ACGNJ Announcements

Main Meeting
Friday, May 1, 2015, 8:00 PM to 10:00 PM.
Scheduled Topic: Mobile Wallets.
Scheduled Speaker: Brenda Bell.

Window Pains Meeting
Friday, May 15, 2015, 8:00 PM to 10:00 PM.
Scheduled Topic: BitCoin.
Scheduled Speaker: Ron Winter.

An Anniversary
Bob Hawes, ACGNJ

Next month is the club's 40th Anniversary; but this month is an anniversary, too. Exactly ten years ago, in our May 2005 issue, the first article that I wrote for this newsletter was published. (Hooray for me!) Please see How I met Barbara DeGroot in our April 2015 issue for additional details; and for trivia buffs among you: As of April 2015, my “official” article count stands at 131. (It's that high because, once or twice a year, I write more than one article in the same month).

ACGNJ Meetings

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

For news from OTHER clubs, please go to: http://www.acgnj.org/joomla/

Board of Directors Meeting: Tues, April 28, 7 PM
POSTPONED until Friday, May 1.

Board of Directors Meeting: Friday May 1, 7 PM
(Immediately before the Main Meeting below)
Mike Redlich (president (at) acgnj.org)

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

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

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

Computer Workshop: Saturday, May 9, 1:00 PM
Bob Hawes (cmp.wrkshtp (at) acgnj.org).

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

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

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

Web Browser: Monday, May 18, 7:30 PM
David McRitchie (firefox (at) acgnj.org)

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

Lunics (Linux/UNIX): Monday, June 1, 8:00 PM
Andreas Meyer (lunics (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 last page.

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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.

Atrophic 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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ACGNJ News
ACGNJ Reports
Main Meeting Report
Bob Hawes, ACGNJ

There were a total of 7 attendees at our April 3, 2015 meeting, presented by Bob Hawes (me). My topic was “Cool/Fun/Useful Websites”, and I started off by showing two YouTube videos that aren't particularly useful. The first was a silly and politically incorrect mash-up, using Barbie Girl by the Danish-Norwegian group Aqua (released in the US by MCA Records in 1997) as its audio track. For video, it used fairly recent scenes of Paris Hilton “singing” the Barbie part and old films of Adolph Hitler “singing” the Ken part.

Paris Hitler:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-LTZquCw1vs

The second video was a combination of live action and stop-motion animation. It's not perfect, but it's very, very good. On the title page, the only credits are “Copyright MCMLXVII Janson-Menville-Brain”. From that, I was able to do a web search and find that it was written, produced and directed by the team of Len Janson and Chuck Menville. Dave Brain was the cameraman. On screen, Len Janson played the leader of the bad bikers, and Chuck Menville played the leader of the top-hatted scooter riders. Watch the riders' feet. They did things forty-eight years ago that today's computer animators would have a hard time duplicating.

Vicious Cycles:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kW4poMqSX9o

After that, I started running through the 2008 version of the 31 page presentation put together by the late Paul Natanson. (He was one of our “go-to guys” for many years). Unfortunately, I didn't get all the way to the end, and I never even got started on the new stuff that I'd dug up and brought along. (I have DOC, ODT, PDF and HTML versions of Paul's presentation. I'll e-mail any or all of them to anyone who asks me).

ACGNJ Investment Meeting Summary (Apr. 9, 2015)
Philip Lees, ACGNJ

For April's meeting, 4/9/2015, we had 11 attendees.
Jim Cooper started with a presentation of a really interesting indicator for identifying TREND. The indicator provides a lot of visual insight to the current trend of a particular ticker. Everybody was very interested and there were a lot of questions and interactions about the indicator. Once again, Jim provided the code and documentation for the indicator to all attendees. Another great Job, Jim.
Thanks to everybody who attended, I hope that you all can make very good use of what Jim provided to us. Please attend the meetings, everybody learns from them, and, if there are any "giveaways", you will be sure to get your own copy.

We hope to see you at May's meeting, 5/14/2015. Also, please send an email to Jim if you would like *any* trading topic to be discussed, or if you would like to discuss any trading preferences that you have. Others would like to hear *your* trading ideas, too.
Thank you. Philip Lees

Java Users Group Report
Mike Redlich, ACGNJ

This month’s meeting (April 14) was entitled “Technical Overview of Rust (part 2).” This was a more refined presentation and review of code as Mike learned more about this little programming language while attending the Emerging Technologies for the Enterprise Conference on April 7-8.

Before getting into Rust, Mike reviewed some of his experiences at the conference and announced that Ken Rimple, Director of Education at Chariot Solutions, has confirmed that he would visit with our group for the June meeting, that is, June 9, 2015. He provided Mike with three presentation choices: AngularJS 2.0 (Path Forward) ES6 AngularJS 1.x

The overall consensus from those in attendance was the ES6 presentation, but Mike created an on-line survey for additional feedback: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/VXFKBV3

There were a total of six (6) attendees.
Computer Workshop Report
Bob Hawes, ACGNJ

We had only 2 attendees at our April 11 meeting. At first, we followed our usual random-access format. Then, we started working together, trying to get some old (but not too old) computers running.

Windows Pains Meeting Report
Scot Jenkins, ACGNJ

The ACGNJ Windows Pains meeting was held on April 17, 2015. Scot Jenkins gave a talk on "Backups". Having given a talk on the subject thirteen years ago at another user group, this talk focused on things that have changed over the years (new hardware, software, operating systems, cloud storage and networking), as well as things that have remained the same (the need to backup/restore data). Attendance was fairly good with 10 persons attending.

Still Too Big??? (Part 3)
Bob Hawes, ACGNJ

The focus of this series of articles has shifted quite a bit since its inception. In its first installment (Still Too Big??? (Part 1), in our December 2014 issue), my plan was to continue the data gathering started in my ten part Why So Big? series. (Published in our December 2012, January 2013, February 2013, and May through November 2013 issues, the Why So Big? series gathered data by examining our October 2012 through September 2013 issues in mind numbing detail). So, intending to “pick up where I left off”, I started to deconstruct our October through December 2013 newsletters, by deleting all of their images, one by one. (Using Scribus, my fun, fabulous and free desktop publisher). However, after processing just the October 2013 issue, I got an incredibly anomalous result that was way, way, WAY “Too Big”. This “derailed” everything, so I took a few months off to re-think. (By the way, the short answer to our title has now become “Maybe”).

Anyway, as I reported in Still Too Big??? (Part 2) (in our April 2015 issue), I realized that no working theory is perfect. Lexicographers include “anomalies” and “outliers” in their dictionaries because such things DO exist, and always will. I'll just have to be prepared to run into them occasionally. So I decided that I've already collected enough data. Now, I'll have to try to use that data. Therefore, I employed the size reduction techniques that I described in Let's Get Small (in our March 2015 issue). Actually, the actions that I took in Part 2 looked quite similar to the actions that I took in Part 1. (Removing all of each issue's images, one by one); but the purpose of those actions is quite different. Now, I'm replacing each of those images with a shrunked copy.

Here, sorted in descending size order, are the nine “Too Big” newsletters published since I took over as full time Newsletter Editor. They all equal or exceed our target maximum PDF file size of 3 MB (established in my initial Why So Big? article). Plus, three of the ten “practice” newsletters that I made for the club in 2008 through 2011 (before I became full-time Editor) are also “Too Big”. However, at least for now, those three have all been declared untouchable. (See Part 2 for details).

April 2014 (Originally 5.4 MB. Reduced to 2.8 MB in Let's Get Small).
May 2014 (Originally 5.0 MB. Reduced to 2.9 MB in Part 2).
October 2014 (4.7 MB) (Currently being processed).
February 2014 (4.2 MB)
October 2012 (4.1 MB)
August 2012 (3.3 MB)
November 2012 (3.2 MB)
September 2014 (3.2 MB)
July 2013 (3.047 MB, right at “the outer limit”)

The initial size of our October 2014 issue was actually 6.1 MB (but that version was never...
Still Too Big?? (Part 3), continued

published). I reduced it to its current 4.7 MB size by
subjecting it to some early size reduction
experiments. Unfortunately, due to looming
newsletter deadline pressures, I didn't write down
exactly what I did at that time. (As I already said in
Part 2, “Shame on me”). Anyway, in Part 2, I
deleted 35 files from that issue before I was finished.
So now, in this article, I've got to shrink them, and
then put them back.

According to my file browser, the PDF produced
after those 35 files were deleted measured 1.8 MB
(1,901,918 bytes). Subtracting that from the 4.7 MB
current size yielded a size reduction of 2.9 MB; but
(also according to my file browser), those 35 files
only add up to 1.6 MB. From those very unequal
figures, I can only conclude that at least some of
those files are anomalies like the one that messed me
up in Part 1. So all of my previous theories and
calculations now mean absolutely nothing, and
we're reduced to guesswork.

In point of fact, that's not quite true. There's one
more calculation that I can make. The most that we
can add to 1.8 MB before it exceeds 3.0 MB is 1.2
MB. That's roughly 42% of 2.9 MB. So even if we
could legibly reduce every single one of those 35
files to half of its current size, it wouldn't be good
enough. We'll have to start with less than that and see
what happens. I've got a really bad feeling that this
just won't be possible; but let's see what happens.

Here, expanded a bit from Let's Get Small, are my
size reduction instructions: Launch the GIMP (GNU
Image Manipulation Program), then click on the
Tools drop-down menu, then click on the Transform
Tools sub-menu, and then click on the Scale tool.
Inside the window that pops up, there are Width and
Height boxes. Just to their right is a graphical
indicator that controls whether the Width and Height
boxes are ganged together or not. Click on it. Then
go to the drop-arrow box that controls unit selection,
and change it from “pixels” to “percent”.

In addition, I had to make further refinements,
because I'm decreasing my images in two
dimensions, not just one. So to reduce an image to
about three quarters of its size, I'll reduce it to 87%.

(Continued Above Right)

(0.87 x 0.87 = 0.757). To reduce an image to about
half of its size, I'll use 71%. (0.71 x 0.71 = 0.504).
Likewise, to get about a third of its size, I'll use 57%
(0.57 x 0.57 = 0.325). For a quarter of its size, I'll
use 50% (0.5 x 0.5 = 0.25). For about one tenth of its
size, I'll use 31% (0.31 x 0.31 = 0.096, close enough
to 0.1). For about one twentieth of its size, I'll use
23% (0.23 x 0.23 = 0.053); and for one hundredth of
its size, I'll use 10% (0.1 x 0.1 = 0.01).

OK. That's more than enough recap. Here's my plan
of operation: Starting on page 1, I'll reduce each
image to a quarter of its size, and then check for
legibility. If it's still usable, I'll try again with even
more reduction. If not, I'll try again with less
reduction. Hopefully, I'll get at least something for
each image. Each time I've processed five or so
images, I'll produce a new output PDF and record its
size. So, everybody please cross your fingers; and
let's go!

The first image on page 1 of our October 2014 issue
is MoonWitch2.jpg, my 1992 Full Moon Witch. This
particular image was created on September 11, 2013.

(Continued Below Left)

It's actually a converted copy of MoonWitch2.png,
which I made on September 10, 2013 by copying
just that Witch from a TIFF image that I made in
July of 2010 (by scanning the cover page from my
October 1992 Bayonne Train Club newsletter into
my computer). I made that newsletter in my good old
DOS desktop publishing days, back when dinosaurs
ruled the earth, and everybody was talking about
amazing new inventions like fire, the wheel, and the
286 computer.

For a fairly good overview of my DOS desktop
publishing activities, see Forgotten Secrets From
The Ancient Past in our August 2010 issue. (The
witch herself appears at the top of page 11).
Speaking of witches: I reduced MoonWitch2.jpg to
one quarter size, and got an image that was a little
blurry, but probably still usable. However, the
original image measured 2.9 KB, and my
replacement image measured 1.2 KB, for a
difference of 1.7 KB. So unless I get really
desperate, I'm going to stick with the original on this
one.

(Continued On Next Page)
The second image on page 1 is Frankiel1.jpg, the Frankenstein Monster. I reduced him to one quarter size, and got an image that was also a little blurry, but probably usable. This time, I decided to use it. The third image on page 1 is ACGNJ4R.JPG, our club logo. I reduced it to one quarter size, and got an image that was still sharp. So I undid that Scale operation, and tried one hundredth of its size, and it was still usable. So I went with that one. The fourth image on page 1 is TINY_PC2.jpg, our “tiny PC” picture. I reduced it to one quarter size, and got an image that was very slightly blurry, but still usable. So I used it.

The next image is Pumpkin1.jpg on page 5. I reduced it to one quarter size, and got an image that was slightly fuzzy. Since the original image measured only 12 KB, I decided to stick with it for now. The other image on page 5 is NullVoid.jpg. I reduced it to one quarter size, and got an image that was blurry. So I went back, tried one half size, and got a good result. So I took what I could get. The first image on page 6 was EvilUD2.jpg. I reduced it to one quarter size, and also got an image that was blurry. So I tried one half size, got a good enough result, and accepted it.

Now it was time to make our first test PDF. It measured 1.9 MB (1,964,176 bytes). That's a 62,258 byte difference, or 60.8 KB; but since the 7 files that we added measured only 53.3 KB, our output is already 7.5 KB too high; and we're just barely started. Aarrgh! Looks like maybe I will be getting really desperate. Oh well. All we can do is keep going. However, I've decided to change my method of selection. So I'll start with the largest image and work my way down. At least this way, maybe we'll see some big differences.

The largest of our target images is NL_CD_12.jpg. When I reduced it to one hundredth size, it was too blurry; but when I tried one twentieth of its size, I got an acceptable result. So I accepted it. The next largest image was TShirtF4.JPG. When I reduced it to one hundredth size, it was much too blurry; but when I tried one twentieth of its size, it was only a little bit blurry. So I accepted it. At least for this one

The next largest image after that was H-Print7.jpg. When I reduced it to half of its size, it was much too blurry; but when I tried three quarters of its size, it was OK.

Next came TShirtR4.JPG. When I reduced it to one hundredth of its size, it was much too blurry; but when I tried one twentieth of its size, it was OK. After that came H-Print10.jpg. When I reduced it to half of its size, it was too blurry; but when I tried three quarters of its size, it was OK. That brought us to our second test PDF. It measured 2.1 MB (2,191,439 bytes). That's a 227,263 byte difference, or 222 KB; and since the 5 files that we added measured 225.9 KB, we gained back 3.9 KB from our “7.5 KB too high” figure above. That leaves us just 3.6 KB too high. Maybe I won't be getting really desperate after all.

The largest image now remaining was H-PNot17.jpg. When I reduced it to one third of its size, it was too blurry; but when I reduced it to half its size, it was OK. Next was H-Spac11. When I reduced it to one third of its size, it was too blurry; but when I reduced it to half its size, it was OK. Next was H-PNot16.jpg. When I reduced it to one third of its size, it was too blurry; but when I reduced it to half its size, it was OK. The next image was PC-4line.jpg. When I reduced it to one third of its size, it was OK; but when I further reduced it to a quarter of its size, it was blurry. So I went with one third.

The next image was PC-3line.jpg. When I reduced it to one third of its size, it was OK; and when I further reduced it to a quarter of its size, it was slightly fuzzy but acceptable. So I went with a quarter. That brought us to our third test PDF. It measured 2.3 MB (2,360,344 bytes). That's a 168,905 byte difference, or 165 KB; and since the 5 files that we added measured 167.5 KB, that's another 2.5 KB that we gained back. That leaves us just 1.1 KB too high.

Looking at my list, I saw that four of the next five largest remaining images came from the two “foreign import” articles that I'd included in the October issue. So I decided to process all six of the images in those two articles by themselves; but I decided to try another experiment first. I copied just those images
into an empty Scribus work file, and I created a PDF file. As I'd suspected, the new PDF containing only those six images came out measuring 483 KB larger than a test PDF containing no images. However, those six images together had only added up to 197 KB. So at least one of those images was anomalous. (Or maybe all of them were).

Anyway, the best way to proceed was to start again with an empty Scribus work file, and re-add those files one at a time. So I did. The first file measured 17.4 KB, and adding it increased the output PDF size by 63.2 KB. The second file measured 30.2 KB, and adding it increased the output PDF size by 120.4 KB. The third file measured 36.2 KB, and adding it increased the output PDF size by 28.2 KB. The fifth file measured 51.4 KB, and adding it increased the output PDF size by 74.1 KB. Then the sixth file measured 19.0 KB, and adding it increased the output PDF size by 24.8 KB.

Analyzing my results: Those first three files (from the first “foreign import” article) are all clearly anomalous. Each one increased its output PDF by more than twice its size. As for size reduction, the best I could do for all three was half size for each one. On the other hand, the fourth through sixth files (from the second “foreign import”) are just weird. The fifth and sixth files increased the PDF size by more than their own size, but only a little bit more. While the fourth file actually increased the PDF size by significantly less than its own size. Furthermore, I couldn't reduce any of their sizes at all. Even a tiny bit of reduction produced a very blurry result.

Digressing a bit: Right after I became full time Editor, I realized that I needed a way to predict the approximate sizes of newsletter articles. So I created a special Scribus work file to do just that. It consisted of twenty pages that were formatted like typical newsletter pages. Each page contained four half page wide by half page high text frames, arranged so that they completely filled the page; and all of the frames on all of the pages were linked together. (I don't really expect to ever have a single article that's 20 pages long; but that capacity is there, just in case). Measure1.sla (and its slightly tweaked successors) have helped me a lot each month, as I'm trying to figure out what articles will fit in a given issue, and what are just “Too Big”.

End of digression: Now, I've realized that I could use a somewhat similar work file to test individual images for anomalous behavior. So I've created Measure2.sla, consisting of a single page containing only one image frame, measuring 3.6 inches wide by 4.6 inches high. (Although I can, of course, change those dimensions if necessary). First, I produced an output PDF file that didn't contain an image. It measured 306 KB (313,120 bytes). Then, one by one, I used Measure2.sla on all six of those files, subtracting 313,120 bytes from the size of each output PDF. (To get just the change in size produced by each file). Thus, I confirmed all of their anomalous results. So I may not know why I got those results, but I do know that they are correct.

After that, I used Measure2.sla to check the remaining 12 as yet unprocessed files; and eight of them turned out to be anomalous. However, I decided to process the largest two anomalies first. H-Arrow8.jpg (which measured 28.2 KB) produced an increase of 106.2KB, while H-Print6.jpg (which measured 22.5KB) produced an increase of 81.6K. First, I tried to reduce the size of H-Arrow8.jpg; but everything I tried came out too blurry. Next I tried H-Print6.jpg; and the least objectionable reduction that I could get was to half size. So I took it.

Then, even though I'd only been able to shrink one of those files, I made a new test PDF file containing all of the 35 files that I'd removed, including those two files and the remaining 10 unprocessed files. (Those last 10 files were all smaller than 20 KB, so they didn't have much potential for shrinkage, anyway). My previous bad feeling had suddenly been replaced by a good feeling; and as you can see, I was right. (Though just barely). The resultant file (2014Oct4.pdf) measured 2.91 MB (3,047,112 bytes). As is my usual practice, that file had been created with Scribus 1.3.3.13. A “quick-and-dirty” conversion that I made using Scribus 1.4.0 measured...
Still Too Big?? (Part 3), continued

2.87 MB (3,009,009 bytes). That's 37.2 KB (38,103 bytes) smaller.

Well, we've used about 2,900 words to describe the processing of just one “Too Big” newsletter. However, as listed above, we've still got six more of them to go, ranging in size from 4.2 MB to 3.047 MB. ( Barely over the limit). How many more “chapters” do you think it will take us to get through all six?

Appendix I: A Time Travel Paradox

In January and February of 2015, I was “on a roll”. That's when I did most of the writing and all of the size reduction for Still Too Big?? (Part 2) and for this Part 3. Plus, I did the same for the as-yet-unpublished Parts 4 and 5. In that two month period, I managed to create a new approximately 3,000 word long article every two weeks or so. (And that was in addition to the usual work necessary to produce the regular newsletters that were “under construction” during those two months).

Because of this size reducing/writing binge, I was able to include every one of our nine newly shrunken PDF files in the 40th Anniversary Newsletter Collection CD that I put together for the 2015 Trenton Computer Festival. So that's how files that I didn't tell you about until April through July of 2015 could exist on a CD that was being sold back in March of 2015. (Cue the Doctor Who theme music). See you next month.

Tech Support Scam – Received a Tech call lately?

Phil Sorrentino, Member of The Computer Club, Florida

Philsorr.wordpress.com (http://scccomputerclub.org) philssorr (at) yahoo.com

This is a very nasty, and possibly costly, scam. It preys on people's concern that their computer might be running slow or might be infected with a virus or some other type of malware. It typically starts with a call from, ostensibly, “Microsoft or Windows or Dell or some other, known Computer Manufacturer’s Tech Support” organization. And it can end with the computer owner paying for basically nothing, and giving the scammer his credit card information.

Let's make the point here: Microsoft says “You will never receive a legitimate call from Microsoft or our partners to charge you for computer fixes.” So, never respond to a call of this nature; just hang up.

There seem to be many variations on how the scam can get started. Sometimes you will get a call from the “Microsoft or Dell Tech Support Desk” saying that they have noticed that there is a virus, or errors, on your computer. Sometimes it is started with a pop-up window on your screen while you are browsing the internet. The window (in a variety of different wordings) indicates that you have been infected by a virus and you should call a particular number to remove the virus. Calling that number puts you in contact with the scammer’s bogus “Tech Support Desk”. Once you are on the phone with the “Tech Support” technician, the scam begins.

(Continued Above Right)  (Continued Below Left)

This scam is very insidious because the victim may never even realize that he has been scammed. There are many variations on the details of the scammer's interaction with the computer owner once the call has been made; but basically the steps are: the scammer demonstrates, to the computer user, that there is a virus on the computer; the scammer offers to remove the virus for a fee ($199 to up to $549, which may be negotiable); the computer user accepts the offer to remove the virus and pays for it with a credit card; the scammer charges the credit card for the agreed upon fee; the scammer “fixes” the computer; the scammer demonstrates that the computer now has no viruses; the computer user thanks the “Tech Support technician” for his help.

The scammer uses a variety of ways to show you that there is a problem. One such ploy is; the scammer asks you to open the computer’s Windows Event Log Viewer to show that there is problem. The scammer attempts to win your confidence by showing you that your system has “Errors”. When you open the Windows Event Log Viewer, you see
Tech Support Scam – Received a Tech Support call lately? continued

errors which lends credence to the scammer’s statement that you have a virus. (The scammer relies on the fact that whenever you open the Windows Event Log, you will see some type of error or warning listed, which is quite normal.) Another way the scammer shows you that there is a problem is to have you view files that look like problems, but are really just views of a file that are not typically seen by the average user, but are quite normal. Still another technique is to have you run the Configuration Utility. You see “stopped” next to some services or programs and the scammer states that “the fact that those programs or services are stopped indicates that there has been some damage to the computer”. (In truth, it is normal to have some programs or services that are stopped, which may not be obvious to the average computer user.)

So, how can we tell if a scam attempt is in progress? Here are some tip-offs to help you recognize a scam attempt. The first tip-off is that they, the scammer, called you. Note well that, Microsoft, Dell, or any other major company’s tech support organization is not very likely to use their resources to get in touch with users to fix their computers. (The scammer may tell you that they are doing this as a Public Service; don’t buy into it.) If a Tech Support issue arises with a computer, it is incumbent on the user to contact the appropriate Tech Support organization. The user should make the contact with a known phone number!

A very strong indicator that a scam attempt is in progress is that the “Tech Support technician” will ask you to go to a Website and Install a Tool so that they can Remotely Connect to your computer in order to “fix” the problem. This can be a very good, legitimate, way of having a legitimate Tech Support technician fix your problem, if you truly have a problem, and if you called Tech Support. (There are a few free remote control software tools available just for this purpose, such as TeamViewer and GoToMyPC.) However, if they called you and you then give the scammer control over your computer, the scammer now has the ability download malware (viruses, rootkits, Trojan horses, key-loggers, etc.) to your computer. This malware could then lead to future problems.

This may be another tip-off: the Caller ID on the phone says “Microsoft, Tech Support”, or something similar, which gives the appearance of a legitimate number. Remember, he called you. (Spoofing Caller ID information, I’m told, is extremely easy to do, with Voice Over IP technology. Brighthouse or Verizon phones employ VOIP technology.)

A strong indication that a scam may be is progress is that the “Tech Support” technician claims that your computer is “sending out errors”, or is “sending out SPAM”, or is “infected with a new virus that is undetected by current virus protection software”, or something similar. This is an attempt to create fear that the computer is infected and to scare you into taking action to correct the situation.

Another tip-off may be that the Tech Support technician has a heavy foreign accent, but he uses a name that sounds like it is of western origin. He will definitely have an explanation for why he does this, but don’t buy into it. (Though, I have talked to a legitimate Tech Support technician, “Bob”, with a heavy foreign accent from Dell who was very helpful, so this may not be the best way to identify a scam.)

I haven’t gotten a call, yet, but I have heard of many recent experiences. If you do get a call from “Microsoft Tech Support”, just hang up. If you are having a problem with your computer, call the appropriate Tech Support organization, using a number you are confident is correct (not one that you get from a pop-up window). With the number of people in Sun City Center receiving these calls, this area code may be a prime target for these scams.

I’d like to thank Computer Club Member and Instructor, Matt Batt, for bringing the severity of this scam to my attention. Matt has seen the results of many of these scams and has heard of many computer users experiences with this scam.

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I attended a program put on by CEA, the parent organization that produces the Consumer Electronics Show, presented in Las Vegas the beginning week of January.

The program included a session called Technology Trends to Watch in 2015. It covered some of the hottest subjects today: 3-D printing, the Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data Analytics, Digital Health and Entertainment.

The panel on 3-D printing stated that the technology for home use is not mature and someone trying to use the reasonably priced models available today will have difficulty using them to do anything significant. The business versions, however, are very useful. The latest James Bond movie blew up a golden Aston Martin. It was created from a 3-D printer! It was actually a miniature, but was, nevertheless, an accurate replica of the car. The panel anticipate high growth in this product area over the next few years, as more uses are found for creative products.

The Internet of Things refers to the universe of applications which connect devices to the Internet resources without human interaction. There are many examples of this already in place: refrigerators advising you of the need to replace food; the many home situations that can be controlled by remote devices like smart phones; wearable technology to monitor and measure your health quality; GPS mapping in automobiles; self-driving cars. The current state of IoT has just begun and will expand dramatically in the future, according to the panel.

Big Data Analytics refers to the collection of usage data from you and others, in order to analyze and predict actions. This may be to identify the products you want more efficiently, to broaden product categories to better satisfy customers and increase sales and profits. Whether you know it or not, you are surrounded by Big Data collection and analysis. Every time you use a credit card, the data associated with the purchase goes to combine with other data to better serve our needs and the needs of business. An associated issue is that of privacy. There is as yet no consensus about whether Big Data is good or bad, whether it should be allowed or controlled in some way.

Digital Health is also known as Wearable Tech. This is a fast developing field, with quite a large number of products already on the market. The continued development will be in making products do more and do it better. It may go from the ability to track and measure health and fitness to actual diagnosis of disease.

Entertainment is big now, of course, but it shows no signs of slowing down. The personal game devices and the online gaming continue their rapid growth. What is just starting its big growth is the streaming of movies and shows. The trend is driven by the growing reluctance to be tied to a television set for one’s entertainment.

It will be very interesting to see how these areas develop and grow over the next decade.

Tech Armor case for iPhone6

There are many cases available for the new iPhones. One of the best is Tech Armor’s case for iPhone6 (there’s also one for the iPhone6 Plus).

The new iPhones are different in several ways: thinner, larger and with screen that is rounded at the edges. The Tech Armor case handles all of these. Not only is it attractive, being a steel gray color, but it is tough enough to protect your phone from bumps, drops, scratches and knocks. The case has a slightly rough surface, making it easy to grasp and hold.

The cutouts for the various buttons are well done, making it easy to press the buttons when needed.
The back is clear plastic, hard and protective of the iPhone back. The case does not come with a screen protector, but Tech Armor has that, too. The case comes with a lifetime warranty and is reasonably priced. About: Tech Armor case for iPhone6 Vendor: Tech Armor www.techarmor.com Price: $15, screen $7

**Ventev**

This company produces wireless infrastructure products and mobile accessories. I was provided with several of the mobile accessories to test. **Powercell 6000.** This external battery can be easily charged in any wall socket. The back of the charger has two prongs which fit the wall socket and fold into the charger case. You can charge one or two mobile devices with the built-in USB sockets, one providing 1 amp output at 5 watts, the other 2 providing .1 amps at 10 watts. The higher capacity output can be used for a tablet, or a smart phone. In fact, you can charge two mobile devices at the same time, if needed. Price $75.

**Dashport r900.** This is a charger, too, but designed to be used in your car. It plugs into the power outlet in the car’s dash and provides power whether or not you are near an outlet. It comes with a cable for standard USB connection and also micro-USB. Price $40.

**Chargersync cables.** There are several versions of this product, but each is designed to connect your mobile device to its charger or to another type of charger. What’s really great about these cables is that they are flat, which means that they do not get tangled up like the round ones. They come in different colors, too. Whether you have an iPhone with 30-pin connection or one of the newer iPhone 5 or 6 cables, or even something else, you’ll be able to find one of these cables for you.

Price: $15 - $25
About: Ventev www.Ventev.com

**WeMo by Belkin**

We’ve known Belkin for many years for electronic gear, but they recently opened a new product area for exploration, capitalizing on the use of the Internet to connect disparate things, the so-called IoT (Internet of Things).

I received their WeMo LED Lighting Starter Set for review. It contains two light bulbs and a Link device, plus a set of very brief instructions.

The light bulbs are equivalent in illumination to 60 watt tungsten bulbs. We have been urged to replace tungsten bulbs with CFL (compact flash light) bulbs, with the incentive that illumination is equivalent but electrical usage is much lower. The bulbs in this kit are LED and go further in reducing electrical usage.

The bulbs look like what we’re used to, but have some wizardry inside to allow connectivity through the Internet.

So, what does the kit do for you? It allows you to control two light fixtures separately and to turn each off or on at specified times, on specified days.

The procedure is to plug the Link into a wall socket. An LED comes on to tell you that it’s connected. Next, you replace an existing bulb in a lamp or other fixture with one of the WeMo bulbs. You can use both bulbs in the same fixture (a chandelier, say) or in two separate fixtures. Each is controlled separately.

Next you download the WeMo app. There is one for Apple as well as Android. You next connect through the app to the WeMo network, then to your home or office network. Once this is done, the app searches for devices. When it finds the bulbs, it stores them and takes you to a page where you can set up your rules.
The rules involve On time, Off time and day(s) of the week. There is also an Away From Home setting, which is different from the standard setting. One other feature is the ability to fade in or out when the bulb turns on or off.

With the bulbs and the app, you have control over your lighting, no matter where you are, provided you have Wi-Fi, 3G or 4G service.

Belkin has other devices in the WeMo line: Light Switch, Switch/Motion, Crock Pot, Holmes Heater, Holmes Humidifier, Mr. Coffee and Holmes air Purifier.

About: WeMo
Vendor: Belkin
www.belkin.com/us
Price: $100, additional bulbs $30

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**Technology Trends for 2015 from CES**

*Sandy Berger, CompuKISS*

(www.compukiss.com) Sberger (at) compukiss.com

Every year at CES, which many know as the Consumer Electronics Show, thousands of new products are exhibited and major trends start to appear. This year was no different. Here are just a few of the trends that you can expect to see affecting your life soon.

**Connected Home**

We now have the knowledge to connect just about everything to the Internet and we saw a wide variety of ways to do that. While I personally, might not be ready to put Internet-connected door locks (Kwikset, Schlage, and others) on my home, I would love to have some of Lowes’ Iris home connectivity devices, especially the one that turns the water off when a leak is detected. I personally am not much interested in an Internet-connected toothbrush(Kolibree), but I think it is a great tool for teaching kids to brush their teeth properly. I loved the TempTraq band-aid for babies and children that monitors their temperature and sends it to your cell phone. I was also pretty impressed with the light bulbs that play stereo music (Sengled).

**Wearable Tech & Health**

Watches, pins, and wristbands that count your steps, and monitor your sleep were everywhere at CES this year. Many of these devices even coach you to achieve your goals.Expect to see more and more of this technology this year.

**Drones**

There were over a hundred different types of Drones. Everyone is looking for uses for these flying wonders that fit into our everyday world.

**3-D Printing**

They continue to find uses and new materials that can be used with these printers. Specialized filaments let you print in materials that look and feel like bamboo, copper, and brass. Whether you want to print a shower head or a cup for your tea, you can do it with a 3-D printer.

**4K Ultra TVs**

Do you really need a TV that gives you more resolution and better color than your current HDTV? No, you probably don’t need one, but when you see them you will want one. Even though prices have already plummeted, standards are still being set and there are several competing technologies, so you may want to hold off until much later in the year before you take the plunge.

**Automated Vehicles**

Cars were everywhere at CES this year. They have plenty of connectivity and helpful additions like parking assist. The Volkswagen Golf Touch has three display screens that you can control by moving your hand in the air. It can also park itself right on its charging pad and it’s available now for about $35,000.

This year more of the devices we saw at the show were already available or will be on the market soon. So expect the electronic stores to be filled to the brim with new devices in the next year.

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SIG News

LUNICS (Linux/Unix)
Andreas Meyer (lunics (at) 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
Mike Redlich (president (at) 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 (at) gmail.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 (at) 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 (at) 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 (at) 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). □

Computer Workshop
Bob Hawes (bob.hawes (at) acgnj.org)

ACGNJ has not held a daytime meeting in quite a while, so we've decided to try again. Our inspiration: The Philadelphia Area Computer Society holds only one meeting a month, but it's a biggie. On the third Saturday, from 8:00 AM to 3:00 PM, they hold seventeen different meetings, four at a time in four different rooms. Apparently, there is an audience for Saturday daytime meetings. We're starting smaller, though. Just one room (our usual) from 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM. We're calling it Computer Workshop, after the meetings that Burke Mawby held in Aberdeen,
NJ from 1989 to 2007. Our format (to start, anyway) will be random access. We meet on the Saturday immediately following the second Friday of the month. Most times, this is the second Saturday, but it can occasionally be the third Saturday. Please check the schedule on Page 1 to be sure.

Investment Software
Jim Cooper (jim (at) 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 (at) 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!

Web Browser (Formerly Firefox)
David McRitchie (firefox (at) 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 (at) iee.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 (at) 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.

40th Anniversary Newsletter CD Now On Sale

Beta .15 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>Mike Redlich</td>
<td>908-246-0410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jo-Anne Head</td>
<td>908-769-7385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ColdFusion</td>
<td>Jo-Anne Head</td>
<td>908-769-7385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSS</td>
<td>Frank Warren</td>
<td>908-756-1681</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jo-Anne Head</td>
<td>908-769-7385</td>
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<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td>Mike Redlich</td>
<td>908-246-0410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C++</td>
<td>Bruce Arnold</td>
<td>908-735-7898</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mike Redlich</td>
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<td>ASP</td>
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<td>908-246-0410</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perl</td>
<td>John Raff</td>
<td>973-560-9070</td>
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<td>Frank Warren</td>
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<tr>
<td>XML</td>
<td>Mike Redlich</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genealogy</td>
<td>Frank Warren</td>
<td>908-756-1681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Automation</td>
<td>Frank Warren</td>
<td>908-756-1681</td>
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### Operating Systems

<table>
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<tr>
<th>OS</th>
<th>Person</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windows 3.1</td>
<td>Ted Martin</td>
<td>732-636-1942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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ACGNJ T-Shirts For Sale

(Back)

L, XL: $15.00
M: 2 for $15.00
bob.hawes (at) acgnj.org

Sign up online at [http://www.acgnj.org/membershipApplication.html](http://www.acgnj.org/membershipApplication.html) and pay dues with PayPal.
### Other Local Computer Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux Users Group in Princeton</td>
<td>7 pm, 2nd Wednesday, Lawrence Branch Mercer Library, Rt#1 &amp; Darrah Lane, Lawrence NJ <a href="http://www.linuxug.org">http://www.linuxug.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York PC</td>
<td>3rd Thurs, 7 pm, PS 41, 116 W 11th St. For info call hotline, (212) 533-NYPCC, <a href="http://www.nypc.org">http://www.nypc.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Education Society of Philadelphia</td>
<td>Meetings &amp; Workshops at Jem Electronics, 6622 Castor Ave, Philadelphia PA. <a href="http://www.cesop.org">www.cesop.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookdale Computer Users Group</td>
<td>7 pm, 3rd Friday, Brookdale Community College, Bldg MAS RM 100, Lincroft NJ. (732)-739-9633. <a href="http://www.bcug.com">www.bcug.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJ Macintosh User Group</td>
<td>8 pm, 3rd Tuesday, Allwood Branch Library, Lyall Rd, Clifton NJ. (201) 893-5274 <a href="http://www.nmuug.org">http://www.nmuug.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC User Group of So. Jersey</td>
<td>2nd Mon., 7 pm, Trinity Presb. Church, 499 Rt 70 E, Cherry Hill, NJ. L. Horn, (856) 983-5360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunterdon Computer Club</td>
<td>8:30 am, 3rd Sat, Hunterdon Medical Center, Rt 31, Flemington NJ. <a href="http://www.hunterdoncomputerclub.org">www.hunterdoncomputerclub.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>NY Amateur Computer Group</td>
<td>2nd Thurs, 7 pm, Rm 806 Silver Bldg, NYU, 32 Waverly Pl, NYC. <a href="http://www.nyacc.org">http://www.nyacc.org</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Jersey Computer Club</td>
<td>8 pm, 4th Fri, Rm 74, Armstrong Hall, College of NJ. Rich Williams, (609) 466-0909.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJ PC User Group</td>
<td>2nd Thurs, Monroe Rm at Wyckoff Public Library, 7 pm. Maureen Shannon, (201) 853-7432, <a href="http://www.njpcug.org">www.njpcug.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Area Computer Society</td>
<td>3rd Sat, 12 noon Main Meeting, groups 8 am-3 pm. Upper Moreland Middle School, Hatboro PA. (215) 764-6338. <a href="http://www.pacsmet.org">www.pacsmet.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton PC Users Group</td>
<td>2nd Monday, Lawrenceville Library, Alt Rt 1 &amp; Darrah Lane, Lawrenceville, Paul Kurievchak (908) 218-0778, <a href="http://www.ppcug-nj.org">http://www.ppcug-nj.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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: editor (at) acgnj.org. Classified ads are free to members, one per issue. Non-members pay $10. Send check payable to ACGNJ Inc. with copy. Reasonable length, please.

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

**From New York City or Northern New Jersey**
Take Route I&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 to 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. 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.

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**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. 1800-876-WPEN