True or Falseby Carla Zaccagnini

Between the kitchen and the dining-room, there was a hall with a beige, pinkish floor (or maybe light green with black corners) from where one could enter five different doors. On one side, the door to the kitchen and that of my room, the windows of which had a view towards the garden. On the other side, the doors to the dining room and my parents' bedroom, with windows looking out to the central patio. In the middle was the door to the bathroom, in front of which were two stairways. One was big, full of light, made of white marble and leading to the second floor. The other one was dark, narrow, finished in raw cement and leading down to the basement.

I was once coming down from the second floor, when I heard my mother's exalted voice arguing with the woman who then worked in the house some days a week. I think she had lost a silver armband and was accusing the closest suspect, probably without reason. Offended, I suppose, to be accused of this and who knows how many other reasonless imputations; cornered, or perhaps impotent for being unable to prove her innocence; the woman said, quite calmly: "If I would want to, I could make your daughter fall down the stairs." I took a false step and rolled down the last six or five steps, surrounded by white marble. We never saw her again. The armband, on the other hand, reappeared a few days later.

The other stairs, the ones I almost never used, led to a basement with a persistent smell of mold. I didn't like the place at all. I sensed it to be lonely and full of ghosts. Only once I remember going down the whole way, accompanied by the familiar voices and laughter that raised from the underground. I saw my father's back and his friend Jorge, who was almost like another uncle, looking at him with the face he used to wear for parties. In every basement or cave, ghosts are compensated with treasure trunks.

In this case it was cardboard boxes. And they were not filled with precious stones and noble metal, carrying the brightness and the sound they carry on films. What was inside the boxes were these little black machines: personal, portable, and newly fabricated. Each came in a leather case designed to be easy to access, they could be quickly opened and closed with velcro, and worn on one's belt. The machine set comfortably in an adult hand and could be turned on and off with a simple movement of the thumb. When running over bank bills with the ideal pressure and speed, they would react to the minuscule metal particles present in the ink used to print dollars, and reveal, by means of a robotic little light, if this paper treasure was true or false.



No Brasil, aparelho para detectar dólares frios

A guardados ansiosamente pelos co-merciantes e autoridades turísticas, os visitantes argentinos que têm invadido o Brasil nos dois últimos anos também trazem fortes dores de cabeca para a polícia federal. Na maioria das vezes sem o saber, são raros os turistas que, em suas carteiras, não carregam alguns

dólares falsos — uma pra-ga disseminada na Argentina devido às facilidades de câmbio de moedas estrangeiras, e que encontra terre-



maticamente uma peque-na lâmpada vermelha. Se a nota for falsa, a lâmpada permanece apa-gada. No Brasil, somente as notas de 500 cruzeiros contêm essa tinta e, se o Dolar-Test for aprovado pela Casa da Moeda, é possível que as futuras notas de 5 000 e 10 000 cruzeiros sejam confecciona-

na Argentina, onde foram produzidas mais de 5 000 unidades, Zaccagnini

sentiu que o mercado estava esgotado, e resolveu seguir o mesmo caminho

dos dólares falsos. Após seis meses de

peregrinação, ele conseguiu que uma in-dústria eletrônica brasileira — a Socie-

dade Alfa - se interessasse pela fabri-

seado na detecção eletrônica de um pre-parado metálico contido na tinta usada

para a confecção dos dólares verdadei-

ros. Ao se esfregar o aparelho sobre a nota, o metal da tinta faz acender auto-

O funcionamento do Dolar-Test é ba-

cação de seu aparelho.

das à base da tinta especial. Se depen-der do chefe do Controle de Câmbio do Banco do Brasil, Roberto Martins Carrijo, porém, o aparelho já está apro-vado. "Ele realmente funciona", garante Carrijo.

IMPOSTO DE RENDA

Chegou o xerife

Receita e CVM apertam o cerco a ações frias

Comprar ações de empresas inexisten-tes nunca foi um bom negócio. Mas, pelo menos, possibilitava a práti-ca ilegal de utilizar o incentivo fiscal e abater do imposto de renda até 45% do valor aplicado — no caso de ações das áreas da Sudene e da Sudam. A partir deste ano, porém, o prejuízo do investi-dor será total. A Secretaria da Receita Federal e a CVM firmaram um convênio de troca de informações exatamente para eliminar o "mercado marginal", onde se negociam ações de empresasfantasma sem registro de emissão e distribuição na CVM. A CVM já constatou emissões irregulares feitas por 46 empresas e forneceu à Receita Federal os nomes de 9 000 contribuintes que não terão direito ao incentivo. Assim, antes de comprar ações, recomenda-se uma consulta à Gerência de Orientação a Investidores (GOI), pelo telefone 244-7117 (Rio) e 227-3823 (SP).

DOLARES FALSOS! PREVINA-SE 10 USE DOLAR TEST

Zaccagnini e seu Dolar-Test

no fértil também no Brasil, onde falsários internacionais costumam promover derrames de dólares frios. Este ano, porém, as dores de cabeça poderão atingir quem for trocar dinheiro falso. Duzentas agências do Banco do Brasil, sem contar mais 400 hotéis e agências de turismo, já estão equipadas com o Dolar-Test, aparelho eletrônico pouco maior que uma caixa de fósforos capaz de detectar notas falsas de dólar.

O inventor do Dolar-Test é um argentino, o técnico em eletrônica Guillermo Zaccagnini. Após três anos de vendas

COTAÇÕES	1911	19/12/80		2/1/81		
Ações mais negociadas no					rariação re	Indicador
Rio e São Paulo	obed	PIL	biego	PIL	Vari	Indi
Acesita - op	0,90	7,5	0,90	7,5	2004	SI
Aços Villares - pp	0,72	4,2	0,70	4,1	- 2,8	SI
Alpargatas - op	6,30	11,2	-	-		S
Anderson Clayton - op	1,70	5,3	1,70	5,3	-	SI
Banespa - pp	0,65	4,1	0,73	4,6	+12,3	S
Bco. Brasil - on	3,05	5,9	3,26	6,3	+ 6,9	R
Bco. Brasil - pp	3,20	6,2	3,38	6,5	+ 5,8	R
Bco. Nordeste - pp		-	1,24	4,0		R
Belgo - op	85	-	=	-		SI
Bradesco - pn	1,65	6,9	1,70	7,1	+ 3,0	SI
Brasmotor - op	1,41	7,1	1,46	3.7	+ 3,5	R
Brahma - pp Cacique - pp	3.20	3,6	1,40	3,1	3.0	SI
Casa Anglo - op	2.90	11.2	557		750 V	S
CESP - pp	0,44	4,0	0,48	4,4	+ 9,1	S
Cimento Cauê - pp		-		_		S
Cimento Itaú - pp	4.42	11,9		_		SI
Cobrasma - pp	1,09	1,9		-		S
Copas - pp	1000	-	1,80	-		SI
Docas - op	2,49	8,9		-	-	SI
Duratex - pp	2,09	3,9	1,90	3,5	- 9,1	SI
Eluma - pp	1,69	5,8	1,70	5,9	+ 0,6	S
Ericsson - op	1,05	3,9	-	-		SI
Estrela - pp			-	-		SI
FNV - ppA	1,51	2,9		-		SI
Fund. Tupy - pp	1,00	3,1	1,10	3,4	+10,0	SI
Guararapes - op	25	-	100	-		SI
IAP - op	1,81	3,5	0,60	2,5		R
Light -op	0,60	2,5	0,00	2,0		SI
L. Americanas - op Mesbla - po	2.50	4,4				S
Manah - op	2,50	3,2	100			SI
Mannesmann - op		-	1,30			R
Metal Leve - pp	1.60	4.1		200	100	SI
Moinho Santista - op	3.94	3.6	3.95	3.7	+ 0.3	S
Noroeste Est. SP - pp	1,10	3,3	1,10	3,3		S
Petrobrás - pp	2,20	3,9	2,25	4,0	+ 2,3	R
Petrobrás - on	1,43	2,6	1,60	2,9	+11,9	R
Pirelli - op	1,40	6,1	1.51	6,6	+ 7,8	S
Samitri - op	1000	-	1,54	-		R
Servix - op	0,34	-		-		S
Sharp - pp	1,70	8,5	-	of the	200	S
Solorrico - pp	1,08	1,9	1,30	2,3	+20,4	S
Souza Cruz - op	1,90	4,5		-		S
Telerj - on	0,18	18,0	0,17	17,0	- 5,6	R
Telerj - pn	0,80	80,0	0,80	80,0		R
Transparaná - pp		27	7	-	1000	S
Vale - pp	5,96	27,1	939		100000	S
Varig - pp Vidr, Santa Marina - op	1,28	4,3	1,20	4,0	- 6,2	
White Martins -op	2.03	4,3	2.20	4,0	+ 8,4	R
Zanini - pp	2,03	0	1,06		0,4	S
raimin - hh	18200	100	,,00	Service.	10/09/20	-

Ouro (US\$ por onça-troy)

Londres	588,00			
Zurique	591,00			
São Paulo(1 000g)	Cr\$ 1,403 milhão			
Dólar: câmbio	oficial (Cr\$)			
Compra 65,17	Venda 65,50			
Dólar: câmbi	o livre (Cr\$)			
São Paulo	69,00			
Rio de Janeiro	69,50			
OR*	TN .			
Jan.	738,50			
Fev.	775,43			
UPC/janeiro a março	738,50			
INPC/janeiro	43,0%			
Salário mínimo	Cr\$ 5 788,80			

VEJA, 7 DE JANEIRO, 1981

[English translation: Article from the Brazilian newspaper Veja, January 7, 1981. Archive of Carla Zaccagnini.]

The Argentine tourists who have invaded Brazil for the past two years are giving a headache to the federal police, despite being eagerly awaited by merchants and tourist authorities.

It's rare the case in which one of these tourists is not carrying false dollars in their pockets without even knowing. This practice is well extended in Argentina because of the country's support of currency exchange and now is finding fertile ground in Brazil. This is a country in which international counterfeiters promote cold dollars. This year, however, the headaches could spread to those who produce the fake money. Two hundred agencies of the Banco do Brazil and over 400 hotels and tourism agencies already got the Dollar-test, an electronic device no bigger than a matchbox capable of detecting counterfeit dollar bills. The inventor is an Argentinian engineer named Guillermo Zaccagnini.

After three years of good sales in which over 5000 units were produced, the market was exhausted, so Zaccagnini followed the same path as the fake dollars and moved to Brazil. After six months of fundraising, he convinced a Brazilian industry, Sociedade Alpha, to get interested in the manufacture of his device.

The dollar test mechanism is based on the electronic detection of a metallic mixture that contains the same ink used for fabricating real dollars. The device needs to be rubbed on the banknote, so the metal of the ink turns up a small red light automatically. If the bill is false, the light remains off. In Brazil, only the notes of 500 cruzeiros contain that ink, so if in the future the government approves the Dollar-Test, notes of 5000 and 100000 cruzeiros should be made with this special ink. If it depended on the Head of the Exchange Control Department's decision at the Bank of Brazil, Roberto Martins Carrijo, the device would be already approved. "It really works," Carrijo guarantees.