

# The Bridge

The Journal of the Memphis PC Users Group

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For group information  
please visit our Web site:  
[www.mpcug.org](http://www.mpcug.org)

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## Main Meeting Wednesday, March 26 Southwest Tennessee Community College

5983 Macon Cove, Memphis

### MEETING LOCATION

## Farris Meeting Room A

Second Floor - Farris Building

**New Users & Wizards 6:30 p.m.**  
**Main Meeting 7:30 p.m.**

### *Prepare and Repair at the March Meeting!*

Barbara Abrams, Shelby County Emergency Coordinator for Amateur Radio Emergency Services, will speak on county emergency planning. Her message will include mass smallpox inoculation and communication preparedness in case of a local disaster. Shelby County needs volunteer computer operators who would aid in communication efforts and Barbara will outline the skills required and how to volunteer.

Then John Schuster will demonstrate how to disassemble and reassemble a PC without having any pieces left over, and while we are "under the hood," Tom Rochford will tell us all the secrets of PC power supplies. If you have ever had the urge to do your own computer repairs, but weren't sure how to do it, this is a meeting you won't want to miss!





# The School Bell

## News From MPCUG Education Services

By Gil Hennon, Education Services Coordinator

Is a polygraph machine just another computer? Like many curious people, I've long been fascinated by Court TV and cop shows where the suspect takes a lie detector test and the authorities immediately know whether he is guilty and lying, or innocent and truthful. They make it sound so simple. Hook up a few wires, ask a few questions, and bingo! The guy did it!

So a machine with that much smarts must be some kind of computer, right? As a matter of fact, a polygraph is close to being a computer. It's not digital, like the PC on our desk, although PCs are being connected to polygraphs these days to help in the interpretation of testing results. A lie detector measures temperature, respiration, heartbeats, pulse, and sometimes other common body characteristics and displays changes in these in a format that can be interpreted by a trained operator. It has input. It has output. It acquires data. It processes and displays that data. Therefore, like a

speedometer, timer, or thermostat, the polygraph is a form of analog computer.

My attention was caught by polygraph machines for a while in February when a verbal skirmish erupted between individuals in the Department of Defense and a citizens' rights group. Paul Menges, a polygraph expert and teacher for the DOD, publicly called information on the Web site of AntiPolygraph.org "unethical" and a threat to society, public safety, and national security. Apparently Menges, who makes his living with a polygraph, was upset that the AP group questions the validity of polygraph examinations. They expose the "scientific" basis for polygraphy as highly subjective and lacking standards. They also publish information on how to pass polygraph tests, regardless of whether the person tested is innocent or guilty.

Menges' fired the first shot in *Polygraph* Vol. 31 No. 4 pp.254-262, a journal for lie detector professionals. Although he includes

gripes about the distribution of public record information from court trials and government research, and admits that AP is doing nothing illegal, AntiPolygraph.org felt the brunt of his attack. Menges' also rehashed a New York Times report about instructions on how to pass lie detector test being found in a Kabul house that had been used by Al Qaeda terrorists. His article concludes with an emotional plea to make it illegal to distribute information about polygraphy, or "the art-science of Forensic Psychophysiology" as he prefers to call it, to anyone outside of the military and law enforcement communities.

George Maschke of AP stood up for the group's position. He attacked the notion that polygraphy has a scientific basis. While the operation of the machine itself records measurable data, the questions producing that data and the interpretation of it is entirely at the whim of the polygraph operator. Several studies, both scientific and non-

scientific, were cited where polygraph results were shown to be inaccurate, biased, and often manipulated. As for the tips on beating a polygraph test available from the group, most of them came from publicly available DOD documentation. Paul Menges authored a lot of it himself for use in the classes where he teaches U. S. undercover agents (spies!) how to fool lie detector tests.

The pros and cons of polygraphy are still being argued, and it is notable that lie detector evidence is inadmissible in all court trials in the United States. AntiPolygraph.org uses this fact to clench its arguments against lie detectors. Since an individual has nothing to gain and everything to lose during a polygraph examination, they caution that no one should ever voluntarily submit to a lie detector test. There are times when a person has no choice, such as an employment testing requirement. In that situation, they recommend filing formal protests over any use of the results and using their techniques to "beat the machine."

The polygraph's primary value in law enforcement is aiding the police in extracting a confession. By far, the most influential

factor in this process is the skill and cunning of the professional polygraph operator. The AntiPolygraph group presents a very convincing argument that lie detector results are more often wrong than right, and that subjecting citizens to polygraph examinations is very likely a violation of Constitutional rights. It will be interesting to see where this battle goes.

In the meantime, if you would like a free copy of the information that Paul Menges doesn't want you to see, go to <http://antipolygraph.org/pubs.shtml> and download the PDF file "The Lie Behind the Lie Detector." I did, and now I find polygraphs to be even more fascinating than ever before! Are they computers? Not exactly. They perform some computer functions, but a polygraph does not make decisions. So I guess we have to say it is more of a computer cousin!

You won't have to give the MPCUG Education Services a lie detector test to find the truth. The Wizard always has solutions for computer problems and tips for more fun and productivity. Come and join the session before each main meeting. You'll be glad you did, and that's no lie!

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# InfoSelect 7

## Software Review

### Reviewed by Rick Fischer

There are a few programs I use every-day: *Outlook*, *Word*, and *InfoSelect*. *InfoSelect* has become indispensable. I trust it to keep my student records and all the little notes I need to function at work.

*InfoSelect* is an unstructured database, although you can impose quite a bit of structure on the way you save information. We did our first review of *InfoSelect* version 2 back in July 1991.

I've been using version 7 for about two months. It easily loaded in *Windows XP Pro* and I picked up all my user files from version 6.

I was happy with *InfoSelect* just the way it was. Of course, a new version brings the promise of something new. Here's some what they did to an old favorite.

**InfoSelect for Palm.** I haven't tried it. I don't have a Palm device, but I think this is the kind of app that would really **add value** to the Palm. It also may tip the scales toward the Palm platform as various operating systems fight for supremacy. Best of all - you can link your Palm with the *InfoSelect* data on your PC. Check it out! \$70. See URL at end of review.

**Incorporate Pictures.** There are two ways to incorporate pictures into *InfoSelect* 7. I have wanted a way to add images of students into my database records. It would be like a personnel record complete with an image of each student. That way, when I get a call about a student several years from now, I could look at my notes as well as a picture.

The first way uses the Insert ? Image function. When I tried the new feature it brought the picture in inside a new note. This method won't put it in in your database directly. You can now cut and paste it into the database, but you'd better crop it to size first. At this point you can't fiddle with it any more. *InfoSelect* 7 added

a crop function, but it was grayed out when I selected an image. Not sure why. I was able to rotate, resize and adjust the quality of the image while it is in notes. That part is new.

The second way uses another new function: Insert ? File ? Attachment. This is closer to what I want. This time an icon of my image file goes nicely in the database block. When I want to see the image I just double-click on the icon and I can see the source picture. Not bad.

**Improved calendar.** They've added a number of new features here: automatically execute a program at a specific time, e-mail a reminder at a specific times, set the snooze duration, determine how many tasks are stored in a calendar, and the ability to drag items onto the calendar.

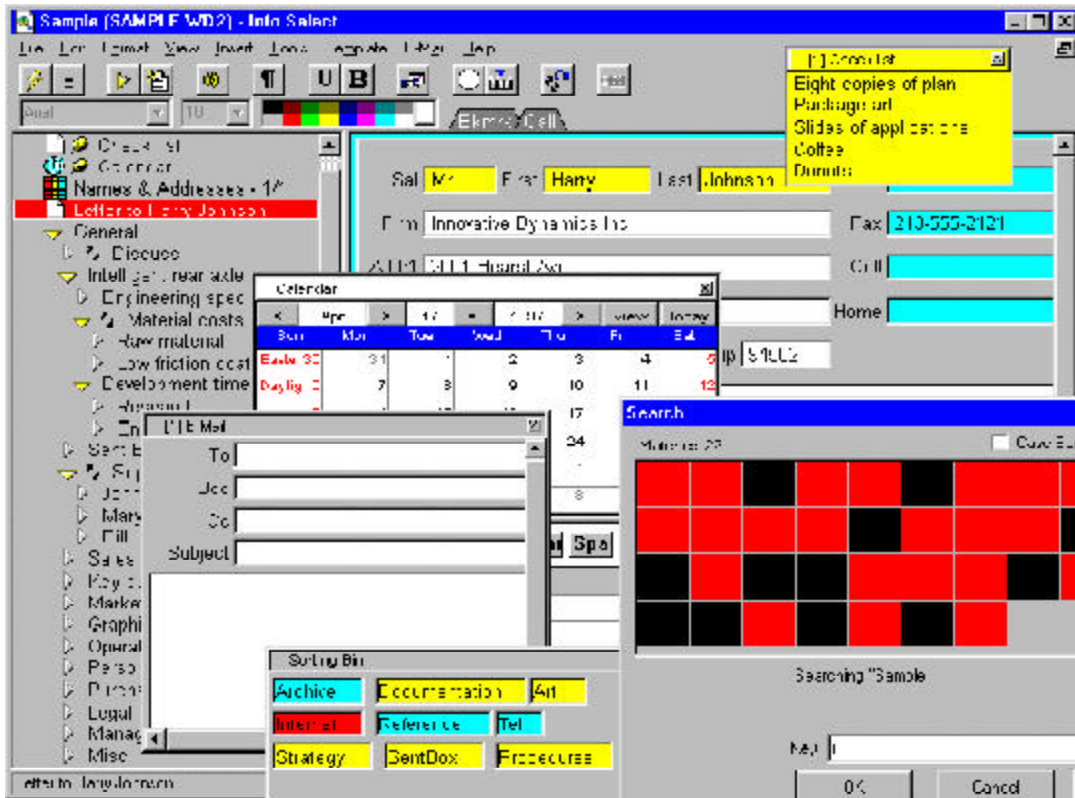
Since *Outlook* is my preferred calendar program, I was not used to using the calendar in *InfoSelect*. I found the *InfoSelect* calendar easy to use. Then, I tried to print the page as though for my Day Planner book. Surprise. It wasn't obvious how to print a calendar, much less in Day Planner format. I reviewed the Help files. To print, you select: Tools ? Options ? Calendar ? Print. Then select: File ? Print. That's pretty counterintuitive.

**True Boolean Searching.** I do a lot of data retrieval in *InfoSelect*. Searching with a single term is usually enough, but a Boolean search function would be welcome.

It works, sort of. Let me explain.

When I searched the old way (with a single term) it showed me all the hits with each hit highlighted. You needed to remember that sometimes there might be two hits in a note so you'd need to scroll down before moving on to the next note.

It depends on where you look in the Help menus as to the specific help you'll get. If you look under "new features," it offers the sample "Harry AND Florida." That example is misleading. You don't want quotes around *this* expression. AND



works in lower case as well.

You want the section of Help called Introduction to Searching.

Now, when you search with the AND you end up with all the notes pages containing your search terms, but the search terms are *not* highlighted. Back to a manual search in the notes retrieved. This feature is a work in progress.

**Enhanced data protection.** Select file? Backup and it makes a copy of your user files. The Help screen shows a dialog box allowing you to send it to another disk. Even with "advanced user" set, I was unable to get it to show me that dialog box. I now have lots of backups in my *InfoSelect* subdirectory.

**Automatic spellchecking.** Nice new feature. Selectable on/off. If ON, you will see all unrecognized words with a squiggly line under it.

**Compressed data files.** Another useful feature.

**Optional delete to recycle bin.** Haven't needed it, but a nice addition.

This list is not exhaustive. The makers of *InfoSelect* are always tweaking here and there. It is about time for a facelift to bring it a little more in line with the look of *XP*. I keep mentioning the Help files because I

printed all the Help files, punched holes and saved them to a notebook. And, I read them. That's my manual. They haven't printed a manual in several versions now. I miss it. The sum of all the Help files is just that. It isn't a manual.

I will continue to use *InfoSelect* as a database. This part of the review is for the folks at Micro Logic. I really don't need another calendar or want it to handle my e-mail. I removed all the Web links. It doesn't substitute for *Word* when I need a memo or business letter. I visited a wood-working store today and I saw a ShopSmith for sale on consignment. They weren't asking much. It is supposed to be every tool you'll ever need "all in one." As a result, it didn't do any of them exceptionally well. Stay with core idea and keep *InfoSelect* the best database. I suspect your research already shows that this is the reason people love your product.

Requires: Win 95, 98, ME XP, 2000 or NT. 16MB RAM. 12MB space on hard drive. CD-ROM drive. Mouse.

Price: \$ 150 to download. \$ 160 on CD. \$110 to upgrade on CD.

[www.miclog.com](http://www.miclog.com)

# The Art of Photoshop

## Book Review

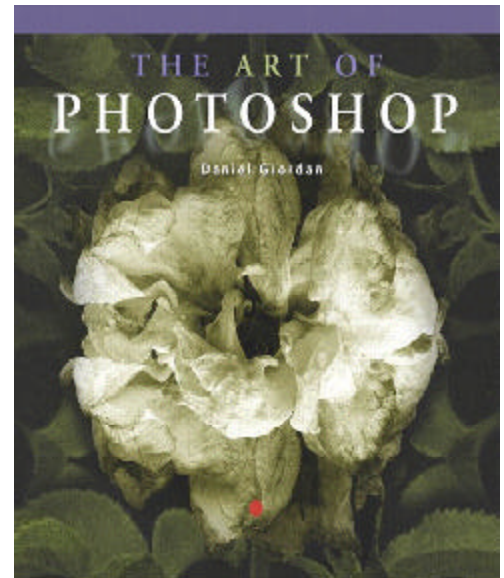
**Reviewed by  
Robyn Fischer**

Listen up *Photoshop* users. There's a new book out there for your unanswered artistic questions. Looking for a book to give you step-by-step examples and in-depth uses of your tools? This is it. *The Art of Photoshop* by Daniel Giordan will give you incredible guidance to your work.

Giordan reviews something like twenty different images he and his team have put together. Count on explicit instruction on every step taken to complete the image. You get a glimpse of so many *Photoshop* tools and you will discover a wide variety of uses for each tool. You'll learn about gradient maps and different blending modes. You'll build custom brushes and enhance your drawing and painting tools. There are many helpful pages scattered throughout this book. For example, in chapter one you'll find twelve selection shortcut modifiers and what they are best used for. Selection modifiers give you a lot of leeway as to how you want to alter your image.

This book is easy to navigate and a smooth read. As you begin your journey through this book you'll notice the color-coded chapters and consistent layout throughout the book. If you are out searching Amazon.com for a book and you run across *The Art of Photoshop*, you will discover you can "look inside" this book. Don't let Amazon's selection of pages from this text fool you. The excerpts display almost all text but they fail to display any of the helpful pictures, illustrations and diagrams to guide you through your own work.

In the beginning, *The Art of Photoshop* displays a mini gallery of all the images Giordan and his team put together. Throughout this book, the images are stripped down and dissected piece-by-piece. When you have finished reading this book you will have no questions as to how any of those images were put together. I have learned that there is no better way to show how *Photoshop* tools work than to display images and break it down and show step-by-step instruction. It is up to the user to figure out how to



apply it their own work. But before you begin, read the Preface and I guarantee you will be inspired to create your own work. Giordan has done a great job of targeting the markets curiosity for an easy understanding for *Photoshop*.

If you have had your hands on *Photoshop* before, you will love the guidance this book serves. You will learn the techniques that Giordan uses and learn how to apply them. This book is strongly recommended for those who want to take a new perceptive look at *Photoshop*.

*The Art of Photoshop* by Daniel Giordan. Sams Publishing, 2003, 303 pages. \$50.

# Out for review

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Here is a list of software, books, or other products you can expect to see reviewed here in the coming months. These members checked out items to review for the benefit of all.

Teach Yourself GoLive 5 in 24 Hours	Allison Banks
Spell Catcher	Deborah Hart-Curtis
Civilization: Call to Power	Morgan Curtis
Microsoft Personal Collection 2002	John Dotson
Microsoft Office 2000 8 in 1	Dorothy Drum
Windows Security Handbook	Dorothy Drum
The Little Web Cam Book	Mike Heinrich
Microsoft Works 7.0	Jim Ingram
How to Use Microsoft FrontPage 2002	David Levine
The Complete Idiot's Guide to Starting A Business Online	David Levine
Space Bunnies Must Die (game)	Adam Locke
Sin (game)	Adam Locke
X-Wing vs Tie Fighter	Adam Locke
Star Wars: Behind the Magic	Adam Locke
Extreme Tennis	Adam Locke
Essential System Administration	Bill Luber
Windows 2000 Unleashed	Jim McGee
Sportsman's Challenge	Kim McNeil
Top Shot	Paul Merz
Using MS Windows 2000 Prof	Eric Miles
FrontPage for Win 2000 (book)	Lee Mouring
FrontPage 2002 Unleashed	Carl Osborne
Dieting for Dummies	John Schuster
Image Broadway	George Stringham
Encarta Reference Library 2003 (DVD)	George Stringham
Macromedia (book)	David Stowell

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## New Submission Deadline for The Bridge

Since initiating electronic delivery in January and no longer needing to allow for printing time, we have some slack in our schedule for preparing each issue of The Bridge. We have accepted a recommendation from the MPCUG Staff to move the deadline date from the day of the main meeting to the 5th of the month. This will allow all contributors more time to submit reviews and meeting notices. Effective immediately, all submissions received by email or diskette on or before the 5th of each month will be included in that month's issue.

If you have any questions about the new deadline, please let me know.

Thanks . . . Gil Hennon, Editor

# DMCA: The multi-purpose law

*Editorial*

by Gil Hennon

So far, the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) has been a big disappointment for the movie and recording industries who lobbied and pressured Congress so diligently for its passage. A Norwegian court's dismissal of a DMCA-type action against Jon Johansen and the San Francisco acquittal of Dmitry Sklyrov on similar charges sent the two industries back to Congress to lobby for a bigger bludgeon.

In the meantime, other industries have found creative ways to use the DMCA. Carefully constructed lawsuits have succeeded in eliminating competitors and silencing complainers. One lawyer gloated that a law written as loosely as the DMCA can be a gold mine of litigation opportunities. A study by the Electronic Frontier Foundation recently exposed how much of a gold mine the DMCA has turned out to be. The latest update to "Unintended Consequences: Four Years under the DMCA," was published by the EFF in January of this year. The study identifies three major areas where the DMCA has had a profound effect on the rights of U. S. citizens:

- The act obstructs free expression and scientific research
- The act jeopardizes the doctrine of fair use
- The act impedes competition and innovation

Their document offers many examples of how the DMCA has been abusively applied.

Both Johansen and Sklyrov created tools that circumvent encryption on a copyrighted product. Both did it because the encryption prevented them from using a product they had legally purchased. The DMCA makes no distinction about whether or not encryption or other barriers to piracy render a product useless to its owner. Any circumvention for any reason at all is illegal under the act. It pretty much wipes out the rights a purchaser has under consumer protection laws when dealing with copyrighted merchandise.

The wording of the DMCA is also broad enough that it was used to force *2600 Magazine* to remove links to Johansen's DeCSS software. Written or spoken discussions about encryption circumvention are prohibited. As far as the DMCA is concerned, the First Amendment doesn't exist. This obstruction of individual and group freedom of expression next impacted the scientific research community. In 2000, a music industry security association threatened DMCA prosecution against Professor Edward Felten and his Princeton University research group who were preparing to publish the results of experiments into digital music copy protection. Princeton legal counsel advised the Professor not to publish or present the findings at a scientific seminar. Felten filed a countersuit in Federal Court and eventually was allowed to publish some parts of the research. Even though the threats were not carried out, other scientists took notice and chose to avoid DMCA related issues in their papers and lectures. Also aware that Dmitry Sklyrov had been arrested at a seminar in Las Vegas, scientific and technological organizations began shifting their seminars to locations outside the U. S. Felten and Princeton had not been prosecuted. Dmitry had won on his day in court. But the message the film and music industries wanted to send had come through loud and clear: When you deal with us, there is no freedom of speech.

DMCA based threats have also been used to prevent the reporting of dangerous software security bugs to users of the flawed products. Several organizations, including IEEE, CNET News, and SLASHDOT have modified publication procedures or removed content to avoid the possibility of violating the vague prohibitions of the DMCA. White House Cyber Security Chief Richard Clarke has spoken out against the chilling effect the DMCA has had on security research, even though the law was not enacted with that result in mind.

One of the most hotly argued issues

when traditional copyright law is compared to the DMCA is the long-standing doctrine of "fair use." The subject is both emotional and complicated. Many wordy reports have already been written supporting both sides of the question, and doubtless many more will follow. "Fair use" says that the public is entitled to use copyrighted materials personally, non-commercially, and conveniently as long as such use does not interfere with the copyright owner's marketing of the product. For example, "fair use" allows me to go to the Public Library and make a copy of a magazine article for my own private use. I can make more than one copy if I need to give them to a study group, a class, an investigatory team, or other legitimate users. I am not allowed to sell my copy to someone else or make many copies and distribute them generally. I can video tape a television show and watch it at another time, but I cannot sell video tape copies I make of copyrighted shows and movies.



Encryption and copy protection are protected by the DMCA, but many of these methods eliminate the possibility of "fair use." Vendors have already distributed about 21 million copy protected music CDs that will not work on all players. No warning is given on the package of a protected CD, so a customer pays first, then finds out it doesn't work later. Most stores accept returns of the crippled CDs, but a couple of national chains have quietly installed signs at cash registers saying that all CD sales are final. Whether or not they will enforce their warning is still undecided, but customers have been told anyway.

DVD disks are encrypted too, and it was one of these that led to Jon Johansen's arrest. He created a tool so he could play DVDs that he had legally purchased, and the movie industry branded him a pirate. Other "fair use" limiting actions based upon the DMCA have targeted manufacturers of devices that "time shift" streaming video or music and a software font utility.

Until the DMCA law was passed, legal spats over technological innovation usually revolved around infringement upon a patent or copyright. A company sued when a new product or service too closely resembled one they believed they owned. Depending upon how the wording of the DMCA is interpreted, companies can litigate issues that were never before in the domains of patent and copyright law. For instance, it has never before been illegal for an individual who purchased a product to add circuitry or software that expanded the use of that product. Nor has it been illegal to distribute these new innovations. But Sony used the DMCA's prohibition on circumventing encryption to stop a hobbyist who customized his AIBO robot dog from posting the improvement on his Web site. In this case, Sony eventually negotiated an agreement with their customer that allowed him to distribute again, but in return, Sony got the commercial rights to his work.

Sony also used the DMCA to fend off competitors who created utilities that allowed Sony Playstation video games to run on other platforms. In a manner similar to the regional encryption on DVD disks, Sony encrypts their games to play only on devices purchased within a specific area of the world. Also similar are their DMCA lawsuits against competitors who distribute "mod chips" that allow these games to play outside their geographical boundaries. Several courts have shown antagonism toward regional encryption, finding the technology to be aimed more toward price manipulation than copyright protection, but the practice has become relatively common nonetheless.

Lexmark, the printer manufacturer, is involved in a continuing effort to eliminate competitors who refill ink cartridges for Lexmark products. Their cartridges, as well as those of other manufacturers, contain chips that disable the printer when the ink supply is exhausted. Refillers who reset the software on these chips so the cartridges will work again are charged with circumventing a protection device, which is illegal under the DMCA. With increasing frequency, suits and threats of this sort are being used to stifle competition and discourage innovation. This

unexpected creative usage of the law is inconsistent with government regulations that encourage competition and prevent monopolistic practices. The DMCA was definitely not intended to give companies a legal method to thrash competition and shanghai entire markets.

The EFF concludes that the DMCA statute has been extended too far. It threatens legitimate activities in ways it was never intended to do. This article has only touched the highlights of the EFF's eye-opening report. Download a full copy from [www.eff.org](http://www.eff.org) for all of the details and other instances of DMCA abuse. The Electronic Frontier Foundation is a non-profit organization that researches and reports on the good and bad uses of technology. They lobby legislators for the best benefits to the public at large and provide position statements and technological information to U. S. Courts. The EFF represents all of us, so give them a helpful donation and let them know that you appreciate their hard work!

The DMCA may also figure into actions being contemplated by Congress against Universities and students. Under pressure from the media companies, the House Committee that oversees copyright law issued a statement in February indicating that campuses allowing peer-to-peer file sharing and individual students are about to be targeted for prosecution. The committee had recently held its first meeting of 2003. On the agenda was testimony by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) about widespread, wanton music piracy on the nation's campuses. The committee members expressed their frustration that college administrators are not prosecuting and jailing students who violate copyright protections. Music file swapping has evidently moved up several notches on the serious crimes index. Committee member and Representative William Jenkins of Tennessee compared college copyright violations with the crimes of assault, battery, and murder.

College administrations find they are in an ambiguous position and must make some tough decisions. They are currently trying as hard as they can to attract more students. Tough times and budget cuts have made it hard to keep the school doors open. What

kind of enrollment trend fits a college that sends its own students off to jail? Expelling copyright abusing students from school, as an alternative to prosecution, still negatively impacts enrollment and income. School administrators are in no hurry to prosecute or expel any students. The Justice Department and Attorney General John Ashcroft, who have no qualms about stepping on Constitutional Rights in most situations, also appear to be leaving the peer-to-peer file sharing issue alone. Last August, nineteen members of Congress representing the entertainment industry encouraged Ashcroft to step-up prosecution of copyright violators using peer-to-peer networks. So far, no actions have been initiated by the DOJ. Prosecuting peer-to-peer copyright violations is going to be an emotionally explosive issue, especially if the sons and daughters of tax and tuition paying citizens start going to jail for listening to the wrong song.

In both the Johansen and Sklyrov trials, the juries sided with the defendants and against the DMCA. Public opinion is the wild card that the entertainment industry cannot control. So far, they have turned their guns toward individuals, non-profits, small start-ups, and foreigners, hoping to win some easy victories and set some precedents before taking on adversaries who can afford to fight back. The strategy has backfired. It's hard to find any sympathy for fat cats trying to rake in bigger profits these days, especially after the abuses of Enron, Worldcom, et al. Jury Joe always likes David better than Goliath. Hollywood's only ally is Congress, where lobbying and campaign funds speak louder than "fair use" and fair play. But that is still a formidable alliance and should not be underestimated.

The DMCA is broken. Both sides of the copyright issue know that, even if for different reasons. Some new legislation will come along, and it will be interesting to see if it restores "fair use" and eliminates barriers to research, innovation, and competition. In the meantime, the multi-purpose DMCA will encourage lots of creative litigation. Stay tuned! This fight will last a lot longer than that one in the Pyramid!

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# Photoshop 7 Artistry: Mastering the Digital Image

Book Review

Review by Chris Ossenfort

Hello to all of you out there in photo PC land. On the table today is *Photoshop 7 Artistry*, the reference guide to the latest image manipulation program from Adobe. Carrying the reader from the first steps of *Photoshop 7*, to advanced retouching, color calibration, image manipulation, as well as giving you an in-depth look into all of *Photoshop 7*'s other capabilities, this book is the only guide you'll need to help you master your digital image.

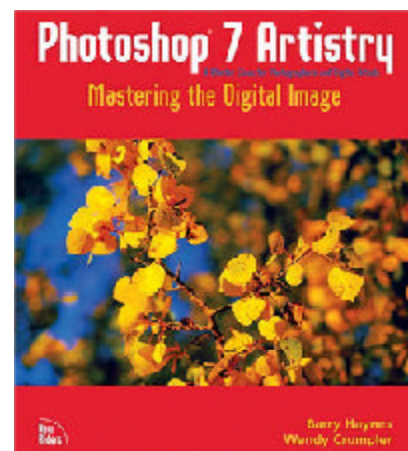
Over the past several months I have been attending a photography seminar, where I received over 24 hours of *Photoshop 7* instruction. Less than thirty minutes of reading this book doubled the amount of information that the workshop had to offer. I believe that this book should be adopted as the textbook standard for teaching *Photoshop*. It is designed to improve upon and advance the skills of the most proficient *Photoshop* user, and still introduce the basic principles and operations to *Photoshop* newcomers. Offering insight from older darkroom methods the book can show you how to use simple burning and dodging techniques or show how to apply the program's levels and curves graphs to Ansel Adams Zoning system.

I was initially misled by the title of the book. The term artistry brought to mind the application of skills to form art. I was expecting the book to offer a few different methods of application. In fact, the book is roughly 75% tutorial and 25% artistic application. Some of the sample images in the artistry section are not exactly my idea of professional quality, but overall the book gives you an understanding of the tools and methods of application. About half of the book deals with color management, such as, printer to monitor calibrations, color corrections, and colorizing and toning black and white photos. Another fault that I found with the book was the layout of the screen captures. They seemed to be placed all over the page without any form of consistency. This being a book on design I would expect it to be designed well. However, once I got my bearings I found the captures to be very helpful with wonderful color.

The secret to this book is (brace yourself) . . . reading it. In the intro to the table of contents the book notes that there are a few chapters that everyone is expected to read (11 to be exact). Most of the mandatory chapters explain why the book does something a certain way. Once the reader takes the time to read those chapters the rest of the book can be used like a cookbook for your digital photography.

The program also has an accompanying disk that gives a step-by-step walk through for several of the chapters with comparison images in the book to make sure the user is getting proper results. If every amateur photographer had and used a copy of this book, I would have to consider a new job market. I feel that even the designers of *Photoshop* could learn a few things from this book. A "must have" for your *Photoshop* library.

Photoshop 7 Artistry: Mastering the Digital Image by Barry Haynes and Wendy Crumpler. 2002. New Riders Publishing. 466 pages. \$55.



For up to the minute information and special updates  
 be sure to check our Web site at:  
***www.mpcug.org***

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
MAR 2003	10	11	12	13 VISUAL STUDIO	14	15
MAR 2003	17 WORDPERFECT	18	19	20	21	22
MAR 2003	24 CLIPPER	25	26 MAIN MEETING	27	28	29 INVESTMENTS
MAR-- APR 2003	31	1 DOT.NET	2	3	4	5 INTERNET HARDWARE
APR 2003	7	8	9	10 VISUAL STUDIO	11	12 WEB WRITERS MS OFFICE
APR 2003	14	15	16	17	18	19