

886

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE  
58th NEVADA ASSEMBLY SESSION

MINUTES

April 28, 1975

This meeting of the Assembly Judiciary Committee was called to order by its Chairman, Robert R. Barengo, on Monday, April 28, 1975.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Messrs. BARENGO, HEANEY, HICKEY,  
LOWMAN, SENA, Mrs. HAYES and  
Mrs. WAGNER.

MEMBERS ABSENT: NONE.

The Guest Register from this meeting is attached to these Minutes.

Assemblyman Eileen Brookman, who is the sponsor of A.J.R.34, was unable to be present to present testimony on the bill, which was scheduled for hearing today. Therefore, this Committee will hear her testimony later this week.

Bob Benkovich, Assemblyman, testified on A.J.R.33, and he passed out miscellaneous exhibits to this Committee on lotteries, which exhibits are attached to these Minutes. He told the Committee that 30% of our annual budget would be incoming to the state from the lotteries if this bill were enacted. We do have a deficit in our state budget, and this seems to be a good way for the state to make extra income. He feels that the gaming industry should state their feelings, because, naturally, we do not want to harm the gaming industry. We should consider whether the casinos should get some sort of tax rebate if they sell these tickets. This would be a constitutional change if the legislature wished to enact the bill. Mr. Benkovich stated that he talked to John Gianotti, Vice President, Harrah's, and he expressed his intent that they are not trying to hurt the casinos, but he feels that this would be a great source of revenue. Mr. Benkovich was questioned by the Committee. Mr. Benkovich stated that he also spoke with Mr. Fitzgerald, Nevada Club, and he seemed to be in favor of a lottery. It is a sizeable estimate that the state would realize approximately \$40,000,000.- a year on the lottery.

Next to testify was Richard Bortolin, Appeals Officer for the Nevada Industrial Commission, who spoke on A.B.638. He finds problems with this bill. His first problem in reviewing the 1975 Judicial Directory was that the State of Nevada has 14 hearings officers. He wonders whether the Legislature at this time wishes to establish a department to put these officers on a schedule. He doesn't think the concept is all that bad as far as long-range timing is concerned. There should be a statute study before this is done to ascertain all of the problems which are involved in the creation of such a division. He notes that Section 10, Page 3 of the bill does away with the NIC Appeals Officer. By repealing

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the appeals officer position, you are shuffling the structure of the Nevada Industrial Commission itself. And, that would result in a built-in conflict there. Those are primarily the problems he has with this bill. He would hope that before a division such as this is created, that a study is conducted and the various needs of the various agencies are taken into consideration. The Committee questioned Mr. Bortolin at this point. Mr. Bortolin presented to this Committee a copy of the list of hearings officers throughout the state. This is attached to these Minutes.

James Thompson, Chief Deputy Attorney General, commented on A.B.638. He commented on inserting the word "not" on Page 1, Line 22, and on Page 2, Line 1. He agrees with Mr. Barengo that there is a certain need for improvements in the area of the hearings officers, but he is wondering whether there should be some kind of study regarding streamlining procedures. If the various hearings officers and all the agencies have minimum standards, would this not accomplish the same thing as proposed by A.B.638?

Agent Lee Barnes, Nevada Division of Investigation & Narcotics, testified on S.B.391. This bill was initiated by their department as a result of an investigation. He gave an example of the particular investigation. This would be where a person would obtain identification from a deceased infant, and then the person would be able to locate smugglers and give them the identification. Many of these cases were not prosecuted because the identification was not certain. In the investigation they found that this same method was used for insurance frauds, check passing and numerous other criminal schemes. If this is made a felony in the various areas covered by S.B.391, then this would tend to alleviate the problem. They are primarily concerned with California. They are talking about hard-core criminal elements, who are well organized and generally have large amounts of funding for backing. He brought a guest from the Los Angeles Regional Office for Drug Enforcement to testify. He will testify on the expertise of the criminals who use these procedures. These people go to the county courthouses and research the death records and will pick a record of one who has been dead approximately 2 to 3 years. It is a very simple procedure for these people to obtain Social Security cards and passports. In all the other states there is no felony statute that covers this. The majority of these criminals are college graduates and are quite intelligent people.

Douglas W. Kuehl, Los Angeles Agent for Federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), testified on S.B.391. He passed out exhibits to this Committee entitled The Paper Trip, a copy of which is attached to these Minutes. This is a paper published by the underground press. This paper tells you how to change your identification anywhere in the world and will give you any identification records you wish. It tells you how to change your finger prints, how to conduct tax frauds, etc. The F.B.I. shut this paper down once, but it is back in business again. In the past 3 or 4 years, they have had various investigations, and he became involved in a case involving Timothy Leary, Brotherhood of Eternal Love--which had to do with smuggling hashish and heroin into the United States.

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He gave an example of arresting 1 person 4 different times, and he had 4 completely different identifications. The problem in the Brotherhood organization was that they came up with about 130 different identifications being used. In the federal system, falsification of passports does carry a sentence of up to five years. Generally, they do not get the five year conviction. He would like to answer any questions the Committee may have. Mr. Lowman questioned Mr. Barnes on special identification for law enforcement officers. And, Mr. Barnes responded that this bill was limited to information which was taken for identification purposes from a death certificate (and birth certificate) of a dead person.

Mr. Kuehl told this Committee that many people will change their appearance and tell the county officials that they are in college doing theses and would like to review their records. They will end up taking a list home with them. This is the initial procedure--about one-half of the birth certificates in the cases of which Mr. Kuehl was aware were obtained from various county clerk's offices. The Senate was concerned about stamping dead infants birth certificates to eliminate this from happening. With a large stamp to put the notification on the birth certificate, this would be caught immediately, and then the clerk's would not issue the certificates. Extensive Committee questioning ensued.

Mr. Speaker, Assemblyman Keith Ashworth, testified on A.B.447. He pointed out that this Committee apparently received testimony on this bill, which was not clearly pointed out. The employer of a notary public would be liable for any misuse of the notary's seal if the notary public acted out of the scope of his employment, and the employer prompted the act. He and the Secretary of State, William Swackhamer, have no objections to deleting the section regarding affirmation rather than swearing. He feels that the notary public law in Nevada has too long been without attention, and he feels that we are making a mockery out of the notary public if we do not revise this law. He spoke about the Secretary of State needing another staff person to handle the matter. He feels this cause of action should come before the money committees. Mr. Lowman moved to reconsider A.B.447, upon which action was taken to Indefinitely Postpone on April 16, 1975. Mrs. Hayes seconded. A vote was taken and 8 Committee members voted to reconsider the bill. Mr. Sena was absent for the vote. Chairman Barengo appointed Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Wagner to a subcommittee to further check into the provisions of the bill. Mrs. Hayes questioned the notary's records being available for public inspection. Mr. Ashworth said that he feels the information in the Notaries' journals, after it is sent on to the Secretary of State, should be open and made a public record. He feels that there is nothing offensive in this; however, Mr. Ashworth has no objections to this Committee tightening up the bill as to the availability of these records to the federal government.

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S.B.407 was discussed by Jim Thompson, Deputy Attorney General, who testified that they have always stood up for the employee when he has acted in the scope of his employment. He can see where the employee may want to hire his own lawyer. He thinks that this bill should be amended so that the employee may elect counsel of his own choosing.

Bob Holland, Deputy Attorney General, testified on S.B.407, and referred to Page 3. He said that virtually everything the employee does is willful. Therefore, the bill should be amended to include willful and wanton and malicious conduct. The employee may be acting in the scope of his employment. The fact that the action was willful exposes the employee to the provision of this bill; therefore, the word "and" should be inserted. This bill came from the Department of Administration at the request of Mr. Barrett.

A companion bill, according to Mr. Holland, is A.B.458, and it deals with insuring public officials. The employer should stand the cost of his misjudgment if the employee does something he is directed to do.

As to A.B.679, Mr. Barengo read this bill to the Committee. Randy Capurro says that in order to process undertakings for various things, there are different forms for doing it. It would save him money, time and effort in his business if these forms were standardized, and this is what A.B.679 addresses itself to.

Mr. Hickey testified on A.J.R.28. He began by reading part of this bill to the Committee. The operative words are "proof is evident or presumption great". He gave an example to the Committee of a case in which a person was observed shooting someone else. This man was out on bail two days later. This bill places a murderer in a position where he cannot be allowed bail. The determination would be made by the court. Mr. Barengo commented that this bill is needed. This bill extends denying bail to persons charged with first degree murders. Mr. Barengo commented further that there is a problem with the bill in that you cannot determine what to do with the person until he is sentenced. Mr. Barengo said he felt like it should be limited to capital offenses and murder in the first degree. Mr. Hickey said that amendment in this regard was fine with him. Mr. Barengo suggested that this Committee consult with Frank Daykin, bill drafter, to see if the wording would be correct. Mr. Hickey said he would get in touch with Mr. Daykin and make sure the language was correct.

Chairman Barengo called the Committee's attention to A.B.679. Discussion was had and Mr. Barengo said insurance industry was in favor of this bill. Mr. Sena moved to indefinitely postpone, but there was no second to this motion.

Mrs. Wagner then commented on A.B.106. This bill has been rewritten to make it legal and to answer any objections in regard to credit. She discussed the bill with the banking industry and they will support it.



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Mrs. Wagner left the meeting to testify before another committee.

Frank Daykin entered the meeting for a general discussion on A.J.R.28. He referred to the language of the bill, and commented that the existing constitution provision in this regard has applied for 100 years. Mr. Barengo questioned whether it would be better to say "murders of the first degree". Mr. Daykin said it probably would, but the statute is always subject to amendments. Lengthy discussion took place between the Committee and Mr. Daykin. Murder is not always initially charged in a degree, which leaves the degree open to be found upon the trial.

At this point, Mr. Daykin commented on A.B.575, A.B.576 and A.B.722. He feels the Committee has to decide what they want and then carefully examine that in light of constitutional decisions. Mr. Barengo said people are asking this Committee to make findings and he wonders whether the Committee can make these findings without having testimony. Mr. Barengo said A.B.722 is identical to A.B.576. Mr. Barengo requested Mr. Daykin obtain for this Committee a model statute in this regard.

At this point, Mrs. Wagner re-entered the meeting and testified further on A.B.106. Mrs. Wagner explained the whole bill to the Committee, which bill was amended and then completely revised. This bill pertains only to government agencies. Mr. Heaney then moved DO PASS AS AMENDED, and Mrs. Hayes seconded. The vote indicated 8 in favor of passage of the motion. Mr. Banner was absent for the vote. Legislation Action Form is attached.

MOTION CARRIED DO PASS A.B.106 AS AMENDED.

Mr. Heaney passed out a memorandum from the Legislative Counsel Bureau dated April 15, 1975 and a letter from Jack I. McAuliffe, Esq. dated April 14, 1975, both regarding A.B.103. Both are attached to these Minutes. Mr. Heaney said that this was the bill which was killed. Mr. Heaney brought to mind the testimony of Mr. Richard Bunker. The law has been changed today in that all marriage certificates are recorded within 30 days after the ceremony. He is asking the Committee to reconsider A.B.103. Mr. Heaney would move for Committee reconsideration of the bill. This motion died for lack of a second. The bill remains killed.

Mr. Barengo brought the Committee's attention to A.B.566 and A.B.567, which were scheduled to be heard last Friday, April 25th, but were not considered on that date. Mr. Barengo said that Richard Runker said he would testify if the Committee wishes. Mr. Barengo read A.B.566 to the Committee. Mrs. Wagner suggested that this Committee find out from someone in Washoe County if this is a problem.

Mr. Barengo then read A.B.567 to the Committee. This process would then be consistent with everything else which is done., and Mr. Lowman moved DO PASS, and Mr. Heaney seconded. The vote indicated 8 in favor of the motion, and Mr. Banner was absent for the vote. Form attached.

MOTION CARRIED DO PASS A.B.567.

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Mrs. Wagner volunteered to look into the provision of A.B.566.

Mr. Hickey commented on A.B.575 and A.B.576, saying that Carl Lovell was elected in Las Vegas and he represented that he would seek obscenity legislation. He also told the Committee that there is a sentiment in southern Nevada for this type of legislation. Mr. Lowman said there was not only a sentiment--but a need for it. Mr. Hickey requested forming a subcommittee on these obscenity bills. Mr. Barengo said we should wait until the further information we requested of Mr. Daykin arrives.

Mr. Lowman moved DO PASS A.J.R.28, and Mr. Hickey seconded. 8 Committee members voted in favor of this motion. Mr. Banner was absent. Form attached.

MOTION CARRIED DO PASS A.J.R.28.

As to S.B.391, Mr. Lowman moved DO PASS, and Mr. Polish seconded. Lengthy discussion followed as to possible amendment. Mrs. Wagner requested testimony from the Senators on this bill. Mr. Barengo said we would have someone here from the Senate to testify, and Mr. Lowman withdrew his motion.

As to A.B.563, Mr. Heaney moved DO PASS AS AMENDED, and Mr. Barengo seconded. Discussion was had as to the proposed amendments. Mr. Heaney withdrew the motion, and it was decided to consider this at a future time.

There being no further business, Chairman Barengo adjourned the meeting at the hour of 10:40 a.m.



TABLE 6.2

State Lottery Sales, Prizes, and Revenues  
 (in thousands of dollars)

State and Fiscal Year	Gross Sales	Prizes	Net Revenues
New Hampshire <sup>a</sup>			
1964	5,730	—	2,768
1965	3,902	—	2,487
1966	3,862	—	1,841
1967	2,568	—	1,055
1968	2,046	—	890
1969	2,002	—	931
1970	1,968	—	915
1971	4,261	1,849	1,956
1972	7,616	3,232	2,919
1973			2,500 (est.)
New York <sup>b</sup>			
1968	53,659		26,642
1969	48,973		27,515
1970	46,989		25,987
1971	70,090		32,507
1972	77,041	30,815	34,667
1973	123,500	50,700	53,300
New Jersey <sup>c</sup>			
1971	72,719	30,138	33,362
1972	123,800	55,710	60,000
1973	112,000	50,400	56,500
Pennsylvania <sup>c</sup>			
1973	124,421	54,400	57,520
Connecticut <sup>c</sup>			
1973	34,717	15,623	14,000
Massachusetts <sup>c</sup>			
1973	71,384	34,000	28,074
Michigan			
November 1972— June 1973	83,134	37,410	37,048

<sup>a</sup>Fiscal year ends October 31.

<sup>b</sup>Fiscal year ends March 31.

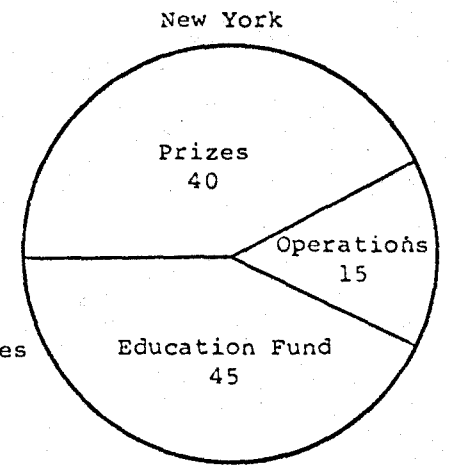
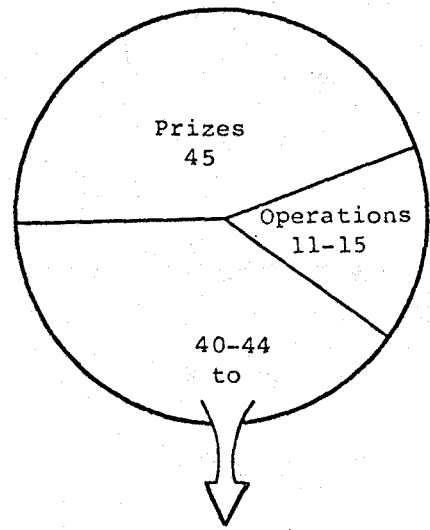
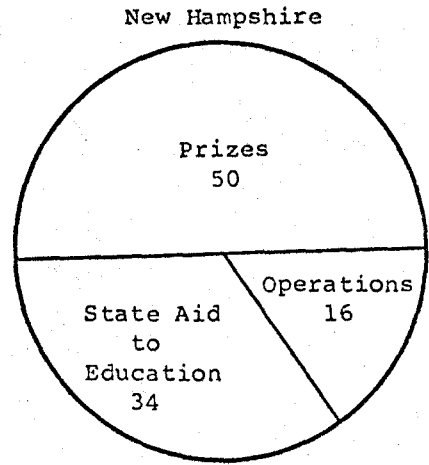
<sup>c</sup>Fiscal year ends June 30.



Figure 6.3 Distribution of Lottery Revenues

N.J., Conn., Mass.,  
Pa., Mich.

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- N.J. -Educational Institutions
- Mass. -Distribution to towns and cities
- Pa. -Tax relief for the elderly
- Conn. -General Fund
- Mich. -General Fund

# For State Lotteries, Business Is Booming

By PAUL DELANEY

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, March 15—In this period of economic hard times, state lotteries are booming.

Officials in most of the 13 states that have lotteries report that as the recession has worsened, people have gambled more and in greater numbers, resulting in steadily climbing and sometimes record revenues.

James Dickerson, deputy director of the Ohio State Lottery Commission, said ticket sales were "impervious to economic conditions."

"We don't sell lottery tickets, we sell dreams," he said. "We sell hope in this depressed economy. People go out and buy lottery tickets in hopes of making their dreams come true."

When unemployment and inflation did begin to affect lotteries, the state-sponsored gambling operations came up with new games and gimmicks that immediately attracted more players and more money. In addition, a new law that allows radio and television advertisement by state lotteries has encouraged officials to believe that business will continue to get better and possibly make 1975 the biggest year yet.

The popularity of the lotteries during the recession confirmed findings that Americans were willing to spend money on gambling and vacations but not on automobiles and major appliances.

## Middle Class Baying

"Everyone wants to stretch the dollar and this is just another way to do it," said Jessie Vauton, who plays the lottery in Wakefield, Mass. "If you don't waste a dollar this way, you would find some other way to do it."

Lottery officials do not consider it a contradiction to urge people to spend money on something seemingly as frivolous as gambling during a re-

cession. They contend that studies show that most of the ticket-buying is done by middle-income people rather than by the poor.

They also point out that the revenues from the lotteries go to programs for the poor and elderly and for funding in such areas as schools and housing.

William E. Perrault, executive director of the Massachusetts State Lottery Commission, said the lotteries were distributed to 351 communities that shared \$22-million in 1972, \$35-million in 1973 and \$38.2-million last year.

Charles C. Carella, executive director of the New Jersey Lottery Commission, said that since the lottery's inception in 1971, it had provided the state with \$205-million. He said \$20-million had gone to aid elementary and secondary schools and \$16-million to higher education. He added that \$37-million will go to local schools in the fiscal year 1975, as stipulated by the Legislature.

The states with lotteries are New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. New Hampshire's was the first, in 1964. Delaware's is the newest, having begun last Monday. New York's lottery has been in operation since 1967.

New Hampshire and Rhode Island showed tremendous increases in lottery play.

New Hampshire took in \$542,073 in November, 1974; last month, sales reached \$1.3-million. Ticket sales in Rhode Island totaled 390,118 the first week of January, 1975. In the last week of January, the figure was \$67,599.

Ticket sales in Maine the first week of last month were 122,000. Two weeks later, they had jumped to 222,000. Massa-

chusetts took in \$56-million in December, 1972; \$76-million a year later, and \$56-million in December, 1974.

New York's circumstances were typical of those of most states when the recession took hold last year. The weekly gross for October and November of 1973 was \$15.4-million. The figure dropped in 1974 to \$12.8-million for the same two months.

"I realized we had to do something if state revenues from the lottery were not to drop further," said Ronald Maiorana, State Commissioner of Wagering Systems.

The solution was a new game, a "Chance of a Lifetime" prize raised from \$50,000 to \$250,000 and a jackpot that has been as high as \$400,000.

The weekly gross went up immediately, to \$16.4-million for December and January, Mr. Maiorana reported.

Similarly, Illinois has instituted a "Grand Slam" that has increased sales. Rhode Island ended a slump by introducing a "Chance of a Lifetime" prize and Ohio has a "Gold Rush," in which an ounce or a pound of gold is given to the winner. Many of the states are introducing an "Instant Winner" game whereby a player knows upon purchase of a ticket whether or not he has won.

## 'The Right Product'

"It seems clear that if we come up with the right product that creates the proper interest and excitement, then we can have an immediate result in increased sales," said Edward Powers, director of the New Hampshire Sweepstakes.

"People want to take these chances to win sums of money that will change the quality of their lives. There's really no other way they can do this. You can't do it at the track or on the market, and you can't do it at the gambling

casino.

"Admittedly, the odds are long at winning big prizes, but nonetheless, someone is winning and feels he has as good a chance as the next fellow. This is the key."

New Jersey and Michigan have had problems. A Michigan official said high unemployment in the automobile industry was the reason.

"The men in the plants are our big buyers," she said, "and we expect things to get better when they go back to work."

Nevertheless, Michigan experienced only a slight decline, from \$67-million in the last quarter of 1973 to \$64-million last year.

Charles Carella, the director of the New Jersey Lottery Commission, said the state had not been hurt by the recession as much as it had by competition from New York and Pennsylvania. In the fiscal year 1974, the lottery grossed \$90-million, he said, and \$80-million is expected for the fiscal year 1975.

"It goes back to 1972 when Pennsylvania got started and New York started its weekly winner," he said.

# Instant Lottery

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statutes against such schemes. The reasons for this reversal, as well as the original acceptance, lay in the changing cultural characteristics of American Society".

After a lapse of legalized lotteries for 70 years, the state of New Hampshire launched a lottery in 1963. Tickets selling for \$3.00 had semiannual drawings; and the annual per-capita sales were \$7.78. The state of New York followed in 1967 with a lottery with tickets selling for \$1.00 with monthly drawings; New York's annual per-capita sales were \$2.12.

A milestone in the development of modern United States lotteries took place in December, 1970, when the state of New Jersey offered a \$.50 weekly ticket, with no name and address required, with a \$50,000 top weekly prize and periodic million-dollar drawings. The New Jersey lottery ticket was computer-numbered, and all prizes were based on a randomly selected 6-digit number. The annual per-capita sales were \$19.88. The New Jersey lottery served as a model for several other states entering the lottery business. In November, 1972, New Jersey also launched a daily \$.50 lottery with a top daily prize of \$2,500.

The trend of lotteries to have less expensive tickets and a shorter time span between hope and gratification resulted in a substantial increase in revenue, as shown in the following table:

YEAR	NUMBER OF STATES	TOTAL POPULATION	GROSS REVENUE
1964	1	738,000	\$ 5,740,093
1967	2	18,976,000	41,168,463
1970	2	18,976,000	44,613,996
1971	3	26,144,000	184,979,027
1972	7	55,534,000	448,628,445
1973	8	59,456,000	630,673,107
1974	13	83,709,000	

Massachusetts, in pursuit of this trend to develop a lottery with a minimum time lapse between purchase of a ticket and knowledge of whether or not one is a winner, launched a campaign to implement an "Instant Lottery" in October, 1972. A similar concept was introduced by Mifal Hapayis, the Israeli Lottery, with the introduction in 1960 of the "Kartis Zuta", (a mini-ticket similar to the Swiss "Kombilos") which is attached to each regular ticket. The number of the mini-ticket is hidden until the ticket is cut open. An instant lottery, Numbari

Pool, Kenya Pools Agency Limited, was similarly started in June, 1973.

The primary objectives of the instant lottery were:

- a.) to maximize the revenue returning to the cities and towns from the lottery, and
- b.) to attain public confidence in and acceptance of the instant lottery.

As with any lottery, the following features were sought for: first of all — simplicity. The lottery should be reasonably simple to play and reasonably simple to determine if one has won; secondly, the prize structure should be such that for a very small investment, a unique opportunity would be offered to achieve a very large prize; additionally, there should be a broad base of small prize winners to provide credibility and beneficial word-of-mouth advertising; and finally, where the instant lottery is an overlay lottery, it should both provide variety to the continuous basic lottery, and be complementary to it.

The instant lottery concept makes possible some additional features not necessarily an inherent part of a basic lottery. These include the following:

**IMMEDIACY**

*the criteria for winning are known at the time the ticket is received; the play of the game is instant; and the payment of the prize is instant.*

**PLAY VALUE**

*the game is played in such a way that there is a feeling on the part of the consumer that he is doing something physical in the game.*

**FLEXIBLE PRIZE STRUCTURE**

*there is no restriction that the winning tickets be determined in a completely random and uncontrolled manner but rather, they are pre-determined by the lottery.*

**GOOD GAME DESIGN**

*the lottery can be designed so that there is fun, variety, anticipation and excitement in playing the entire game.*



**DR. WILLIAM E. PERRAULT**  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY

Bill Perrault is a native of Rockland, Massachusetts, where he now resides with his wife Pauline and family. Bill and Pauline have eight children, five daughters and 3 sons.

Bill received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Northeastern University, a Master of Science Degree from the University of Michigan, and a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in statistics and pure mathematics from St. Louis University. He has also been the recipient of a National Science Foundation postdoctoral grant in computer technology at Pennsylvania State University.

For most of the previous years, Bill has been in the field of teaching and administration at the collegiate level and consulting in fields of education, mathematics, statistics and operations research. Bill was a track and cross country coach at Fairfield University in Fairfield, Connecticut, and served on the faculty at Fairfield University, St. Louis University, Boston College, M.I.T., Northeastern University and Boston State College. For 14 years he was a Professor of Mathematics at Boston State College and served as Chairman of the Mathematics Department and Chairman of Department Chairmen for the College.

Bill has served as an Executive Officer and Past President of the Massachusetts State Colleges Association. He is a member of several professional societies. He has served on several state level boards concerned with research and analysis of educational policy. He is a past member of the Rockland School Committee and served as Chairman of the Rockland Permanent School Building Committee.

Bill is a World War II veteran having served two years overseas with the First and Third Marine Corps Divisions at Guam, Iwo Jima and China.

In November, 1971, Bill was appointed Executive Director of the Massachusetts State Lottery. He is presently also Vice President of the National Association of State Lotteries.

**CONTINUITY**

*strong incentives may be introduced to buy more tickets at the same time or in a future buying period, so that the collection of tickets shows progress toward winning.*

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## Are Booming

### New York

Americans apparently aren't letting recession deter them from taking a gamble on state lotteries that offer ticket buyers a chance at big money and provide hard-pressed public treasuries with extra cash.

An Associated Press survey showed that with only a few exceptions, officials of the 12 states with weekly or monthly lotteries say business is booming and revenues are up.

Some say the increase in sales is due to special promotions; others contend that when times are hard, people are willing to spend a small amount in hopes of striking it rich.

The head of the New Hampshire lottery said this year "is the best ever"; revenues in Maryland are running well ahead of 1974. And Massachusetts lottery organizers are aiming at a \$100 million gross this year, compared to an \$84 million gross last year.

David Ellis of the Massachusetts lottery said revenues are high partly because of the introduction of a new "Instant Game" that lets buyers know right away whether they are winners and partly "because people may look to the lottery in time of recession as one way out of their problems."

The liberalization of federal regulations involving advertising of lotteries and transmission of lottery information also was cited by some authorities as improving business.

Maryland has been successful with the lottery it started in May 1973. There are two weekly games, periodic special promotions for bonus prizes and officials are studying the possibility of implementing a daily lottery.

Authorities say the latest figures showed Maryland

the history of the lottery which has raised \$20 million for education so far.

Powers, who also is president of the National Association of State Lotteries, said lotteries must keep up to date. "You have to be constantly alert to public beliefs and feelings about lotteries and make changes that will be attractive to the public and stir its imagination."

A special "Grand Slam" lottery program in Illinois that began on an experimental basis Feb. 11 in addition to regular weekly games has increased revenues from \$2.5 million to \$4 million.

States use the lottery revenues for a variety of purposes. Officials in Maine, where the first drawing was held last June, are considering taking part of the lottery revenues and setting up a special aid program for the elderly.

Ohio monies go for education, welfare, property tax reduction, disaster relief and some transportation programs. Pennsylvania received \$61.2 million from the lottery in 1973-74 and spent it on tax rebates and transit programs for senior citizens. Connecticut lottery revenue goes to the general fund.

There are some exceptions to the success trend. Gross sales in the New York State lottery in fiscal 1974 were \$114.7 million, down from \$130 million the previous year; the proposed New Jersey budget estimates lottery revenues for fiscal 1975 at \$75 million, compared to \$83.4 million in ticket sales the previous year.

In Michigan, hard hit by auto industry unemployment, officials say the economy has hurt the lottery. They have given up hope of trying to top last year's collection figure of \$65 million and say ticket sales are steadily declining.

*Bob,  
I thought  
you might  
be interested  
in this  
article.  
Vincent.*

lotteries took in \$6.21 million during the first two months of this year with \$2.77 million going to the state general fund. The state's share was up 13.6 per cent from the same period last year.

Rhode Island officials say they expect to raise more than they anticipated when the lottery began March 14, 1974. The lottery includes a regular weekly game with 50-cent tickets and various special promotions. The current special game is dubbed "Chance of a Lifetime" and offers a top prize of \$500 a month for life with a maximum of \$400,000.

The nation's first lottery in this century started in New Hampshire in 1964 with \$3 tickets and a complex game involving horse racing results. That plan was eliminated by 1971 in favor of simpler, weekly lotteries with lower-priced tickets.

Edward Powers, executive director of the state's Sweepstakes Commission, said annual gross sales this year are expected to reach \$10 million, the highest in

STATE OF NEVADA  
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING  
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701



LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION  
LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN, Assemblyman, Chairman

INTERIM FINANCE COMMITTEE  
FLOYD R. LAMB, Senator, Chairman

89t

ARTHUR J. PALMER, Director

PERRY P. BURNETT, Legislative Counsel  
EARL T. OLIVER, Legislative Auditor  
ARTHUR J. PALMER, Research Director

April 22, 1975

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Assemblyman Robert M. Benkovich  
FROM: Andrew P. Grose, <sup>ad</sup> Chief Deputy Research Director  
SUBJECT: Tourism in Nevada

According to the Department of Economic Development, during FY 1973-74, there were approximately 12,000,000 tourists visiting Nevada.

APG/jd

Source: "State Legislatures Today"  
Vol. 1-No. 3-March, 1975

<u>State</u>	<u>1974 Gross Revenue</u>	<u>Population</u>
Connecticut	\$29,407,240	3,032,217
Maryland	36,374,173	3,922,399
Massachusetts	84,763,426	5,689,170
Michigan	142,146,118	8,875,083 737,681
New Hampshire	7,552,598	<del>7,168,164</del>
New York	85,638,677	18,190,740
Pennsylvania	117,107,931	11,793,909
New Jersey	77,693,328	7,168,164

*Note: Handwritten annotations include an arrow pointing to the New Hampshire population value and a double-headed arrow between the Michigan and New Hampshire population values.*



# Nevada Hearing Officers

## PERSONNEL

**Robert Archie**  
431 South Sixth Street  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  
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**Robert J. Potter**  
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 4725

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 4725

<p><b>Merlin R. Clary</b>          Room 204          302 East Charleston Boulevard          Las Vegas, Nevada 89104          (Phone: 385-0147)</p>	<p><b>Joseph L. Somers</b>          Room 204          302 East Charleston Boulevard          Las Vegas, Nevada 89104          (Phone: 385-0147)</p>
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L 4(K)  
*John*

# THE PAPER TRIP

EVERYTHING  
you ever  
wanted to  
know about  
DISAPPEARING  
but couldn't  
learn  
until NOW



*Eden Dress*



### Why the Paper Trip?

"The Paper Trip" is more than a phrase or a book. It is an idea: The idea that bureaucratic America and personal freedom do not and cannot coexist. The increasing size of government, social and economic organizations, and their efficient uses of computerized information have reduced almost to nothing the traditionally free and personal areas of individual activity. We are all "plugged in" to the System, subjected to surveillance of all degrees and computer cross-referenced according to that surveillance. Why is this done?

We are told the only purpose of data-gathering is to obtain predictability, and predictability is the essential element of CONTROL. When social control becomes total you can be sure personal freedom will no longer exist. The Paper Trip recognizes the inexorable diminution of our personal freedoms, but rejects the necessity of submission to any kind of social control.

If any individual wishes freedom, it must be his responsibility to elude control. To "escape" the System, however, requires techniques and methods not ordinarily available in college courses or public libraries. Such information is best learned from those who actually do live outside controlled society, namely our freedom-loving criminals. Only the criminal mind has enough cunning and daring to slip unnoticed and untouched through the mazes of bureaucratic decree. What the governing mind never realizes is that the tighter the net of laws, the more holes it will have. Computerized surveillance will be rendered ineffective when controlled individuals begin practicing the arts of "criminal" deception.

The Paper Trip provides the key ingredient for escaping social control: change of identity. While the purposes for changing one's identity may be as numerous as there are individuals, the basic methods are relatively few. The degree of "completeness" in a person's new identity will depend upon his own needs. The Paper Trip details all the levels of alternate identity and the methods for creating it.

The Paper Trip is thus a plan of attack. The bureaucracies are to be rooked and conned with their rules, but without their knowledge, into creating new identities. Paper Trippers will make servants of the bureaucrats, and become the rightful masters of their own lives. If freedom is to exist, we must all be free to be who we want to be. The Paper Trip leads the way.

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Eighth Printing REVISED  
January 1975

THE  
PAPER  
TRIP



# The Paper Trip

What's in your name? Not very much at all. Except for your feelings, your name is only a jumble of letters--letters that have been printed, typed, stamped, imprinted or signed--and that's it! A bit brutal to say perhaps, but in this age of governmental data gathering, credit bureau cross-checking, and increasing computerization of information files, the individual is rapidly losing all his individuality. But fast.

Here's why: Massive collections of personal information taken from many sources have converted the individual into electronic impulses on computer tape. Information gathering on private citizens has mushroomed dramatically in recent years. Listing services both public and private now combine their records and personal privacy is quickly lost as the computer uncaringly constructs dossiers on anyone it desires. A group or "population" is created, and the individual person sinks into a sea of sameness with his neighbor, instantly lost, but also instantly retrievable. And this is despite a staggering number of "neighbors". Consider these facts:

54 federal agencies have 858 data banks containing about 1.25 billion records on individual citizens. The files range from 10-dossier security clearance files at the Air Force Special Weapons Center to the Census Bureau's computerized data bank, with 204 million records. About 86 per cent of these data banks are computerized. Nine of every 10 agencies honor the information buddy system, freely passing their files to other federal, state or local government agencies upon request.

The Department of Defense has records on 25 million persons. The Army alone has dossiers on 8 million.

Credit bureaus are rapidly classifying everyone as the dossier market continues to boom. Retail Credit Company of Atlanta has files on more than 70 million Americans. Associated Credit Bureaus of America has 100 million persons pegged. The Credit Bureau of Greater New York alone has 10 million in its computer. Los Angeles has 100 different credit bureaus.

The Social Security Administration has records on 9 out of 10 workers, more than 26 million receiving payments, and over 20 million senior citizens on Medicare.

The U.S. Secret Service has complete files on over 50,000 activists who "threaten" the President.

The U.S. Passport Office has enough personal information to regard 250,000 Americans "doubtful" or "questionable".

The F.B.I. has fingerprint files on 85 million persons, including almost 20 million who have been arrested at one time or another.

Wiretapping--legal and illegal--is used by virtually every law enforcement agency in the country.

The Internal Revenue Service catalogs everyone's tax returns by Social Security numbers. Presently, 48 states and the District of Columbia have "agreements of co-operation" with the IRS for the exchange of information about taxpayers.

In 1967 more than 6000 missing Americans had their names and/or fingerprints intermixed in the F.B.I. files with those of fugitive criminals. (People who don't change their name and S.S. number, or merely make variations of the same name are easily traced by checking records of motor vehicle license registrations and by searching the credit bureau files, all of whom sell their information for so much per inquiry.)

The Department of Defense continues to insist on permanent identification of drug abusers by means of code numbers (called SPN numbers) placed on discharge papers. The code is easy for anyone to obtain, hardly "confidential" as the DOD professes. Veterans with SPN numbers find themselves blackballed by just about ALL the patriotic "equal opportunity" employers.

Federal welfare planners are now urging states to use local private credit bureaus to find welfare cheaters and track down deserting fathers. Federal law protects the confidentiality of an individual's welfare records, but now HEW is turning to Retail Credit of Atlanta and other big bureaus to ferret out information on individual's savings and income. Retail Credit recently tracked down 30 per cent of Cincinnati's list of absent welfare fathers.

Over 500 thumbprint machines are now being used in the San Francisco area so that honest, upright citizens can cash checks. The "service" will soon be expanded to credit card applications, sales slips, savings account withdrawals, and airplane tickets. Not long from now a computer reply might be: "He must be a criminal--we have no record of him."

The increasing use of Social Security numbers and collection of credit information in data banks threatens an information tyranny that could lock every citizen into his past. The public fear of a "Big Brother" system, in effect a pervasive network of intelligence dossiers, focuses on the computer. But it also includes other marvels of Twentieth Century engineering such as the telephone tap, the wireless microphone, the automatic surveillance camera, and the rest of the modern investigator's equipage.

More and more, then, personal information is finding its way into giant computer files and from there to be sold and cross-referenced as the market demands. The private individual has NO choice in the matter; protest is useless. The file only grows fatter. The "name" he thought was his has been covertly converted into a coded sequence of key punches, letters and numbers. If tangible evidence of that person's reality is needed, a print-out card invariably issues forth proclaiming defiantly, "DO NOT FOLD, SPINDLE, OR MUTILATE".

Everywhere one goes, to prove he's "somebody", he has to present the appropriate document or card which says he actually is that person. His "Identification", or ID, makes him that person! Amazing, right? Perhaps, but consider this:

If you were to be dropped off in a distant town where no one knew you by name, just how would you go about establishing your identity without producing at least a card or document from some recognized source? It wouldn't be easy. If you had NO such ID you would more than likely be escorted to the nearest police station and questioned rather closely why you didn't. They might even find a few stray charges to pin on such a "suspicious" character. Don't laugh; it happens every hour of the day. And all for the want of the right piece of paper. Your ID or your freedom! Prove who you are!

A certain "David Williams" recently spent 47 days in the Baltimore County jug on vagrancy charges when he "couldn't remember his name". He apparently had no money, no place to go, and NO IDENTIFICATION. This was after he had already spent 38 days in Spring Grove State Hospital for psychiatric evaluation. Almost 90 days for no ID!

But, give them what they want, and the questions cease; all doubts are settled. Produce the little card and you're on your way. That's because the card, the ID, is you! Get this straight: you aren't you anymore! YOU ARE A NUMBER, A NAME ON A CARD, AND NOTHING MORE!!

American society is no longer a people society, but a PAPER society. Thanks to the marvels of our computerized bureaucracies, most of America's human animals have at last been corralled into indexes, card files, and pigeon holes. No need for the person; just look up his file, check his account, or call the "bureau". Any bureau. It makes no difference; they've ALL got your number! This isn't being cynical, either. Although not yet fully recognized, the computerization of human beings is a cancerous reality....today!!

In prisons every inmate has a "jacket", a central file containing every conceivable bit of information that reflects on him personally. His activities, abilities, attitudes, associates, criminal record, even the nature of his family life. He is completely reduced to paper. It's no stretch of the imagination at all to say convicts become "dehumanized". They are. Just ask one.

But, my friends, let the I.R.S., the local credit bureau, the Army, the F.B.I., et al., ad nauseam, continue their capricious computerization of all that was once individual and personal and there most assuredly will no longer be individuals. Every "free" citizen will then have a "jacket". No longer will it be necessary to go to prison to become dehumanized. It will happen automatically.

Thus the process of dehumanization proceeds by perceptible degrees to that prophetic instant at which "No man might buy or sell except he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name". (Book of Revelations)

Interestingly, we have been told that the computer was originally developed so that Social Security could handle its huge caseload. Social Security now appears to have become the instrument whereby a political agency can keep track of every living person.

We needn't belabor the point. America is already a paper society. Its people are pieces of paper. People aren't people any more. But what does this mean? Well, if one is set on who he thinks he is, such thoughts tend to shrivel the ego. After a little reflection, however, he should realize that the old ego wasn't such a big thing anyway. So what if the ego dies! What's left is better! A warm body that a few pieces of paper claim is some kind of "you". The paper says who you are, not you, remember? The ego that went with the paper has vanished, but the warm body "you" hasn't.

Actually, of course, you do know who you are, but you don't want the paper telling you who you are. The solution? The paper trip! YOU create the paper for a new "you". Be anybody you want! And do it yourself! No problem. Good old American self-reliance, right? Rugged individualism, too! Be the captain of your own soul. Go where you want to go. Do what you want to do. And, BE WHO YOU WANT TO BE!!

## The Paper Trippers

Just who needs the paper trip? Anyone who now finds it difficult or undesirable to continue living under his old name. By creating a new identity his old problems vanish, his record stops following him, and a clean, fresh beginning awaits. We all have problems of varying degree, of course, but some of us find our situations so overwhelming that an alternate identity is the only reasonable solution. Here are some prime candidates for the paper trip....

Since the start of the Vietnam War more than 100,000 draft-age men have felt obliged to flee to Canada and other foreign havens. Their return home would mean facing criminal charges of evasion.

In fiscal 1970-1971 over 70,000 Army men decided that the Army way was less desirable than out-and-out desertion. 20,000 from the other services followed their trail. They are all fugitives living with ID's that can bust them, but the paper trip can quickly change their plight.

In 1970 almost 55,000 men were discharged from the armed services under conditions "other than honorable", i.e., general, undesirable, bad conduct, and dishonorable. They are condemned to a life of less than second class treatment in obtaining employment, housing and credit. Only the paper trip can cover over the miscues our "democratic" society will not let be forgotten, and give these men a new chance.

Hundreds of thousands of men and women can't get jobs or the change

for a better job merely because they paid for a crime by going to jail or prison. There is no such thing as "rehabilitation" in the joint.

Untold millions are blacklisted forever by having simply a record of arrest, and in most cases an arrest only once.

Credit ratings cast accusing aspersions on anyone involved in a lawsuit or unlucky enough to get arrested. "Derogatory" files destroy the credit worthiness of such "moral hazards" as homosexuals, alcoholics, playboys, and defaulters on alimony.

This list could easily be extended many pages in order to include all those who merely need new identification. Actually, there are probably at least 100 times this number who could use alternate ID if they only knew how to obtain it, for that is truly the problem. The paper trip is for them, too.

Let's take a look now at some of the very basic uses for alternate identity. Although this isn't the main purpose of THE PAPER TRIP, it does help to realize that an additional ID can have many, many applications and even beneficial results. Let's get down to business.

If you're still "under age" the uses come immediately to mind. You might want to booze it up at a pub. You might want to be admitted to certain forms of restricted entertainment. You might want to join one of the armed services or join yourself to another person. Maybe you want to start driving a year or so early. Whatever. Get yourself a birth certificate, using one of the several techniques to be demonstrated and you can get virtually any other kind of ID you want--and at the age you need it!

Once you're an adult the number of useful applications multiply into an infinite expansion of provocative possibilities. If you're a player you can travel anonymously, spend weekends and vacations unmolested, or do anything else which might otherwise be risky or impossible under your regular name.

When you think about it, alternate ID is used basically for two jobs. APPEARING and DISAPPEARING. You "appear" in order to do something. You "disappear" in order to get out of doing something. The ID you create will enable you to do whichever you like. As an example, you might want to take a greedy merchant with a check or credit game. You "appear" as Silas Ruebottom, obtain the merchandise, and "disappear" with the goodies having paid but a trifle. Happens all the time.

Let's say you now have lots of bills. Get a new ID and absolutely disappear. Leave a forwarding address to foreign country, change your place of employment, and don't clue in your friends and relatives. Have utility deposits put in a fictitious name, using cash in payment. Cut your past loose and you'll be amazed how quickly you can disappear.

And it's not terribly difficult, either, since it's very easy to create a new "past" simply by including "depth" in your ID in terms of

school and employment history. All this can be created by completely phoney diplomas and degrees and by inventing your own past employers. No more unexplained "gaps" this way. You will be there to answer any letters of personal reference, now, won't you? This technique can still be used even if you don't need or want to disappear, but want merely to cover up some particularly embarrassing aspect of your past.

**HELPFUL BOOK:** The most complete description available anywhere of how debtors and "skips" can outwit, even beat their creditors, is in HOW TO BEAT THE BILL COLLECTOR, from Eden Press. No tricks are left unmentioned, some of which skip tracers themselves cannot overcome. Freedom from debt is only a matter of knowing how to go about it, and this book tells ALL. Only \$3, by mail, from Eden Press, 16681 Evergreen Circle, Fountain Valley, CA 92708

Continuing our discussion of uses for alternate ID, you might want to receive secret or confidential mail. Use either a discreet mail forwarding service or a post office box in another name. There's no problem with the Phoney Express so long as you have good ID.

Job recommendations can be supplied by using the letterheads of your past "employers" which bear the addresses of out-of-state mail forwarding services. Stationery of big companies can be reproduced--with the bogus address--by a quick-printer or a photo copier. The quickest way to find out-of-state mail forwarding services is to look in the "Personal" section of the classified ads of any of the large metropolitan newspapers, available at most public libraries. Rates are reasonable (\$2-5 per mo.), and they almost always are cool and discreet. They don't object to code names (even no names) and are happy to forward to P.O. boxes, which the Postal Service will NOT do. Other sources of mail forwarding services are ads in tabloids like the National Enquirer, Midnighter, etc., and underground papers like the L.A. Free Press. You'll frequently find services operating from Canada and other foreign countries. The game possibilities with these services are truly amazing....

Along this same line is the practice of using a different name to rent a safe deposit box in order to hide cash, valuables, or other gain from the prying interest of the tax boys. Endless possibilities here.

For tax purposes, or other, you might want to invest in real estate or securities, but also want to keep these activities secret by using a solid alias. Those contemplating divorce should consider the future.

If you want to improve your employment status but require a special diploma or degree, the answer is to obtain the basic stock form and put your own name on it. What could possibly be easier? Print it, emboss it, notarize it, and all in your own "Records Office"!

If your conscience insists on your paying for your diploma, there are various mills around to accommodate you. One is Dallas State College, 318 M. Pearl St., Dallas, TX 75201. Their free brochure lists their not-so-free services, ranging from a \$75 High School Diploma to a \$180 PhD, all on beautiful parchment with Old English engraving, of course. All you do

Sent for info 3-5-75

is prepare a resume of your "life or work experiences or a published work authored by the applicant", and remit the appropriate fee. Since they are organized under the aegis of the "Church of Universal Education", your fee, er, donation, is tax deductible. How about that, kids? They also provide "transcript" services. Most useful....

Diploma mills come and go, but they do it in just certain states. The most "open" states for this type of operation have always been Missouri and Florida, with Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, and Illinois allowing it apparently under the "church" sanctions. Aiding and abetting the dissemination of degrees to the deserving is the fact that 13 states allow the reproduction of their state seal or coat of arms. For the record, here they are: CO, KS, LA, MA, MI, MO, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TX, and VA.

You can also identify yourself as a well respected Professional, such as Doctor or clergyman, in order to obtain special discounts, easier credit, and a much easier time of it generally. This borders on the "con game" area, but an enterprising and convincing operator can make this a delightfully profitable past time, too.

In actual confidence games, impeccable ID is absolutely necessary. There are hundreds of swindles and scam operations (check any local library for several good books on the subject), but they all depend on first class ID. The same goes for ripping off merchants, professionals, banks, utilities, and insurance companies.

You can rent a car, never pay more than the initial fee, and drive it all the way across the country and back without paying for more than gas and oil. Use good ID and simply leave the car somewhere after the trip. You disappear. This is not car theft, either.

You can vote in every precinct you care to register, so long as you have different ID for each "voter" and a mail box (even a friend's) in that precinct. Room for thought here, anarchists.

Perhaps one of the biggest areas of need is that of divorce. When and if the economic burden gets too heavy, disappear. Of course the best thing might be never to get married at all, but good ID can get you out of ANY situation.

If you want to re-establish yourself in the academic world, but need to use another name, the way is cleared by taking advantage of the C.L.E.P. (College-Level Examination Program) offered by the College Entrance Examinations Board, Box 592, Princeton, NJ 08540. Ask for their Bulletin of Information for Candidates and a Description of the Subject Examination for the C.L.E.P.

Although The Paper Trip covers virtually the entire range of useful ID, very few persons ever need more than 3 or 4 in each name even for the most elaborate schemes. Everyone must visualize for himself just what kind of person he needs to be, and from there set out to complete his profile by acquiring the most effective paper. It's actually bad to overdo the amount of ID forms, as the most essential element of good ID

is completeness. Your ID has to "add up" to a reasonable person. Quality in the assortment must always come before quantity. Each person has to decide for himself his particular needs and image. There are no "magic formulas" inasmuch as people and situations vary in their demands for specific ID. With this in mind, let us begin our examination of the various kinds of ID and how they can be obtained.

## Birth Certificates

ALL ID STARTS WITH A BIRTH CERTIFICATE. With this document, issued by the government itself, one can obtain all the other forms of official ID such as Social Security cards, driver's licenses, police ID and passports. The secret to creating an alternate identity then, is to obtain a birth certificate in another name. The Paper Trip will now give you the exact details of three different methods for obtaining a useable birth certificate directly from the government.

Please notice here at the outset, however, that The Paper Trip never recommends using government ID that is NOT issued by the various agencies themselves. Forget using phoney birth certificates, stolen Social Security cards, doctored driver's licenses and purloined passports. They're not worth the paper they're printed on, and are absolutely worthless for disappearing. The trick is to have the government issue you DIRECTLY the various forms of ID you need. And all the information you need to get started is on a regular birth certificate--someone else's, that is.

But who is this "someone else"? Obviously it can't be someone who is now living, since you would be duplicating an existing set of ID, which could lead to an early and easy detection. The "someone else" must, then, be a person of your sex, race, and approximate age who is no longer living and thus has no further need of ID under his name. The problem lies in finding such a person and ultimately obtaining his birth certificate.

Three successful methods will now be explained, all of which enable you to receive an unquestionably valid birth certificate from any county recorder. It will be found filed in an official government archive, and a copy marked "registered", "verified", or "certified" will be sent directly to you, in the mail if you want.

### OBITUARY METHOD

This first method lets you take over "living" for a person who has just recently died. Take any newspaper and scan the obituary columns, looking for a person who has died within a few years of your present age. An out-of-state paper is sometimes safer, especially if you live in a small state. Many such papers can be found at the local library. Once you've located a good prospect, you should feel comfortable about the situation, place, and possible family connections before going after his birth certificate.

The next step is to write the funeral home, cemetery, or even the family, expressing regret that your old school friend, service buddy, or boyhood pal passed away, and that you'd like to be sure it was even him. If they would be so kind as to send you his birthdate and place of birth, it would bring you greater peace of mind, etc., etc. Any facts gleaned from the obituary notice would be excellent points of reference. Imagination in your letter of inquiry will gain you even more information regarding the person's background, life situation, and so on.

When you get the facts you need simply write the clerk of the county where the person was born, using an appropriate title such as "Office (or Department) of Vital Statistics", "County Recorder", "Bureau of Vital Records", "Birth Registrations", etc., and request a certified copy of "your" birth certificate. Enclose \$2 (the most common fee) and you should receive it in a few days through the mail. Incidentally, the county clerk or recorder will have his office and files at the county seat. A quick check of an atlas or good encyclopedia will tell you which city or town this is.

If assuming your new name for this purpose seems too direct or "up front", use a letterhead such as that of an attorney, an investigating agency, an insurance company, or any kind of employer, and state that for coverage in your company's group life insurance policy, or for security clearance, you are requesting a certified copy of so-and-so's birth certificate. Include the fee, naturally, and you'll get it fast, no questions asked. Public documents are always available TO THE PUBLIC.

Of course you can also request and receive the document in person, particularly if the birth certificate is recorded in a large, populous county. You'll receive it all the faster this way. Avoid the personal appearance, however, if you're going after someone who was from a rural area. There's always a good chance the clerk might have known the person or have heard of his recent demise. Reason must always prevail.

In the Obituary Method you have to remember that if you use the birth certificate of someone who had already entered adult life, he more than likely had contracted debts, had a Social Security number and registered for the draft. He might have been married, had a police record, or maybe even had a few outstanding warrants....

This type of birth certificate is strictly lightweight, in that you don't have much assurance of remaining hidden very long. It's good for a check or credit game, a wild weekend or two, or for disappearing in a hurry. By that time however, you're ready for the master type of birth certificate and might as well have gotten it in the first place.

#### OLD NEWSPAPER METHOD

The birth certificate you obtain by using this method enables you to become a person who died long before he got entangled in the paper morass you're now trying to escape. Again, his birthdate should be around your own, but you don't have to go tripping through graveyards to look him up. It's been done, and it works, but there's an easier way. Go to the main

library of any large city, university or college, or a newspaper's principal office and take a look at the old newspapers recorded there on microfilm. Choose a year in which you would have been no older than ten and begin looking for articles in which a young child of your sex, race, and age (then) was killed in some kind of accident like fire, auto, or drowning. The best possibilities would be those in which the entire family was wiped out, as there would be little remembered of them by now.

Check the obituaries too, especially for deaths of children under the age of five. Under this age, at least 90 per cent of those who die do so in the same county where they were born. Make sure the date of the newspaper is such that the age of the deceased and your age at that time were roughly the same.

In writing for the birth certificate, unless the article or obituary states where the child was born, ASSUME that he was born in the same county where he died. Request a certified copy either as that person, or as an employer or investigator who requires it in order that you may hire that person, approve him for special clearance, or whatever. If that particular county has no record of the birth, try either a populous neighboring county or select another name. You'll find, though, that many newspapers, particularly those in rural areas, are amazingly complete in their details of tragedies in which a spectacular accident killed several or all members of a family. Everything you need to know will be right there in front of you.

While you're poring over the microfilm it would be a good idea to compile a list of at least half a dozen good possibilities. A few might understandably prove useless for you (wrong race, for example), or you might want to construct multiple ID's. The commercial applications of this scholarly investigation are virtually inexhaustible. So long as conditions make it difficult for people to get by with their own names, there will be a continuing and increasing need to disappear by creating other ID's.....

#### COUNTY RECORDER METHOD

This method is similar to the Old Newspaper Method, except that you can do your historical research and obtain the birth certificate in the same place--right at the county recorder's office! Go to the files open to the public (photo copies of the actual documents in bound volumes, or on microfilm), and check a book that has death certificates for a year in which you were under five. Every thirtieth to fiftieth death will be that of a young child, usually under one year old. The death certificate will list the birthdate, place of birth, race, parents' names, and a host of other interesting facts, all the facts you need now to send for the birth certificate, or request it right there if the child was born in the same county. And if all this seems too amazing, you can actually go look up a copy of the birth certificate you want in the birth files before you plunk down \$2 for your copy. Just check through the appropriate volume. Why, the clerk will even help you....!!

Here are three facts that should be of considerable interest and benefit to anyone choosing to follow any of these research methods.

1) Birth and death certificates are completely separate documents. They are never cross-referenced. They are made in different places and filed in different places.

2) By using the birth certificate of someone who was born in one county but died in another county, or state, you have assured yourself of undetectability. It would take thousands of man hours to track down the death certificate, and no agency is going to bother.

3) So far there is no computerization of birth and death records, and very little prospect that this will ever be done, either. The records are just too massive and the benefit to be derived too small to make such a project feasible. Despite rumblings from the Justice Dept., the state governments still have better uses for their revenue.

It is possible, of course, to create your own birth certificate on blank stock (Eden Press has such an item...), but it can never stand investigation. It will be truly phoney, right on its face. But the three methods just outlined eliminate this problem entirely by having the official agency itself send the document to you. It will be a LEGITIMATE document, right on its face.

REMEMBER: Let the government do it for you!! They have to believe their own paper--and always will, too!

HANDY HINT: A good general guide for determining where to send for birth certificates is, "Where to Write for Birth and Death Records", available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Cost is 15 cents. This is Public Health Service Publication No. 630A-1.

## Gov't-Issued I.D.

SOCIAL SECURITY CARD

Once you have the birth certificate you need, apply for a Social Security card at any S.S. office. All the information you need to complete the application card is right on the certificate, so merely fill in the appropriate blanks. The application can then be mailed to the office whose address is printed on the back side; your card should arrive within a week or so. There is no fee for this card.

If you apply in person and are queried as to why you haven't had a card before, tell the inquisitive bureaucrat you have never worked before, have been in college or out of the country since you were 18, or some such. It's really none of their business anyway; they still must serve you.

If you are assuming the identity of someone who has died recently, you will more than likely be applying for a duplicate card, not a new one. Note on the application (Box 10) that the questions are designed to deter-

mine this difference. Since you may be uncertain about the appropriate answers, indicate either "unknown" or take an intelligent stab at it. The result will be the same: your card will arrive shortly in the mail.

QUESTION: Ever wonder why IBM cards have 9 number spaces down the side, instead of 10? The computer experts must figure that the SS number will someday become the universal personal identifier, as it has exactly nine digits. Even though the SS number is not to be used for purposes of identification (who says?), it IS so used by virtually every government agency and by banks. The Paper Trip suggests a two point attack on this demeaning bureaucratic practice:

1) Always recite a different number when you are asked for your SS number, as you are seldom if ever asked to produce the card itself;

2) As often as feasible, drop by the local SS office and apply for a new card under another name using Paper Trip methods for alternate ID and birth certificates. You can never tell what your new SS numbers might be good for. We seem to recall that Equity Funding pulled one of the biggest rip-offs ever by using just such methods. All respected businessmen, too....

### CITY OR STATE ID CARDS

These handy cards can be obtained from a variety of government offices, usually for a fee of \$2 to \$3. Police stations, welfare offices, and motor vehicle departments are the most common sources of issue. All you need is some kind of "proof" who you are; a birth certificate alone is enough to do the job. A SS number is sometimes requested, and an application blank designed for you to provide all your personal characteristics (birth date, sex, height, weight, color of hair, eyes, etc.) has to be filled out. There are thousands of issuing agencies across the country, so obtaining one will be no problem. Sometimes a photo is taken and affixed to the card. This is first class ID, and is used by many people who do not have driver's licenses as their basic ID. The waiting period is usually only a matter of a few days, if that.

Once you have received your birth certificate and SS card, this is an excellent card to obtain, even if you are also going to get a driver's license. Quite often a month or so is required to receive a permanent driver's license, and most localities will not accept a temporary license as ID. The government ID card is thus a useful one to possess. Don't overlook it.

### INTERNATIONAL DRIVER'S LICENSES

This is a good-looking ID card that can be obtained merely by having a valid driver's license (any State), 2 passport size photos, and paying \$3 at an office of the A.A.A. It's valid for one year, and applicants must be 18 or older. No driving test is required. At home it makes an excellent second or third piece of ID.



**DRIVER'S LICENSES**

The driver's license has become the most commonly accepted form of ID in the U.S. Each state has its own administration for issuing them, under such titles as "Department of Motor Vehicles", "Transportation", or "Public Safety", etc., and its own requirements for eligibility. Proof of age for minors is usually needed; a birth certificate always works. Even if you have no ID, tell the clerk you lost your wallet or that you've simply never had a license before. A good line will almost always get you a license. Check your particular state's requirements and make sure you have the necessary paper(s) and answers before applying.

The following list indicates which states now use your photo and/or S.S. number. Some states use special codes to create your license number; drop us a note and we'll tell you how your own state's code works. Nine states presently use your S.S. number as your license number.

Photo	S.S.	Photo	S.S.	Photo	S.S.
AL no	no	KY no	yes	ND no	yes
AK yes	yes	LA yes	yes	OH yes	yes
AZ yes	yes	ME no	no	OK no	lic #
AR no	no	MD no	no	OR no	no
CA yes	(opt)	MA yes	lic #	PA no	no
CO yes	no	MI yes	no	RI yes	no
CT no	no	MN yes	no	SC yes	no
DE yes	no	MS yes	lic #	SD no	no
DC yes	lic #	MO yes	yes	TN no	no
FL yes	no	MT yes	no	TX yes	no
GA yes	no	NB no	yes	UT yes	no
HI yes	lic #	NV no	yes	VT yes	no
ID yes	lic #	NH yes	no	VA yes	lic #
IL no	yes	NJ no	no	WA yes	no
IN no	lic #	NM yes	yes	WV no	yes
IA no	lic #	NY no	no	WI no	no
KS yes	yes	NC yes	no	WY yes	yes

An excellent book which provides complete information on each state's driver's license, including color reproductions of samples, is the DRIVER'S LICENSE GUIDE, \$5.45, which can be purchased by mail from: Drivers License Guide Co., 1492 Oddstad Drive, Redwood City, CA 94063.

This book is used as a basic tool by law enforcement and by businessmen in "combatting criminal deception". To quote its introduction, "increased mobility, an economy styled on the use of check and credit cards, and growth in fraud-related crimes, demand improved CONTROL". (Emphasis is ours.) A word to the wise should be sufficient. ALWAYS get your government ID from the government itself. Give them the paper they want, and you will get the paper you want.

**U.S. PASSPORT**

A good descriptive pamphlet on passports is "You and Your Passport", available from the Passport Office, Dept. of State, Washington, D.C., free. All of the specifics, however, can be found on the application itself, which can be picked up at any federal court, state courts of record, or at one of the passport agencies located in the following cities: Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D.C.

Basically, with a valid U.S. birth certificate (to prove citizenship), one good physical ID (for personal identification), and \$12, you can get a U.S. passport, good for 5 years. Here is the list of documents acceptable as proof of identity:

- 1) Previous U.S. passport
- 2) A certificate of naturalization or of derivative citizenship
- 3) Driver's license
- 4) Government ID card or pass (federal, state, or local)
- 5) An industrial or business ID card or pass. ✓ ?

Abroad, your passport is by far your best ID. It also guarantees your re-entry into the U.S. If you had to flee the U.S. without a passport and now want to return, be sure to return under another name. Have a friend back home provide you a birth certificate using one of the methods already described and return from a neighboring country as a week-end tourist. Then obtain the other government ID in your new name, and you're on your own. Stay away from past associates and family and construct a "past" for yourself; a new life will open up before your eyes. You can even get a passport and return to your old foreign haunts, knowing your return will no longer be a problem.

For a most informative look into the workings of the Passport Office, their enforcement problems and varieties of fraud possible, the dedicated Paper Tripper simply must obtain a copy of "Testimony of Frances G. Knight", a 42 page report by the head of the Passport Office before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, in 1972. Send 25¢ to: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock number is 5270-01608. *Sent for 3-5-75 on internal security.* *Sept. 15, 1972 92<sup>nd</sup> Congress 2<sup>nd</sup> session*

To underscore the thesis of The Paper Trip, here's what Mrs. Knight had to say about the adroit Paper Tripper: "He makes the application in a name other than his own and submits, as evidence of his citizenship, either a fictitious affidavit of birth or the birth certificate, the baptismal certificate, or the naturalization certificate of another person. When successful, he obtains a passport bearing his own photograph and description, but in a name other than his own. When the applicant is in this country, this is the easiest type of fraud to perpetrate and THE MOST DIFFICULT TO DETECT." (Our emphasis)

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## ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT ID

To complete your collection of government-issued cards, you might keep in mind the following documents. Although they are not technically "ID", they are what might be called "supportive", or supplemental ID. They add depth and, hence, believability to your basic ID. The first group are usually in certificate form:

- 1) Marriage license
- 2) Divorce decree
- 3) Baptisan certificate (in lieu of birth cerificate)
- 4) Ministerial license
- 5) High school and college diplomas.

The above certificates can all be purchased in blank form from a variety of mail order firms, and filled in by yourself to your own specifications. Use at your own discretion.

The second group consists of cards that are very easily obtained from various governmental agencies. Usually only minimal ID is needed. A driver's license or state ID card is more than enough.

- 1) Library card
- 2) Business license
- 3) Solicitor permit
- 4) Hunting and fishing licenses (often quite impressive).

## *Do-it-Yourself Physical I.D.*

Physical ID encompasses any type card which gives a physical description of you, but which is NOT sent from some governmental agency. They can be prepared by you yourself at home, using any kind of company, business, professional or school name as the "background" for the card.

The basic card stock can be purchased at a printer's and the different organizational names and titles created by printing, typing, or, if you're good at it, hand lettering. You can also use a sample of a printed company name as it appears in, say, a color magazine. Simply transfer a cut-out of the name onto the card, using rubber cement; the company's logo might also be added. Cover over any rough edges with decorative lines or other designs. Plasticcoat the card when finished. Virtually all the "art" work needed can be extracted from magazines.

"Passes" with physical ID description are used increasingly these days by many corporations, particularly those engaged in research or the developing of new products. Below the company logo and name you might add the title of your "job": supervisor, district director, lead man,

inspector, systems analyst, classified research, or thousands of others. Check the want ads under "Engineers" for really sophisticated titles.

Underneath the company name, in either of the lower corners, you might place a color photograph of yourself (black and white is fine), and then arrange the items of ID information around it however you prefer. The following list includes the most commonly used personal data. You don't need to use all of these items, of course, but those which provide a basic physical description should always be included. If you wish to use more than will fit comfortably on the front, put them on the back.

Name -- Address -- Marital Status -- Date of Birth -- Citizenship  
Place of Birth -- Present Age -- Height -- Weight -- Color of eyes  
Color of Hair -- Scars, marks, tattoos -- Soc. Sec. Number -- Race  
Employee Number -- Thumbprint -- Blood Type -- Signature.

Two additional items might also appear on the reverse side. A print of a finger or thumb can be inked onto a third or a half of the card with an appropriate caption under or over it. The balance of the back can be taken up by either a notary seal or some other kind of official-looking seal or stamp. Stamps or seals that say "Registered", "Original", "Certified", "Recorded", etc., can be made for you by most printers. Look in the Yellow Pages under "Stamps" and "Seals" for places which can make special seals to your order. You can also take your ID to a notary, unsigned, and have him put his seal on your card after you sign it in his presence. A one-dollar charge for this is customary.

If you like the ideal of notarization but hesitate to use a regular notary public, have your own notary (private) seal made! Even if the seal maker balks at creating a totally fictitious one, there's still a way to get one made anyway. Go to an established notary and have him notarize anything you like, making sure the print comes out quite clear. Take the print to a seal maker, explaining that your imprinter device was ruined in a fire, or simply lost, and that you need a replacement. It would be easier at this point to send in your neat-looking "secretary", who would explain that her "boss" sent her to get the seal replaced. The stamp man will reproduce the seal and put it in a new machine. As soon as you stamp and sign your various ID cards, the notarization (with the real notary's "signature") will provide a very official-looking addition to its appearance. You'll impress even yourself!

In a professional set of ID you'll generally find at least one card of this nature. It might sometime be that "last" piece of ID needed to cash a check or obtain credit. Depending on the organization you choose as your "employer", you can also show a high degree of job status or professional standing. Your only limitation is your imagination.

If Police ID is your thing you can get the full line of equipment from International Police Equipment Co., 806 S. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90035. Their free "Confidential Catalog" is a trip: badges, cases, cards, cuffs, books and manuals on fingerprinting, investigation, bugging, and anti-bugging. Being a peace officer could conceivably get you out of tight spots now and then, especially if practiced in an out-

of-state context. You'd better have the nerve and stomach to pull it off, though. Overall image goes a long way with our programmed police, no matter what jurisdiction.

A beautiful non-ID type card to get is the "Hilton Student Faculty Identification Card", free from Hilton Hotels Corp., The Travel Dept./ National Sales Division, 9880 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, CA 90210. Special rates when you're in town go with the card.

## Memberships

This is a very large group of ID cards. Thousands of organizations across the country issue membership cards, cards with a person's name and the name of the organization such as clubs (V.F.W., Elks, D.A.R., Y.M.C.A.), societies (Alumni, fraternities, sororities, professional, charity), churches of all denominations, and schools of every level.

A few of these cards can always be included in your package of constructed ID to lend "depth" to your new name. In and of themselves they are not normally considered ID, but their mere presence creates a certain "quantum" feature which readily lends credibility to your entire collection. Like physical ID, they can sometimes be that "last" piece of ID that leaves other people completely convinced of your identity. No need to overdo them, of course, but a few are always nice.

Ways to obtain these cards other than by actually joining are probably as numerous as there are organizations. Your imagination can easily run wild, but here are a few of the quicker techniques.

If you know someone who already has membership in a club or organization you would like to "join", request a duplicate membership card by writing the outfit in his name, explaining that you lost your wallet, etc. Ask them, however, NOT to imprint your name as you are going to have it privately done in gold leaf, Old English, or something else. More than likely they will comply, and you'll get a blank card.....

If you're not familiar with any particular club or society, look in the Yellow Pages under "clubs", "societies", "charities", "churches", "schools", "colleges", and pick one out. Make up any name you like and use the same method to get a blank card. Alluding to some distant chapter of the organization might facilitate matters, too. After all, they do want to help their members maintain their affiliations, don't they....?

With some organizations you can obtain blank cards simply by asking. Churches, schools, and charity drives are cheerful givers. Embellish these cards with such bold additions as "Lifetime Member", "Honored Donor", "State Chairman", or whatever else sounds good to you. Do the improving in gold leaf, and you'll carry them proudly, yes indeed.

The businessman's "calling card" fits appropriately in this group since there is no physical ID on its face. If you decide to create a company ID card, you might as well have printed a batch of related business cards to solidify further your attachment to that company. These are good for numerous con games and should naturally have a respectable title under your name, such as Sales Director, Vice-President, District Manager, PhD, Systems Analyst, Secretary-Treasurer, Promotional Supervisor, Classified Research, Special Agent, etc., etc., ad gloriam.

You can also have a printer create membership cards for virtually any organization you want to make up, or copy. Provide a blank sample and he'll reproduce it exactly, on even better looking card stock. He might insist on running several hundred at once, so be prepared to sell a few "memberships" to your friends. These cards can also be exact replicas of those used by well-known organizations. The printer will not question your reasons, as he'll be only too glad to get the business. It will be smiles all around, though, when you explain that you're the newly elected state membership chairman, and will soon be sending all the club's printing orders his way....

One final thought, always avoid the easy temptation to pirate someone's card by altering the name or numbers. Obtain your own stock from a legitimate source and then print your new name, numbers and copy. This way there will never be any question or doubt regarding the surface of the card. You should never put yourself in any suspicious circumstances. Be right our front and in the open with your ID.

REMEMBER: You are the person the card says you are unless it can be proven otherwise; and no one is ever going to think of such a thing unless you make them think. The word is, DO IT RIGHT!!

## Credit Cards

Professional ID inevitably includes the full range of credit cards. Although a few companies are beginning to use customer's photos on the card, as a class they generally have no personal ID information whatever. Your name, signature, account number, and dates between which the card is valid are about as far as they go in providing individual data. The rest is stored in their computer file, based on your original application.

In today's increasingly cashless society credit cards are becoming the controllable link between people, income, and property. They are immediately accepted for a multitude of specific financial jobs, and in most transactions they are the only ID required. The Paper Trip considers them ID and thus includes here its own ideas on how to obtain them. What you do with them is of course your own business.

The first rule, unquestionably, is DON'T USE SOMEBODY ELSE'S CARD!! Much too dangerous and criminal. Infinitely better is to get the credit

card companies themselves to send you their cards, but under any name you choose. The credit companies and banks who issue these cards are very anxious for your trade, and doubly anxious to issue the real card to all those who qualify. So the secret is, obtain your OWN cards, LEGITIMATELY. You do this by studying their brochures and applications to determine more or less what they expect. Even though your new name will have no existing credit record, a \$400 minimum deposit at a large bank will put you on the road to geometrically expanding credit rating. This unbeatable method of obtaining credit is explained in full in CREDIT!, from Eden Press, \$7.95.

(CREDIT! also tells how to get all the credit cards you want, how to get out of debt without bankruptcy, how to obtain virtually unlimited consumer credit, how to use the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1971, and even how to borrow \$3,000 to \$15,000 with no questions asked....)

To make sure your credit application gets accepted, you must keep in mind what the lender is looking for. For his approval he's generally going to want to be sure you have most of the following characteristics:

1. A savings account and/or a regular checking account. The \$400 minimum balance gives you a "medium" rating on your savings account, which is "good".
2. Income level of at least \$125 per week. Over \$15,000 a year, the blessings of affluence are instantly yours with abundant, unlimited credit.
3. Good credit history--regular payments and no "binges".
4. Employment with the same firm for at least the last 3 years.

NOTE: If you can't meet the credit and employment requirements of points 3 and 4, you might use this proven technique: Have someone answer two different phone numbers for you, one as your place of employment, and the other as a creditor from whom you have borrowed. A call from the lender to verify how long you've worked for the firm (3 to 5 years is perfect), and the kind of credit record you have (payments all made on time, even early) will result in approval for just about any credit card you wish. They all want your new account, so help them out...

5. Long time residence in the area, preferably in your own house. At worst, no more than two moves in the last five years.
6. Age should be over 25; 35 to 65 is best.
7. Occupation in a professional category (all but aerospace, that is). Executive, physician, salaried sales manager, minister--all are good.

All of these characteristics, even age, can be constructed and supplied on demand. Give them whatever information they require and they'll put you in business. Provide two different telephone numbers, one to verify employment and the other to verify your credit rating, and they are satisfied. Set up a proper bank account in advance and their credit check will be completed. Place of residence is almost never checked, so

choose a suitable address and have the card mailed to you in c/o your business address, which can be a post office box.

Never worry about personal references, either, because they are never checked out. The only reason they are ever requested is to make you feel more responsible for your actions. A psychological ploy. Provide them though, by listing first class references such as doctors or ministers: get their names and addresses from the phone book, freebies.

Most credit applications can now be handled by mail, which is almost more than you could ask for. Supply the required information, on paper, and they're delighted too. Once you get your cards, here are a couple little-known facts worth remembering.

1. When a clerk accepts your card as payment for any merchandise, the title to the goods is then yours. Legally, you are paying in full, not requesting a loan. What this means is important. You can now sell, trade, or even borrow against your new property without one word to the credit company. They have extended you credit on the basis of your ability to repay, not on the nature or amount of property you own.
2. In the case of MasterCard and BankAmericard, you can own as many of these cards, under the same name, as there are banks to issue them to you. They must be different banks, however, and not just branches of the same bank. If you qualify at one bank, why not apply at the others as well? They all want your business. By having four such cards with billing dates a week apart, you can easily get 60 days free credit. Add another four cards and the banks will carry you, free, for 90 days. The trick is in using the card with the most distant billing date, as well as taking advantage of the cards' cash loan features.

Credit is easy to get, so use it. The pretty plastic cards put out by the credit merchants are marvelous, even impressive ID, and can be used in a most exciting manner when you know that YOU are always carrying the last trump, that of taking the paper trip. Go by the rules, and there's no way of their distinguishing between real accounts and constructed accounts. Only when you "disappear" does the reality of The Paper Society become apparent to those who push it the most. By then, of course, you will have already been notified that your application for a new account, under a new name, natch, has been enthusiastically approved, and that your new card will be arriving shortly. Same song, second verse....

With credit cards in hand you provide the finishing touches to unquestionably good ID. Credit cards are The Paper Society's ultimate cover of respectability, and the paper tripper now knows how to avail himself of their endless bounty.

HANDY HINT: In supplying credit references beyond the one which your friend will "verify", you should remember that some firms (especially department stores and credit unions) will not give out their credit ratings to anyone. So, if you supply one or several of these references, you can be fairly certain that they will not be checked out. The lender knows he can't verify your "references", but he will definitely not tell

you that. He will base his lending decision on the assumption of your honesty....

**NOTE:** The oil companies have all but discontinued use of bank cards at their stations. This has put a kink in the plans of BankAmericard and Master Charge to convert America into the first cashless society--with their cards, of course. Gasoline purchases were the most-charged item on bank cards, helping make overall use of the cards more attractive, (profitable).

**DOUBLE NOTE:** As of October 29, 1974, women cannot be denied credit solely on the basis of sex. Now the ladies can trip, too....

## Putting It All Together

Now that we have explored all the different kinds of ID, let's consider some important physical aspects and personal techniques common to all of them.

In strictly mechanical terms remember that coating your cards in plastic provides a neat appearance as well as the impression of stability, permanence and legitimacy. Although some states don't allow coating of their driver's licenses, or else do it for you, virtually all other cards can be covered with plastic. After all, your ID deserves protection. It's all you have to prove who you are! So make it look like you care; projecting a solid image is very important.

Stamps, seals, and fancy embossing add greatly to the "official" appearance of your cards. They are particularly applicable to physical ID cards you make for yourself, and are valuable when applied to documents issued in one state but used in another. Notary seals are easy to obtain and use, and should be applied wherever appropriate. The Yellow Pages under "Seals" is a most fertile source of professional devices along this line. Stick-on seals and stamps can be found at most stationery stores.

While you're researching the Yellow Pages, look under "Plastics" for leads to places or machinery that can produce your own plastic cards too. You can learn where the basic stock and tools can be obtained; it takes a bit of practice to get the technique down pat, but the effort can be more than rewarding. It costs somewhat to have them made, so if you plan on using plastic cards to any great extent, it's advisable that you learn to make them yourself.

**PROJECT:** If you are interested in a way to scam the credit card companies, you can get a copy of the August 11, 1973, Business Week magazine and turn to page 120. You'll get a full course in how to phony up credit cards to beat the new detection systems. It's complete with

pictures and detailed instructions. Absolutely MUST READING.

### FINGERPRINTS

If a previous criminal arrest or conviction has you stymied because your fingerprints are now on file, don't let it get to you. The F.B.I. does keep fingerprint records of just about everybody (over 90 million), and also assigns numbers based on those prints, but if your prints are altered, removed, or otherwise disguised, they have no positive way of identifying you. The best solution to this problem, of course, is never to get busted again; but in this Everlasting Age of Hoover, more and more people are likely to have their fingerprints filed forever in the eternal archives of the F.B.I.

So if you can't keep from getting busted again, find a surgeon or doctor who can do a skin graft on your fingers and thus eliminate your old prints. A bit more dangerous is using an acid-etching process to efface your prints. Looks rather terrible, but it does do the business on the old prints. Sulphuric acid works fine. Use clear running water to flush away the acid after each application. Remember, too, that the "burn" must get to the third layer of skin in order to change permanently the old print patterns. Incidentally, a physician will charge anywhere from \$1,000 to \$3,000 to do a decent skin graft. Shop around.

Another trick is to find some liquid or spray that will congeal in the grooves and spaces of your prints, and thus provide misleading print information. Lacquer bases (clear) are generally the best. Hair spray has been an old standby for years. Paint stores are full of possibilities.

Just remember, though, that if you use good ID, the authorities have to assume you are that person. If they run a fingerprint check on you, which they may or may not do, and the check does not reveal you are the same person already on file, you are the new person. Keep your mouth shut, and if you have to go to court it will be your "first" offense, with all the likely prospects of probation....

To prove our point, here's a story that broke Jan. 4, 1975 (AP): Accused murderer Thomas Otis Knight, one of the F.B.I.'s 10 most wanted fugitives before his capture in late 1974, spent 17 days in an Arkansas jail on a trespassing charge without being recognized. Police in Newport, Ark., said despite a rush order on a fingerprint check with the F.B.I. in Washington, the identification of Knight did not come until two days after he had been released!

The Little Rock F.B.I. office said it was possible the print check could have taken that long: "The identification division in Washington gets 20,000 requests for fingerprint checks a year. The only way to check the prints is manually; it's quite possible it could have taken a few weeks." Take it from the Source, trippers.

If fingerprints are your problem, experiment on yourself by using some kind of inky substance to see your prints more clearly when they are rolled onto another surface. F.B.I. prints are "rolled" (from one side

of the finger to the other in a rolling movement, first joint only) so that the print includes all identifiable skin features. Get to know your prints in order to do a thorough job of covering them up. You must take care of all the features they're going to "count" in classifying your print, such as the deltas, loops, swirls, ridges, and gaps in and between the ridges. Naturally, if other parts of your body have ever been printed--feet, palms, forearms, as with bank robbers and some others--you've got a more extensive job on your "hands".

Today, nearly 80 law enforcement agencies from Florida to Alaska have the technical means of scanning up to 900 sets of fingerprints a minute. Several systems have been tested but the field is dominated by "Miracode", developed by Kodak. Characteristics of fingerprints, such as pattern type and ridge count, are coded and fed into a Miracode machine by a technician using keyboard buttons similar to those on an adding machine. The machine scans microfilm file prints until it finds a print that matches the coded instructions. The print is flashed on a television-like screen where it is inspected visually by a police expert to confirm the identification.

Tattoos are another removal problem, and chances are that any place providing this service will also be able to help in print removal, too. Tattoos can also be "covered" with larger ones.

But don't let the print problem worry you. The F.B.I. is notoriously inefficient in catching efficient cons, depending mostly on snitches or busts that shouldn't have occurred in the first place. A friend of ours had been arrested three times before, prints taken each time, when he was finally popped on a major federal offense. His ID was of Paper Trip quality; he was booked, indicted, and almost tried under a fictitious name. The judge and the F.B.I. both knew he was using an alias (over 30 different ones, actually), but still they couldn't prove who he really was. Only when the judge finally threatened him with a maximum sentence did he relent and divulge his real name. The F.B.I. had three separate chances before to "identify" their man, and on the fourth try they failed again. Cases like this happen so frequently that Hoover's Henchmen are a standing joke among clever cons. To say they're overrated is an understatement. They know little more than what's put in front of them, making them the Paper Cops of the Paper Society. Prints are not really that bad a problem. Create beautiful ID and do as you please....

#### HANDWRITING

Always present in creating alternate ID is the need for handwriting. It is true that handwriting experts can detect certain personality quirks in people by their handwriting, but they CANNOT prove that any one person wrote or signed any one name. For each person you create you should use a different style of writing, not only for variety's sake, but also to remind yourself that you ARE that person.

You will have to practice and practice until a second, third, or fourth style becomes natural and automatic. Vary the height of the letters, the loops, the style of capitals, the dots, writing pressure, the slant,

the relative neatness, the roundness of the curves; in short, any and all elements you can think of to present a completely new signature. Practicing your own signature is best--in a different style for each name. And ALWAYS practice the new name in ONLY that style of writing. It will quickly become automatic, and that's the way it must be.

#### PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Whenever photographs are to be incorporated in your ID consider the possibility of using complementary disguises and cosmetics. Each person has to decide this for himself, naturally, but a different appearance, just like a different signature, can underline dramatically the reality of a new "you". Wigs, moustaches, sideburns, beards--or their lack--are not to be neglected in this hairy age. Women are generally more adept at changing their physical appearance, and men should take hints. Many of the women's magazines carry features on makeup and hair styling, and some cover this field exclusively. Hair color, skin tone (especially for the face), shape of nose, and hairiness of the eyebrows are certainly to be considered within the realm of changeability if a new person is to be created.

In making photos be particularly cautious about your ears. Sideburns in front of, or partially covering, and long hair, either flowing over and hiding, or combed behind and forming a "background", should be used to alter the appearance of the ears.

You may tend to think lightly of these remarks, but the best con men use all of these tricks almost unconsciously, even to the point of developing distinct voices for each person. Anyone can develop at least one variation of his speech tone, accent, speed, pitch, and volume without too much work. A little conscientious practice will put you in command of a new "vocal you". For business over the telephone, it will be your only ID, so don't overlook it. Practice your new style along with your signature and they will prove mutually reinforcing.

NOTE: Happily, it appears to be back to the drawing board for voiceprint identification. Although some courts have allowed them as evidence, a June, 1974, ruling from a California appellate court held that their reliability was still unproven, particularly in the case of "mimicked or disguised voices". From all the judicial doubts raised in this decision, (People vs E.D. Law) it's going to take our scientific snoopers quite a while to get back into court as "expert witnesses". The old handkerchief routine doesn't seem so funny anymore, nor does a thick foreign accent... The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., has also ruled that voiceprints cannot be introduced as evidence in criminal trials: "Whatever its promise may be for the future, voiceprint identification is not sufficiently accepted by the scientific community as a whole to form a basis for a jury's determination of guilt or innocence." Amen.

Basically, in changing your outward appearance you must do only what still allows you to feel comfortable. Anything too outlandish will leave you insecure and open inevitably to closer scrutiny. Once you have your new self designed, you must project your entire being into it, just as an



able actor would. Your ATTITUDE will give life to the new name and will carry you through any moments of doubt in other people's minds, or for that matter, in your own.

\ You ARE the new person, and never doubt it! If you don't, no one else will either! Ask yourself, who else would you be if you weren't "you"? NO ONE BUT WHO YOU SAY YOU ARE, THAT'S WHO!! Why you can even prove it, "Certainly, just check my ID....."

THE END

is only the Beginning....

#### POST SCRIPT

The following notes relate indirectly to our subject of alternate identification and to ways of skirting the computerized bureaucracies. Some are hard facts, others straws in the wind. The message is still the same: Know your enemy.

Only as recently as March 31, 1973, have California ex-convicts been given the right to vote. After parole and prison terms are completed, they cannot be refused the right to register.

In 1972 the Treasury started requiring S.S. numbers for newborn infants. It also assigned S.S. numbers to aged widows who had been receiving checks through their late husband's number (account). The Treasury now announces that if you buy a Series E bond after Oct. 1, 1973, you will have to give your S.S. number, too.

The S.S. Administration is prohibited by law and regulation from releasing information on missing persons to anyone. Most of the arrests of absentees who have changed their names come about in unrelated circumstances, such as in the aftermath of a routine ID check in connection with some trivial offense.

Until mid-1974 the GSA (General Services Administration) was planning to install a potential government-wide computer snoop network known as FEDNET. GSA wanted \$100 million to begin a national data bank on everyone in the country, but Senators Eagleton and Montoya blew the whistle. "It is ironic," Montoya said, "that the French president has abolished wire-tapping in France, but that in the United States we have a hearing raising questions about a threat to American privacy which has come from the government itself."

The F.B.I.'s NCIC (National Criminal Information Center) can spurt out--almost instantly--any of its 4.1 million stored records into state or city police terminals across the nation. The Computerized Criminal Histories (CCH), also called "rap sheets", maintain the records of 445,800 persons arrested for serious charges. The include persons who were arrested but never prosecuted; persons convicted who have long since "gone straight"; persons tried and found innocent; and persons who might be

likely suspects in current crimes. These records are used by many state and federal hiring and licensing agencies. It has been charged that in some states they are given to credit bureaus, banks and private employers. An incorrect entry of an arrest not followed up to show acquittal or non-prosecution might plague an innocent person for life. There are over 6,000 state and local agencies plugged into NCIC, and the number is expected to grow to 45,000 in the near future.

Good old Sam Ervin says, "If we have learned anything in the last year of Watergate, it is that there must be limits upon what government can know about each of its citizens." Sam also says that the F.B.I. gets 11,000 requests daily for arrest record information, many coming from non-law enforcement agencies for their employment records. He said the F.B.I. has raw arrest data on about 10 per cent of the population.

Law enforcement creeps presently have free access to anyone's banking records, and can, without warrants, look at all your financial records and determine the magazines you take, political contributions you make and delve into a thousand details of a citizen's personal life. It is a simple matter for anyone with banking knowledge to literally write your biography from bank records.

The expanding use of automatic data processing equipment at both state and federal levels has sharply increased the amount and variety of information shared. Such is the interplay that an audit by the state tax collector can trigger one by the federal government as well. Now the states themselves are swapping information about tax returns. As of June, 1973, 21 states had signed a reciprocal exchange of information agreement designed by the Multistate Tax Commission.

"Protective fingerprinting" is becoming the accepted norm for Americans. People are voluntarily submitting their prints to the F.B.I. to "protect" themselves from kidnapping, extortion, etc.

The F.B.I. by law, keeps every scrap of information given it, even information known to be false. (U.S. Code, Title 44, Chapter 33)

With microminiaturization, low-light photography, and parabolic microphones people can no longer enjoy the feeling of physical privacy. Indeed, the concept of any kind of privacy at all becomes even more elusive with the advent of "psychological surveillance". New lie detecting techniques, personality tests, and noise frequency stress evaluators have begun to erode the privacy of individuals' emotions, opinions, and thoughts.

For private use the Psychological Stress Evaluator (PSE), the voice-only counterpart of the standard lie detector, is coming into widespread use. You can be checked without your knowledge, even over the phone (with a bootleg connection), or tape recordings can be run through the PSE at a later time. The cost of these units is around \$3,000, but the essential electronics can be duplicated for less than \$50. You can get the full poop from Debter Counterintelligence and Security, Springfield, Virginia. 22150

sent for 3-505



## DECEASED INFANT IDENTIFICATION

The efforts of law enforcement in penetrating the criminal element, have been further hindered due to a sophisticated false identity system in current use by organized criminals. The system is called the Deceased Infant Method. By using this method, criminals are able to obtain a complete set of valid identification; this includes birth certificate, social security card, drivers license, passport, and work cards. With this identification, criminals are capable of developing a totally new identity. Two well known examples of false identities are: Patricia Hearst, heiress and S.L.A. Member; and Curtiss Ray Michaelson, Reno million dollar bank robber.

The originator of the system is unknown, however its recent development and elaboration can be attributed to an organization known as "Intermart". The development and organization of Intermart was headed by a Richard Landis Carr. Carr was recently apprehended in Santa Barbara, California, charged with narcotics violation and passport violations. The Intermart package included birth certificate and complete instruction on how to obtain the other needed identification (i.e., drivers license, social security number, etc.) This was a development attributed to Carr.

The Intermart Organization contributed to numerous documented major criminal acts. The James Boyles, Gene Glasscock Organization (a group of smugglers, closely associated with Intermart) who are responsible for smuggling an estimated 100

(2)

kilograms of cocaine into the United States in a nineteen month period. This was done in close cooperation with the Cuban underworld. The estimated value of the smuggled cocaine would be in excess of \$10,000,000 - in itself a mind boggling figure. When one considers that Intermart provided identification for other smugglers as well as Boyles, the figure could become unbelievable. Boyles and Glasscock's activities came to a halt when they were involved in the shooting death of Blackie Sawyer, a Los Angeles Narcotic Detective.

Many of the associates of the Boyles-Glasscock group became fugitives shortly after the shooting. All of them were using assumed identities obtained by the Deceased Infant Method. In July, 1974, the bodies of Robert J. Hinckley and Patricia Bledsoe were found in a resort cabin at 753 Mildas, Incline Village, Nevada; both parties were dead as a result of gunshot wounds.

Evidence indicated recent narcotics use at the time of their deaths. Notes found at the scene involved various criminal schemes. As recently as February, 1974, Hinckley and Bledsoe had passed forged checks for amounts in excess of \$20,000. They were at the time of their deaths, defrauding insurance companies by falsely claiming property losses. Hinckley indicated to witnesses that he was in the process of organizing a scheme that would net him at least \$50,000. The details surrounding his boast gave the

indication that he was in the process of organizing his own smuggling operation. Hinckley had 10 different identities and Bledsoe had 11. All of the identities were obtained using the Deceased Infant Method. Hinckley and Bledsoe were both members of Intermart and had smuggled large quantities of cocaine for James Boyles. The phone numbers and notes in Hinckley's possession gave needed information to undercover the organized criminal organization.

In screening the information found on Hinckley, it was possible to determine that several of his associates are now Federal fugitives and are using deceased infant identification. There is also evidence that much of the criminal activity took place in Nevada. I cite narcotic sales in Las Vegas, a general conspiracy to smuggle and distribute narcotics in this state, the cashing of forged checks, the defrauding of insurance companies, the robbery of a million dollars from a Reno bank and the aiding of fugitives from Justice. All of these crimes were aided in one way or another by the use of Deceased Infant identities.

All of what has been detailed so far covers only the organized procuring of the identities by a known criminal group. Feedback from other law enforcement agencies indicates that many independent violators are now using assumed identities that were obtained by the Deceased Infant Method. To complicate matters,

many of the laws regarding these identifications are either misdemeanors or are difficult to prove or prosecute. In order to obtain the identifications, all that is required is to research records of births in a certain County and at a particular time period. The information obtained is then compared with deaths that occurred among the births. After finding the name of an infant who died shortly after birth, he is then researched and names of parents, etc, are noted. The birth certificate copy of the deceased infant is then obtained by simply requesting it and paying a small fee. After the birth certificate is obtained, a social security card is secured under the deceased infant's name. The pattern then follows that the violators will then procure a drivers license and any other needed identification to include a passport. Based on the infant mortality rate in Nevada for 1973 which remains approximately the same by year, at a rate of 13.1 per 1000 live births, based on 8474 births and 111 deaths, with these figures in mind, we can approximate a 2% national average infant mortality rate which should indicate that numerous deceased infants are available in any populated area.

Legislation is required to 1) make it more difficult to obtain copies of birth certificates and 2) to make it a criminal offense to possess, sell, control, distribute, obtain or use deceased infant identification. Besides giving the Legal-Judicial

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system a law which will be prosecutable, these laws will also give the law enforcement community another tool with which we may attack the criminal element effectively.

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE  
58th NEVADA SESSION

925

LEGISLATION ACTION

DATE April 28, 1975

BILL NO. A.B. 106

MOTION: \_\_\_\_\_

Do Pass  Amend \_\_\_\_\_ Indefinitely Postpone \_\_\_\_\_ Reconsider \_\_\_\_\_

Moved By as amended  
Mr. Heaney Seconded By Mrs. Hayes

AMENDMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

Moved By \_\_\_\_\_ Seconded By \_\_\_\_\_

AMENDMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

Moved By \_\_\_\_\_ Seconded By \_\_\_\_\_

VOTE:	MOTION		AMEND		AMEND	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Barengo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Banner	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Hayes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Heaney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Hickey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Lowman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Polish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sena	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Wagner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Mr. Banner absent for vote.

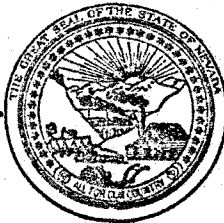
TALLY:  
ORIGINAL MOTION: Passed  Defeated \_\_\_\_\_ Withdrawn \_\_\_\_\_  
Amended & Passed \_\_\_\_\_ Amended & Defeated \_\_\_\_\_  
Amended & Passed \_\_\_\_\_ Amended & Defeated \_\_\_\_\_

Attach to Minutes April 28, 1975  
Date



STATE OF NEVADA  
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING  
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701



LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION  
LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN, Assemblyman, Chairman  
INTERIM FINANCE COMMITTEE  
FLOYD R. LAMB, Senator, Chairman

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ARTHUR J. PALMER, Director

PERRY P. BURNETT, Legislative Counsel  
EARL T. OLIVER, Legislative Auditor  
ARTHUR J. PALMER, Research Director

April 15, 1975

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Assemblyman Robert E. Heaney  
FROM: Andrew P. Grose, Chief Deputy Research Director  
SUBJECT: Marriage Laws

Unfortunately, we have no ready reference for comparative marriage laws. Therefore, we have checked western states only. The results are as follows:

Arizona--Requires two witnesses of legal age.

Colorado--Requires two witnesses.

Idaho--No witness required but officiating person may require one to satisfy himself as to age and identity of the couple.

Montana--Requires one witness of legal age.

New Mexico--The witness requirement is not stated directly in the law, but a sample marriage certificate is shown in the statutes with spaces for two witnesses to sign.

Oregon--Requires two witnesses.

Utah--No witnesses required but officiating person may require one to satisfy himself as to age or identity of the couple.

Wyoming--Requires one witness.

California--Requires three witnesses.

If you have other specific states you wish checked, we will do so.

APG/jd

JACK STREETER  
FRANK SALA  
JACK I. McAULIFFE  
GARY M. NELSON

STREETER, SALA & McAULIFFE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
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RENO, NEVADA 89505

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AREA CODE 702  
TELEPHONE 323-1326

April 14, 1975

Mr. Robert E. Heaney  
Assemblyman  
Washoe County, District No. 26  
10 State Street, Suite 302  
Reno, Nevada 89501

Re: A.B. 103, Marriage witnesses

Dear Bob:

Joe Melcher has given me your letter of April 9, 1975 regarding the use of witnesses at marriage ceremonies. NRS 122.110 has descended unchanged since November 28, 1861 (B & H 1885).

The genesis of requiring witnesses was for authentication purposes at a time when written records were scarce.

The present posture of solemnizing marriages is that from the County Clerk you procure a license and then you must appear either before the civil marriage commissioner, a judge or a minister who is certified by the Secretary of State. The person who performs the ceremony is required within thirty days to deliver a certificate for recording to the County Recorder.

The impression I have, and I know that the Washoe County Grand Jury found, that the use of witnesses in attendance at least sometimes does not occur and the certificate at a later time simply has two signatures added to it. The value of authenticating by two witnesses who are unknown in most cases to the parties is, I think, insignificant.

California in 1969 reduced its witness requirement to one. Possibly the requirement of one witness has some value that I fail to see. Among other things, Nevada has a statute which states in effect that if people in good faith go through a marriage ceremony, they are married without regard

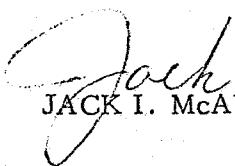
to any other technicalities. In fact, in 1962 a California District Court of Appeals (27 Ca.Rep. 140) found that a marriage solemnized by any acting justice of the peace without witnesses was valid.

I can appreciate your concern about image but the other side of the coin is that Nevada has a substantial marriage industry which the Legislature has in the past recognized and such things as civil marriage commissioners certainly cater to that industry.

I think the adoption of A.B. 103 would be very helpful to that industry.

Sincerely,

STREETER, SALA & McAULIFFE

  
JACK I. McAULIFFE

JIM: chf

c/Mr. Richard Bunker

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE  
58th NEVADA SESSION

929

LEGISLATION ACTION

DATE April 28, 1975

BILL NO. A. B. 567

MOTION: \_\_\_\_\_

Do Pass  Amend \_\_\_\_\_ Indefinitely Postpone \_\_\_\_\_ Reconsider \_\_\_\_\_

Moved By Mr. Lowman Seconded By Mr. Heaney

AMENDMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

Moved By \_\_\_\_\_ Seconded By \_\_\_\_\_

AMENDMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

Moved By \_\_\_\_\_ Seconded By \_\_\_\_\_

VOTE:	MOTION		AMEND		AMEND	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Barengo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Banner	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Hayes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Heaney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Hickey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Lowman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Polish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sena	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Wagner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*Mr. Banner absent for vote.*

TALLY:

ORIGINAL MOTION: Passed  Defeated \_\_\_\_\_ Withdrawn \_\_\_\_\_

Amended & Passed \_\_\_\_\_ Amended & Defeated \_\_\_\_\_

Amended & Passed \_\_\_\_\_ Amended & Defeated \_\_\_\_\_

Attach to Minutes April 28, 1975  
Date

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE  
58th NEVADA SESSION

930

LEGISLATION ACTION

DATE April 28, 1975

BILL NO. A. J. R. 28

MOTION: \_\_\_\_\_

Do Pass  Amend \_\_\_\_\_ Indefinitely Postpone \_\_\_\_\_ Reconsider \_\_\_\_\_

Moved By Mr. Lowman Seconded By Mr. Hickey

AMENDMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

Moved By \_\_\_\_\_ Seconded By \_\_\_\_\_

AMENDMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

Moved By \_\_\_\_\_ Seconded By \_\_\_\_\_

VOTE:	MOTION		AMEND		AMEND	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Barengo	✓	---	---	---	---	---
Banner	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hayes	✓	---	---	---	---	---
Heaney	✓	---	---	---	---	---
Hickey	✓	---	---	---	---	---
Lowman	✓	---	---	---	---	---
Polish	✓	---	---	---	---	---
Sena	✓	---	---	---	---	---
Wagner	✓	---	---	---	---	---

Mr. Banner absent.

TALLY:

ORIGINAL MOTION: Passed  Defeated \_\_\_\_\_ Withdrawn \_\_\_\_\_

Amended & Passed \_\_\_\_\_ Amended & Defeated \_\_\_\_\_

Amended & Passed \_\_\_\_\_ Amended & Defeated \_\_\_\_\_

Attach to Minutes April 28, 1975  
Date