

The IBM 2020 Neural Implant Chip

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LEVEL 9 COMMUNICATION
2020 NEURAL CHIP IMPLANT

The control of crime will be a paramount concern in the 21st century. We must be ready with our security products when the demand for them becomes popular. Our Research and Development Division has been in contact with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the California Department of Corrections, the Texas Department of Public Safety, and the Massachusetts Department of Correction to run limited trials of the 2020 neural chip implant. We have established representatives of our interests in both management and institutional level positions within these departments.

Federal regulations do not yet permit testing of implants on prisoners, but we have entered into contractual agreements with privatized health care professionals and specified correctional personnel to do limited testing of our products. We have also had major successes with privately owned sanitariums with implant technology. We need, however, to expand our testing to research how effective the 2020 neural chip implant performs in those identified as the most aggressive in our society. Limited testing has produced a number of results.

In California, several prisoners were identified as members of the security threat group EME, or Mexican Mafia. They were brought to the health services unit at Pelican Bay and tranquilized with advanced sedatives developed by our Cambridge, Massachusetts laboratories. The implant procedure takes 60-90 minutes, depending upon the experience of the technician. We are working on a device which will reduce that time by as much as 60% [30 min].

The results of implants on eight prisoners yielded the following results:

Implants served as surveillance devices to monitor threat group activity.

Implants disabled two subjects during an assault on correctional staff.

Universal side effects in all eight subjects revealed that when the implant was set to 116 Mhz, all subjects became lethargic and slept on an average of 18-22 hours per day.

All subjects refused recreation periods for 14 days during the 166 Mhz test evaluation.

Seven out of eight subjects did not exercise, in the cell or out of the cell, and five out of eight of the subjects refused showers up to three days at a time.

Each subject was monitored for aggressive activity during the test period and the findings are conclusive that seven out of eight subjects exhibited no aggression, even when provoked.

Each subject experienced only minor bleeding from the nose and ears 48 hours after the implant due to initial adjustment.

Each subject had no knowledge of the implant for the test period and each implant was retrieved under the guise of medical treatment.

It should be noted that the test period was for less than two months. However, during the period substantial data was gathered by our research and development team, which suggests that the implants exceeds expected results. One of the major concerns of Security and the R&D team was that the test subject would discover the chemical imbalance during the initial adjustment period and the test would have to be scrubbed. However, due to advanced technological development in the sedatives administered, the 48- hour adjustment period can be attributed to prescription medication given to the test subjects after the implant procedure.

One of the concerns raised by R&D was the cause of the bleeding and how to eliminate that problem. Unexplained bleeding might cause the subject to inquire further about his "routine" visit to the infirmary or other health care facility.

The security windfall from the brief test period was enormous. Security officials now know several strategies employed by the EME that facilitate the transmission of illegal drugs and weapons into correctional facilities. One intelligence officer remarked that while they cannot use the information they have in a court of law, they now know who to watch and what outside "connections" they have. The prison at Solidad is now considering transferring three subjects to Vacaville where we have our ongoing implant research. Our technicians have promised that they can do three 2020

neural chip implants in less than an hour. Solidad officials hope to collect information from the trio to bring a 14-month investigation into drug trafficking by correctional officers to a close.

Essentially the implants make the unsuspecting prisoner a walking- talking recorder of everyone he comes into contact with. There are only five intelligence officers and the commissioner of Corrections who actually know the full scope of the implant testing.

In Massachusetts, the Department of Correction has already entered into high-level discussions about releasing certain offenders into the community with the 2020 neural chip implants. Our people are not altogether against the idea, however, attorneys for Intelli- Connection have advised against implant technology outside strict control settings. Under the present governmental structure, our liability would be enormous. While we have a strong lobby in Congress and in various state legislatures favoring our product, we must proceed with the utmost caution on uncontrolled use of the 2020 neural chip. If the chip were discovered in use not authorized by law and the procedure tracted to us we could not endure for long the resulting publicity and liability payments.

Massachusetts' officials have developed an intelligence branch from their Fugitive Task Force Squad that would do limited test runs under tight controls with pre-release subjects. Corrections officials have dubbed these potential test subjects "the insurance group" (the name derives from the concept that the 2020 implant insure compliance with the law and allows officials to detect misconduct or violations without question).

A retired police detective from Charlestown, Massachusetts, now with the intelligence unit, has asked us to consider using the 2020 neural chip on hard core felons suspected of bank and armored car robbery. He stated, "Charlestown would never be the same; we'd finally know what was happening before they knew what was happening."

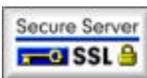
We will continue to explore community uses of the 2020 chip, but our company rep will be attached to all law enforcement operations with an extraction crew that can be on-site in two hours from anywhere, at anytime.

We have an Intell-Connection discussion group who is meeting with the Director of Security at Florence, Colorado's federal super maximum security unit. The initial discussions with the Director have been promising and we hope to have an R&D unit at this important facility within the next six months. Florence, Colorado has replaced Marion, Illinois as the federal prison system's ultra maximum security unit. Legislative and executive branch efforts continue to legalize the implant technology. (See Intelli- Connection Internal Memorandum No.15).

End communication ... 10/20/95

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