

A matter of utmost importance to our nation

Please listen to this message. We need to ask our churches to repeat this call for the government to honor the first amendment regarding the free exercise clause. This Catholic pastor has it right and we need to stand with them.

IF YOU CAN PLEASE TAKE TIME TO LISTEN TO THIS.....

: A Catholic Homily that is sweeping the nation

IMPORTANT

Please listen to the video below and then share it with every priest, pastor, church and friend.

This homily needs to be recited from every pulpit.

The following link is a homily from St John the Evangelist parish in ST. John Indiana.

The priest is a lawyer - the parish is middle class, northern Indiana, blue collar, likely democratic.

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<http://youtu.be/lTd81XpDnc>

The Villages Computer Club

The VCC will not meet this week (March 9th), the next meeting will be on Friday, March 16th at Lake N Center.

Please check the web site for information on future meetings, we now have the meeting schedule for 201
www.thevillagescomputerclub.com

There are some of you that are installing the beta of Windows 8 and after doing so your software is doin

Please **do not** install Windows 8 it is in beta mode and not close to being ready for installing on your co to be used on any computer you intended to use to do any real work. **IT'S BETA** and good for testers and experienced technicians and want to test the system on a spare computer. So **DO NOT INSTALL WINE**

We will say more about this at our next VCC meeting.

Paul Rabenold

TVCC.Pres@gmail.com

AOL Problems

Q. Something happened to my AOL today. At first I couldn't open my new mail. I restarted my computer, then I wasn't able to get a sign or an error message from AOL all day saying there is a problem and they will attempt to fix it. Nothing is happening.

Do you think I should uninstall AOL and reinstall? If I do that I'll lose all my new and saved mail, correct?

ANS. Quite frankly that sounds like a phishing email that's trying to get into your computer. Don't click any link in that email.

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First try a Quick Restore

1. Click the aol icon in the startup tray, then click AOL System information.
2. A box comes up, click Utilities and select Close AOL files.
3. Next, click AOL Software and select Open Data Folder.
4. Click the + beside the version of AOL you're now using and scroll down and rightclick Organize. Select COPY.
5. Go to Desktop and rightclick and select Paste to paste a copy of that organize folder which contains all your present PFC.
6. Close the page so you're back to AOL System Information.
7. Click Quick Restore. Restart your computer and open AOL.

If this didn't fix the problem, then do a clean install of the AOL program.

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AOL Clean Install

Remove all versions of AOL via the control Panel and Add/Remove programs.

Click AOL installer and it'll list all AOL versions installed in your computer. Click Remove and remove ALL.

Now, you're ready to download and install AOL 9.7. Once installed do the following:

1. Rightclick that Organize folder on the desktop and select Copy.
2. Now, do steps 1-3 to get to the newly installed AOL program.

3. Rightclick the new AOL 9.7 and select Paste to paste the old organize into this new version of AOL. You'll get a message that "there is already an Organize replace it with this Organize folder?" Select YES.

Now when you open this new AOL 9.7, you should find all your old pfc items, address book, favorites and emails and email folders.

IP Address and home network simplified

Each computer connected to the internet is assigned an IP Address by the ISP they use. You will select or be assigned an email ad label that is placed over the IP Address to make it easier for you to remember. The IP Address is a set of numbers that is recognize would be difficult for you to remember. When you enter your screen name, the ISP recognizes the IP Address (numbers) that bel with the proper password allows that computer to talk to it's computer.

Now when you set up a home network, a little more is involved. You've now plugged a ROUTER into the modem and sits between computers connected to the router...the total being, the network.

During setup of the router using what's called DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol), it is the Router that asks the ISP for assigns that Router an IP address. Now when you connect your 1st computer to the router, that computer must ask the router for an through the router to the ISP. The router assigns an IP address to each computer...all the IP addresses assigned to various computer 192.168... Which indicates a local network.

When you sign onto your computer that is connected to the router that is connected to your DSL or Cable modem it goes something

Computer to router...says, I am IP address 192.168....please get me www.google.com The router recognizes that IP address a

The router in turn...signals the ISP via the modem ... and says I am IP address 205.188... ..please get me www.google.com

To the internet it appears that the router is making the request and it recognizes the IP address as the one which it assigned to that it connects to www.google.com as requested and now computer 192.168.xxx.xxx has google.com appear on it's screen.

To see what your particular IP address is, click START...RUN and type in CMD (if using win XP. Type in COMMAND if using

The dos screen will appear. At the blinking cursor type in ipconfig and press ENTER

You will get something that looks like this:

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix
IP Address.....192.168.1.106
Subnet Mask.....255.255.255.0
Default Gateway.....192.168.1.1
```

The IP address is the one assigned to your computer by the router.

Type Exit to close the screen and return to windows.

Now, in your browser box type <http://www.whatismyip.com> and press GO

You'll get a screen that says YOUR IP ADDRESS IS 206.124.....(incomplete to protect privacy of IP address owner)

This is the IP address assigned to your Router. Regardless of what your particular IP address is for your particular computer, on the appears to be the IP address of your router. This is the reason that the router acts a bit like a firewall and helps to protect your com

To see if you can communicate with a particular computer, click START...RUN and type in CMD or COMMAND if using pre-X. Type Ping (and the name of the other computer) press ENTER.

IF you can communicate, you will get the message x number of packets sent (number of packets of data sent from your computer; received(from the other computer replying to your ping). IF 0packets received...the other computer is not communicating with y

If you cannot get an answer when pinging the Name of the computers in your network, try pinging their IP address. IF the IP address the name doesn't, it usually means a network software failure or just that you failed to put in the correct Name you assigned to that You may need to turn off your firewall to ping your own computers. It may be blocking entrance to them.

To ping your own computer to see if your network software is functioning. Type ping 127.0.0.1 which is the standard loopback a working correctly, you should get x packets sent, x packets received meaning that communication is good. IF 0 packets returned, : TCP/IP installation on the computer from which you just pinged 127.0.0.1.

If you are using Wireless technology you MUST secure it via your Router's Security program. This is usually done by setting a W

WEP Wireless security**Question:**

I have broadband service, a Linksys Cable Modem (model BEFCMU10), and a Linksys WRT54GS wireless router. I currently have a desktop computer (w/USB Wireless B adapt necessary, built in wireless) all working fine. Happy days! I am now interested in wireless security.

- My desire is that anyone visiting me could have internet access without me having to do anything. I would simply tell them the passcode/WEP key.
- There seems to be a multitude of security options, and I am ignorant. (64 bit WEP vs. 128 bit WEP, MAC address filtering, WPA, etc.) Is 128 bit WEP more secure than 64 bit

Answer:

You can use either the 64 or the 128. Sometimes the 128 makes it slower. I suggest you try 128 and if you notice any dragging, switch it to the 64. Keep in mind that if you change WEP key also..

I do suggest using the WEP for security, that is what I use at home. You should have gotten a little book with your wireless router. In that it will have a web address you can type in you the password to use for the User password box.

For Linksys

1. Type into Internet Explorer's browser box 192.168.1.1 and press GO.
2. This will bring up the User box, type in the password as supplied in the router booklet and click OK.
3. This will take you to the Linksys site. Now, click Wireless and then Wireless Security.
4. The Wireless Security box should be ENALBLED.
5. The most frequently used Security Mode is WEP.
6. The Default Key select #1.
7. The Encryption Level and be either 64 or 128, whichever works best for you. I set mine for 64.
8. Now, Enter a passphrase, must be at least 8 characters, some alpha,some numerals. Example: CROW4T610
9. Press the GENERATE button and it will fill the boxes below with numbers and letters. Your encryption key will be #1, but when you sign onto your wireless you'll just put in the encryption key for you.

CAUTION: if you set it for Wireless B configuration only "B" cards will be able to connect. I would suggest setting it to "G" but you can connect as long as they have the WEP key. Write this down somewhere where you'll be able to find it as you may forget to have to set up the WEP key on a laptop, I find that I have to reboot it a few times to get it to work so don't get discouraged if it takes a little time.

Connect to an Available Wireless Network

When you connect your computer to a network by using an Ethernet cable, Win 7 automatically creates the network connection for the first time, YOU need to make the connection.

Connect to an Available Wireless Network

1. In the notification area look for either a single monitor screen or a stack of books icon. This will be the icon for the wireless connection. Click on the wireless network icon to open the wireless network box where there will be a list of wireless networks that are available. If the network says Secured, it will show a WEP or WPA code before you can connect.
2. There may also be a box to click to show Available Wireless Networks. you should recognize your own wireless network name.
3. Click the wireless network to which you wish to connect, then click the Connect button. If necessary enter the WEP or WPA code.
4. In Win 7 each network profile includes these settings:
 - a. Network discovery - can the computer see and be seen by other computers connected to the same network.
 - b. File and printer sharing - shows if network users can access files and printers you have shared.
 - c. Public folder sharing - shows if network users can access files stored in the Public folders in your computer.
 - d. Media streaming - shows if network users can access music, videos and pictures stored in your media library.
 - e. File sharing - shows the security requirements for devices that connect to your computer's file sharing connections.
 - f. Password-protected sharing - shows if files are available to any network user or only to users with user accounts in your homegroup.
 - g. HomeGroup connections - shows if only those with User Accounts can be joined to your homegroup.

Note: Network connection types and homegroups may not be available on a computer running an earlier version of Windows.

4 steps to set up your home wireless network

You can use a wireless network to surf the web while you're sitting on your couch or in your yard. Plus, it's easier to install than



Note: The following instructions apply to all editions of Windows 7. For Windows Vista users, we recommend installing Windows Vista Service Pack 3 network. For Windows XP users, we recommend installing Windows XP Service Pack 3. Although the service pack is not required for wireless network setup, it makes it easier and helps protect you against hackers, worms, and other Internet intruders.

Looking to share files, printers, and more? [Learn how to set up a home network.](#)

1. Choose your wireless equipment

The first step is to make sure that you have the equipment you need. As you're looking for products in stores or on the Internet, you can choose equipment that supports three different wireless networking technologies: 802.11a, 802.11b, and 802.11g. We recommend excellent performance and is compatible with almost everything.

Shopping list

- Broadband Internet connection
- Wireless router
- A computer with built-in wireless networking support or a wireless network adapter

A wireless router

The router converts the signals coming across your Internet connection into a wireless broadcast, sort of like a cordless phone. It's a wireless router, and not a wireless access point.

A wireless network adapter

Network adapters wirelessly connect your computer to your wireless router. If you have a newer computer you may already have one. If this is the case, then you will not need a wireless network adapter. If you need to purchase an adapter for a desktop computer, buy a PC card-based network adapter. If you have a laptop, buy a PC card-based network adapter. Make sure that you have one adapter for every computer.

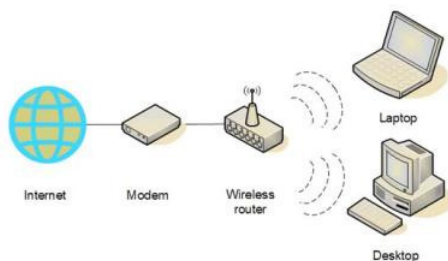
Note: To make setup easy, choose a network adapter made by the same vendor that made your wireless router. For example, if you find a good price Linksys network adapter to go with it. To make shopping even easier, buy a bundle, such as those available from D-Link, Netgear, Linksys, Microsoft. For a desktop computer, make sure that you have an available USB port to plug the wireless network adapter into. If you don't have any open USB ports, you may need to purchase a USB hub.

2. Connect your wireless router

Since you'll be temporarily disconnected from the Internet, print these instructions before you go any further.

First, locate your cable modem or DSL modem and unplug it to turn it off.

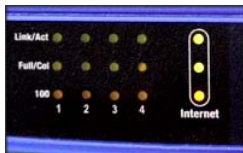
Next, connect your wireless router to your modem. Your modem should stay connected directly to the Internet. Later, after you've set up your computer, your computer will wirelessly connect to your router, and the router will send communications through your modem to the Internet.



Next, connect your router to your modem:

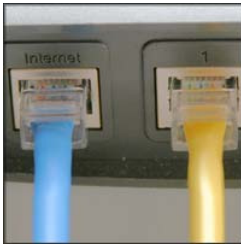
Note: The instructions below apply to a Linksys wireless router. The ports on your router may be labeled differently, and the images may look different from the documentation that came with your equipment for additional assistance.

- If you currently have your computer connected directly to your modem: Unplug the network cable from the back of your computer and plug it into the port labeled Internet, WAN, or WLAN on the back of your router.
- If you do not currently have a computer connected to the Internet: Plug one end of a network cable (included with your router) into the Internet, WAN, or WLAN port on your wireless router, and plug the other end of the network cable into the Internet, WAN, or WLAN port on your modem.
- If you currently have your computer connected to a router: Unplug the network cable connected to the Internet, WAN, or WLAN port on your original router, and plug this end of the cable into the Internet, WAN, or WLAN port on your wireless router. Then, unplug any other network cables from your original router and plug them into the available ports on your wireless router. You no longer need your original router, because your new wireless router will handle all the traffic.



Next, plug in and turn on your cable or DSL modem. Wait a few minutes to give it time to connect to the Internet, and then plug your wireless router into the Internet, WAN, or WLAN port on your modem. After a minute, the Internet, WAN, or WLAN light on your wireless router should light up, indicating that it has successfully connected to the Internet.

3. Configure your wireless router



Using the network cable that came with your wireless router, you should temporarily connect your computer to one of the open ports on the wireless router (any port that isn't labeled Internet, WAN, or WLAN). If you need to, turn your computer on. It should automatically detect the connection.

Next, open Internet Explorer and type in the address to configure your router.

You might be prompted for a password. The address and password you use will vary depending on what type of router you have included with your router.

As a quick reference, this table shows the default addresses, usernames, and passwords for some common router manufacturers.

Router	Address	Username	Password
3Com	http://192.168.1.1	admin	admin
D-Link	http://192.168.0.1	admin	
Linksys	http://192.168.1.1	admin	admin
Microsoft Broadband	http://192.168.2.1	admin	admin
Netgear	http://192.168.0.1	admin	password

Internet Explorer will show your router's configuration page. Most of the default settings should be fine, but you should configure the following settings:

1. **Your wireless network name, known as the SSID.** This name identifies your network. You should choose something unique that you are using.
2. **Wireless encryption (WEP) or Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA),** which help protect your wireless network. For most routers, you will provide a passphrase. The router uses this to generate several keys. Make sure your passphrase is unique and long (you don't need to memorize it).
3. **Your administrative password, which controls your wireless network.** Just like any other password, it should not be a word that you can easily guess and it should be a combination of letters, numbers, and symbols. Be sure you can remember this password, because you'll need to change your router's settings.

The exact steps you follow to configure these settings will vary depending on the type of router you have. After each configuration setting, be sure to save your changes.

Now, you should disconnect the network cable from your computer.

4. Connect your computers to the wireless network

- [Windows 7](#)
- [Windows Vista](#)
- [Windows XP](#)

If your computer does not have wireless network support built in, plug your network adapter into your USB port, and place the computer (in the case of a desktop computer), or insert the network adapter into an empty PC card slot (in the case of a laptop). The computer should detect the new adapter, and may prompt you to insert the CD that came with your adapter. The on-screen instructions will guide you through the configuration process.

THIS ONE MIGHT SURPRISE YOU! It certainly was a surprise to me.

Many people may not know about his time in the U.S. Army. He is the son of an Air Force General and an accomplished Golden Gloves boxer. He graduated from Pomona College with a B.S. degree and then became a Rhodes Scholar from Oxford University.

He joined the U.S. Army at the prompting of his father. After graduating from Officer Candidate School he attended and graduated from both Army Airborne and Ranger training in the top of each class.

He was selected for U. S. Army Special Forces Training but refused so that he could attend pilot training where he earned his wings and became an

accomplished U.S. Army helicopter (gun ship) pilot, achieving the rank of Captain.

He was about to be promoted to the rank of Major and appointed to teach at West Point when he resigned his commission from the Army to go into music and acting. You can tell in this video that his time in the military means a lot to him.

[Click here to be pleasantly surprised.](#)

Don't Mess With Seniors

Supposedly, shown below, is an actual letter that was sent to a bank by an 86 year old woman.

The bank manager thought it amusing enough to have it published in the New York Times.

Be sure to read the last two lines. Sometimes worth the caution.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to thank you for bouncing my check with which I endeavored to pay my plumber last month.

By my calculations, three nanoseconds must have elapsed between his presenting the check and the arrival in my account of the funds needed to honor it.

I refer, of course, to the automatic monthly deposit of my entire pension, an arrangement which, I admit, has been in place for only eight years.

You are to be commended for seizing that brief window of opportunity, and also for debiting my account \$30 by way of penalty for the inconvenience caused to your bank.

My thankfulness springs from the manner in which this incident has caused me to rethink my errant financial ways. I noticed that whereas I personally answer your telephone calls and I am confronted by the impersonal, overcharging, pre-recorded, faceless entity which your bank has become.

From now on, I, like you, choose only to deal with a flesh-and-blood person.

My mortgage and loan repayments will therefore and hereafter no longer be automatic, but will arrive at your bank, by check, addressed personally and confidentially to an employee at your bank.

Be aware that it is an OFFENSE under the Postal Act for any other person to open such an envelope.

Please find attached an Application Contact which I require your chosen employee to complete.

I am sorry it runs to eight pages, but in order that I know as much about him or her as your bank knows about me, there is no alternative.

Please note that all copies of his or her medical history must be countersigned by a Notary Public, and the mandatory details of his/her financial situation (income, debts, assets and liabilities) must be provided.

In due course, at MY convenience, I will issue your employee with a PIN number which he/she must quote in dealings with me.

I regret that it cannot be shorter than 28 digits but, again, I have modeled it on the number of button presses required of me to access my account balance on your phone bank service.

As they say, imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

Let me level the playing field even further.

When you call me, press buttons as follows:

IMMEDIATELY AFTER DIALING, PRESS THE STAR (*) BUTTON FOR ENGLISH

#1. To make an appointment to see me

#2. To query a missing payment.

#3. To transfer the call to my living room in case I am there.

#4 To transfer the call to my bedroom in case I am sleeping.

#5. To transfer the call to my toilet in case I am attending to nature.

#6. To transfer the call to my mobile phone if I am not at home.

#7. To leave a message on my computer, a password to access my computer is required.

Password will be communicated to you at a later date to that Authorized Contact mentioned earlier.

#8. To return to the main menu and to listen to options 1 through 9.

#9. To make a general complaint or inquiry.

The contact will then be put on hold, pending the attention of my automated answering service.

#10. This is a second reminder to press* for English.

While this may, on occasion, involve a lengthy wait, uplifting music will play for the duration of the call.

Regrettably, but again following your example, I must also levy an establishment fee to cover the setting up of this new arrangement.

May I wish you a happy, if ever so slightly less prosperous New Year?

Your Humble Client,

And remember:

Don't make old people mad.

We don't like being old in the first place, so it doesn't take much to piss us off!

[Click here: ONE EVIL MAN SOROS BY: STEVE KROFT 60 MINUTE 4 YEARS OF RESEARCH](#)

Jmax

Jmax's Website <http://www.jmaxbits.com/>

Jmax Bits Newsletter is now posted each Monday & Thursday on the website. You have the option for a .pdf or a .rtf file.

1. For help with a computer problem, put HELP in the subject line and give me info about the computer you're using, if you k

2. To view or print Jmax Bits Good Services List in the Villages area, click link www.jmaxbits.com

3. To sign up for the non-computer newsletter, send an email to VLGSClassifieds@aol.com. Put SUBSCRIBE in the subject l
in the subject line.

4. The Villages Computer Club's web page: [Click here: Welcome To The Villages Computer Club](#)
To add your name to the VCC announcements list, send email to TheVCC-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

5. Fred Benson's website www.thevillagescomputerbasics.com