

Orange Coast IBM PC User Group

README.DOC

June 2003

Newsletter

Volume 19.6

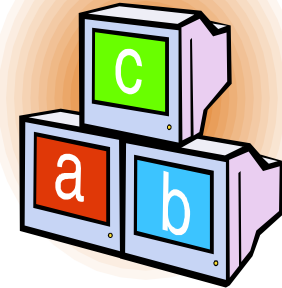
ALL MEETINGS ARE HELD IN THE COSTA MESA SENIOR CENTER 695 WEST 19TH STRET
AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 19TH AND POMONA

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Ed Leckliter

*Construction or Purchase
Your Next Computer.*

*Dick Baznik
Presentation on Typography.*



Franklin Gothic - 1902

Arial - 1980

Baskerville - 1752

Ad Lib -1961

Times New Roman - 1931



Orange Coast IBM PC User Group
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ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

General Meetings are held from 9:00AM to noon on:

28 June	2003
26 July	2003
23 August	2003
27 September	2003

Meetings of the Executive Board will be held at 7:00PM on:

30 June	2003
28 July	2003
25 August	2003
29 August	2003

All OCIPUG members are welcome.

Special Interest Group (SIG) meetings are held monthly as follows:

1st Tuesday	7:00 PM - Internet
2nd Tuesday	7:00 PM - Hardware
3rd Tuesday	7:00 PM - Window's
4th Tuesday	7:00 PM - Digital Photo

General Meeting - June 28, 2003

Your Next Computer: Make or Buy?

Club Member and Hardware SIG Leader Ed Leckliter will suggest some of the things he feels members should consider when they approach the construction or purchase of their next computer. Beyond opinion, Ed will provide current computer component prices and current prices for roughly equivalent, tier-one brand, assembled system offerings. Configurations considered will be at the \$600, \$900, and \$1200 level, based on both AMD and Intel processors, excluding a monitor.

Typography and How It Got Messed Up: A Brief History

Club Member Dick Baznik will give a brief presentation on typography. Dick will trace major developments, vocabulary, and customs in type history that govern how type is produced on your PC today.

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SCHEDULES AND REPORTS OF EVENTS

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP (SIG)

(All Special Interest Group (SIG) meetings are held at the Costa Mesa Senior Center on the southeast corner of 19th and Pomona at the times noted below.) The next SIG meeting will be:

10 June 2003

Hardware -

2nd Tuesday, 7:00 PM

Ed Leckliter eleckliter@adelphia.net

17 June 2003

Windows

3rd Tuesday 7:00 PM

Robert Strader 949-646-1475 rstrader@attbi.com

24 June 2003

Digital Cameras / Scanning -

4th Tuesday, 7:00 PM

Robert Strader 949-646-1475 rstrader@attbi.com

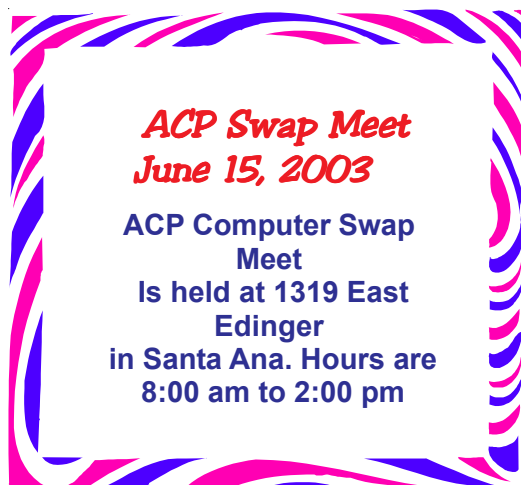
1 July 2003

Internet / Web Publishing

1st Tuesday 7:00 PM

Michael Moore

MichaelR_Moore@dslexreme.com



Hardware SIG

OCIPUG Hardware SIG - Meeting Recap

Meeting Date: May 13, 2003

There were 14 attendees (including SIG Leader, Ed Leckliter).

Featured Topic(s): System RAM plus Motherboard Features Beyond Core Logic (Chipsets): 2003 Update & "Diagnostic Software".

Hardware Submissions - there were two submissions.

Morris Fier returned this month with his newly assembled system which was built (partially) from parts purchased from Intel on a special APCUG/COMDEX Fall 2002 deal - P4 3.06GHz processor and Intel D850EMVRL (Rambus) motherboard (top of the line desktop set-up when he made the purchase). He wanted help in setting up his BIOS and getting his OS installed. Ed reviewed the BIOS settings, made a couple of changes, and set the system to boot from CD. Upon reboot the OS install began. The installation was aborted to allow for a few minutes for the second "customer".

Another club member, Victor Olcott, brought in his Gateway and an HP CD-RW. He asked for installation assistance with the CD-RW. Ed set about installing the CD-RW but stopped when the system, once assembled, would not boot. By this point it was well past 10:00 (when the SIG is scheduled to end), so Ed reconfigured the system as it was received. The system would still not boot. Ed suggested Victor take the unit to his local Gateway store for them to take a look. {Seems they concluded it had a bad piece of RAM.}

Random Access - none significant.

Next Meeting: June 10, 2003

Next Meeting Featured Topic(s): Hard Drives and "Floppies": 2003 Update & "Burn-In Procedures"

Following Meeting: July 8, 2003

Following Meeting Featured Topic(s): CD, DVD, and Other Non-"Floppy", Removable-Media Drives: 2003 Update & "Flashing Your BIOS"

File(s) attached - also posted on the OCIPUG Hardware SIG web site (http://www.edscustomcomputers.com/welcome_to_the_ocipug_hardware_sl.htm) Presentation slides in Microsoft PowerPoint format (.ppt).

For the latest OCIPUG Hardware SIG info, please check the SIG's web site or contact Ed Leckliter (SIG Leader) at eleckliter@adelphia.net.



Internet SIG

3 JUN 2003 Reported by Michael Moore, OCIPUG Internet SIG Leader

As you may know, it is quite unusual for any reports to be filed for this SIG, let me say that the main reasoning for this is that the SIG is a Free Forum of thoughts and ideas, and as such it is pretty hard (for meany ways) to put into words precisely what transpired.

Let me start off by reporting that we had 15 members, and 4 guests (which I hope we can eventually convince in becoming members of OCIPUG)

The meeting started at 7:10P, at which time, we had continued our discussion on Creating a web page, using no exotic tools, other than raw HTML Code, and the Windows Notepad. However we did also touch on the fact that you could use programs such as Microsoft Word to create a web page. After which we looked at the differences in how you can code a web page yourself, as opposed to the code that is created by a program like Microsoft Word. It was my opinion that even though you could make a web page either way, the code that was generated by Microsoft Word, contained a lot of excess code that really did not add anything to the page, when it was displayed with your Internet Browser.

Normially at the internet SIG, I usually try to have handouts available web sites of interest that try to be relevant to the current topic of discussion, below are just a few sites, along some brief descriptions that I have found that, I think should help you in creating your initial web presence on the world wide web.

<http://www.pagetutor.com> - HTML and Web Publishing Tutorial, Website also gives Tutorials on Creating Tables Forms and Frames
<http://www.draac.com/> - Similar to PageTutor, Draac is a site that will show you how to make a web page.

<http://htmlprimer.com/> - This site contains tutorials to help you learn the various aspects of HTML or Hyper text Markup Language. HTML is the basis for all web pages on the Internet. The following lessons will have you creating your own web pages in just a few minutes

<http://www.htmlsource.com/> - Site contains a large amount of HTML tutorials, each one (according to the author) is packed with in-depth expert advice, full diagrams and miraculous wit.

<http://www.jmarshall.com/easy/html/> - HTML Made Really Easy. Explains the structure of HTML quickly and clearly and shows through examples how to build a web page. The whole tutorial is about 14 printed pages.

<http://www.useit.com/> - Site Devoted to Website Design, also explains What Works, and What Doesn't Work when it comes to putting a website up on the internet.

<http://www.yourhtmlsource.com/index.html> - Basic HTML Tutorials Introductory lessons for those learning web design. Topics include text formatting, links, color, and adding images.

<http://www.ibdguy.com/> - HTML Tips for Message Boards Contains lessons on posting an image. using different fonts, links and tables. Includes a practice forum

In the mean time. I hope that these sites will give you a little insight and courage into creating your own home page. As always, I am more than willing to answer any questions that you may, as well as help you in anyway that I can, in both web page design and implementation. Please find my contact information located in the front of the Readme.doc, and feel free to contact me at any time, However, Please be forewarned that as an avid web-o-holic, I spend most of my waking hours on the internet (on a dial-up connection) and as such, even though you can contact me by phone, an easier way for you to contact me is via e-mail,

My E-Mail Address is michalelr_moore@dslextre.me.com

Note: This character in an underscore which is obtained by pressing the SHIFT key with the minus (-) key on your keyboard.

The Next Meeting of the OCIPUG Internet SIG is scheduled for 1 JUL 2003 at 7:00 P.M. where we will probably continue our discussion on web page design, At which time, I'm hoping to have time to show how Once you have created a web page on your local computer, the steps involved to transferring your web page(s) on to the internet. I will more than likely use (at least part of) the OCIPUG web site (<http://www.ocipug.org/>) during our discussion however, as I have stated before "This SIG meeting is YOUR MEETING, and I will be happy to discuss any aspects of your computer as it related to the Internet and the World Wide Web (WWW)

I Hope to see you there,

Photo & Scanner SID

This month we will look a book review on "The Hidden Power of Elements 2". We will also look at some Tips & Tricks in Photoshop.

These will work in most of the Photoshop or Elements programs. Then we will also look at some of the alternates to Adobe programs. Do you want to have fun with your photos? We will look at various plugin sites to modify your pictures. Can you increase your resolution without re-sampling.

We will also look at some graphic sites to see what others are doing with pictures. Do you like tutorials? Then we will go to a site that has over 100 step by step quickie tutorials. And last we will have a question and answer session.

Tips & Tricks



Getting back to the desktop quickly

Ever tried to get back to the desktop when you have several windows open? It's quite a task minimizing all of those windows one by one. That's why Windows 98 has a Show Desktop button conveniently located on the taskbar. No matter how many windows are open, you can click just this button to minimize all windows at once. Try it out! If you change your mind and don't want to use the desktop, you can click the Show Desktop button again to restore all of your windows.

Note If you don't see the Show Desktop button, right-click the taskbar, point to Toolbars, and make sure Quick Launch is checked.

Closing several programs at once

Want to close a whole bunch of programs and windows at once? Here's a cool trick

Select the programs and documents you want to close by pressing and holding down CTRL and clicking each item's button on the taskbar.

- Right-click one of the selected buttons, and then click Close.

Surfing your computer the same way you surf the Web

You can "surf" the contents of your computer, similar to surfing in a Web browser. Here's how:

- On your desktop, click My Computer to open a window.
- On the View menu, select the check box labeled as Web page, and then click OK.

Along the left side of the window, useful information about the item you click appears. For example, if you point to a disk drive, the drive size and free space are listed. If you point to a folder, a folder description appears. If you point to a file, you can see document details and a (in the case of graphics) thumbnail image of the file.

Using single-click everywhere

It's so easy to navigate the Web . . . you just click a link to open the page. Wouldn't it be nice if you could just click an icon in Windows to open a program or document? You're in luck! Windows 98 supports single-clicking for folders and icons! Here's how to do it: Click Start, point to Settings, and then click Folder Options. Click Web style. If you want to have more control over the exact settings, click Custom, then click Settings, and then click Single click to open an item.

Ways to delete a file or folder

Windows 98 gives you several ways to get rid of files and folders you don't want. With Windows Explorer, you can use any of these methods:

- Right-click the file or folder, and then click Delete.
- Select the file or folder, and then press the DELETE key.
- Select the file or folder, click the File menu, and then click

Delete.

- Drag the file or folder to the Recycle Bin on the desktop.
- Select the file or folder, click the Edit menu, and then click cut.

Setting your windows so they all have the same view

You can set View menu options the way you want them to be for all folders (for example, Details and Arrange Icons By Date). In any open Windows Explorer window: On the View menu, click

Folder Options.

- Click the View tab.
- Set the view for this folder the way you want it to be for all folders.
- Click Like Current Folder, click Yes to confirm, and click OK.

Moving or copying files to subfolders

You can use Windows Explorer to move or copy a file by dragging the file icon to a folder. When you have All Folders displayed on the left side of the window, it's easy to drag a file to a different folder. If the folder you want isn't visible because the folder it's in is not expanded, here's a trick that will save you time and frustration.

- Drag the file icon to the collapsed (unexpanded) folder, and hold it there for a few seconds.
- The folder automatically expands and you can drop the file into the folder you want.

Undo actions in Windows

Have you ever accidentally deleted, renamed, moved, or copied a file you didn't intend to? Windows 98 has added an Undo command to every window. It works just like the Undo command in Microsoft Office 97 applications. If you are viewing a window (for example, a Windows Explorer window) in Web view, just click Undo on the toolbar. If you're not using Web view, click Undo on the Edit menu.

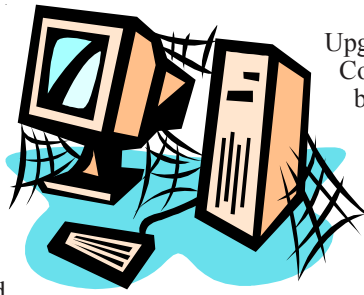
Rearranging programs on the Start menu

Is there a program on your Start menu that you always use? Would it be more convenient to have it at the top of the menu? You can easily rearrange the programs on your Start menu by dragging and dropping. Click the Start button, and then point to Programs. To move a program, drag the icon to the place in the list where you want it. You can also move program groups folders by dragging them in the list



Windows Up Grade Options

By Michael Horowitz



Upgrade installation

Con You lose the old copy of Windows. It is clobbered by the new copy being installed over it. Should there be any problems with the new copy of Windows, you can't fall back to your tried and true old copy. Con Compared to a clean installation an upgrade install is more likely to cause problems in the future. It's complicated, in a world where simpler is better. Pro Your existing applications, data and settings remain more or less unchanged.

Clean installation

Con You lose not only the old copy of Windows, but everything that was previously on your computer. All your data and all your applications. Obviously this requires that you first back up all your data files. Don't forget any files _ if you fail to back up a file it is lost forever. It is easy to forget that email or an address book also needs to be backed up. Pro From a technical perspective, a clean installation is simpler and less likely to cause problems in the future compared to an upgrade installation Con It requires re-installing all applications and customizing things from scratch. An upgrade installation is not always an option. It depends on the old and new versions of Windows. The rules for Windows XP are presented later.

Also, you should not do an upgrade installation if the old version of Windows is having problems. If your motivation for a new copy of Windows is to fix problems with the old version, then do a clean installation of either your current version of Windows or a new version.

Further complicating things is the fact that many (most?) copies of Windows that you buy in a retail store are not designed for a clean install. They are referred to as "upgrade" copies. Upgrade versions of Windows are much cheaper than "full" versions but are only for people who already own a prior copy of Windows. For example, the upgrade version of Windows XP Home Edition is under \$100, the full version is \$200 (as of February 2003). The upgrade version of Windows XP Professional sells for about \$200, the full version is about \$400. Upgrade versions of Windows are intended to be used to upgrade an old version of Windows. They require proof of ownership of a previous version of Windows. When you do an upgrade installation, the proof of ownership comes from the old version of Windows found on your computer. For a clean installation, you need to provide a CD-ROM from the earlier version of Windows as proof of ownership. Even though you own a previous version of Windows, you may not have a CD-ROM to provide as proof. Many computer manufacturers stopped providing this years ago. Instead they provide only a recovery CD-ROM.

It is safe to say, that both upgrade installations and clean installations are poor choices. There are two other options that offer none of the downsides previously mentioned. These next two options let you run both the old and the new version of Windows on the same computer. In effect, you can have your cake and eat it too.

The downside to these alternative approaches is that they require some technical skill and additional software.

The third alternative lets you run either the old or the new version of Windows, but only one at a time. When the computer starts up (boots) you are presented with a choice of which version of Windows to run. The fourth alternative, lets you run both the old and new versions of Windows concurrently!

This is a change of pace—a letter so complete and detailed, it's almost an entire feature in itself. It's from Plus! Subscriber—and computing instructor—Michael Horowitz (thanks, Michael!), and contains a wealth of great info, especially on two lesser-known upgrade options.

I'm personally more in favor of clean installs than Michael is. As Michael says, a clean install can be a good choice if the version of Windows you're upgrading has problems, because a clean install is a fresh start—none of those problems get carried over to the new setup. I like clean installs because, in my experience, almost all versions of Windows that have been in use any significant length of time do have problems. Even if your current version of Windows seems to be OK, there's a good chance that something isn't right, somewhere in the system. A clean install gives you a fresh start, no matter what.

But if you follow Michael's wonderfully-detailed advice, you'll see that there's more than one way to accomplish a clean install; and that clean installs are just one of several options. Michael, take it away:

When considering installing a new version of Windows on a computer, the first issue is whether your computer is fast enough for the new operating system. Microsoft and others publish both minimum and recommended horsepower (cpu speed, installed ram and available hard disk space). You can learn about the horsepower requirements for Windows XP at <http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp>.

The second issue is whether your computer and surrounding hardware is supported by the new version of Windows. Microsoft publishes a Hardware Compatibility List (<http://www.microsoft.com/hcl>) where you can see if Windows is supported on your computer. In addition, you should check your printer, scanner and other hardware to see if there are drivers for the new version of Windows. This is especially of concern when moving from a Windows 9x family OS to an NT class version of Windows (NT4, 2000, XP).

Software also has compatibility issues. Not all software runs on all flavors of Windows. Any software that you want to continue to use, should be checked to make sure it is compatible with the new version of Windows. Windows XP was the first version of Windows to address this issue. It has a feature that attempts to fake out a program so that it thinks it is running under an older version of Windows.

If you decide to install a new version of Windows, the next issue is how. Most people discuss two options. There are actually four ways to run a new version of Windows on your computer.

A new version of Windows can be installed as either an upgrade of an older existing copy of Windows or on a new empty hard disk. An upgrade install places the new copy of Windows on top of the old copy. A clean install puts the new copy of Windows on your computer as if the old copy never existed. There are pros and cons to each approach.

—A Third Alternative—

Installing two versions of Windows on one computer is done by giving each its own dedicated partition. The old copy of Windows remains where it is, but its partition will likely have to be shrunk. The new copy of Windows is installed in a different, and new, partition.

The vast majority of personal computers have a single partition whose size is the full size of the hard disk. In this case, this single partition has to be shrunk and a new partition created in the space freed up.

This approach is referred to a multi-boot or dual-boot or side-by-side installation. The terms refer to the fact that you can boot (techie speak for “start up”) either of two versions of Windows.

No version of Windows comes with software that can non-destructively resize a partition. This requires a commercial product, known generically as partitioning software. Among the available software is Partition Magic from PowerQuest, Partition Commander from V Communications, Partition Expert from Acronis and Partition Manager from Paragon Software. There is also a free program, Ranish Partition Manager but the user interface is said to be very difficult and for a job like this, it is better to have technical support available. Note that resizing a partition is potentially a dangerous thing. Always back up your most important files first and run a full disk check beforehand.

Also, this approach requires more hard disk space than either a clean install or an upgrade install. After all, two separate and independent versions of Windows reside on the computer. Be sure to check the amount of available space on the hard disk before even considering this approach. In general, figure on two gigabytes of disk space as a minimum amount for installing an NT class version of Windows and one gigabyte for a version of Windows in the 9x family.

It is also possible to add a second hard disk to a computer and have each hard disk dedicated to one version of Windows. The advantage to this approach is that it can save the cost of partitioning software. In fact, a large enough hard disk can be had for roughly the same price as the partitioning software. Choosing an OS at start-up time could be handled by either the new version of Windows (if it is an NT class), the system BIOS or commercial software such as System Commander or Boot Commander. Nonetheless, you may opt for purchasing partitioning software for reasons explained below. The general approach of having different versions of Windows installed in different partitions can be used with any two versions of Windows. If done correctly, it does not matter which version of Windows is installed first or second.

The advantages of this are many. You can fall back and use the old OS if the new version of Windows causes trouble. You can migrate to the new version of Windows gradually rather than in a big bang. Software and/or hardware that is not supported in the new version of Windows can be run from the old one. Also, the new version of Windows is installed cleanly which means it's less likely to experience problems.

The down side is that it requires a reasonable amount of technical skill to set up. However, if the old version of Windows is from the Windows 9x family and the new version is from the Windows NT family, and there is an available empty partition for the new version of Windows, then the new version of Windows has some crude, but usable features for managing the two versions of Windows.

During installation of the new version of Windows, the old version will be detected. Thereafter, the new version of Windows offer a list (menu) of Windows instances on the computer at start-up time. You get to choose which copy of Windows to run every time the computer starts up. I am not a big fan of this approach however.

For one thing, the description of the older version of Windows is sometimes wrong. Also, files get installed in the partition where the older version of Windows resides. If the time ever comes that you want to get rid of the old version of Windows, it is very difficult. Finally, one copy of Windows sees the files that constitute the other copy, an accident just waiting to happen.

A far better approach is keep each copy of Windows totally separate, distinct and unaware of the other copy of Windows. This way, a problem in one copy of Windows cannot affect the other one. Also, each copy of Windows can be re-installed, removed or upgraded with no effect on the other copy. On their own, the NT class versions of Windows cannot keep two copies of Windows totally isolated from each other.

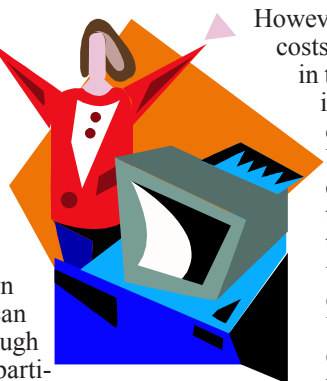
There are also software programs that manage multiple copies of Windows on a single computer. The most popular such program is System Commander from V Communications. It offers a list of operating systems that you can chose from each time you start the computer. The software is easier to deal with than the corresponding features in the NT class versions of Windows.

However, multi-boot software such as System Commander costs money and can be confusing to install. Also, it gets in the way of the normal Windows startup process, so if Windows fails to boot, debugging is all the more difficult. I'm not sure if it can keep each copy of Windows totally separate. Total isolation of each copy of Windows requires up-front planning to hide the partition with the old version of Windows. At the time the new version of Windows is installed, the computer thus appears to have an empty hard disk. This worked better with the 9x versions of Windows. Windows 2000 and XP will see the hidden partition at install time, but they can be directed to ignore it both at install time and after the fact.

You can have total isolation each OS, a 100% normal boot process (i.e. no multi-boot software) and still run either OS. The trick is a program called program called pqboot included with PartitionMagic which has to be installed in each copy of Windows. The computer will always boot the last used OS. If this is not the OS you want to run, pqboot can be run to shut down the current OS, hide its partition, and boot the other OS. There are DOS and Windows versions of pqboot. The DOS version supports command line switches. In the best case scenario, there can be an icon on the desktop that invokes the DOS version of pqboot to shut down the current version of Windows and start up the other version. This automated OS switching requires only that the user double-click.

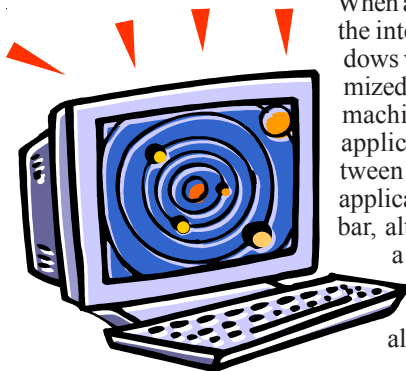
Data files can be made visible to each OS by placing them in a logical partition within an extended partition. Pqboot makes no changes to logical partitions. Of course, this data partition has to be formatted with a file system (FAT16, FAT32, NTFS) supported by both versions of Windows.

Finally, there is yet another totally different approach. Providing the best of all possible worlds, this approach lets you run both the old and the new version of Windows at the same time. You start up Windows, in the same manner you start any other application, such as Word or Excel.



This is done using virtual machine software. Two companies offer this software for home use, VMware (<http://www.vmware.com>) and Connectix (<http://www.connectix.com>). They vary in the flavors of Windows they support and in cost. VMware costs \$330, Virtual PC from Connectix is \$230. Connectix was acquired by Microsoft in March 2003. These products are installed on the old version of Windows (known as the host OS), just like any other software. When you run them initially, you create a Virtual Machine with a virtual hard disk and virtual RAM. You install a new copy of Windows (known as a guest OS) inside a Virtual Machine. Virtual machines are logically powered on and off, simulating a real computer. Powering a Virtual Machine on/off is somewhat akin to opening and closing a document with a word processing program.

There is no limit to the number of Virtual Machines you can define and use other than the hard disk space on your computer. The speed of your CPU and the amount of RAM in your computer, limit the number of Virtual Machines that be run concurrently.



When a Virtual Machine is running, the interface to it is a normal Windows window, which can be minimized and maximized. The virtual machine is just another running application. You can switch between a virtual machine and other applications in the usual way (task bar, alt-Tab, etc). VMware offers a full screen mode, running a virtual machine in full screen mode makes it really look like a real computer.

VMware and Virtual PC have limitations on the versions of Windows they can be installed onto and the versions of Windows (and Linux) that can be installed in a Virtual Machine. In addition, the guest OS may have limitations that prevent it from running inside a Virtual Machine. Two examples are BIOS locked copies of Windows and the product activation feature of Windows XP.

One caution with VMware, the thirty days of technical support starts the day you get the software, whether you install it or not.

Note again, these final two approaches require a non-trivial amount of technical expertise.

Most likely, the new version of Windows you will be installing is XP. Many programs originally written for Windows 95, 98 or Me will not run correctly under XP. For the most part, the burden of researching this falls to you. For every program you care about, go to the web site of the vendor to see if it is supported under Windows XP. Be especially sure to check your anti-virus and firewall programs.

As for an upgrade install (XP on top of an older version of Windows), the Home Edition of XP can be installed on top of only Windows 98 and Windows Me. The Professional Edition of XP can be installed on top of Windows 98, Me, NT4 (only SP6) and 2000. If you are running Windows 95 (or 3.1 for that matter) you can not upgrade to XP, instead you will have to opt for one of the other three approaches.

If you are installing XP on top of an older version of Windows, then you can use a program on the Windows XP CD-ROM called the upgrade advisor. It checks for some programs known to be incompatible with Windows XP. You can run it from the XP CD (assuming it is the D disk) with `D:\i386\winnt32 ?` check upgrade only. This program is very limited in its scope however.

These articles offer some advice specific to XP upgrades. Article HOW TO Troubleshoot Windows XP Problems During Installation When You Upgrade from Windows 98 or Windows Me: http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en_us;310064 Article Last Call for Windows XP Upgrades. PC World Magazine. May 2002. Tips on how to do an upgrade installation of Windows XP. <http://www.pcworld.com/resource/article/0,aid,86927,00.asp> Article Windows XP Professional Upgrade Center Information from Microsoft on the four steps to upgrading to Windows XP <http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/pro/howtobuy/upgrading/default.asp> Article Bugs and Dust Balls: A 'Clean' Installation. The New York Times October 24, 2002 By Sarah Milstein

The horrors of upgrading from Windows 98 to XP. The article contains a number of technical mistakes. <http://www.nytimes.com/2002/10/24/technology/circuits/24basi.html>

Reprinted from: The LangaList

Ten Commandments - Texas Style

The Cowboy's Ten Commandments posted on the wall at Cross Trails Church in Fairlie, Texas.

- (1) Just one God.*
- (2) Honor yer Ma & Pa.*
- (3) No telling tales or gossipin'.*
- (4) Git yourself to Sunday meetin'.*
- (5) Put nothin' before God.*
- (6) No foolin' around with another fellow's gal.*
- (7) No killin'.*
- (8) Watch yer mouth.*
- (9) Don't take what ain't yers.*
- (10) Don't be hankerin' for yer buddy's stuff.*

*Guess Texans just kinda tell it like it isl
Y'all have a good Day.*

Board of Directors Meeting, April 28, 2003

The April Executive Board of Directors (Board or BOD) Meeting of the Orange Coast IBM PC User Group (OCIPUG) was held on April 28, 2003, at the Costa Mesa Senior Center. President Leonard Stein called the meeting to order at 7:00pm, with eight of the nine officers and directors present. Membership Committee Chairman Morris Fier and Member Dave Wintle were also present

A draft copy of the minutes of the March 2003 Executive Board of Directors Meeting had previously been emailed to all board members for their review. In a motion by Director Ed Leckliter, seconded by Director Red Davidson, and carried, the minutes of the March 2003 Executive Board of Directors Meeting were approved.

President's Report: — President Leonard Stein reported that because of personal matters, he will not be able to devote as much time as he would like to OCIPUG issues. He is, however, clearing out his software collections and will be donating various items for use in our raffles.

Secretary's Report: — Secretary Frank Mastroly reported that we had received three membership renewals during March, and these were passed on to Treasurer/CFO Kevin Moser and Membership Committee Chairman Morris Fier.

Director Red Davidson reported that the club received \$87 in raffle proceeds at the April general meeting plus the proceeds from the auction of the Western Digital 200Gb FireWire drive and PCI card donated to OCIPUG by Ed Leckliter and purchased by Robert Walker.

Treasurer's Report: — Treasurer/CFO Kevin Moser distributed the financial report for the month of April 2003. Kevin reported that all questions related to the In-Reach account have been resolved, and that all future In-Reach billings would be sent to the Harbor Blvd. address. All three Washington Mutual accounts have been merged in preparation for transferring all three accounts, including the Tim Smith account, to California National Bank. As noted in Kevin's report, we were assessed an early withdrawal penalty for closing the Tim Smith account. Kevin will arrange for himself, the President, and the Secretary to sign the papers for the transfer of the accounts. In response to a question from Secretary Frank Mastroly, there will be two accounts, with the checking and Tim Smith accounts separate.

As noted in Kevin's report, our liability insurance will expire at the end of May 2003, and our current agent has informed us that there will be a premium increase. He has yet to receive a response from APCUG regarding coverage through them. Kevin will give a copy of our present policy to Past President Robert Walker who will talk to those involved in obtaining similar coverage for the Lion's club.

In a motion by Director Ed Leckliter, seconded by Director Red Davidson, and carried, the financial report as presented was accepted.

Committee Reports:

Program Committee Report: Director Ed Leckliter distributed a handout summarizing the programs for the next several general meetings. At the April 2003 General Meeting, Michael Lavacot (Field Applications Engineer) of the Intel Corporation (www.intel.com) made a very informative presentation on the history, basics, and future of processors (CPUs) and related components. They donated a 2.2GHz Celeron processor and a Celeron 400MHz FSB motherboard for our raffle. On May 31 AMD will make a presentation on their Barton and Opteron processors and chipsets. Ed is continuing to contact JASC, Corel, Toshiba, Adaptec, and other hardware and software manufacturers regarding future presentations.

As is the usual practice, Ed Leckliter will e-mail a general meeting notice to Past President Bob Walker who in turn will e-mail it to all members a week or so ahead of the General meetings.

SIG Reports:

Vice President/SIG Coordinator Robert Strader repeated the new SIG schedule effective April 2003:

*Internet and Web Page Design (Michael Moore), 1st Tuesday of each month
Hardware (Ed Leckliter), 2nd Tuesday of each month.

*Windows 9x/XP (Robert Strader), 3rd Tuesday of each month

*Digital Photography and Scanning (Robert Strader), 4th Tuesday of each month

For the May 6th Internet SIG, it is tentatively planned to cover what makes up a web page. The May 13 hardware SIG will cover RAM and other miscellaneous components on the motherboard. The May 20 Windows 98/XP SIG will cover more tips and tricks. Dave Wintle will conduct the digital photography SIG on May 27, with the subject TBD.

SeniorNet Report: Secretary Frank Mastroly reported that the next SeniorNet team meeting will be on Friday, May 2, 2003, at 3:00pm. We are mid-way through the current session of classes that started on March 31, 2003. There will be a SeniorNet Regional Conference on Saturday, May 10, in La Mirada, where

instructors and coaches from various SeniorNet learning centers get together with representatives of SeniorNet headquarters to discuss ways to improve the program and increase participation.

Community Service Report: No report.

Long Range Planning/Nominating Committee Report: At the April General Meeting Nominating Committee Chairman Charles Schreiber distributed a sheet for members to indicate their intentions to run for OCIPUG office. All offices except the two-year two directorships are open. Ed Fitch has volunteered to take the place of Ralph Marcarelli who said that he could no longer serve on the committee.

In addition, in August 2003 the President, Past President, Readme.Doc Editor, and Treasurer are to submit budgets for the fiscal year September 2003 to August 2004.

Facilities Report, Maintenance and Improvement:

Continuing work in process.

Operations (Policy and Procedures): No report

Publications Report: Readme.Doc Editor Robert Walker reiterated his request for SIG reports, both past and future, for inclusion in the Readme.Doc. Bob also plans to put information on the upcoming SWUG Conference August 8-10 in San Diego in the Readme.Doc. Director Michael Conway will prepare a Readme.Doc write up to generate member interest in running for office.

Webmaster Report: In the absence of Webmaster Michael Moore, Vice President/APCUG Rep Bob Strader reported that he reviewed the Inbox on our two e-mail addresses (president.bod@ocipug.org and apcugrep.bod@ocipug.org), and found several messages, some of which were offers to make a future presentation, and others were spam. At the suggestion of Treasurer Kevin Moser, Robert Walker will add the president.bod@ocipug.org e-mail address to the club letterhead.

Membership Committee Report: Committee Chairman Morris Fier reported that he sent out five membership renewal notices in April and received three renewals. He still needs an updated membership roster ASAP.

Advertisings and Public Relations Report: No report.

Old Business:

Past President Robert Walker reported that he had contacted three high schools in the area about donating scholarships from the Tim Smith account. The students fill out the appropriate paper work and the school makes the selection. After a series of motions and amendments by Robert Walker, Secretary Frank Mastroly, and Director Red Davidson, it was decided that we will donate \$500 to each of the schools for this year only. Robert Walker will contact the schools.

Vice President Robert Strader reported that he had sent an e-mail to former member Roberta Klein with a suggestion that she rejoin if she wishes to do book reviews for the Readme.Doc in conjunction with O'Reilly Publishing. This item remains open.

New Business:

In an informal survey of the board members conducted by Past President Robert Walker, several current board members indicated that they will seek reelection and others indicated that they would not. All positions are open except for two directorships.

Adjournment: Moved by Director Ed Leckliter, seconded by Vice President Robert Strader, and carried. The meeting was adjourned at 8:20pm.

Respectfully submitted, Frank Mastroly, Secretary

Orange Coast IBM PC User Group Tim Smith Memorial Fund

Costa Mesa High School

Sung Kim, a Senior at Costa Mesa High School is the recipient of one of three \$500.00 scholarship awarded to a deserving student in 2003 by OCIPUG, who are pursuing studies in Computer Science and related studies where computers will be a big part in their education and future profession



Sung Kim has consistently demonstrated the ability to effectively manage his time between his passion for education, positions of leadership, family and community service commitments, Sung Kim plans after graduation from Costa Mesa High School to attend UC Irvine and major in Computer Science.

Estancia High School



Our second recipient's name is Andrew Brown. His overall GPA is 3.83. He has been a member of California Scholastic Federation for two years. Andrew is an active member at the Someone Cares Soup Kitchen. he also volunteered with Ayso and the Surfrider Foundation. Andrew is in several AP classes including AP calculus and AP Literature. He will be attending UCI

where he received the chancellors scholarship. While at UCI Andrew hope to achieve a degree in engineering and continue on as a mechanical engineer.

Newport Harbor High School

The winner of the Orange Coast IBM PC User Group Scholarship for Newport Harbor High School is Ford Hurley.

A resident of Newport Beach, Ford will be attending the University of California, Santa Cruz this Fall. He has been interested in computers for years and this year he has earned A's in Advanced Placement Computer Science both semesters. His overall GPA is 3.74 on a 4.00 scale. He is interested in both electrical engineering and physics as majors.



We believe that all of our 2003 winners are worthy of our scholarships. They exemplifies all of the positive characteristics we hope to see in both a student and future business leader.

Watch out for FIZZER

Another Dangerous Computer Worm
By Ira Wilsker

The Fizzer worm, one of hundreds of newly created computer viruses and worms may reach endemic proportions if more of us do not protect our computers from its potentially damaging payload. Fizzer was first detected by the major antivirus and cyberthreat services on May 8. As I type this, one of the major email filtering services, MessageLabs, has reclassified Fizzer to high-level alert status, as it is currently infecting one of every 312 emails. Other services are showing that as many as 3 percent of all PCs are already infected with Fizzer. Email is not the only source of Fizzer infection, as it can also be transmitted by AOL Instant Messenger (AIM), and across networks from computer to computer. Many of the documented cases of infection came from file sharing networks, predominately the KaZaA service.

One of the reasons why Fizzer is so dangerous is that it has adopted the tactic used by many of its predecessors, such as the Klez, Bugbear, and Yaha viruses and worms, where it immediately disables any antivirus and firewall protection installed on the infected computer. It is also polymorphic, in that the code can mutate, generating different digital signatures possibly capable of sneaking by recently updated antivirus software. Fizzer is also capable of "dropping" varying code on infected computers, causing a variety of problems. Some antivirus publishers have found that some of the malicious code is itself bugggy, and capable of crashing a computer, which although damaging, was not the original intent of the code.

Once a computer is infected, the worm replicates itself by sending out copies of its mutating-self using a variety of resources likely on the computer. It can send copies of itself using its own integral "SMTP" or email engine, without the need to load whatever email software is utilized on the computer. Fizzer can harvest email addresses and other contact information from the Outlook or Outlook Express contacts list, Windows Address Book (WAB), almost any email addresses found on the computer, as well as from IRC, AOL-IM, KaZaA, and other resources. In addition to replicating itself to all of the email addresses found, it also has the capability of updating itself, changing its code and payload, whenever the computer is connected to the net.

If arriving at the targeted computer via email, it will, again similar to its predecessors, arrive with a spoofed or forged From: address, concealing the real source of the infection. Since the real sender is difficult to identify, those his computer is infecting will not likely inform the owner of the infected computer. The subject line and message are variable, as are the names and file types of the dangerous payload. The payload will likely carry any one of the common executable file extensions such as .exe, .com, .scr, and .pif. The filenames selected by Fizzer are often the names of legitimate files found on the infected computer. The message bearing the payload may also appear as a "FWD:" (forwarded message) from an acquaintance, as the worm may hijack both the "TO" and "FROM" addresses from the infected address book; this is yet another example of how human engineering is utilized to trick a victim into opening or activating the payload. Some of the subject lines re-

ported by the antivirus companies also appear to contain religious messages. One possible hint of an infected email is that many of the messages are sent in German, or use German phrases, as well as English.

Once activated, Fizzer checks for files installed on the computer, and if vulnerable, installs multiple copies of itself to the Windows directory, using a variety of filenames. It also installs utilities to monitor and intercept the software running on the computer, and enables "keylogging", where keystrokes typed by the user can be stored, possibly enabling the theft of passwords, account numbers, email addresses, credit card numbers, and other personally sensitive information. Since Fizzer can access the net and file sharing networks, it is capable of sending this information to a large number of destinations. The antivirus publisher McAfee has detected literally hundreds of possible locations that may receive this stolen data. One method used by Fizzer to disseminate the victims' information

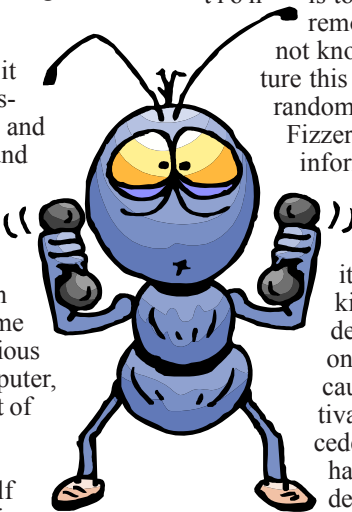
is to connect online to an IRC or AOL-IM server, remotely join a chat, and post the information; it is not known if these chats are being monitored to capture this information, or to simply provide a means of randomly disclosing what is stolen from the victim.

Fizzer can also connect itself to KaZaA and make the information available to unknown individuals by simple download.

Most of the antivirus websites have a free utility available for download, which can detect and kill most versions of Fizzer. Please do not totally depend on the antivirus software already installed on your computer to protect against Fizzer, because since it is polymorphic, and may have deactivated the antivirus software if the infection preceded the appropriate antivirus update, many users have infected computers and are unaware of it, despite the fact that they believe they are protected.

I strongly recommend that one of the free online virus scans be run frequently to detect and kill anything that may have slipped by the antivirus software installed on the computer. Many of these free utilities are listed on my website at www.mycomputershow.com.

Free online scans are available at housecall.antivirus.com, www.pandasecurity.com, www.ravantivirus.com, www.bitdefender.com, and www.mcafee.com. If one of these scans finds that Fizzer is installed, it may be necessary to reinstall your antivirus software and firewall after Fizzer is killed. Again this reiterates the absolute need to have antivirus software installed, running, and undated very frequently.



"I'M THE COMPUTER FAIRY. TECHNICAL SUPPORT SENDS ME TO FIX THE WORST PROBLEMS."

Did Microsoft send it?

By Mick Topping
Springfield, Missouri User Groups
mtopping@mchsi.com

Did you ever lose a font? A year or so ago I made up and printed a sheet of business cards that I was happy with. Last week, I gave away my last one. (I go through about one card a month.) When I opened the business card again (in Corel Draw-7), it complained that it could not find the font Andy Bold, and asked which font to substitute.



Let me mention that I am not much of a font person. I usually couldn't care less about which font to use. I am an engineer, more interested in the meaning of the words than in how they are drawn. Arial, Courier, and Times New Roman are about all I ever use. But for my business card, I wanted something to reflect my casual insouciance, and convey the fact that I have a passion for informality, and that I am really not looking for work. Since I had put a good 10-15 minutes into the original font selection, I was somewhat concerned, and more than somewhat irritated that it was no longer available. So, I decided to hunt the critter down.

First, I looked for "Andy" in every font folder on 3 computers. (I couldn't remember which machine I had used to print the cards.) Nothing like Andy Bold anywhere. Then I remembered, Windows applications (for the most part) keep their fonts in the C:\Windows\Fonts folder, and most applications just reach into this folder to use a font. And applications rarely delete their fonts when they are uninstalled. So any font that was ever put on a computer is likely still there, unless major surgery has been done. This fact pointed to my laptop computer as the culprit, as I had recently done a clean-install of WindowsXP, whereas the other computers had been little changed over the year. Regular experimentation had caused numerous apps to be installed on the laptop, then when the new version of Windows was installed only those apps still needed were re-installed.

But which of those non-reinstalled applications came with the Andy Bold font? First a web-search on "lost font"—wow, I am not the only one who has lost a font. Over 300 web pages containing "lost font", none of which were very promising. Many of the links were inactive, and advertising overwhelmed others, and I was getting nowhere. Another search on "Andy Bold", only a few hits this time, and here was a "Bulkeley Valley Christian" school web page, with a note that to appreciate the page you needed to have Andy Bold installed on your computer. And there was a link promising to let me download AndyB.ttf! Unfortunately, it was another broken link. Most likely, someone had remembered that the fonts are copyrighted, and shouldn't be downloaded.

In frustration, I finally gave-up, and printed 2 new sheets of business cards in Balloon? or Plump or Poster Boldoni, not sure which. Of course, the new cards were not out of the printer when I had another thought—maybe someone at Microsoft had considered this problem. Sure enough they had. It is not easy to find, but once you know where to look, <http://www.microsoft.com/typography/fonts/default.asp> has a

search engine that will allow you to find which applications came with which fonts.

A quick lookup, and there was what I needed. Andy Bold is distributed with Microsoft Home Publisher, part of the never used software that had come with my laptop. A quick dig through my stack of CD-ROMs, and there it was, in the MHP\Fonts folder, an icon labeled AndyB.ttf. I drag it over to my Windows\Fonts folder, and it automatically installs, and I can now print my cards like I want them. Unfortunately, I have a 2-year supply of them done with the other font. Anyone want a card? Aw come on—please take a card.

There is no restriction against any non-profit group using the article as long as it is kept in context, with proper credit given to the author. This article is brought to you by the Editorial Committee of the Association of Personal Computer User Groups (APCUG), an international organization of which this group is a member.

Tech Talk

by Brian Jacobs
Coastal Area Users Group
Corpus Christ, TX
brianjacobs@yahoo.com

This month's subject is the trials and tribulations of doing simple things with a Windows computer.

My wife wanted some pictures off our web site to send to her grandfather, who doesn't own a PC. Seemed a simple enough request. Since I produce the web site on my "Purple Haze" Win NT box, I thought I would use it, without thinking about the problems this might engender. It was easy enough to bring up Dreamweaver and then copy the pictures over to Word. There I discovered that you are extremely limited as to where the pictures would be placed, leaving enough room for text explanations of each picture.

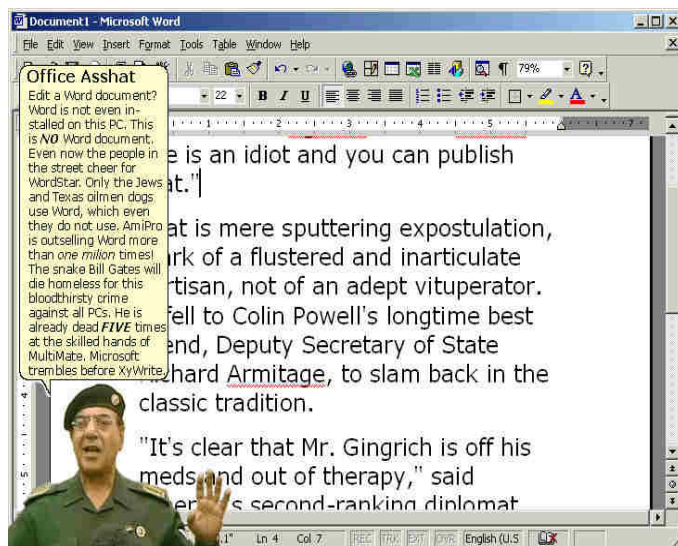
No problem, I thought, I'll just fire up MS Publisher and then place the pictures where I wanted them, leaving text boxes for position holders. Thought I might even show my wife how to use Publisher to type in the text, rather than write it out by hand after printing. Of course, when I went to browse for the pictures, I get an error message from Publisher to the effect that this part of Publisher is broke — did I want to repair it. Sure, why not. Went through my CD's to find the install disk for Office 2K, put it in and was then told that it was the wrong CD - please insert the proper disk. I think the name it is looking for is data2.msi while my CD insists the file is called Data2.msi. Did you see the difference? Took me a few tries, I'm slow, but one is in caps and one isn't. So no repair this time. And how Publisher screamed and threatened when I tried to not repair it, with dire warning of impending program failure if I didn't repair it Now!

So far so good, but now the problems mounted. I was going to browse for the Save as location, intending to put a copy on hard drive, then another on a floppy. It was only two pages and 10 pictures so the file shouldn't be too large. Wrong! Turns out the file is way too large for a floppy, even in zipped format. No prob, I'll just burn a CD. No, that won't work. I have an Iomega CD-RW that I got on special at CompUSA a few years back after being told by both Iomega and CompUSA that it would run under NT. Of course, it didn't. Runs fine under Win2K but not NT.

Which meant breaking open the box, installing my Win2K drive, changing jumpers and slaving the NT drive and then burning the CD. Instead I decided to send the file email. Yahoo chocked twice on attaching the file, so I went to my ATT account. After waiting a long time for the file to attach here, I decided that the easy way to print this file was to crawl under my wife's desk and unplug the printer, attach it to Purple Haze and print it, then put it back on her machine.

After looking at what I would have to move to get the printer cable out from behind the desk and fling cabinet, I decided to just move over to her PC, using the backup CD of the web site. Discard the file on Purple Haze, end the Internet connection and redo everything on her PC.

I am almost positive that next month's column will be the hoops I learned to jump through as I try to network several boxes, to prevent this type of problem in the future, Of course, I could buy another printer, but that would be too easy. And her printer works perfectly well for what little printing we do. Maybe go wireless network? Nah, too much money for wireless this soon after the holidays. Think I will get a 5 port hub, a few Cat 5 cables and a few LinkSys or 3Com 10/100 cards to install. Then I can have Purple Haze (Win NT), my Dell laptop (Win2K), my wife's PC (also Win2K) on my own mini network. I'll also install my Win2K HD in Purple Haze and make sure that connection also works. And I won a copy of Win XP Pro at the CAUG holiday party, so I think I'll find a spare HD and install XP on Purple Haze and network that. Humm. That means two network cards and drivers, three OS's, a mini-hub and my laptop. Should be a breeze... Go on, just shoot me now?



Of course you remember Clippy, that annoying pop-up twit in Microsoft Office that's allegedly there to help you. Well, a whole new breed of Clippy has cropped up.

World's Thinnest Books:



20. HOW I SERVED MY COUNTRY by Jane Fonda
 19. HOW TO BUILD YOUR OWN AIRPLANE by John Denver
 18. MY SUPER BOWL HIGHLIGHTS by Dan Marino
 17. THINGS I LOVE ABOUT BILL by HILLARY CLINTON
 16. MY LITTLE BOOK OF PERSONAL HYGIENE by Osama Bi Laden
 15. THINGS I CANNOT AFFORD by Bill Gates
 14. THINGS I WOULD NOT DO FOR MONEY by Dennis Rodman
 13. MY WILD YEARS by Al Gore
 12. AMELIA EARHART'S GUIDE TO THE PACIFIC
 11. AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR LAWYERS
 10. DETROIT: a Travel Guide
 9. A COLLECTION of MOTIVATIONAL SPEECHES by DR. J. Kevorkian
 8. EVERYTHING MEN KNOW ABOUT WOMEN
 7. EVERYTHING WOMEN KNOW ABOUT MEN
 6. ALL THE MEN I HAVE LOVED BEFORE by Ellen de Generes
 5. MIKE TYSON'S GUIDE TO DATING ETIQUETTE
 4. SPOTTED OWL RECIPES by the EPA
 3. THE AMISH PHONE DIRECTORY
 2. MY PLAN TO FIND THE REAL KILLERS by O. J. Simpson
- And the world's Number One Thinnest Book
1. MY BOOK OF MORALS - by Bill Clinton/with introductin by Rev. Jessie Jackson

Top 10 Spam-Fighting Tips

By the Crabby Office Lady

If you have an e-mail address, it's just about impossible for you to eliminate spam completely. However, there are steps you can take to reduce that pesky, unsolicited commercial e-mail. Here are my 10 favorite methods for hitting spam where it hurts.

"Spam": The word alone strikes terror in the hearts of e-mail users (although not necessarily in lovers of the processed pork luncheon meat by the same name, and to which this columnist bears no ill will). It has no manners, knows no boundaries, and takes no prisoners. It makes you wring your hands in frustration, shake your fist with rage, and wear out your DELETE key and finger. What is spam? No one I talked to is really sure what the letters in "spam" stand for:

- spam: Stupid Pointless Annoying Mail?
- spam: Stymieing Practice of Altering Minds?
- spam: Scrambled Pieces of Asinine Marketing?

Actually, it stands for nothing—it's just unsolicited e-mail (commercial or otherwise) that comes to your Inbox in droves. How it was named "spam" is debated in countless newsgroups and Web sites on that oracle of misinformation we call the Internet. In other words, no one is really sure.

How can I avoid spam?

While you can spend lots of your hard-earned cash on spam blockers, spam butchers, spam SWAT teams, spam sharpshooters, and spam spammers, you can also take a few steps yourself to reduce your daily spam rations. Ready?

Let's get crackin'.

Method #1

Use Outlook to manage junk e-mailers
Microsoft Outlook and Microsoft Outlook Express offer two basic ways to help you cut down on your spam intake:

- Add senders to the junk e-mail list. You can add whole domains this way, too.
- Create rules that can recognize spam, such as a rule that flags or deletes e-mail messages with certain words in the subject line or body of the message.

You can also create rules to color-code these messages (instead of deleting them automatically), so that they're easily recognizable in the Inbox. That way, if your Great-aunt Bessie sends you e-mail that for some reason has the words "HOT HOT HOT" in the subject line (one can only speculate why: pies? Great-uncle Sol? vinyl seats in the Buick?), it won't get deleted until you see it first.

To learn how to add senders to the junk mail list or how to create rules, press F1 for Help in Outlook or Outlook Express.

Method #2:

Avoid replying to the sender
When you reply and type REMOVE in the subject line, this is a great way to let spammers know that yes, your e-mail address is up, running, and being used right now. It's like waving a white flag that says, "I read unsolicited e-mail. Please send more."

The best way to "opt out" of a spammer's mailing list is to pretend you never received the e-mail message. Put your hands over your ears and sing, "La-la-la-la...I can't HEAR you!" (No one likes to be ignored.)

Method #3:

Alter your e-mail address when you post it
You might post your e-mail address sometimes to a newsgroup, chat room, or bulletin board. But you don't have to post it correctly. The funky term for this is "munging" your address. This means adding a character, number, or symbol (or two) that has to be taken out for your address to work (for example, "cr@bby@mi(rosft.com)"). It really throws those automatic "address harvesters" (yikes, what a term!) off balance, and they just slink away from whence they came.

Method #4:

Don't give out your primary e-mail address
Create a "disposable" Web e-mail address (such as one from an MSN Hotmail account) that you can give when registering for free software or shareware, or even when ordering from a company online. In fact, Hotmail can help you avoid getting spam. I like to give my primary address to friends and family, and then I have another one I use when I'm ordering some new rhinestone glasses or hair coloring.

Method #5:

Make use of laws against spam
While anti-spam laws have not been enacted yet on the federal level, many states have adopted some sort of anti-spam legislation. A few examples:

- Colorado The Colorado Junk E-mail Law prohibits the sending of unsolicited commercial e-mail that uses a third party's Internet address or domain name without permission, or contains false or missing routing information.
- Washington It is illegal to send a commercial e-mail message that uses a third party's domain name without permission; that contains false or missing routing information; or that contains a false or misleading subject line.
- North Carolina It is illegal to send unsolicited bulk commercial e-mail containing falsified routing information, if the sender thereby violates a provider's policies.

While it's hard to know what to do with a piece of spam even if your state has laws against it, there is new legislation each year. Contact your senators and representatives to let them know how you feel about spam and ask them to oppose spam and to support legislation like the "Can Spam Act," which will help deter the practice of spamming. Eventually, if there is to be some peace in this world of e-mail, spammers will be prosecuted and you will stand victorious!

- *Look up your state's spam laws*

Method #6

Don't post your address on your Web page
Again, you can munge it or not post it there at all. Then those nasty spam weevils can't find you.

Method #7:

Review Web sites' privacy policies
I know that you're an Internet expert and that you can blaze through those online forms at lightning speed. But slow down, Cha-Cha, and make sure that you're checking all the privacy options you need to check. Sometimes these are hard to find, but they're there. And sometimes there is more than one box to check. Some sites assume the right to share your information; responsible sites will give you a way to opt out

An example:

Let's say that you're in the process of purchasing a fabulous new pair of rhinestone glasses. You've filled out all the pertinent information: Size, style, shipping and billing info, and an e-mail address to receive the order confirmation.

Now before you click the “place order” button, look around. Are there any check boxes or tiny form fields on that page that are checked to indicate that you’re fine with this company selling or giving away your e-mail address to “responsible” parties? Make sure you uncheck (or check, whichever the case may be) where necessary. In fact, backtrack through the pages and make sure you didn’t forget to indicate your “don’t-you-dare-sell-this-e-mail-address” preference.

And here is a tip:

Even if you did all the right things and found all the sneaky little boxes, make sure you check those boxes again if, for some reason, you have to backtrack through the form. Sometimes sneaky vendors will set the pages to go back to the default setting, thereby tripping you up again. Good grief, it takes such vigilance, doesn’t it? (Yes, but it’s worth it.)

Method #8:

Don’t list yourself in Internet directories This is a tough one. If you’re in the regular phone book, chances are you’re in one of the big directories such as BigFoot, AnyWho, InfoSpace, Switchboard, and Yahoo!. Look yourself up, and there you’ll be. There is probably a place to add your e-mail address (for free, can you believe it?), but my advice is: Don’t. Method #9: Ditch that clever profile From an informal poll I took among friends, they told me that after they cleared their profile from a certain Internet service provider (that shall not be named), the amount of spam they received was drastically reduced.

Method #10:

Do not forward chain e-mail This is my favorite one, and I’m pretty sure I’ve lost some friends after telling them to cease and desist. Here’s a good example:

· On NPR’s Morning Edition last week, Nina Totenberg said that if the Supreme Court supports Congress, it is in effect the end of the National Public Radio (NPR), NEA & the Public Broadcasting System (PBS)...” Sound familiar? This is a hoax. Don’t forward it to friends. Your first clue is that Nina’s last name is misspelled. Not familiar? You don’t listen to public radio? OK, here is one for you:

· My name is Bill Gates, and I need your help... It’s a pretty good bet that if you don’t know Bill Gates, he won’t be sending you any sort of e-mail, because chances are he doesn’t need your help. He’s never even sent me e-mail. (I’m still waiting. I still have hope.) Some others I’ve received concern needles in theater seats, free software from my boss, free cases of champagne, free trips to Disney World, a request for money for a little girl dying of a tropical disease, the Hawaiian good luck totem, caution using cell phones at gas stations, and my personal favorite: a virus warning about e-mail messages with “How to give a cat a colonic” in the subject line.

More information

- Prevent junk e-mail messages with Outlook 2003
- Manage junk and adult content mail in Outlook
- Delete multiple junk e-mail messages in Outlook
- Clean the junk out of your Outlook Inbox
- Identify e-mail from outside your company with Outlook
- Get an MSN Hotmail account
- FAQs about MSN Hotmail
- Spam laws
- Coalition Against Unsolicited Email
- Direct Marketing Association: Information about getting off commercial e-mail lists

OXYMORONS

1. Is it good if a vacuum really sucks?
2. Why is the third hand on the watch called the second hand?
3. If a word is misspelled in the dictionary, how would we ever know?
4. If Webster wrote the first dictionary, where did he find the words?
5. Why do we say something is out of whack? What is a whack?
6. Why does “slow down” and “slow up” mean the same thing?
7. Why does “fat chance” and “slim chance” mean the same thing?
8. Why do “tug” boats push their barges?
9. Why do we sing “Take me out to the ball game” when we are already there?
10. Why are they called “stands” when they are made for sitting?
11. Why is it called “after dark” when it really is “after light”?
12. Doesn’t “expecting the unexpected” make the unexpected expected?
13. Why are a “wise man” and a “wise guy” opposites?
14. Why do “overlook” and “oversee” mean opposite things?
15. Why is “phonics” not spelled the way it sounds?
16. If work is so terrific, why do they have to pay you to do it?
17. If all the world is a stage, where is the audience sitting?
18. If love is blind, why is lingerie so popular?
19. If you are cross-eyed and have dyslexia, can you read all right?
20. Why is bra singular and panties plural?
21. Why do you press harder on the buttons of a remote control when you know the batteries are dead?
22. Why do we put suits in garment bags and garments in a suitcase?
23. How come abbreviated is such a long word?
24. Why do we wash bath towels? Aren’t we clean when we use them?
25. Why doesn’t glue stick to the inside of the bottle?
26. Why do they call it a TV set when you only have one?
27. Christmas is weird. What other time of the year do you sit in front of a dead tree and eat candy out of your socks?



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Publication Deadline

Material for the **July 2003** issue must be received on or before **June 21, 2003**
rwalker820@msn.com

Publication Guidelines

All material submitted will be published *exactly* as submitted, but may be subject to editing at the *Editor's* discretion. We reserve the right to refuse any material submitted for publication. Send all submissions as follows:

1. Send via Internet e-mail to: editor Robert Walker 949-642-5997 rwalker820@msn.com and newsletter coordinator Michael Conway 714-962-2194 mchbca@aol.com
2. Mail a 3.5" disk so as to be received by the deadline by the Newsletter Coordinator at the OCIPUG mailing address above.
3. Hard copy to Editor at the OCIPUG mailing address above.

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- * Free Special Interest Group (SIG) meetings/seminars to exchange tips and tricks and to solve problems.
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- * Camaraderie with those of similar interests.
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