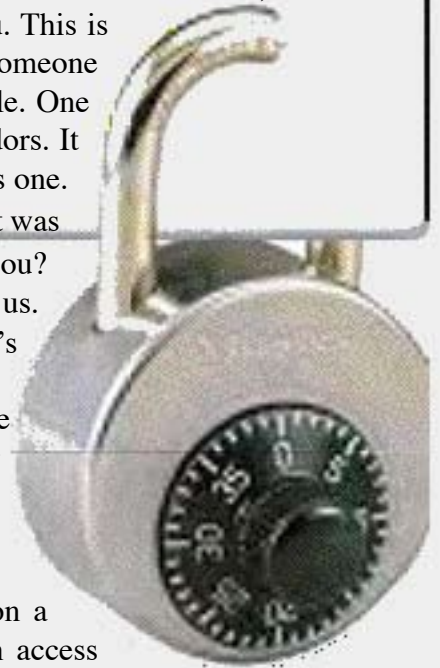


by Walt Pawley
Apple Blossom Computer Club
an Apple/Macintosh User Group
in Roseburg, OR

Security

One of the most bandied about topics in the computer field these days is security. To people who just use a personal computer in their home, especially a Macintosh, it can be difficult to relate to what all the hubbub is about. There are real issues, even for home systems. And, while Mac OS X is generally less susceptible to the slings and arrows of outrageous cyberterrorism than Micro\$haft Windows, Macs are at risk. In fact, some recent releases of Mac OS X come with default configuration parameters that are potentially hazardous. For instance, Safari is only too happy to down- load and execute programs for you. This is most probably not going to cause you much trouble ... today. But all someone has to do is tie in some malware to an installer and you've got trouble. One would think this an unlikely possibility for items from reputable vendors. It is unlikely from a statistical perspective. The thing is that it only takes one. Sadly, it's a ploy that's been used many times. Most companies claim it was because of a disgruntled employee who is now fired. Does that matter to you? Now just because we're paranoid, it doesn't mean no one is out to get us. In fact, there are plenty of ne'er-do-wells "out there" in cyberspace who's computers spend every hour of every day trying to locate compromisable systems and compromise them. The main reason to compromise someone else's computer is to make that computer compromise other computers. But, like the effect of most diseases affecting living things, the com- puters that get compro-mised also generally work less and less well for their owners. Sometimes this is intentional; sometimes it's just a side effect. To give you some idea of what this is like on a minor scale, I have an Apache web server running that anyone can access



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**United We
Stand**

KMUG MONTHLY MEETING

*Third Thursday of each month at 10:30A.M.
Solarium Room, All Star Lanes,
Myhre Road, Silverdale
(one block east of Silverdale Way)*

Evening Meetings

Suspended
see page 5 for details

***KMUG's home page is now at:
<http://www.homepage.mac.com/kmug1>***

Con't from Page 1, Security

(try <http://wump.isa-geek.com/site/function/> if you want to see some of it). The server keeps detailed logs of who accessed what and the errors that occurred during the process. Since turning it on in August, there were 550 accesses by attackers trying to find a way to compromise my system. The log entries help identify the sort of attack. Several were clearly designed to create a buffer overflow - a common failing of lots of server software, some even on Macs.

I also run an e-mail server on this computer. It also logs its activity. There are about three attempts per day to send mail through my server from people who aren't allowed to do so.

So where are these attacks coming from? Curiously, almost all of the e-mail attacks are coming from Taiwan. I suspect this is because there's a thriving business in "phishing". It's important that you understand "phishing". You can lose everything to a thief you'll have no chance of recovering anything from. There are basically two kinds of "phishing". The easiest to deal with is the deal that's just too good to be true. Nothing new here. Flimflamery of that type predates the Internet and computers. Perhaps it even predates spoken language.

More subtle are the official looking e-mails that get you to click a link that outwardly appears to take your browser to a trusted website. Instead, you end up getting a web page from somewhere else (preferentially someone else's compromised computer) that looks just like the one from your bank, credit union, stock broker, etc. that you routinely use. You fill things out; data like identity, password, PIN number, account numbers, etc. The better phishing pages even send this data along to where you thought you were, so everything appears very normal, even outside cyberspace ... for awhile. In the mean time, your data has been relayed to/through Taiwan, Somalia, Russia or any of dozens of places. Frequently, it ends up right back in the USoA where illegals, etc. are employed to use the data to accumulate as much as possible and liquidate it for cash. By the time you know about it, your money is long gone.

How can you protect yourself against these things?

The stuff that automatically executes programs sent to your computer should be configured so that they don't or they should not be used. This gives you the chance to take a look at what you run before you run it. I suggest being more skeptical than trusting.

If you run servers, try to keep the functions available to a minimum. The fancier the software you run, the more likely it is to be compromisable, even if it wasn't written in Redmond, WA. I suggest using open source software. Yes, the bad guys know exactly how it works. But the good guys are generally very diligent about dealing with problems. Most of the efforts to compromise servers are targeted at Microsoft Windows server software. The primary tool to thwart server attacks is good access code usage: the usernames and passwords and how you guard them. Learn the basics of how things work so you can be properly critical of what's presented to you. It isn't easy. It's a life-long task. One way to do some of this is to come to ABCC meetings and discuss the issues with others dealing with the same things. Another would be to write about your experiences so others could read them here.

But you need to be careful as Jim McClellan recently found out. He had a lot passwords to keep track of. So, to keep them safe, he made a file of them in an encrypted disk image file. Good idea ... IF you don't forget the password to open the image file. The encryption on Mac image files is pretty tough to crack for mere cyber-mortals. Even ultra-geeks don't bother unless there's a big reward involved.

Finally, I think there's something that can be done to at least make such activities less attractive to the perpetrators. We spend billions on people whose job it is to deal with such stuff. Guess what they do? They work very hard at not doing all that much about any of it. Mostly, these people know all about the issues. They just choose not to do much about it. Just like the aftermath of hurricane Katrina demonstrated, agencies, bureaus, offices and their officials don't work very well together (that's a euphemism, folks). For example, Oregon's PUC is well practiced at taking consumer calls. They happily go to bat to get fraudulent phone billing

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*from the Macintosh User Group,
Sun Lake, AZ*

Apple Mail: Many Features You Can Use. Versatility Plus Everything From Junk Mail Filters to Spell Checkers

Email has become a staple for MUGSL members. When asked what they use their Macs for the first thing mentioned 90% of the time is email.

While everyone does email, not everyone uses an email application, or client. Many use their web browser preferring to use a web mail provided by so many different Internet entities, more on that elsewhere in this newsletter.



Mail is the email application provided with Mac OS X. Since it's inception mail has provided a quality email client for Mac users. Over the years the product has been improved and broadened to provide a better product with some pretty special features.

The current version (Mail 2.1) provides a number of features including: Multiple accounts (multiple email addresses).

- Multiple account types, POP, IMAP or Exchange Mail also may be used to read AOL email. (Information for reading AOL email may be found at the end of this article.)

Con't from Page 2, Security

removed from the consumer's bill. One at a time. If you don't call, good luck. But the PUC doesn't go after the perpetrators of the fraud. As a result, fraudulent phone billing is a "business". The only way to stop this is kick some butt. Sadly, there aren't enough boots poised at the ready to make a difference. Are yours?

This article came from The Rose Byter, the newsletter of the Apple Blossom Computer Club in Roseberg, Oregon. 🍏

Mail's menu bar, Tool Bar and Contextual menus provide you with the tools to create, edit, send, file or trash your email as you desire.

Some of us have the need to send form letters from time to time. Creating the form letter once then saving it, as a "Draft" will fill that need. Filing your mail is a straightforward proposition. The 'mailboxes' may be thought of as folders. Dragging a message to that folder saves it for some future use. Yes, you may have mailboxes in mailboxes (folders in folders).

Addressing an email is too simple start typing the addressee's name and 'Presto' Mail begins to anticipate your desire and gives you a list of similar names. Select the one you want or complete the address manually.

That new email you are about to create, it may be plain text or you may make it 'Rich Text'. Rich Text permits you to use color, and other formatting options to create a message with some pizzazz.

Working with attachments

Most all of us, at some time or another, need to send pictures or some other attachment. Mail makes it simple, just click the 'Attach' button. You can also paste a picture directly. Viewing an attachment is a piece of cake too. Drag the attached item(s) to the desktop or double click on them. By now you know that there are almost no viruses for Mac OS X. And if you are using ClamXav your incoming email is checked for viruses anyway.

Cleaning up the Trash

Mail lets you filter out the spam and other unwanted email. You may be specific or you may teach Mail which emails are trash.

Things to come

The next version of mail (part of Leopard due out this spring), is said to include stationary, something many Mail users have asked for. Accessing your AOL email with Mail.app Here we refer to information on the following website.

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Con't from Page 3, Apple MAIL

<http://members.aol.com/adamkb/aol/mailfaq/imap/applemail.html>

Basically one sets up Mail as with any other supported email type. Identifying the server type as IMAP. Follow the instructions to set your Mail program to receive and send your AOL email. It is recommended that you print the web page before you begin.

*from the Sun Lake (AZ)
Macintosh User Group*

Understanding Web Based Email

Many Mac users, for whatever the reason, use web-based email. That's email provided by Google (Gmail) or Yahoo! or MSN's Hotmail (and many others). These are all viable email options but all have some downsides.

The big advantage is you can read your email almost anywhere in the world as long as you can get to a computer that has an Internet connection. The downside is that someone far away holds your mail

and address book that you may or may not be able to reach if you have a problem. Another negative, at least to me, those webmail packages put their advertisement on every one of your outgoing emails.

Oh, I don't want to forget that you can also read your Western Broadband email on the web as well as with your own personal Don't get me wrong; I'm not entirely against webmail. Actually I have a couple webmail addresses myself. My use for



webmail is when I have to give my email address to some website that I have no reason to trust, I whip out my Gmail address and see what happens. But for my base, all the time email address I continue to use my old standard address.

There are some reasons to do this. The main reason is my address book. I am not sure I want to share it with strangers. Also, my email client Mail.app allows me to format my email to convey my thoughts with clarity.

If you are going to use webmail you may want to consider Gmail. When combined with some of Gmail's tools like 'Google Notifier.app' that lets you monitor the contents of your Gmail

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How to Speed Up Firefox *from Bernard Fox*



Type 'about:config' in the URL field (no quote marks), then the 'return' key and change:

- Set the value of network.http.pipelining boolean "true"
- Set the value of network.http.pipelining.maxrequests integer 100
- Set the value of network.http.proxy.pipelining boolean "true"
- network.http.max-connections integer 60

- network.http.max-connections-per-server integer 32

- network.http.max-persistent-connections-per-proxy integer 16

- network.http.max-persistent-connections-per-server integer 8

You have to double-click on the items that have numbers (a window will drop down and you can change the values) and just click on the items that are 'false' to make them 'true'.

This tip came from Bernie Fox President & Web Master of The Apple Blossom Computer Club, Roseberg, OR 🍏

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in box just by just looking at your menu bar.

Yahoo! Mail is a comfortable, reliable and secure email service with a reasonable



amount of storage. A pretty good spam filter keeps the junk out, and you can send rich emails using Yahoo! Mail's HTML editor.

Pros

- Yahoo! Mail scans for spam and viruses effectively.
- Yahoo! Go Mail brings rich and always up to date email to mobile phones.
- Yahoo! Mail offers 1 GB of storage for free.

Cons

- Yahoo! Mail lacks a powerful plain text editor.
- Yahoo! Mail does not support digital signatures and message encryption.
- Yahoo! Mail does not thread messages, lacks virtual folders and clever searching. Getting a Hotmail account is a piece of cake as well. Those folks that use Quest to provide them with a DSL connection are already familiar with MSN's Hotmail. Setting up a Hotmail account is a straightforward and accessing your new mail is intuitive.

To summarize, Web mail gives the user the flexibility



of reading their email

anywhere in the world on any computer. And web mail providers do some degree of spam filtering. One may drop or add an additional email address as necessary. 🍏

Evening Meetings

After much discussion and a trial period it has been decided to suspend evening meetings for the time being. The energy required by the membership to put on an evening program has not been supported by attendance. If you have input or wish to take an active part in an evening program please contact Don Diehl at 377-8191.

from SMUG

the Stanford Mac Users Group newsletter

Top Ten Digital Photography Tips *by Derrick Story*

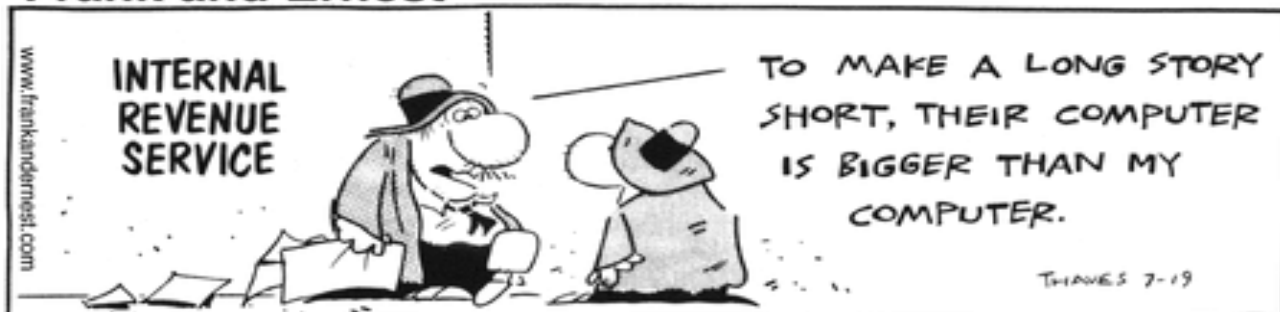
Author of Digital Photography Pocket Guide, O'Reilly books 3rd Edition 10/22/2002 Revised 09/06/2005.

You've heard this before: Digital cameras do all the work. You just push the button and great pictures magically appear. The better the camera, the better the photos. Isn't that right? Heck no!

The truth is that you can make great photos with a simple consumer point-and-shoot camera, or take lousy shots with the most expensive Nikon. It's not the camera that makes beautiful images; it's the photographer. With a little knowl- edge and a willingness to make an adjustment here and there, you can squeeze big time photos out of the smallest

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Frank and Ernest



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digicam. To help you down the road to great image making, here are ten tips that will enable you shoot like a pro (without max-ing out your credit card on all that expensive equipment).

1. **Warm Up** Those Tones Have you ever noticed that your shots sometimes have a cool, clammy feel to them? If so, you're not alone. The default white balance setting for digital cameras is auto, which is fine for most snapshots, but tends to be a bit on the "cool" side. When shooting outdoor portraits and sunny landscapes, try changing your white balance setting from auto to cloudy. That's right, cloudy. Why? This adjustment is like putting a mild warming filter on your camera. It increases the reds and yellows resulting in richer, warmer pictures.

If you don't believe me, then do a test. Take a few outdoor shots with the white balance on auto, then take the same picture again with the setting on cloudy. Upload the images to your computer and look at them side by side. My guess is that you'll like the warmer image better.

2: **Sunglasses Polarizer** If you really want to add some punch to your images, then get your hands on a polarizing filter. A polarizer is the one filter every photographer should have handy for landscapes and general outdoor shooting. By reducing glare and unwanted reflections, polarized shots have richer, more saturated colors, especially in the sky. What's that you say? Your digital camera can't accommodate filters. Don't despair. I've been using this trick for years with my point-and-shoot cameras. If you have a pair of quality sunglasses, then simply take them off and use them as your polarizing filter. Place the glasses as close to the camera lens as possible, then check their position in the LCD viewfinder to make sure you don't have the rims in the shot.

For the best effect, position yourself so the sun is over either your right or left shoulder. The polarizing effect is strongest when the light source is at a 90-degree angle from the subject.

3. **Outdoor Portraits** That Shine One of the great hidden features on digital cameras is the fill flash or flash on mode. By taking control of the flash so it goes on when you want it to, not when the camera deems it appropriate, you've just taken an important step toward capturing great outdoor portraits. In flash on mode, the camera exposes for the background first, then adds just enough flash to illuminate your portrait subject. The result is a professional looking picture where everything in the composition looks good. Wedding photographers have been using this technique for years.

After you get the hang of using the flash outdoors, try a couple variations on this theme by positioning the subject so the sun illuminates the hair from the side or the back, often referred to as rim lighting. Another good technique is to put the model in the shade under a tree, then use the flash to illuminate the subject. This keeps the model comfortable and cool with no squinty eyes from the harsh sun, and this often results in a more relaxed looking portrait.

Remember, though, that most built-in camera flashes only have a range of 10 feet (or even less!), so make sure you don't stand too far away when using fill flash outdoors.

4. **Macro Mode Madness** Remember as a kid discovering the whole new world beneath your feet while playing on the grass? When you got very close to the ground, you could see an entire community of creatures that you never knew existed. These days, you might not want to lie on your belly in the backyard, but if you activate the close up mode on

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Disclaimer

The KMUG Newsletter is a compilation of information related to the Macintosh community or areas which impact Macintosh computing. Content comes from a variety of sources: contributions, other user groups or internet news sources. All articles are given full credit for the author and it's source.

The information presented in the KMUG Newsletter does not reflect the opinion of KMUG, but is presented for it's informational content.

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your digital camera and begin to explore your world in finer detail, you'll be rewarded with fresh new images unlike anything you've ever shot before.

Even the simplest object takes on new fascination in macro mode. And the best part is that it's so easy to do with digital cameras.

Just look for the close up or macro mode icon, which is usually a flower symbol, turn it on, and get as close to an object as your camera will allow. Once you've found something to your liking, hold the shutter button down halfway to allow the camera to focus. When the confirmation light gives you the go ahead, press the shutter down the rest of the way to record the image.

Keep in mind that you have very shallow depth of field when using the close up mode, so focus on the part of the subject that's most important to you, and let the rest of the image go soft.

5. **Horizon Line Mayhem** For some mysterious reason, most human beings have a hard time holding the camera level when using the LCD monitors on their digicams. The result can be cockeyed sunsets, lopsided landscapes, and tilted towers.

Part of the problem is that your camera's optics introduce distortion when rendering broad panoramas on tiny, two-inch screens. Those trees may be standing straight when you look at them with the naked eye, but they seem to be bowing inward on your camera's monitor. No wonder photographers become disoriented when lining up their shots.

What can you do? Well, there's no silver bullet to solve all of your horizon line problems, but you can make improvements by keeping a few things in mind.

First of all, be aware that it's important to capture your images as level as possible. If you're having difficulty framing the scene to your liking, then take your best shot at a straight picture, reposition the camera slightly, take another picture, and then maybe one more with another adjustment. Chances are very good that one of the images will "feel right" when you review them on the computer. Simply discard the others once you find the perfectly aligned image.

If you practice level framing of your shots, over time the process will become more natural, and your percentage.

6: **Massive Media Card** When you're figuring out the budget for your next digital camera, make sure you factor in the purchase of an additional memory card. Why? Because the cards included with your new high-tech wonder toy are about as satisfying as an airline bag of peanuts when you're dying of hunger. If you have a 3 megapixel camera, get at least a 256MB card, 512MBs for 4 megapixel models, and 1GB for for 6 megapixels and up.

That way you'll never miss another shot because your memory card is full.

7: **High Rez All the Way** One of the most important reasons for packing a massive memory card is to enable you to shoot at your camera's highest resolution. If you paid a premium price for a 6 megapixel digicam, then get your money's worth and shoot at 6 megapixels. And while you're at it, shoot at your camera's highest quality compression setting too. Why not squeeze more images on your memory card by shooting a lower

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Need some technical assistance?

There are several local people who are in the business of providing technical assistance for the Mac. You may have seen and heard them making presentations and answering questions at KMUG meetings. If you need help, look at the Professional Technical Assistance Referral area on the KMUG Website.

<http://www.homepage.mac.com/kmug1>

Con't from Page 7, 10 Tips

resolution and low quality compression settings? Because you never know when you're going to capture the next great image of the 21st century. And if you take a beautiful picture at the low 640 x 480 resolution, that means you can only make a print about the size of a credit card, not exactly the right dimensions for hanging in the museum.

On the other hand, if you recorded the image at 2272 x 1704 (4 megapixels) or larger, then you can make a lovely 8- x 10-inch photo-quality print suitable for framing or even for gracing the cover of Time magazine. And just in case you were able to get as close to the action as you had liked, having those extra pixels enables you to crop your image and still have enough resolution to make a decent sized print. The point is, if you have enough memory (and you know you should), then there's no reason to shoot at lower resolution and risk missing the opportunity to show off your work in a big way.

8: Tolerable Tripod I once overheard someone say, "He must be a real photographer because he's using a tripod." Well, whether or not you use a tripod has nothing to do with you being a true photographer. For certain types of shots though, these three-legged supports can be very useful. The problem is tripods are a pain in the butt to carry around. They are bulky, unwieldily, and sometimes downright frustrating. Does the phrase "necessary evil" come to mind? For digital shooters there's good news: the UltraPod II by Pedco. This compact, versatile, ingenious device fits in your back pocket and enables you to steady your camera in a variety of situations. You can open the legs and set it on any reasonable flat surface such as a tabletop or a boulder in the middle of nowhere. But you can also employ its Velcro strap and attach your camera to an available pole or tree limb.

You might not need a tripod that often, but when you do, nothing else will work. Save yourself the pain and money of a big heavy lug of a pod, and check out the svelte UltraPod. Yes, then you too can be a real photographer.

9: Self Timer Fun Now that you have your UltraPod in hand, you can explore another under-used feature found on almost every digital camera: the self timer.

This function delays the firing of the shutter (after the button has been pushed) for up to 10 seconds, fixing one of the age old problems in photography: the missing photographer. Hey, just because you've been donned as the creative historian in your clan, that doesn't mean that your shining face should be absent from every frame of the family's pictorial accounting. You could hand your trusty digicam over to strangers while you jump in the shot, but then you take the chance of them dropping, or even worse, running off with your camera. Instead, attach your UltraPod, line up the shot, activate the self timer, and get in the picture. This is usually a good time to turn on the flash to ensure even exposure of everyone in the composition (but remember that 10 foot flash range limit!). Also, make sure the focusing sensor is aimed at a person in the group and not the distant background, or you'll get very sharp trees and fuzzy family members.

Self timers are good for other situations, too. Are you interested in making long exposures of cars driving over the Golden Gate Bridge at dusk? Once again, secure your camera on a tripod, then trip the shutter using the self timer. By doing so, you prevent accidental jarring of the camera as you initiate the exposure.

10. Slow Motion Water I come from a family where it's darn hard to impress them with my artsy pictures. One of the few exceptions happened recently when my sister commented that a series of water shots I had shown her looked like paintings. That was close enough to a compliment for me. What she was responding to was one of my favorite types of photographs: slow motion water. These images are created by finding a nice composition with running water, then forcing the camera's shutter to stay open for a second or two, creating a soft, flowing effect of the water while all the other elements in the scene stay nice and sharp.

You'll need a tripod to steady the camera during the long exposure, and you probably should use the self timer to trip the shutter. If your camera has an aperture priority setting, use it and set the aperture to f-8, f-11, or f-16 if possible. This will give you greater depth of field and cause the shutter to slow down.

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from Mac911

Target Disk Mode vs. FireWire Networking

by Christopher Breen

Reader Barry Wallack would like to take advantage of the wonder that is FireWire to use another Mac's hard drive as a local volume. He writes:

I am trying to connect two Macs together via a FireWire cable so that I can see the hard drive on the second Mac on the screen of my primary Mac. I want to use my second Mac primarily for additional storage and to test new software and updates before I load them on my primary Mac. When I attach the cable and go into Network and apply I still do not see the second Mac on the screen of my primary Mac. Can you please help?

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Con't from page 8, 10 Tips

Ideally, you'll want an exposure of one second or longer to create the flowing effect of the water. That means you probably will want to look for streams and waterfalls that are in the shade instead of the bright sunlight.

Another trick is to use your sunglasses over the lens to darken the scene and create even a longer exposure. Plus you get the added bonus of eliminating distracting reflections from your composition.

Final Thoughts Most digital cameras, even the consumer point-and-shoot models, have a tremendous amount of functionality built into them. By applying a little ingenuity and creativity, you can take shots that will make viewers ask, "So what kind of camera do you have?"

You can tell them the answer, but inside, you'll know it's not the camera responsible for those great pictures. It's the photographer.

Derrick Story is the digital media evangelist for O'Reilly, as well as the author of Digital

Luncheon Meeting

KMUG Minutes

March 15, 2007

Two information packed presentations and the Q/A time following kept Dick and Bruce speaking and answering questions until after 12:45.

Richard Nerf - Using the KMUG Yahoo Group Mail Site :

Dick presented a review covering the sequence and steps to enter and use the group site available for questions, information, and response to group problem solving. If you missed the presentation or you would like further information on accessing the KMUG Yahoo group process, contact kmug1@mac.com . Dick has added the steps for successful use of the Yahoo group site to the KMUG 1 site on p.1.

Bruce Patrick - Key Ideas for a more successful use of E-Bay selling:

Bruce presented a full information package covering from the item in your hand, or the wish for an item, to a completed transaction on E-Bay. The points covered the full range of skills and operations needed. Important points included information on picture size, rules, ratings and history of buyers/sellers, keys to path searches and categories, description keys for both buyers/sellers, strategies (bidding/listings, paying/receipt of payment/shipping). Several cautions: research the sellers through their E-Bay history, DOUBLE CHECK #s (serial, copy, model, pictures), Never hit an e-mail link, but navigate to the link. Bruce gave validity to all his recommendations with interesting stories of his own experiences.

Members present: 24 and 1 guest Judy Clark.

Submitted by Gerry Erickson, Acting Secretary 🍏

Photography Hacks and Digital Photography Pocket Guide. You can listen to his photo podcasts and read his tips at The Digital Story.

This article came from SMUG, the Stanford Mac Users Group newsletter. 🍏

Con't from page 9, Networking

Oh sure. From all appearances you've got some of the elements of two different procedures in place, but you haven't completely followed through on either. By this I mean that you could accomplish this either by flipping the Macs into FireWire Target Disk Mode or setting up a network connection via that FireWire cable. Here's how to do both:

Target Disk Mode

Shut down the second Mac and string a FireWire cable between the two computers. Start up the second Mac while holding down the T key. In a short time a FireWire symbol will appear on that Mac's display. That Mac's drive should appear on your primary Mac's display as a local volume. At this point you can have your way with the drive treating it just like a drive that's physically attached to your primary Mac (which, in a way, it now is).

Networking via FireWire

The other option is to mount the secondary Mac's drive as a network volume. To do so, string that FireWire cable between the two Macs. On the secondary Mac, launch System Preferences, open the Sharing system preference, and in the Services tab enable Personal File Sharing.

Return to the primary Mac, open its network system preference and from the Show popup menu, choose Builtin FireWire. From the Configure IPv4 popup menu choose Using DHCP and click Apply Now. In short order a self-assigned IP address will appear something that begins with 162.254. (If no IP address appears almost immediately, click the Renew DHCP Lease button.)

In the Finder select Go > Network. In the Network window that appears you should see the secondary Mac. Click its icon and then the Connect button that appears. In the Connect to Server window that pops up, enter the user name and password for that secondary Mac (that Mac's Admin name and password), and click Connect. In the next window choose that Mac's hard drive and click OK. The secondary Mac's hard drive will mount on the primary Mac's Desktop as a network volume.

A first word of caution: You mention that you'd like

to test applications that reside on that secondary Mac. They may not run or will run, but oddly on the primary Mac because you haven't installed the applications and their support files on your primary Mac. If you'd really like to see how they'll perform on the primary Mac, you might consider creating a Target Disk Mode setup, restarting your primary Mac, holding down the Option key, and, in the screen that appears, choosing the secondary Mac's hard drive as the startup drive. This boots the primary Mac from the secondary Mac's hard drive.

A second word of caution: This may not work if the secondary Mac's hard drive can't boot the primary Mac. For example, I can't boot my PowerBook G4 from my Intel Mac mini's hard drive because the systems aren't compatible. I can, however, boot that PowerBook from my older, PowerPC-based Mac mini. 🍏

From Tidbits

Hidden iPhoto Import Capability by Adam C. Engst

This iPhoto trick is truly weird, but it works. It turns out, according to a tip published on MacOSXHints.com, that iPhoto 6 can directly see photos on at least some digital cameras and memory cards. All you have to do is connect your camera to your Mac, or put a memory card in a reader. In iPhoto's Import screen, don't click the Import button, but instead press Return twice. After a moment, iPhoto switches into edit mode, displaying the photos on the camera or card instead of those in the iPhoto Library. Press Escape at that point and you switch to organize mode, with blank thumbnails displayed; double-clicking a thumbnail loads it in edit mode again. The user should also be able to select an arbitrary set of photos and drag them to the Library to import, or to an album to import and add to that album. If the user later does a full import, iPhoto should recognize that any previously imported photos are duplicates, as it does now, and prompt about importing them again.

Con't on page 11, iPhoto

Con't from Page 10, iPhoto

You can't edit the photos, but you can, if you're using the Edit Photos in Main Screen option in iPhoto, drag the blank thumbnails to your Library to import the actual photos. Unfortunately, on at least some cameras and cards, the photo dates are lost (mine came in as 31-Dec-00) so it's not a good replacement for Apple's own Image Capture utility for selective import, something that iPhoto has long lacked, embarrassingly enough.

It makes perfect sense that the thumbnails don't appear, since iPhoto normally creates separate thumbnail files when it imports photos, and that step hasn't happened yet. There's no reason it couldn't use a technique like the one in Image Capture, which can display thumbnails before import, so perhaps we're seeing code aimed at creating a selective import feature that didn't make the cut for iPhoto 6.

For what it's worth, Apple, here's how a selective import feature should work. When the user connects a camera or inserts a memory card, iPhoto should launch and display the Import screen as it does now. However, it should fill it with thumbnails of all the photos and movies on the camera. Clicking the Import button would still import everything (and the user shouldn't be forced to wait for all the thumbnails to draw before being able to click Import). But the user should also be able to select an arbitrary set of photos and drag them to the Library to import, or to an album to import and add to that album. If the user later does a full import, iPhoto should recognize that any previously imported photos are duplicates, as it does now, and prompt about importing them again.

This hint is republished from the North Coast

from MacCentral

Boot Camp Now Supports Windows Vista *by Peter Cohen*

Apple has released an update to Boot Camp, software which enables Intel-based Macs to reboot into a Windows operating system partition. The new version, 1.2, is available for download from Apple's Web site. It remains a public beta.

With Boot Camp installed, Mac users have the option of rebooting into a Windows partition. Boot Camp provides graphics, networking and peripheral drivers to make Intel Macs recognized fully by Windows, to make working in each operating system as seamless as possible.

The new 1.2 release includes support for the 32-bit version of Windows Vista, according to Apple, and also adds updated drivers for the trackpad, AppleTime synchronization, audio, graphics, modem and iSight camera and support for the Apple Remote when used with iTunes and Windows Media Player.

Also new in this release is a Windows system tray icon for access to Boot Camp information, improved foreign language keyboard support, an improved Windows driver installation experience, updated documentation and Boot Camp online help in Windows. Apple Software Update for Windows XP and Vista is also new. 🍏

Maci User Group, originally it appeared in the Hot Topics section of TidBITS Talk/18-Sep-06 🍏

***KMUG's home page is now at:
http://www.homepage.mac.com/kmug1***

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Renewal notices will be delivered by email.

Renewal dues are \$20.

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Luncheon Meetings

Third Thursday of each month at 10:30 A.M.
Solarium Room, All Star Lanes,
Myhre Road, Silverdale
(one block East of Silverdale Way)

Evening Meetings

Suspended

see page 5 for details

This month's newsletter editor was Joe Williams



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