

Nybbles & Bytes



www.neopc.org

December 2011

Voice: 216-759-3713

Elaine Szanislo, Editor

DECEMBER GENERAL MEETING

Wednesday, December 14, 2011

Westlake Porter Public Library

27333 Center Ridge Rd., Westlake

This month we welcome Mary Jamba for her program on "Social Networks." Mary's program includes: Web 2.0; Blogging, Tweeting and Friending, with a focus on Twitter and Facebook.

Come early at 6:30pm for the social (including refreshments), followed by Club announcements and Election of Officers at 7:00pm. The main program begins at 7:15pm.

In This Issue

Cyber Security Tip - USB Drives	2
Who Is on Facebook?.....	3
Facebook Warning	3
Inbox Zero	3
What Is It?	4
New 3D Google Maps	4
Do You "YouTube?"	4
Have You Ever Wondered?.....	5
Gadgets for Your Digital Camera	6
Who Do I Care? (Part 1)	7
Should You Defrag a Flash Drive?	8
Some Interesting Websites	8
Coming Events	19
General Meeting Program Schedule	11

HOW DO I KEEP PEOPLE FROM FINDING ME ON THE INTERNET?

By Leo Notenboom

Do you wish you could erase yourself from the internet? In other words, do you want to stop your name and information from showing up when people Google or search for you on the internet? Sadly, you're not alone. Not only is this disappointingly complex to do, ultimately... you can't. What it boils down to is understanding how little control you have, what steps you can try, and how effective they may or may not be. But first, you should know that prevention is the only real cure. But even then it's not at all complete.

You need to assume that everything you place on the internet will remain there forever, and will be viewed in the worst light possible. To clarify, it may not be there forever, and may not be viewed in the worst light possible, but that's the safest way to look at how what you say, do and post in public might be used. You do have control over some of what goes up on the web before it goes up, so exercise caution. Still feel like posting those party photos?

How about the example we hear about all the time: someone losing a job or job offer because they spoke their mind in a public post, posted unflattering photos of themselves, or otherwise made public information about themselves that they never should have. Information that their employer or potential employer eventually found. It happens all the time. It happens to those who have the freedom of speech mentality:

(Continued on page 9)

CYBER SECURITY TIP ST08- 001 – USING CAUTION WITH USB DRIVES

By: Mindi McDowell

USB drives are popular for storing and transporting data, but some of the characteristics that make them convenient also introduce security risks. What security risks are associated with USB drives?

Because USB drives, sometimes known as thumb drives, are small, readily available, inexpensive, and extremely portable, they are popular for storing and transporting files from one computer to another. However, these same characteristics make them appealing to attackers.

One option: attackers use your USB drive to infect other computers. An attacker might infect a computer with malicious code, or malware, that detects when a USB drive is plugged into a computer. The malware then downloads malicious code onto the drive. When the USB drive is plugged into another computer, the malware infects that computer.

Some attackers target electronic devices directly, infecting electronic picture frames, USB drives, etc. during production. When users buy the infected products and plug them into their computers, malware is installed on their computers.

Attackers may also use their USB drives to steal information directly from a computer. If an attacker can physically access a computer, he or she can download sensitive information directly to a USB drive. Even computers that have been turned off may be vulnerable, because a computer's memory is still active for several minutes without power. If an attacker plugs a USB drive into the computer during that time, he or she can quickly reboot the system from the USB drive and copy the computer's memory, including passwords, encryption keys, and other sensitive data, onto the drive. Victims may not even realize that their computers were attacked.

The most obvious security risk for USB drives, though, is that they are easily lost or stolen. If the data was not backed up, the loss of a USB drive can mean hours of lost work and the potential that the information cannot be replicated. And if the

information on the drive is not encrypted, anyone who has the USB drive can access all the data on it.

Here are steps you can take to protect the data on your USB drive and on any computer that you might plug the drive into:

* Take advantage of security features – Use passwords and encryption on your USB drive to protect your data, and ensure you have the data backed up in case your drive is lost.

* Keep personal and business USB drives separate – Do not use personal USB drives on computers owned by your organization, and do not plug USB drives containing corporate information into your personal computer.

Use and maintain security software, and keep all software up to date - Use a firewall, anti-virus software, and anti-spyware software to make your computer less vulnerable to attacks, and make sure to keep the virus definitions up to date. Keep software on your computer up to date by applying patches

* **Do not plug an unknown USB drive into your computer** – If you find a USB drive, give it to the appropriate authorities (a location's security personnel, your organization's IT department, etc.). Do not plug it into your computer to view the contents or to try to identify the owner.

* Disable Autorun – This causes removable media (CDs, DVDs, and USB drives) to open automatically when they are inserted into a drive. By disabling Autorun, you can prevent malicious code on an infected USB drive from opening automatically. In How to disable the Autorun functionality in Windows, Microsoft has provided a wizard to disable Autorun. In the "More Information" section, look for the Microsoft Fix it icon under the heading "How to disable or enable all Autorun features in Windows 7 and other operating systems."

(This article is provided by APCUG to members for publication in club newsletters with no editing.) ☺

WHO IS ON FACEBOOK?

By Mary Jamba

My brother's dog was mentioned in the Economist! The letter is below, followed by the original link. -

A dog's tale



SIR – It was lovely to see your reference to a *New Yorker* cartoon from 1993 of one canine saying to his pooch pal that “On the internet, nobody knows you’re a dog” (“[Anonymous no more](#)”, March 12th). Recently, my dog Ursa set up a Facebook account. She has acquired more than 30 friends now, including several of my kid’s acquaintances who would never friend me directly. They all know that Ursa is a dog. Mostly my wife and I post things that we think Ursa would say, and she has entered several provocative discussions.

My point is that the web has become a much more sophisticated place since 1993. Now people on the internet know you are a dog but they still treat you as an equal. Of course cats are still excluded as they continue to be evil power-hungry villains.

Tom-Robbins Milne, New York

http://www.economist.com/node/18483758?story_id=18483758

Ed. Note: The above photo is not a picture of Ursa. The dog shown is a “stand-in” and Ursa remains incognito.

FACEBOOK WARNING!!

FTC Says “Yes” To Facebook Activity

Inclusion in Background Checks

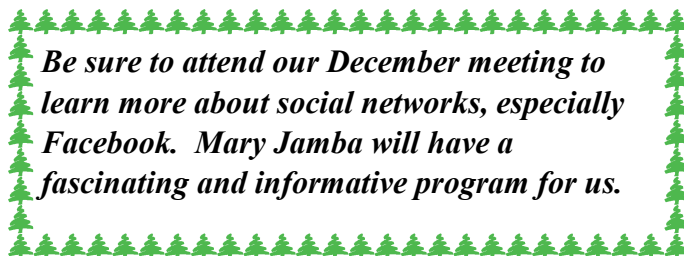
By Rich Harris ZDNet.com June 20, 2011

“The U.S. Federal Trade Commission has just given Social Intelligence Corp the go ahead to include Facebook profile activity in its background checks when screening employees.

“You now have another reason to check your privacy settings. According to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, Social Intelligence Corp. has been given the legal thumbs up to archive seven years’ worth of your Facebook posts. These archives will be used by SIC (oh the applicability of the acronym) as part of their background checking service for job applicants.”

Read More

<http://www.zdnet.com/blog/feeds/ftc-says-yes-to-facebook-activity-inclusion-in-background-checks/3973> ☹



MASTER YOUR EMAIL BEFORE IT MASTERS YOU - ZERO YOUR INBOX

Attaining an empty inbox—a state known colloquially as “inbox zero”—is a liberating experience. Of course, new messages are likely to arrive at any minute. Still, if you process everything in your inbox effectively, you can keep your list of pending messages at a manageable size throughout the day. An empty inbox should be one of your daily goals – and it’s worth trying for.

WHAT IS IT?

What pinpoints places so precisely that it's like every square meter of the Earth has its own unique address, instantly available and free of charge. It also aids in air and sea navigation, aerial photography, surveying, tracking a forest fire and monitoring an earthquake or lifting of the planet's tectonic plates. Have you guessed it?

Answer: It's the satellite-driven GPS for global positioning system, based on the geometric principle of "trilateration" as in "You're now 11,000 miles from Satellite X, 12,000 miles from Satellite Y, 13,000 miles from Satellite Z, so where are you?" (There are 24 satellites orbiting at 12,000 miles above the earth.) Once your GPS receiver maps out the three fixed-distance spheres and finds the points of intersection. It then uses a fourth satellite to correct for receiver time "drift" you'll know, say Peter Boniface, a geospatial engineer at California Polytechnic State University.

Source: *Plain Dealer* page HA4:11-26-2011, by Bill & Rich Sones (both Ph.D's)

(Submitted by Jim McIntyre) 😊

NEW 3D GOOGLE MAPS

This option lets you travel routes by air. A new feature in Google Maps lets you preview a route with a 3D birds eye animation. To use it, go to Google maps, click "Get Directions" and enter the start and end points. Then click the 3-D button next to driving directions to your destination. Your once two-dimensional route will come to life in Google's web based version of Google Earth so you can see 3-D renderings of elevations such as buildings, hills and mountains as Google flies you along your recommended route. To pause the flight, click anywhere in the 3-D view or use the pause button on the map itself.

Source: *PC World*, December 2011

DO YOU "YOUTUBE"?

By Elaine Szaniszlo

I had always thought that YouTube was a site that had lots of fun videos. Well, it does, but read on!

I was on a trip recently and the fuses blew on the car power outlets. We needed to replace the fuses as our plug-in GPS would not work otherwise. Of course, everyone knows the fuse box is located under the dashboard, right? But did you know some cars have another fuse box under the hood? We found that out on youtube.com. We typed in the car make, model and year, and fuse box, and up came a very nice video showing where the fuses were in the engine compartment, how to get the cover off, and showed there was a fuse puller included (a very useful tool, indeed!). Now we would never have known that.

A friend told me he was going to replace a garbage disposal. He went to YouTube. Again, there was a detailed video explaining how to do that. Other ambitious folks I know have used YouTube to get videos on repairing clothes washers, too.

I used YouTube once to get some cooking information, but never realized the wide scope of informative videos that was available. So the next time you want to solve a problem or get information on any do-it-yourself project, check out YouTube. It may make YOU happier. 😊



HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED?

Q. Why does every digital camera-even the one on my smartphone- insist on storing photographs in a folder called DCIM?

What's with the alphabet soup? Why not just call the folder "Photos," or skip it altogether and save photos directly to the root directory? Believe it or not, there is method in the DCIM madness, and it's all about standards.

Eons ago, DCIM (for Digital Camera Images) became the default directory structure for digital cameras. Mostly it exists to keep everything organized. When you put a memory card into a camera, the camera immediately looks for a 'dcim' folder. If it doesn't find such a folder, it creates one.

Likewise, some desktop image-editing programs are designed to look specifically for "DCIM" folders on any media inserted into the PC. That saves time in scanning said media for images- and it prevents the software from importing images that your camera didn't capture.

Q. I hear beeps when I turn on my PC. What do they mean?

Those beeps come from the BIOS (a piece of software built into the motherboard). "Beep codes" vary from BIOS to BIOS, but in general one quick beep means all is well. If you hear anything else, check your stem manual, which should list beep codes. Failing that, an internet search from a PC that isn't beeping cryptically should help. Most listings are divided by BIOS maker (AMI, Award and the like). To learn who made yours, check your manual, call the seller of the PC, OR CAREFULLY POP THE HOOD (IF IT'S A DESKTOP) and peek. Most BIOS chips have the manufacturer printed on top.

Q. I have Microsoft Word installed on my PC. Why can't I open the .docx files my friend sent me?

With the introduction of Office 2007, Microsoft abandoned the age-old .doc format in favor of the newer .docx (also known as the Office Open XML format). If you're still using Word

2003 or an earlier version of the program (and many people are), you won't be able to open .docx files without a little assistance. Likewise, the venerable .xls spreadsheet format gave way to .xlsx, and PowerPoint .ppt files became .pptx files. Anyone using Office 2007 or 2010 is generating these kinds of files, which older versions of the Office applications can't read. What you need is the Microsoft Office Compatibility Pack for Word, Excel, and PowerPoint 2007 File Formats, available at: <http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/support/microsoft-office-compatibility-pack-for-word-excel-and-powerpoint-HA010168676.aspx>

Designed for use with Office 2000, XP, and 2003, the downloadable add-on allows you to pen, edit, and save the newer file formats, seamlessly converting the files on the fly and in the background. Just make sure that your copy of Office is equipped with all of the latest updates from Microsoft before you install the Compatibility Pack.

Q. Does it matter whether I "safely remove" devices?

Yes. If you pop a memory card out of its reader or pull an external drive out of its USB port while Windows is reading or writing data, you could end up with corrupted files, unreadable media, or both. But it's not always easy to tell when Windows or an application is working behind the scenes. That's why it's essential to use the Safely Remove Hardware option.

The icon resides in the system tray, which you may have to expand by clicking the arrow. Click the icon; in the pop-up box, choose your device. Wait for the "safe to remove hardware" message- and then unplug.

If you don't see the icon or if you are not sure which menu listing corresponds to your card or drive, double-click *Computer* (or *My Computer*) to open it, and find the icon for the device. Right-click it and choose *Eject*.



Source: PCWorld ☺

THREE GADGETS FOR YOUR DIGITAL CAMERA

By Sharon Walbran, President / Editor, Twin Cities PC Users' Group, MN

October 2011 issue, The Digital Viking

<http://www.tcpc.com> - [SQWalbran\(at\)yahoo.com](mailto:SQWalbran(at)yahoo.com)

As an avid photographer with a couple of point-and-shoot digital cameras, I am always on the lookout for gadgets to improve the experience, but that will not break your pocketbook. Here are three gadgets under \$20.00 that solve issues with digital cameras, and are worth exploring.

Delkin LCD Shade. LCD displays are great for giving you a preview of the picture you are about to take and then, after the picture is taken, showing the picture you took for review. Unfortunately, in the



bright sunshine, the LCD display is almost impossible to see. The Delkin Popup LCD Shade 2.5", sold through Amazon.com, is a good solution. This simple, lightweight plastic shade

attaches to the body of the camera. When flipped up the LCD can be viewed even in bright sunlight. The side wings fold in and the shade folds down to neatly cover the LCD and protect it from scratches and damage. The side wings are delicate and could easily break. In the closed position the shade has a small footprint so there is no added bulk from this device. The price varies but can usually be purchased for around \$10.00.

Quikpod Compod Extendable Handheld Tripod.

If you've ever been on a trip and wanted to take a photo of yourself and another person but hesitated to hand your camera over to a stranger, then this is the gadget for you. This device is about a foot long with a diameter of about an inch and easily fits in a purse or a backpack. On one end is a



screw that attaches securely to the bottom of your digital camera. Then from the end nearest you, you can release a chrome knob that extends the Compod to as long as 38.5 inches. To take a photo of yourself or yourself and others, turn on the self-timer on the camera, strike a pose, and take the shot. The Compod can also be used to take a photo over a crowd of people. It has a solid, steady feel even at a considerable extension. Aiming the camera in the precise location takes some practice. The Compod is just one of several products in this category. One of the other products is the Quikpod Convertible Tripod and more accurately called a tripod, because the rod converts to a 3-legged tripod, The Compod is available from Amazon.com for under \$20.00.

Joby Gorillapod. Taking photos in low light demands the use of a tripod because no one can hold a camera steady enough at such a low shutter speed.

Sometimes finding a flat surface to place a tripod on is difficult. The Gorillapod screws into the bottom of the camera and then, with its flexible spidery legs, can be twisted to



secure the camera to a fence post or the branch of a tree to hold it steady. The Gorillapod comes in different sizes to fit compact digital camera and the heavier SLR Cameras. Higher end and more expensive models now come with a level bubble so you can check that the camera is level when it takes the photo. Of course, the Gorillapod can be set up as a conventional tripod as well. It's lightweight and fits into a purse or backpack. The Gorillapod is available from Amazon.com, Target.com, Adorama.com, and numerous other sellers. The model for the compact digital camera usually sells for under \$20.00.

(This article is provided by APCUG to members for publication in club newsletters with no editing.) 😊

WHY DO I CARE?

By Wil Wakely, President, Seniors Computer Group, CA

October 2011 issue, Bits and Bytes

www.scgsd.org - Wilw31 (at) gmail.com

(This is Part 1. Part 2 will appear in the January 2012 issue of Nybbles & Bytes)

This article might be a bit “techy” for some of us, but it is important to know a bit about what goes on inside of our computer so when something bad happens, we have a clue as to what might be wrong, and we can save time and money by not having to hire a high-priced technician to fix a simple problem.

First, let’s review the hardware. The **power supply** converts the house electricity, 110 Volts AC (alternating current), to the appropriate lower DC (direct current) voltages that the rest of the computer requires. It contains a fan to keep it cool, which is about the only noise you should hear. There is one large printed circuit board inside called the “**motherboard**,” because it contains connections, or “slots,” where other smaller “daughter boards” can be installed that do specialized functions. The motherboard is essentially the “head” of the computer and contains the major memory and connections for all of the other components. It has connectors for the keyboard, mouse, hard drives, modem, video, sound, fan and USB devices. It also contains the **CPU**, Central Processing Unit, a large computer chip which is the genius that runs everything. The latest versions of the CPU can do over three billion calculations per second, so it is really loafing most of the time. It is truly multi-tasking which means that it can do a variety of things at the same time.

So here’s what happens when you first turn on your computer and it “**boots**.” Booting comes from “bootstrapping,” or lifting oneself by his bootstraps. The computer needs to know some rudimentary facts about itself before it can come fully alive. This information is retained in a computer chip on the motherboard called a **ROM**

(Read-only Memory), which permanently retains certain information without requiring any power. There is a small disk-type battery on the motherboard which allows this ROM to be read.

This battery also keeps the clock running while the computer is off, so if the clock time begins acting strangely, the battery may need to be replaced; however, it is usually good for years. This ROM contains the **BIOS** (bye-ose) which stands for Basic Input Output System, and instructs the computer where to find more information in order to fully start up. A process called **POST** (Power On Self Test) runs to test the memory and make sure the rest of the computer is healthy. It gives a series of Beep Codes to indicate the state of health. One beep means everything is okay. A Google search of Beep Codes will tell you what’s wrong if you get weird beeps while Booting. If you press the Del(ete) key *immediately* after pressing the start switch, a screen will show the BIOS settings, which can be modified if necessary. Be careful!

(This article is provided by APCUG to members for publication in club newsletters with no editing.) ☹



SHOULD YOU DEFRAG A FLASH DRIVE?

You should **never** defrag a flash drive. Does that surprise you? First, a little about hard drives. The files you have stored on your hard drive are usually saved in several little pieces, often in groups of 512 bytes. Now, those chunks of data are usually never placed next to each other or even remotely close to each other. Therefore, our files are generally spread out all over your hard drive, which is why defragging is so important. Defragging simply helps speed up your system when you need to open a certain file.

That's why it's so vital that you defrag on a regular basis (at least once a month). The whole defrag process is done through a read/write head that rearranges your files and places them back together for you, so your computer doesn't have to work as hard to find what you're looking for. On the other hand, flash drives do not have a read/write head, so if you were to defrag one, you wouldn't get any extra performance benefits from it whatsoever. Basically, without a read/write head, flash drives don't have to work any harder to find your files. Your files can be laid out in any order, and your flash drive will still work just as fast.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

Nybbles & Bytes welcomes members' comments and suggestions on any aspect of our publication. Our goal is to be responsive to the needs and interests of the membership. We also invite your articles for submission (subject to review and editing). Members may contact editor or contributors at: NEOPC.org/FORUM/(Sign in with member name/password)/Newsletter Builders.

Another reason why you should never defrag a flash drive is because flash memory wears out over time. Basically, the more you write (save files, etc.) to your flash drive, the shorter its lifespan will be. And since defragging is a huge write process, every time you do it, you're adding thousands of extra writes to your device that just aren't necessary. So, if you've been continuously defragging your flash drives, you should stop. If you want your flash drive to last you a long while, simply stop the defrags. You won't get any benefit from it and you'll just end up with a broken-down flash drive for no reason at all. Go and defrag your hard drive instead! 😊



SOME INTERESTING WEBSITES

This is why our mothers wanted us to have enough to do at all times:

<http://biertijd.com/mediaplayer/?itemid=30018>

Really big things you can't miss

<http://www.wxnews.com/ING6K0/101116-Big-Things>

Spread the joy and feel the holiday warmth!

Whether you're around an artificial Christmas tree or away from the family this season, these great holiday songs are sure to bring the Christmas spirit to your home. These are free MP downloads. There is also a link to online music, no downloads required.

<http://feelslikechristmas.com/>

HOW DO I KEEP ... *(Continued from page 1)*

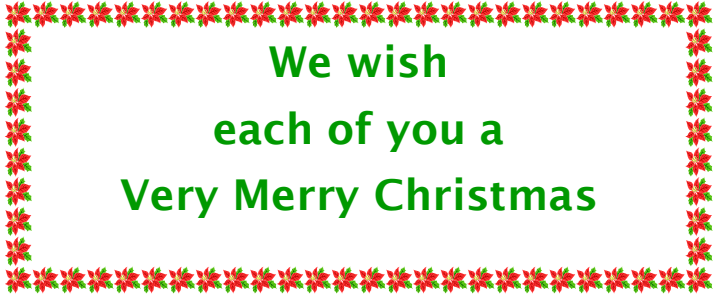
"I should be able to post and say and do whatever I want." Absolutely. You should be able to. Go ahead. Post and say what you like. In most countries you have the right to say pretty much whatever you like. Just remember that freedom of speech does not mean freedom from consequences. Because chances are you're not going to get something removed from the internet once the day comes that you decide maybe it shouldn't be there.

Even preventing what you do and post may not be enough. What about other sources of information that relate to you? You cannot control what others say or post about you (within the legal limits of harassment, libel and slander, of course, and even then within the limits of your own legal or justice system and your resources). Been mentioned in a newspaper? Listed in public records? Do you participate in discussion groups that are visible and/or archived publicly? All of these are ways you can show up online. And there are plenty more. And more than likely, all are places from which you probably can't remove yourself.

Still want to try? Here's what you can do: Your first thought may be to try to get in touch with the search engine, but here's the fundamental problem: the search engine has nothing to do with it. Even though people may use the search engine to find the information, that information is not in the search engine itself. It's on one of the thousands of other sites on the internet, and the search engine is merely in charge of finding it. The only way to truly remove yourself is to find each of those sites and ask them to remove the information that pertains to you.

It's common to want to have Google remove you from their index. There are two problems:

They won't. Google is a search engine, and their "job" is to report what can be found on other sites on the internet. They're simply showing you what's out there, but what's



We wish
each of you a
Very Merry Christmas

out there is not in their control. Google is not the only game in town. Google is perhaps the most popular, but there are literally thousands of search engines on the internet. From Bing to Yahoo, to many medium and smaller niche search engines, there are more search engines than you could ever count. Even if you could get Google to remove you from their results, which you cannot, you'd still be faced with all those other search engines that might also be returning the same results that show your information on the internet.

Look out for a growing service area called "reputation management." These services will promise to remove you from the search results. They can't. If they tell you that they can, they're wrong. The information cannot be removed. The best that they can hope to accomplish is to push whatever it is you want to hide further down the results list when people use common search terms for you. At best it's simply somewhat harder to find... which may, or may not, be valuable to you.

It would be nice to think that you have control over the information that is placed on sites and services that you control on the web. But you don't. This is another way that this issue gets so complicated. You might think that if you wanted to remove something about yourself that's been posted on your own website, all you need to do is exactly that – remove it. Problem solved.

Not so fast. The "problem" is that there are other sites that take copies of the pages on your site

(Continued on page 10)

COMING EVENTS—DECEMBER 2011

12/13	Northeast Ohio PC Club ***MORNING Fundamentals Special Interest Group*** (SIG). Fairview Park Senior Center 9:30 - 11:30am. Fundamentals of computer use - OPEN FORUM - Any and all topics discussed - Bring a question, bring a topic - Guests always welcome - Always coffee. Always free and open to the public. Second Tuesday of the month.
12/14	Northeast Ohio PC (NEOPC) Club General Meeting Held at Westlake Porter Public Library, 27333 Center Ridge Rd., Westlake. Agenda: 6:30pm-7:00pm Social (including Pastries & beverages); 7:00pm -7:15pm Club Announcements, 7:15pm-8:30pm Main Program "Social Networks" with Mary Jamba.

HOW DO I KEEP ... (Continued from page 9)

and preserve them as a kind of historical record. [Archive.org](http://archive.org) is a good example, but in fact there could once again be any number of sites archiving or duplicating information- and many of them are doing it illegally. You can certainly remove the information from your site, but you have no control over what these other sites do with the information that they've already captured and made publicly accessible.

So what can you do? Well, you can use the search engines yourself to see where all the information about you is, and then contact all of those sites (not the search engines) and ask them to remove it.

You can use a reputation management service to try and "bury" your information, making it harder, but not impossible to find, if that's enough for you.

And that's about it. Once something is on the internet, you can pretty much plan on it being there for good. In fact, it might be easier to change you: move, change your name, change all of your identifying information, and then make sure that as little of that new you as possible gets on the internet. But even then, you'll probably show up somewhere.

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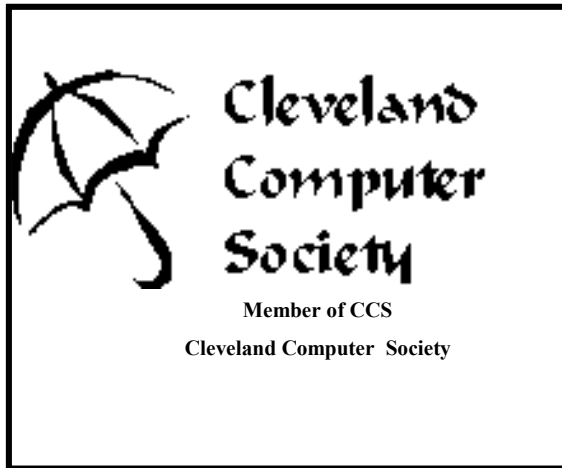


NEOPC - General Meeting Presentations

December 14	"Social Networks" with Mary Jamba.
	<u>2012 Programs</u>
January 11	"Income Tax Updates for 2011" with Ian Abbott.
February 8	"Skype Update" with Bruce Bockman.
	<u>Proposed 2012 Programs</u>
March 14	"Digital Photography" with James Wright.
April 11	"Intragrad" with Stan Paulson / FBI.
May 9	"Q & A" with Lee Gerber & Dennis Lewis.

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NEOPC MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

(Expiration 12 months from date of enrollment)

Name _____

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Address _____

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Voice phone: _____

E-Mail) _____

Sponsor (optional) _____

Membership Dues (one year)

\$25.00—includes all members of immediate family.

\$12.50—full time student under 25 years of age

Mail this application with your check to:

NEOPC

P.O. Box 16802

Cleveland, OH 44116

For more information, please call 216-759-3713

or go online to info@neopc

Please tell us a little about yourself:

Operating System You Have:

Windows 7 Windows Vista

Windows XP Other

Other (please specify) _____

Your Skill Level:	Beginner	Inter-mediate	Advanced	Group Leader
Word Processing				
Spreadsheets				
Power-point				
Digital				
Digital				
Web Design				
Genealogy				
Other				