

The MACNJ Window

MACNJ

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September 2015

Starting a business?
How will you handle the accounting?

MACNJ

presents

Lauren Kasper
from Acclivity Software's
ACCOUNTEDGE
to answer all your
concerns



At the **September 12th** meeting of MACNJ, Lauren Kasper from Acclivity Software will introduce AccountEdge, a complete small business accounting and management solution for Mac or Windows. Lauren has been with the firm for over eight years, beginning in technical support and recently hosting events and working with small businesses to answer any concerns they have about using AccountEdge. The software can be used to make sales and purchases, run payroll, track and build inventory, bill for time, and manage contacts.

MACNJ meets on the Second Saturday this month!

**Saturday morning September 12th
9am to 12 noon**

11 STUPID BACKUP Strategies

by Joe Kissell

Last month when Adam, Tonya, and I attended the ASMC (Apple Specialists Marketing Corporation) Spring Conference in San Francisco, one of the special activities was a field trip to the DriveSavers headquarters in Novato. DriveSavers is a data recovery company — they're the ones you call when you lose critical data from a hard drive or SSD and don't have a backup. They can disassemble your drive in a clean room, perform the electronic equivalent of brain surgery on it, and in most cases, recover your crucial missing data.) Needless to say, these recovery services come at a cost, but in truly critical situations, you can't put a price on this sort of magic.

The DriveSavers facility was a geek paradise. The only time I've seen anything close to that amount of high-tech gear in one place was when I visited CERN's Large Hadron Collider in Geneva. I loved learning about every part of the data recovery process. From a technical point of view, it was utterly fascinating. It was also eye-opening to hear about some of the high-profile customers DriveSavers had helped. The walls were covered with autographed photos of celebrities for whom the company had recovered data (including, somewhat ironically, Brent Spiner, who played Data on "Star Trek: The Next Generation").

All throughout the tour, I had two conflicting feelings. One was: "*Wow, it would be so cool to work here!*" The other was: "*My mission is to put them out of business!*"

I say this, of course, not out of any malice toward the fine folks at DriveSavers, but because I've been beating the backups drum for years, and if everyone had adequate backups, one of the main reasons for DriveSavers' existence would disappear. (The company would be fine, in fact, because they also do lots of work for law enforcement and government agencies, and deal with plenty of situations in which backups wouldn't have been a factor.)

In my new book, "Backing Up Your Mac: A Joe On Tech Guide [<http://www.takecontrolbooks.com/jot-backing-up>]," I lay out a backup strategy that aims to be, shall we say, highly bullet-resistant. There are no guarantees when it comes to computers, and as Robert

Heinlein once said, "*It is impossible to make anything foolproof, because fools are so ingenious.*"

That qualification aside, the system I use personally and explain in my book offers Mac users a simple way to achieve peace of mind. As I often say, even if a meteorite destroyed my house and all my equipment (while I wasn't at home, obviously), I have 100 percent confidence that I would lose absolutely no important data. (Nuclear war, a zombie apocalypse, or an asteroid strike might be too much, but then I'd have bigger things to worry about anyway.)

As I talk to people about my book, I frequently hear responses along the lines of, "*Well, here's what I do to backup my Mac. What do you think of my system?*" More often than not, I don't say what I think, which is "*Wow, that is one of the stupidest strategies I've ever heard of.*"

The fact that your backup strategy is stupid does not imply that *you* are stupid. It only means you may not have given careful thought to what disasters could harm your data (theft, fire, hurricane, malware, software bugs, user error, and so on) or exactly what steps you would take if something did go wrong. I don't want you to have stupid backups; I want you to have such excellent backups that you're justifiably confident of being able to recover from any sort of data loss. In that spirit, here are 10 — wait, make that 11! — stupid backup strategies I urge you to avoid.

1. Having no backups at all. -- According to a recent post on the Backblaze blog, an annual survey found that only 8 percent of respondents back up their computers every day (a figure that, worryingly, has dropped over the past couple of years), whereas 16 percent back up less frequently than once a year, and 25 percent never back up at all.

Doing nothing is of course the worst way to approach backups. You're trusting that everything will work perfectly no matter what you do (or what someone else does), and that's too much to ask of a computer. You will lose data at some point. Something is *always* better than nothing when it comes to backups.

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STUPID...

2. Depending on data recovery apps or services.

-- If you accidentally delete a file on your Mac, you *might* be able to undelete it using any of numerous data recovery apps. If that fails (as it would if the drive is electronically or mechanically damaged), a company like DriveSavers may be able to rescue your data. But assuming you'll be able to use one of these approaches if disaster occurs is unwise. Sometimes they fail, and if the cause of data loss is theft (or, you know, a meteorite that pulverized your Mac), there's no disk to work with anyway.

This might be an appropriate time to mention that if you work for a company that makes data recovery software, you can stop pitching me about reviewing it. I'm all about prevention, and I think my readers' money is far better spent on backups than on recovery tools.

3. Wishful thinking. -- A couple of weeks ago, a novelist acquaintance of mine complained on Facebook about having lost three scenes from a novel revision because she accidentally deleted the document. A friend helpfully suggested that, since she's a Mac user, she could retrieve the document using Time Machine. But no, she replied, *she never actually saved or even named the document*, so there was nothing for Time Machine to back up.

It's true that some apps autosave your work, giving you a way to pick up where you left off even if you never name a new document. (BBEdit, which I'm using to write this article, is one such app.) But not all apps function this way, and even when they do, there are ways in which users might accidentally delete the autosaved files. Pretty much all backup systems assume users will take at least the basic, obvious step of naming their files and saving them once (after which regular autosaves often kick in, storing additional versions automatically).

4. Doing manual backups. -- I know people who back up their Macs (or at least, a subset of their files) occasionally — whenever it occurs to them — either by making a clone or by manually copying files to another drive. Well, as I said, something is better than nothing, but in my experience, the day you forget to back up something manually (or run out of time) is the day you lose data. Having backups run automatically is a far superior idea.

5. Using *only* Time Machine. -- I think it's fantastic

that Time Machine exists, and is built into OS X. Apple was absolutely right to make backups as simple and convenient as possible (not to mention free). And, to be sure, using Time Machine is *way* better than nothing at all

But I've had too many troubling experiences with Time Machine (and have heard about countless more) to rely on it as my sole backup software. For example, in the last month my wife and I both encountered unrecoverable Time Machine errors that required us to erase our backup drives and start over from scratch. The disks themselves were fine, but the backup data wasn't, and not even fancy disk-repair software could fix the problem. Time Machine might function perfectly for years, only to choke randomly like this. So although Time Machine is convenient (and totally fine as an additional backup), I wouldn't feel comfortable using or recommending it exclusively.

There's another downside about Time Machine, too, which is that if your entire disk dies, your only option is to reformat or replace the disk and then restore the whole thing from your backup — a process that can take many, many hours. During that time, you won't be able to use your Mac for anything else, which is why I strongly recommend a bootable duplicate (or "clone") as part of your backup plan. But that brings me to the next problem...

6. Using *only* clones for backup. -- Clones are great. They let you get back to work almost instantly if anything goes wrong (just reboot while holding down Option and select the clone). They also give you a way to downgrade to your previous version of OS X, should anything go wrong when upgrading to a new version. (By the way, if you're not giving your clones names like Sarah, Alison, Cosima, and Helena, you're Doing It Wrong.)

One problem with using only clones for backup is that they don't necessarily give you a way to retrieve accidentally deleted files, or earlier versions of files, if you discover you need them only after updating your clone. (Some cloning software does let you archive such items, but you have to know what you're doing.) Another problem is that if your clone is stored with your Mac, then anything that happens to the Mac (tornado, burglar, etc.) can also take out your only backup. This, in turn, leads us to...

(*continues*)

STUPID...

7. Having no offsite backups. -- You know that metaphorical meteorite I keep going on about? It might take out my house in California, but it almost certainly won't *also* take out CrashPlan's data center in Minnesota, or any of several other places I store my data. Same goes for data loss due to thieves, burst pipes, or a fire, all of which are far more likely than meteorites. If your only backups are stored locally, your data is protected against only a limited subset of dangers. You can address this by making extra backups that you store at a friend's house, in a safe deposit box, or another safe location; or you can use a cloud service such as CrashPlan, Backblaze, or DollyDrive. But however you do it, make sure you have an offsite copy of your data.

However, the reverse is also true...

8. Having only online backups. -- Online backups are great for many things, but if you should ever have to restore more than a few gigabytes from online storage (let alone an entire disk), you'll be in for a long wait, because you'll be constrained by your Internet provider's bandwidth. You may also run into data caps that prevent you from downloading all your backed-up data in a single month. Faced with such a problem, you might be able to pay the backup provider to send your data on a hard drive. But while you're waiting for your data to download (or for the FedEx truck to arrive), you won't have access to your data. Personally, I'd have a real problem with all that downtime, which is why local backups are part of the mix for me. (Of course, if you want to boot from a clone, it must be on a local hard drive.)

The next two stupid strategies are also related to online backups.

9. Relying solely on Dropbox (or similar services). -- Dropbox is wonderful; I use it every day to store files in the cloud and sync them across my devices. Many other cloud storage services (such as iCloud Drive, Box, Amazon Cloud Drive, Google Drive, and Microsoft OneDrive) offer roughly comparable features. And most of these even offer a limited, primitive, backup-like feature: the capability to restore older versions of files or deleted files — at least if they're less than a month old. That's all good, and in fact, using a service like Dropbox can make data restoration quicker and easier in some

situations. But because you can't count on these services to store *all* the data on your Mac, to keep it indefinitely, or to make it easy to recover a lot of data at once, they're no substitute for proper backups.

10. Assuming Web apps don't need backups. -- Do you use Google Docs, Office 365, iWork for iCloud, or any of a zillion other such Web apps to create and collaborate on documents? Most of us do, at least occasionally. Fine, but do you *also* have a local copy of those documents? I'll bet you don't, and that's a bad idea.

It's not hard to find stories about people who opened Google Docs (or whatever) one day to find that a crucial document had vanished, for no apparent reason, and with no apparent recourse. These sorts of things don't happen often, but they do happen. You can't assume a cloud service will back up your data adequately — or that you'll be able to recover it yourself, even if it was backed up. (And, even if the data is there, an Internet outage or server problem could prevent you from accessing it at a crucial moment.) Word to the wise: make your own backups of documents created in the cloud or use a specialized utility like CloudPull.

11. Thinking of RAID as a backup. -- A reader suggested this addition after I posted my original list, and I couldn't agree more. In fact, I discuss this explicitly in my book. A RAID uses multiple hard drives to function as a single logical volume. Among the many ways a RAID can be configured, mirrored RAIDs (RAID 1) are most often confused with backups, because they write every block to two different physical disks, providing 100 percent redundancy. (RAID 5 and 6 also provide redundancy, but in a different way.) Well, isn't that basically the same as a clone, only better, since it's always up to date?

No. Indeed, the fact that it's always up to date is part of the problem. If you accidentally delete a file, for example, it's deleted instantly on both drives in your *mirrored* RAID. If you have directory damage, file corruption, malware, or any of numerous other problems, it affects both drives equally. And, of course, if the RAID is stolen or damaged, it doesn't help at all. The only thing a mirrored RAID protects you against is the hardware failure of a single drive. Fair enough; that happens. But it's not the same thing as a backup.

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STUPID...

Don't have stupid backups! I hope you've spent this entire article rolling your eyes at these ridiculous excuses for a backup strategy, all the while reminding yourself that your own backup strategy is *smart* and doesn't suffer from any of these defects. If so, then I'm glad you've enjoyed this entertaining look at how the other 92 percent live.

However, if by any chance you found yourself wincing now and then because you recognized something in this list that you yourself do, don't feel ashamed. It's OK; we've all been there. Just don't stay there. Pick up a copy of "Backing Up Your Mac: A Joe On Tech Guide" and learn how to educate your backups. Then you and I can both have that meteoris-won't-destroy-my-data confidence, and we can turn our attention to more pressing tasks, like protecting ourselves from zombies.

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USE THE MACNJ FORUM!

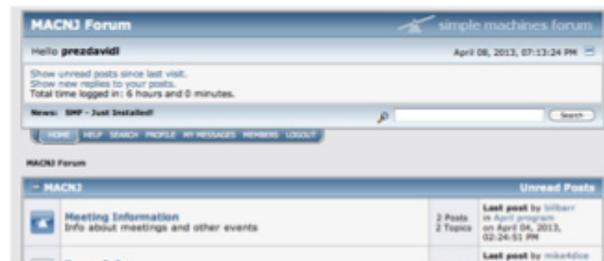
Our forum, using new software to keep out spambots, is only as good as we make it. All members are encouraged to use the forum. It can be of great help in answering questions, providing news, etc., between meetings.

To Register:

There are two links to the forum on the MACNJ home page; or go to macnj.org/forum/ and you are there.

Click on "register" (top right). You'll have to agree to conditions.

Enter a user name which can be used to identify you as member of MACNJ—not strange encrypted names such as xyz123— or you won't be approved. Check the member list to see what names have been accepted.



Enter a valid email address.

Enter and confirm your password. Then remember it! **You can also stay logged-in**, if desired. Look under Profile Information and **enter your location** (City, State). This is mandatory. Enter any other profile information which you choose to use. Click "submit" button, bottom of page. You will be notified by email that you are registered as a MACNJ Forum member. Most questions about the forum are answered in the FAQ Section.



Little things to make your Mac computing sweet!

Move a File in the Finder

Sometimes you want to move a file in the Finder across volumes, not copy that file. Holding down the Command key while dragging ensures that the item is copied, and then its original deleted, adding up to a move

Removing Photos from iPhoto

Despite iPhoto's long history, many people continue to be confused about exactly what happens when you delete a photo. There are three possibilities.

If you delete a photo from an album, book, card, calendar, or saved slideshow, the photo is merely removed from that item and remains generally available in your iPhoto library.

If, however, you delete a photo while in Events or Photos view, that act moves the photo to iPhoto's Trash. It's still available, but...

If you then empty iPhoto's Trash, all photos in it will be deleted from the iPhoto library and from your hard disk.

Go Back and Forth Fast in Preview

If you're reading a PDF in Apple's Preview software, and you follow a bookmark or an internal link to move around within the PDF, you can quickly return to where you were by pressing the keyboard shortcut Command-[(that's Command-Left Bracket). Or, you can choose Go > Back.

The command works iteratively, so you can go back to just the previously viewed page or if you issue the command again, to the page before that, and so on. There's also an equivalent Go > Forward (Command-]).

Type an em-dash on an iPhone

Typography and punctuation geeks rejoice! It's easy to type an em-dash on the iPhone's or iPod touch's virtual keyboard. To do so, tap the .?123 key to switch to the numeric keypad. Then touch and hold on the Hyphen key to reveal a pop-up strip showing an em-dash. Slide to the em-dash and release your finger.

Note that this basic trick works with many other keys on the virtual keyboard.

Fun Way to Send Attachments in Mail

If you're working in a file that you want to attach to a message in Apple Mail, you can transfer the file to Mail easily: From the title bar of the file's window, drag the little proxy icon to Mail's icon on the Dock. Your Mac will make Mail the active application and open a new outgoing message, with the file attached.

(If your icon won't drag, the file probably isn't saved.)

Sync Safari Bookmarks to Your iPhone

Tired of typing URLs into Mobile Safari on your iPhone or iPod touch? Use the bookmarks you already have in Safari on your Mac.

Next time you do an iTunes sync, select your iPhone or iPod touch in the Devices section of the iTunes sidebar. Scroll down to the Web Browser section of the Info tab on the right-hand side of the iTunes window and select Sync Safari Bookmarks.

After your next sync the bookmarks will be available in Mobile Safari on your iPhone or iPod touch.

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TipBITS

Type Faster on an iPhone or iPod touch

When typing on an iPhone or iPod touch, to end a sentence quickly and get ready to start the next one, double tap the Space bar. You'll insert a period followed by a space. You can turn this shortcut on or off via the Shortcut slider in Settings > General > Keyboard.

Calculate with Spotlight

Have a quick calculation to perform? Don't bother opening Calculator, simply enter the calculation into Spotlight's search bar, and Spotlight displays the answer as the top item. To perform further calculations, hit Return, or click the answer, and Spotlight launches Calculator.

Show Bookmarks Bar in Mobile Safari

Using the Safari app on your iPad? Take advantage of the bookmarks bar. To display it, open the Settings app, tap Safari, and turn on Always Show Bookmarks Bar.

Mighty Mouse as Application Switcher

Looking for an easier way to switch between multiple applications? Within Keyboard and Mouse Preferences under System Preferences, you can configure the scroll wheel to act as an Application Switcher. Press the scroll button to bring up Application Switcher, scroll to toggle to the application you want, and hit the scroll button again to switch. You can also double-click the scroll button to quickly switch to the previously active application.

Use Shift to Compare Edits in iPhoto '08

In iPhoto '08, while you're editing a photo, press the Shift key to see a "before" view; let it up to see the "after" view. It's much faster and easier than using Undo and Redo.

Track Bandwidth Use with VirusBarrier X6

If you have monthly bandwidth limits, it's useful to know how much data you have used so far to avoid overage charges or being shut off by your ISP. But how do you de-

termine how much data your Mac has transferred? Open VirusBarrier X6's Traffic window to see both current and cumulative traffic, and you can also create warnings when your data usage - incoming, outgoing, or both - exceeds an amount you specify.

Quickly Mail a Link in Safari

Reading a Web page in Safari and want to send the URL to a friend via email? Simply press Command-Shift-I to open a new email message with the Web page title as the Subject line and the Web page URL in the message body.

Use Expose to Open Files Quickly

Looking for an easy way to drag a file into a hidden application? First enter Expose's All Windows mode by hitting F9, then hover over an application's window while dragging your file, pause for a moment (or press the Space bar) and that window will spring to the foreground enabling you to open the file within that application.

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EverWeb: a Good Alternative to iWeb

by Linda Cameron, Mid-Columbia Macintosh Users Group

Ever since Apple discontinued support for iWeb, I have been limping along trying to keep my Toastmaster club's website updated without having to learn a whole huge program like DreamWeaver (which also costs a lot). There have been a few smaller applications to come along claiming they are a good alternative to iWeb, but most of them seemed like it would just take too much time to learn. That is, until I discovered Ever Web. The great thing about EverWeb is that it is so similar to iWeb, which I had already learned to use, that I felt comfortable with it right off. I get tired of having to spend a lot of time relearning a new application to do something I already could do with an older app.

EverWeb isn't 100% identical to iWeb but it is close and since iWeb hasn't been updated for a few years, there are new features in EverWeb that might have been added to iWeb if it had been kept up. One new feature is dropdown menus. You can organize your menu bar to group items in dropdown menus to reduce clutter. Another feature not found in iWeb can redirect external web addresses.

Just like iWeb, EverWeb helps you create a whole website using predefined templates you can choose from, or blank pages. You can publish it all to a folder on your hard drive or add the information in EverWeb to use FTP to publish online. Apparently, you can also publish to EverWeb's servers.

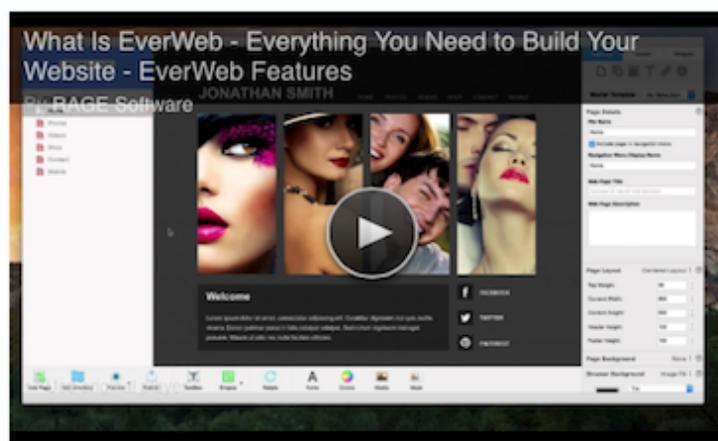
EverWeb can be purchased in 3 ways: As a standalone application for about \$80, or for about \$100 per year, you can include hosting your website on EverWeb's servers. There is a Pro version for about \$200 a year, which I am guessing would be what someone with an eCommerce site might want to use.

Using a webpage design application is so much easier for me than having to learn HTML although, it doesn't hurt to know a little bit of HTML coding. I like being able to move objects around a page, rotate, use opacity, bring to the front or send to the back, resize text or change the color and so on.

Using toolbars and menus plus the inspector panel, everything is easily formatted and what you see is usually what you get. I say "usually" because with web pages, there are too many variables with different browsers and computers viewing them. You can always preview your website using any browser you have right within EverWeb.

Using an application like EverWeb makes it possible to easily create web pages and a website without having to know any coding at all. In fact, there is no place within EverWeb that you can hand code something to tweak it. If EverWeb doesn't allow you to do something you want to do, then there might be workarounds using other software. I will come to that later.

What is really impressive about EverWeb are the number of video tutorials available. Many are available on their website and there are more on YouTube.





Comparing EverWeb to iWeb, there are some things I like better with EverWeb. For example, I don't think there are as many files generated when using EverWeb as when I used iWeb. I like to keep things simple and elegant.

There is one thing that iWeb would let me do that I can't seem to do with EverWeb. I want to be able to mask an image and also resize the image and move it to just the part I want to show. In iWeb that was easy to do. In EverWeb, I can mask an image, but it seems my only options for resizing the image is to have it automatically fit the whole picture into the mask or stretch the picture or use the original size, but then I can't move the picture around to show the part I want. In that case, I can always edit my image in another program such as Photoshop, then add it to EverWeb. But it would be so much nicer to have the ability to resize an image and position it as I please while masking it.

Neither iWeb or EverWeb has any way to use tables. That was a problem for me since my Toastmaster website needs to display a table showing the weekly schedule for meetings in advance up to a couple of months. My workaround has been to have the person who makes the schedule email it to me as an Excel file. I then export it as tab delimited text. I have an old copy of Adobe GoLive (another web authoring program) which I use to create that one web page. It can import the tab delimited text and lets me set up a nice looking table that our club members can go online to look at and see what role they will have at the next meeting. I save that one web page from GoLive using the same name as a blank web page that is part of my website designed using EverWeb. When I publish the whole site to the internet, I have to use another application like Fetch to FTP the one webpage I did in GoLive to my website replacing the blank page with the same name (schedule.html). Luckily, for me, I have GoLive and Fetch which allow me to do this workaround.

Why don't I just use GoLive to design the whole site? Mostly because I never took the time to learn to create a website in GoLive and now it is no longer updated or supported by Adobe.

One thing that worries me a tiny bit is when you get your license for EverWeb, you have to have an account with EverWeb.

When you purchase the stand-alone version of EverWeb for about \$80, you can use it forever or as long as it continues to work on your computer. It comes with a one year license of free upgrades and support. For about \$50 a year after that you can continue to get upgrades and support. This upgrade policy is a bit different than some software which will give small updates for patching bugs but then you have to pay for all bigger upgrades.

EverWeb is great for the individual or small group who wants to put up a website on the internet and keep it updated. It is easy to use and the cost is very affordable. For most people, EverWeb is all they need to have a great website whether it is to advertise photography, a sports club, post pictures from your travels or share a wedding or other event.

If you are interested in trying it out, you can download a copy of the application and try it free for a while.

Go to: <http://www.everwebapp.com>

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OS X 10.10.5 Yosemite and iOS 8.4.1 Address Numerous Security Holes

by Adam C. Engst

Apple has released minor updates to both OS X 10.10 Yosemite and iOS 8, calling out just a few general changes in the main release notes, but noting nearly 70 security fixes for OS X and over 40 for iOS. It would seem likely that Apple's release was timed to follow the Black Hat and DEFCON security conferences, where privately reported security vulnerabilities might be made public. Given the number of security fixes, I'd encourage you to install these updates soon, since they're more important than the release notes might imply.

OS X -- For Mac users, OS X 10.10.5 updaters, has only three items in its release notes:

- Improves compatibility with certain email servers when using Mail
- Fixes an issue in Photos that prevented importing videos from GoPro cameras
- Fixes an issue in QuickTime Player that prevented playback of Windows Media files

On the security side, however, Apple lists 69 entries that span the gamut from OS X's Unix apps and utilities to the kernel itself. For the most part, the specifics aren't interesting, but a few are worth calling out. The DYLD_PRINT_TO_FILE vulnerability discovered by Stefan Esser and the CEO of information security firm Grayhash, who goes by @beist on Twitter, has been blocked. That's important because it made it possible for apps to gain root permissions without requiring a password; even more concerning was that it had started to appear in the wild. In addition, previous versions of the Unix sudo utility included in OS X could allow an attacker access to arbitrary files — that's a bad thing.

If you have trouble installing via the App Store app, try the combo updater — I've seen some reports of installations failing to complete properly and restarting.

iOS 8.4.1 -- For those using an iPhone or iPad, iOS 8.4.1 focuses its attention on six fixes related to Apple Music:

- Resolves issues that could prevent turning on iCloud Music Library
- Resolves an issue that hides added music because Apple Music was set to show offline music only
- Provides a way to add songs to a new playlist if there aren't any playlists to choose from
- Resolves an issue that may show different artwork for an album on other devices
- Resolves several issues for artists while posting to Connect
- Fixes an issue where tapping Love doesn't work as expected while listening to Beats 1

But don't get the impression you can pass on installing iOS 8.4.1 if you don't use Apple Music. As with OS X 10.10.5, there are oodles of security fixes — 43 all told. None of these are particularly notable.

As always, you can install iOS 8.4.1 from Settings > General > Software Update on your device, or by connecting it to iTunes.

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MACNJ Meeting Information

Check the latest meeting information on the MACNJ website at www.macnj.org



MACNJ's general monthly meetings are usually held on the second Saturday of each month at Voorhees High School, in High Bridge, New Jersey, from 9 AM to noon. Visitors are welcome.

From the Morristown area

Go west on State Route 24 to County Route 513. Go southwest on 513 for 4.9 miles through Califon. Continue on 513.

Voorhees High School will be on the left at 256 Route 513, across from Voorhees State Park.

From the Somerville area

Go north on US Route 202 until it intersects with interstate 287. Take I-287 northwest for 4.2 miles to I-78 west. Follow I-78 west for 13 miles to Route 31 north (this is the Clinton/Washington exit.) Follow Route 31 north 2.1 miles to a traffic light where there will be a sign for High Bridge. Turn right onto County Route 513. Follow 513 north for two miles into the town of High Bridge. Voorhees High School is two miles further north at 256 Route 513, on the right, across from Voorhees State Park.

From points west

Go east on I-78 to exit 15 (Clinton/Washington exit for Route 31 north) Follow 31 north 2.1 miles to a traffic light with a sign for High Bridge. Turn right onto County Route 513 North. Follow 513 for two miles into the town of High Bridge. Voorhees High School is two miles further at 256 Route 513, on the right, across from Voorhees State Park.

From the Flemington area

Take Route 31 north past Clinton to a traffic light with a sign for High Bridge. Turn right onto County Route 513 north. Follow 513 for two miles into the town of High Bridge. Voorhees High School is two miles further at 256 Route 513, on the right, across from Voorhees State Park.

Parking and Entrances

Parking is plentiful and free. Park in the main parking lot of the school, enter the main entrance by the flag pole, and follow the signs for the MACNJ meeting room in the choir room on the first floor.



Photo by Bill Barr



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General Membership

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About the Member List

Every effort is made to keep the member directory current. If your name has disappeared from the list you may be delinquent in your dues. Please send all address updates, changes and corrections to President David Davis.

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Member Benefits

MACNJ User Group members in good standing are encouraged to take advantage of the following savings and benefits

Peachpit Press

Peachpit Press provides our group members with a 30% discount off the list price of any of their books. At check-out, right before you put your credit card number in, you must enter the user group coupon code UE-23AA-PEUF (case-sensitive). This coupon code is an exclusive offer that may not be used in conjunction with any other coupon codes.

O'Reilly & Associates

Don't forget, you can receive 35% off any O'Reilly, No Starch, Paraglyph, Pragmatic Bookshelf, SitePoint, or Syngress book you purchase directly from O'Reilly. Just use code DSUG when ordering online or by phone 800-998-9938. ordering at <<http://www.oreilly.com>>.

Vendor Offers For MUGs

The MUG Center, the Resource Site Macintosh for User Groups, offers a number of software, shareware, and hardware specials for User Group members. Visit<<http://www.mugcenter.com/vendornews/vendornews.html>>.

MACNJ Membership

Annual dues are \$24, due each January. Members joining during the year pay \$2 per month for the months remaining in the current year. Families may join for \$35. Please make all checks payable to "MACNJ". Checks can be given to President David L. Davis at the monthly meetings, or mailed to:

MACNJ Membership
David L. Davis
13 Smith Street
Hampton, NJ 08827

Fill out this form and return it with your payment.

MACNJ Membership Form

Check one: Membership Renewal New Member

Month membership begins _____ amount enclosed (\$2 per month, \$24 for the entire year/\$35 per family) _____

Name (if a family membership, please list all member names)

Street address (if this is a renewal, please indicate if any of your address information has changed.

city

state

zip code

Home telephone number

mobile phone number

e-mail address

What I do with my Macintosh (favorite Apps, creative work, etc) Be as descriptive as possible!