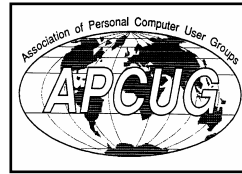


# k-Byte



Users Helping Users

V. 23, No. 9/10, September/October 2006

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### **SPECIAL GUEST SPEAKERS IN OCTOBER—SEE PAGE 7**

## Quote of the Month

Computers in the future may weigh no more than 1.5 tons

Popular Mechanics (1949)  
(Quote courtesy of S. Jack Lewtschuk)

## VHS to DVD

by Vinny La Bash, [vlabash@comcast.net](mailto:vlabash@comcast.net)

Member of the Sarasota Personal Computer Users Group, Inc.

A lot of people would like to take their old VHS tapes and transfer them to DVD. Most folks don't know how to get started, so their VHS tapes continue to lie in a closet, unwatched, and slowly deteriorating. Let's see what we can do to get the material on DVD where it belongs.

Whoever manufactured your computer will be no help whatsoever as this really isn't a problem with a faulty piece of equipment. The problem is in not knowing how to make the computer do what you want.

The idea behind the procedure is quite simple. Transfer the material on the tapes into a digitally formatted file on your PC. Then edit the file to create your new video. When your editing is finished, you can transfer from file to DVD. Yeah, right! If you've never done this before it's a good idea to reserve an afternoon or even a weekend. The process tends to be time consuming until you gain some familiarity with how things are supposed to go.

Before you decide on the methodology, you have to understand that you are taking material stored on VHS tape, which is analog, and somehow turning it into a digital file that a computer can recognize.

You need some specific hardware and software for this task. Let's do a hardware check first. You obviously need a playback mechanism for your VHS tape which will most likely be a VCR with s-video or RCA video output. Attached to the video output will be a cable connecting to a video card on your PC. Here's where things can get sticky. A typical PC will

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## About *k-Byte*

Published bi-monthly, *k-Byte* is the official newsletter of the Front Range Personal Computer Users Group (FRPCUG): our mailing address is PMB 152, 305 W. Magnolia, Fort Collins, Colorado 80521.

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### Submissions

Articles, letters and short items of interest on computer-related topics are welcome and encouraged. All items submitted for publication are subject to editing. Send your contribution to the editor via e-mail attachment or submit on disk. If you have questions about a submission, please contact the editor for information.

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Classified advertising is free to members for non-business ads. See "Trading Post" for pricing for camera-ready display ads. Charges for ad makeup from sketches, etc., are available on request.

Deadline for camera-ready and classified ads is listed in the Calendar of Upcoming Events. Deadline for ad-makeup is the same as for articles.

### About FRPCUG

FRPCUG is an independent nonprofit computer society, so incorporated with the State of Colorado and open to anyone interested in MS-DOS, Windows, or UNIX/LINUX microcomputers. Its purpose is to provide an educational and scientific forum of mutual benefit for members of the micro-computer community. FRPCUG holds a monthly meeting and conducts various special interest groups (SIGs) and seminars. Members have voting privileges, subscription to *k-Byte* newsletter, access to SIGs and selected seminars. Annual dues are \$25 for individual/family membership and \$50 for corporate/group membership.



## NEW Services Available at FRPCUG Online

Thanks to two members, Jim Bragonier and Charles McJilton, there are two new services available from the FRPCUG website.

Connect to the very professional looking—and operating—Web BBS. Is there something you particularly like—or dislike—about a meeting topic? About an article in the newsletter? Is there a topic on which you would like to have a presentation at a General Forum meeting? Need help with a software or hardware problem? You will find these forums:

- Comments & Suggestions
- News & Activities
- Saturday Morning: SHOP TALK
- Items for Sale (Computers/Accessories)
- Items for Sale (General)

Connect to FRPCUG.pbwiki.com and let the board and other members know of your thoughts on the future of FRPCUG and the services you would like FRPCUG to offer (Wikis are easy-to-use Web pages that let you collaborate online and share information).



(Continued from page 1)

have an S-Video or RCA video output attached to its video card.

Output to output won't work. You need a video card that has a video input connection so you can transfer the material from VHS to digital format on your PC. When you buy your new video capture card, be absolutely certain that it has a video-in connection which will be either an S-video or RCA input port. A coax cable TV connection won't do the job. That kind of connection is designed for something else.

After you have the proper connection, you'll need video capture software. If you're using Windows XP and want to do the job on the cheap, you can use Windows Movie Maker which is included in XP. Locate it in the Accessories Menu in the Entertainment submenu.

When you're ready, load a tape into your VCR. Don't press Play yet. There are a few setup steps you need to do first:

1. Open Movie Maker from the Entertainment menu.
2. From the File menu, click Capture Video
3. Under Movie Tasks, click "Capture from video device".
4. Your VCR should be the only device available. Select it with your mouse.
5. Give your video file a name, and then click Next. Take note of the folder name where you're saving the file.
6. Select the highest quality AVI setting listed, and click Next.
7. Choose "Capture parts of the tape manually."
8. Note: There is a checkbox labeled "Show preview during capture." It's probably best to leave this unchecked, unless you are absolutely certain your machine has enough power to handle the task without degrading the quality of the video file.
9. The Capture Video window will display a "Start Capture" button. After you locate it, press the Play button on your VCR, and then click the Start Capture button in the window.

If you've done everything right, your VHS video is being captured and saved as a digital file on your PC.

When the recording is finished, simply click the Stop Capture button, and close the program.

You can use Movie Maker to edit the file, and use any DVD burning program to record your movie to a DVD disk. If you own a PC with Windows Media Edition, you most likely already have everything you need to record from digital file to DVD. Unfortunately, you may still need to buy a video capture card if you bought a low-end machine.

Check your DVD manual to determine if your drive can support both DVD-R and DVD+R. Most drives accept both kinds of disks, but a little caution here will prevent you from wasting money buying disks you can't use.

Alternatively, you can buy an external DVD recorder, and connect it directly to your VCR, but you give up the ability to edit the file. If editing is not an issue this is a hassle-free method. The recorders are easy to use, and you don't need a computer.

If you enjoy a moderate challenge, you can have a fun-filled weekend learning how to use your computer in a new, exciting, and different way. Then again, you could always pay somebody to do it for you.



## Tip of the Month

*Lehigh Valley Computer Club*

<http://www.lvcg.org>

**C**hanging directions in Excel. With so many places (or cells) to go to in Excel, navigation expertise is essential to productivity. By default, when you press Enter, the cursor goes to the next cell down. But it doesn't have to be that way. To change the default direction to right, left, or up, select Tools, Options, click the Edit tab, check the Move selection after Enter box, and then select your direction choice from the pull down menu. Then click OK.



# Report on the Internet War—a.k.a. Net Neutrality

by Mike Morris  
Front Range PC Users Group  
<http://www.frpcug.org>

**T**here is a WAR underway over the future of the internet.

It is a war of words, not bullets, but some of those words are very aggressive in their attack on the opinions of others. Wikipedia notes that "...this controversy...is extremely complex, as it mixes technical, economic, ideological and legal arguments...." Perhaps it is the inclusion of ideological arguments that stimulates some writers to use "loaded" phrases such as "...extorting cash from online content providers...."

A search using Google on the phrase "net neutrality" returned 11.5 million hits within three months. That level of response provides sufficient evidence that Net Neutrality is a "hot" topic. It is not easy to find objective discussions of this issue. Included in this article are two discussions that can be considered objective, and two discussions that may, or may not be considered objective, depending on whether you have already drawn conclusions about this topic.

Several of the legislative events described in these discussions occurred several months ago, but the war is far from over, and the links provided in these articles will provide valuable information (and access to many more links) that will help you stay informed about this war.

## *John Brewer of the Computer Club of Oklahoma City offers this analysis:*

Legal Bytes: What is Congress Doing with the Internet? ([http://www.ccokc.org/articles/2006Articles/May\\_2006/May06\\_legalbytes\\_WhattheInternet.htm](http://www.ccokc.org/articles/2006Articles/May_2006/May06_legalbytes_WhattheInternet.htm))

There is a current issue being waged in Congress regarding "net neutrality." In summary, the issue involves the use of the broadband infrastructure of the telecommunication companies and the Internet by third parties and may also extend to use of the Internet by end users. It is a complicated matter.

Congress is currently considering the COPE bill (Communications Opportunity, Promotion and Enhancement Act). The COPE bill will modify the 1996 Telecommunications Act. The debate is rather spirited on both sides. The genesis of the current issue began in August, 2005, when the Federal Communications Commission issued a ruling that affected the telecommunications companies and DSL service. The ruling said that the Telcos were not subject to the same regulations when furnishing DSL service as telephone service. DSL was classified as an "information" service. The Telcos will not have to open their broadband networks to third-party ISPs.

The underlying concept behind the ruling was to "level the playing field" between the cable companies (unregulated) and the Telcos (regulated). A one year transition period was provided, after which the Telcos could arbitrarily end their agreements with third party ISPs. The FCC ruling followed a decision by the US Supreme Court that said cable companies could not be forced to open their infrastructure to third parties.

Apparently, European governments have taken the opposite approach to the open access issue as opposed to the ruling of the FCC. They have forced the incumbent Telcos to open access to their broadband networks to independent ISPs at terms and prices set by the government.

One vocal proponent of the "net neutrality" position is <http://www.savetheinternet.com>. The site states the following: "Congress is pushing a law that would abandon the Internet's First Amendment—a principle called Network Neutrality that prevents companies like AT&T, Verizon and Comcast from deciding which Web sites work best for you—based on what site pays them the most. Your local library shouldn't have to outbid Barnes & Noble for the right to have its Web site open quickly on your computer. Net Neutrality allows everyone to compete on a level playing field and is the reason that the Internet is a force for economic innovation, civic participation and free speech. If the public doesn't speak up now, Congress will cave to a multi-million dollar lobbying campaign by telephone and cable companies that want to decide what you do, where you go, and what you watch online. This isn't just speculation—we've already seen what happens elsewhere when the Internet's gatekeepers get too much control. Last year, Canada's version of AT&T—Telus—blocked their Internet customers from visiting a Web site sympathetic to workers with whom Telus was negotiating. And Shaw, a major Canadian cable company, charges an extra \$10 a month to subscribers

*(Continued on page 5)*

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who dare to use a competing Internet telephone service.”

Scary stuff—huh? Of course, the Telcos respond that they simply need the ability to compete with the cable companies and that “net neutrality” is balderdash.

CNet News reports that on April 26, the House Energy and Commerce Committee rejected a Democratic-backed Net Neutrality amendment that also enjoyed support from Internet and software companies including Microsoft, Amazon.com and Google. The Committee voted 34 to 22 to reject the amendment to the proposed bill.

“I’m concerned about e-mails being blocked from advocacy groups, of all sides,” said Jan Schakowsky, an Illinois Democrat who supported the amendment. “I’m concerned about start-ups that may be shut down.”

“Did the Bells create the Internet? Did the cable companies create the Internet?” asked Rep. Ed Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat and sponsor of the amendment. “The answer is no. The Internet was built on a different model, a public interest model, funded by American taxpayers.”

For their part, major broadband providers have repeatedly pledged not to block traffic or censor Web sites. Instead, they say, it will only be economically feasible to invest in higher-speed links if some bandwidth can be reserved for paid content. In an interview with CNET News.com, for instance, Verizon Chief Technology Officer Mark Wegleitner said movie-quality video could be delivered to DSL subscribers if the copyright owner would pay.”

Common Cause says that end users could be affected in a number of ways:

Discriminating against the services of competitors—a provider could make sure that preferred content or applications load faster and more efficiently while competing services are slow or spotty. That would effectively create a tiered Internet—with a fast lane for those who will pay, and a slow lane for everyone else.

Limiting diversity of content—a provider can enhance its own web content and services by featuring prominent menus, program guides, start screens, etc. while systematically excluding competing content.

Favoring commercial services—the nonprofit and noncommercial sector could be distinguished from the for-profit sector of the online community in terms of services offered, and would suffer because they cannot compete in an environment where they have to pay for better service.

Restricting Internet telephone—services that allow you to make low-cost, long-distance telephone calls using a high-speed Internet connection (sometimes called VoIP, or Voice over Internet Protocol) are becoming more and more popular. But traditional phone companies who are now getting into the Internet business don’t want to lose their customers to Internet phone companies like Vonage and Skype. However, there is nothing stopping them from blocking their competition from using their network.

This author is uncertain at this point where the equities lie but there is one certainty, when 800 pound gorillas wrestle, it is important to watch to make sure you don’t get “squashed” during the process.

*John Brewer practices law in Oklahoma City, is a member of the Governor’s and Legislative Task Force for E-Commerce, and enjoys issues relating to eBusiness and cyberspace. Comments and questions are welcome and can be emailed to [johnb@jnbrewer.com](mailto:johnb@jnbrewer.com).*

### *Wikipedia has this to say about the topic:*

Network neutrality ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Net\\_neutrality](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Net_neutrality))

Columbia University law professor Tim Wu popularized the phrase network neutrality as a term designating a network that does not favor one application (for example the World Wide Web) over another (such as online gaming or Voice over IP).[1] Wu claims that the Internet is not neutral “as among all applications” as it favors file transfer over real-time communication.

Large Internet content and network providers maintain that network neutrality primarily concerns the question of whether or to what extent networks should be able to favor or disfavor certain subdivisions of applications, such as certain websites (e.g. Google[2][3]) in the case of the World Wide Web or certain brands of Voice Over IP or any other application.

Network neutrality also designates a contemporary controversy mostly local to the United States regarding the role that government should take relative to

*(Continued on page 8)*

# Calendar of Events

## October General Forum Meeting

We will meet at the Fort Collins Senior Center on:

Day	Date	Time
Tuesday	October 3	7:00 PM

Meeting Agenda:

Time	Topic
7:00 to 7:15	Announcements
7:15 to 8:00	Open Forum
8:00 to 8:15	Break
8:15 to 9:00	Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP)

## November General Forum Meeting

We will meet at the Fort Collins Senior Center on:

Day	Date	Time
Tuesday	November 7	7:00 PM

Meeting Agenda:

Time	Topic
7:00 to 7:15	Announcements
7:15 to 8:00	Open Forum/ Nominations
8:00 to 8:15	Break
8:15 to 9:00	Virtual Computing

*See you at the meetings!  
Get full membership benefits. If you are  
not a current member, download an  
application from  
<http://www.frpcug.org>*

# Future General Forum Meeting Notes

OCTOBER:

## SPECIAL GUEST SPEAKERS

Jamie Leben, Computer Consultant, and Kyle Haefner, will discuss Voice Over Internet Protocol, the enabling technology for Internet phone companies.

NOVEMBER:

Virtual computing: Using a single computer to simultaneously run more than one operating system.

Members can submit nominations for elected officers at this meeting.



## Future SIG's, Seminars, and Other Meetings

### New Technology SIG

The LINUX SIG and the Telecommunications SIG have been combined to form the New Technology SIG. This SIG provides advance support for all PC related operating system and telecommunication issues. The meetings are held at 7:00 PM on the third Thursday of each month at Bluebird Manufacturing Inc., 1421 Webster Avenue, in Fort Collins. For more information, contact Chuck McJilton at 970-493-2987.

### Board Meeting

FRPCUG's executive board meets on Wednesday of the week following the General Forum meeting. All members are welcome and are encouraged to attend. These meetings are held at 7:00 PM in the Staff Board Room of the Fort Collins Senior Center.

### Directions to the Fort Collins Senior Center

The Fort Collins Senior Center is located at 1200 Raintree Drive. This site is situated at the northwest corner of the Shields and Raintree Drive intersection, on the north side of the Raintree Shopping Center. Check the marquee at the main entrance for directions to the specific meeting room. See map on page 12.

# October 2006

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3 FRPCUG General Forum Meeting 7:00 PM	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11 FRPCUG Board Meeting 7:00 PM	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19 New Technology SIG Meeting 7:00 PM	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

# November 2006

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7 FRPCUG General Forum Meeting 7:00 PM	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15 FRPCUG board Meeting 7:00 PM	16 New Technology SIG Meeting 7:00 PM	17	18
19	20	21	22	23 Holiday— Thanksgiving	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

(Continued from page 5)

Internet access providers providing multiple levels of service for different fees. This controversy, which emerged following regulatory developments in the United States, is extremely complex, as it mixes technical, economic, ideological and legal arguments. In essence, network neutrality regulations proposed by Senators Snowe and Dorgan[4] and Representative Markey bar ISPs from offering Quality of Service enhancements for a fee.

Network neutrality is sometimes used as a technical term, although it has no history in the design documents (RFCs) describing the Internet protocols. In this usage, it is claimed to represent a property of protocol layering in which higher-layer protocols may not communicate service requirements to lower-layer protocols, a highly idiosyncratic interpretation of protocol engineering. (In conventional network engineering practice, each protocol in a layered system exposes Service Access Points to higher layers that can be used to request a level of service appropriate to the needs of higher-layer protocols.)

The proposals for implementing network neutrality have since taken the form of various regulations to govern Internet communications, including commercial interconnection agreements between Internet Service Providers (ISPs), carriers, on-line service providers, and broadband users, usually on the basis of principles of public service obligations associated with special access to public rights of way. In this sense, network neutrality means a state in which Internet providers provide interconnection services on a uniform basis, or "without discrimination", although there is considerable disagreement about how this principle applies to applications with different needs[5].

### Google provides this "guide:"

A Guide to Net Neutrality for Google Users (<http://www.google.com/help/netneutrality.html>)

"Net neutrality" is an issue that will shape the future of the Internet. Google has created this guide to net neutrality, which includes a brief overview of the subject, an update on where things stand in the U.S. policy debate, a set of actions you can take to protect the Internet, and the text of an open letter from our CEO, Eric Schmidt.

What is Net Neutrality?

Network neutrality is the principle that Internet users should be in control of what content they view and what applications they use on the Internet. The

Internet has operated according to this neutrality principle since its earliest days. Indeed, it is this neutrality that has allowed many companies, including Google, to launch, grow, and innovate. Fundamentally, net neutrality is about equal access to the Internet. In our view, the broadband carriers should not be permitted to use their market power to discriminate against competing applications or content. Just as telephone companies are not permitted to tell consumers who they can call or what they can say, broadband carriers should not be allowed to use their market power to control activity online. Today, the neutrality of the Internet is at stake as the broadband carriers want Congress's permission to determine what content gets to you first and fastest. Put simply, this would fundamentally alter the openness of the Internet.

What is the Current Status of Net Neutrality?

Net neutrality is a major issue as the U.S. considers new telecommunications laws. The U.S. House of Representatives passed its telecommunications bill, H.R. 5252, in May, without adequate net neutrality protections. Now the fight has moved to U.S. Senate. On June 28, the Senate Commerce Committee passed its own telecom bill, S. 2686. While an amendment to the bill that would have added meaningful net neutrality safeguards failed 11-11, this tie vote marks a significant political victory and gives the effort new momentum. The debate now shifts to the full Senate, where advocates will be working to get strong net neutrality language in any bill that the Senate considers.

For more intense discussions of this topic, visit the website of the Champaign-Urbana Computer Users Group (<http://www.cucug.org>) and read the articles on Net Neutrality from several of the past newsletters (The Status Register) of this group. There are many additional links to additional information on this topic in the newsletters of this computer users group.

The following discussion was extracted from the June issue of the Status Register:

All on the Net (<http://www.cucug.org/sr/sr0606.html#COMMON.1>):

by John Anderson ([mediaminutes@freepress.net](mailto:mediaminutes@freepress.net))

Media Minutes: June 2, 2006

Audio: <http://freepress.net/mediaminutes/archive/mm060206.mp3>

(Continued on page 9)

Text: <http://freepress.net/mediaminutes/transcripts/mm060206.pdf>

The issue of network neutrality is now the number one telecommunications issue facing the U.S. Congress. As a result, lawmakers are looking to associate their names with Internet freedom, and this has led to an explosion of competing bills pending in the House and Senate.

There are six pieces of legislation in all: the two front-runners are the Communications, Opportunity, Promotion and Enhancement Act in the House and the Communications, Consumer's Choice and Broadband Deployment Act in the Senate. Both of these bills deal with a wide range of telecom issues and thus are likely to be the legislative vehicles that will ultimately come up for votes. And although they have nice names, the bad news is neither of the bills contain any meaningful provisions when it comes to protecting Internet freedom: the COPE Act allows the FCC to investigate cases of data discrimination but it's prohibited from actually making rules on the subject, while the Senate omnibus bill simply asks the FCC to study net neutrality and report back to Congress.

That's why four other bills have been introduced explicitly dealing with the issue. In the House, the front-runner is the Internet Freedom and Nondiscrimination Act, which has bipartisan sponsorship and treats net neutrality as an antitrust issue. This bill cleared the House Judiciary Committee late last month, although Republican House leadership may conspire to keep the bill from coming up to the floor for a full vote. The other House bill, the Network Neutrality Act of 2006, currently languishes in the House's Commerce Committee.

On the Senate side, two similar bills await review by the Senate Commerce Committee - the Internet Freedom Preservation Act and Internet Non-Discrimination Act—both of which would essentially prohibit phone and cable companies from extorting cash from online content providers in exchange for smooth service. The Internet Freedom Preservation Act also has bipartisan sponsorship.

### Conclusion:

It is worth staying informed on this topic, however busy your schedule. It won't be easy, considering the difficulty in finding objective information. But this is a topic worth the effort, and even worth a letter to your congressman and senator.



# Accessing Family Accounts In Cases of Emergency

*Gabriel Goldberg, APCUG Advisor, Columnist, AARP Computer & Technology Website, <http://www.aarp.org>*

**I**t's clear how important it is for each of us to maintain current wills, powers of attorney, medical directives, and other such documents. And family members, trusted friends, and advisors such as lawyers need quick access to them. In their absence, at stressful times, important actions and decisions become needlessly difficult.

With much data now stored electronically, emergency preparedness requires that loved ones or advisors can access personal information stored online, on computers, and in electronic gadgets like cell phones and PDAs (personal digital assistants, Palms and Pocket PCs). This preparation merely adds our electronic lives to a readiness checklist. It's no more exotic or worrisome than opening joint bank accounts or giving a house key to a trusted neighbor.

Actions we should take are as unique as our legal, medical, and financial profiles. Preparation is especially important because laws and business practices don't match today's technologies.

News stories highlight some of today's challenges and risks. A soldier in Iraq used e-mail and a Web site to communicate with the world. When he was killed, his parents wanted to preserve what he had created. But his ISP refused to allow access or provide the data, citing privacy concerns. Similarly, when a Texas man's wife died, he canceled her cell phone. The company also disconnected his phone, which had been on the same account. He couldn't reactivate it, leaving him isolated at a difficult time.

Where to begin? Many such legal and logistical problems can be avoided by simply including two names on accounts such as online banking and investing, mortgage service, bill paying, e-mail, and Web services. This way either person can deal with accounts on the other's behalf. But ensure that both names aren't required for routine actions.

Then record account names, passwords, and Web addresses for family members, trusted friends, or a

lawyer, accountant, or executor. They needn't have the list until it's to be used so just ensure that they can find it and that it's kept updated.

Those of us in the baby boomer "sandwich generation" may have parents and children to look out for and with whom to share our technology preparation information. Preparation requires replacing the common mindset of independence with one of readiness and collaboration. An estate attorney can be a valuable resource, providing legal documents, objective advice, and what-if scenarios.

While organizations typically handle employees' work information during emergency situations, supervisors and individuals should inventory what they use on the job and how others might need to access it.

At home or at work, the largest obstacle to emergency preparation is the wealth of information we use from memory. You can start an inventory by noting details of online accounts, Web site bookmarks saved, and passwords stored. Then make a list to share with someone who may need to follow in your electronic footsteps. Remember to safeguard your list, whether it's on paper, a PC, or a flash drive. But don't hide the list itself behind a secret password!

Finally, there's a very tangible step to take. Emergency responders encourage the use of the prefix ICE (In Case of Emergency) in cell phones or PDAs to identify your important personal contacts. They commonly check victims' cell phones or PDA directories for entries filed under "ICE" ("in case of emergency") to determine whom to call.

*This article originated on AARP's Computers and Technology Web site, [www.aarp.org/computers](http://www.aarp.org/computers), and is copyrighted by AARP. All rights are reserved; it may be reproduced, downloaded, disseminated, or transferred, for single use, or by nonprofit organizations for educational purposes, with attribution to AARP. It should be unchanged and this paragraph included. Please e-mail Gabe Goldberg at [gabe\(at\)gabegold.com](mailto:gabe(at)gabegold.com) when you use it, or for permission to excerpt or condense.*



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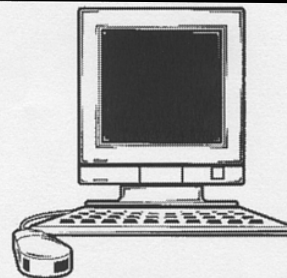
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\*Allow for 0.5 inch margins

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### THEY CAN STILL LEAD A PRODUCTIVE LIFE!

Today's job market requires that people become computer literate, but low-income individuals often do not have access to appropriate technology. The Education & Life Training Center offers affordable computer job training and your computer can be used for this population group to gain valuable employment skills.

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## FRPCUG CONTACTS

### Telephone Area Code 970

Title	Name	Work Phone	Home Phone	E-Mail
<b>FRPCUG Officers</b>				
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**Front Range PC Users Group is Online at**

**<http://www.frpcug.org>**



# k-Byte

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## FRPCUG Elections

**M**embers are invited to submit their nominations for elected officers at the November 7th General Forum Meeting.

Elections will be held at the December 5th General Forum Meeting.

