The PULP

HUGE this month:

General Meeting: Nov. 17

Charles Gagliardi on:
        Social Networks

Club Business & Election of Officers

See you there!

East Hartford Public Library
Main St. & Central Ave., East Hartford, CT.

Q&A Session: 7:00PM–7:30PM
Meeting starts at: 7:30PM

H.U.G.E.

Contents:

Member of
Association of Personal Computer User Groups
APCUG

UGC

Apple User Group

MEETING LOCATIONS
East Hartford Public Library
Main & Central Avenue in the Lion's Room(downstairs)

Wethersfield Public Library 500 Silas Deane Hwy., Wethersfield, CT

Editors Corner

I'd like to thank LapWorks (www.laptopdesk.net) for the presentation material and raffle gifts they provided for the October meeting. The DVD of the presentation is available from me if you want to see it (sorry the door prizes are all gone).

The November meeting will feature Charles Gagliardi talking about social networks.

BTW--It's also time for the club's annual reports & election of officers. So, if anyone wants to volunteer now is the time to submit your name to the board.

Just e-mail us at **huge_club@comcast.net**

Upcoming for December is the annual geek gift suggestion show. If you find something intriguing, e-mail me a link.

January maybe Show & Tell month for the geek gift you got. We'll also do a Q&A meeting. Any other suggestions or volunteers.

To see how far we've (PULP staff) have come, I've added the first & last page from the oldest PULP I have. If you've got an older one, email me a copy.

Stuart Rabinowitz
Editor-in-Chief

Here is the appropriate copyright citation and a link to the full text. articles from "Tidbits"

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/

Please note that the clubs PO Box has been closed. When membership renewals go out in the fall the return address will be that of our Membership person Richard Sztaba.

A Little Computer Quiz
by Stuart Rabinowitz

The trivia and minutiae of the computer related world. The answers will appear next month or you can submit an answer sheet at the General Meeting. Good Luck.

1 While Unix turned 40 this year, a computer programming language turns 50. Which one?

2 Actually it's name is an acronym, for what?

3 What organization approved the name and specifications, and when?

4 When were the first compilers implemented?

5 ARM (Advanced RISC Machine) chips are 32-bit RISC processors used in a variety of products (PDAs, cell phones, iPods and iPhones, GPS units, and digital cameras), but what did ARM originally stand for?

Answers to October, 2008 Quiz

1 Which of the following is not Unix based?

Mac OS X   Xenix
NextStep   Linux

  A Linux

2 What computer game is generally credited for leading to the development of Unix?

  A 'Space Travel' simulated travel in the solar system it enabled a pilot to fly a ship around a simulation of the solar system and land on the planets and moons. It was originally developed for Multics and later ported to a PDP-7 on which Unix was developed to play the game.

3 Who developed it?
  A Ken Thompson working at Bell Labs (with Dennis Ritchie developed Unix)

4 What was the original name for Unix?

  A Uniplexed Information and Computing System (UNICS) because originally it only supported one user. When multiuser capability was added it became Unix (not short for anything).

5 While there was a general 'celebration' of the 40th anniversary of Unix in August, when did Unix become available outside of AT&T?

  A In 1975, the sixth version of Unix was released and made available to educational and research institutions.

Net Neutrality
By Ira Wilsker

WEBSITES:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_neutrality
http://www.google.com/help/netneutrality.html
http://www.savetheinternet.com
http://www.ncta.com/IssueBriefs/Network-
Management.aspx?view=2
http://www.ustelecom.org
http://www.ustelecom.org/Issues/PreventingInternet
Regulation/PreventingInternetRegulation.html

I have taken pride over the years that I have written this column to offer my readers a non-political and non-partisan break from the political tribulations of the day. Unfortunately, sometimes politics and technology clash, with each side having an argument supporting its opinions, and expressing why the other side is wrong. A long standing dispute rages in the technology world about the internet, and who should control the access to it. This is not some type of political censorship like what we often see in totalitarian regimes, but an economic issue where strong powers on both sides of the issue are taking a stance on the future of the internet. This is not a classical Democrat versus Republican, or liberal versus conservative squabble, but a dispute about the potential revenue streams and the use and control of the bandwidth that we have available. This often heated discussion has made it to the halls of Congress and to the bowels of the regulatory agencies, with heavy input from the participants, all of whom are trying to protect their turf. While the issues are complex, and I will try to explain both sides of the issue in an impartial manner, the name of the controversy carries the simple moniker of "Net Neutrality".

According to Wikipedia, "At its simplest, network neutrality is the principle that all Internet traffic should be treated equally. Net neutrality advocates have established three principal definitions of network neutrality: Absolute non-discrimination; Limited discrimination without QoS (Quality of Service) tiering; and Limited discrimination and tiering." The expression "Absolute non-discrimination" was defined by Columbia Law School professor Tim Wu as "The idea is that a maximally useful public information network aspires to treat all content, sites, and platforms equally." The part about limited

discrimination without quality of service tiering basically means that while internet services providers can offer different levels of service (speed and volume) to their customers at different prices, they should not charge special fees for a higher quality of service, or priority in delivering information. University of Michigan Law School professor Susan P. Crawford "believes that a neutral Internet must forward packets on a first-come, first served basis, without regard for quality-of-service considerations." "Limited discrimination and tiering" means that there can be no exclusivity in service contracts, and that internet service providers and carriers cannot charge users for exclusive access to another's content. This concept is not some new creation of the internet age, but a well established 150 year old legal principal. Again, according to Wikipedia, "In 1860, a US federal law was passed to subsidize a telegraph line, stating that messages received from any individual, company, or corporation, or from any telegraph lines connecting with this line at either of its termini, shall be impartially transmitted in the order of their reception, excepting that the dispatches of the government shall have priority ... An act to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific states by electric telegraph, June 16, 1860."

Google has published a policy statement (google.com/help/netneutrality.html) that says, "Network neutrality is the principle that Internet users should be in control of what content they view and what applications they use on the Internet. The Internet has operated according to this neutrality principle since its earliest days... Fundamentally, net neutrality is about equal access to the Internet. In our view, the broadband carriers should not be permitted to use their market power to discriminate against competing applications or content. Just as telephone companies are not permitted to tell consumers who they can call or what they can say, broadband carriers should not be allowed to use their market power to control activity online." Google is not alone with this concept, and has been joined by many large content providers, including Yahoo!, Vonage,

eBay, Amazon, EarthLink, and others
     What is happening today is that some internet service providers (ISPs) are either hindering access to popular online video and audio services, or implementing a special fee or charge to the user in order to be able to access these services at the users' normal access speeds. Some of the carriers engaged in these practices cite the infrastructure cost that this high bandwidth usage incurs, and that it is only fair to charge a premium price to those who are taxing the capacity of the systems. According to the website SaveTheInternet.com, "... cable and telecommunications companies such as AT&T, Verizon, Comcast and Time Warner of wanting "to be Internet gatekeepers, deciding which Web sites go fast or slow and which won't load at all. These companies want to tax content providers to guarantee speedy delivery of their data ... to discriminate in favor of their own search engines, Internet phone services, and streaming video while slowing down or blocking their competitors."
     The cable and telecommunications companies are represented by the US Telecom Broadband Association (www.ustelecom.org) and the National Cable and Telecommunications Association , (www.ncta.com), which have aptly presented the side of the big carriers. The design, construction, maintenance, and upgrading of the intranet infrastructure are very capital intensive, and the demands on the networks are increasing dramatically. As stated by Wikipedia, "... telecom providers should have the ability to provide preferential treatment in the form of a tiered services, for example by giving online companies willing to pay the ability to transfer their data packages faster than other Internet traffic. The added revenue from such services could be used to pay for the building of increased broadband access to more consumers."
The NCTA, on its webpage (ncta.com) says, "There is no evidence that consumers are being prevented from accessing any lawful content on the Internet, nor are broadband providers impeding customers from subscribing to broadband applications that don't harm the network. The best consumer protection is a vibrant marketplace in which choice for

providers exists and allows subscribers to switch if they're not satisfied with the current service. The biggest risk of Internet Regulation is that it will freeze investment and innovation in further broadband deployment and development."
USTelecom, representing the broadband providers, states on its webpage (ustelecom.org), "This unnecessary intervention would slow broadband deployment and the arrival of a wide variety of pro-consumer advances. Regulating the Internet would delay the arrival of life-enhancing technological advances in health care, education, the economy and beyond by sending a distinct chill through the investment climate. This 'about face' for U.S. innovation policy would undermine the critical progress being made in today's competitive Internet marketplace, where adoption is accelerating across demographic groups and nearly 1,400 companies are racing to extend broadband's capacity and reach throughout our country. Instead of slamming on the brakes of our information economy and slowing the arrival of new innovations in our lives, our government should stay focused on broadband deployment and pro-investment policies that bring the high-speed Internet and its many possibilities to all Americans." According to Wikipedia, "John Thorne, senior vice president and deputy general counsel of Verizon, ... has argued that they will have no incentive to make large investments to develop advanced fibre-optic networks if they are prohibited from charging higher preferred access fees to companies that wish to take advantage of the expanded capabilities of such networks. Thorne and other ISPs have accused Google and Skype of freeloading or free riding for using a

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By Ira Wilsker

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I enjoy reading. I find that reading is intellectually stimulating, broadens my horizons, and provides vicarious experiences. My daughters grew up in a home full of books where they all became avid readers; this substantially contributed to their academic and professional achievements.

My students at LIT should be reading more, but the cost of books is a deterrent, and a trip to the college or public library is often an inconvenience. Many of today's students have grown up in the era of online information, e-mail, Twitter, Facebook, Yahoo!, and Google and to them "online" is their primary information resource. Now there are internet resources where anyone can read literature of any genre', including hundreds of current textbooks, for free. Depending on the rules of the respective websites, these complete books can be read online in a browser window, or downloaded in a variety of formats, often including the popular and universal PDF format.

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and plays them from an MP3 player as spooky stories for the kids around the campfire.

I teach economics every semester at LIT and try to instill in my students some of the history, culture, and philosophy that created our economic system. While he is briefly recognized in our economics books, Adam Smith is believed by many to be the father of classical economic philosophy. The full unabridged version of his most recognized tome "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations", better known as the "Wealth of Nations" is on my recommended reading list. In the past the students had to compete for the limited number of copies available in the library or purchase a copy, an often difficult task for a cash strapped college student. Today's college student, or anyone for that matter, can simply go online and read it on his monitor, or download a copy for future reference. This is but one example of how technology can be positively used to expand the minds of society, and provoke inspired thought and discussion. The book "Wealth of Nations" is but one of many thousands available for free online at Project Gutenberg.

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Many of us are all too aware of the high cost of textbooks. There is currently a move on to publish current textbooks online for free. While this project is

If Your Computer Gets Wet...What?
Written by Bob Schwartz, a member of HAL-PC, Texas
www.hal-pc.org
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What to do if something wet spills on your electronic device or it falls into wet whatever? The following is not guaranteed but represents years of experience.

Quick, unplug it! Unless there is a likely shock hazard. Look up the instructions (best to do this when you buy it). Find out if there is any prohibition against using ALCOHOL. Alcohol can dissolve some materials.

There are generally two items to have handy. One is distilled water to first wash off and dilute any spill, especially anything that might be conductive. The second is alcohol, 90+% isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol. Ethyl alcohol or ethanol – 90% - will work too. Alcohol has an affinity for water. Rinsing the item first with the distilled water and then with alcohol will dilute, pick up water, carry it away, and evaporate quickly. The higher percent alcohol 90% vs 50% have a greater affinity for water.

Time is important. You do not want water to soak into an otherwise insulating medium, especially water that contains something conductive like salt. It will leave a conductive residue that will short out portions of the device. That is why you want to rinse first with distilled water to carry away any conductive residue and then the alcohol to remove the water film. Most tap water has dissolved minerals that remain after the water evaporates, hence the distilled water to rinse these away.

After, and I repeat AFTER, the above cleaning, you can use very modest heat to help dry out the item. You can use a hair dryer at some distance. Make sure you don't heat the item any hotter than is comfortable to hold. Some plastic materials deform at relatively low temperatures.

Remember the order: (1) rinse with distilled water (2) rinse with alcohol (3) warm gently with hair dryer or warming oven.

For items immersed in flood waters, the above approach can be tried but the outlook is not promising. Generally the conductive flood waters have had time to soak into the various insulating materials and are almost impossible to remove. Still, it may be worth a try, especially if you have the time and possible success is worth the effort. Distilled water and alcohol are not very expensive. Most circuit boards are coated with varnish to resist moisture. In this case, wash repeatedly with distilled water. Use a soft brush to remove any remaining film such as mud. Then, the alcohol followed by the dryer. Using the dryer prematurely can "set" the offending material to the point that it may be almost unremovable. So save it for the very last step after you are sure things are clean. Your efforts may save part if not all of the equipment.

Bob Schwartz is a HAL-PC member, retired EE, 14 patents, technical writer, active in civic affairs: President, Brays Bayou Association; Vice President, Marilyn Estates Civic Association; Correspondence Secretary with the Willow Waterhole Greenspace Conservancy.

Power Supply Tips
By Dan Hanson, the Great Lakes Geek, Computers
Assisting People, Ohio
www.capinc.org/
Dan(at)magnuminc.com

Obtained from APCUG with the author's permission for publication by APCUG member groups.

We have all experienced the computer crashing seemingly for no reason. When it does, we blame Windows or a hardware problem or maybe a power surge or undervoltage. All are possible culprits but one often overlooked possibility is the power supply of the computer.

The power supply is the metal box with a cooling fan next to it. Typically it's in a back corner of the case and you plug your power cord into it. When you plug the power cable into the wall, the power supply converts the AC (alternating current) that runs through your home or office into the DC (direct current) that the computer needs.

If you bought your computer from a superstore or discount retailer it may a have low-cost, low-capacity power supply installed which may not be enough to handle all the things you do with your PC.

If you have upgraded your PC with newer or more components (like another CD or DVD player/burner, more RAM or another hard drive) then the power supply that came with your system may not be up to the task.

The physics of power supplies (ambient temperatures, 3.3V vs. 5V vs. 12V, etc) make it so that a power supply rated at certain wattage, say 300W, may not really provide that maximum wattage load. Some experts claim that power supplies are most efficient at 30-70% of their maximum capacity. So if you are nearing that maximum, you can be in for trouble.

Because the power supply gets a rush of AC (alternating current) when the computer is turned on and it heats and cools each time it is used, it is more prone to failure than many other components in your PC. You may notice a slight burning smell before it shuts down. Sometimes the cooling fan stops working and the system overheats.

Newer systems let you monitor the status of the power supply from Windows. Servers and other mission critical computers often have more than one power supply so that when one dies, the other kicks in and the system stays operational.

So what can you do?

Next time you buy a PC, don't just get a cheapo system with a sub-standard power supply unless you never plan on adding memory, drives or other components to the machine.

Take care of your power supply by keeping the cooling fan away from the wall or anything else that might block the air flow and make the fan work harder (and die sooner).

Keep the PC off the carpet or other surfaces where it may suck in particles and clog the fan. Cooler is always better with electronic components.

Periodically, blow out the fan and case with compressed air to get rid of dust and other particles that may clog up the fan and overheat the system components.

Add up the wattage of the components in your system to see if you are near the maximum of the power supply. E-mail us at dan@greatlakesgeek.com for a list of Estimated Power Requirements of common PC components.

If that is too difficult for you, look to see if most of the slots in the back of your PC are filled and if the drive bays in the front are being used. Those are indications that you may be close to maxing out your power capacity.

If you have a need, you can buy and install (or have someone else install) a new, heavy duty power supply. They come in several standard form factors to fit in most PCs. Warning this may not be a project for beginners though.

Get more tips at www.GreatLakesGeek.com

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from pg. 5

network of lines and cables the phone company spent billions of dollars to build." None of the combatants in this battle are claiming that the internet should be fiscally free, or that it is wrong for the ISPs to charge different rates for different speeds and bandwidth limits. What is in dispute is whether all content should be treated (and charged) equally in terms of bandwidth and speed used, and whether the users of heavy content providers (such as streaming DVDs by Netflix) get equal access to the capacity the internet. Hypothetically, an ISP could charge a user a premium price for priority access to streaming DVDs, and thus transmit that data ahead of his neighbors' e-mail, or offer faster speeds to users of its own content than it does to other providers. Another consideration under dispute is whether an ISP should be able to provide a higher quality of service and speed to its own digital phone service than it does another digital phone service, such as Vonage or Skype. Discrimination of these types is contrary to the concept of "net neutrality". This is a tough issue with valid points made by both sides. Hopefully the above content and links will provide the reader with adequate information and resources on both sides of the debate such that he can make his own decision. As the technology advances, and our demands on the internet infrastructure increases, we as a society must come up with some viable way to ensure that the capacity is there when and where we need it.

from pg. 6

in its infancy, there are already many recently published e-textbooks available online at www.flatworldknowledge.com. It is worth noting that hundreds of college faculty have already adopted these free titles. Students typically have the option of reading the chapters online for free, or printing individual chapters for a nominal fee (about $2 per chapter), printing the entire book, or purchasing a bound copy of the book. Faculty may request a free bound copy as well as support materials such as test banks, PowerPoint slides, instructors' manuals, and other supplementary materials, just like the existing commercial textbooks. Even for those who are not currently college students, these online free college textbooks can be a valuable resource for personal and professional enrichment.

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PULP Staff

Editor	Stuart Rabinowitz
Distribution	George Carbonell

Membership: Anyone may become a member. Dues are $12 per year and include a one-year subscription to The Pulp as well as access to the HUGE Public Domain disk libraries and BBS. Meeting topics, times and places can be found on page 1 of this issue.

Officers & SIG Leaders

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November 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 1920 KDKA begins radio broadcasts	3	4	5 1950 ENIAC predicts weather	6	**7**
8	9	10	11	12	13	**14**
15 1971 *Electronic News* runs ad for Intel 4004	16	17 General Meeting 7 PM	18	19	20	**21**
22	23	24 1886 ATT offers private telephone service	25	26 Thanksgiving	27	**28**
29 1972 Pong created	30					

Apple Pulp

H.U.G.E. Apple Club

🍎 **March 1984** 🍎

MARCH MEETING

This month's meeting will feature a demonstration of a graphics program package entitled MR. GRAFFIX, written by Dennis LaBelle. The following is a short description of the package and some of its capabilities.

MR. GRAFFIX is a general purpose graphics system developed to aid in the design, presentation, and storage of high resolution graphics images. Multicolored shapes as well as individually drawn lines may be created and manipulated. Shape files can be saved in either a temporary memory buffer or to disk. Any image that can be put on the hires screens can be converted to a shape, placed in a shape file, and later repositioned on the screen using a joystick. Thereby providing an easy to use "cut and paste" method of designing a hires graphics screen.

The system also contains a program which allows for the viewing of hires screen files which have been created by the user. Another program adds subroutines to an already existing program to allow the user to display these screens from within it. Only the desired images (shapes) are actually saved to disk. Blank background is not saved. This allows for the more efficient use of disk space and faster presentation of the screen.

EDITOR'S CORNER

Thanks to Phil Robenheymer and Chris Murphy for their demonstrations of the Koala Pad and the Gibson Light Pen. Both of these systems are excellent graphic input devices. However, the Koala Pad is much cheaper. Also, thanks should go out to David Costello, the young artist who helped Phil out.

This issue has lots of graphics in it. For example, look at the back page, or the Lode Runner review, or the front page (this page) for that matter. What are your feelings? How about some articles? If you're unsure of what to write on, call me, Bill Snaden. Thanks.

OOPS!! I GOOFED!

The correct address for the club is:

H.U.G.E. Apple Club
P.O. Box 18027

President's Corner

The club is growing and we need some help to better ourselves. Volunteers are needed in all areas. Area Coordinators are needed to answer small questions about the club when members or interested people are looking for assistance, i.e. help with Apple Writer II or IIe: or Applesoft Basic. Just to direct someone to the right people would be a big help. If you are interested give one of the officers a call. We have a volunteer for the Guilford area, which is a start.

Speaking of calling people, most people will be glad to answer questions about the club or programs, but we must remember there are other people in a household who may be sleeping. If you can keep the calling hours from 6:30 -9pm that should keep everyone happy.

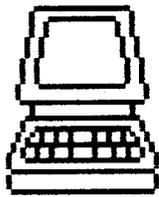I am working on some new projects help the club along: 1) A reporter, to keep us abreast of our SIG groups and meeting and any other special interest that would be useful to the club. 2) more monitors for the meetings so everyone can see better. 3) A larger meeting place. It is getting a little tight where we are. One suggestion is the YMCA next to the Library, if you have suggestions please let us know. 4) Better prices for diskettes but remain with the quality we are used to. 5) A Bulletin Board Service, so members can have electronic mail service and possibly a way of uploading and downloading of small programs. We need input from everyone in the club even if it is just a phone call to express your feelings.

Stu Lipman will be the Program Chairman for 1984. He will be looking for things that members have suggested in their membership applications. If something new has come out feel free to say how do we get a demo of it.
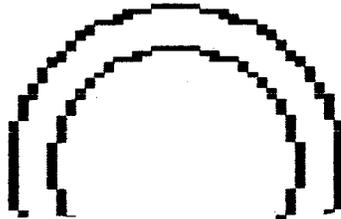
????????

From the Membership Chairman

I'm looking for a few people to act as regional coorinators for the club. These are people located in the various towns who will be able to answer routine questions both from members and prospective members. Having these people in different locations will make toll calls

local computer stores supplied with membership applications. Anyone interested in helping please give me a call (my phone

H.U.G.E.
Hartford Users Group Exchange

For more
information,
contact any
officer:

apple][

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MEETINGS: The Hart
User Group Exchange (H
Apple Club meets at 7 p.m.
the East Hartford Pu
Library, usually the se
Friday of each month.

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