

Palmia Computer Club

USER FRIENDLY

The Times They Are A-Changin'

Welcome to the new format of the Palmia Computer Club User Friendly newsletter. It's hard to believe that this publication has been in existence for over 11 years and the time has now come for a fresh, more modern look. When Bob Dylan composed those lyrics back in 1963, who could imagine how much the world around us would change in this brief span of history. Around this same period of time, IBM introduced the then revolutionary Selectric typewriter. It was the first typewriter with proportional fonts and I recall working for a technical publications company that employed reproduction typists to generate technical manuals with this modern machine. The typists would first

produce a rough draft on 11x17 paper and then lay down a straight edge, draw a line down the approximate center of the jagged right hand margin and then calculate how many "picas" they needed to add or subtract to each line so when they typed the second draft the right hand margins would align perfectly. Now we can all accomplish the same thing in our word processors by just clicking an icon in the toolbar.

Please let us know what you think of the new format and any comments or suggestions to improve the content or layout are always welcome.

Jerry Moore
jerryamoore@cox.net



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Presidents Letter By Shelly Stern

How quickly the year went by! As we enter the second decade of the twenty-first century, are you able to look back and recall all of the technological advances you experienced these last ten years? The title of the lead article (above) in this, the newly designed Palmia Computer Club newsletter, User Friendly says it all; times are really changing, and it is our intent to have programs and events to keep up with the changes.

Ten years ago the Year 2000 problem (also known as the Y2K problem, the millennium bug, the Y2K bug, or simply Y2K) was a notable headache for both digital (computer-related) and non-digital documentation and data storage situations which resulted from the practice of abbreviating a four-digit year to two digits. When 1999 (xx99) became 2000 (xx00) we worried that computers would shut down as they searched for 1900 (xx00). It never happened.

Microsoft, ever a marketing machine, released Windows ME (Millennium Edition) a graphical operating system targeted at us, home computer users. ME was, Microsoft said, the solution to all operating system ills. It was developed for the "new millennium". In 2006 Microsoft dropped all support for ME. Promise not realized.

(Continued on Page 8)



Member Of The Association Of
Personal Computer User Groups
<http://www.apcug.net>

President: Shelly Stern
Vice-President: Nick Nicholson
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User Friendly is an electronic publication for members of the Palmia Computer Club. It's published and distributed during the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November.

Managing Editor: Jerry Moore
Editorial Staff: Eva Schmidler

User Friendly is your newsletter. It's objective is to serve every member. If you have a suggestion for an article for publication, or if you would like information about a specific topic, please contact the Palmia Computer Club President, or the User Friendly editor. This newsletter is a wonderful opportunity for all of us to learn.

Guidelines

Articles (1) must be submitted to the Managing Editor no later than the 10th day prior to the month of publication; (2) should be no longer than 1,200 to 1,500 words (approximately three columns), although longer articles may be published; (3) may be edited by staff for clarity, spelling, grammar, and space available. Articles should be relevant to the membership of the Palmia Computer Club. The choice of articles to be included in any issue is solely the prerogative of the Editorial Staff.

Smart Computing Tips & Fun Facts

- **5GHz Frequency:** Most wireless networks use the 2.4GHz frequency, which other gadgets also use. Too many competing devices can cause signal interference in the form of slowdowns and dropouts. If your router supports it, use the 5GHz frequency instead - it's less crowded.
- **Choose 802.11n:** Wi-Fi, whose technical label is 802.11, uses four possible standards: a, b, g, and n. The

latest standard is 802.11n, which provides the best combination of transmission speed, range, security, and flexibility. If you have a choice, go with 802.11n.

- **Stop Pop-ups:** If you've ever tried to close persistent pop-up ads, you know it can be a futile effort. Instead of clicking the red X located in the upper-right corner of most windows, press ALT and F4 on your keyboard to close a selected pop-up ad.

Alternatively, you can use the Windows Task Manager to close pop-up ads, but be careful not to close critical Windows processes or legitimate applications that are currently in use. If you're receiving constant pop-up ads, you may have a security breach. Run anti-malware software if you think your PC may be infected.

"Reprinted with permission from *Smart Computing*

Computer Tips for Seniors

All too often we find ourselves sinking in the mystery sea called Windows. We know what we would like to do but just can't figure out the "how". The further we click through our computers the worse our adventure becomes. We end up at a DEAD END, completely frustrated to the point of never wanting to turn the computer on ever again.

Several years ago Pamela Tabak, better known as "The Computer Tutor" started helping seniors with their computer issues. Pamela began offering a free 24/7 help desk. She would have people email her their computer problem and guaranteed to return an answer within 24 hours at no charge. Of course this took off quickly and became a huge success.

Born from this concept of an email help desk, Pamela developed a book comprising some of the most popular, nagging, questions that were asked. In Pamela's words she explains the book's conviction

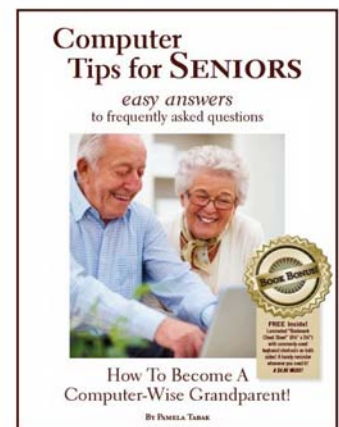
as "easy answers to frequently asked questions."

This book comes with easy to read and view colored graphics depicting each step in the solutions process. There are three main sections: Knowledge Base, How To, and of course Answers to Frequently Asked Questions.

The "Knowledge Base" section deals with topics such as ergonomics, the health of both you and your computer. There is an interesting section on whether to "Recycle or Reuse Your Old Computer;" a section we all should read up on. The book does an excellent job of covering most other areas of computing topics including computer maintenance, Internet security, Flash Drives, Web Browsers, eBay and Emailing.

As I went through this book finding things I already knew, I found myself wondering what type of answer would go with the question, and then finding out various things I

had either forgotten or didn't know existed. Going the extra mile, as Pamela does in this book, she has included several little "Tip" bits where you find yourself gathering even more quick and helpful information. Whether you are a senior who is just starting out in the world of computing, or you have been around the block a few times with your hard drive; this book is a great read and a good reference book to keep nearby the desktop.



Computer Club Special Interest Groups

SIGs meet from 3:00 to 4:30 P.M. on the specified Fridays unless noted otherwise:

1st Friday- Windows/Vista.....Barry Robbins

2nd Friday - Computer Potpourri.....Barry Robbins

3rd Friday: Using your digital camera.....Harvey Gershenson

4th Friday - Photo Editing & Scanning.....Don Yenche

Note: Questions about email and use of the internet will be incorporated into the 1st and 2nd Friday program conducted by Barry Robbins.

There is also a HELP SIG! This SIG is intended for beginners to answer your basic questions relating to computers (This is not a class). It meets on the first, third and fourth Mondays of each month at 10:00 A.M. The SIG leader is Joe Lebovitz.

Contacting Board Members and Officers

All Board members and officers are available for help or information via email addresses as follows:

Shelly Stern, President - sk.stern@cox.net

Nick Nicholson, Vice President - npierce@palmia.com

Jerry Moore, Secretary - jerryamoore@cox.net

Bob Ruben, Treasurer - bobaud@cox.net

Jerry Moore, Webmaster - jerryamoore@cox.net

Barry Robbins, Past President - pcc_pres@cox.net

Meeting Schedule

Palmia Computer Club meetings are scheduled for 7:00 PM on the second Wednesday of every month except July, August and December. Doors open at 6:30 p.m. for Q&A and socializing. Visitors are welcome. For visitors from outside the Palmia community, our address is: 21455 Monterey, Mission Viejo, CA 92692. The parking lot is on the left, just inside the Monterey gate. Telephone: 949-472-5075.

We Need You

Get active with the computer club. We are always seeking members who would like to contribute their time and expertise. Please feel free to attend a meeting of our board and learn more about the opportunities to participate. Board meetings are held in the Clubhouse Conference room on the first Wednesday of every month.

Essential Things To Know—RAM

Q. What is RAM?

A. RAM is an acronym for random-access memory, a PC component that reads and writes applications to and from the hardware in your PC. It's shaped like slim, ruler-like sticks.

Q. What does more RAM let me do?

A. RAM will let you multitask faster and run multiple programs simultaneously, such as a multimedia player, Web browser, and video editor. You should note that some programs will require more RAM to operate smoothly.

Q. How much RAM should my computer have?

A. Most new systems come with 3GB or more, which will let operating systems such as Windows Vista or Windows 7 run

smoothly. However, 1GB is acceptable for scaled-down PC systems, such as netbooks.

Q. Is it possible to have too much RAM?

A. Not really. With this PC component, it's always better to have too much than not enough, so it's acceptable to buy as much and as fast of RAM that your PC will support.

Q. How fast should RAM be?

A. RAM speed is calculated in megahertz (abbreviated as MHz), and the higher the megahertz, the better. Standard memory will operate at speeds of 400MHz but can be upgraded up to 1,600MHz.

Q. What's the difference between DDR2 and DDR3

memory?

A. DDR2 (double data rate 2) is a second-generation high-performance memory specification that supports high transfer speeds. DDR3 (double data rate 3) is currently the most advanced memory technology that won't let programs get bogged down.

Q. What types of RAM are available?

A. The most commonly used types of RAM are DRAM (dynamic random-access memory) and SDRAM (synchronous DRAM). These perform tasks at a standard processing speed to support the tasks you want to complete on your operating system.

Q. Should I pay more for extra built-in RAM or buy it separately?

A. It's typically more expensive to purchase a PC with lots of RAM. Opt for buying a system with at least 2GB

of RAM, and you can then match the right type of RAM to your system as needed. For example, people who use applications that demand a lot of RAM, such as video-editing programs and graphics-intensive computer games, can add more as needed.

Q. How do I know if I need more RAM?

A. If programs on your PC are freezing, games aren't running, or if you start to hear a grinding noise when you save files to your drive, you probably need more RAM. Or, if you are installing a program that requires more RAM than your computer has, you'll need more.

Microsoft Scanner & Camera Wizard

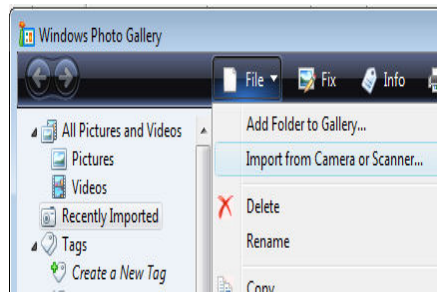
Most of us have multiple digital cameras nowadays, and really don't need to install all of their programs anymore since Windows XP. You can use the "Scanner & Camera Wizard". It is located under "Programs/Accessories" and if the computer does not have any third party camera programs installed, it will come up automatically after you plug your camera in to a USB port.



It will list your camera, then guide you through a procedure to download your pic-

tures or videos to your selected folder and if you wish to delete them from your camera or not.

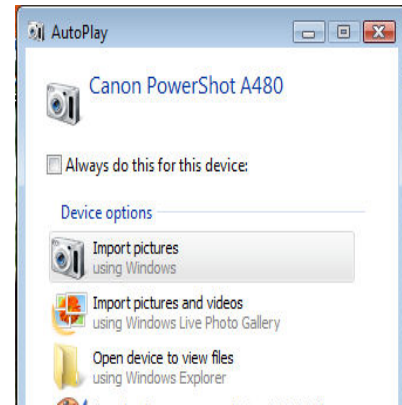
In Windows Vista, it is not under the "Accessories" folder, but under "Programs" labeled "Windows Photo Gallery". Run this program, then go to "File" choose "Import from Scanner or Camera".



If the computer does not have any third party camera programs installed, a selection "Import pictures; Using Windows" will

come up automatically after you plug your camera in to a USB port.

Now you can download your pictures on any computer using the built-in software.



Password Protect Your Account

If you password protect your account for your Windows operating system, then you should create a password reset disk. It takes very little time and is easy to do. In Windows XP, Windows Vista and Windows 7, these first steps are the same.

1. Click Start
2. Click Control Panel
3. Click User Accounts

After you have the User Accounts window open, select the account for which you want to make the password reset disk. (Make a reset disk for each account.)

In Windows XP, on the left under Related Tasks, click on Prevent a forgotten password to start the Forgotten Password Wizard, and then click Next. Follow the wizard. You can use

either a floppy disk or a USB drive for the reset disk.

In Windows Vista, on the left click on Create a Password reset disk, then follow the wizard. The Password Reset Disk is essentially a small file that can be used to reset your password, even if you have changed your password since creating the reset disk.

In Windows 7, click on Create a Password reset disk. If no media is installed, you will get a message that indicates you need a removable media, such as a floppy disk or a flash drive.

Otherwise the password reset wizard comes up, and you again will need to follow the screens.

After creating your reset disks, store them in a very safe place, since the information can be

easily used by anyone to reset the password and gain access to your account.

There are other ways to change the passwords in all three operating systems, but the above is an easy and quick way to have that extra safety net in hand.

Contributed By Kathy Frey, Webmaster, Computer Club of Green Valley, AZ

<http://gvcc.apcug.org>



What Are RSS Feeds?

According to the Wikipedia, "RSS (most commonly translated as 'Really Simple Syndication' but sometimes 'Rich Site Summary') is a family of web feed formats used to publish frequently updated works such as blog entries, news headlines, audio, and video in a standardized format."

Let's see whether we can translate that into everyday language. Most of us have favorite sites or blogs we visit regularly - perhaps news, genealogy, weather, or other types of sites that are updated regularly. Instead of having to click on bookmarks to navigate between sites, or typing the URL of each site, it is much faster to have one location that posts links to the latest updated information. That is done by subscribing to an RSS Reader. Both Yahoo & Google offer readers, and there are other choices as well.

I subscribed to the Google Reader by visiting www.google.com/reader. Because I already had a Gmail account, I was able to login immediately and add subscriptions. That is done in one of two ways: clicking on an icon or copying code by clicking on the URL of the feed and pasting it in Add Sub-

scription on your Google Reader home page.

Let's walk through two examples. We'll start by clicking on Add Subscription. A search bar opens that allows us to search for an RSS Feed. I will type The Repository and click Add. Links pop up on the right side of the screen, one of them titled The Repository. Next I will click the + sign by Subscribe. I am then given the option of adding the link to a folder. I want to create a new folder titled News, so I will click Add to a Folder and select New Folder. A screen pops up that allows me to name the folder. Super simple!

Let's look at a different example. In this case we want to add a link to The Christian Law Association at <http://www.christianlaw.org/cla/>. While browsing their web site, we find an orange broadcast symbol that stands for link to an RSS Feed. When we click on it, a page of code pops up! No need to panic! We will click on the URL and copy it (I use Ctl + C), open the Google Reader, click on Add Subscription, paste the URL in the search box, and click Add.

Some sites let us add a subscription by simply checking an icon that says Google Reader. We click the link and a window pops up that allows us to login to our account and add the link.

In the future it is simple to go to www.google.com/reader, login, and view updates. We can indicate that we want all messages older than one day to be marked as Read. Now only today's unread links are bold. We can organize links into folders. Yes, we can

unsubscribe and we can add new subscriptions, change the folders in which they are stored, view the links as lists, share, search within links, and more.

Why not try it using this technology. You will get the latest information in one easily accessible place, thus maximizing precious time.

Contributed by Constance Brown, President, Canton Alliance Massillon Users Group, OH
<http://camug.apcug.org>

A Message From Our Membership Chairman

Dear Palmia Computer Club Member:

As membership chairman, I would like to thank you for continued support of the Palmia Computer Club. 2010 is going to be an outstanding year for the club. After surveying our membership at the last meeting, we believe we have come up with some terrific programs. In January we will have an Open Forum so you can bring any questions or issues regarding computers, and they will be addressed. In February I am going to teach you how to turn your computer into a juke box at no cost to you. Something free should be music to your ears.

Attached to a previous email was your 2010 Palmia Computer Club Application. If you have already paid your 2010 dues, I wish to thank you. If you have not paid your 2010 dues, please open the PDF attachment, print it, and drop it off at the Club House with your check for your 2010 dues.

Thank you for past support, and I look forward to seeing you at future meetings.

Making Windows More Legible

Have you noticed that each time you purchase a new computer with a higher resolution screen you find everything on the screen looks smaller than it did on the lower resolution monitor screen (if the diagonal size of your monitor was increased you might offset this phenomenon somewhat, but still be surprised that things looked about the same size in that case)?

This is because the Windows operating system assumes that the actual number of pixels per actual inch lighting up on your monitor screen is 96, i.e., 96 DPI (“dots” per physical inch) is assumed by the operating system.

Why would this assumption make things (icons, pictures, text, etc.) look smaller on a monitor that had higher native resolution (native resolution meaning the actual number of pixels lighting up per actual physical inch on your screen)?

Let us look at a real-world example. My Dell Latitude D620 has a 14 inch diagonal LCD screen with 1440 (horizontal) by 900 (vertical) pixels (native resolution, i.e., actual LCD pixels). How many DPI, i.e., pixels per inch is my screen? Well, recalling the Scarecrow’s recitation in the Wizard Of Oz when he received his “brain diploma” (or what he should have said, since he actually misstated the Pythagorean theorem---we can only assume that the Wizard did not want to damage Scarecrow’s self-esteem by correcting him), we know that the 14 inch diagonal on my screen is the hypotenuse of a right triangle, the sides of which are 1440 and 900 pixels. So we can take the square root of the sum of the squares of those two sides and that will give us the number of pixels along the 14 inch diagonal. The square root of 1440 squared plus 900 squared is, using Wolfram Alpha (<http://www.wolframalpha.com/examples/Math.html>, use the basic arithmetic box there), 1698. Note that Wolfram uses standard means of entering mathematical operators. You might have to look those up and make adjustments, e.g., I asked for the square root by telling Wolfram to take the parenthetical operations to the 0.5 power since I knew how to enter the exponentiation operator (“^”), but not a square root sign (a radical sign).

So we have 1698 pixels along my 14 inch screen diagonal, or 1698 pixels/14 inches = 121 pixels per inch (121 DPI). How wide is one pixel? 1 inch/121 pixels = 0.008264 inch per pixel. Why would this make things smaller on my Windows desktop? Well, Windows assumes 96 pixels make an inch, so an inch on my screen is now 96 x 0.008264 or 0.79 inch. So everything on my Windows desktop

is only 80% of the size it would be if there were actually 96 pixels per inch on my screen. I can verify that my calculations are correct by setting Microsoft Word to display an 8.5 x 11 inch standard document at 100% size. When I measure the width of that document on my screen I obtain 6 13/16 inches or 6.8125 inches. $6.8125/8.5 = 0.80$, i.e., the 8.5 inch wide document is displayed at 80% of its actual size as we calculated would occur.

This means that text fonts are 80% of their intended size on my screen also. Fonts are defined in terms of points. A point is defined as 1/72 inch, i.e., 72 points per inch. Windows assumes there are 96 pixels per inch, so a Windows logical point is $96/72 = 1.333$ device independent pixels. A 10 point font should be around 10 x 1.333 pixels or 13 pixels vertical (leaving aside details of leading, etc.). That would be $13/96 = 0.13$ inches high roughly on a 96 DPI monitor. On my 121 DPI monitor that 10 point font would only be $13/121 = 0.10$ inch high approximately, again about 80% smaller.

A Microsoft study indicates about 55% of people reduce the resolution of their monitors (configure Windows screen resolution in Display Properties for a lower value), presumably to make the text and other items on their computer screen larger. For example, if I changed my laptop screen resolution to 800 x 600 there would be fewer Windows pixels to cover the same area, so the “pixels” would be larger, making everything constructed with those fat pixels larger too. Fat pixels make fuzzy or pixilated images, though they are larger images. This is rather like purchasing a \$474 Canon EOS Rebel with 10 Megapixel resolution and then setting it to take 640 x 480 photos (when you have paid for a camera that can take 3648 x 2736 pixel photos roughly).

A better way to increase the size of text and other items on your screen is to use Windows DPI scaling. You can tell the operating system that you want an inch on your screen to be made up of more than 96 dots/pixels (if you don’t have a monitor with more than 96 actual dots per inch this would not work as well, since the operating system would have to “fake” the additional pixel density using mathematical algorithms). In Windows XP you can right click on the Desktop, select Properties, then Settings, then Advanced, then DPI setting. Choose more dots per inch, say 120 DPI. Go higher if needed. Evaluate the effect in normal use of your system.

In Windows Vista, Open Personalization by clicking the Start button, clicking Control Panel, clicking Appearance and Personaliza-

tion, and then clicking Personalization. In the left pane, click Adjust font size (DPI). If you are prompted for an administrator password or confirmation, type the password or provide confirmation. In the DPI Scaling dialog box, increase the size of text and other items on the screen by clicking Larger scale (120 DPI) –make text more readable, and then click OK. You can use higher DPI settings to obtain still larger fonts and objects.

If we chose to scale up to 120 DPI on my laptop, then an inch would be 120 dots/pixels and a Windows inch on my screen would indeed be an inch, restoring the size of items on my screen to that of a typical 96 DPI monitor. I should note that Internet Explorer 7 and 8 both have a zoom feature which will enlarge text and other items on a web page. This is a separate issue in some respects.

How big would that 10 point font be if you used a 64.5 inch diagonal HDTV with 1920 x 1080 native resolution with PC VGA input for your computer monitor? Calculate screen DPI: 34 DPI (calculate the number of pixels in the 64.5 inch diagonal for 1920 x 1080 pixel right triangle as we did above; divide that number of pixels by 64.5 inches). Simply looking at the ratio, the HDTV pixels would be 96/34 or 2.82 times larger than a 96 DPI monitor. So, a 10 point font might be around $0.13 \text{ inch} \times 2.82 = 0.36$ inches high---over a third of an inch. And if you scaled up your Windows DPI setting to 200 DPI, you might get that 10 point font up to 0.8 inches high (over three quarters of an inch high) on that 64.5 inch \$4,000 dollar HDTV computer monitor.

I have barely scratched the surface on this topic, but I hope I have said enough to give you some ideas about making things more visible on your computer screen without throwing away the high resolution of your monitor.

A Few Windows Tips From Ron Broadhurst

Dear friends,

These ideas are compiled from years of accumulations from various magazines, books, on-line sites and my own personal experience. I claim neither originality nor ownership to any of its contents. My only intent is to share the various “tips,” “tricks” & “hints” in hopes of helping & maybe enhancing your computing experiences. They are all intended for anyone who uses a PC.

It is for beginners as well as advanced users. Enjoy and use as you will.

SET YOUR WINDOWS SO THEY ALL HAVE THE SAME VIEW

If you like to see lists of your files in a certain way—as large icons, for example, or with detailed information—Windows XP lets you set your view options for all your folders at once the way you want them. On the Tools menu in Windows Explorer, click-Folder Options.

Click the View tab.

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

SEARCH FOR INFORMATION RIGHT FROM THE ADDRESS BAR IN INTERNET EXPLORER

You can quickly search for information on the Web using the AutoSearch feature in Internet Explorer 6 in Windows XP:

- In the Address bar, simply type “go” or “find” or “?” followed by a keyword or phrase, and then press ENTER. Your search results will soon appear.

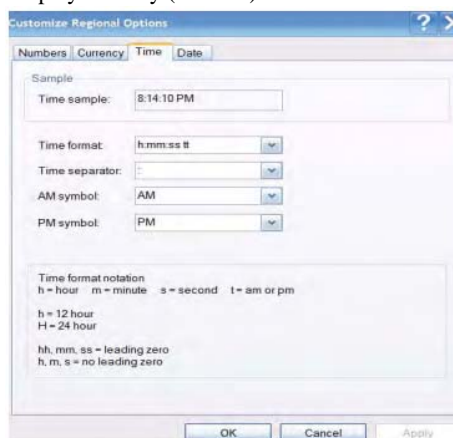
Note Internet Explorer searches for your word or topic using only one search service. If you don’t find what you need, click the Search button on the toolbar and try using different search services.

HOW TO DISPLAY THE ANIMATED SCREEN CHARACTER IN THE SEARCH OPTION

- Click Start, and then click Search.
- In the Search Companion dialog box, click Change Preferences.
- Click With an animated screen character in the How do you want to use Search Companion box. The screen character is displayed in Search Companion.

CHANGING TIME CLOCK 24HRS..12HRS OR REVERSE

The desire to change the time format in the system tray clock is a fairly common one and finding the setting can be challenging. Click Start | Control Panel. If you’re in XP native view, click “Date, Time, Language and Regional Options.” If you’re in Classic view, click Regional and Language Options. Click the Customize button, then click the Time tab. In the drop down box for Time Format, choose h:mm:ss tt or hh:mm:ss tt. The “tt” stands for A.M./P.M. The selections that begin with capital H cause the clock to display military (24 hour) time



HOW TO CONFIGURE DEVICE MANAGER TO SHOW DETAILED INFORMATION

Sometimes when you’re troubleshooting problems with various devices and components, you would like to see information such as the hardware ID of the device or its firmware revision or other information that is not available in Device Manager. You can configure Device Manager to display more detailed information than is displayed by default. Here’s how:

Click Start | Run.

Type cmd.exe and press Enter.

Type set DEVMGR_SHOW_DETAILS=1 and 3.press Enter.

Type start devmgmt.msc and press Enter to open the Device Manager console.

Now a Details tab will appear in the properties for each device. This tab contains the additional information that you may need.

USE THE DESKTOP CLEANUP WIZARD IN WINDOWS XP

To start the Desktop Cleanup Wizard: Right click anywhere on the Desktop Select Properties at the bottom Click the Desktop tab Then click Customize Desktop. The Desktop Items dialog box is displayed. Under Desktop cleanup, click the Run Desktop Cleanup Wizard every 60 days check box. If you want to run the Wizard immediately. Click Clean Desktop Now. The Desktop Cleanup Wizard starts. If you do not want the Wizard to run at all, uncheck the check box.

RESTORE ICONS THAT HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE DESKTOP IN XP

This article describes how to restore the My Computer, My Documents, and My Network Places icons after they have been removed from the desktop.

In Microsoft Windows XP Home Edition and Professional, the new Start menu is enabled by default. When the new Start menu is enabled, the My Computer, My Documents, and My Network Places icons are removed from the desktop.

Right-click the Desktop and click Properties.

Click the Desktop tab.

Click Customize Desktop.

Click the General tab, and then click the icons that you want to place on the desktop. Click OK.

ADD FIELDS TO THE DETAILS VIEW OF FOLDERS

You can add other columns to the Details view of the files contained in Windows XP folders, such as Comments, Description, Category, and many others. To add new columns:

Right-click the column header of the files list, and then click one of the fields listed, or click More. In the Choose Details dialog box, you can reorganize the order of column headers, specify column widths, and add columns to display details for the files in that folder. When you click the new column header, the width of the selected column is displayed in pixels in the Choose Details dialog box.

Contributed by Ron Broadhurst, Space Coast PC Users Group, Inc www.scpcug.com

Presidents Letter By Shelly Stern (continued from Page 1)

So, here we are, ten years later with the promise of a new Microsoft operating system that will cure all operating system ills. System 7, two operating systems beyond Me is entering this decade with us. XP went beyond Me, but had, and still has, its own problems. Vista, the less said about it the better! But let's give Microsoft credit where credit is due. No more clever names; no suggestion this new system will last for years and years. System 7 is indeed well named. It is the seventh operating system released by Microsoft. Does that suggest there can (will) be an eighth, a

ninth---? Together we'll learn about, review and work with System 7. Soon enough we'll be able to predict when System 8 is announced. Keeping up with these new developments, our Computer Lab is in the process of significant upgrades. Additional memory, System 7 upgrade programs and a new computer have been purchased. Computers not capable of entering this new decade with us, machines with limited memory capability, will be removed. Our Lab will soon be ready for you to work with the seventh operating system.

Meetings planned for this year will continue to recognize all forms of communication technology. But, to start the year our January 13 meeting will have the popular "Open Forum" discussion format. We'll try to respond to your questions. A very important component of this program is where you communicate what you would like to focus on during our meetings this year. This is your club. How do you want to start this new decade?

