



THE PREZ SEZ

The new message board on the web site is a good opportunity for members to pose questions and hopefully get answers between club meetings. It is also a good place to endorse computer items that you have found helpful. The following are examples of both of these uses.

Frank McCallum responded to my comments about getting organized at the last meeting in July with the following. "The reason I'm e-mailing you is your comment about computer CD confusion and disorganization. I thought I was organized! - I had my some 50 or 60 disks, including some old and useless apps, labeled and stowed in jewel boxes by category: Operating Systems, Hardware Disks, Apps by Windows version, Tutorials, etc. I still hunted through them all, when I wanted a specific one.

A couple of weeks ago, I saw an online ad from TigerDirect.com for a neat storage device, and was moved to order it (delivered in 4 days!) This is a CD carousel, holding 100 disks, with software to create a digital data base on the hard drive. It reads any CD you put in your CD-ROM, asks if you want to add it to the list and store it (or not), and a click is all it takes to retrieve it from the carousel.

This is called a Century CD/DVD Organizer, Item #B600-2000P in their current catalog, and is currently discounted 50% to \$49.95 (after \$30 rebate). Almost always I regret giving in to impulse in buying something like this, but this works just like promised. It took about an hour to have it read and load all my Computer CDs - and now I have a huge supply of empty jewel boxes!"

Thanks for the recommendation Frank.

Diane Robinson posted a question to the web site about her computer shutting down on a random basis. I just went back to the message board to check Diane's message and low and behold, something went amiss and Joannie is saying let's try again. Soooo, I will give you the information I planned to give Diane.

This information was recently posted on the PC Magazine's web site. (<http://www.pcmag.com/>). "The term Free System Resources refers to five very specific

fixed-size internal memory areas used by Windows. In Windows 95, 98 and ME, two of these areas are a mere 64k, causing the performance bottleneck. Windows does not slow down as the FSR percentage diminishes. Its behavior is the same for any value above zero. But if the FSR percentage reaches zero, Windows crashes instantly.

Adding memory won't help. Platforms in the Win NT family (Win NT 4, 2000, and XP) do not suffer the same restriction. Normally when a program ends, and FSR it allocated are returned to the system, so if resources are steadily diminishing, we must suspect programs that run constantly.

The first step is to verify that the loss of FSR is indeed the source of the problem. Select Run from the Start menu and enter Rsrcmtr to launch the Resource Meter applet. Leave it running for some time. If the FSR percentage steadily diminishes even when you don't launch new programs, it means that something running in the background is leaking resources-allocating them and not freeing them when done. Now you must track down what's causing the problem.

Launch MSCONFIG from the run dialog and use its Startup tab to disable half of the programs that launch at start-up. Restart your system. Launch the Resource Meter again and let the system run long enough to determine whether the resource leakage is still happening. If there's still FSR leakage, the problem program is among those you did not disable. If the leakage has stopped, it's among those you did disable. Either way, you've eliminated half of the start-up programs as suspects. Re-enable everything, then disable half of the remaining suspects and restart. Repeat until you've identified the program that is leaking resources, then leave that one disabled."

Hope this helps Diane with her problem. For those of you who don't have the problem, it would be good exercise to open and look at MSCONFIG just to see how it is put together.

Ed Freeman

***Give a person a fish and you feed him for a day;
teach that person to use the Internet and
they won't bother you for weeks.***

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Take a look and take the poll

Meeting Time and Place

2nd and 4th Tuesday

9: to 11: a.m.

Seventh-day Adventist Church

29885 Bradley Road

Sun City, CA

CLICKING THE RIGHT MOUSE BUTTON (Windows 98)

by Art True artrue@aol.com

Right clicking does not start an action, but opens a menu from which you can left click to get information, adjust settings, and/or start an action. The menu items vary depending on the item but always have Properties as the last item. Left clicking on Properties does not start an action but is the path to information and settings.

Now check what right clicking does to a few items:

1. Right click on an empty space on the desktop and we get a menu for doing a lot of things. Left click on Properties and we find 6 tabs for selecting Backgrounds, Screen Savers, Appearance, Effects, Web, and Settings

2. Right click on a space on the Task Bar and the menu shows multiple choices for it. Left click on Properties and the General Tab allows us to show the clock on the task bar, auto hide the task bar or make the task bar always on top of the desktop. The advance Tab allows us to customize the Start Menu. Point to the time on the Task bar to show the Date.

3. Right click on Start (on the task bar) gives us a choice of opening the Start menu window, Explore, Find, or scan with our antivirus program.

4. Right click on My Computer gives us several choices. Left click on Properties and we have more choices.

1. The General Tab tells us the name and version of the Operating System

2. The Drive Manager Tab tells us (if we double click on a device) details of that device

3. The Performance Tab gives us how much memory (RAM) on you system, what percentage resources are free and other details.

5. Right click on a shortcut on the desktop and the menu gives several choices. Left click on Properties and the General Tab gives us information while the Shortcut Tab allows us to find the Target of the desktop shortcut.

6. Left click Start, then left click Settings, then left click Control Panel. Right click any icon and you get choices. Right click the Mouse Icon (for example) and left click Open to get Mouse Properties window that allows us multiple mouse and pointer choices.

7. Left click on My Computer and Right click on C:\ drive (your hard drive), or Left click on Properties- to see used and unused space on the hard drive. Left click on Disk Clean Up - Note the space used by Temp and Temp Internet files. Left click on OK deletes the selected files.

Never be afraid to Right click on an item or icon, as right clicking will never start an action, but will give you multiple choices for information, settings and/or action too.

From Langalist.com — **Daisy 2** is an intelligent auto-hotfix utility for Microsoft Windows 2000 and XP. Daisy is a program that reviews your system for service pack and OS levels, determining what hotfixes the OS and applications need, and downloading and installing them in a correct and consistent manner. It checks that the hotfixes installed on the system are installed correctly. It was written by Marc DeBonis, Lead Systems Architect, Virginia Tech Microsoft Implementation Group. Documentation and download available at <http://vtntug.w2k.vt.edu/daisy.html> .

Windows Update itself can be problematic, as can the updates it offers. Alternatives like this, plus third-party sites like <http://www.bigfix.com> and even Microsoft's own separate "BaselineSecurity Analyzer" (a new version released just last week, and still free, is at <http://snurl.com/ksb> or <http://tinyurl.com/dxnv>) can help ensure that your system really has all the patches, updates, and bugfixes it needs!



ANOTHER VOLUNTEER by Evelyn Rahn, *erahn@inland.net*

You mostly know **ART TRUE** as the Vice President of our club (twice) and as Mr. Cue Card. But there is much more we can tell you. He had an autobiography in our Dec 1998 newsletter which is in the archives of our website www.CCMV.net, so we will not

go into the details of his work history. But PLEASE do go to [CCMV.net](http://www.CCMV.net) and read volume 3 #12. This is a most interesting man, modest and quiet about his accomplishments, but just relation of factual data about his accomplishments is most impressive..

Art was born, reared and received his schooling in Washington State. He began his University training then interrupted it to work for the US Army Engineers in Alaska for a year. He then returned to the University of Washington where he completed a degree with a major in Electrical Engineering. This prepared him for his 35-year career with Westinghouse which eventually resulted in his moving all over the United States.

However WWII was underway and he, not wishing to be drafted, enlisted in the Navy. He was given a rank of Ensign and began training which resulted in his becoming a radar officer assigned to an escort aircraft carrier. At the end of the war, he and this aircraft carrier were put into mothballs in Tacoma at the same time thus returning him to civilian life and an interesting career with Westinghouse.

His work took him and his growing family all over the US Please do read the archived volume 3 #12 for more detailed info on his designing electrical systems - including wind tunnels with winds beyond Mach 1.2 for Boeing and designing control systems for construction of huge dam projects including Chief Joseph's Dam and the Grand Coulee.

Art and Lillian were married for 50 years and had three children. Each of the children would make interesting stories if time and space permitted. But I just must mention Sally who was the Prima Ballerina for the Kiel Germany Dance and Opera for eight years, and she and her husband have made a career involving the ballet-writing books, instructing dance, and retailing dance supplies. Nancy recently took early retirement from ITT. The son Art Jr. lives in Yorba Linda and is in pharmaceutical sales and his wife is a Medical Doctor. His two older grandsons - who were responsible for Art's eventually adopting cyberspace- more on that later - are both electrical engineers working with NASA. Two grandsons are still in middle school and High School.

Art and Lillian retired to Sun City 1979 but he did not get into computers until 1995 when he decided that to

keep up with his grandson's conversation, he had to learn. But in the intervening years, Art was quite well occupied. Their home is a veritable art gallery artfully displaying Art's watercolors of Japanese type art. He worked with a renowned lady Japanese art teacher .

When they came to Sun City, Lillian was active in their church and played bridge, etc., and they joined the Agricultural Club. In his usual manner of wanting to do the best job possible, he took gardening courses at UC Riverside and became a Master Gardener. As part of being a Master Gardener, he volunteered much time to help the UCR program He was telephone troubleshooter for would-be gardeners who called for help and a Master Gardener meets with clubs and instructs how to grow vegetables and flowers and to do landscaping as best suits our local environment

It was in 1995 that Art decided to go into cyberspace. He joined the CCMV and, as always, he contributes mightily to the job at hand. He has been Vice President for two terms and has excelled in the quality and variety of programs he has procured. He is a very modest person, naming the various people who have helped him with programming as making his job easier. He mentioned the August program which will be presented by a representative of Verizon, and he is certain the members will enjoy that program

Being a master gardener, he grows breathtaking roses and has, with the 3D Photo program, made screen-savers of his roses that are beyond being beautiful. He has over 3000 2x2 35mm slides and is actively transferring them to digital and has over 1000 of those involving the family made into folders for each child's family.

I failed to mention that he has many times been a volunteer instructor of both Introductory and Intermediate Windows 98 as part of our program of classes for our members. And there is much more that could be said for Art True. We thank you Art., for all your help and for many jobs well done for CCMV.

MEETING SUMMARIES

Because meeting summaries are available on our web site within days after each meeting, they will not be repeated in the newsletter

Please see pages 5, 6, and 7 on the web site for a detailed review of backing up your hard drive and fixing a web graphics problem. The entire newsletter is available as a PDF file small enough to fit on a floppy. Anybody want that?

A FEW OF OUR NEWCOMERS

by Evelyn Rahn, erahn@inland.net

We hope you will want to get acquainted with newcomers. We want them to feel welcome.

JEAN VERWEY signed up for our classes at the Center taking the Windows 98 introductory course there. However, she had not visited the club meetings before she came on July 8th She enjoyed the meeting and hopes to continue as a member. Jean was born in the Netherlands, grew up there, received her nursing training there and met her husband there. However, she came to America in 1958 as a single. One year later, her husband-to-be came to America and they married in Los Angeles area. Jean became a working mother (she and her husband being parents of three children). As she was a registered nurse, during those many years she was a medical assistant in doctors' offices in Canogo Park. In 1997 when they retired, they came to Lake Elsinore to be nearer their daughter. It was after her husband's death that Jean became more interested in the computer and, with time permitting, the daughter helps.

JEANNE MURRAY joined us July 8th. She is quite experienced on the computer but wishes to learn more. Jeanne was born in Kansas (on the 4th of July) and was educated in Oklahoma and Texas. She was married and had two sons. During the earlier years, they lived in Tokyo as well as many locations in America and she has traveled worldwide. While they were moving about, Jeanne owned and operated two furniture stores and two dress shops as well as an interior decorating business. When she lost one son and her husband, she moved to San Diego to be near her remaining son. There she joined an electronics firm and worked for them 13 ½ years before she came to Sun City. She has used a computer in business and lists her ability as "some experience" but with a son who is a guru, when she calls him for help he can work "hands-on" to help solve her problems by telephone !!

VELMA WOOD and **BARBARA EVANS** are mother and daughter, living in Sun City. Velma retired here, and Barbara who has always been self-employed, decided to move her headquarters to Sun City so she could be with her mother. She works from the home. She was in Washington state and a rep for Datatech Services. When she moved to Sun City, she became sales manager for Data Dimensions Services, and her area is the Western United States. We are pleased that she will have a schedule that will permit her and her mother "Vel" to attend CCMV, a perk of owning one's own business!! (I did not talk with Vel directly but she lists herself as a new user with a new XP computer, all setup on internet and a Lexmark printer; and with a daughter who is an expert who can help bring her up to speed.)

POSITION AVAILABLE

Newsletter Editor

Complete freedom of design, content, etc.

As I mentioned in accepting the newsletter editorship in the situation of the sudden loss of editor Verdell Roark following Glenn's death, I am not able to do this indefinitely. In fact, as of the December issue, I will no longer do it (or sooner if someone volunteers to take over). The Microsoft Publisher 2002 program Ed got from Mindscape will be turned over to the club. I have actually not used it because I prefer version 2000.

Why do these upgrades turn out to be mere space hogs with even more of the decisions about how to work being made by some programmer?

Actually, I do not believe a print newsletter is appropriate for a computer-oriented group. As noted on page 3, the meeting notes are available on-line more quickly than they get into a printed newsletter. Most of the material not generated by Evelyn Rahn as volunteer bios and newcomers intros is from on-line newsletters that anyone with an ISP can find.

So whichever one of you feels strongly that a print newsletter is needed is welcome to the power and glory of the job. I will try to help to get started whoever wants the job. Perhaps a more contemporary-minded member would volunteer to shift the newsletter wholly on-line. Our site would be even more attractive.

LOUISE SCHULTZ

Lon's Freeware of The Month

by Lon Whistler, lwhis@hotmail.com

IncrediMail Xe

IncrediMail enables you to tailor your e-mail experience to fit your mood and personality. You can be notified by animated characters such as an opening mailbox, a jack-in-the-box, or a butler saying, "You have mail, sir." Choose the stationery on which you would like to type your message, and add sound, emoticons, 3D text, or animated graphics to get your point across. You can be notified of incoming mail even if the program is closed. Other features include the ability to add your voice or handwritten signature to messages and to preview attached media files. Get more from the Web. FREE MSN Explorer download : <http://explorer.msn.com>

Fast, Easy Backups For Win98 / ME / NT / 2K / XP -- *Extracted from www.langalist.com*

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Good backups let you restore either a single file, or all files— including system files— back to a known-good state. Backups protect you against loss of personal files AND personalization of applications. You probably invest a nontrivial amount of time getting your system "just right," and just the way you want it. If you make the right kind of complete system backup when your PC is in perfect shape, or nearly so, then you can always return your system to that perfect state whenever you need to regardless of hard drive failure, lightning strike, motherboard failure, outright theft of the system.

The best backup is one that you'll use. A full backup involves moving (actually, copying) everything on your PC to another storage medium or device. But, why waste time and storage processing junk files you don't need? For example, by default, both the Recycle Bin and Internet Explorer's Cache want to consume ridiculous amounts of your hard drive space, and these files -- almost always junk -- will get caught up in any full backup you do. So, right click on the Recycle Bin, select Properties, and decide how much space you want the Recycle Bin to consume either for all drives in your system or on a per-drive basis.

Similarly, open Internet Explorer, and select Tools/Internet Options. Under Temporary Internet Files, click the Settings button and select a reasonable size for this cache area. Generally speaking, if you have a fast connection, 5 Mbytes to 10 Mbytes is adequate; 25 Mbytes or so is usually enough with a slower dial-up connection.

If you use WinME or XP, you may similarly wish to slim down the System Restore applet, which otherwise can consume huge amounts of disk space. And if you have your system set to "Hibernate," you may wish to delete the large, on-disk hibernation file prior to making a backup.

You also may wish to consider uninstalling software you never use. And, if you have lots of old files you don't want to discard, but also rarely use, consider compressing them into a Zip file. (Newer versions of Windows, like XP, can compress old files automatically.) If you're using an uncompressed backup format, having old files in Zip format will save you time and space; and even if you're using a compressed backup format, Zipping collections of old files will reduce the number of separate files your backup has to track and process.

After doing the above, empty the Recycle Bin, flush Internet Explorer's cache, and use "CleanMgr" (Windows' built-in cleanup tool: Start/Run/CleanMgr) to reduce the remaining junk files on your system.

ORGANIZE YOUR HARD DRIVE

Libraries are useful because the books are organized into groups that gather similar books into one part of the library. Now think about the arrangement of files on your hard drive. You probably have some files and folders that are valuable, but that essentially never change - these files may need only be backed up once, and then never touched again.

You probably have another set of files -- some system and application files that change, but infrequently. If a file doesn't change much, it doesn't need to be backed up very often. In fact, it only needs to be backed up after it's changed.

Another class of files changes from time to time, but irregularly, like tax files, which go into high flux at tax times, and then may otherwise lie dormant for long periods.

Files such as email, daily reports, schedule information, etc., may change every day, or multiple times a day.

And then there are some files that don't need to be backed up at all -- if you were to lose them, it wouldn't matter much, because they're easily replaced with a fresh download or reload, or because of low intrinsic value.

If all these many different kinds of files and folders, with their varying needs for backup, are all tossed together onto (say) your C: drive, you're like a library with all the books in a pile. Yes, you can do backups, but it will be an unpleasant and needlessly difficult task.

Traditional backup programs use something called an "archive bit" to determine whether a file needs to be backed up ("archived"). Every file on your system carries a single bit digital flag that the operating system sets when the file is first created to indicate that it needs to be backed up. A traditional backup program looks for files with this flag, backs them up, and then turns off the backup bit. If you alter the file in any way, the operating system re-sets the archive bit.

The key to managing a large hard drive is "partitioning:" breaking the physical drive space into subsections called partitions, or "virtual drives," each with its own drive letter. Like a well-ordered library, you can place files with similar backup priorities on the same logical drives; each logical drive would have its own backup set and schedule, which hugely simplifies backups-- and restores! Your most important, most-changeable files will go on the C: drive, so you can just focus on that for your day to day backups. All less-important files will go on other partitions -- D:, E:, F:, etc. That in a nutshell is how you solve the problem of backing up a huge hard drive: Your 80GB or 60GB or 40GB (or whatever) drive can be broken into manageable chunks.

So, the first step towards getting control of your backups is to get control of your hard drive: Think about your files, and come up with an organizational plan that

will work for you. Plan to put your essential, must-backup files and settings on one partition; place other, less-important or less-frequently-changing files on other partitions. [Expert users: Note that multiple partitions also let you mix partition types. You can, for example, create an NTFS partition for XP or Win2K, but have other partitions set as FAT32 or FAT16. These other partitions will be faster-performing than the NTFS partition (so you can, for example, place the swap file there). Or, you can use the multiple partitions to support a multi-boot system with several or many different operating systems on the same hard drive, each self-contained in its own separate partition. Once you get away from the "gigantic C: drive" syndrome, you'll find a new world of operational efficiency and alternatives open to you.]

Once you have a plan for organizing your hard drive, the next step is to implement it.

Win98 comes with "MSBackup," which is optionally installed if you so chose when you first set up Windows. (It can be installed later via Control Panel's "Add/Remove Software" applet; it's in the Windows Setup tab under System Tools.) MSBackup will do the job, but it's pretty lame. For example, MSBackup cannot operate in unattended mode — you have to babysit it when it runs. Microsoft says: "The version of Backup that is included with Windows 98 does not support a backup job being started automatically, so you must be present to begin the backup job."

To resolve this issue, upgrade to a backup program that supports completely unattended backup jobs. (See <http://support.microsoft.com/directory/article.asp?ID=KB;EN-US;q184756>) Gee, thanks, Microsoft. If you want full automated backups, you might also try <http://www.google.com/search?q=unattended+backup+win98> or, for free options, <http://www.google.com/search?q=unattended+backup+win98+free> .

WinME hides its backup applet, although you can dig it off the WinME setup CD's "\ADD-ONS \MSBACKUP" folder. Click on the MSBEXP.EXE file there, and WinME will then install MSBackup — the same tool as in Win98, with all the same limitations.

XP Home: Like WinME, XP Home hides its backup applet on the setup CD, but at least it's a full-blown backup tool (NTBackup) capable of unattended operation: It's in the "\VALUEADD\MSFT\NTBACKUP" folder on the setup CD; click on NTBACKUP.MSI .

NT, Win2K and XP Pro all use NTBackup, it's usually installed at setup and can be invoked through the menus, or by typing NTBACKUP on the Run line.

But you also can use tools not specifically designed for backups. For example, XXcopy, a tool (free for personal use) that can copy entire chunks of your hard drive from one location to another. (<http://www.xxcopy.com/xxcopy/>)

Or, you can use a tool like WinZip (<http://www.winzip.com>) to copy and compress sections of your hard drive; WinZip can record full path information, too, so the file(s) can be put back into the proper location upon restore.

I just used Drive Image by itself, for a fast, simple, one-step backup. Current versions of DI have a built-in automation tool called "QuickImage" that makes it a snap to clone an entire C: partition to (say) the D: partition. I'd also use DI's built-in "maximum compression" to reduce the size of the image file, and "password-protection" so no one else could access the image file.

If your compressed partition is "modest sized, you can burn it (later) to a single CD. If something completely takes out your PC, the CDs could get things back as they were.

Making the initial image on a hard drive partition also means it's no problem if your data won't fit on a single CD: Just tell DI's QuickImage what size you want the files to be, and it will automatically split the large image file into sequentially-numbered files of whatever size you specify. (This way, you can perform unattended imaging of even large hard drives without having to be there to feed in new CDs as the process goes along.)

Alas, with Win2K and XP, my core, "essential files" partition is too large for the one-step Drive Image method to work as an everyday thing. So I developed a multi-part process that on most days takes literally just a few minutes to complete, and yet provides extremely high "restorability" for my systems. Here's the first step:

For routine daily backups, I use a tool (like Windows' built-in NTBackup) that allows for unattended backups so I can schedule operations to happen automatically at night. (But if I were using something like Win98's MSBackup, I could perform the same tasks in attended mode during the day; say, during a coffee break or lunch. It'd just be a little less convenient.)

Use the backup tool's front-end to clone all most-rapidly-changing files, and those that carry personal system customizations. But you wouldn't need to backup up files that don't often change: "System" or "System32" folders, for example, usually only change when you install new software or make a truly major system change; So you may not need to back this stuff up every day.

Once I've selected the files and folders I want backed up, I set the backup tool to place the resulting backup file on a separate partition — my D: drive — and I then set the backup job as an automated task to run late at night. Having set up the backup once, it then will run exactly the same way, every night at the same time, providing me with automatic backups with no further effort on my part. Because I'm backing to a hard drive partition instead of tape, CD or another medium, backup is very, very fast.

But we're not done, because the backups files

themselves are large, and because they still exist only inside the PC, a major system problem could wipe out both the original files and the backup copies.

To keep the backups from occupying too much space and to facilitate moving them to off-site storage, I change the name of the backup to a date-based name (so I can keep many backups straight), and use WinZip to place the renamed backup file in a maximally compressed, password-protected Zip file. (More on this script in a moment.)

The daily backups capture all the most-essential stuff, but there's still the need for total system backups of *everything.* So, I still use Drive Image twice a week to capture "all the bits" and to ensure I can roll my entire system back to a known-good state: I'm my main files.

Every month or so, when my D: partition starts to run out of disk space from the accumulating backup files, I delete the oldest backup files, and start fresh. This way, I always have many days' worth of recent backups both in "live" storage (on the hard drive, from which restores are fast and convenient) and on CD in a remote location as well. After a month or so, I no longer have the live, on-disk copy, but I still have—and will have, for years—the on-CD copy.

NOTE: The original article including a script for achieving automatic backup can be accessed from Fred Langa's site.

A suggestion from Ken Thomson

I suppose some degree of commerce would grind to a halt if telephone solicitors weren't able to call people at home during dinner hour, but that doesn't make it any more pleasant. Now Steve Rubenstein, a writer for the San Francisco Chronicle, has proposed Three Little Words, based on his brief experience in a telemarketing operation that would stop the nuisance for all time. The three little words are Hold On, Please...

Saying this while putting down your phone and walking off instead of hanging up immediately would make each telemarketing call so time-consuming that boiler rooms would grind to a halt. When you eventually hear the phone company's beep-beep-beep tone, you know it's time to go back and hang up your handset, which has efficiently completed its task..

Three little words that eliminate telephone soliciting!

Do you ever get those annoying phone calls with no one on the other end? This is a telemarketing technique where a machine makes phone calls and records the time of day when a person answers the phone. This technique is used to determine the best time of day for a real salesperson to call back and get someone at home. What you can do after answering, if you notice there is no one there, immediately start hitting your # button on the phone, 6 or 7 times, as quickly as possible. > > >

GRAPHICS PROBLEMS ON THE NET

When you are trying to view a Web page with Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPG) or Graphics Interchange Format (GIF) images, the images may not be displayed correctly. Instead, they appear as boxes with a large red X. This issue can occur in Microsoft FrontPage and in Microsoft Internet Explorer.

This issue can occur if the values of the registry keys HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\.gif\Content Type or HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\.jpg\Content Type are set incorrectly. For example, the value image/bmp can cause this issue.

To resolve this issue, use one of the following methods. Method 1

WARNING: If you use Registry Editor incorrectly, you may cause serious problems that may require you to reinstall your operating system. Microsoft cannot guarantee that you can solve problems that result from using Registry Editor incorrectly. Use Registry Editor at your own risk.

Quit Internet Explorer, if it is running.

Click Start, and then click Run.

In the Open box, type Regedit, and then press ENTER.

Locate and click the following registry key:

HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\.gif

Double-click the Content Type value in the right pane of the Registry Editor.

In the Edit String dialog box, type image/gif in the Value Data box, and then click OK.

Locate and click the following registry key:

HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\.jpg

Double-click the Content Type value in the right pane of the Registry Editor.

In the Edit String dialog box, type image/jpg in the Value Data box, and then click OK.

Quit the Registry Editor.

Start Internet Explorer and open any Web page with a JPG or a GIF image. The images are displayed correctly.

The public library in Piqua, Ohio recently installed content filters to keep its patrons safe from bad words and sites. There was one small glitch: The filter banned the library's own web site.

Turns out the library's founding patron was a local businessman named Leo Flesh; the library is officially known as the "Flesh Public Library." But to the simple minds that created the web filter, "flesh" has only prurient meanings, so the library's own web site was banned.

This confuses the machine-dialed call and it kicks your number out of their system. Since doing this, our phone calls have decreased dramatically.