

Orange Coast IBM PC User Group

README.DOC

Volume 22.02

Newsletter

FEBRUARY 2006

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

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A Very Special Thanks
To:
George Austin

A Special Thanks To:

- Judy Tylour**
- Dave Gerber**
- Ann Moore**
- Ira Wilsker**
- Vinny La Bash**
- John Brewer**
- Mike Morris**
- Gabriel Goldberg**

for their contrubition
to this Newsletter



PROGRAM BY

Altius Information Technologies



Read the Feature Article by
GEORGE AUSTIN on
MICROSOFT DIGITAL IMAGE SUITE 10
 a Member of OCIPUG

SCHEDULES of MEETINGS

General Meetings are held from 8:30am till Noon on:

- Feb 25 '06**
- Mar 25 '06**
- Apr 22 '06**
- May 27 '06**
- Jun 24 '06**
- Jul 22 '06**
- Aug 26, '06**

For details see pages inside this issue also check the Web Site @ www.ocipug.org

The Executive Board meets at Noon on:

- Jan 28 '06**
- Feb 25 '06**
- Mar 25 '06**
- Apr 22 '06**
- May 27 '06**
- Jun 24 '06**
- Jul 22 '06**

All current OCIPUG members in good standing are welcome

Special Interest Group (S.I.G.) meetings are held monthly as follows:

- 1st Tuesday Internet
- 2nd Tuesday Hardware
- 3rd Tuesday Windows
- 4th Tuesday Digital Photo

All S.I.G.'s start at 7:00 pm

S. I. G. MEETINGS

February 7, 2006
Internet - 1st Tuesday 7:00 pm
Steve Shiffman

February 14, 2006
 Hardware - 2nd Tuesday 7:00 pm
 Ed Leckliter - eleckliter@adelphia.net

February 21, 2006
Windows 3rd Tuesday 7:00 PM
Robert Strader - robert.strader@comcast.net

February 28, 2006
 Digital Photo - 4th Tuesday 7:00 pm
 David Wintle - allart@pacbell.net



March 25, 2006
TBA

April 22, 2006
TBA

May 27, 2006
TBA

June 24, 2006
TBA

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PRESENTATION

Jim Kelton Speaker Introduction



Jim Kelton is a leading information technology consultant with 25 years of management and technical experience.

Jim graduated first in his class with a Master of Science degree from one of the top 5 MIS schools in the nation. Beginning his career, Jim was recruited by the #2 computer manufacturer in the United States. After several years, he was selected by a subsidiary of a Fortune 10 company to serve as their CIO.

Jim is President of Altius Information Technologies, a southern California based IT consulting firm. Jim is past president of NetTeCH, a nationwide association of IT related companies. In addition to his leadership in the IT arena, he is past president of the Association of Professional Consultants.

As a leading IT authority, Jim has authored and appeared in over 40 publications including the Wall Street Journal, Business Week, USA Today, the Los Angeles Times, and many others. Jim is an expert commentator and frequently appears on nationwide television including MSNBC.

Topic: What hackers know that you don't

Hackers, cyber attacks, security risks, threats, and vulnerabilities, are you ever really secure? Find out how organizations improve quality by Identifying and managing their security risks.

In this session you'll...

- Learn why security is a game
- Find out who is winning the game – hackers have the time, you have the money
- Learn about new security legislation and what you need to do to be prepared
- Find out why security vulnerabilities are cumulative
- Discover how 99.9% secure translates to 3.5 days of vulnerability per year
- Find out when you are most vulnerable to an attack
- Identify steps you need to take now, before it is too late

REPORTS of MEETINGS

Presidents Message

Happy Valentine. Since this is the month of valentines and lovers be sure some one you would love to hate has not been in your computer. Be at the general meeting on Saturday the 25th of this month. The program will be on keeping your not friendly hacker out of your computer. If a hacker has paid you a visit you will need this information to stop his return after you send him packing.

January 26 has passed so you should now have all the forms required to start getting ready for tax day. Latt months Readme.doc had an article about TaxCut and their discount to user group members. There are some discount counts and special purchases of TaxCut and aTurboTax is most of the computer and stationary stores. April 15 arrives very quickly. Those that have been taxes for many years, Senior citizens, can set an appointment at the Costa Mesa Senior Center's front desk to have a tax person help you.

As a reminder we need someone to take notes during the general meeting. Those that are not sure of when your dues are due please check with Warren Bradford. Anyone that has changed their e-mail address should also check with Warren. As of April 1, 2006 those persons that are not current with their dues will no longer receive the Readme.doc. The current and 2 prior issues of the Readme.doc will not be on the OCIPUG web site. The web site members ONLY section now requires a password for access. This month the password is "valentine".

We are still looking for presenter for the general meetings. Presenters from manufacturers and venders are becoming harder to schedule. They need to justify the cost by increasing sales. Years ago getting the information out was in a great part by word of mouth, ie User Groups. With the advent of the internet advertising has become much less expensive. We are still able to ask for and receive presentations for vendors as PIB, (presentation in a box). The PIB's do require someone from the group to do the physical presentation. Any member that would like to do a presentation either one that they are familiar with or may like to do only needs to ask. I know we all use various programs and could do a PIB of one of the programs you use.

As has been stated in many meeting by officers and members, the need for volunteers is still one thing that has been very lax. We will be making up a slate of new officers in a few months. The present officers are either ineligible or will not be available to be re-elected. It is very simple, no officers-no OCIPUG. This is your club and part of belonging is to be involved. I have heard persons say that "All organizations are getting smaller." I believe this happens because the membership does not wish to be involved in the organization. They only want to attend to either hopefully learn something or be entertained. With the computer we can do both, but it takes participation and involvement from the membership.

OK I am off my soapbox. Have a great Valentine's Day.

See you on Saturday the 25th.

David Wintle
President
Readme.Doc co-editor
Program Committee
Digital Photo SIG Leader

INTERNET S.I.G.

Steve Schiffman Internet SIG Leader

In this SIG we not only cover the Internet, we also cover Networking. Please write your questions down and bring them to the meeting. You may also e-mail your questions to prior to the meeting.

The March SIG will be mostly on searching the internet. Tips and Tricks will also be discussed.

The March SIG will be on Tuesday March 7th, 2006



HARDWARE S.I.G.

Ed Leckliter Hardware SIG Leader

OCIPUG Hardware SIG - Meeting Recap

Meeting Date: January 10, 2006

There were only 8 attendees (including SIG Leader, Ed Leckliter). [Interest level declining? Worth the time?]

Featured Topic(s): Your New System (2006 Update) - Planning Phase

Hardware Submissions: None

Random Access: None

Next Meeting: February 14, 2006

Next Meeting Featured Topic(s): Your New System (2006 Update) - Sourcing Your Components

Following Meeting: March 14, 2006

Following Meeting Featured Topic(s): Your New System (2006 Update) - Setting Up/Installing Your Motherboard, CPU, and System RAM

File(s) :

Presentation slides in Microsoft PowerPoint format (.ppt).

NOTE: PowerPoint presentations are also posted on the OCIPUG Hardware SIG web site (http://www.edscustomcomputers.com/welcome_to_the_ocipug_hardware_sl.htm)

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

The March SIG will be on Tuesday March 14th, 2006



WINDOWS S.I.G.

Robert G. Strader Windows SIG Leader

The February SIG was on System Security, and Spyware. Questions from the attendees was discussed also.

Bring or send your questions.

The March SIG will be on Tuesday March 21st, 2006



DIGITAL PHOTO S.I.G.

David Wintle Digital Photo SIG Leader

The February Digital SIG will have a discussion on some of the differences between Adobe Photoshop Elements 3 and 4. We will look at a few tutorials on correcting items in photos. We will also look at correcting the color using curves by Curvemeister an add-in to photoshop programs.

The March SIG will be on Tuesday March 28th, 2006



MICROSOFT DIGITAL IMAGE SUITE 10

A Review

by **GEORGE AUSTIN** a member of **OCIPUG**

Microsoft Digital Image Suite 10 (DIS10) has two major parts: Digital Image Pro10 (DIP10), an image editor and browser evolving from Picture It!, and Digital Image Library, an image organizer and cataloguer as distinguished from a browser. Photo Story 2, a video and slide show creator, is bundled with DIS10, although it is also available as a free download.

I love Digital Image Suite 10. I love its simplicity. I love its rhythmic mantra: Click Click Done! Click Click Done! Like a dance step, but you don't need lessons from Madam Lazonga. DIS10 will get you doing the tango instinctively first time out!

Human engineering has been given top priority in developing the DIS GUI. Aware that we mortals are prone to search high and low for our spectacles when we are wearing them, the designers put the instructions where we will always find them—in a panel, maybe 2 inches wide, immediately left of the image. For a given operation, all the instructions and settable parameters to carry it out can be found there. Changing as the task or subtask changes, the context is always concise.

DIS10's instruction panel has educational value as well. It allows you to correlate tool functions with image effects. Auto Fix options are good examples. If invoked under one of Touchup's submenus, you see the manual adjustments you would have to perform to get the same result. The understanding thus derived cannot but help in applying the fix intelligently, and in knowing when and how you might do better manually.

The Levels and Curves instruction panel is another example of how DIS10 correlates tool effects for you. Because these tools have been combined in a single graphic, curve adjustments corresponding to movements of the sliders are vividly revealed. Although the midtone Levels (gamma) slider appearing in Adobe Photoshop is missing, the effect of that slider can be reproduced in DIS10 by dragging the curve to form the upward or downward arc of a power curve. Ditching the gamma slider, then, need not be regretted, because Curves can do everything that Levels can do (and so much more).

Panoramic Stitching will make a composite of all open images, provided it detects overlapping among them. With my camera on a tripod, I took 5 photos of a mountain range, swinging from due west to due east. All I had to do was open the images in DIS10 and click Tools>Panorama Stitching. With no intervention on my part, the five shots became one seamless composite—there were no visible interfaces between any of the

original photos. The same photos could not be composited using PSCS2's Photomerge operation. It's automatic process came to a halt and called for manual intervention.

Along with Panoramic Stitching, the DIS10 Tools menu comes up with several innovative special effects. For a specific number of times or continuously, and at a size and rate you are prompted to specify, Flipbook will flip through open files and Web Animation will rotate, scroll or fade an image. If Snap Rotation is enabled, it will exactly orient objects horizontally, vertically, or at 45 degrees as you approach those orientations within a few degrees. If you don't want it to do so, simply keep it disabled.

File>Create a Project and File>Create a Photo Collage have a snappy way of fitting your images into pre-defined contours. You are presented with templates containing fixed open shapes (rectangles, circles, ellipses, hearts, stars, etc). Each image is wrapped in a selection box with side and corner handles to change size and aspect ratio, and it can be moved about by dragging. You are thus able to fill any given shape with any portion of any image despite initial size mismatches--- rapidly zooming and scrolling the contents while the fixed-size frame does the cropping.

You can add text to your images using a text box also with handles allowing rotation, expansion, and placement. Typeface, font size, color, bolding, italicizing, and underlining are all selectable, but there are no special characters and no superscripting, subscripting, kerning or leading. There are some 28 textured, artistic, and "fun" text effects—a bit gimmicky, but in the textured category, I found Cracked Stone to be perfect for captioning bald, stony desert mountain scenes.

DIS10 gives more freedom than Photoshop in manipulating marquee shapes (the shapes themselves, sans content). In PS, once the selection is created and the mouse button released, you can no longer change its shape. In DIS10, you are able to change a selection's aspect ratio even after releasing the mouse button. Clicking "Adjust Marquee" in the dialog box provides handles to reshape the selection and also provides a handle on top to rotate it (yes, rotate the selection contour!). Furthermore, DIS10 provides an array of 67 marquee shapes to choose from and fills them with a semi-transparent film for better visualization during their formation.

The DIS10 crop tool does not have a resampling option. The original's resolution is retained. The tool acts like a scissors, cutting out a rectangle from the original without changing any of the pixels within. You define and position the rectangle, literally framing the area to be cut out. You don't get to enlarge or compress it as in PS, but that can be done in a subsequent image resizing operation with or without resampling via Format>Resize Image.

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DIS10's Smart Erase gives instant gratification to an absolute beginner, who can use this very sophisticated feature immediately, without reading the manual. See something you don't want in the picture? Click Smart Erase. DIS10 switches the cursor to the proper tool and succinctly illustrates what to do with it--trace a closed path (which can be crude) around the item, click Fill In and then click Done. The item disappears and the space it occupied is miraculously filled in to match the surroundings.

Adding Flash and Reducing Backlighting features are provided to correct for under- or over-exposure when the subject and background illuminations differ markedly, but it is difficult to isolate shadows, midtones, and highlights with it. PSCS2's Shadow/Highlight adjustment does a much better job at this, since it is more than a simple input/output curve adjuster.

I easily and very effectively corrected a color cast on a night photo of a lighted pool in which the water came out decidedly green. Using the eyedropper provided via Touchup>Color and Saturation, I merely clicked on a gray area found in the background. The pool was restored to a beautiful blue color. How did I know I should click on a neutral spot? DIS10 told me what to do, as it does in all of these operations.

An otherwise cute flash photo of my 4-year-old grandson peering over the edge of a bathtub was spoiled by his piercing red pupils. By merely going to Touchup>Fix Red Eye and clicking each eye once, as directed by DIS10, his pupils were immediately blackened. I needed no further corrections, but if I had, sliders to tweak the intensity and size of the correction were proffered. I have seen this DIS10 feature disparaged in other reviews, but I find it does well if you don't overdo the blackening.

The beam on top of a very long sliding door was tilted noticeably in an interior photo of mine. From Format>Straighten Picture, I followed DIS10's orders and clicked near the two ends of the beam. The image rotated to reorient the beam horizontally. I had the automatic cropping option checked, so the empty wedge-shaped edges of the photo produced by the rotation were trimmed as well. If I had chosen an off-vertical door jamb instead of the beam, the image would have rotated through the shorter angle to make the jamb vertical.

The latter operation typifies how a DIS10 newbie can perform tasks right out of the box, because the descriptive language used is so intuitive and the prompting so germane. Compare the same operation in Photoshop. The Photoshop user has to be aware that there is a Measure tool (hidden behind the Eyedropper tool on the Tool bar). He will eventually learn that one of the things it measures is the elevation angle of a line created between two click points. What he won't immediately realize is that this angle is automatically entered for him in a dialog box under Image>Rotate Canvas>Arbitrary and that, if he goes there, and clicks OK, the image

can be rotated back through that angle. Nowhere is the word "straighten" used and there are no prompts telling him what to do.

Repeat the foregoing scenario for dozens of operations and you'll understand why there is a vast learning curve difference between PS and DIS. On the other hand, having once learned these operations in Photoshop, I would not for one moment give up their additional versatility. The PS Measure tool, for instance, not only gives me the angle between click points but also the x and y coordinates of the first point, the straight line distance to the second click point, and the delta-x and delta-y distances.

DIS10 allows independent "objects" to be separately edited and positioned on the background. You can switch back and forth between grouping multiple objects for simultaneous editing and movement, or ungrouping for individual action. The objects are essentially layers, but it was disappointing to find so little interactive blending capability between layers.

Whereas PSCS2 provides twenty four blending modes, in DIS10 you can only get the equivalent of one—the "Normal" blend. You get that via Effects>Transparency>Even, allowing you to set the transparency of an object to any value between 0 and 100%, essentially controlling the relative mix of object and substrate color values. Sorry, folks, there are none of those wonderful Photoshop blending options like Multiply, Screen, Overlay, Soft Light, etc. And there is no layer masking.

DIS10's "Blending Brush" is an alternative to its clone tool, which copies pixels from one location to another. Instead of replacing pixels, this blending brush mixes them. There are no options, no parameters. The algorithm is nowhere revealed in the documentation. As near as I can tell, it's a normal blend at a fixed source transparency of 82%, so the resulting value appears to be an 18/82 percentage mix of source and target values.

Photo Story is invoked from the options bar in Digital Image Library. You need Windows XP and Windows Media Player 9 to create slide shows using Photo Story. You can then put them on a VCD playable on many DVD players. It is hard to believe how effortlessly you can create slide shows with it, complete with background music and voice-over commentary.

When you open the images to be shown, they appear in a film strip at the bottom of the screen. You rearrange them either by dragging them individually into position or by clicking an arrow which moves selected frames one position per click. If narrating, you determine the dwell time for each frame by the interval you allow before clicking the Next button, else you specify the time.

Photo Story takes it from there, mixing up what it does with each frame—zooming in, zooming out, scrolling up or scrolling down--- using a focal

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point you can designate by cursor positioning while narrating. Locating and playing your slide shows is a no-brainer: Go to My Documents and click My Videos. Photo story has listed them right there for you. Double-click on your choice, then sit back and enjoy! It's so intuitive, my ten-year-old granddaughter has become an instant producer with it and seems to be having career fantasies.

Digital Image Library is a data base program allowing you to organize your images into virtual rather than physical groups. It can present their thumbnails and metadata without accessing them. Thus, if you have images stored on, say, 100 CDs, and you need to browse their content, you can do so without (good grief!) having to insert them successively in the CD drive. Library will display their thumbnails and disclose their locations by the name or number identifier you assigned to the disk. When you find the images you're looking for, you know what disks to insert to get at them.

If your CD contains PSD files, however, Library will not recognize them. It will proceed with other files and behave as though the PSD files did not exist. This is an unexpected shortcoming, inasmuch as DIS10 is touted as supporting PSD format. In reality, the editor (DIP10) can view PSD files but not save in that format, and Digital Image Library cannot view files the editor cannot save. That's a somewhat convoluted explanation, but it's right out of the Digital Image Library Help file.

Library can group your images by category, and images can appear in multiple categories even though the image physically exists in only one place. You don't need a replica in each group. Library points in each case to the same single storage location, be it on your computer or on removable media. And, as you probably have guessed, Library can filter your entire collection to show only those matching the date or the keywords or ratings you assigned. Give me all images of Brian, let's say, or all sunsets, or all images rated as wall hangers.

DIS10 is a vast program. It is impossible to comprehensively cite its many features in a short review. I have given some of my reactions after a quick look. Its designers have made such an art form of reducing complexity, DIS might more aptly stand for Digital Imaging Simplified. Until you're ready for all the nuances of Photoshop CS2 or even Photoshop Elements, DIS10 brings you up to speed on basics a lot more painlessly. Even when you are a Photoshop sophisticate, however, you'll appreciate having DIS10 around to do chores fuzzied by your rusty memory, or for teaching fundamental editing skills. It's affordable (list \$124, street well under \$100) and, oh yes, did I mention how easy it is to use?



Is the Internet Insecure Because of You?

By Dave Gerber, APCUG Advisor; radio show host; Vice President, Sarasota PCUG, Florida
dgerber(at)apcug.net

Long gone are the days that we could feel secure and know for certain that we had privacy. With the digital age upon us we can no longer be so sure that our privacy is secure. Recently Google has admitted their organization holds user data indefinitely. This causes concerns as now we know Google has information on us that we do not want anyone to know about.

We can simply blame this all on the big corporate companies; they seem to be a very good escape goat however, this is not the case; your privacy is totally up to you. Certificates ensure that all the data that is transferred between you and the internet is secure and encrypted. Recently in New Zealand there was a short certificate outage on a banks website. During this outage only one out of 300 users took this security warning seriously.

This is a rather large concern, as many users on the internet have the same belief that their data is safe and secure. By the end of 2005 it is estimated identity fraud will cause up to 5 trillion dollars world wide. We, the users of the internet must keep ourselves safe, secure and pay attention to those security warnings. I have compiled some good tools and tricks that will help keep you much more anonymous and secure.

1) Get rid of the internet explorer:

First and foremost Microsoft Internet Explorer is the highest risk to your internet experience. Not only is the most popular internet browser, but is also the most popular for attacks from Viruses and Spyware. Internet explorer is also too integrated with the windows operating system. Have you ever wondered how a dialer or online casino got onto your desktop?

I personally recommend Opera; they have a nice

clean browser. The usability is easy and best of all, it uses tabbed browsing.

2) Protect your Connection.

Make sure you have an active firewall operating; Firewalls stop intruders from entering your connection and causing havoc. Hackers can easily gain access to an unprotected network and steal private information.

With the release of SP2 for Windows XP, Microsoft has incorporated a free personal Firewall. If you have broadband your router should have an inbuilt Firewall, and make sure this is enabled, Zone Alarm also offer a free Firewall. You must always do what you can to protect yourself.

3) Don't share those files:

One of the most common security flaws besides running Windows XP, is having File sharing enabled. To disable File Sharing please do the following:

Click Start Menu, select settings.

Click on Network Connections.

Right-click on the Local Area Connection icon and on the menu that appears, choose Properties.

In the General tab under "This connection uses the following items", highlight "File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks". (If File and Printer Sharing is not listed, then file sharing has not been setup). You may skip the rest of these instructions.

Click Uninstall.

When you are asked if you are sure you want to Uninstall File and Printer Sharing Click Yes.

You may now close the Local Area Connection Properties window.

You must restart for your computer for the effects to work.

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3) Hide your IP address:

Your IP address is just like your phone number, it links directly back to you. There are many reasons you may wish to hide your IP address. Preferable you do not want to be tracked around the web, it's just as bad as having a GPS in your mobile phone.

4) Check those certificates:

Your internet connection is not secure, the data that travels between you and the site you may be browsing may pass through over 25 other computers. If you are sending very confidential information such as credit card payments, make sure the address starts with an https. Also check that the padlock on your browser is locked, and is valid for the specific site. This will ensure that you have a 128 bit encrypted connection with the website.

If you want secure email you may also have your emails encrypted too. A good free vendor is Hush-mail. Your email security is more at risk than your web browsing; you must ensure your emails are safe.

5) Kill the spyware

Spyware are little programs that can easily be picked up by surfing any website or downloading files. Spyware can pickup information from where you surf to your credit card details, this information then can be sold.

Microsoft has released a beta version of their upcoming anti spyware removal tool. This too works well, and I highly recommend this tool. Zone Alarm also offer a free online spyware detector.

The information I have passed to you should be seriously considered. The internet is a very unsecure environment; you must ensure your data is safe from outside prying eyes. Make sure you are careful with any transaction you make. Never fool for any kind of email promotion, anyone who tries to sell to you through spam advertising is not trustworthy.

Also make sure to check the links from anything you click on; I have found numerous fake Paypal sites that try to steal your login and password.

Remember... it is up to you

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



The Mouse from Hell

Hardware Review...or Sort of
By Ann Moore, Topeka PC Users Club
Personal Computer Newsletter, February
2006
www.topekapcusersclub.org
[commuter\(at\)cox.net](mailto:commuter(at)cox.net)

Several months ago, I sent the following e-mail to "Answerperson" concerning a tragedy in my life:

"Dear Answerperson,
When I started my computer this morning, my mouse showed no sign of life. Its heart (red light) did not flicker nor did it feel warm to my touch. It was stone cold dead. I tried to revive it by performing an uninstall-reinstall, to no avail. A check of outlets and wiring found them intact. How do I determine the cause of death? There were no early signs of malfunction. If it were an animal, I could have a necropsy performed. Must I disassemble it to determine the cause of death? I cringe at the thought of disemboweling my friend. My mouse was not extraordinary in any way - it was not wireless nor was it ergonomic, just a simple mouse that I

loved and cherished. Every day for four year, I held this inanimate object in my hand, caressed it, and knew every curve and indentation intimately. We were as one.

I have accepted the fact that I must now lay it to rest, but where? Is there a cemetery for computer mice? Should I have it cremated or do I put it in a box and bury it in my backyard under the lilac bush? What will become of my dear friend? Is there a computer mouse heaven? This has never happened to me before and I am devastated. Please no cards or flowers. There will be a memorial fund set up in the name of "Ann's Mouse" and donations may be sent to [commuter\(at\)cox.net](mailto:commuter(at)cox.net)"

Answerperson offered his deepest sympathy and suggested that I put my sorrow behind me, go on with my computing and find a new mouse. I visited Best buy in search of a replacement and found no sympathy there. Their only concern was to sell me a very expensive replacement. In my vulnerable state, if the clerk had shown a little compassion, I might have purchased a more expensive model but because his attitude was cold and unfeeling, I left the store with one of their cheapest models. There is an old adage: "You get what you pay for," and that is exactly what I got - in spades.

I doted on my new mouse, showering it with an abundance of TLC. I never mistreated it by applying any unnecessary pressure, jerking or pulling. In spite of all my efforts to maintain a close personal relationship, it soon became apparent that we were not compatible. The erratic behavior of the mouse

became noticeable following surgery on my right shoulder. I was forced to change the mouse settings to accommodate my left hand and the mouse began to balk at every command. Although I moved it around very slowly, it would take off and race around the screen leaving me breathless in my attempt to keep up with it.

In October, I purchased a new LDS 19-inch monitor and the mouse went ballistic. It refused to leave the confines of its colorful, soft pad. Trying to reach the far corners of my monitor with my cursor became almost impossible. The mouse resisted my every effort to control its actions. Every day was a tug-of-war and I was losing my patience. I had serious work to do and no time to play games. I needed a good reliable mouse. I decided that this obnoxious, malevolent, detestable little rodent had to be eradicated. It was time to go cordless.

Completing a jubilant trip to Best Buy, I came home with a Logitech cordless mouse. I could hardly wait to start using it. What a different a cord makes! This Logitech moves like a dream and is a pleasure to work with. It takes me everywhere I went to go. Truly, a match made in heaven. I am certain that I have found a new reliable friend.

What do I do with this evil, malicious, wicked little devil that made my life a living hell? No sad songs or mourning for this monster. I had visions of snipping off its tail to make it impotent, then dropping it on the floor and stomping it to death. I even considered

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calling "The Terminator." What I will do is wrap it up in colorful paper and donate it to the club for a prize at the next Christmas party. I am hoping it will fall into a strong masculine hand that will teach this contemptible, spiteful, despicable creature how to behave in the presence of a lady.

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New Federal Website Provides Users with Internet Safety and Security

Information

By Ira Wilsker, APCUG Director; Columnist, The Examiner, Beaumont, TX; radio & TV show host

Iwilsker(at)apcug.net

WEBSITES:

<http://www.onguardonline.gov>

<http://www.onguardonline.gov/quiz>

<http://www.onguardonline.gov/stopthinkclick.html>

<http://onguardonline.gov/filecomplaint.html>

<http://onguardonline.gov/tutorials>

The media has recently been rife with stories about internet scams, frauds, identity theft, pedophiles, and other malevolent occurrences that have happened on the internet. While there are many online resources providing informational websites to help prevent us from falling prey to internet victimization, a consortium of federal agencies has created "OnGuard Online" at www.onguardonline.gov. This consortium consists of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), United States Postal Inspection Service, the Department of Commerce (DOC), and the Securities and Exchange

Commission (SEC).

Materials are provided on this website to inform and educate the computer user about several of the most nefarious threats that commonly assail us as we enjoy the abundance of the internet. Topics currently covered are spyware, identity theft, phishing, spam scams, online shopping, P2P (Peer-to-Peer) file sharing, and VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol – internet telephony). There are also a series of online quizzes (www.onguardonline.gov/quiz) where the user can test his knowledge on the security risks associated with these topics. A series of videos and tutorials on related topics, such as "Viruses and Worms", and "Protect Your Privacy, Family, and PC" are also available at this site (onguardonline.gov/tutorials). For those who have been victimized by internet miscreants, a resource is available to show the user where and how to file complaints with the appropriate federal and other agencies at onguardonline.gov/filecomplaint.html.

Spyware is defined at this site as "... software installed on your computer without your consent to monitor or control your computer use." Spyware can be used to steal your identity or capture your usernames, passwords, and account numbers (keyloggers); compile personal surfing profiles for directed advertising or other purpose (some forms of tracking cookies); display unwanted pop-up ads, which may be pornographic (ad-ware), redirect the browser to other sites (browser hijacking); install unwanted links on the desktop or in the "favorites" or bookmarks; and a variety of other unwanted and possibly dangerous web related items. OnGuard Online provides links and information on removing spyware, and protecting your computer from spyware.

Identity theft is a scourge that may impact as many as 10 million Americans each year, according to some sources. The incidence of identity theft through internet tricks, such as "Phishing" (typically emails directing the user to an authentic looking but counterfeit website soliciting credit card information, PIN numbers, etc.); "Pharming" (changing data files or "hosts" on the computer to redirect intentional visits to financial or commercial sites to counterfeit sites where valuable personal information is illicitly obtained) accounts for an increasingly significant portion of iden-

tity theft. OnGuard Online provides information on how to protect yourself from Phishing scams, and how to protect your identity while online, as well as instructions on dealing with identity theft if victimized.

Some internet security companies report that the amount of spam, or unsolicited commercial email, can easily amount to 60 to 80 percent of all emails sent. According to this website, details are provided on the major spam scams currently in circulation. The top 10 spam scams are: The “Nigerian” Email Scam (may also appear to be from Russia, Columbia, England, or other sources); Phishing; Work-at-Home Scams; Weight Loss Claims; Foreign Lotteries (Congratulations, you are a winner in the Spanish / British / Canadian Lottery!); Cure-All Products; Check Overpayment Scams (I have a large cashier’s check – cash it, keep some, and wire me the difference); Pay-in-Advance Credit Offers; Debt Relief; and Investment Schemes (buy this penny stock – it will quintuple in a few days). Sadly, many gullible internet users still fall for these scams enriching the crooks, and typically receiving nothing worthwhile in return.

Millions of internet users shopped online during the holiday season, and still continue to do so at online retailers, or popular auction sites such as Ebay. While most online shoppers have been successful, and had few problems, there are also thousands who have been victimized to some degree by internet crooks. This site explains a series of safe shopping tips, including “Know who you’re dealing with; Know exactly what you’re buying; Know what it will cost (including shipping, taxes, and other charges); Pay by credit or charge card; Check out the terms of the deal; and Print and save records of your online transactions.”

“Peer-to-peer (P2P) file-sharing allows users to share files online through an informal network of computers running the same software.” People, especially children and college students, use these P2P networks to exchange software, music, videos, and other files. While there is much material that can legitimately be exchanged, P2P is also often a source of spyware, viruses, and illicit and illegal copies of pirated software, music, and other intellectual property. This site lists many of the risks common

with these P2P services, and how to safely utilize such services.

You have likely seen the ads on TV, as well as displays at the electronics and mass merchandising stores for “VoIP”, services that allow the broadband internet user to make local and long distance phone calls over the internet for a flat monthly fee. While expanding on popularity, the path has been bumpy, as some subscribers have been dissatisfied with the service. Issues and service such as “911” calls, while addressed in regulations, are still not universally implemented on many VoIP systems. The OnGuard Online website also explains what many local VoIP users painfully found out during the recent spate of hurricanes and other storms, that if there is no power, or internet service is otherwise inaccessible, the VoIP services generally do not function, leaving the user without phone service.

The OnGuard Online site “Stop – Think – Click: 7 Practices for Safer Computing” (onguardonline.gov/stopthinkclick.html) reiterates the oft stated common sense warnings that all computer users should be aware of, and implement:

1. Protect your personal information. It’s valuable.
2. Know who you’re dealing with.
3. Use anti-virus software and a firewall, and update both regularly.
4. Make sure your operating system and Web browser are set up properly and update them regularly.
5. Protect your passwords.
6. Back up important files.
7. Learn who to contact if something goes wrong online.

If the information on the OnGuard Online websites is utilized, we will all have a safer and more enjoyable internet experience.

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ANTI-SPAM PROGRAMS – DO THEY REALLY WORK?

by Vinny La Bash, vlabash(at)home.com

Member of the Sarasota Personal Computer Users
Group, Inc.

February 2006 issue of the Sarasota PC Monitor

www.spcug.org

Among the most effective anti-spam programs are the ones that use some kind of approval based email management system. They work by constructing a “white list” of permitted email addresses, accepting mail from anyone on the list, and rejecting everything else. The program initially sniffs through your contact list, inbox, and other email folders, organizes the email addresses it finds, asks you if you want to add or change anything, and the list is complete.

From that moment on, any incoming email that is not on the list is considered to be spam, and is automatically exiled to a quarantine folder or wherever you decided it should go during installation. The programs do work as advertised, which is both their greatest strength and their greatest weakness. Here’s what you need to know before installing one of these puppies.

Scenario 1: A friend you have lost contact with over the years sends you an email. That friend’s email address is not on your white list. Unless you have a quarantine folder where unapproved email is sent without automatically deleting it, you will never see this email. You have to check your quarantine folder, at least occasionally, to see if there are any false positives residing in there with all the junk. How much time will this take? Who knows? None of the programs mention this in their promotional material or specification lists.

Scenario 2: You install a new program or device and run into difficulties. The troubleshooting guide sends you to an email address where you can get a solution to your problem. You remember to add the email address to your white list. You wait for a reply, and wait, and wait. What happened?

Your problem was given to a technical representa-

tive who has an email address different from the general support address. You don’t see the reply unless you check the quarantine email folder, assuming that in your efforts to rid yourself of all spam you did not specify that anything not on your white list be automatically deleted.

Scenario 3: You order something from an online merchant and before your order is shipped the merchant emails you to ask whether you want the white one or the black one. The query has been rerouted to the quarantine folder because the person trying to contact you has an email address that is not on your white list.

Scenario 4: Your spouse sets up a Yahoo! Email account for the sole purpose of sending you a surprise Valentine’s Day email. For no apparent reason you are getting the silent treatment. You ask, “What’s wrong”? Your spouse replies, “Nothing”.

Scenario 5: Your granddaughter just got an email address of her own. She sends you a message, and can’t understand why you won’t answer. She asks her parents “Why doesn’t grandpa love me anymore”?

We could go on, but you get the general idea. 99.99% of all real spam will be banished from your sight, but the very few legitimate emails identified as spam will very likely be the ones you most want or need to see. Some anti-spam programs have a “sender confirmation feature” that automatically sends a personalized notification to anyone whose message has been quarantined. Simply replying to the challenge causes the original message to be moved to your inbox, and allows their email address to be added to the white list. Legitimate senders can respond to these challenge messages, but suppose that for whatever reason they don’t. Does a seven year old grandchild really understand why she needs a grandparent’s permission to send an email?

What you end up with is a time-consuming process of back and forth emails. Why should every email first contact have to be sent twice? What a waste of time. This might be acceptable if your email volume is very low, but who are we kidding. Simply establishing an email account anywhere will get you a

boatload of spam. ISP level filters are a joke. How many essays do you want to compose explaining why someone needs "permission" to send you an email? I don't respond to challenge email. Why should anyone respond to mine?

You can check your quarantine folder regularly, but with the huge quantity of genuine spam generated and thrust upon us daily, it's too easy to overlook a legitimate message. When you finally delete the spam, there is a good chance that among the junk a valuable note is lost forever.

After using one of these programs for several months, I decided that I would much rather delete spam manually, rather than run the risk of missing an important legitimate email. No computer program, no matter how expertly crafted or trained, can ultimately determine what emails I do or don't want to read. Even after being married for 38 years, my wife still can't read my mind. How do I expect a dumb computer to do it?

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Attend A S.I.G

Who knows you may find out what those other commands do.

Legal Bytes: Fair Use - Wherefore Art Thou Going?

By John Brewer, eMonitor, Computer Club of Oklahoma City

The news media is reporting the current brouhaha over electronic eavesdropping and surveillance of telephone calls, email, and Internet searches. The US Senate is set to begin debate on whether Judge Samuel Alito is the right person to follow Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. Congress is debating how to manage recover in New Orleans, fund wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and address the reality of record deficits in the federal budget. It is a good time for the entertainment industry to make an end run on "fair use."

Fair use is a legal concept that permits the public to use copyrighted content without paying for the use, subject to specific restrictions. The entertainment industry perceives "fair use" as tantamount to theft by the unwashed and the unsaved. Draft legislation sponsored by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) and the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) is being prepared for filing in Congress.

The new legislation is being circulated by Senator Gordon Smith (R-Ore).and is titled the "Digital Content Protection Act of 2006." The Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) reports that "fair use" will be limited to "customary historic

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use of broadcast content by consumers to the extent such use is consistent with applicable law" under the DCPA. EFF continues, "had that been the law in 1970, there would never have been a VCR. Had it been the law in 1990, no TiVo; in 2000, no iPod. "Fair use" has always been a forward-looking doctrine. It was meant to leave room for new uses, not merely customary historic uses. Sony was entitled to build the VCR first and resolve the fair use questions later."

EFF interprets the proposed legislation as giving regulators (that could be largely staffed by industry types) the power to prohibit new technologies in advance of their introduction to public use. Past practice was to permit the introduction of new technology and then permit the courts to rule whether copyright law was applicable and, if so, whether the use of the technology was an exception under "fair use." As an example, the public is permitted to tape a television program on a VCR and play it back later as a "fair use" exception to copyright law. This practice is called "time shifting."

The new law will permit the device or technology only if it meets the criteria of "customary historic use." New technology will probably not qualify as "customary historic use." EFF predicts a world where technology will be frozen in time because industry lobbyists will have the power to prohibit new technology. Anyone who thinks otherwise is naïve. The federal regulatory agencies have seen "sea changes" in their attitudes under the current administration in the determina-

tion of the proper balance between industry and public interests.

The Public Knowledge web site states that the Smith legislation is basically a rework of what is known as the "Hollings Bill" from 2002. Public Knowledge states further "the fact remains that the main issue here is not about piracy, it's about control. The content industry needs a congressional mandate to control the functionality of consumer electronics and PCs, and in turn, what consumers can do with the devices and content they legally obtain.

The Senate has introduced the "Digital Content Protection Act of 2006," a bill that will create "Broadcast Flags" for all digital radio and television, leading to FCC oversight of all new digital media technologies from iPods and PSPs to TVs and DVD recorders."

Another web site, a very interesting web site indeed, is boingboing.net. Boingboing has the following to say about the Smith legislation.

"Under the DCPA proposal, digital media technologies would be restricted to using technologies that had been certified by the FCC as being not unduly disruptive to entertainment industry business-models. There are two things to be certain of this century:

1. Everything that can be expressed as bits [digital content] will be expressed as bits
2. Bits will only get easier to copy

The entertainment companies are convinced that their businesses depend on copy-proof bits. This is

ridiculous: there's no such thing, there never will be.

Governments that try to protect businesses that demand copy-proof bits are like governments that try to protect businesses on the sides of volcanoes, who demand an immediate end to business-disrupting lava.

If the current entertainment companies can't or won't adapt to a world of bits, that's too bad. Let them die, and let new businesses that thrive in the new technological reality take their place. If you can't stand the heat, get off the volcano.

Back in the mainframe days, IBM made its money by giving away computers below cost and then charging a bundle for keyboards and printers. Hitachi killed the mainframe business by introducing cheap peripherals for IBM mainframes. Killing mainframes didn't kill computers: it made them better. IBM was forced to get into the minicomputer business, which led to the personal computer.

If computer industry complaints got the same attention as the entertainment crybabies get from lawmakers, there'd be 10,000 computers total in the world, running punchcards, with three companies making modest sums servicing them and shipping a new model every three years.

Hollywood's crybaby capitalists accuse us of being "communists" with one breath, and in the next, they go begging to Congress to turn the FCC into device czars who keep the market from being disrupted by innovation.

Andy Setos, the Fox executive who invented the Broadcast Flag, once told me that his objective was "a well-mannered marketplace." The entertainment industry's version of a planned economy is bad policy.

Send a strong signal to your lawmaker: if you break my TV, radio, and computer, I will campaign tirelessly for anyone who will promise to throw you out of office and undo your deeds.

The author of the new bill to break our televisions, computers, and mp3 players, Senator Gordon Smith of Oregon, has been paid tens of thousands of dollars to do it. The National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) has been lobbying hard for the sole ability to decide how hard it's going to be for us to listen to an mp3. The NAB has thrown nearly \$250,000 at Republican candidates this year alone. NAB's money stuck to Gordon Smith."

Sometimes the public has to live with the legislation that has been bought by industry. Anyone who is concerned should make their voice heard.

John Brewer practices law in Oklahoma City, is a member of the Governor's and Legislative Task Force for E-Commerce, and enjoys issues relating to eBusiness and cyberspace. Comments and questions are welcome and can be emailed to johnb@jnbrewer.com.

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The Shadow Knows

by Mike Morris

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How many readers remember that phrase? Or remember listening to the show on the radio:

“Who knows what evil lurks in the heart of men? The Shadow knows.”

Recent headlines have described the availability of TV shows on the internet—at a price. No headlines, however, for The Shadow or other radio programs from the 1930’s and 1940’s. The copyrights to a large number of the old radio shows have expired, and you can now download (or order) these programs in a variety of formats and listen to them through your computer or other audio equipment.

Whether your interest is historical research, for the nostalgia value, for a hobby, or for the simple entertainment value, the variety of programs and infor-

mation about these old radio programs is astonishing. I originally searched the internet using Google and the phrase “old radio programs.” That search returned over 20,000 hits over 6 months. The correct phrase should have been “old time radio.” That search returned over 1 million hits from the past 6 months.

These websites provide an incredible wealth of information. I have checked a very small number of websites, and offer my comments on them. There are episodes of The Shadow, Sam Spade, The Thin Man—as you can see, I like mysteries. There are comedies, westerns, music, and much more.

By the way, how many readers remember the origin of Sam Spade? Do you recall the movie “The Maltese Falcon” with Humphrey Bogart? The movie was based on the novel of the same name by Dashiell Hammett (originally published in 1929), which introduced the world to Sam Spade. Another novel by the same author, “The Thin Man,” (originally published in 1933) was turned into a movie starring William Powell and Myrna Loy. Here is a trivia question for you: who really was the Thin Man?—answer at the end of this article.

As you might expect, the audio quality of these old radio shows varies. Some websites allow you to listen to short samples of selected shows using either RealPlayer™ or Media Player, both of which are bundled with the Windows operating system.

“It is Thursday night, July 31, 1930. The time is 9:40 PM. Radio listeners tuned to CBS hear the first appearance of “The Shadow”” Thus begins the history of “The Shadow” as provided by the Old-Time Radio Program Guide, <http://www.old-time.com/toc.html>. This website has links to historical information on a number of old time radio programs and to other websites that include soundbites and stories, and to websites that offer programs on cassettes, CD’s, DVD’s, or direct downloads to your computer.

More history is available at Radio Days: A Soundbite of History, <http://otr.com/index.shtml>. There are links to history by category (Mystery, Private Eyes, Comedy, SciFi) and to histories of selected

programs (Captain Midnight, Terry and the Pirates). This website also provides an historical timeline with important dates in radio broadcasting with descriptions of relevant programs. Selected downloads (soundbites) are included. There is a link to a schedule of old time radio on the airwaves (and on the internet).

At “It Seems Like Only Yesterday,” <http://www.yesterdayradio.com/>, old radio programs are offered for sale on cassettes. Categories include: World War II and Civil War History, Big Band Music, Comedy, Westerns, Science Fiction, and Sherlock Holmes. The Big Band category includes Glenn Miller, Benny Goodman, Tommy Dorsey, and other broadcasts from the 1940’s.

The “Radio of Yesteryear” website, <http://www.originaloldradio.com/>, claims to have 50,000 old time radio programs available on CD’s, in various formats. There is a category called “Radio’s Best 1000,” and “single subject” CD’s such as Abbott and Costello, CBS Radio Mystery Theatre, and many more.

Meanwhile, back at . . . old-time.com, there is a link to a website called “Radio Showcase,” http://www.old-time.com/sponsors/rad_sho.html. This site offers an excellent searchable database, with “actor credits, recording sources, story categories, and program notes” Here is a sample of a search:



Here is a sample of the results of the search:



In the interest of objectivity, I call your attention to the RadioLovers.com website, <http://radiolovers.com>. This site claims to offer individual old time radio program downloads. However, I did not pursue the offer. I found the site’s use of pop up ads objectionable (the ads appeared despite having the pop up blocker enabled in my Firefox browser). But that is my personal prejudice. For those with greater tolerance to such ads, you may find this site useful.

As I listened to these old radio programs, and read about their history, I realized that there was one program that I wanted to locate above all others: the original radio broadcast of War of the Worlds. This program, created from the 1898 H. G. Wells novel by Orson Welles and broadcast in 1938, is famous (or infamous) for the real panic it created.

A search using Google on the phrase “war of the worlds” provided the result EarthStation1.com, <http://www.earthstation1.com/wotw.html>. Success! I listened to the entire program (slightly less than one hour) using RealPlayer™. My brain soaked up certain phrases:

“ . . . these creatures have scientific knowledge far in excess of our own ”

“ . . . a vanguard of an invading army from Mars . . . ”

Okay, so point your finger at me and laugh, while you enjoy the latest movie version with its extraordinary computer generated special effects. I thoroughly enjoyed the hour I spent listening to this classic radio broadcast. Even the 1930’s audio quality added to its menace.

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While you are watching the movie, I am going to dim the lights, turn off the TV, unplug the phone, and settle into my favorite chair. It is time to listen to *The Shadow*. Even in the 21st century, it is comforting that there is an answer to the question “who knows what evil lurks in the heart of men?”

The Shadow knows.”

[The trivia question answer: No, it is not the detective Nick Charles. The title of *Thin Man* belongs to the extremely eccentric inventor Clyde Wynant, who remains missing until the last chapter of the novel, when it is revealed that he is the victim of a gruesome crime.]

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An End to Computer Annoyances

By Gabriel Goldberg, APCUG Advisor; Columnist, AARP Computer & Technology Website, www.aarp.org

Many of us have mixed relationships with computers and technology. They enrich our lives but can be maddening at times. Books and magazines often tell us how great they are, but an O'Reilly book series

addresses the dark side of the story by describing their annoyances and offers “help for newbies and powerusers alike.”

The format of the books is similar to Q&A dialogues or lists of FAQs (frequently asked questions). They're not meant to be read from cover to cover but explored based on a particular need or curiosity. This search is assisted by good tables of contents and full indexes. The books are written in conversational English, pairing annoyances with their fixes, and include an abundant amount of clear and helpful screen shots.

While flipping through these books, the handy tips boxes lead to many “aha” moments and I was able to identify many solutions to current and future problems. Some of the content overlaps between books, such as Internet topics being addressed in its own book, *Internet Annoyances*, also being mentioned in both *PC Annoyances* and *Home Networking Annoyances*. You may want to read a general book along with those specific titles that address your main interests. Some books are in their second edition, making it worthwhile to check print dates and edition numbers before purchasing them.

Steve Bass, author of *PC Annoyances*, provides a good introduction, stating that “Many people are now realizing that they've been putting up with programs that have downright annoying features and yes, bugs. It's high time they learned they aren't alone, it's not their fault, and, most important, there are solutions and work-arounds.”

Bass' book isn't overly technical. It addresses topics such as e-mail, Windows, the Internet, Microsoft Office, Windows Explorer,

music, video, CDs, and hardware. Many all-too-common problems are identified and solved, but it's not all-inclusive. For example, it doesn't mention Thunderbird e-mail or Firefox browser, both of which I like a lot, but they can be annoying too! Coverage of Windows XP SP2 is localized and not mentioned places where it would be appropriate. Varied software is recommended, free and purchased, downloaded and store-bought, and advice is provided on configuring Windows and applications. And non-annoyance bonus material, such as "IM Netiquette rules," which was both entertaining and valuable. I was happy to learn how adding a work menu to MS Word gives instant access to frequently-used documents.

Another book in this series, PC Hardware Annoyances, covers diverse topics including computer setup, keyboard, mouse, startup, BIOS/CMOS, memory, processor, maintenance, and battery. Some annoyances are offered up as questions, such as "Do I need specialized PC cleaning supplies?" The helpful and short answer is "no", since common materials, used appropriately, work just fine. Because everyone has unique interests and concerns, even the book's specialized items are useful and thought provoking.

Other Annoyances titles address computer privacy, home networking, the Internet, the Mac, Windows XP for geeks, and some Microsoft applications (Access, Excel, and Word), all of which are listed on the O'Reilly Annoyances Central Web site. This site also offers additional resources to combat computer-related annoyances with it's Experts' Blogs (a good way to get your unique questions answered before they appear in a book), the Daily Fix (a

stream of individual items from the books), and Robert's Rant (the slow-paced blog of Robert Luhn, the Annoyances series Executive Editor, who addresses topics such as whether Wikis can be trusted and the origin of his book series).

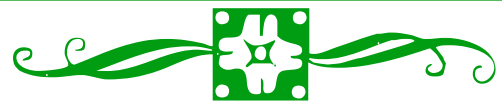
Specifications

Title: PC Annoyances
Author: Steve Bass
Paperback: 252 pages
Publisher: O'Reilly Media
ISBN: 0596008821
Price: \$19.95

Title: PC Hardware Annoyances
Author: Stephen J. Bigelow
Paperback: 266 pages
Publisher: O'Reilly Media
ISBN: 0596007159
Price: \$24.95

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1. Send via Internet e-mail to: editor at editor@ocipug.org
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 monthly General Meetings with speakers from industry and academia describing advances in technology.
- * Free Special Interest Group (SIG) meetings/seminars to exchange tips and tricks and to solve problems.
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Membership type: Individual Family

Title: Mr. Mrs. Ms. Dr. Prof. Hon. () (Circle one)

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____

Street Address: _____ City: _____ State: ____ Zip: _____

Home Phone:() _____ Work Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____

E-mail address: _____

Profession/Trade: _____ Retired Current Occupation: _____

Family Member(s) Names: _____ Company: _____

Annual Dues:

Make check payable to OCIPUG and mail to the above address or bring to the General Meeting.

Individual 1 year \$30.00 \$ _____, 2 years \$55.00 \$ _____, 3 years \$75.00 \$ _____

Family 1 year \$35.00 \$ _____, 2 years \$60.00 \$ _____, 3 years \$85.00 \$ _____

*Full-time student \$20.00 \$ _____ *(U-grad 12 units; grad 6 units)

Donation \$ _____

I learned about OCIPUG from: _____

I consider my skill level to be:

Beginner Novice Intermediate Advanced

Total Amount Paid \$ _____

Today's Date : _____