.com*	**NJ Macintosh User Group**: 8 pm, 3rd Tuesday, Allwood Branch Library, Lyall Rd, Clifton NJ. (201) 893-5274 *http://www.njmug.org.*
PC User Group of So. Jersey: 2nd Mon., 7 pm, Trinity Presb. Church, 499 Rt 70 E, Cherry Hill, NJ. L. Horn, (856) 983-5360	**Hunterdon Computer Club:** 8:30 am, 3rd Sat, Hunterdon Medical Center, Rt 31, Flemington NJ. *www.hunterdoncomputerclub.org*, (908) 995-4042.	**NY Amateur Computer Group:** 2nd Thurs, 7 pm, Rm 806 Silver Bldg, NYU, 32 Waverly Pl, NYC. *http://www.nyacc.org*
Morris Micro Computer Club: 7 pm 2nd Thurs., Morris County Library, Hanover Ave, Morristown NJ, (973) 267-0871. *http://www.morrismicro.com*	**Central Jersey Computer Club**: 8 pm, 4th Friday, Rm 74, Armstrong Hall, College of NJ. Rich Williams, (609) 466-0909.	**NJ PC User Group:** 2nd Thurs, Monroe Rm at Wyckoff Public Library, 7 pm. Maureen Shannon, (201) 853-7432, *www.njpcug.org*
Philadelphia Area Computer Society: 3rd Sat, 12 noon Main Meeting, groups 8 am-3 pm. Upper Moreland Middle School, Hatboro PA. (215) 764-6338. *www.pacsnet.org*	**NJ Computer Club:** 6:15 pm, 2nd Wednesday except Jul & Aug, North Branch Reformed Church, 203 Rt 28, Bridgewater NJ. *http://www.njcc.org*	**Princeton PC Users Group**: 2nd Monday, Lawrenceville Library, Alt Rt 1 & Darrah Lane, Lawrenceville, Paul Kurivchack (908) 218-0778, *http://www.ppcug-nj.org*

Classified

FREE TO MEMBERS. Use our classified ads to sell off your surplus computer stuff. Send copy to Classified, ACGNJ NEWS, P.O. Box 135, Scotch Plains NJ 07076 or e-mail to the editor, *bdegroot@ptd.net*. Classified ads are free to members, one per issue. Non-members pay $10. Send check payable to ACGNJ Inc. with copy. Reasonable length, please.
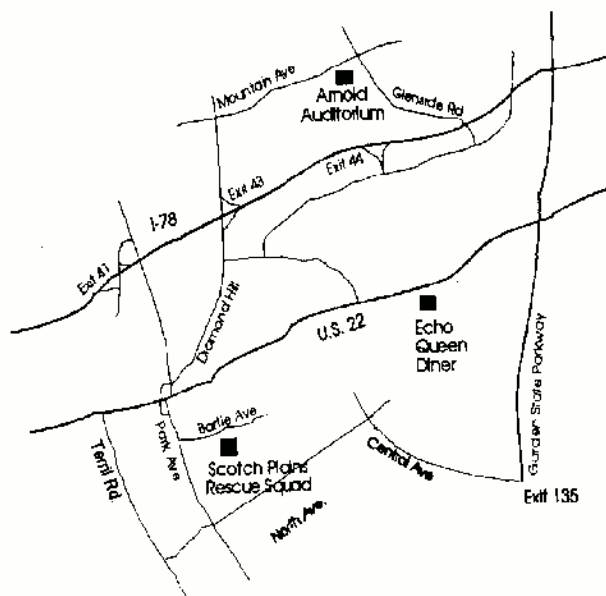
apcug
Member of The Association of Personal Computer User Groups
http://www.apcug.net

Radio and TV Programs

Computer Radio Show, WBAI 99.5 FM, NY, Wed. 8-9 p.m.

Software Review, The Learning Channel, Saturday 10-10:30 p.m.

On Computers, WCTC 1450 AM, New Brunswick, Sunday 1-4 p.m. To ask questions call (800) 677-0874.

PC Talk, Sunday from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 1210 AM Philadelphia. 1-800-876-WPEN

Directions to Meetings at Scotch Plains Rescue Squad, 1916 Bartle Ave., Scotch Plains NJ

From New York City or Northern New Jersey

Take Route 1&9 or the Garden State Parkway to US 22 Westbound.

From Southern New Jersey

Take Parkway north to Exit 135 (Clark). Stay on left of ramp, follow circle under Parkway. Bear right to Central Avenue; follow to Westfield and under RR overpass. Left at light to North Avenue; follow to light in Fanwood. Right on Martine (which becomes Park Ave). Right on Bartle Ave in middle of shopping district.Scotch Plains Rescue Squad (2-story brick) is located on the right. Do not park in the row next to the building — you'll be towed.

From I-78 (either direction)

Take exit 41 (Scotch Plains); follow signs to US 22. Turn right at light at bottom of hill and use overpass to cross Rt. 22. Follow US 22 Westbound directions.

From US 22 Westbound

Exit at Park Avenue, Scotch Plains after McDonalds on the right, diagonally opposite Scotchwood Diner on the left, immediately before the overpass. After exiting, turn left at the light and use overpass to cross US 22. Bear right at bottom of ramp to continue south on Park Avenue. Turn left at the second light (a staggered intersection). Scotch Plains Rescue Squad (2-story brick) is on the right. Do not park in the row next to the building — you'll be towed. We meet on the second floor, entering by the door at the right front of the building.

From Western New Jersey

Take US 22 Eastbound to the Park Avenue exit. The exit is about a mile past Terrill Road and immediately past the overpass. Exit onto Park Avenue South and follow the directions above to the Rescue Squad building.