

Smart Cards Toward A Cashless Society

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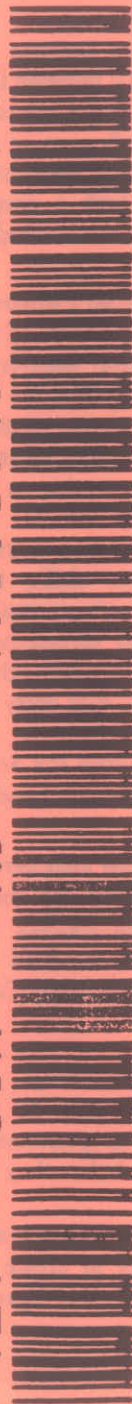
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MARC



CHARLES R. WESTINGHOUSE
 20/123456789 TAMC
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MARC

What is MARC?

The Multi-Technology Automated Reader Card (MARC) is an individually carried smartcard that has several media: a standard 3 of 9 bar code, magnetic stripe, embossed data, printed information (including a digital photograph), and an Integrated Circuit (IC) computer chip. The combination of several media on one credit card-sized device gives the MARC its versatility: it can interface with a variety of technologies and systems, from rudimentary inprinting machines to computer systems that use IC chips as data carriers.

Project Background.

The Department of Defense Information Technology Policy Board [DoD(ITPB)] initiated the MARC project in response to a proliferation of single-use card programs throughout DoD. The MARC project's purpose is to provide a multi-functional, cross-service utility card that satisfies DoD functional requirements for both a portable updatable medium and a static medium that can be used as a key to a database.

MARC and Global Personnel Decision Support

The objective of Global Command and Control System (GCCS) is to give warriors real time decision support information. The goal of the MARC program is to develop a prototype that improves commanders' ability to access the information they need when they need it. MARC will accomplish this by serving as the key to a family of databases related to personnel control. As a result, MARC will enable warfighters to improve personnel asset management by: enhancing warriors' ability to access GCCS at all levels; giving efficiencies of decentralized data manipulation without reliance on global connectivity; giving functional process owners, including the individual, control of data processing; eliminating manual data entry.

DoD plans to evaluate the MARC as a prototype system in several functional areas related to personnel control:

- **Field Medical Documentation.** The field medical evaluation will assess the ability of the MARC IC chip to record, revise, and transfer medical treatment data across echelons of care in the field. This evaluation will include MARC use during a Mass Casualty Exercise and outpatient treatment.
- **Mobility Processing.** The evaluation will assess the use of MARC IC chip to store the up-to-date readiness information, such as personnel, legal and medical data, that soldiers must have before they deploy.
- **Manifesting.** This evaluation will use the MARC IC chip and bar code to create real-time manifest records of military personnel as they board aircraft.

- **Accountability.** This evaluation will use the MARC IC chip and bar code to create real-time accountability reports for military personnel in the field, allowing commanders to track personnel location and status.

- **Food Service Head Count.** In this evaluation, the MARC will replace the current meal card. The MARC mag stripe will automate reporting and help to count and determine payment for diners faster during meals.

- **CHCS Patient Reception.** This evaluation will assess the MARC's ability to improve patient admission into Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs). In this evaluation, Patient Administration Personnel will use the MARC bar code to access the Composite Health Care System (CHCS) database and retrieve patient records.

Prototype Evaluation Evolution





The MARC program allows for expansion of evaluation into other functional areas. Potential candidate areas for additional evaluation are USTRANSCOM intransit visibility (ITV), casual pay, straggler control, Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program benefits, day care, and peacetime medical applications. Further areas may be added as requested by the CINCs.

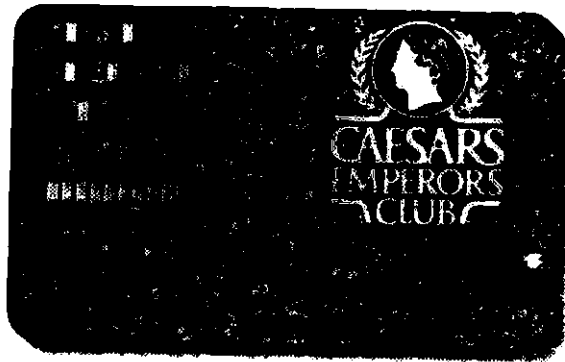
DoD/VA Sharing Opportunities with MARC.

MARC presents an opportunity to take a comprehensive look at sharing medical data between VA and DoD. By acting as a portable data storage device for shared information, and as a key to information systems such as CHCS and DHCP in both departments, MARC could:

- enhance VA/DoD interoperability and coordination,
- foster more effective resource utilization,
- enable the seamless transition of DoD patients to VA medical care in peace and in war.

For more information about the MARC program, please contact:

MARC				
	Corey Kirschner (703) 697-4421		J-4 Pentagon	
RANK MAJ	SERVICE USAF	STATUS AD	DATE OF BIRTH 19550111	BLOOD TYPE O-POS
				



PUBLIC
CONDITIONS →

TAKE THE CARD



TAKE THE CASH



TAKE THE COMPS

That's all it takes to earn one matching comp point for each cash point in the new Twice the Rewards program. The card reader

box at the slot machine keeps a running tally of your points—so you'll always know just what kind of comp you're entitled to!

**TAKE IT
EASY**

You can redeem your comp points the same day you play at your choice of ten restaurants and three lounges—from casual to gourmet. Plus you could

be the winner of a new Ford Mustang GT Convertible or \$15,000 cash in the Day-In Day-Out Payout Sweepstakes. It pays to be a member!

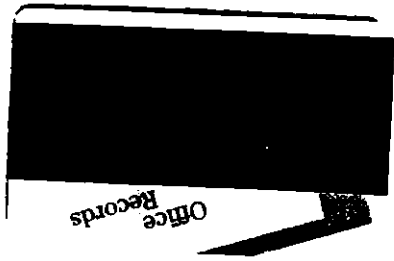
ALSO A DATA
BASE IS CREATED
THAT CAN KEEP
TRAIL OF
YOUR
WINNINGS.

The Best Experience Keeps Getting Better!

CAESARS

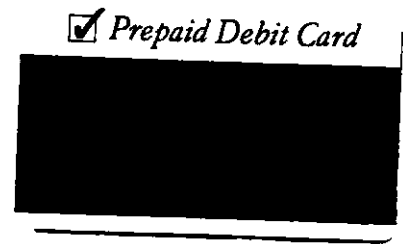
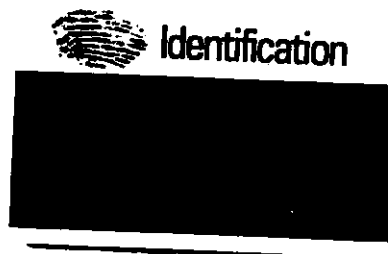
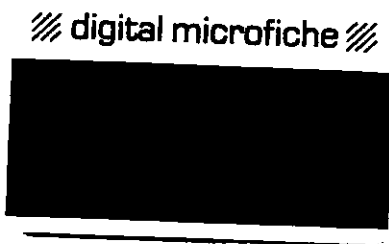
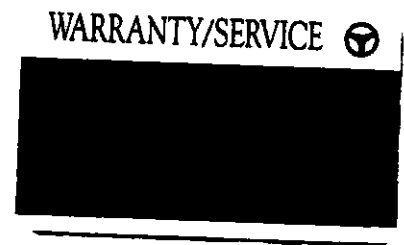
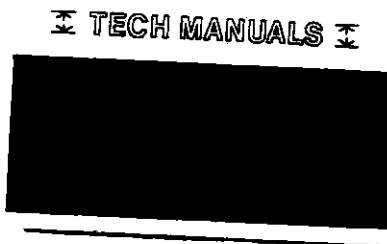
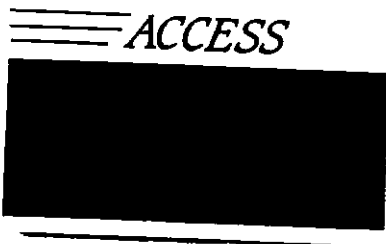
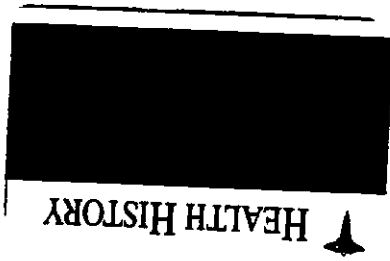
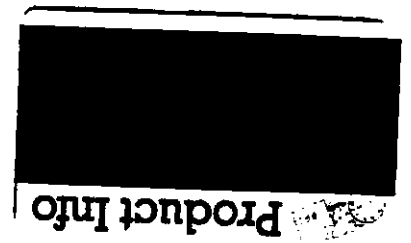
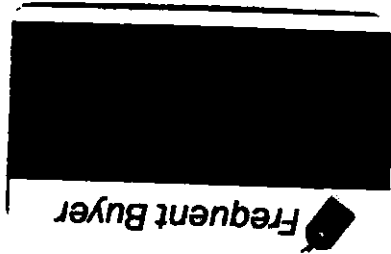
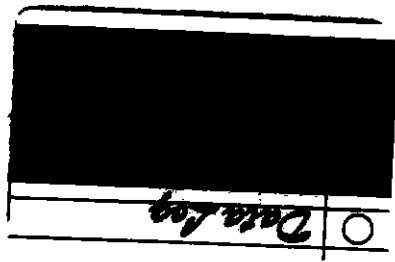
CENTER BOARDWALK • ATLANTIC CITY

You must earn at least 20 comp points in one 24-hour period (between 6am one day and 6am the next) for them to be credited to your account.



OPTICAL
MEMORY
CARD

LaserCard
DREXLER



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LaserCard Systems Corporation 2644 Bayshore Parkway, Mountain View, California 94043 ☎ 415 969 4428 FAX 415 967 6524
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THIS IS A SAMPLE LASERCARD® optical memory card. It is an updatable, credit-card size, multi-megabyte, data-storage card for storing and carrying up to 1,600 pages of information. It is based on optical recording technology--the process of writing and reading with light.

The LaserCard contains a wide, reflective optical recording stripe (called Drexon®) encapsulated between transparent, protective layers. Information is stored digitally on the card in a binary code of "1" or "0" bits that are represented by either the presence or absence of physical "spots" on the recording stripe. These spots are microscopic in size--as small as 2.25 microns. (The smallest size spot the human eye can see is about 20 microns.)

The card user inserts the LaserCard into an optical card reader/writer attached to a personal computer, where light from a tiny laser (about the size of a thumbtack) records the data by creating dark spots on the card's shiny surface. Using a keyboard or other means, the card user writes, reads, and deletes

data as if the LaserCard were a floppy disk. Yet, deleted data remains permanently stored on the card as an audit trail of all changes.

Although it is only the size of a consumer credit card, the LaserCard has a digital data storage capacity of book-size proportion: up to 1,600 pages of text or about 200 pages of document image files. The card's total data capacity is 4.11 megabytes, with a user data capacity of 2.86 megabytes. The full 4.11 megabytes can be used when error correction is not required--for example, storing medical X-rays, CT scans, or document images).

This unique card also offers high security. A nonerasable, nonvolatile, and environmentally tolerant memory, the card is impervious to magnetic or electrostatic fields, tolerates a high degree of flexure without damage, and can be manufactured to withstand temperatures of up to 200°F. The card has ample memory to store personal identification numbers (PINs), digital photos, signatures, voice prints,

fingerprints, hand geometry, or extensive biographic data. This makes it possible to verify that the person using the card is the authorized cardholder. Data encryption and sophisticated password programs also can be used to protect the data from unauthorized access if the card is lost or stolen.

The LaserCard® optical memory card can be used to store text, graphics, voice, pictures, software--virtually any form of information that can be digitized. The system can be both on-line (linked via telecommunications) and off line (stand alone). The LaserCard is an ideal storage medium for health card systems, publishing, consumer transaction systems, document storage, identification card systems, and many other business, consumer, and government applications.

The optical memory card was invented and developed at Drexler Technology Corporation, which holds numerous U.S. and foreign patents. Drexler Technology Corporation is a publicly held company (NASDAQ:DRXR) based in Mountain View,

California. The Company's optical card manufacturing plant in Mountain View has a production capacity of 25 million to 40 million optical cards per year, depending upon card type. Drexler's wholly owned subsidiary, LaserCard Systems Corporation, markets optical card data systems and develops optical card software.

I.D. CARDS: Critics say national identity cards under consideration could mean Big Brother is watching; the card plan is intended to curb illegal immigration. 5A

I M M I G R A T I O N

'Big Brother' warning sounds again

Critics fear 'evil' in national ID cards

By Maria Puentes
USA TODAY

Identity cards are under consideration again as an answer to illegal immigration problems, but critics say they would be an Orwellian nightmare.

The Commission on Immigration Reform, a bipartisan group created by Congress, is expected to propose that every citizen and legal immigrant get a Social Security-type identity card so that employers can verify work eligibility through a national database.

"The implications of this are staggering," says Marc Rotenberg, director of the Electronic Privacy Information Center. "It becomes a way to monitor people, like an internal passport."

"It's the consensus view at this point," says Dan Stein, head of the Federation for Immigration Reform, which favors reducing immigration.

"Down the line it could turn out to be benign or it could be Orwellian, but we just can't tell and no one is monitoring implications," says Lance Hoffman, a George Washington University professor who studies privacy and security issues.

The concept has been around for years, but more in Congress are embracing it in the face of public resentment of illegal immigrants and the failure of laws against hiring illegal workers.

Last year a national poll showed that 53% of the public opposes ID cards for immigration, while 39% support them.

Still, California Gov. Pete Wilson, a

California governor hopes to close the door to illegals

There are about 3.38 million illegal immigrants in the USA. Most are from Mexico, followed by El Salvador, Guatemala, Canada, Poland and the Philippines. Most illegal immigrants settle in one of seven states, with more than 40% living in California. States with the most illegal immigrants:

State	Number
California	1,441,000
New York	449,000
Texas	367,000
Florida	322,000
Illinois	176,000
New Jersey	116,000
Arizona	87,000
Other states	461,000

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service estimates of 1992 data, the most recent available.



ID ADVOCATE: California Gov. Pete Wilson is a national ID card supporter: "If (illegal immigrants) have to produce proof of their legal presence and cannot do so, they will be denied employment, and if they know that they won't come (here)."
 By Grace Saez, El Paso Times via AP

Republican who's made immigration an issue in his re-election bid, wants his state to be the testing ground.

"If (illegal immigrants) have to produce proof of their legal presence and cannot do so, they will be denied employment, and if they know that, they won't come (here)," Wilson says.

Critics include immigrant, civil-rights and privacy advocates, plus liberals, conservatives and libertarians worried about government knowing too much.

"People aren't thinking about the potential for evil," says Steve Moore, econ-

omist at the libertarian Cato Institute think tank. "This is a fundamental invasion of privacy rights."

"It won't work, it will cost billions, it won't solve the problems, and it will cause new forms of discrimination," says Lucas Gutentag of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Wilson says he's not worried:

"We have already given up a certain amount of privacy, but I don't see this as a further intrusion."

The National Conference of the American Hispanic civil rights group, fears that

people who look or sound foreign will be forced to carry the cards at all times.

"The Social Security and immigration databases are notoriously flawed and filled with inaccuracies," says Celia Muñoz, a La Raza analyst.

A similar outcry greeted Social Security cards in the 1930s, though the numbers weren't to be used for other purposes. Today, SSNs are used on drivers licenses and employee IDs.

"Look at history and see the abuses — they used SSNs to round up the Japanese during World War II," Moore says.

No-cash tollways closer to reality

By BARBARA ROSS

Daily News Staff Writer

Motorists soon may be able to drive from Buffalo to Philadelphia or New York to Pittsburgh without paying tolls in cash.

Seven highway and bridge agencies in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are considering a toll plaza plan for scanners that would use radio beams to identify cars by their dashboard tags, then notify a computer to deduct the cost of the tolls from the motorists' accounts.

That plan came a step closer to realization yesterday when top officials from the seven agencies declared that electronic toll collection equipment marketed by a Canadian firm is best for the region.

The staff recommendation came two years after the Interagency Group, the consortium of public agencies, started testing equipment made by Amtech Corp. of Texas and Mark IV Industries, the winning firm, founded by Vapor Industries of Canada.

The tests sparked controversy because the staff decided to evaluate equipment from only two manufacturers, and when the products initially failed to perform well, the firms got a second chance with a new round of testing.

Carlos Nicot, a spokesman for the consortium, said both products were "technologically acceptable" in the latest tests, but Mark IV was superior in some ways, including "overall price."

It was unclear yesterday what will happen if the boards of all seven agencies don't accept the staff recommendation.

One industry source said Pennsylvania broke a tie in the consortium, in which Amtech got the votes of three New York agencies and Mark IV got three votes from New Jersey.

One of the New York agencies, the Thruway Authority, decided to test the Amtech equipment at several toll plazas without waiting for the group's decision, by which it has promised to abide.

It spent \$2.3 million to lease equipment that will be incompatible if the Mark IV recommendation is adopted, but Thruway spokesmen said the cost will be recouped before the equipment is removed.

The agencies involved, in addition to the Thruway Authority, were the Port Authority, Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, New Jersey Turnpike Authority, Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, the Garden State Parkway and the Atlantic City Expressway.

MARCH 23 1994
NORTH JERSEY HERALD NEWS

The North Jersey

Cashless society coming Visa forms group to develop payment card

Associated Press
NEW YORK — In a move toward a cashless society, the credit card company Visa said yesterday it is joining with several companies to develop a do-it-all card that could be used to pay highway tolls, make phone calls or get a chocolate bar from a vending machine.

Specifically, the international group of nine financial companies will develop common technological specifications for the card industry. The goal is to have a common standard, so that cards issued by different firms around the world in the future could all be used anywhere.

In other words, a consumer from Miami could use her card — which Visa has dubbed the "Electronic Purse" — to buy gasoline in New York or make a telephone call in Paris.

"The goal of our combined efforts is to lead the market into the next frontier of payment processing — the automation of cash and coins," Ed Jensen, president and chief executive officer of Visa International, said in a written statement.

The companies participating in the consortium expect to have specifications completed in time for tests of the card to begin in late 1995. However, credit-card analysts cautioned the cards might not be popular for years.

The Electronic Purse would be a plastic card like a credit card, but would bear a microchip, a sort of tiny computer. It would be used for small-ticket items, from telephone calls to paying for fast-food burgers and fries. A consumer would "load" a certain amount of money onto the card before using it.

Probably through a bank automatic teller machine. The card could be loaded repeatedly.

Similar cards, often dubbed "smart cards" or "chip cards," have been used in a few tests in the U.S. and more widely in Europe.

But high costs, technological flubs and limited uses have kept the cards from broad usage, credit-card analysts said.

Spencer Nilson, publisher of the Nilson Report, a credit-card trade publication in Santa Monica, Calif., called Visa's announcement "a lot of baloney."

"Smart cards are not efficient, they're too costly, there are a lot of flaws in them still," he said.

Robert McKinley, president of RAM Research Corp. of Frederick, Md., was more optimistic. But he noted that cards with microchips could easily be damaged.

"It can be a reality, just like that information superhighway thing," he said, using the term for advanced electronic networks and systems designed to link phones, computers and televisions.

"But there is a lot of work involved in getting these systems in place."

The analysts said cards with microchips cost \$3 to \$8 each. That's far more than prepaid cards with magnetic strips, which are used today for payment in some subway systems, grocery stores and photocopy shops.

Peter Hill, Visa's senior vice president for payment technologies, said in an interview he expected the new cards' cost would drop to about \$1, "given the volume of cardholders we'd attract" and improvements in technology.



Danger in the Mail

Don't look now, but Uncle Sam has some shiny new shackles with your name on them. Locked, secure in the U.S. Postal Service recently revealed that they're all set to deliver your very own personalized federal bail and chain directly to your mailbox.

And you read it here first. If your slave-bracelet comes, don't expect a hefty steel ball and chunky, clanking chains. Those days are gone. We're closing in on the 21st Century—high-tech restraints are the order of the day.

So instead of a postman straining under the weight of a neighborhood-worth of iron, you'll see nothing more ominous than a mailbox full of official-

looking personalized envelopes.

There will be gas for every member of your family. You will find a ~~strategies~~ ~~locking~~ Smart Card ~~contained~~ in each envelope.

The Smart Card could well be called the "U.S. Card." And if it performs as announced by the Postal Service, it will restrain you as surely as a pair of handcuffs and disposes of you as certainly as a phalanx of marauders with padlocks.

Without the card, you won't be able to own property, receive government benefits, get medical attention, conduct bank or credit-card transactions... you name it, and you can't do it. Your life will be

completely controlled by the device, if the Clinton administration adopts the Postal Service's proposal.

And, as I wrote two weeks ago, Executive Orders are reported to be drafted to adopt the cards. Without congressional approval.

MEDIA COLLABORATION

Have you heard about the U.S. Card on the TV networks? Or in your local newspaper? I bet you haven't.

It's not exactly a secret, although the national security powers try to obscure its origins by moving the ghastly project around between different government agencies to make it "plausibly deniable."

The computer press has reported on it. The respected industry journal PC Week covered the story on its front page—and even tracked down the leads about Clinton's drafted Executive Orders to force the cards on Americans. The White House says PC Week is wrong "no comment."

And somehow PC Week missed one of the most revealing comments made by the U.S. Card's boosters at the Postal Service: They told several people that they were prepared to mail 100 million of the cards in a matter of months.

As alarming and sickening as this prospect seems, you have to marvel at the irony of it all. The Clinton administration, which says it's determined to "break the cycle of dependency among welfare recipients, is preparing to reduce every American to total dependency—on their total surveillance—through these infamous cards. THE U.S. CARD

The U.S. Card, described here two weeks ago, is raising eyebrows throughout the computer community. Frankly, among computer-literate citizens, the U.S. Card is raising more than eyebrows. It's sending people's hair to stand on end.

It is a super Smart Card—a Tesserae card, prototyped by the Defense Department and perfected by the distributed-systems experts of the Postal Service, the Treasury Department, the IRS and quite possibly the National Security Agency.

The word tesserae is Latin. It means "a piece of a mosaic." It is the name given by ancient Roman conquerors to identity chips they issued to conquered peoples and slaves. It was adopted as the code-name for the Smart Card development project by—apparently—the Defense Messaging Agency. The Tesserae cards developed in that program years ago were clearly the precursors of the all-encompassing, mandatory device proposed by the Postal Service and other federal agencies now.

FRONT END OF TYRANNY

In computer parlance, the U.S. Card functions as a "front-end." The "back end" of the tyranny will be every bit of personal information about you, wherever in the world the data may be.

This is called "client/server" computer technology, and it has been perfected over many years by both businesses and governments. For all intents and purposes, it works flawlessly. Nearly a million bank cash machines use client/server technology—when was the last time your local bank cash machine made a mistake?

(And was the mistake in your favor? Or the bank's?)

The U.S. Card was proposed as a national identity card and "signature verification" device by the U.S. Postal Service at the "CardTech/SecureTech" conference held in Crystal City, Virginia. The Postal Service's proposal (which was echoed by the IRS—what a coincidence!) calls for the card to "mediate" the information about you in every government database. It will be like a magic key, which opens every government database with information about you.

Of course, without your magic key, you're out in the cold. You won't be able to file tax returns, collect your pensions or social security, conduct bank or credit card transactions or interact with the government in any way.

And here's another troubling fact. If federal computer systems are already integrated to this extent—where one card can "unlock" every piece of information about you—then what makes you think you have the only key?

Of course you won't have the only key. And potentially everything you own and all your assets, benefits and entitlements can be "withheld" from you with the push of a few buttons at the Treasury Department, IRS, or who-knows-where.

The Postal Service spokesman who eagerly described the U.S. Card to a "cleared" audience at the CardTech conference said that the databases are ready to be integrated under the card.

To me, that means the databases are integrated now. It can take well over a year to integrate a couple of big databases. If the Postal Service is ready to start mailing 100 million of these cards within months, then the databases are integrated now. They work together—for Big Brother—now. They are being used now. OVERSIGHT WITH MACHINES

The Postal Service took special care to choose a friendly forum to introduce its proposed U.S. Card and the computer systems that make it work. It's no accident they chose the CardTech conference. The CardTech/SecureTech confab is hardly an assembly of civil libertarians.

On the contrary—if the globe is becoming a plantation, then most of the CardTech folks want to be the overseers.

The conference is for government and corporate specialists in computer security, personal tracking and surveillance. If Americans are going to be branded or tattooed or implanted with transmitters or otherwise permanently marked and monitored by the government—like slaves in days of old—the folks who attend the CardTech conference generally want to be the ones pulling the branding irons.

Even so, people at the conference expressed reservations about the U.S. Card. Not technical reservations, mind you. They know the U.S. Card will work as advertised.

They expressed political reservations.

Those people buy and sell folks' privacy for a living. I guess it's one thing to sell branding irons, but quite another thing to accept a brand yourself. It's up to you. ●



NOW THAT
I HAVE
FREE
ACCESS

TO
YOUR
BANK
RECORDS...

YOUR HOUSE IS NEXT!

NIBBLING AWAY YOUR FREEDOM BIT BY BIT

MARTIN ANDERSON

High-tech national tattoo

The high-tech national identity card that President Clinton has proposed as part of his radical health care legislation is an ingenious device for keeping track of the personal lives of Americans.

This identity card is designed to keep permanent, accessible records of all aspects of your health care, including the details of every doctor visit, every drugstore prescription and every hospital treatment.

The card could be used to crack down on welfare fraud, trace deadbeat dads who refuse to pay child support, supplant our Social Security cards, our draft cards and our passports, maybe even to register voters and control voting fraud.

The uses will be limited, not by technology, but only by the imagination of government officials and their respect for our privacy.

Cost is not a serious problem. A state-of-the-art identity card can be manufactured, in quantity, for a dollar or two each.

To make this tracking system work, every one of us must have a number that can be fed into the national computer banks. That is why the National Health Board, which would be set up by Mr. Clinton's program, would "enforce unique identification numbers for consumers."

President Clinton and his aides are aware of how sensitive this issue is and they are attempting to disarm the public by promising "national privacy safeguards ... with the same level of protection for all illnesses and diseases."

The federal government plans to establish a national Data Protection and Security Panel. This Orwellian sounding group would govern the disclosure of information to "authorized persons, for authorized purposes, at authorized times."

Feel better now?



"Don't leave home without it!"

The national identity card will become so ubiquitous, so necessary in order to comply with government regulations, that we will be obliged to carry it with us at all times. That leads to a serious problem.

What if we lose it? Can anyone who finds the card or who steals it get access to the information?

Well, we could wear the card on a chain around our necks, the way security passes are safeguarded in military installations and inside the White House. But that is a bit tacky and, in the eyes of some, demeaning.

There is another solution, although I hesitate to mention the idea because one of Mr. Clinton's White House aides may take it seriously.

You see, there is an identification system made by the Hughes Aircraft Company that you can't lose. It's the syringe implantable transponder. According to promotional literature it is an "ingenious, safe, inexpensive, foolproof and permanent method of ... identification using radio waves. A tiny microchip, the size of a grain of rice, is simply placed under the skin. It is so designed as to be injected simultaneously with a vaccination or alone."

How does it work? Well, the "chip contains a 10 character alphanumeric identification code that is never duplicated. When a scanner is passed over the chip, the scanner emits a 'beep' and your ... number flashes in the scanner's digital display."

Sort of like a technological tattoo, and far more efficacious than the numbers that the Nazis marked indelibly on the inner forearms of concentration camp prisoners.

True, an implanted transponder can't yet hold anywhere near as much material as a smart card. But if the desire is there, larger size implants and tiny microchips could soon increase its data storage capacity.

Of course, most Americans will find a surgically implanted government microchip repugnant. At least for the foreseeable future, the use of this ingenious device will be confined to its current use: the tracking of dogs, cats, horses and cattle.

But there is no difference in principle between being forced to carry a microchip in a plastic card in your wallet or in a little pellet in your arm. The principle that Big Brother has the right to track you is inherent in both. The only thing that differentiates the two techniques is a layer of skin.

Once you denigrate the idea of privacy, all kinds of innovative government controls are possible, things that didn't even occur to Aldous Huxley when he wrote his chilling novel "Brave New World."

Martin Anderson, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, is a nationally syndicated columnist.

MARTIN ANDERSON

Risks that come with the health card

President Clinton's health care plan is beguiling, but buried in the 215-page preliminary draft of the radical changes he has proposed are numerous nuggets of danger — dangers to our pocketbooks, dangers to our health and dangers to our privacy.

Not surprisingly, the president has not mentioned those dangers. Instead, as is his wont, he has sketched a fantasy — health insurance for everyone, higher quality health care and more of it, and a \$91 billion reduction in federal spending.

The real costs of the plan to American workers and the damage it would do to the quality and quantity of our health care will rightfully be the subject of one of the toughest policy debates ever to hit this country.

But there is something in the plan that may be far worse than the new taxes that will be heaped upon us, or the increased physical pain and suffering we will endure as the result of endless waiting lines for health care. That something is a device that will invade our personal privacy as it has never been invaded before.

President Clinton held it in his hand when he addressed the nation, proudly waving it like a small American flag. Only it wasn't a flag; it was the "health security card" — his slick name for a national identity card. Under his plan a new National Health Board would establish "national, unique identifier numbers" for every single one of us.

Every time we visit a doctor or get a prescription or go to the hospital the records would be "captured, retained and transmitted" via the identity card. Those records would feed into "electronic networks," and the federal government would set up

"national standards for electronic data transmission."

That's right folks. A national computer data bank, holding all our most personal medical records, would be open to the curious, prying eyes of government bureaucrats, other "authorized" people and, of course, any unauthorized snoopers who figure out how to crack the system.

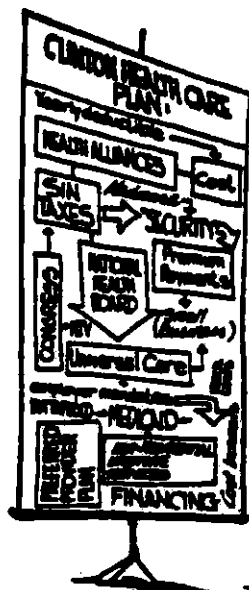
So if you should ever have an abortion, or test positive for HIV or

A national computer data bank, holding all of our most personal medical records, would be open to the curious, prying eyes of government bureaucrats and other "authorized" people.

the use of drugs, or contract a venereal disease, or get hemorrhoids or have any other medical problem that you would rather keep private, you can forget it. Those records will be mated with your "identifier number" in the computer bank and be forever accessible.

What makes this privacy nightmare possible are striking advances in technology. That pretty red, white and blue card the president was waving around is called a "smart card." Some cards contain computer chips, some have optical storage devices. That kind of card is now, today, capable of holding thousands of pages of personal data, computerized fingerprints, a mug shot and even your voice.

Once in place, the card will be



impossible to get rid of. The pressures to expand the uses of such a technological tattoo will be strong and inexorable. If everyone must have one, why not add our Social Security numbers to it, enabling government officials to correlate our health records with other personal records?

The government could require all who apply for welfare to produce the card to prevent fraud. We could catch illegal aliens with a "no card, no work" law. The police could use it to maintain a permanent record of all our parking tickets and speeding violations, checking the entire record every time a motorist is stopped. We could require all gun buyers to record the registration number of the gun on the card. And think of all

the fun academicians could have analyzing the data, all on an "authorized" basis of course.

It's just what we need. Another plastic card to carry in our overstuffed wallets and purses. And make no mistake about this one. You will carry it. For the possession of that identity card will be necessary for you to receive medical care of any kind. Once this insidious system is in place only the foolhardy or forgetful will not carry the card.

If President Clinton's so-called health security card becomes a reality, we can kiss goodbye to privacy as we now know it. Of course, on the bright side, one can think of the card as an intimate, constant reminder of President Bill and Hillary, and all they are doing for us.

Martin Anderson, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, is a nationally syndicated columnist.

Electronic Transfer Plan for Benefits Unveiled

■ **Government:** Administration says debit card would deter fraud, reduce costs. Fee may be charged.

By JEFF LEEDS
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—In a step that eventually would eliminate paper welfare checks and food stamps, Vice President Al Gore unveiled a program Tuesday that would allow electronic access to government benefits.

Using a plastic card, similar to an automated teller machine card, welfare recipients and recipients of

Social Security disability benefits without bank accounts would be able to walk up to any ATM terminal and withdraw their share of the \$500 billion in benefit payments that the federal government doles out annually.

The electronic delivery system, designed as part of the Clinton Administration's "reinventing government" initiative, is projected to go on-line nationally in 1999. Government officials from nine states—Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri—will start phasing in the electronic transfer plan this year. The system is expected to be operating in those states in 1996.

"This card makes it much easier to deliver the right benefits to the right people with much less paperwork," Gore said at a ceremony here Tuesday. Appearing with him were Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy and Texas Comptroller John Sharp, who is overseeing what will be the largest state electronic benefits transfer project when it is fully phased in next year.

Electronic delivery, once fully installed, is expected to reduce the fraud and abuse that plague current assistance programs and simplify labyrinthian federal and state benefits systems, saving taxpayers \$195 million annually, Gore said.

With the electronic system, "there's considerably less paper. The flip side is that we'll have an electronic audit trail for every transaction, making fraud much easier to detect and prosecute."

Please see **BENEFITS, A13**

LOS ANGELES TIMES

BENEFITS: Electronic Plan Unveiled

Continued from A1
Shalala said.

For benefits recipients with bank accounts, having their payments deposited directly is still the most cost-effective means of delivery. But for the estimated 31 million people without bank accounts who are entitled to food stamps, unemployment payments, Social Security payments, Aid to Families With Dependent Children or other benefits, the electronic system will bring convenience and relief from the "stigma" associated with receiving government aid, according to Espy.

Federal and state governments pay \$111 billion in military and federal pensions, veterans' compensation, student loans and general assistance to recipients without bank accounts each year.

In comparison, the annual fund flow for Visa, the nation's most widely used credit card, approaches \$180 billion, the Gore task force said.

Food stamp recipients would swipe the magnetically encoded benefits card through a debit card machine in a grocery store instead of paying for their purchases with paper vouchers. The card would block recipients from buying prohibited products and allow government fraud investigators to track transactions more closely than

does the current system. Each card user would have a personal identification number to prevent thieves from using stolen cards.

Printing food stamps—vouchers that grocery shoppers use instead of cash—is wasteful because each voucher can only be used once, Espy said. In some urban areas, food stamp transactions can comprise as much as 40% of a grocery store's retail food sales, according to the task force. Once the food stamps are collected by grocery stores and shipped back to the Agriculture Department, they are burned.

"The food stamps program we've been operating in this country for the last 30 years belongs in the same place the dinosaurs are," Sharp said. Texas state officials began developing their electronic system to pay veterans' and other benefits in 1991, he said.

But benefits recipients could be liable for a large chunk of the cost of goods purchased with pilfered cards and could be forced to pay ATM-user fees. Under a current federal law known as Regulation E, a consumer is entitled to reimbursement from his credit card company for all but the first \$50 that is fraudulently charged on a stolen card if the theft is reported within two days. Earlier this year, however, the Federal Reserve Board exempted the electronic

benefits system from the rule for three years.

Critics fear that the potential fraud losses may bar expansion of the system. Gore's report says the federal government will work with states and the banking industry to develop strategies to limit exposure to fraudulent claims and distribute the liability among all who have a stake in the new system.

Gore's plan permits commercial banks to charge welfare recipient fees for each transaction, and represents "a kick in the teeth" to poor people, said Michelle Meier, counsel for government affairs for the Consumers Union, which publishes Consumer Report magazine.

"We are very disappointed that the Administration appears to be laying the groundwork to cut the safety net on poor people," Meier said.

San Diego County and San Bernardino County officials have submitted a joint plan to adopt an electronic food stamps system but officials in both counties said Regulation E could hamper efforts to establish the system in California.

Still, Southern California grocers, most of whom are equipped with card-swipe machines, have embraced the idea of an electronic benefits system.

"It's the wave of the future," said Lynn Titillii, a social services administrator in San Diego.

Pressing Toward The "MARC" of the Beast

BY TERRY L. COOK

The U.S. Department of Defense is now issuing an entirely new type of identification card to all U.S. military personnel GLOBALLY.

The new card has been named the "MARC" CARD! According to Pentagon documentation, "MARC" stands for "Multi-technology Automated Reader Card." As its name implies, the "MARC" CARD is no ordinary ID system, and it has not been designed solely for military use! Rather, it is a sophisticated "smart card" PROTOTYPE for a new NATIONAL CIVILIAN ID CARD! An all-in-one card, if you will, for the coming cashless New World Order. But before we get into the civilian ramifications of this new smart card, let's first spend some time studying the new MARC card's capabilities based upon information obtained directly from the Pentagon.

An internal briefing flier from the Pentagon indicates that the "MARC" card is "an individually carried SMART CARD that utilizes the technology of several media as follows:

A standard "3 of 9" bar code, magnetic strip, embossed data, printed information, an electronic (digitized) photograph, and an Integrated Circuit (IC) computer chip "

On this flier the Department Of Defense boasts that the combination of several media on one credit-card-sized device gives the new MARC card its versatility. They say it can interface with a variety of existing rudimentary imprinting machines as well as more advanced computer systems that use IC chips as data carriers.

This document indicates that "the MARC project's purpose is to provide a multifunctional cross-service utility card that satisfies D.O.D. functional requirements for both a portable updatable medium and a static medium that can be used as a KEY TO A DATA BASE." In fact, they say, "the MARC card will serve as A KEY TO A FAMILY OF DATA BASES related to personnel CONTROL."

The flier further reveals that the MARC card is being utilized as a prototype program to evaluate its usefulness in several functional areas related to PERSONNEL CONTROL such as: field medical documentation; identification; mobility processing; travel manifesting; real time accountability; food service head count (AKA: chow card); military health care system patient reception; payroll; straggler control; women; infants; military benefits programs, etc.

The MARC card is obviously a very sophisticated device designed to consolidate all the activities of one's daily life into a single card system and computer data base. There can be no doubt that it is actually a DISGUISED PROTOTYPE for a national citizen ID card! Let's now refer to another Pentagon publication that reveals the MARC's true agenda!

The following article was published in the January, 1994 edition of a Pentagon newsletter titled *Current MARC News*: "The use of the MARC card as the DOD's "SMART CARD" for patient care and tracking follows closely with the National efforts to define UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

and access [or denial] to such benefits using smart card technologies. The National Smart Card Forum, which met on January 14, 1994, was attended by several DOD representatives. A significant interaction relative to minimum requirements, access and privacy issues, and universal acceptance created an extremely worthwhile alliance between commercial and government interests. For example, the ACLU has recently cited that the effort to establish a NATIONAL HEALTH CARE ACCESS CARD is

with these DOD efforts, will continue to foster UNIVERSAL LESSONS LEARNED "

As indicated previously, the above cited information was obtained directly from the Pentagon's *CURRENT (MARC) NEWS, ANALYSIS & RESEARCH SERVICE* office in Washington D.C. Although not secret, the information is little known and very difficult to locate and obtain. If we read between the lines of this documentation we can logically deduce what the real purpose is behind the MARC card. Obviously, the "MARC" ID CARD program is the final technological test needed before a NATIONAL ID CARD!

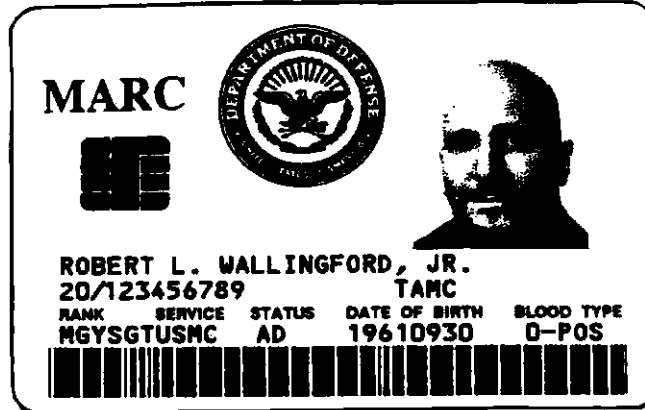
In reality then, the government's highly touted Health Care Card, Electronic Benefits Card (EBT), Social Security Card, Immigration Card, Postal "U.S Card" and "MARC" Card are nothing less than disguised NATIONAL ID CARDS for all Americans. These cards will allow Big Brother and Big Sister (uncle Bill and aunt Hillary Clinton, or any other New World Order representative) to maintain a national data base of consolidated, computerized, electronically digitized, permanent and accessible records on every man, woman and child in America! The bottom line is

enslavement and control of all of us via electronic shackles. Recent newspaper articles concur with this thought perfectly as follows:

On July 13, 1994, - USA Today newspaper published a very interesting front-page article about just such a proposed NATIONAL ID CARD. The article was titled, NATIONAL CITIZEN ID PROPOSED. Briefly, the article said that "All citizens and legal immigrants would get the equivalent of a national ID card under an expected proposal to congress by the Commission on Immigration Reform. The new social security type cards, including photograph and finger print, would allow employers to verify work eligibility through a NATIONAL DATA BASE. The Commission's report on this is due in September, 1994" [Would this prevent employment if a person did not want to participate?]

A similar article appeared in the Orange County Register newspaper (in Southern California) on the same day titled, "U.S. MAY ISSUE ID CARDS TO CITIZENS." Briefly, it said that "The federal government may soon ask EVERY AMERICAN TO CARRY A NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD. The card would include a photo, a magnetic strip, a verifier SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER and possibly fingerprints. CBS television said today." It said "The White House endorses the idea."

The article continued by citing some very interesting comments from Enriqueta Ramos, a local Orange County Community College official who is a member of the Board of Trustees of Rancho Santiago Community College "A national identity card could lead California down a dangerous path... It will create a NEO-NAZI STATE in the United States where we will be required to tell on each other... Next thing you know, we'll have TATTOOS ON OUR BODIES! The article concluded by saying "some lawmaker expressed concern that the card would be an incursio



MARC CARD

On the left side is a computer chip that holds 16k. Across the bottom is a barcode. The picture is not a photograph, it is a digital picture. Digital pictures are saved on computer for future reference and recall globally. On the back is a magnetic stripe like a normal dumb card.

tantamount to a universal ID card. People will fear "Big Brother in your wallet" and a potential two-class society where non-carrying people will be singled out from benefits" [REV 13.17 And that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name.]

The article continues, "The DOD's test of MARC ID technologies and acceptance among a large beneficiary population (all U.S. military personnel globally) will provide a great deal of information to the National Health Care Reform team. Likewise, issues of privacy and access to medical information being debated in the private sector, will bear great benefits to DOD MARC efforts. Most significantly, a global look at "SMART CARDS" reveals nearly UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE among countries in Europe with 100% social coverage programs. This lends a great deal to the debate over protection of patient rights and durability of the card. Simply, offering a card with benefits to the holder weds the holder TO ENSURING THE CARD IS KEPT SAFE. Incentivizing the card by adding benefits to the holder such as discounts on products or 'frequent-flier' miles credit toward travel benefits rather than just outside users." The article concluded by saying, "The Smart Card Forum alliance, along

into personal privacy... We could be giving up some severe privacy rights..."

Accordingly, it appears that many intelligent people are drawing similar conclusions regarding the concept of forced national identity cards for Americans. They fear that an Orwellian nightmare is imminent! But as bad as the cards seem, could they really be precursors of an even more sinister agenda yet to come? Are they simply "marketing" or "conditioning" devices setting the stage for an eventual syringe injectable microchip ID implant under our skin? Also, could it be purely coincidental that the Pentagon named their new ID card the "MARC" when students of Bible prophecy are fully aware that Scripture forewarns us of an End-Times global dictator (the Antichrist) who will impose an economic "666 MARK" on people's right hands or foreheads?

Let's see what Mr. Martin Anderson has to say about such things. Martin Anderson is a Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California. He is a nationally syndicated columnist who writes for a number of respected, secular publications. In an article published in the Washington D.C. Times dated October 11, 1993, he made the following observations about the government's proposed national identity card: "The high-tech NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD the Clinton Administration has proposed is an ingenious device for keeping track of the personal lives of Americans. It will become so ubiquitous, so necessary in order to comply with government regulations that we will be obliged to carry it with us at all times. That leads to a serious problem. What if we lose it?"

Anderson continues, "There is a solution. You see, there is an identification system you can't lose. It's the SYRINGE IMPLANTABLE TRANSPONDER: A PERMANENT METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION using radio waves. A tiny microchip, the size of a grain of rice, is simply injected under the skin. Sort of like a TECHNOLOGICAL TATTOO and far more effective than the numbers the NAZIS marked indelibly on the forearms of CONCENTRATION CAMP VICTIMS! Of course, most Americans will find a surgically implanted government transponder repugnant. So for the time being, the technology will be confined to its current use: the tracking and controlling of animals."

Anderson concludes his article with the following statement, "But there is no difference in principle between being forced to carry a microchip in a plastic card in your wallet OR IN A LITTLE TRANSPONDER PELLET IN YOUR ARM. The principle that Big Brother has the right to track you is inherent in both. The ONLY THING THAT DIFFERENTIATES THE TWO TECHNIQUES IS A LAYER OF YOUR SKIN! Thereafter, all kinds of government controls are possible leading to a BRAVE NEW WORLD!"

Isn't it interesting that many secular columnists such as Martin Anderson are now saying the same thing that John the Revelator said nineteen hundred years ago in the book of Revelation. Chapter 13, verses 16 through 18 says that near the end of time the Antichrist would cause all to receive the devil's "Mark of the Beast" in their RIGHT HANDS OR FOREHEADS or they will not be allowed to BUY OR SELL ANYTHING!

Could our generation be the one about which John wrote? The one that will witness the rise of the global New World Order Antichrist and the imposition of

the satanic 666 Mark of the Beast microchip transponder ID implant in humans? Could the military's new MARC card be the final sales gimmick needed to condition society to readily accept the evil "MARC" OF THE BEAST when it finally arrives? I believe so! What do you think?

Accordingly, if you have not already made a personal decision for Jesus Christ, please do so immediately! Time is indeed short! Worship Jesus Christ not the Antichrist today! Even so, come quickly Lord Jesus! God bless you.

GOODBYE FREE SPEECH

By Aaron Epstein Knight-Ridder, Tribune News Wire

WASHINGTON-In a 6-3 decision likely to fan the bitter national conflict over free speech and abortion rights, the Supreme Court on Thursday upheld a state judge's order barring antiabortion demonstrators from getting within 36 feet of an abortion clinic in Melbourne, Fla. At the same time, the court struck down other parts of the 1993 order -such as a ban on approaching patients within 300 feet of the clinic without their consent -on grounds that they went too far in seeking to curb intimidation and ensure access to the clinic. "Women and doctors can claim victory," said Sally Goldfarb, senior staff lawyer for the National Organization for Women Legal Defense Fund. "Taken together with the newly passed Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act, the court's Order requires protesters to stay 36 feet from an abortion clinic. [EDITORS NOTE: Now they can tell us where we can and can not go. Next it will be like Nazi Germany, requiring papers to move about.]

First Amendment free-speech protection to the abortion protesters is a decision that provoked sharp criticism from the dissenters. [EDITORS NOTE: Where will Christians be when the world government can restrict our speech, restrict where we walk or pray and can monitor all people on the globe via world IDENTIFICATION? We will not be in "a peck of trouble," or even "a bushel" of trouble, we will be in "Great Tribulation!"] The restrictions imposed by the Florida judge, Robert B. McGregor, were not directed at the content of the protesters' antiabortion messages, the chief justice concluded. Therefore, Rehnquist said, the judge's injunction would violate First Amendment free-speech guarantees only if it stifled more speech. This decision provides a powerful one-two punch that (antiabortion) extremists will have a hard time recovering from," Goldfarb said. The Rev. Patrick Mahoney, director of the Christian Defense Coalition and a leader of the antiabortion militants [This is another example of unbiased reporting, NOT! They refuse to call those opposing murder "Pro-Life" yet they refer to themselves as "Pro-Choice" a dangerous play on words.] of Operation Rescue, called it "a dark day for all Americans who cherish free speech and, in particular, those people of goodwill who peacefully intervene to save children." Justice Antonin Scalia exclaimed from the bench as he read parts of his 34-page dissent in impassioned tones. "The court has left a powerful loaded weapon lying about today."

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[Meaning they could use this precedent to begin the tyrannous road of limiting free speech.] He accused the court of expanding the power of trial-court judges to issue injunctions against labor picketing, civil-rights demonstrators and other protesters based on minimal evidence...

COSTS OF SPY SATELLITE HEADQUARTERS 'SHOCKS' SENATE PANEL

The New York Times 8-9-94

WASHINGTON - Senior members of the Senate Intelligence committee said Monday that they were shocked to find that a huge new spy satellite headquarters under construction outside Washington would cost \$350 million. They said that the Pentagon and Central Intelligence Agency had concealed the full expense of the project from them.

"You've got to see it to believe it," said Sen. John Warner, of Virginia, the ranking Republican on the committee. "I was absolutely astonished at the magnitude and the proportions of this structure." [ED NOTE: I thought we were in an era of peace and safety. Remember Glosnost, and Perestroika? Why would the government be building a giant new satellite monitoring headquarters? Could it be another sign that we are heading a time when the New World Order will monitor all people on the globe, so the "Mark of the Beast" system could be set in place. The system that would allow them to cause all people to receive their "Mark" of acceptance in order to participate in the global money system. A system to which you must belong to buy or sell?] The project in question is a 1 million-square-foot complex near Chantilly, VA., close to Dulles International Airport, being built to house about 3,000 contractors and government workers employed by the National Reconnaissance Office, the nation's most secret intelligence agency. Its cost, by comparison, exceeds the "rebuilding" of New York City's Pennsylvania Station; its size is about one-fifth of the Pentagon's.

"Has this process created a Taj Mahal?" Warner asked rhetorically. "We don't know."

The existence of the National Reconnaissance Office was a state secret until late 1992, and almost nothing is known about the office, other than its mission of building the nation's spy satellites. Its annual budget, secretly appropriated, buried within the Pentagon's accounts in the "black budget" and never disclosed publicly, has been estimated at \$6 billion, or about three times the budget of the entire State Department.

BILL PROVIDES TELECOMMUNICATIONS WIRETAPS

Measure sought by FBI would repay firms cost of installing software

By Sabra Chartrand of The New York Times 8-9-94
WASHINGTON-Telephone and cable television companies would have to modify their networks to make it easier for law-enforcement agencies to conduct wiretaps and trace messages, under

Continued on page 4

legislation expected to be introduced in the House and Senate today. [Why would the government want to make it easy to wiretap phones? Why do they need to spy on people easier? Are they planning for a time when there will be CHAOS? -a time when people are not voluntarily obeying the laws? Does Bible Prophecy speak of a time when the World Government will rule with totalitarian control? YES! Daniel says when the transgressors time has come, when the world is full of transgression, the Antichrist will come. The Anti-christ will be mighty in power, but not by his own power. Could this be referring to total control? The total control that would come by regulating what a person can speak, where they can go, whether they can buy or sell? Could part of this control come from wiretaps on phones? Good possibility! Could it be the marketing of such oppression comes in the name of "Peace?" Yet Daniel says by PEACE he shall destroy many.

DAN 8:23 And in the latter time of their kingdom, when the transgressors are come to the full, a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand up.

24 And his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power: and he shall destroy wonderfully, and shall prosper, and practise, and shall destroy the mighty and the holy people.

25 And through his policy also he shall cause craft to prosper in his hand; and he shall magnify himself in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many: he shall also stand up against the Prince of princes; but he shall be broken without hand.

Today we see the words "Peacekeeping force" we hear the only way to "Keep Peace" is a World Government. The only way to maintain a World Tyrannical Government is total control. Are we heading toward a World Government? One large sign post indicating that we are is the controls that are being laid in place!]

The bill, long sought by the FBI and backed by the Clinton administration, promises \$500 million in federal money to help communications companies pay for the development and installation of the necessary software. It would also reimburse the companies for future costs related to retaining law officers' ability to conduct court-authorized wiretaps and trace calls- [The phone company in our area is now offering "Caller ID." With the proper equipment, you can tell what number a caller is calling from before you pick up the receiver! How does it do that? A better question is "Why is the option being offered? Could it be that the New World Order wants to know who is calling who, and precisely what is being said? That's "OK" with me, I have nothing to hide," you say? I feel the same way. I have nothing to hide, as a matter of fact that is why we have a radio program to tell the world! The problem is "TOTAL CONTROL." What if the government does something the people don't like. Once every phone call is not only monitored for content but they know who is talking to who, they have more control!] tasks that require new, modern methods as more and more communications are transmitted in the digital pulses of computer code...

[An avalanche of information is pointing to the fact that we are moving toward a New World Order based on the rule of Lucifer. Total control, reduced freedoms, less love of our fellow man. The list can go on for a long time. The student of Bible prophecy can use this information to wake people up and win them to salvation.]

The following "Fraud Alert" was sent to one of our Prophecy students. In it you will be able to see how they plan to "sell" us on the need to change the currency and the changes they want to make.

As you read remember the difference between an error and "Satan speak" an error is incorrect information. Satan speak is the EXACT OPPOSITE

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FRAUD ALERT

New Currency Designs Meant to Block Counterfeiters [DON'T BELIEVE IT]

The Treasury Department plans to redesign United States currency to thwart high-tech counterfeiters, while assuring the public that the money they now have will not be devalued. [ED. NOTE. If you wanted to flush out all the "mattress money" from people how would you do it? Change the currency! The next question comes to mind. Why would you want to flush out the "mattress money?" According to Rev 13.15-18 we know there will be a world currency and most likely, a cashless society. If people have a means of exchange other than the world currency it could cause big problems in going cashless. One way or another, we are heading toward the Mark of the Beast system of total control!]

The twin goals of this undertaking will take a few years. The first of the new \$100 bills, the most counterfeited denomination, won't be in circulation until 1996. The lower denomination bills will follow every six months to a year until the year 2000 when all the new bills should be in circulation.

At the same time, U.S. currency has become such a world standard that the Treasury will conduct a massive education program [propaganda?] to assure the public worldwide that the money it now holds won't lose value and the newly designed notes will be of equal value. [NOTE: Recall the words of President Bush, "NAFTA will not erode our national sovereignty." Yet, many experts say that is exactly what it will do. In the opinion of this writer the major objective of NAFTA is to bring us one step closer to one world government, one world commerce, and one world religion.

Look at the opposite of these words we can see what they plan to do "Won't lose value."

The upcoming change will be the first major overhaul of paper money in 65 years, but with the advances in reprographics, experts say to expect currency to continue to change with technology.

The final design for the new \$100 note won't be complete until next year, but Treasury officials want to show the public what to expect. The most obvious change will be a 50 percent larger historical portrait that is off center. [NOTE: Almost all of the currency of the world has been reprinted in the last few years. Almost all of the notes have a "blank spot." We are told the blank spot is a watermark. As discussed in earlier newsletters we believe a better scenario for the blank spot is for the "Mark of the Beast."

According to Grant Jeffrey, our November speaker

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there is a picture of a woman riding a two-horned beast on the European currency. The best guess is when the time is right they will use this "blank spot to "reprint" some mark of the New World Order on the bill. Perhaps a woman on a beast!]

But overall the currency will continue its traditional appearance.

"The new currency will maintain its current size and colors, with portraits of the same historical figures on the faces and the same buildings or monuments on the backs," Mary Ellen Withrow, Treasurer of the United States, told the House Banking committee.

But under development and testing for consideration in the new design are these features:

- Iridescent "planchettes" of tissue paper a few millimeters in diameter incorporated directly into the bills. The reflective quality of these planchettes makes the bills impossible to photocopy.

- Up to five security threads imbedded into the notes. The combinations would differ with each denomination, except the one dollar bill would have none. The threads would have the denomination of the note imprinted on them and would be machine readable. [First American Monetary Associates of Ft. Collins, CO did some investigation on these threads. Based on various comments made by treasury officials they talked with made them suspect the thread is detectable by advanced electronic instruments as you drive or walk by.]

- A watermark of the figure pictured on the bill visible off to the side of the portrait when held up to the light. Like the imbedded thread, it will not reproduce on color photocopiers.

[NOTE: I am still suspicious of another hidden motive in all this information. I still suspect they may not change to the new currency at all. This may be a "sales talk" to move from currency to cashless. The "problem" they are "creating" is still the need to change the currency. A viable scenario would be a the last moment they decide to skip the move to new currency and go to a smart card or biochip implant. It will be interesting to watch their maneuvering toward the mark of the beast.]

- Inks that change color when viewed from a different angle. For example, the ink may appear to be green when viewed directly, but when the bill is turned at an angle it changes to gold.

- Line structures incorporated into the design of the bill that would create a moire pattern, or wavy effect, when copied. This can be compared with the way a striped shirt appears on television.

- Intaglio microprinting in other parts of the bills. The \$20 and \$100 notes now have "The United States of America" printed repeatedly in the border surrounding the portrait, which can only be seen with a magnifier and is too small to be copied.

- Distinctive machine detectable fibers may be added. In addition, "covert features, which can be identified by machines, will enhance the balancing system's ability to detect counterfeiters," the Treasurer said in a news release without elaborating.

The greatest number of security features will be incorporated in the highest denomination bills, with fewer features built into the lower denomination bills that are less-likely to be counterfeited.

"No single feature alone is sufficient and no single currency design can be absolutely counterfeit-proof over time. [Wow! Did you catch that! They know this is not absolutely counterfeit-proof I wonder

Computerized ID card helps track students

By JEFF DONN
Associated Press

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Reminder to students: Bring your pencils, pads, books and computerized ID card this fall.

This city's public schools began introducing the security cards last year to avoid stolen meal tickets and bus passes, while keeping better track of meals and students. Administrators hope later to employ the cards to bar suspended students and other intruders from school.

"I'm sure some people would see it as being overbearing or too militaristic... but I think we've got to keep control of our schools," said Jack Maloney, a superintendent's assistant who is supervising the \$200,000 program.

The cards carry a student's school identification number in barcode format, and are read by a laser scanner like the ones at supermarket checkout counters.

Clement Richardson, a 17-year-old student at Springfield's Putnam Vocational High School, said the cards make him feel safer. "It keeps out the troublemakers," he said.

Already widely used by businesses, the cards are used by other school districts mainly to monitor student meals and books borrowed from school libraries.

Some administrators also view the cards as a less-cotty, more palatable alternative to guards in buses, hallways or classrooms.

Chicago's Foreman High School started using bar codes on student ID cards last year. A scanner prints out tardy slips for students who are late to class, giving students a record of their previous tardy slips and a reminder of the penalties. Administrators gain a computer record of who was late and when.

"Before... it took too long when people were filling out little slips. The kids were missing too much class time," said John Garvey, the

principal.

But Kris James, who runs a computerized card program in four Philadelphia public schools, said such initiatives can fall apart, despite all the technology, without strict enforcement by administrators.

"Do the students maintain the cards? Do the cafeterias maintain the cards?" she asked.

Springfield schools gave cards to 18,000 students last year and intend to include all 24,000 in the district this fall.

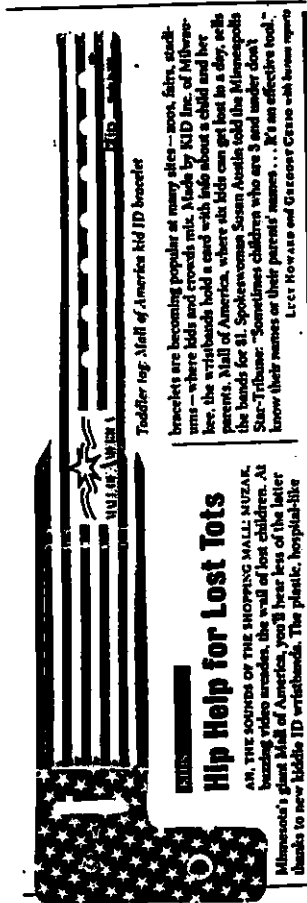
The cards were used initially in the lunchroom, and administrators say they eliminate the stigma of handing in a reduced-cost meal ticket in front of other students. They also eliminate stolen tickets and tickets sold for drugs or money.

The district has also begun using the cards to make sure that students are riding their assigned school bus, rather than going to the mall or a friend's home.

Scanners are being installed on public transit buses used by students, to eliminate stolen bus passes. They allow the district to pay the transit authority only for actual rides, and not for absentee days. Maloney says administrators expect to save about \$100,000 on ridership within 18 months, even with the cost of card readers more than \$5,000 each.

He said the district hopes to expand the program into a universal card that will allow students to enter their schools, be counted in attendance rolls, borrow books from the school library, and maybe even obtain discounts at businesses.

William Newman, regional head of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union, said schools exercise "legitimate security interest" in keeping intruders from buildings and buses. But he added, "There's going to have to be serious thought given to who has access to the information and under what circumstances."



Toddler tag: Mall of America kid ID bracelet

bracelets are becoming popular at many sites — zoos, fairs, stadiums — where kids and parents mix. Made by KID Inc. of Milwaukee, the wristbands hold a card with info about a child and her parents. Mall of America, where the kids can get lost in a day, sells the bands for \$1. Spokeswoman Susan Austin told the Minneapolis Star-Tribune: "Sometimes children who are 3 and under don't know their names or their parents' names... It's an effective tool."

Let's Now and Garvey's Office will have reports

TOP TO BOTTOM: CHILDREN'S IDENTIFICATION CARD; MALL OF AMERICA; MALL OF AMERICA; MALL OF AMERICA

Hip Help for Lost Tots

AN, THE SOUNDS OF THE SHOPPING MALL: MUZAR, a beeping video monitor, the wall of lost children. At Minnesota's giant Mall of America, you'll hear less of the latter thanks to new kid ID wristbands. The plastic, hospital-like

8 NEWSWEEK AUGUST 15, 1994

Credit's invisible journey

Revelation 13:17

Cashless society's forerunner

By ROE WELLS
Associated Press

ILLUMINATI RUN

MCLEAN, Va. — You've handed the credit card to the store clerk, who slides it through an electronic device and awaits the signal that authorizes your purchase. In the 20-odd seconds that pass while you're staring at the ceiling, an incredible information journey takes place.

It's a journey that few consumers comprehend, but it's a forerunner of the cashless society, the utopian vision where the jingles of nickels and dimes are replaced by electronic blips of the digital age.

For the 300 million Visa credit cards, the journey probably includes a momentary stop-over in this Washington suburb, home to a nondescript building casually called the Fort Knox of the credit card industry.

Although Visa's competitors MasterCard International and American Express Co. also boast advanced technology, Visa is the leader in the plastic card world. In the U.S. alone, Visa has about half the market share, vs. 27 percent held by MasterCard and 20 percent by American Express.

The Visa International Operations Center East is one of two hubs for the credit card association's vast information network, a system it expects will play a much greater role in the daily lives of households worldwide.

Visa, owned by its member banks, operates a computer system known as VisaNet that functions as a middleman between merchants, the merchant's bank and the bank that issues a customer's credit card.

The network encompasses 9 million miles of fiber optic cables that link about 20,000 banks and other financial institutions and 10 million merchants in 247 countries and territories worldwide.

Most of the 11,000 transactions per minute that traverse McLean or its sister "super center" in the British city of Basingstoke are credit card transactions. The system also handles a range of consumer payments, from cash withdrawals from automatic teller machines to direct deposit of payroll checks.

Visa anticipates such electronic banking networks will play an even more important role in consumers' lives as interactive television and other advances in technology gain wider acceptance.

"Somebody has to build the tracks that go from the home to the bank and then from one bank to another bank to handle these transactions," said Charles T. Russell, Visa's outgoing president and chief executive officer. "We have those tracks today."

CREDIT/ Continued from Page E1

Many of those tracks already have been laid at the checkout counters of major stores throughout the country.

Here's what happens after you hand your card over to the sales clerk:

It's swiped through a device called a point of sale terminal that reads your account number and expiration date from the card's magnetic stripe on the back.

The terminal automatically connects by phone with one of 1,400 small Visa computers, which funnel the account information and purchase amount into the Visa network and asks the bank that issued your card to authorize the sale.

If the store lacks a card reader, the sales clerk telephones the information to a bank operator, who in turn will query the Visa system.

Once the account information makes it to your bank, the computers ask several questions:

■ Is your card stolen? Your bank checks a special encrypted code and a central electronic file of stolen credit cards.

■ Does the purchase exceed your credit limit?

■ Is the purchase unusual and way outside your normal buying habits?

The computers answer this question by instantly examining whether your purchase fits within your established record of buying behavior. Although some consumers might regard that as an invasion of privacy, it is considered a useful way to help prevent unauthorized use of your card.

Once these questions are satisfactorily answered, your bank will issue a green light back through the system and authorize the

sale. This entire process typically takes between 6 and 20 seconds.

What if your bank's computers are too busy or incapacitated? Then Visa's computers can step in and authorize the sale if the purchase doesn't exceed a predetermined amount. This speeds the process and prevents bottlenecks.

After you've walked off with the purchase, the second half of the transaction takes place in which the store, the store's bank and your bank have to settle the tab, or clear the transaction. This also is done through VisaNet but typically takes about 3½ days.

This system continues to grow rapidly, up about 14 percent in 1992. Visa expects the annual dollar volume of transactions on its network to double to \$1 trillion by 1996.

Despite this growth, Visa executives admit their goal of replacing cash is a long way off: Credit cards were used in only 15 percent of all retail sales last year, Russell said.

Getting people to accept the idea that plastic can replace cash as currency is the most formidable barrier to Visa's cashless society vision, said Roger L. Peirce, executive vice president of Visa International.

Despite Peirce's pride in the Visa technology — he boasted the system didn't have a single minute of downtime as of early December — further improvements are critical.

"If we get to a point where society actually expects to get access to their money anytime, and anywhere, this system has got to work," said Peirce. He concluded with the mantra of the credit card world: "We've got to be better than cash and checks."

WHETTING YOUR APPETITE FOR APPETIZERS - FOOD SECTION

The San Diego

FRONT PAGE -
PREPPING FOR MARK



Union-Tribune

Thursday
August 18, 1994

Business

ATM customers on pins and needles

Thieves banking on high tech hit San Diego County — See C-1

THE SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE • THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1994

FRONT PAGE

ARCO debit card target of scam here

Thousands looted from bank accounts

By DONALD C. BAUDER
Financial Editor

A sophisticated high-tech debit card scam at ARCO AM/PM Mini Mart has hit San Diego County.

Victims learn to their horror that their bank accounts have been looted — although if they can prove fraud, they can recover most of the money.

"They wiped me out — took \$1,200 out of my checking account," said San Diegoan Rudy Novotny, a paralegal with the Resolution Trust Corp., who had purchased gasoline with his debit card at the ARCO AM/PM Mini Mart in Carmel Valley. Tuesday evening, he went back

to the store. A woman heard him complaining to the clerk. "She shook her head and said, 'They got me, too,'" recalled Novotny.

Yesterday, Novotny was complaining to an ARCO executive. "He said that four of their own corporate executives had been hit," Novotny said.

Novotny filled out a form with his bank, Great Western, and as required by law, it will reimburse him for any loss over \$50, "if he can show that he was defrauded," said spokesperson Steve Hawkins.

Annie Reutlinger, ARCO spokesperson, confirmed that the thief started in Orange County, moved to Riverside and Moreno Valley, and Valley said Rancho Bernardo. ARCO has informed the Secret Service and local police. One arrest

has been made in Costa Mesa, but the police there did not respond to queries yesterday.

ARCO has warned its AM/PM employees, made changes in its debit card machines and posted signs to warn customers, said Reutlinger.

The company and the Herndon, Va.-based Electronic Funds Transfer Association have petitioned the Federal Reserve to make changes that would make the fraud more difficult to pull off.

Interviews with victims, law enforcement officials, ARCO and investigators in the industry reveal that the scam is an intricate variation on the theme of "shoulder surfing," or trying to detect the pin number of a person using debit or credit cards in an automatic teller or point-of-purchase machine.

The scam artists that have been targeting ARCO stations position themselves with binoculars and sometimes high-powered video cameras with zoom lenses several hundred yards away from the gas-line pump — say, at a nearby motel or parking lot. When a person punches in a pin number, the scamsters take it down.

If the purchaser punches a button indicating that he or she does not want a receipt, the scam artists go into the store and get the receipt. It is automatically printed inside the store, even though the purchaser doesn't want it.

If the purchaser throws the receipt away, the scamsters will scoop it up.

See Scam on Page C-2



ter earnings in 1993's by analysts, heads for

of security mark over card.



Hand-scan machine can make identification in seconds.

NEWS AND BRIEFS

Handy Machine May Speed Customs Process

This fall, two eastern airports will begin testing equipment designed to speed up the immigration process, as well as improve the accuracy of passport identifications. Infrared hand scans, to be tested at New York's Kennedy Airport and at Newark Airport immigration booths, take two to four seconds and are said to be harmless (no X-rays are used) and 99% accurate in determining whether a passport belongs to the person presenting it.

Here's how it works: A traveler walks up to an electronic inspection booth, inserts his passport into a document-reading machine, then puts his hand on a scanner that measures its geometry and reads such characteristics as the relationship of one finger to another. If the computer decides the passport and passport holder match, the admission gate automatically opens.

The technology, made by Recognition Systems of San Jose, has been installed (but is not yet operational) at San Francisco Airport as a security system for airport and airline personnel. If adopted by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for use at international airports, the hand scanners are expected to reduce the traveler's re-entry process to only about 30 seconds. Delays caused by passport checks can now take up to 90 minutes at Kennedy and LAX.

Initially, only frequent travelers (at least three international trips a year) may apply to the INS to be interviewed and have their "hand prints" recorded in order to participate in the testing program. Application forms will be distributed through airlines. Testing will take about six months at Kennedy and Newark.

Travel Quiz: Where is the highest airport in the world?

Baja Bites: Those planning a trip to sip cocktails in Baja should be aware that liquor sales will be banned in Tijuana, Ensenada, Tecate and Mexicali next weekend. Because of mayoral elections, the northern Baja cities will be legally dry Aug. 1, 2 and until noon Aug. 3.

Also in Baja, the Tijuana Tourism and Convention Bureau has a new toll-free number that provides bilingual general information about the city's cultural attractions, sporting events and restaurants and nightclubs, and answers questions regarding transportation or customs. In addition, by calling the 800 number it is possible to order a free brochure that lists the times, locations, ticket prices, phone numbers and other pertinent information about

'92 ORIENT SPECIALS		H
FRT LOWEST AIR FARE FROM		
NEWY	1889 OMAHA/OMH	8229 71
MIAMI	1889 BALI	8279 81
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P & D TRAVEL		

HAWAII

- Mexico.....
 - Bahamas.....
 - Caribbean.....
 - New York (Non Stop).....
 - Florida (7 Cities).....
- SAVE UP TO 30% ON A ONE!

WHOLESALE
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Single European currency named 'euro'

The Associated Press

MADRID, Spain — Frustrating aside sayers, Western European monetary leaders last week launched their most daring integration plan to date by asserting that Europe will have a single currency as of 2002.

They baptized the currency the "euro," a name that took no one's breath away. Officials said it was the most palatable compromise to end months of hectoring over a name.

The euro will replace French and Belgian francs, German marks, Dutch guilders and other European Union moneys, though it is still unclear how many nations will jettison their legal tender.

The leaders issued an ambitious step-by-step plan Friday to put the common currency into European pockets and paychecks without too much chaos and pain.

"On the euro we are going to build the future of European integration," Spanish Finance Minister Pedro Solbes said.

Proponents see the euro as a boon for travelers and businesses. It will end exchange rate charges in a part of the world where you can visit four or five nations on a single day trip. Under the transition blueprint, European nations must meet strict financial requirements on debts, deficits, inflation and interest rates to be able to joining the currency in 1997.

A decision will be made in 1998 as to which country passes those tests. In 1999, they will lock exchange rates and governments will get three years to switch to the euro. The first euro coins and bills will be circulated on Jan. 1, 2002. National currencies remain legal tender until July 1, 2002.

along with Germany. President Jacques Chirac is embroiled in France's worst social unrest in 27 years over plans to slash public spending. If his government abandons the euro, it may not meet the single currency grade.

Chirac's judgmentally accepted the "euro." He preferred "ecu" — short for European currency unit — and also the name of an old French coin — "écu." But German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other leaders rejected that out of hand. Opposition to a European currency remains high among Germans, according to a public opinion poll released Friday.

The decision came despite doubts about whether enough nations, notably France, can meet economic criteria on debts, deficits, interest rates and inflation to be able to jettison their monies and take on the euro.

In an optimistic report last month, the EU head office said eight EU nations would qualify by 1999. But that included Britain and Denmark, which will not join the currency union for now. Nations falling short of the criteria could join later.

Without France, the currency plan will collapse. France traditionally has led the drive for European integration.

A national ID may be in cards

By NANCY CLELAND, Staff Writer

As national attention turns again to illegal immigration, an old and difficult question is sure to resurface in Congress next year: How far are Americans willing to go to prove who they are?

Advocates of tighter immigration controls have long argued for a tough, tamperproof identification card. Without that, they say, laws that punish employers for hiring illegal immigrants are nearly worthless.

"It's unavoidable," said Rep. Lamar Smith, R-Texas, who is expected to be chairman the House Subcommittee on Immigration next year. "If you want to eliminate discrimination (in screening job applicants) and enforce the current law, then you have to have some type of tamperproof document."

"The INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service) says that about half of illegal aliens here use fraudulent documents for employment and benefits. Clearly, the problem exists."

Sunday, November 27, 1994

Immigration Identification advocates use euphemisms for 'ID card'

Continued from A-1

But, although they may be tough-minded on illegal immigration these days, voters and their representatives tend to become nervous whenever the discussion turns to ID cards. Many fear a loss of privacy and are unwilling to risk it on the unproven promise of reducing illegal immigration. "We should be doing something, but it's a touchy issue, and nobody in the Senate wants to get near it," said Dick Day, top aide on immigration matters to Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo.

Simpson co-sponsored the landmark Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, which set penalties for employers who knowingly hire undocumented immigrants. A long-term study released by the Commission on Agricultural Workers two years ago found that widespread use of counterfeit documents made the law ineffective. "The Senate's original legislation had called for a tamperproof ID card, but he agreed to drop it after years of arduous debate. In the end, the law simply asked Congress to develop better documentation in the future, but it has so far failed to do so."

THE SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

A-23

Republican-sponsored immigration bills in next year's Senate and House sessions are expected to propose improved documentation, through a call-in system or a tamper-resistant card with photograph, fingerprint or other identifying information. But no one is counting on easy passage by the new majority, because opposition to this idea cuts through both parties.

From the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) to the John Birch Society, many Americans cringe at the thought of a national ID card. "Strengthen the Border Patrol," said Tom Edgelm, research director for the John Birch Society. "Build a Great Wall if you have to. But don't trouble the American citizen. That's our view."

Between the extremes are millions of Americans who at least feel squeamish about opening the door to Big Brother. "People equate it with having a card hanging around their necks," said Alan Nelson, former Immigration and Naturalization Service commissioner and an author of Proposition 187, the California initiative that would, if upheld in court, deny most public benefits to undocumented immigrants.

Nelson is now president of Americans Against Illegal Immigration, which plans to take his 187-style arguments nationwide. The cornerstone of his approach is denying employment and public benefits to undocumented immigrants and that can't happen without tamper-resistant documents, he said.

"I will be working with members of Congress to make sure they go forward and do what they should have been doing for the last seven or eight years," he said. Advocates of tough documentation are stepping gingerly into the debate and talking past to call their ideas anything but a national ID card. That phrase conjures images of midnight stops by police, of South Africa under apartheid, of Nazi Germany or Stalin's Soviet Union.

"I don't even like to call it a card," Smith said. New euphemisms include "enhanced Social Security card" and "fraud-resistant worker-verification card," some simply call their proposal a "system."

When the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, headed by former Rep. Barbara Jordan, D-Texas, issued recommendations in September, it made a point of avoiding mention of an ID card. The group instead suggested a call-in system to verify Social Security numbers used by job applicants. That, it said, would prevent undocumented workers from making up numbers or using those that belong to others.

However, despite the commission's pledge to insure accuracy in the system and to guard against unauthorized access to information, the idea was immediately assailed by groups on the right and the left. "First of all, the immigration service is simply not capable or competent to take part in this sort of a system," said Lucas Gutentag, who directs the ACLU's Immigration Project. "Second, while we recognize that they have not explicitly called for a national ID card, we think that this proposal will inevitably lead to the establishment of one."

Rep. Smith, who cited the commission's recommendation as a model, agreed that it would require a more tamper-resistant Social Security card, perhaps one with a computer-read photo or signature. But he emphasized that the card would be needed only when applying for a job or public benefits. "If we have hearings and explain the purpose, and guarantee that we are going to do everything we can to protect individual civil liberties, ... then I would expect something to pass Congress next year," Smith said. "The only alternative is to throw up our hands."

The outcome could depend on how the new system or card is presented, said Christine Harris, program manager of the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, a consumer hotline in San Diego. "Depending on how it's put to them, consumers are very concerned about the centralization of personal information," Harris said. "The use of an ID card will necessarily require some kind of centralization, and that can be dangerous if it's not handled properly."

But advocates of a tougher ID argue that the benefits of cutting illegal immigration outweigh whatever risks are involved in better identification systems. "The notion of absolute privacy cannot prevail when the government is handing out hundreds of thousands of dollars," said Ira Mehlman, California media director for the Federation for American Immigration Reform, which favors tighter control of immigration. "You simply cannot run a society as complicated as ours on the honor system."

The leap to a secure work-and-benefit document may not be as great as some imagine, said Phil Martin, an immigration scholar at the University of California Davis. Through Social Security, credit cards and a host of other identifying numbers, a great deal of information already is accessible, Martin said.

"A lot of the things people feared in the mid-'80s (during debate on the immigration law) we now do with welfare applications," Martin said, referring to the fingerprinting of applicants. "We're on that inevitable track. If you look at this on a longer time perspective, we're already about three-fourths of the way there."

Harbs said the statewide hotline lighted up when the California Department of Motor Vehicles recently began asking for So-

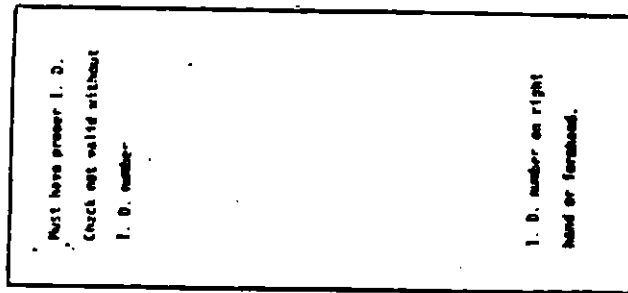
June 19, 1981

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that on the 28th day of July, 1980 I, Roger B. Taft, saw one of the Social Security checks that was sent out through a mistake on the part of the Internal Revenue Service last July.

The Social Security check that I saw was named by my uncle John M. Lynch.

On the back of this government check, which is illustrated below, were some strange instructions for cashing.



After four or five banks refused to cash this unusual check, my uncle finally took it directly to the Internal Revenue Service who told him that they wanted the check back in order that they might issue him one that the banks could cash. The new check he received had no special markings or instructions on the back.

Sincerely,

Roger B. Taft
 Roger B. Taft
 122 Lighth Road
 Mount, Missouri 65713

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF CHESAPEAKE

I, SHERLEY L. WILLIAMS, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, do hereby certify that ROGER B. TAFT personally appeared before me this day and personally acknowledged execution of above instrument for the purposes therein expressed. WITNESSE my hand and Notarial Seal this 19 June, 1981.

My Commission Expires: 12/1/1983

NOTARY PUBLIC

1937 Stone Blvd. Fayetteville, NC 28301

CITY COURT:
NARROWED TO
AGE 4

THE RAISE:
SIONERS SPEAK

Metro

THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1994

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NEWS FOCUS

By **JEFF COLLINS**
The Orange County Register

Halfway through booking, a 42-year-old inmate walked to a counter in the Orange County Jail's intake center, where an officer ordered him to put his right thumb on the glass covering a 2-inch-high, light-brown metal box.

The inmate extended his hand and touched the future.

Instantly, his thumbprint appeared on a small computer screen behind a glass partition. In minutes, his fingerprint records were located, rendering obsolete a century-old process of tak-

The process of identifying suspects is undergoing a high-tech conversion in Orange County and other areas.

ing fingerprints. At a time when computers do everything from helping cook our dinners to running our cars, data processors are invading the precinct cop's traditional territory.

Orange County and urban centers across the state are on the verge of eliminating black ink and smudgy paper to record the unique swirls and whorls at the tips of our fingers.

The technology isn't limited to jails, either.

The Department of Motor Vehicles uses computers to record thumbprints used in license applications at California's 172 field offices.

Please see **FINGERPRINTS** Page 2



NADIA BOROWSKI/The Orange County Register
CHECKING PRINTS: A technician at Cal-ID at the sheriff's Forensic Science Building in Santa Ana compares an electronic thumbprint with one on file, hoping for a positive identification.

FINGERPRINTOUTS

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Y COUNCIL ROUNDUP

...wing are some of the actions ... at Monday's city council ... ings. Y means a yes vote, N ... is a no vote, — means not ... nt, A means abstained. Mayors ... sted first.



ESS Bear Communications Inc. of Costa Mesa be ... \$560 for 19 police radios?	Partin	Age	Bowman	Kerry	Nicholson	Passed	Failed
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	
the city extend its lease with the Anaheim ... High School District for land at the Oxford ... its, 5172 Orange Ave.?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	

LAMITOS the City Council agree to a new contract with ... nager Robert C. Dunek?	Selveggi	Bates	Jempia	Sylvia	Wahlstrom	Passed	Failed
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	
the City Council support an initiative that ... low voters to decide whether the El Toro Marine ... Station should become a commercial airport?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	

ON VIEJO ...ambaren Contractors be paid \$468,958 for ... c, curb and gutter removal and replacement?	Withrow	Bretton	Cody	Craycraft	Lowe	Passed	Failed
	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	✓	
the city approve an \$80,924 increase in a ... with Wal-Con Construction for repairs to ... Street?	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	✓	

FINGERPRINTS: Process will be changing

FROM 1
Welfare offices in Los Angeles, Alameda, Contra Costa and San Diego counties use electronic fingerprints to catch double-dippers; Orange and San Francisco counties are preparing to follow suit.

Eventually, patrol officers who pull you over may ask for your right thumb rather than your driver's license.

And credit-card companies, gun dealers and other merchants may use the technique to verify a customer's identity and eligibility.

"This will be the biggest technological leap since fingerprints started," said FBI spokesman John Kundts in Washington. "The number of fingerprints being kept on file is getting larger and larger, outpacing our ability to search for them. ... The speed (of this technology) basically is light-years different."

Computers are not new to fingerprinting. The statewide Cal-ID has been operating for a decade; Orange County's automated fingerprint-identification computer, with 875,000 sets of prints on file, has been operating since 1987.

The systems can do the work of dozens of investigators, matching crime-scene fingerprints to those on file almost instantly. In 1985 a Cal-ID computer helped identify Richard Ramirez as the suspect in the "night stalker" murders. Last month, Orange County's Cal-ID system helped Santa Ana police find a suspect in the killing of 71-year-old Patricia Powell.

But that system still requires police to take fingerprints the way it's been done since Sir Edward Henry developed a classification system in the 1890s — with ink and paper. Old-fashioned fingerprint cards are made in triplicate, then are fed into the computer.

What's new is how fingerprints are taken.

Instead of coating all 10 fingers with black ink, then pressing them onto 9-by-9-inch cards, all it takes is a brief touch on a laser scanner, and the prints are recorded.

Fingerprint experts say that under the old method, cards get smudged, and prints sometimes are unreadable.

With the computer-scan method, operators can tell right away if the prints are bad and can fix the problem. The prints never smudge.

Jails now must take three sets of prints — one for their own records, one for the state and one for the FBI. With inkless prints, jailers have to record the prints just once. The computer makes the extra copies.

One advantage, Kundts said, is that more fugitives will be caught.

Fugitives often use phony names when picked up for minor infractions. Under the old system, it can take days or weeks to



NADIA BOROWSKI/The Orange County Register
NEW SYSTEM: A portrait of Allan V. MacDonnell of Computer Deductions Inc. appears on a monitor during a demonstration of the sheriff's new fingerprinting and photo-ID system.

match their fingerprints with those on file. In that time, the police can be forced by law to let the suspects go before their true identities are learned.

Under the new system, the state and the FBI will be able to produce a suspect's identity in minutes.

All that, of course, is still a dream. It will take three or four years before computers can record, transmit and match fingerprints taken at local jails with those on file in state or national fingerprint centers.

Fingerprint stations with ink blotters, rollers and card frames still are used on each inmate coming into the Orange County Jail.

The county has spent more than \$300,000 experimenting with electronic fingerprinting for nine months at the Theo Lacy Facility in Orange and for a little more than two weeks in the main jail in Santa Ana. But it has yet to finish setting up its system.

The computer can scan one finger, but 10-finger "touch-print" machines still aren't set up for jail use, sheriff's Capt. Jack DeVerreaux said. Only one of four 10-finger machines on order has been delivered.

In the initial stage, the computers merely will replace ink and paper, helping jailers identify inmates who have been in the jail before and therefore already have fingerprints on file. Because 50 percent of people arrested in the county have been in Orange County Jail before, that will cut in half the number of 10-set fingerprints that jailers will have to take.

When new fingerprints are required, the computer will record them.

The system also will verify the identities of all inmates before they're released, DeVerreaux said. That should prevent a repeat of several incidents in which inmates escaped by swapping ID wrist bands.

A similar system also is in operation at the new Santa Ana De-

tention Center, vastly speeding up the time it takes for patrol officers to book suspects and get back on their beats, officials said.

The California Department of Justice signed a contract in 1990 with Identix Inc., a Silicon Valley computer company, to help counties around the state develop electronic fingerprinting, said Gary Cooper, a criminal-records supervisor at the department.

About 120 fingerprint computers have been installed statewide, Cooper said.

Although none of the counties has gone totally inkless yet, most of the state's biggest cities are expected to do so within 14 months. About 400 jails — virtually every booking site in the state — should be inkless by 1986. Orange County is a leaders.

"I think we'll actually be in the Buck Rogers state by June of next year," Cooper said.

The FBI — which gets 35,000 new sets of prints to check daily — will take at least three years to complete its automated fingerprinting center in Clarksburg, W. Va.

Kundts said the FBI center will be compatible with all types of systems being used by states, so states with different systems can link up with each other through Clarksburg. It will cost about \$1 billion to build the center and feed more than 200 million fingerprint cards into the computer, he said.

New York City, Maryland and Washington state also are developing electronic-fingerprint systems, according to Owen Daley, Identix's publicity representative.

"They are eliminating ink pads in many, many police departments around the country and the world," Daley said. "Is this cost-efficient? Yes. Does it get the cop back on the street faster? Yes. Does it identify the perpetrator faster? Certainly. ... The deputies are praying for the day they can throw their old ink pads away."

**WEEKLY ARTS: New Galleries,
Same Old Money Problems**

**What Would You
Pay For Elvis'
Stuff? (page 8)**



**NEWS EXTRA: Sleazy
Graffiti From Land-
Raping Developers**

TUCSON WEEKLY



The
implantable
microchip
will change
our lives.
Maybe we
can stop it.



Big Brother's Little Chip

Electronic Leash

The Implantable Bio-Chip Is Already Here. Is Big Brother Just Around The Corner?

By Lisa Crosby

THE NEXT TIME you buy groceries, think how efficient it would be to put your checkbook away and simply pass your hand over the supermarket scanner, which would debit your bank account automatically.

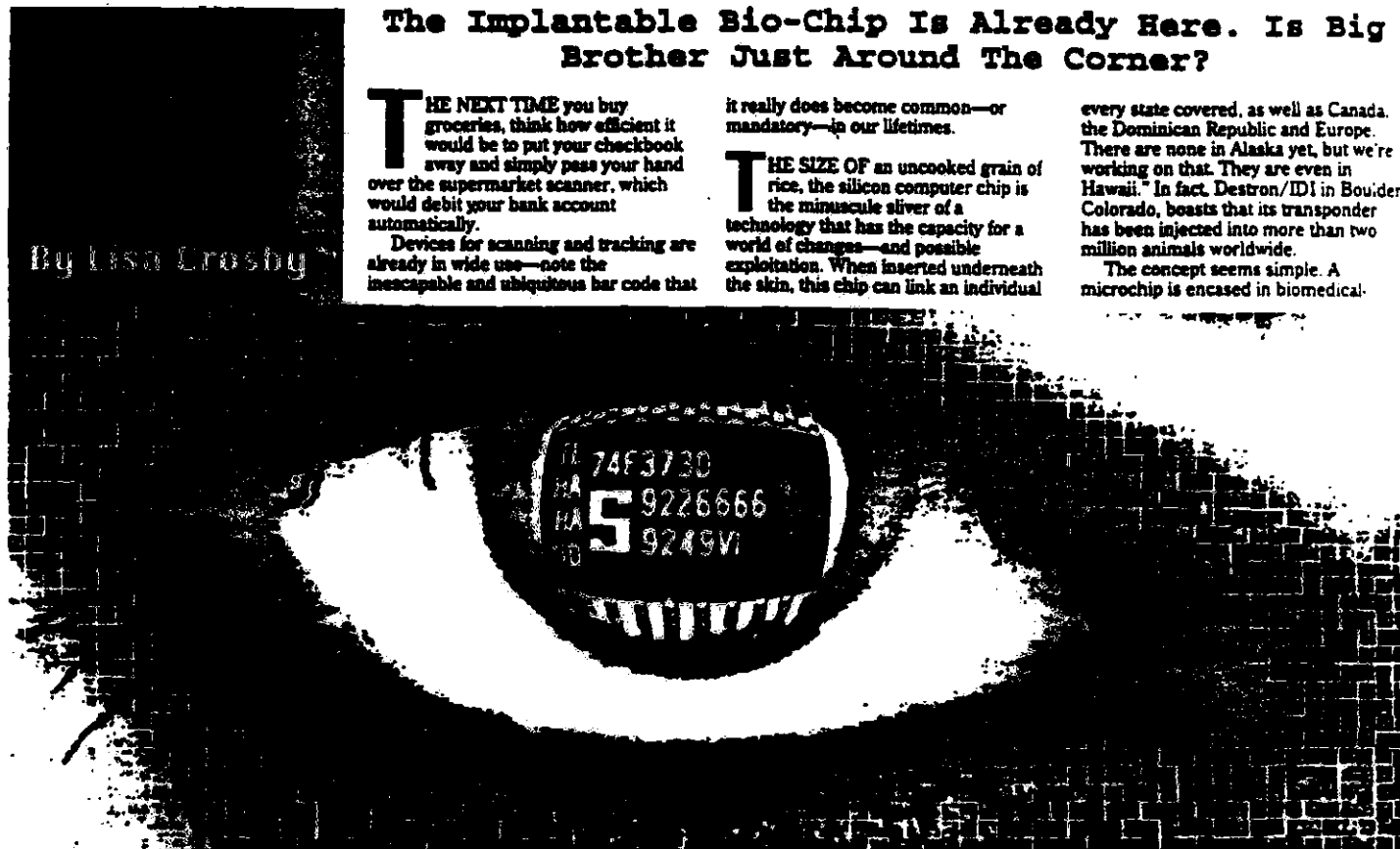
Devices for scanning and tracking are already in wide use—note the inescapable and ubiquitous bar code that

it really does become common—or mandatory—in our lifetimes.

THE SIZE OF an uncooked grain of rice, the silicon computer chip is the minuscule sliver of a technology that has the capacity for a world of changes—and possible exploitation. When inserted underneath the skin, this chip can link an individual

every state covered, as well as Canada, the Dominican Republic and Europe. There are none in Alaska yet, but we're working on that. They are even in Hawaii." In fact, Destron/IDI in Boulder, Colorado, boasts that its transponder has been injected into more than two million animals worldwide.

The concept seems simple. A microchip is encased in biomedical-



This is a story of the not-too-distant future—a future in which microchips are injected underneath the skin will track whereabouts, or link personal data to a computer database.

prices goods in the supermarket and tracks packages and letters at the post office. But while the bar code effectively labels Raisin Bran boxes, it can't help scientists who want to tag salmon in the Pacific.

There is, however, another technology for identification and tracking that is increasing in popularity—and unlike the bar code, it can get under the skin of just about anything. It is known as the injectable microchip.

This is a story of the not-too-distant future—a future in which microchips injected underneath the skin will track people's whereabouts, or link personal data to a computer database. For some futurists and conspiracy theorists, it is Big Brother at the controls; for some Christians, it is a fulfillment of Bible prophecy; for others, it is a paradigm of efficiency capable of solving social ills.

But no matter how we feel about it, the fact is that microchips are already used in amazing capacities. And while we may choose to ignore those who whisper that Big Brother is coming, this technology really is becoming more like *Lost in Space* than computer science. The bottom line is that we should know how the injectable chip is used now, and how it may be used in the future, in case

to a computer database, or it can track a person's location via satellite.

In addition, research is being conducted to enable the chip to decipher a person's physiological data. In the future, authorities may be able to determine from watching their computer screen if a pedophile across town is being aroused by the sight of children.

Sound impossible? Hardly. Microchip implants are in use as you read this.

The microchip itself was invented in 1958 for use in computers, and it evolved into a subcutaneous monitor for animals about 10 years ago.

Today, injecting a microchip into animals is routine; it is used in wildlife, livestock and exotic zoo animals. It tracks the health history of cattle and swine, identifies racehorses in Europe and enables the U.S. Marine Fisheries Service to monitor the migratory patterns of salmon in Washington state in a program known as "Fish and Chips." It is used on domestic pets as well, with increasing popularity.

Microchip pet identification—technically known as radio frequency identification (RFID)—is available to pet owners nationwide. Tim Burley of Advanced Veterinarian Systems in Wisconsin, a microchip distributor, comments: "From what I know, we have

grade glass and imprinted with a unique, unalterable alpha-numeric code. Over 34 billion individual code numbers are available.

The chip is then injected into the pet between its shoulder blades and the needle is discarded. The cost for registration, including free database updates and injection by a veterinarian, usually ranges from \$20 to \$35. Once implanted, the microchip is virtually impossible to remove. According to American Veterinary Identification Devices (AVID), a microchip developer, even surgical removal using advanced radiograph techniques is extremely difficult. This is because fibrous tissue adheres to grooves in the glass surrounding the chip to prevent migration of the chip in the pet's tissue.

Since the chip operates with low-frequency radio waves and does not contain a battery, it remains passive with no parts to wear out.

The device remains with the animal for life, providing the animal's unique identification number when scanned by a compatible reader. This number reveals the pet owner's name, address, phone number and any other relevant information.

Such database systems are currently available from four U.S. companies.

Identichip in Pennsylvania; California-based AVID; Destron/IDI in Colorado; and Infopet Identification Systems in Minnesota. However, only three manufacturers supply the microchips, so the problem of incompatibility arises between the various chips and scanners. Companies hope to produce a scanner that can read any company's microchip, and when this happens, microchip identification of animals is expected to soar.

Some industry people are predicting that the chip will soon be mandatory for pets in Europe as an efficient replacement for conventional licensing methods. If similar standardization occurs in the United States, scanners will be able to decipher all chips in the pet industry, and the incompatibility problem will be resolved.

But what about using microchips to track locations? Can the whereabouts of a microchipped dog or cat be tracked on a computer screen? It is a popular question for Kevin Nieuwma of Destron/IDI, and he laughs. "Maybe in 50 years," he replies.

Nevertheless, the tracking of microchips does occur. Hughes Missiles Systems Company uses microchips to track aircraft and vehicles. To receive guidance instructions and to track enemy aircraft, according to spokesman Robert Busroe, Hughes uses the Global Positioning System—a system now used by many airlines to track aircraft with satellites. To track vehicles, Hughes uses a combat-proven military system known as the Hughes Position Location Reporting System (FLARS). The parent company of Hughes Missiles Systems—

Hughes Aircraft—is a General Motors subsidiary in Orange County, California, that has a joint agreement with Destron to provide chips for pet use.

Hughes also has other plans for microchip scanning and tracking, but some believe these plans are ultimately detrimental to society.

INDISAY WILLIAMS IS one such person. Williams, an ordained Baptist minister, worked for three

years with nine major oil companies constructing the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline after volunteering as a chaplain in the early seventies. As a result, he says he became privy to first-hand information that led to a 15-year quest for facts regarding government and corporate disinformation.

Williams says, "By the year 1995 in the state of California, there will be a fiber optics system in place with all of the related equipment, computers, satellites, and everything necessary to track every automobile on every mile of road in the state."

The system he refers to is the "Advanced Traffic Management System" (ATMS) being produced by Hughes Aircraft Company. Williams fears it means a loss of freedom for Americans. "It is going to mean that we have lost all of those rights which we were guaranteed in certain sections of the Constitution.... If we allow it to happen, we have become slaves on the highways of the state of California by 1995, and in the entire United States of America by 1997."

Williams claims that beginning this year, without most people knowing it, new cars will be manufactured with transponders in them.

And by 1995, cameras over the roads will be designed to record the tag number of every automobile by reading its transponder. "As soon as you get on the highway, they will know exactly who that car (owner) is, (and) where it's going because they can track it hour by hour. There will be a network of these things across the entire state of California, so that they can track that auto's travel from spot to spot from the time it drives out of your driveway until it gets to its destination."

While Hughes claims this electronic system is designed to automatically issue speeding tickets and debit tolls through the computer, Williams says it's really for the purpose of tracking every car and every car owner. "They will even be able to know what grocery store you frequent." In reference to the Hughes ATMS manual that is peppered with buzzwords such as "vehicle tracking"

BIO-CHIP

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and "vehicle control system," Williams asks, "Control of what? Don't we have a right to travel on highways we pay for?"

But what about tracking people? While the Global Positioning System can track aircraft, there is a system of satellites in orbit right now that can track microchips injected into humans. Dr. Carl Sanders, an engineer for 32 years and the designer of the Intelligence Manned Interface (IMI) biochip for use in humans, told the *Monetary Economic Review* that "There are new satellites going up (such as the) 66 satellites that Motorola is putting up in conjunction with the Russians. These are low-orbiting satellites." He explains that certain microchips can be picked up by satellite. "We used this with military personnel in the Iraq war where they were actually tracked using this particular type of device."

The concept of tracking children with microchips is already generating interest. The Associated Press reports that Dr. Daniel Man, a plastic surgeon in

transmits a signal that bounces off a satellite to a computer screen map at police headquarters. A parent with a missing child could call the police, give the KIDSCAN Social Security number, and have the child traced.

MICROCHIPS COULD ALSO be useful in prison systems as an alternative to the electro-ankle bracelets sometimes used to monitor parolees.

It's hoped the end of the 1990s will bring an improved system of parolee probationer supervision at a reduced cost. A microchip implant could work just as accurately as—if not better than—the ankle bracelets sometimes used to monitor released prisoners, since the implant is tamper-proof and allows prisoners to roam free while still being monitored via satellites and computers. Microchip implants could track prisoners' whereabouts, reveal personal data, and perhaps even decipher emotional responses in coordination with the release of drugs.

An article by Colorado Parole Office Max Winkler addresses this concept in recent issue of *The Futurist*, a magazine

Sanders feels this chip may eventually be used for life-long identification, possibly against people's will.



Miami, Florida, holds a patent for an implantable chip that could locate lost children or find Alzheimer's victims who wander away. Man says private industry and government agencies have expressed interest in producing it. He describes his prototype as "a homing device (that when) planted behind a child's ear could lead anxious parents to missing offspring." He explains that he started working on the idea 10 years ago, but technological advancements make the idea feasible today.

The device would emit a signal that could be monitored through a cellular system, and possibly by satellites. Along with the positive feedback Man has received, he also encounters parents who would not want such a device in their children.

"When you have a good idea, you may have some people who say there could be something bad about it....I think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages."

Jack Dunlap, a private investigator in Tucson, is working on a similar project. He has developed a concept for a lost child locator system called "KIDSCAN." He told *The Arizona Republic* that its purpose is to locate children who have been "picked up, transported, molested, used, raped and murdered." It incorporates an implanted chip that

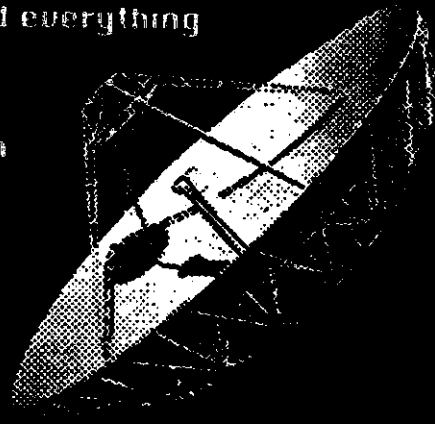
from the World Future Society in Washington, D.C. Winkler explains: "If the (microchip) system succeeds, the public may support the release of nonviolent, low-risk offenders from costly correctional facilities, leaving only the violent, high-risk criminals behind bars."

When it comes to sentencing alternatives, the microchip implant appears to be high on the list of options.

The third generation of electronic supervision incorporating radio monitors, fuzzy logic and medical implants will likely be in place sometime after 2001," says Winkler. Custom-programmed microprocessor chips would monitor the offender's physiological patterns and reactions. If the released criminal evidenced signs of aberrant behavior, the micro-processor could send an alert to the nearest receiver, which would then be sent to the central monitoring station.

Winkler says an implant "could be used to control the offender's behavior if it were combined with a tiny reservoir of drugs that could be injected into the bloodstream. The unit containing the drugs would also be implanted under the skin, as with the Norplant contraceptive. When unsuitable or alarming behavior is indicated, the microprocessor could trigger the release of a measured

"By the year 1995 in the state of California, there will be a fiber optics system in place with all of the related equipment, computers, satellites, and everything necessary to track every automobile on every mile of road in the state."



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amount of tranquilizer or a sexually dampening chemical." The computer chip could actually recognize each criminal's pattern of anti-social behavior, and therefore be programmed not to release a drug if a convicted pedophile were engaging in "normal" sexual behavior.

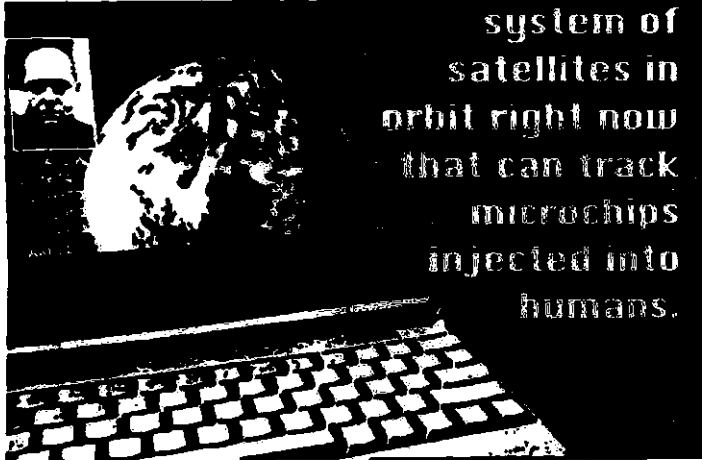
Certainly there's an eager audience for this technology. For instance, Colorado is ready to take advantage of microchip monitoring and other cutting-edge technologies. The 180-page "Vision 2020: Colorado Courts of the Future" addresses how microchip technology could give the state government a competitive edge. The report's authors, citing "alternatives to incarceration and the future of the prisons" as the two most pressing problems facing the courts, concluded that "new treatment methods and sentencing alternatives should be utilized."

BUT IS THE microchip actually ready to be injected into large numbers of people? Tim Willard, the former managing editor of *The Futurist*, told the *Marin Independent*

the possibility of "the ultimate totalitarian society," it's important to analyze these fears. While the microchip itself is an amazing advancement, and perhaps offers no adverse effects when implanted in animals, the exploitative possibilities for humans should remain at the forefront of our assessments.

"Conceivably," says Tim Willard, "a number could be assigned at birth and go with a person throughout life." He explains that a microchip would most likely be implanted on the back of the right or left hand for convenience, "so that it would be easy to scan." He says:

While the
Global
Positioning
System can
track aircraft,
there is a
system of
satellites in
orbit right now
that can track
microchips
injected into
humans.



Journal in Novato, California, that the technology behind today's microchip implant is "fairly uncomplicated" and with a little refinement could be used in a variety of human applications.

Sematech in Austin, Tex., developed a computer chip in 1993 that is only 0.35 microns wide—roughly 1/200th the size of a human hair.

Sematech is the maker of components for the advanced weapons systems used in the Gulf War, and will supply American companies with the tools necessary to manufacture these chips. The smaller size will bring manufacturing costs down while making possible the commercial production of memory chips far more powerful than are available today. The company plans to produce even smaller chips in the future.

Prisons suddenly emptied, no longer needing to rely on tax dollars to operate; convicts returning to society to function as productive workers; average citizens becoming more secure and less taxed; children tracked as they skip home from school; lost pets being scanned to reunite them with their owners. Why not use microchip injections?

While some, such as Max Winkler, allude to the "danger of exploitation" and

"It could be used as a universal identification card that would replace credit cards, passports, that sort of thing.... It could be programmed to replace a medical alert bracelet. For example, at the scene of an accident, a medic could scan the person to find out his or her recent medical history, allergies, or a relative to get in touch with. This would be especially valuable if the person was unconscious." The microchip could also replace the need for house and car keys.

He added it would have the potential for "a range of functions that will boggle our minds. But it will carry with it the danger of abuse, particularly the loss of personal privacy." He explains that a human microchip ID system "would work best with a highly centralized computer system where an identification number would gain access to medical and academic records, home security—all kinds of things."

Dr. Carl Sanders is especially concerned about Big Brother's exploitation of the microchip. Sanders is an electronics engineer, inventor, author and consultant with extensive background in designing surveillance equipment for the CIA, FBI and the customs Department in Atlanta.

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BIO-CHIP

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Although he worked on designing the microchip years ago, he is now concerned that it will be misused. On a tape he produced to explain his views on the microchip, Sanders says: "Thirty-two years of my life was spent in design engineering with a PhD in engineering, and electronic-designing microchips in the bio-med field.... Working on the microchip, we had no idea about it ever being an identification chip. We looked at it as being a very humanitarian thing to do."

The chip Sanders worked on was only used in medical applications—at first. Sanders explains that as the chip began to evolve, there came a time in the project when the team of people out of Motorola, General Electric, and the Boston Medical Center said that the financial return on by-passing severed spines was not extremely lucrative. "We noticed that the frequency of the chip had a great effect upon behavior, and so we began to branch off and look possibly at behavior modification.... The project almost turned into electronic acupuncture because what they ended up with was embedding a microchip to

The Associated Press reports that Dr. Daniel Man, a plastic surgeon in Miami, Florida, holds a patent for an implantable chip that could locate lost children or find Alzheimer's victims who wander away.

put out a signal which affected certain areas. They were able to determine that you could cause a behavioral change."

He says that microchips can be used for migraine headaches, behavior modification, uppers or downers, and sexual stimulants or depressants.

Sanders feels this chip may eventually be used for life-long identification, possibly against people's will. The government may have the legal authority to do this through the Immigration Control Act of 1986, which gives the president the authority to implement whatever type of identification is necessary to control the population. Sanders fears that a SmartCard, invisible tattoo, or electronic microchip under the skin may be used to enforce immigration laws. Currently there are several measures pending before Congress calling for a social security card for immigrant identification with a photo, fingerprint digitization, or bar code.

IT'S INTERESTING TO note the profusion of acronyms and shortened phrases associated with microchip technology—such as AVID and KIDSCAN. It's reminiscent of what

George Orwell, in his book 1984, referred to as "Newspeak"—modified terms concealing their true meaning. The name KIDSCAN seems especially misleading since it psychologically conjures up the positive idea of "kids can" while logging the realistic image of a toddler being injected with a foreign implant.

Many Christian ministries storehouse information on microchip technology, and are a valuable resource. The injectable microchip has been equated with the "Mark of the Beast"—a reference to a Biblical prophecy predicting that only those with a mark on the right hand or forehead in the E times will be able to buy or sell. (The supercomputer in Brussels handling worldwide bank clearings for the Socit for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications is nicknamed "The Beast.")

Of course, there are always individuals who only want to raise money, but many Christian ministries

The concept seems simple. A microchip is encased in biomedical grade glass and imprinted with a unique unalterable alphanumeric code. Over 34 billion individual code numbers are available. The chip is then injected into the pet between its shoulder blades and the needle is discarded.

provide provocative books, clippings, audiotapes and videos on the New World Order and the implantable microchip.

It may be many years before we are faced with mass microchip injections, but if we are, the chip will likely be promoted with a list of miracles attached to it. But whatever the microchip may be capable of doing, there are several factors to keep in mind: a microchip can link a person to a computer where personal data can be revealed; a microchip implant is usually irreversible and it is possible for an individual's location to be known continually if a microchip is tracked with a satellite system.

Conspiracy theorists, Christians, scientists, futurists. Do you know who you stand? Is it time to prepare for a future where you will be faced with undergoing the injection yourself? Know the facts, and decide what you'd do—because that day is just around the corner.

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Computers as Mind Readers

Technology: In the future (maybe), your PC will be connected directly to your brain

THE MARRIAGE OF MAN (OR WOMAN) and machine is one of the most intriguing images in science fiction. From the Bionic Woman to RoboCop, these creatures are blessed with bodies that just won't quit and brains at the top of the evolutionary scale. You ain't seen nothing yet. To some futurists, the most alluring possibility is what science fiction calls "wetware," the linking of the human brain and computers.

The word "wet" refers to the brain; it's a play on hardware (computer equipment) and software (computer programs). In this vision, humans would be connected directly to the machines. The computer could literally read your brain waves, your thoughts—all your thoughts, mundane and majestic. Need a phone number for a friend named Joe? There it is on the screen, called up from your private database, which also lists Joe's other vital stats. That novel in your head? It's all typed out for you on the screen, right down to that embarrassing little fantasy you'd prefer no one knew about. (The name of this genre? What else but stream of consciousness?)

Virtual telepathy is probably generations away (if it ever happens), but researchers are currently experimenting with devices that might someday evolve into a kind of wetware. Scientists are trying to create computer images through electrodes attached to the brain, arm or facial muscles. These

systems work by translating the electrical signals generated by the nervous system into patterns that the computer can read. The research helps increase computer access for disabled people who could substitute a blink of an eye or the twitch of a cheek for fingers on the keyboard.

A handful of entrepreneurs are working on ways of using this technology to sell products to a larger audience. None of these is real wetware—or even close to it. But they're appealing to true wetware believers.

The BioMuse computer from BioControl Systems, a company in Palo Alto, Calif., processes signals from muscles, eyes and

brains, according to cofounder Anthony Lloyd. His partners are an engineer and a neurophysiologist. An armband or sweatband picks up the electrical signals. The BioMuse isn't reading the user's mind in the science-fiction sense; it turns the body's electrical impulses into digital data that the computer understands. Ultimately, the company hopes, the BioMuse could allow users to control the computer through thinking.



The computer could interpret thought patterns as different commands, depending on the software that's used with it, Lloyd says.

Another small company, IBVA Technologies, Inc., in New York, says its Interactive Brainwave Visual Analyzer transforms brain waves, again collected through a device that looks like a headband, into many forms, including music. As you become angry, for example, your brain waves change and the notes corresponding to particular patterns shift as well. It's a cousin of biofeedback, says Helen Meschkow, IBVA's sales manager. She says in future incarnations, the machine might be used to turn your whole house into a kind of mood ring.

If you come home feeling stressed, the machine would translate that tension into a command to lower the lights and turn on soothing music.

MindSet was developed by the Aquathought Foundation, a California research organization dedicated to studying interaction between humans and dolphins, and Monsoon Software of Baltimore. It draws maps of a user's brain waves on a computer screen. Sunil Gupta of Monsoon Software, who helped create MindSet, says it sells for around \$2,000. He thinks devices like his could eventually be used to control computer functions. Someday, Gupta predicts, interaction between humans and computers will be "transparent"—in other words, there will be no artificial barriers such as a keyboard. Machines and humans will interact using a range of senses—

auditory, visual and tactile.

Brain waves: In March, Advanced Neurotechnologies in Colorado Springs announced its "BrainLink" computer-interface system. After a two-week, \$6,000 training session, users can learn to control their brain waves, claims founder Richard Patton. The user studies a pattern on the screen and then concentrates so he can reproduce that pattern.

If some of this stuff sounds on the edge, consider the subculture of neurohackers described by writer Gareth Branwyn in an article on wetware research in Wired magazine. "Science fiction has fed us so many images of technologically souped-up humans that the current work ... seems almost retro by comparison," says Branwyn. The neurohackers can't wait for the future, he says; they've decided to "take matters into their own heads"—sometimes by sending electrical signals directly to their brains through homemade devices.

The early forms of wetware seem especially primitive compared with the brain itself, which is far more complicated than even the most powerful supercomputer man could attach to it today. "We have this gigantic power of memorizing visual images," says Emilio Bizzi, head of MIT's department of brain and cognitive sciences. "No machine could come close to storing a fraction of the images in our head." On the other hand, someday a version of wetware might remind you where you left your car keys so you can concentrate on more important issues—like where you want to go.

BARBARA KANTROWITZ

ILLUSTRATION BY GLENN MITSU

Translate—a year or two

Planning For Survival In The 1990's

Will you? Can you survive? It's not business as usual. Change is taking place.

If you have any doubts, simply read your newspaper or turn on your TV. It's starting to happen. You can sense it. You can feel it in the air. You can talk to practically any small business person and know it.

You need to be prepared and you need to get your survival mechanism in place for success, safety, and peace of mind. Not only can you successfully survive but you can be a winner as well.

It's a fact that in each catastrophic period of change in history, be it depression or anarchy, revolution, social or cultural upheaval, or what have you--there are always the survivors. Always the winners who come through literally unscathed and on top. One common characteristic about the survivors, the winners, the successes, is the fact that they always have a parachute. They always have a survival plan, a back-up, an alternate. They were prepared. They were ready.

The question is, are you? It is now serious business. You and yours are at stake.

BE PREPARED FOR THE NEW INVASION OF YOUR SECURITY, PRIVACY, AND POCKETBOOK

There is more to Ms. Rodham Clinton's coming medical plan than meets the eye. Odds are great that we, the entrepreneurs, small business people and professionals will be a great deal worse off with much poorer medical care. The taxes to pay for it will make you worse off. But the underlying invasion into your privacy and freedom is almost horrifying; it is scary, it is real.

The good news is that--yes you can survive. You can pay less taxes and preserve your privacy. Remember that--it will get you through the bad news. There is hope. There are solutions. There is something you can do! Now for the bad news...

Under the new health plan, every person in the United States will be compelled to register. You will be given a medical card and ah yes, a number. A number intertwined with your Social Security number.

Ah, now the government has you on their computer--again. You will not be able to get health care without your number. The numbers are just another step toward converting us to a cashless electronic society.

The government will tell you, of course, it's all for your own good--"it is to control dope, money laundering, crime, etc." Your number and your new money will control and monitor every facet of your life! Oh! Did I say new money...yes--

GET READY TO HAND OVER YOUR CASH AND SURRENDER YOUR PRIVACY

Ron Paul* worked for America during four terms as a U.S. Congressman. He never joined big government's side. He has never been for sale to the highest bidder. Following are some of his credentials:

* The Taxpayer's Best Friend Award from the National Taxpayers Union (which gave him the best rating of any Congressman in history); * The Liberty Award of the American Economic Council; * The Distinguished Service Award from Americans for Constitutional Action; * the Leadership Award of the Ludwig Von Mises Institute, and * the Guardian of Freedom Award from the Young Americans for Freedom.

These credentials speak for themselves. As an American, you should hear them saying something loud and clear to you...just what are they saying? Listen to this...

Congressman Ron Paul, from a letter we received from him:

QUOTE

"You may not have much time left. Next year, or next month, Bill Clinton's New Money could wipe you out. I don't mind telling you: I'm scared.

Not that I miss George Bush. On November 1, 1988, I predicted to a skeptical Wall Street Journal that he would bring us "war and depression". Little did I realize that he would also raise our taxes, impose race quotas, and put East Africa on Food stamps!

But as bad as Bush was, "Bill Clinton gives me the willies. The slick willies." This guy will even make

us nostalgic for Jimmy Carter, the first Trilateralist "moderate" foisted on us.

(Founded by David Rockefeller, the elite and secretive Trilateral Commission works for big government at home, and world government abroad. Carter, Bush, and Clinton belong.)

It's sometimes thought that Rockefeller and his friends are capitalists. But they're not. They're for special government privileges and subsidies for themselves, and massive welfare for the under-class. Your job as a member of the middle class, is to pick up the tab.

Clinton campaigned on a Rockefeller agenda: more spending and more taxes to benefit big business and the welfare class. No wonder Clinton was publicly blessed by David Rockefeller in the New York Times, and by the Establishment media all during the campaign.

Bill Clinton doesn't like you. Not personally, but as a patriotic, independent, and responsible American. You're not willing to be a serf on his plantation. So because he doesn't like you--in fact, hates and fears what you represent--Clinton is willing to saxophone you into poverty and oppression. Thus his New Money.

I uncovered the plans for the New Money when I was a U.S. Congressman and chairman of a currency subcommittee, and I held it in my hands. The bills were tinted pink and blue and brown and blighted with holograms, diffraction gratings, metal and plastic threads, bar codes, and chemical alarms. It was not the money of a free people, for it will allow the feds to keep track of American cash and American citizens.

These bills have been "improved" ever since, so they can be computer imprinted and read, laying a paper trail hundreds of transactions long. The tangents--chemical alarms--will set off federal cash detectors at airports and any place else they choose. And those are far from the only dangers.

Thank goodness, a good man within the Federal Reserve told me about this financial Manhattan Project. Only this time, the government wants to drop the bomb on you. To manufacture the New Money, the feds have built a colossal high-tech plant in Fort Worth, Texas, as ugly as it is evil.

Despite the media baloney about a recovery, our economy is still in bad shape. Debt is astronomic, companies are weak, and our savings rate is third world. The after-tax after-inflation income of the

average American family has been going down for 20 years, thanks to big government.

But the feds aren't satisfied with \$1.7 trillion of our money, and a nearly \$400 billion deficit. They want much more. And that means more weakening of our economy and a deep, long-term recession, no matter what the press says, or how much they live it up in Washington, D.C.

The Federal Reserve is laying the groundwork for a return of inflation, which never really left. The banks are on the rocks and so are the insurance companies, the cities, the pension funds, and many companies. What does Bill Clinton intend to do? Tax, inflate, regulate, borrow--and issue the New Money.

Clinton's budget is, no surprise, \$54 billion bigger than Bush's last spend-a-thon. This is 'cutting'? We will get vastly increased spending on bank bailouts; the inner cities; AFDC; food stamps; government "jobs"; and minority set-asides.

National sex and environment "enrichment" will be imposed on the smallest school, but chastity and capitalism will not be considered enriching.

There will be an explosion in "children's rights," with parental authority drastically weakened by an ACLU-Hillary coalition.

Not to speak of the New Money.

Originally, they called the New Money an anti-counterfeiting measure. But private counterfeiting is dwindling (I'm not counting the Federal Reserve), and they dropped that ploy.

Now they claim the New Money will nab money launderers and drug dealers. But they're still lying.

The feds do still pursue real criminals, but their prime target is you. The politicians and bureaucrats want to tax and control every dime the middle class has, and the New Money will make this possible.

The New Money will steal our freedom and our prosperity; it will accelerate the transfer of wealth from the people to the government.

Justice Brandeis said the most important Constitutional right is the "right to be left alone." He called it the right most cherished by "civilized" men and women.

If you and I should be able to keep our financial affairs private from a snoopy brother-in-law, how

much more right do we have when it's a power-mad bureaucrat who seeks to do us harm?

You have a right to your privacy, even if the government doesn't think so. And you can keep it.

I'm not talking about breaking the law, but things you can do legally to protect yourself. And protect yourself you must, in the Age of Clinton. We have a duty to our country, to our families, and ourselves, to protect our liberty and our assets from the government and bequeath our freedom and prosperity to the generations yet to come. We have, in other words, a duty to survive.

The bureaucracy is massive and powerful. But like a big, ugly dog, it is also slow and stupid. Our job: to avoid its lumbering paws and slobbering jaws."

END QUOTE

You don't just have to take my word or even Ron Paul's word for it.

MORE PEOPLE ARE SAYING THAT YOUR PRIVACY IS HISTORY

This is the kind of thing you'll see in the 90's. Sure, if it was just me, or even just me and Congressman Ron Paul, you could possibly just write it off, but that's not the case. This information is coming at us from all angles. For example, let me quote for you from The McAlvany Intelligence Advisor.**

QUOTE

"Tracking Americans: The Growing Elimination of Privacy.

Just as in George Orwell's 1984, "Big Brother's" machinery for tracking and monitoring every American citizen continues to grow. The FDIC is about to implement a system for tracking the deposits of all Americans in all financial institutions. If you have deposits in several banks and/or S&Ls, they will be completely tracked at all times by the FDIC (and hence, by the government). Once installed, a major part of your financial privacy will be almost totally eliminated.

One of the most dangerous aspects of the Clinton Administration is its hatred of privacy. The National Identification Card being pushed by the Clintons is a classic example. Under the pretense of national health care reform, the Clintons are moving to implement what Clinton and Gore talked about in their campaign book Putting People

First: "smart cards for everyone encoded with personal medical information."

THE NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION CARD

The new card will be the size of a credit card; it will be issued at birth; it will have imbedded in it a powerful computer with a memory chip and microprocessor with up to 1,600 pages of personal information of its owner implanted on it, which will be sufficient for a complete dossier on the entire lives of most American citizens. No one will get "official" medical care unless he presents the card.

Martin Anderson, a former official with the Reagan White House (on the President's Economic Policy Advisory Board) wrote on 4/4/93 in the Washington Times: "When I worked in the West Wing as President Reagan's domestic policy advisor, I was surprised by the ardent desire of government bureaucrats, many of them Reagan appointees, for a national identity card. Brushing aside any concerns about personal privacy, a powerful array of government agencies (i.e. the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the State Department, the FBI, the IRS, the CIA, etc), each with its own special reasons, lusted after a law to force every American to carry a national identity card. Such a law was within a whisker of being endorsed by Reagan's Cabinet in 1981, and was stopped only when the President personally vetoed the idea on the grounds that it was a massive invasion of privacy.

Today, 12 years later, there is virtually no resistance to the card. Ira Magaziner, Hillary's socialized medical czar (a socialist who wrote a book on the glories of socialism called Minding America's Business) is spearheading the drive for a national computerized ID card. It will eventually include your tax history; how many cars you own; the number and kinds of guns you own; data on your children; your history of addresses and phone numbers; any dealings with any federal agency; your electronic photo; your fingerprints; and, of course, your medical history and much more. The FBI has already signed a contract with Harris Corporation of Melbourne, Florida, to give the government electronic fingerprint capacity.

As Martin Anderson recently wrote: "Unless this national ID card is stopped quickly, we may live to see the end of privacy in the U.S., all of us tagged like so many fish. Of course, the argument goes, 'if you have nothing to hide, you should not be concerned.' And, hey, you don't have anything to hide, do you?" Part of the Clintons push for the ID

card will also be: "Don't you want better health care at a lower cost? Then you have to have computerized medical records".

[ED. NOTE: We all remember the infamous "Let me see your papers" at Nazi or communist border checkpoints, at airports, rail stations, road blocks, etc. But those "papers" did not have the high tech capacity to call up your entire life history on a computer screen at any or every checkpoint.

If you are concerned about this national (high tech) ID card, write your Congressman and Senators and register your strong opposition to same!]

THE DAY OF THE "SMART CARD"

A major push is about to be launched by the Establishment to persuade the American public to forego their cash and begin using the so-called "smart card."

The "smart card" is a vital part of moving Americans (and the peoples around the world) towards a cashless society, which is in turn a major element of the coming New World Order/New Age era. "Smart cards" have been pushed hard for the past few years, with very little acceptance by the public. Now another media blitz is about to be launched by the Establishment emphasizing convenience, safety from loss or theft, and the versatility of these cards (i.e., the same card can be used to unlock a door, to get into a parking lot, to punch a time clock, to pay for food in the cafeteria, and to buy goods at local stores.)

Cash is to be phased out, and a 100% computerized paper trail is to be phased in. If the Establishment is successful, all privacy (financial and otherwise) will disappear and a major element of people control will have been installed".

END QUOTE

[ED. NOTE: MIA readers should strictly avoid the use of "smart cards" unless privacy and government control of your life is of no concern to you. As Nancy Reagan used to say: "Just say no!"]

For additional information, contact:

Laughlin Associates, Inc.
2533 N. Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89706
(702) 883-8484 (800) 648-0966
Fax: (702) 883-4874

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Survival in the 90's was authored and compiled by Harley E. Laughlin, Founder (Ret.) Laughlin Associates Inc. Harley Laughlin founded Laughlin Associates, Inc. in 1972 prior to which we were a consultant to a Fortune '500' company, as well as the owner of and high level executive in several other corporations. He has been an entrepreneur and businessman for over 40 years. Retirement had to be set aside for him to bring us this special bulletin. The news of the changes in the 90's is important. It's shocking. It's appalling. It's news that requires action to prepare now. For that reason, we persuaded him to share with us his know-how, experience, recommendations and solutions for the future. We thank him for his time, knowledge, and experience which he has shared so that our customers would profit and 'Survive in the 90's'.

The above is a portion of a booklet recently put out by Laughlin Associates, Inc. Laughlin Associates, Inc. is based in Carson City, Nevada. The company provides Nevada Corporation packages. In particular, this booklet describes their "Nevada Headquarters Program". The best way to describe what that is, is to say that it provides you with a second self. A separate and distinct legal person that is based somewhere else that can hold money, make profits, accumulate wealth, do all of the things that would raise attention for you as an individual doing the same thing.

Since Nevada requires no disclosure of shareholders, the connection between you and your Nevada Headquarters Program corporation can be as remote as you desire. You may be the Officer and Director or you may not. It's your choice. Nonetheless, total and complete privacy is ensured with the proper use of a Nevada corporation and a Nevada Headquarters Program.

You obtain privacy. Your profile is lowered. You do not attract attention. "Hide in Plain Sight?" That is exactly what a Nevada Headquarters Program can do for you.

I did not have the time to type up the full booklet, but I've typed enough to give you an idea of the possible things to come, thanks to the Bill Clinton administration. Hopefully some of it won't happen, but there's nothing wrong with being prepared. Contact Laughlin Associates, Inc. at the above address or phone numbers for additional information.

The U.S. [Smart] Card

Ever Feel Like You're Being Watched? You Will...

Postal Service and IRS mull national identity cards, Clinton to sign orders.

Digital Media has learned that the Clinton administration is debating not if, but how, to create a card that every American will need in order to interact with any federal government agency. Combined with two potential executive orders and the Postal Service's designs on putting its stamp on personal and business electronic transactions, the card could open a window on every nuance of American personal and business life.

The wrangling among the administration, the U.S. Postal Service, the Internal Revenue Service and Department of Defense, emerged into the public eye at this April's CardTech/SecureTech Conference. The gathering of security experts was convened to discuss applications for smart card and PCMCIA memory card technologies in business and government. The Postal Service, at the conference presented a proposal for a "general purpose U.S. services smartcard," which individuals and companies would use to authenticate their identities when sending and receiving electronic mail, transferring funds and interacting with government agencies, such as the I.R.S., Veterans Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services.

President Clinton is also considering signing two executive orders that would greatly expand the government's access to personal records, including an order that would allow the I.R.S. to monitor individual bank accounts and automatically collect taxes based on the results, said sources close to the White House. The collection service will be presented as a convenient way to avoid filling out a tax return. The White House did not respond to requests for comments about this report.

The Post Office: We deliver for you. The Postal Service's U.S. Card would be designed to use either smart cards (plastic cards with an embedded microprocessor carrying a unique number that can be read by a electromagnetic scanner and linked to computerized records stored on a network) or PCMCIA cards, which can contain megabytes of personal information. (You've probably seen this type card in AT&T's "You Will" ad campaign, which shows a doctor inserting a woman's card in a reader in order to access a recording of a sonogram). The Postal Service said it is

considering AT&T and other companies' smart card technologies.

In a slide presentation at the conference, Postal representative Chuck Chamberlain outlined how an individual's U.S. Card would be automatically connected with the Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Treasury, the I.R.S., the banking system, and a central database of digital signatures for use in authenticating electronic mail and transactions. The U.S. Card is only a proposal, Chamberlain insists. Yet the Postal Service is prepared to put more than a hundred million of the cards in citizens' pockets within months of administration approval, he said.

"We've been trying to convince people [in the different agencies] to do just one card, otherwise, we're going to end up with two or three cards," said Chamberlain. He said in addition to the healthcare card proposed by President Clinton last year, various government agencies are forwarding plans for a personal records card and a transactions (or "e-purse") card. Chamberlain said the I.R.S. in particular is pursuing plans for an identity card for taxpayers.

Don't leave home without it. Though he did not name the U.S. Card at the time, Postmaster General Marvin Runyon suggested that the Postal Service offer electronic mail certification services during testimony before the Senate Governmental Affairs Subcommittee in March. The proposal is clearly intended as a way to sustain the Postal Service's national role in the information age, since it would give the agency a role in virtually every legally-binding electronic transaction made by U.S. citizens. For instance:

- % When sending or receiving electronic mail, U.S. Card users would be able to check the authenticity of a digital signature to screen out impostors.
- % Banking transactions (notably credit card purchases) that depend on authentication of the participants identities and an audit trail, would be registered in Postal Service systems.
- % Veterans, or for that matter college students and welfare recipients, could check their federal benefits using the identification data on their U.S. Cards.
- % Visitors to an emergency room would have instant access to medical records at other hospitals, as well as their health insurance information.

These examples may seem benign separately, but collectively they paint a picture of a citizen's or business's existence that could be meddlesome at best and downright totalitarian at worst. Will buying a book at a gay bookstore with a credit card that authenticates the transaction through the Postal Service open a Naval officer up to court marshal? If you have lunch with a business associate on a Saturday at a family restaurant, will the IRS rule the expense non-deductible before you can even claim it?

"There won't be anything you do in business that won't be collected and analyzed by the government," said William Murray, an information system security consultant to Deloitte and Touche who saw Chamberlain's presentation. "This [National Information Infrastructure] is a better surveillance mechanism than Orwell or the government could have imagined. This goddamned thing is so pervasive and the propensity to connect to it is so great that it's unstoppable."

Deep Roots; Deep Pockets; Long History. Chamberlain said the Postal Service has been working for "a couple years" on the information system to back up the U.S. Card. He said the project was initiated by the Department of Defense, which wanted a civilian agency to create a national electronic communications certification authority that could be connected to its Defense Messaging System. Chamberlain said the Postal Service has also consulted with the National Security Agency, proponents of the Clipper encryption chip which hides the contents of messages from all but government agencies, like law enforcement. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Laboratories in Mountain View, Calif. carried out the research and development work for Clipper.

"We're designing a national framework for supporting business-quality authentication," said John Yin, the engineer heading up the U.S. Card-related research for NASA Ames' advanced networking applications group. "This is not specifically with just the Postal Service. We'll be offering services to other agencies and to third-party commercial companies that want to build other services on the card." For example, VISA or American Express could link their credit services to the U.S. Card.

Yin, who works on Defense Messaging Systems applications, said his group has collaborated with "elements of Department of Defense" for the past year, but would not confirm the participation of the National Security Agency, a Department of Defense agency. The NSA is specifically

prohibited from creating public encryption systems by the Computer Security Act of 1987. Yin also would not comment on the budget for the project, which other sources said was quite large and has spanned more than two years.

A false sense of security? According to Yin, the cards would allow individuals or businesses to choose any encryption technology. "It's not our approach to say, 'Here's the standard, take it or leave it,'" he said.

"We're not trying to create a monopoly, rather it's an infrastructure for interoperability on which a whole variety of services can be built." Yet, NASA, which is a participant in the CommerceNet electric marketplace consortium will "suggest" to its partners that they adopt the U.S. Card certification infrastructure, he said.

The reality is that government agencies' buying power usually drives the market to adopt a particular technology -- not unlike the way the Texas Board of Education, the largest single purchaser of textbooks in the U.S., sets the standard for the content of American classroom curricula. Since, the administration has already mandated use of Clipper and its data-oriented sibling, the Tesseract chip, in federal systems it's fairly certain that the law enforcement-endorsed chips will find their way into most, if not all, U.S. Cards. Even in the unlikely event that one government agency should weather the pressure and pass on the Clipper chip, it's still possible to trace the source, destination, duration and time of transactions conducted between Clipped and non-Clipped devices.

"Most of this shift [in privacy policy] is apparently being done by executive order at the initiative of bureaucracy, and without any Congressional oversight or Congressional concurrence," Murray said. "They are not likely to fail. You know, Orwell said that bureaucrats, simply doing what bureaucrats do, without motivation or intent, will use technology to enslave the people."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Digital Media has filed a Freedom of Information Act request for Clinton and Bush Administration, Postal Service, NSA, Department of Defense, NASA, I.R.S. and other documents related to the creation of the U.S. Card proposal.

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Digital Media: A Seybold Report Mitch Ratcliffe Editor in Chief.

ZAPPER/ Continued from Page A1

part- seems to be no end in sight to the things we come up with."

of red On one point, there's no argument: These things work.

ports Dubbed REACT belts by the manufacturer, Stun-Tech Inc. of Cleveland, the devices have been on the market for three years. A 4-inch-wide elastic band wraps around the waist and fastens with Velcro. A battery pack fits at the kidney.

ire. but hey they nap-ong- Activated by remote control like a garage-door opener, the belt sends 4 to 6 milliamperes of pulsed, 50,000-volt current in an eight-second burst through the prisoner's back muscles.

r, I Pa- with art- ed. sors try- a." The shock is weaker than an electric cattle fence, said Stun-Tech spokeswoman Elizabeth Ryan, but it's enough to make subjects scream and drop to the floor, writhing in pain. Though there's no permanent injury, the company says the feeling can be described in one word: "devastation."

cal er- ith st ne e e t s n About 150 of the \$600 belts are in use throughout the country,

Ryan said, and officers have had to push the button just three times. All three incidents took place last year:

■ A Kankakee, Ill., police officer immobilized an inmate who had charged a colleague at a hospital in June.

■ A San Diego County bailiff zapped a man facing assault charges when he started walking out of the courtroom during a hearing.

■ A judge in Pensacola, Fla., ordered the belt removed from a murder defendant after learning he had been shocked outside court. The man, who had threatened to cut the judge's throat, was put back in shackles. Authorities said the jolt was justified, but the defendant's attorney accused them of "Gestapo tactics."

At a pretrial hearing after the kidnapping and murder of Polly Klaas, a judge in Santa Rosa agreed to let suspect Richard Allen Davis wear the belt under street clothes.

Davis' attorney wanted him to wear the belt to avoid negative pretrial publicity: News photographs showed his client in a white shirt rather than a jail suit and handcuffs.

Just knowing the belt is there keeps prisoners where they belong, said Capt. Thomas P. Twellman of the Orange County marshal's office. The belt has been worn just once in a local court, and it wasn't activated.

"We don't use it for rude conduct, we don't use it on misdemeanors, drunken driving, petty thefts, that sort of thing," Twellman said. "We only use it on felony cases and would only activate the belt if there was an overt act of violence."

The device is so new that many people haven't formed an opinion. The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California has been watching the debate but hasn't taken a position, spokeswoman Mary Takita said.

Medical Directory

W FOOT CENTER

ENT WITH THIS AD
ON SE ALL

Associated Press

EVERETT G. KOTLER

Experienced in All Me

Adult Weight

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irvana lead singer Kurt Cobain, 28, during the taping of the MTV New Year's show in Seattle.

■ See SINGER, A10

Zapper belt stirs stunning debate

By LARRY GERBER
Associated Press

SANTA ANA, Calif. — Behave or be shocked.

A new electric belt can jolt prisoners into shivering submission at the touch of a marshal's remote button.

Defendants sometimes choose it, when they have a choice,

because it can be worn out of sight: no handcuffs to give the jury a bad impression.

Some attorneys, however, argue that the painful eight-second "ride" amounts to cruel and unusual punishment, administered in a split-second decision without a hearing.

It's an example of the law-and-

order mentality run amok, said David Kairys, a professor at Temple University School of Law in Philadelphia.

"We've been going on now two decades of this very fierce war on crime, and I don't see us getting very far," he said. "There

■ See ZAPPER, A4

PIT BULL RING BUSTED IN PATERSON/METRO, B1.

Clinton's Totalitarian Health Plan

Are *you* willing to be assigned a health card that gives government bureaucrats access to all your personal medical records?

Are *you* willing to accept government-rationed care?

Are *you* willing to give up your right to choose your own doctor?

Are *you* willing to see thousands of employees lose their jobs when employer-mandated health care drives small companies out of business?

Are *you* willing to be one of the 40 percent of Americans who will pay more for health insurance?

Are *you* willing to be criminally prosecuted if you try to buy better medical care outside of the one-tiered, government-authorized system?

Are *you* willing to lose the option of seeking treatment from specialists?

Are *you* willing to pay for a new \$2 billion federal bureaucracy to run health care out of the White House?

Are *you* willing to accept a prohibitive surcharge if you want first-class health care?

Are *you* willing to allow bureaucrats to decide how often you and your family can get physical exams, what immunizations you and your family may receive, and when to cut off services for terminally ill people?

Are *you* willing to accept what amounts to an "internal passport system" — being required to notify the alliance within 30 days if you move?

Are *you* willing to wait in long lines for care? And to wait months to see a doctor?

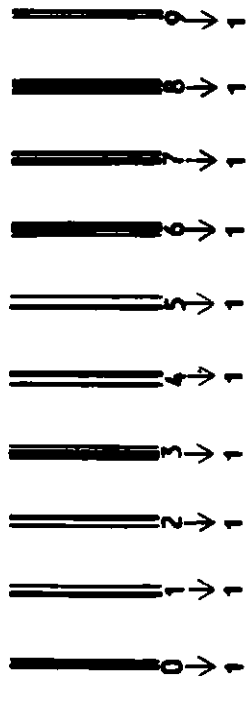
Are *you* willing to be restricted to the same level of medical care as that received by the deadbeat drug addicts picked up off skid row?

Are *you* willing to accept Hillary's "community rating" system, under which people with healthy lifestyles will have to subsidize those with unhealthy behaviors?

In order to pay off her feminist and liberal special-interest groups, Hillary is including in the "basic health care package" paid abortions, extravagant mental health coverage, condom clinics in public schools, and bailing out the big corporations' bad business decisions in promising gold-plated health insurance for early retirees.

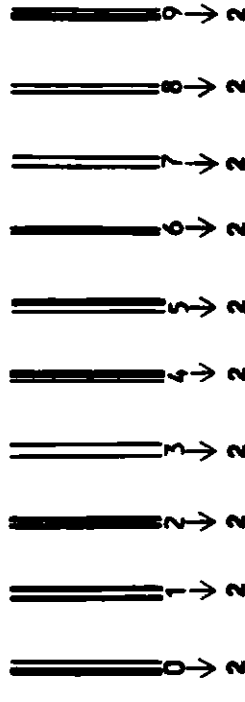
- - - - -

FIGURE 5



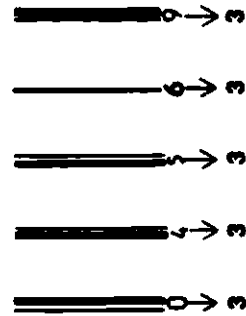
Set #1 isolated

FIGURE 6



Set #2 isolated

FIGURE 7



Set #3 isolated

UPC Design #1, and "666"

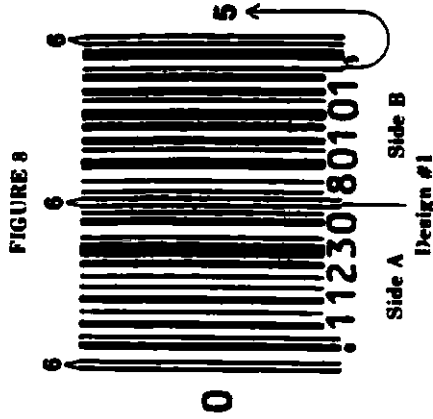


Figure 8 is a copy of what I am calling Design #1, the most frequently used UPC Symbol. Some absolutes governing its construction are:

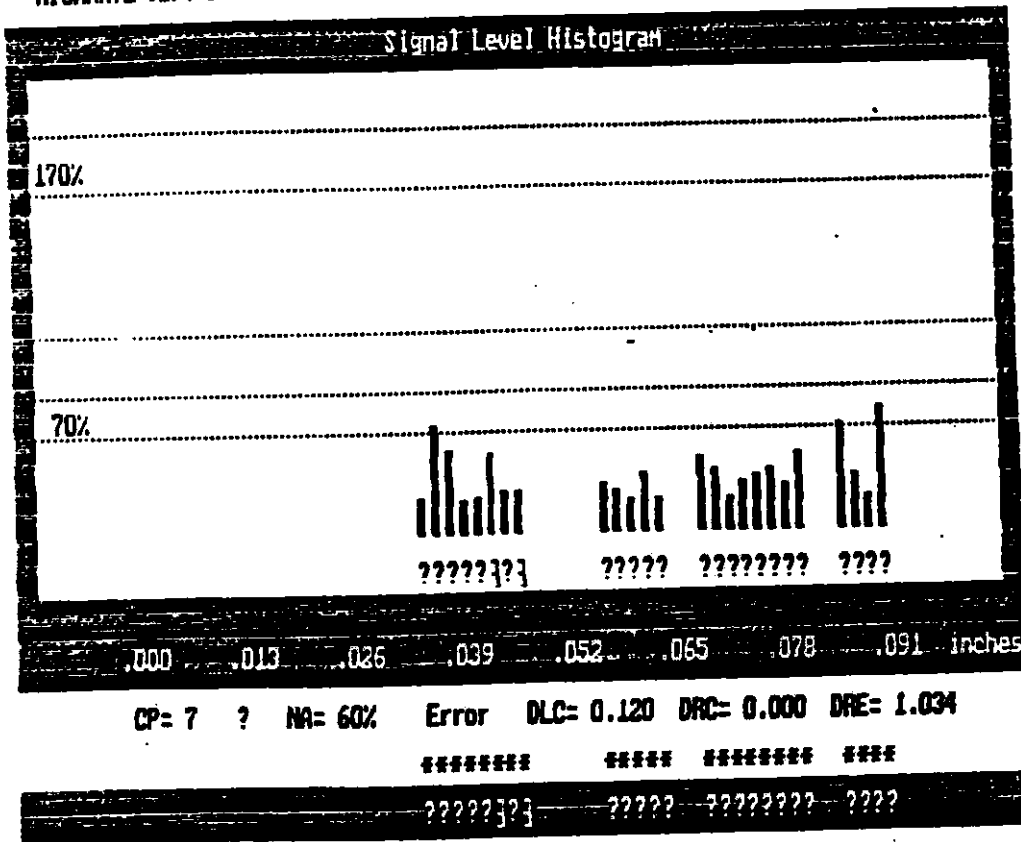
1. The only Marks in Design #1 unidentified by Numbers beneath will always be constructed as three 6's from Set 2.
2. This DESIGN is always divided into two sides, separated in the middle, and enclosed on both ends by "Uniform Marks" constructed as 6-6-6 from Set 2. Look at the Marks for 6, Set 2.
3. Ten bold Numbers are always printed beneath in this DESIGN.
4. Only Marks for Set 1 and Set 2 are used in this DESIGN.
5. The ten bold Numbers appear five on either side; as here, 11230 on Side A, and 80101 on Side B.
6. Side A will always use Marks from Set 1; Side B from Set 2. To illustrate this, see Figures 9 and 10.

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2B • FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1995 • USA TODAY

Prepaid plastic for purchases proliferates

By Christine Dugas
USA TODAY

Stored-value cards are the plastic version of pocket change. And soon you'll be using them for much more than telephone calls.

The cards — usually in denominations of \$5 to \$100 — aren't designed to replace credit cards. They are supposed to replace cash for inexpensive purchases such as gasoline, candy or newspapers.

► Mobil began selling stored-value cards for gasoline nationally in November.

► Blockbuster Entertainment is about to use its stored-value cards for promotions with other companies.

► A number of companies will be accepting stored-value cards at the Summer Olympics in Atlanta next year.

Most cards are disposable after the value is gone. Those have been widely used for phone calls and subway fares.

But stored-value cards are more than a cash substitute: ► They can be used in place of gift certificates. Mobil is promoting its cards now as "gifts for all denominations."

► They are popular with parents who want to control the money they give teen-age kids, says Marshall Reavis, Mobil's card manager.

► They can help companies develop consumer loyalty. Blockbuster is giving a \$5 stored-value card to customers who buy three videos during the holidays. And it soon will announce a program to share its cards with other companies.

For example, "you could test drive a car and receive a Blockbuster gift card," says Blockbuster's Brian Woods.

Merchants like the cards.



Blockbuster Giftcard

Cash transactions take 20 to 25 seconds, vs. less than 3 seconds for a card, says Fred Winkler, executive vice president of First Union Bank in Charlotte, N.C., which will issue cards at the Olympics.

But there can be too much of a good thing. "Consumers won't want to be saddled with separate stored-value cards for every merchant," Winkler says.

So First Union's Visa Cash card will be accepted by many merchants. And it comes in two types. One is disposable. Another, with an embedded computer chip, lets bank customers reload value on it.

Eventually, those reusable, chip-carrying "smart cards" will serve as an ATM card, a stored-value card, a debit card and a credit card — all in one piece of plastic.



The Daily Deathculture



SUICIETY EDITION

Subscription price:
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More Monuments to the Stupidity of Man

They sent another trash barge out to wander the seas this spring, hoping against hope that a sucker could be found to take its vile cargo off their hands. But this time, the trash wasn't trash anymore—it was 250 kilotons of Philadelphia incinerator ash that, according to the Inspector General of the EPA, contained "as much as 1,800 pounds of arsenic, 16,700 pounds of chromium, 500 pounds of cyanide, 43,500 pounds of lead and 200 pounds of mercury." And that's not all. Dioxin levels in the ash "appear to be higher than those in the soil at Times Beach, Missouri, which led to the evacuation of that Missouri town in 1983." Other EPA officials, however, chose to backpedal the issue with claims that "there's no cause for alarm," and argued that although the barge ash would present a hazard to Panamanians because it would have to be dumped near fishing grounds, similar fears about the pile of ash sitting near Pier 60 on the Delaware River (a tributary of Delaware Bay) were unwarranted. This contention was greeted with catcalls and abuse from those attending the hearing.

Meanwhile, over 200 incinerators are either under construction or on the drawing boards all around the United

States. These units typically cost from \$50 to \$300 million each, have a history of frequent breakdowns, and create an expensive waste disposal problem even assuming a disposal site can be found. Most of the companies that are in the incinerator business are also in the nuclear power plant field, including Bechtel, Babcock & Wilcox, Westinghouse, and Combustion Engineering. These firms are recycling the same line they used to deflect fears about radioactive waste in the 1950s and 1960s—"the technology will be there when the time comes"—to calm fears about the problems of ash disposal. Of course, once a company has built an incinerator, their role is over and the repercussions are felt by city, county, and state governments, and, eventually, the populace. A survey conducted by the Environmental Defense Fund demonstrates that bottom ash from incinerators fills EPA toxicity tests 33% of the time, with fly ash collected in pollution control devices failing the tests 95% of the time. The 111 on-line incinerators produce 5.5 million tons of ash every year. *The Acres U.S.A. editor has a theme this month—Monuments to the Stupidity of Man! So count 'em above among the new crop.—Christopher D. Walters*



Sick Food/Sick People

Many American farmers routinely add low levels of penicillin and tetracycline to feed so their beef cattle, pigs, and chickens will keep from falling apart and grow faster. Just as routinely, they slaughter tired old dairy cows and sell the meat before the animals expire of natural and unnatural causes. Now new evidence from the Centers for Disease Control persuasively argues that these practices are having a direct impact on consumer health by making people sick.

According to Dr. John S. Spika, a researcher at the CDC in Atlanta, the use of antibiotics on the farm is promoting the spread of drug-resistant germs straight from the barnyard to the dinner table. The result is a *Salmonella* infection that resists treatment by antimicrobe drugs such as chloramphenicol, commonly used to fight severe *Salmonella* infections.

Is Dilution the Solution?

In keeping with its long and sordid history of placing its own interests over those of public safety and environmental integrity, the Kerr-McGee Corporation of Oklahoma is spraying thousands of acres of pastureland in the eastern part of the state with a fertilizer recycled from radioactive waste.

No, this is not some kind of sick joke. Kerr-McGee airplanes are winging across the plains Oklahoma sky, each dropping a load of treated ruffians that includes trace amounts of radioactive cesium, radium and thorium, as well as more toxic elements and at least 18 potentially poisonous heavy metals such as arsenic, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, cobalt and cadmium. Of course the company justifies this madhouse behavior by citing years of tests and studies conducted in-house that are supposed to prove the spraying program is harmless. The company says it conducted extensive research on water, soil, hay, vegetation and cattle in test areas sprayed with the fertilizer. Kerr-McGee scientists also claim the levels of radioactive elements and heavy metals in the fertilizer are equal to or lower than the levels found in standard commercial phosphate fertilizers. The program was approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on a test basis in the mid-1970s, and the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture licensed treated ruffians as fertilizer in 1980.

Residents of the Gore area along with other parts of rural eastern Oklahoma have complained of inexplicable farm animal deaths and instances of gross malformations in newborn livestock. A skin-tagged frog was discovered in a pond that drains a pasture sprayed with treated ruffians.

"What's happened here is that Kerr-McGee believes its fabled alchemists in cheap disposal of nuclear wastes," said Jack Dear in Water, the woman who chairs Native Americans for a Clean Environment. Yet neither the residents nor the appropriate state and federal agencies cared much about the fertilizer program until an accident at Kerr-McGee's Sequoyah Fuel Facility in Gore forced them to take action. On January 4, 1986, a 25-year-old worker was killed and more than 100 employees and residents had



How Checks and Balances Have Been Dismantled

With "black funds" the CIA is able to run all sorts of covert actions without having to explain. It can spy wars, overthrow governments, assassinate political leaders—and has in time such an agency could overthrow the government of the United States. The checks and balances provided for by the U.S. Constitution can't do much checking and balancing when in fact they have been dismantled.

The CIA came into being during the Truman administration. It asked for money, to be sure, but it invoked the name of its business, spying, as a reason for answering for it any questions. On the theory that there was a communist under every stone, it avoided explaining where the money went, and in time it came to the conclusion that if the agency could "own" its own money it could become a power "outside" of the Constitution. Congress was viewed as too stupid to properly supervise such an elite outfit in any case.

To own these "black funds," this agency cut itself in on the international dope trade, and looked the other way while gamblers subjected the U.S. to a narcotics flush such as the Dutch and British put China on opium.

That this happened under the nose and even with the guidance of the CIA has become the scandal of the hour. Lieutenant Colonel Bo Gritz has told the story of the Golden Triangle, and how General Kham Sa offered to stop 900 tons of opium from going into trade channels in return for support from the United States to legitimize the economy of Burma. The White House expressed no interest in this. Today a highway carries transport of dope by the ton. Bo Gritz was able to bring back the names of government officials who Kham Sa says have been dealing in heroin and trading for arms for more than 20 years. Included are high CIA officials and the Assistant Secretary of Defense. Gritz says the bargain in this operation was Richard Armitage has the blessing of George Bush and is serving as Assistant Secretary of Defense. Bush, of course, was CIA Director while the Golden Triangle flowed.

INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

One of the clearest descriptions of the invisible government that ever found its way into print is contained in this brief excerpt from an interview with a CIA employee, which was published in Valdemar Valerian's very valuable volume *The Matrix* (Arcturus, 1988):

"Don't kid yourself. This country is controlled by the Pentagon. All major decisions are made by the military. The CIA's just the whipping boy. The NSA are the ones that have the hit teams. Look into their records—you won't find a thing. Look into their budget—you can't. The CIA is just a fighead, but as far as intelligence goes, the NSA's far superior to them—far in advance in the black arts. The CIA gets blamed for what the NSA does. NSA is far more vicious and far more accomplished in its operations. The American people are kept in ignorance of this—they should be, too."

"What you're saying is that the military is more dangerous to our democracy than the CIA or other intelligence groups?"

"The CIA gathers the information, but the military leads the show."

"What you are suggesting, I guess, is that there is an invisible coop d'etat which has occurred in the United States?"

"O.K. There is a group of about 18 or 20 people running this country. They have not been elected. The elected people are only figheads for these guys who have a lot more power than even the President of the United States."

"You mean the President is powerless?"

Not exactly powerless. He has the power to make decisions on what is proposed to him. The intelligence agencies tell him only what they want to tell him."

Elsewhere, this same author indicates that the "Inner-Fed" is composed of the NSA, CIA, FBI, AFI, NASA and Federal Reserve.—*Never withhold a question asked.*