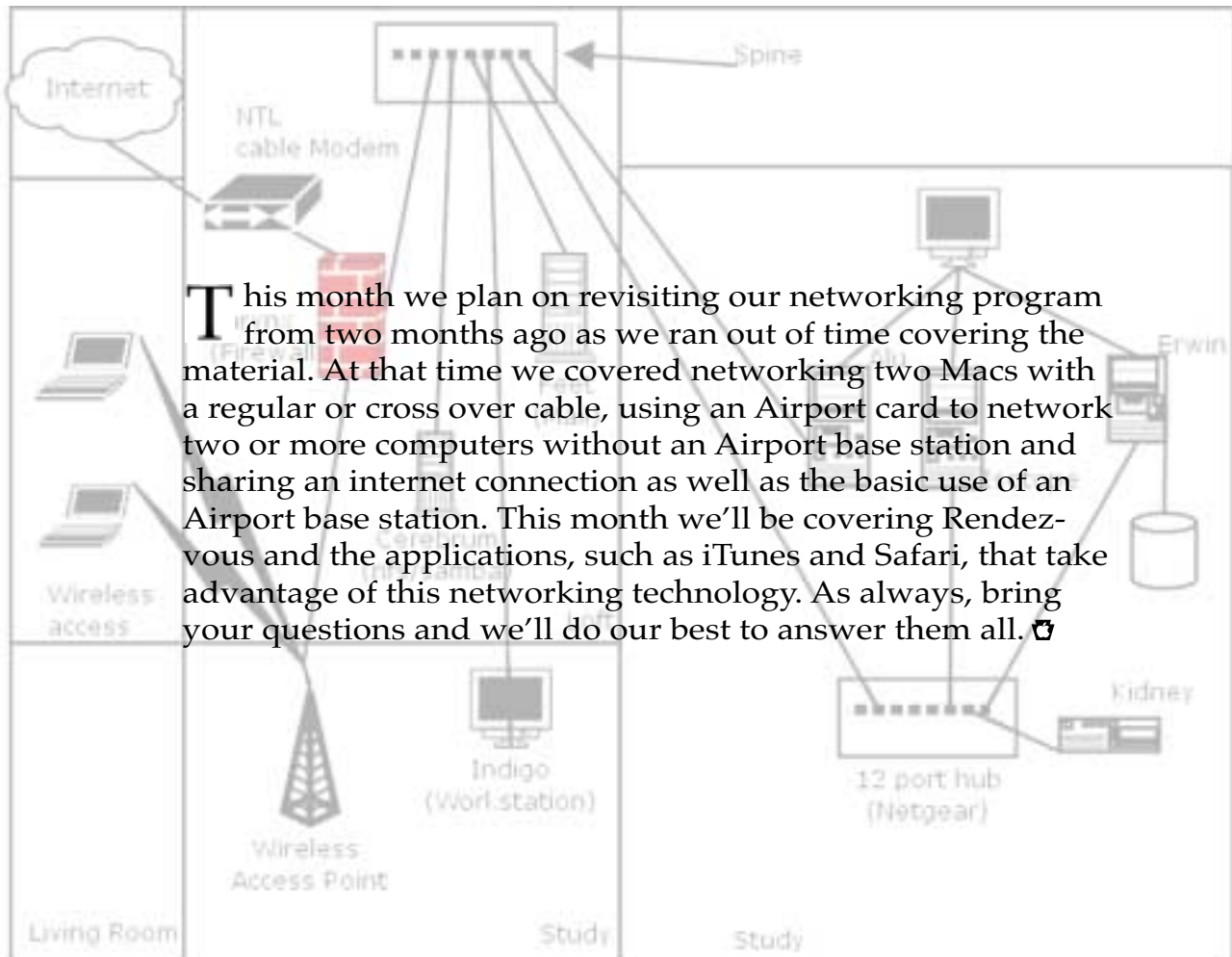


printout

Keystone MacCentral Macintosh Users Group ♦ 717-932-4009 ♦ <http://www.keystonemac.com>

Networking 2



This month we plan on revisiting our networking program from two months ago as we ran out of time covering the material. At that time we covered networking two Macs with a regular or cross over cable, using an Airport card to network two or more computers without an Airport base station and sharing an internet connection as well as the basic use of an Airport base station. This month we'll be covering Rendezvous and the applications, such as iTunes and Safari, that take advantage of this networking technology. As always, bring your questions and we'll do our best to answer them all. ☺

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Keystone MacCentral is a not-for-profit group of Macintosh enthusiasts who generally meet the third Tuesday of every month to exchange information, participate in question-and-answer sessions, view product demonstrations, and obtain resource materials that will help them get the most out of their computer systems. Meetings are free and open to the public. The *Keystone MacCentral Printout* is the official newsletter of Keystone MacCentral and an independent publication not affiliated or otherwise associated with or sponsored or sanctioned by any for-profit organization, including Apple Computer, Inc. Copyright © 2004, Keystone MacCentral, 1020 Pines Road, Etters, PA 17319.

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President's Corner

I'm b—a—c—k! Yep, for those of you who were not at our May meeting, I (along with the rest of the Board candidates ;-)) was elected by unanimous acclamation as your President once again since Ed Benninghove declined to retain the office for another two years. Ed is still planning to help out with technical questions and programs, thank goodness, but he and his new telescope are going to be deeply involved in the Harrisburg Astronomical Society, leaving less time for helping to govern KeyMac. We will miss his leadership but greatly appreciate the time and expertise he has devoted to the club since his first involvement over 6 years ago.

Thank you, Ed, and I hope the Astronomical Society knows and appreciates their good fortune in obtaining you as a member!

I also thank the rest of the board members who have agreed to continue on the board because they not only make the president's job much easier and a lot more pleasant, they are essential to keeping KeyMac running. There has been some shifting of offices, as you will see by looking at the list of board members, but the result should be a strong board for another two years. Finally, to our great joy, when we asked once again if any members of the audience would be willing to run for office, Tom Owad, a very

new member and computer science major, agreed to do so. Tom attended our June 1 board meeting and since we did not scare him off, he will be our new vice president. Congratulations, Tom, and welcome to the group!

I hope everyone will see the benefit of expanding our membership and thus being able to harvest the varied talents of our members. **You** are an important part of the KeyMac equation, so please come to our meetings, bring some friends and possible new members, and resolve to do your part to make KeyMac a thriving and valuable resource for us all. See you June 15! 🍷

New Board

Our election was held during the May meeting. There has been some reshuffling of assignments. We do want to welcome Tom Owad to the board. He will be taking over the position of Vice President. The current assignments are

President	Linda J. Cober
Vice President	Tom Owad
Recorder	Gary Brandt
Program Director	Gary Brandt
Treasurer	Jim Carey
Membership Chair	Eric Adams
Industry Liaison	Wendy Adams
Correspondence Secretary	Abigail Schearer
Newsletter Editor	Tim Sullivan
Librarian	Tim Sullivan
Industry Liaison	Wendy Adams
Web Master	Linda Smith

The Way We Were

May 18, 2004



Program Notes

We started the May meeting with the program portion so that our presenters could finish earlier. Linda Cober announced our guest presenters, Bill Spong and Sean Maxwell, who she knows from Red Land High School. Bill is a media teacher for the West Shore School District and Sean is one of his prize pupils who had four entries in the recent district AV Expo. Bill was also a journalism teacher before the district offered him use of its television studio. He now teaches a course on film techniques. He showed us a video of the TV studio which is equipped with G5 Macs and ten camcorders. The conversion of the studio to an all digital format is well under way. Every teacher in the district has gotten an iBook and many post daily notes from each class they teach. The *Patriot Pride* school paper is also made on a Mac, using Adobe InDesign.

Bill showed us a music video written and filmed by one of his students which presented a powerful message. Sean told us of his plans to attend Temple University majoring in television broadcasting. He showed us a PowerPoint presentation explaining some of the features available when using iMovie. Sean has migrated to using the more advanced features of Final Cut Pro for video. He also uses iDVD to create DVDs, Dream-Weaver to create web pages, and

Adobe Photoshop for graphics work. Sean played an award winning video and he told us to watch for details like transitions between scenes. He also showed us a documentary he created with Final Cut Pro about local farming issues. Bill noted that students typically spend about five hours writing and filming for each minute of finished video. We also watched a video Sean made for the Red Land Performance Company, with scenes filmed at several of their shows.

Mass media and journalism classes in the West Shore School District are all electives. Graduates have gone to to become editors of a number of college newspapers. With the help of dedicated educators like Mr. Spong, we saw some of the possibilities deriving from hard work and, oh yeah, the use of some powerful Macs. Linda thanked Bill and Sean for their presentation. She noted that the KeyMac board had authorized a donation to Mr. Spong's class for supplies before we approached him asking for student participation. That seems like money well spent. We did not have time to continue the discussion on networking that was announced as part of the May meeting so you can expect to see that at a later date.



Business Meeting

After that excellent program, we held a business meeting. The first

order of business was the biennial election of officers to the Keystone MacCentral board. Abigail Schearer of the Nominating Committee read the list of candidates the committee had compiled. She noted that the position of Vice President had no candidate and she asked members if they were interested in that or any other position up for election. New member Tom Owad volunteered to run for Vice President. The other announced nominees were Linda Cober for President, Jim Carey for Treasurer, Gary Brandt for Recording Secretary, Eric Adams for Membership Chairman, Wendy Adams for Industry Liaison, Tim Sullivan for Newsletter Editor, Linda Smith for Webmaster, Abigail Schearer for Corresponding Secretary, Tim Sullivan for Librarian, and Gary Brandt for Program Director. Because all of the nominees were running unopposed, Earl Smith made a motion to elect the announced slate of candidates. Jim Carey seconded this motion and the slate was voted in by a voice vote approving Earl's motion. The elected members of the board will assume their new positions at the June 1st board meeting.

Current board members then gave their reports. Gary Brandt reported on a motion he had made at the May board meeting to grant Ed Benninghove lifetime paid membership status in recognition of his past and future efforts for the club. The board passed that motion. Incoming Membership Chairman Eric Adams asked all members to

proselytize the group and Webmaster Linda Smith encouraged members to send her any submissions they deem appropriate for our web site.



Q & A & Comments

Gary Brandt asked if it was worthwhile extending AppleCare coverage for an eMac. Ed Benninghove suggested he consider the value of the eMac when the original warranty expires before making a decision. It was also noted that Smalldog sells AppleCare, usually at less than Apple's price. Extended AppleCare protection was recommended for laptops. A member asked about arranging desktop icons. Ed demonstrated the View options available and noted the lack of a Snap To Grid option. Abigail Scheerer had created a two column database in an older version of AppleWorks and she was interested in reformatting. Ed demonstrated some ways to do so. The next question dealt with a USB 2.0 printer that was working well with a USB 1.0 Mac. Updating the Mac to USB 2.0 would not result in any dramatic printing speed increase. Holding the Shift key down when logging on in OS X puts you in Safe Mode, disabling nonessential kernel extensions. This might be valuable when troubleshooting. We discussed UNIX maintenance programs like MacJanitor and TinkerTool. If your Mac is never on overnight when the UNIX maintenance tasks are scheduled to run, you may experience unexpected performance slowdowns. The aforementioned programs allow for the running of the daily, weekly, and monthly UNIX tasks on your schedule. Ed demonstrated some of the features of the free version of TinkerTool. 🗑️

by **Tim Sullivan**

Rumors and Reality

Around Apple

- Apple has applied for a patent for translucent windows. The windows, like those scattered around your desktop, would gradually fade away after a period of time. After reaching a specified level of transparency, the window could then act upon an underlying object.

Microsoft Update: In September 2002 Microsoft entered the Wi-Fi arena in order to increase security, ease-of-use, and performance of the experience. Now, having apparently accomplished their goals, they are bowing out. Microsoft hardware group has decided to scale back its broadband hardware and networking business. They will support the products through their two-year warranty but will not provide service beyond that.

Bill has also determined that it's time to retire the floppy disk.

In the past, MS has been accused of deviating from standards compliance of HTML, the code that is responsible for displaying pages on your browser. With their own version, web sites created by their HTML might be viewable only via Internet Explorer. Microsoft in 2003 admitted that it had taken steps to detect different types of browsers accessing MSN and sent different Web page layouts to different products. The folks in Norway who developed the web browser Opera have taken MS to task for intentionally creating Web pages on MSN that look bad in certain versions of Opera's Web browser. Microsoft agreed to pay Norway's Opera Software \$12.75 million to drop a threatened lawsuit. Since MS seemed to have effectively killed off Netscape, it has slowed browser development. In fact, it has stopped all development of IE for the Mac.

Some analyst are of the opinion that MS views the payoff as the cost of doing business and that they will not make any changes to the way they do business.

First, there were those cut little optical mice with their red lights. Then, Apple offered laptops with a keyboard that lights up. Now you can have your very own mousepad that lights up. The FX Game Pad (or LavaPad) <<http://homepage.mac.com/tikimac/tm/products/items/tm101.html>> is USB powered. LEDs offer a choice of 7 colors or the possibility of cycling through all 7 colors. The LavaPad retails for \$29.99.

EZQuest Flash Drives <<http://www.ezq.com/products.php?ProductTypeID=A58912>> are a recent addition to the incredibly small flash drives. The drives work well with USB 1.1 or USB 2. The little rascals are durable, affordable, work cross platform, and require no drivers. (I was about to say plug-and-play, but that's on that other platform.) Current prices are \$47.00 for an EZQuest EZ-Disk 128mb USB 2.0 Flash Drive, \$79.00 for 256mb, and \$145.00 for 512mb.

If you have any need to carry information around, this would be a good way. Work, photos, music, and personal medical records are all good candidates. 🗑️



EZQuest Flash Drive

Explaining the URL-Based Mac OS X Vulnerability

Exactly what is it about Mac OS X that is responsible for the security vulnerability currently being discussed? The situation is a little confusing, and I may be muddling some of the details, but here's my current understanding of the situation.

As you know, when you double-click a document in the Finder, the application that "owns" that document starts up and opens the document. For example, if you double-click a Word document, Word starts up. This requires that your computer have a notion of "types of document," and that it draw an ownership association between a particular document type and a particular application. Before Mac OS X, this association was performed by means of four-letter creator codes hidden in the meta-information for a file (the "desktop database"). But on Mac OS X, it's done in a new way, by a part of the system called Launch Services. Apple documents the entire situation on this page of the developer documentation about Launch Services.

<http://developer.apple.com/documentation/Carbon/Conceptual/LaunchServicesConcepts/LSCConcepts/chapter_2_section_4.html>

Here's what to notice about what that Web page is saying. In addition to the old system of four-letter codes, Apple, in an attempt to improve cross-platform compatibility, added to the mix the notion of the file extension, a several-character code at the end of every

filename that provides the clue as to what sort of document the file is. At the same time, Apple also introduced yet a third way of signifying a "document" type, namely by means of a URL scheme. An application can specify that it responds to certain schemes; it is then eligible to be messaged by the system when such a scheme is encountered.

I don't quite know why Apple did this. Part of the reason may be that Apple seems to have a great deal of trouble making up its mind how to specify a file in general. In Cocoa, for example, a file may be specified either as a pathname or as a URL; on the whole, Mac OS X seems to be trying to break down the distinction between a file and a URL-in-general. This works nicely from one point of view, because it means that for the programmer the command to open a remote file via http is exactly the same as the command to open a text file on the same machine. In any case, though, the thing to understand is that under Mac OS X, a URL becomes a file specifier possessing the same status as a pathname.

There are various ways in which the system can become aware of an application, and of the fact that an application can respond to a scheme. As noted in the first paragraph of that document, this does not require that you launch the application; merely copying the file to your hard disk is sufficient. This seems like a sensible design decision, because after all, when you first receive a new application

(Microsoft Word, for instance), you would not want there to be an arcane rule that says you must first open Word itself for the operating system to know what to do with the various .doc files included with the installation. You would prefer the user to be able to double-click a .doc file in the Finder and have Word open the file, even though Word has never run before on this machine.

So far, so good. But now, keeping all of that in mind, consider what happens when you're browsing the Web in Safari and you click on a link. For example, when you click a mailto URL in a Web page, something needs to happen. Therefore, something needs to associate the mailto URL scheme with your default email client. Way back in the bad old days, Apple had no solution to this problem. But eventually a third-party solution called Internet Config appeared, and Apple later adopted it and built it into the Mac OS.

<<http://db.tidbits.com/getbits.cgi?tbart=01718>>

But a moment ago, you may recall, I said that any application can now simply declare that it "owns" a certain URL scheme, just as it can claim to "own" a certain document type. That point is reinforced by this page from Apple's developer documentation.

<http://developer.apple.com/documentation/Carbon/Conceptual/LSCIntro/chapter_1_section_1.html>

In other words, Apple has folded together in Mac OS X's Launch Services two very different mechanisms from the classic Mac OS: the Desktop Manager (which pairs documents with applications) and Internet Config (which pairs URL schemes with applications). All of that sounds reasonable enough, since in both cases we are using something (a document or a URL scheme) to launch an application, but the two notions are arguably not parallel. One does not expect the set of URL schemes to be infinitely extensible. It's one thing to click on an email address that's a mailto link and have Mail open; it's another to click on a link and have Help Viewer open, or to have Script Editor open, or to have a hidden application you've never heard of download and mount a disk image.

The upshot, if I'm an evildoer, is that if I can get you to download my evil application and make Mac OS X aware of it, then I may be able to get you, through a mere Web page, to send that application a

message that causes it to launch and do its evil deed. My malicious application declares to the system that it responds to the "evil://" URL scheme, so if I can get you to click on an "evil://" link, my application will launch. Furthermore, as Adam explains in his article elsewhere in this issue, the real trickery comes about if I can manage to deliver a one-two punch without your realizing what has happened. Using a page containing a redirect or even frames, I can effectively make your browser visit two URLs one after the other: the first uses a technique like the disk URL scheme to download the application to your hard disk and to make the operating system aware of it, the second uses my "evil://" protocol to cause Mac OS X to launch it.

If the overall thrust of the above discussion is right, then the problem we're facing is rather deep-seated. Part of the trouble, of course, is that URL schemes (such as disk) can cause an application to appear on

your machine before you know what is happening; but another part of the trouble is that a mere URL in a Web browser can be sufficient to launch that application. Therefore it is impossible to defend against this mode of attack merely by defeating certain individual schemes, because the number of possible schemes is infinite. That's why Unsanity's Paranoid Android is an effective patch: it warns the user about all unknown schemes that might have been registered by a malicious application, rather than focusing on any known schemes. But if I'm right in suggesting that the root of the trouble is the folding of Internet Config's functionality into Launch Services, then plugging this hole completely might require Apple to adjust the architecture of Mac OS X at a level so fundamental that doing so could break some capability to which we've become accustomed.

<http://www.unsanity.com/haxies/pa/> ☒

by **Adam C. Engst**
<ace@tidbits.com>

URL-Based Mac OS X Vulnerability Revealed

It's not a Trojan horse, but a recently revealed security vulnerability does appear to be a very real concern. The exploit relies on unsafe actions that Apple allows for certain URL schemes (such as the http, ftp, or mailto bit at the beginning of a URL) and makes it possible for a malicious code to be delivered and executed silently, without the user realizing anything has happened.

The problem was initially thought to revolve around only two of these URL schemes: disk and help. When you combine the capability to download and automatically mount a disk image (which could contain a malicious AppleScript script) and the capability to run that AppleScript (because it's in a known location) via Help Viewer, you end up with a recipe for trouble. Turning off Safari's Open "Safe" Files After

Downloading option in its General preference pane isn't sufficient protection (and the vulnerability is even present if you use some other Web browsers).

<http://secunia.com/advisories/11622/>

Apple responded within days, issuing Security Update 2004-05-24. Although Apple's description was

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URL-Based Mac OS X Vulnerability Revealed

terse, as always, it appears that the security update installs a new version of Help Viewer that presumably eliminates that program's capability to execute AppleScripts sent via help URLs. (The security update also included a fix to URL processing within Terminal for users of Mac OS X 10.2 Jaguar; again, Apple provided no details.)

Unfortunately for everyone involved, Apple's fix was merely a band-aid on what now seems like a much more involved and deep-seated problem, which I'll let Matt Neuburg explain separately elsewhere in this issue. Suffice to say, the concern over Help Viewer was merely a special case of the overall vulnerability, which revolves around an attacker being able to post a disk image containing a malicious application that registers a special URL scheme. When a user clicks the link (which would of course be obscured to look like something else), the disk image is downloaded, mounted, and the special URL scheme is registered with Mac OS X. The server providing the URL waits a short while (until the disk image is mounted and URL scheme registered) and then automatically redirects the user to another URL that uses the just-registered scheme. That subsequent URL tells Mac OS X to launch the malicious application. To quote from Maurice Sendak, "'And now,' cried Max, 'let the wild rumpus start!'" Kudos to TidBITS Talk reader Sander Tekelenburg for a coherent page explaining this process.

<<http://secunia.com/advisories/11689/>>

<<http://www.euronet.nl/~tekelenb/playground/security/URLschemes/>>

<<http://db.tidbits.com/getbits.cgi?tlkthrd=2233>>

Without in any way detracting from the serious nature of this vulnerability, it's important to clarify a few things. This is not a Trojan horse, it's not a virus, and although several people have posted proofs-of-concept, I'm not aware of any reports of any actual malicious software that uses this technique.

I'm certain Apple is working furiously to come up with a fix; until they do, the best advice for normal users (other than to keep good backups!) seems to be to download and install Paranoid Android, a free utility developed by Unsanity. Once installed, Paranoid Android watches for unknown URL schemes and displays a warning dialog that lets you cancel the action before your Mac can be compromised. Unsanity and Jason Harris deserve significant credit for developing Paranoid Android and releasing it for free. To learn a bit more about how Paranoid Android works, read Jason's white paper at the second link below.

<<http://www.unsanity.com/haxies/pa/>>

<<http://www.unsanity.com/haxies/pa/whitepaper/>>

Some people are bothered by the technique Paranoid Android (like Unsanity's other Haxies) uses; my take is that you can either follow John Gruber's advice on his Daring Fireball for eliminating the need for Paranoid Android or consider it a temporary solution until Apple releases a fix. John recommends using Rubicode's RCDefaultApp utility to disable potentially dangerous default URL handlers. Others have also recommended using Objective Development's

Little Snitch to alert you to potentially harmful network behavior.

<http://daringfireball.net/2004/05/help_viewer_security_update/>

<<http://www.rubicode.com/Software/RCDefaultApp/>>

<<http://www.obdev.at/products/littlesnitch/>>

It's worth keeping in mind that any action you take with your computer is potentially unsafe; a bug in a totally legitimate program could cause as much havoc as malicious software. Although there's no reason to become entirely paranoid, we recommend that you exercise reasonable caution when evaluating the sources of files you download and links you click. And the most important thing to remember is that regular backups that maintain multiple versions of changed files will help you recover from almost any disaster with minimal effort.

Lastly, although Apple is undoubtedly aware of the seriousness of the situation, it's still a test by fire. After a somewhat rocky start, Apple's security group seems to have done a good job of dealing with the relatively minor exploits so far, most of which revolved around the Unix tools bundled with Mac OS X. This, however, is a new thing, a Mac OS X-specific vulnerability that exists purely because of Apple's design decisions. More concerning is that it wasn't discovered inside Apple and fixed before anyone had a chance to discover it. That implies that Apple's security group may be more reactive than proactive; I would have hoped that at least part of the job description of the security team would be to probe constantly at Mac OS X and Apple's bundled applications for potential vulnerabilities. ☹

June Software Review



Audio Hijack 2.1.2



Audio Hijack Pro 1.3 <http://www.rogueamoeba.com/>

Required: Mac OS X 10.2.7 - 10.3.3

Audio Hijack 2.1.2

Audio Hijack allows you to record audio from any non-Classic application on OS X. Rip sound bytes from DVDs, save internet streams, and convert any audio format to AIFF. It also lets you use an equalizer in any application and improve the sound quality of grainy internet streams

Tweak even low-quality Real and Windows Media audio files to perfection with our professional-quality Equalizer. Use Green Oak's Excitifier VST plugin (included) to un-muddy music by adding the upper harmonics back. Audio Hijack includes several powerful audio effects for refining the sound quality of any audio

Record programs when you're not at your computer with our simple but powerful Timers. It's easier to program than a VCR. You can set up recordings in just a few clicks, and when you come back, your favorite programs will be waiting for you.

Audio Hijack Pro 1.3

Audio Hijack Pro contains all the features of Audio Hijack, including the ability to add an Equalizer to any application, improve low

quality audio with DSP (Digital Signal Processing) effects, create pseudo-live sound with the Reverb plugin and record any time with Timers

The Pro version includes a Parametric Equalizer, a 31-band Graphic Equalizer, and

AUMatrixReverb. Audio Hijack Pro supports up to 100 VST plugins at once.

With the Pro version you can convert any audio, be it Real, WindowsMedia, or AAC to the AIFF or MP3 formats. 🗑️

A Comparison of Features

	Audio Hijack Pro	Audio Hijack
Hijack Audio From Any Application	✓	✓
Hijack Running Applications	✓	x
Add DSP Effects To Any Audio	✓	Some
Hijack Multiple Applications Simultaneously	✓	x
Support For VST Plugins	✓	x
Support For AudioUnits Plugins	✓	x
Record Audio To AIFF	✓	✓
Record Audio To MP3	✓	x
Timed Hijacking/Recording	✓	✓
Seamlessly Create Multiple Files with Split Button	✓	x
Inline Level Meters	✓	x
Graphical DSP Patch Area	✓	x
Save Sets Of DSP Effects (Patches)	✓	x
Pause Recordings	✓	x
Automatically Saves Presets	✓	✓
Available In Multiple Languages	✓	✓
Price	\$30	\$16

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Apple updates this month

The following software updates have been released by Apple. For OS X users, select System Preferences > Software Update to have the system check your system files against current updates. To determine your specific pre-OS X systems update requirements go to <<http://www.versiontracker.com/systems/system.shtml>>. This site lists the updates by Mac model and by OS system. The Apple Support Download page <<http://www.info.apple.com/support/downloads.html>> contains a list of featured software downloads and a link to recently posted

Mac OS X Update 10.3.4 05/26/04

Mac OS X Combined (10.3.4) Update 10.3.4 05/25/04

Required

- Mac OS X
- Version 10.3.3

The 10.3.4 Update delivers enhanced functionality and improved reliability for Mac OS X v10.3 "Panther" and is recommended for all users.

Key enhancements include:

- improved file sharing and directory services for Mac (AFP), UNIX (NFS), PPTP, and wireless networks

- improved OpenGL technology and updated ATI and NVIDIA graphics drivers

- improved disc burning and recording functionality

- iPods connected via USB 2.0 are now recognized by iTunes and iSync

- additional FireWire audio and USB device compatibility

- updated Address Book, Mail, Safari, Stickies, and QuickTime applications

- improved compatibility for third party applications

- previous standalone security updates (This update does not include Security Update 2004-05-24)

Security Update 2004-05-24 (10.3.3)

05/21/04

Required

- Mac OS X 10.3.3 or later
- Server and Client

This update delivers a number of security enhancements and is recommended for all Macintosh users.

Security Update 2004-05-24 (10.2.8)

05/21/04

Required

- Mac OS X Client
- Mac OS X 10.2.8

Security Update 2004-05-24 delivers a number of security enhancements and is recommended for all Macintosh users. This update includes the following components:

- Help Viewer
- Terminal

GarageBand 1.1

05/17/04

Required

- Mac OS X 10.2.6 or later
- Mac OS X 10.2.8 or greater recommended

Addresses isolated performance and stability issues, allows per-track Echo settings similar to other effects, supports loop libraries in other disk locations, supports importing unprotected AAC audio files in addition to AIF and MP3 files, and addresses issues with ReWire support, moving GarageBand songs between different computers, Help support, fixing the timing of

individual notes (as well as entire regions), and dragging entire tracks in the timeline.

Backup 2.0.2

05/10/04

Required

- Mac OS X 10.2 or later
- Active .Mac account

Backup 2.0.2 adds performance and stability improvements to scheduled backups and is recommended for all Backup 2.0 users.

Important Note for Mac OS X 10.1.5 Users

.Mac members using Mac OS X version 10.1.5, you should download and install Backup 1.1 (1.2 MB).

iBook G4 Graphics Update 1.0

05/06/04

Required

- Mac OS X 10.3.3 or later
- iBook G4

This update is recommended for the 12-inch 1GHz, and 14-inch 1.2GHz iBook G4. It updates the graphics driver to fix a compatibility issue that may exist with applications that use OpenGL.

When this update package is downloaded and installed it will replace the old ATIDriver.bundle with a new one.

Security Update 2004-05-03 (10.3.3 Client)

05/03/04

Required

- Mac OS X 10.3.3 or later

Delivers a number of security enhancements and is recommended for all Macintosh users. This update includes the following components:

- AFP Server
- CoreFoundation
- IPSec

Additionally, Security Update 2004-04-05 has been incorporated into this security update. Those components are:

- CUPS Printing
- libxml2
- Mail
- OpenSSL

**Security Update 2004-05-03
(10.2.8 Client)
05/03/04**

Required

- Mac OS X 10.2.8 or later

Delivers a number of security enhancements and is recommended for all Macintosh users. This update includes the following components:

- AFP Server
- CoreFoundation
- IPSec

Additionally, Security Update 2004-04-05 has been incorporated into this security update. Those components are:

- Apache 1.3
- cd9660.util
- Classic
- CUPS Printing
- Directory Services
- DiskArbitration
- fetchmail
- fs_usage
- gm4
- groff
- Mail
- OpenSSL
- Personal File Sharing
- Point-to-Point-Protocol
- rsync
- Safari
- SystemConfiguration
- System Initialization
- zlib "gzprintf()" function

From KIBBLES & BYTES the Small Dog e-mail newsletter www.smalldog.com

Sending Windows-Friendly Attachments

If you frequently send e-mail with attachments between Mac and Windows machines, I am sure you have at one time or another found that the Windows user was unable to open your attachments. Here are a couple of things to keep in mind in Mac OS X Mail to make your mail more Windows friendly.

1) In OS X Mail, go under the Edit menu, choose "Attachments," and then select "Always Send Windows Friendly Attachments." If you always send Windows-friendly attachments, sometimes your Mac recipients

will not be able to open the files or they may be missing the preview icon for the file. To prevent this, you can choose to use Windows-friendly attachments on a per message basis by selecting the Windows Friendly check box on the Attach dialog box for that message. I leave the Windows Friendly box checked all the time and have not had any problem with Mac users unable to read my attachments.

2) When sending attachments to Windows users, always use filename extensions, such as .doc, in the names of files you send to Windows recipients. ☺



*If Apple made elevators,
it'd be clear which button
-- One, Ground, or Lobby --
was street level.*



*If Microsoft made elevators,
how high you went
would be dictated
by how much you paid.*

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Keystone MacCentral meetings are held at 6:30 p.m. on the 3rd Tuesday of the month at Gannett Fleming, 209 Senate Avenue, Camp Hill.

Keystone MacCentral

1020 Pines Road
Etters, PA 17319

FIRST CLASS

Keystone MacCentral ♦ 717-932-4009 ♦ 425-984-1475 Fax ♦ <http://www.keystonemac.com/>



Networking 2

This month we'll be covering
Rendezvous and the applications,
such as iTunes and Safari,
that take advantage of networking technology.

Gannett Fleming

Gannett West Building
209 Senate Avenue • Camp Hill

Tuesday, June 15, 2004, 6:30 p.m.

Attendance is free and open to all interested persons.