

International Corp. along with ...
Young University and other church-
related entities, said Rodney Brady,
the corporation's president and chief
executive.

10 Zens' Expected Soon

Novell Inc. plans to begin selling 10 new products by the end of 1999 as the Provo-based maker of computer-networking software expands its line before Microsoft Corp. ships a rival offering.

The Novell products "are in various stages of development and will ship in the next three to seven months," Chairman and Chief Executive Eric Schmidt said. The software will add features to Novell's NetWare product, used to run corporate networks, as Microsoft conducts final testing of its Windows 2000 offering.

Since taking the reins of Novell in April 1997, Schmidt has restored the company's sales and profit growth after Novell lost customers to Microsoft. Now he is looking to take advantage of a delay in Windows 2000, not expected until late 1999, by offering customers an improved version of Novell's flagship product.

"We're moving to the next level," Schmidt said at Network+ Interop in Las Vegas.

The new products, code-named "the 10 Zens," will be additions to the company's ZENworks line, which makes NetWare easier to use and gives systems managers greater control over their networks.

Cyprus Amax Sold for \$1B

Cyprus Amax Minerals Co. is selling its coal subsidiary to RAG International Mining, a German energy and technology firm, for \$1.05 billion.

Cyprus Amax Coal has mines in Pennsylvania, the Powder River Basin of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Illinois. Cyprus Amax Coal had revenue from properties in the United States of more than \$800 million and shipped 68 million tons of coal.

Cyprus' Australian coal assets are not included in the sale.

"We expect to use proceeds from this transaction to reduce debt, fund the existing share buyback program, significantly strengthen our financial position and support growth opportunities in our core mining businesses," said Milton Ward, chairman, president and chief executive officer of Cyprus Amax.

Cyprus Amax is a leading producer of copper and coal, the world's largest producer of molybdenum and holds a 30 percent interest in Kinross Gold Corp.

RAG, based in Essen, Germany, is an international energy and technology company with 104,000 employees worldwide.

The agreement also includes RAG International assuming about \$50 million in debt.

ATM Puts Cash in Hand

Bank United of Texas is the first in U.S. to offer iris-recognition technology

BY TERRI LANGFORD
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HOUSTON — If you can't tell identical twins Michael and Richard Swartz apart, do what Bank United of Texas does — look them in the eyes.

On Thursday, Bank United became the first in the United States to offer iris-recognition technology at automatic teller machines, providing the Swartzes and other customers a cardless, password-free way to get their money out of an ATM.

"It knows you just by looking at you," says Ron Coben, Bank United's executive vice president. "There's no card to show, there's no fingers to ink, no customer inconvenience or discomfort. It's just a photograph of a Bank United customer's eyes."

Here's how it works. A customer has a close-up photo of his eye taken at the bank, and the picture is stored in a computer. When the customer goes up to the ATM to take out money, he presses a button to start an eye scan. The ATM then matches the picture of the iris with the one stored in the bank's database to confirm the customer's identity.

To demonstrate, Richard Swartz, a 25-year-old Rice University graduate student, had his iris photographed by a bank employee. Minutes later, Swartz was able to withdraw \$40 out of his account, without inserting a card or punching in a secret identification code.

Then, Swartz's brother Michael walked up to the machine. But since his iris didn't match his brother's, the ATM refused to give him access.

Iris identification — already used by at 11 banks

See IRIS-SCANNING, E-6

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U. of U. Helping Take Video Conferencing From Realm of Sci-Fi Into Reality

BY PHIL SAHM
THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

Sometime in the not-too-distant future, video conferences may be so realistic that people on opposite ends of the planet will appear in three dimensions to sit in the same office.

Sounds like science fiction, but it's not. Researchers at the University of Utah and four other schools are working on technology to create the office of the future, and it probably will include advances such as this.

Technology already provides gadgets such as "smart phones" that receive E-mail, or wristwatches that double as personal digital assistants.

"The primary goal is just a better everyday working environment," said Greg Welch, a computer science researcher at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

aid of a helmet, but make it happen with equipment.

Welch and his colleagues are using systems to project images for video conferencing. But considerable challenges exist to create a realistic environment.

Up to a dozen \$7,000 to \$10,000 computers must be mounted in a cubicle. The project requires high-resolution images on virtually every wall, corners and ceiling.

In theory, this conferencing is so realistic that it could be in conference rooms, or different rooms, or different as if they are in the same room. Researchers already are working to create 3-D images on screens.

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