VOL. CLVI., No. 53,901

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 2007

Ex-Aide Details A Loss of Faith In the President

Adviser's Break Is First for Bush's Inner Circle

By JIM RUTENBERG

By JIM RUTENDERG
AUSTIN, Tex, March, 29 — In 1984.
Matchew Dowd became a symbol of
George W. Bush's surry success at
positioning himself as a Republican
with Democratic appeal.
A tup sissuegast for the TexasDemocratis who was thingpointed by
the Bill Clinton years, Mr. Dowd was
impressed by the phelips of Mr. Bush,
then governor of Texas, to bring a
spirit of cooperation to Washington.
He switched parties, joined Mr.
Bush's political healt trust and deditized the next six years so getting,
him to the Owal Office and keeping,
him there is 2004, be was appointed
the guestions's chalef campaign strucegget.

POOREST NATIONS WILL BEAR BRUNT AS WORLD WARMS

PREPARATION DISPARITIES

Wealthy Countries Spend Billions on Themselves, Millions on Others

BY ANDREW C. REVKIN

Continued on Page 6



In an honors philosophy/literature class, Esther Mobley, center, participates in a discussion of "Man's Search for Meaning,"

For Girls, It's Be Yourself, and Be Perfect, Too

By SARA RIMER

INSIDE



Baseball 2007

Iraq Says Bomb Killed 152

The Iraqi government and 152 people were killed in the track bombar Turnery in Tai Affar, about 60a-ble the sambler in early reports. At bean 27 more were killed in sectorian violence yesterday.

PACE 16

The New York Times Style Maga-me looks at the many sides of Mod-ranies, from an assure briese in Ar-mas to a Paris apartment filled eith 20th-century design classics.

Editorial: The Role of Rove

Congress should focus as much on Knrl Rove as on Alberto Goszales in inter attorneyo affair. WEEK IN REVIEW, PAGE IS

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	Job Worker Exchan	Senday Reviews, page 1877		

Updated news; nytimes.com

Israel Warns of Hamas Military Buildup in Gaza

BY STEVEN ERLANGER

By STEVEN ERLANGER
JERUSALEM, March 31 — Hamus, the dominant faction in the Palnearment for the manner of the palmental programment, it building its
military capacity in the Gaus Strip,
constructing tunnels and underground bushers and suragiling in
ground-to-air missiles and militarygrade explosives, senior larged officials say.

The officials, sincluding a top miltiary commander who spoke in an interview on Friday, said that Hamashad learned tactics from Heabullah,
the Lebusses militant group, which
brought in and stored thoseands of
rockots in bushers near the northern
larged border before its war with isreal last summer.

sel last summer. But he emphasized that despite la In Gaza, the Israeli commander rael's growing concerns about Ha

said, Hamas has now recruised 10,000 fighters in its so-called Executive Force, a parablel police force intended to entire the control its rival Patah exercises over the Pubestinan Authority's sociarity forces. The Executive Force is now divided into the "So-called Intigudes, with battalien leaders" and its receiving more military training and sharing a common hendquarters, he said, with the Quissam brigades, Hamas's military wing.

proved rockets had a renge of about 10 miles, which would allow them to hit the liragit town of Ashkelon.

duces significant Israeli casualties. Yuvai Diskin, the director of the

In speaking out, Nr. Dawd became the first member of Mr. Rish's inner circle to break so publicly with him. He wait has decision in step forward had not come easily. But, he said, his disappointment in Mr. Bush's presidency is wigarust that he feels a sense of day to go public gornel has role in helping Mr. Bush garned had experiment for the feels a sense of day to go public gornel has role in helping Mr. Bush gain and keep power.

Mr. Dowd, a crucial part of a team that capt Sension Julia Keety as a flip-flapper who could not be trusted with national security during wartune, said he had even written but navier submitted an op-ed article titled 'Keery Was Right,' arguing that Mr. Kerry, a Massachussetti Democrat and 1864 previdential candidate.

Continued on Pune 23

Continued on Page 22



Britain defeated Argentina in a 1982 war. Today, Stanley, the Falklands' capital, reflects a boos

25 Years After War, Wealth Transforms Falklands

STANLEY, Falkland Islands STANLEY, Function matters — Twenty-free years ngs. Argentian m-vaded this wind-swept cluster of Bernish-controlled Islands in the re-mote South Atlantic. After II weeks of combat that claimed nearly 1,000 lives, British troops drove off the oc-cupiers, allowing the standers to continue with their eminently British way of this.

way of life.
Today, the 2,855 people living here face a very different challenge, an influx of surfaces, brought on by the

prosperity that has resulted from changes the British introduced in this overseas territory after their 1882 training.

Tobs like sheep-shearing and sursing are now filled by Chileans, while mused-race people from the Island of St. Helena, which lies same 2,500 miles to the purchaset, take services. jobs as waiters and store clerks. Just offshore, Korean, Talwanese, Russian and Sponish ships with ladnesium, Filipana and Bangladochi crews scop up tons of squids, which have replayed wool and multon as the textitor? a principal export.

There are just not enough of us to do all the work that has to be does, and Mike Summers, a member of the Falkingh logitative council, As a result of affluence and increased contact with the outside world, three is now a growing need "to bulance the meritable tensions you find between belongers and sewcomers in any small island," he said.

"There was a time when all of uswers small rural farmers," No. Sommers added. "Now we're not. We're something eise, still Falkingh Island."

In a New Web World, Bar Codes May Talk With Your Cellphone

into the control of the material tool to combine the physical world with the digital world," that executive, Cyriac Rooding, the head of mobile-photo applications for ChS, and the

It seemeds like semesthing strught out of a futuristic film: House harders, driving past a fee-sale sign, stop and point their cellphone at the sign.

With a slief, their cellphone across displays the seking price, the mumber of bedrooms and baths and lots of other de-talls about the house.

Media experts are

rather than paper tickers. And film promoters can send their maye trailers from billboards.
Advertisers say the your cell20.
Lates do not come with the accessary software. For now, consumers have to download the technology themselves.
Still, bug advertising and technology companies like Hewbott-Packard and the Publicis Groups, an advertising complomerate, are pushing to popularize the technology fees.
Until now, in most parts of the world. Web surfung has been sep-

Continued on Page 20

lth Program auses Clash

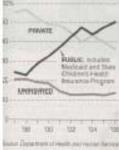
DOME Mr. Dayed and Senator Hi-lary Rothern Clatter, Democrat of New York, recently introduced bila fruit would exceurage stones to cover blidten up to four times the poverty newl — up to \$82,000 for a family of

While apposing any major exp don of the program, Mr. Bank has proposed a new ran deduction to help scopie buy private health insurance. In the past, he proposed tax creeks.

Mr. Daugell scoffed at the idea. "To tily on a bunch of good-hearted to-sarance companies whose purpose a, quite fracility, to make money — to opect them to go into the chartistic names of taking cars of a lot of largey and impoverished kids —

Children's Health

sources to visuation for cryidian. percent to 200 percent of the onsidered coor Filts general



The first term blags

The administration opposes a Democratic proposal for new government coverage.

trition me as the height of fully," Mr.

Cargress faces a deputies for ac-ion on the Children's Health Insur-sce Program. Logal authority for te program captives on Sept. 50, and 4 states expect to run out of money offer then.

The House and Senate have The House and Steams have voted a practice about \$350 million to help been mates get through the next six souths. But the receive is included in your spending hit this hit? But has broomed to vero because it sets a incubic for gradually withdrawing and American troops from Iran \$50 to faint or of the child benth program sure-box. non is unclear.

rum is unclear.

Representative Jack Empston, Resident of Georgia, said he was discussed to see Democrata parming that he called "a huge sepanation of restructural personal properties of restructural properties of restructural properties of restructural properties of restructural properties of resident in the residence." Mr. Empston Said in an increase, But he added, "The door was discopen by Republicans, who were time majority when we pessed the riginal legislation in 1897."

Republicans sensions like Gross Guach of Ultah and John B. Chales of Hode Stand helped create the properties of the sension of the sension

hole bland helped create the pro-part. Some Republicans, the bens-ers Olympia J. Surve of Maine and lorden H. Smith of Oregos, ore-orizing with Democrats to expand to program, a good supported by sarry governors of both parties.

In New Web World, Codes May Talk to Your Cellphone

Continued From Page 1

arate from everyday activities like indrag the train, watching television and driving. But the rev technology may erode that distinctive.

"You've picked up this product, and you don't want to a back to your PC." used This Eindlerg, a senior research at the Britishi, England, lish of Hewlett-Puckard. "Gryou're outside this building, and you want more information. We call it the "physical Burnerline."

hyperlink."

It much the same way that Web publishing took off because of the ability to link to other people's sites, subplems inchantingle liefing every-day objects with the Web would re-veal the digitally second sitributes. of tangible things on grocery shows

Everything in the styrical world has information related to it some where electrosically, nelading your self and the desk yet're atting in;" unit Chan Fritz, thisf exceptive of NewMedia Technologies, a company developing these onlightuse capaci-

The most promising way to link orthbures with physical objects is a new generation of hor codes; squareshaped monaion of black and white least that can bold much more in-formation than traditional her codes. The cameras on cellprones scan the codes, and then the codes are truss-lated into videos, music or test on the

American universities and technotagy companies have been exper-menting with the codes in first labe for several years. Now, no more cellphones come eguippic with camerae and the ability to run small companier programs, the codes are beginning to appear on some store drivers' la-censes and on some mailing labels,

rantly for conservations.

There are other technington being developed for commercia to scan objects, including radio waves, comparer thips or satellife location systems, but the bar code recreasings in the man developed—and emple and cheep enough even for individuals to publish them on printed materials or

on Web cite.
But Hewlett Packard and the Pu-likids Groups are meeting for the second time with relighene compo-nies in May to advocate for the tech-nology. Technology computes like Meteoda and Microsoft have also

here resourching uses during codes. In Japan, the codes tid not become mainstream until the largest cell-phone compunies stared leading the code readers on all new phones a line years ago. New, ordinate of people have the capability full two their phones, and hasheeses, in cars, ore using them all over — on hilliograph street signs, published materials and even food packaging in the late 1980s, several shows

start-up companies that to create devices that would now print content and ods and then result extra information to the reader. But consumore balled at using a special device only to interact with publications.

only to interact with publications. But now the time werm right has colliphones, obiquitous and increasingly solid with comeran, to its present into service at the stangers. "There are three things you tend to carry — your keys, you walket and your phone," and Hishad Tohaconwale, chief conceive of Denge, a unit of the Publicies George that focuses as emerging and future technologies." I can see connection to advertising, of "I can see something in advertising in one place, soon it with my phone and recall it later when I are shop-ping. Or, imagine, I can buy it using

my phone."
About a third of he he million hemschilds with oelbhores in the United States hirse prince that have

Martin Further contributed report-ing from Tokyo.



The pattern on a building in Tokyo is filled with information that can be read by a properly programmed carr a phone. The schoology has many other uses, like boarding an airplane without a paper ticket.

Demonstrating the Cellphone Code Reader

In game Asian countries, but code-readers come installed or now celliphones. For now in the United States, consumers who want to by the technology have to

Bownized the reader collivers. The capital lines are still fudimentary in America, but here is a basic demonstration.

The codes can be read using aptivare from NeoMocks Technologies, The software will Roar, some Nokis phones, most few Sony Ericsson phones, and Samulary medica if will not work on any Patro devices or phones. offered by Verusin.

To see if your phone is capable of opensing the code reader, visit http://get.gode.com.on.your phone is Web browser Attenuewely you can send the word "gode" in a fault message to 66268 and instructions will be

Serkto your phone.
Once the reader program is



installed martitle program aim your gamera phone at the code above and then take a photo. The code will then avisale a response on your phone's screen

You dan year that response year if the gods com site area that your phone cannot use the Web GodeWodow and enter the wayword MYTCOIDE to see the response the code generalis.

Pointing a camera phone at a hamburger wrapper for nutrition information.

cameras on them, according to For-rester Resourch, and that number in respected to grow as consumers re-place their phones. But lew people with fame phones torre downloaded the software to read the codes.

In Japan, more highway billboards have order large enough for poseing motorists to read them with their phones. Hospitals put them on prescriptions, allowing pharmacles to unfairly scan the modeal informa-tion rather than road it. Supermarstick them on mest and egg packaging to give expraisin dates and even the names of the farmers who produced them.

On af the most popular uses in Japan has been paperless strikes col-ets. About 10 percent of the people who take derectic flights of All Peppun /irways now one the codes on their collphones instead of printed

Yasako Nishmai, ZL used her cul-

Tassian Nishngar, ZI, used her criphane recently to buy a ticked from Tokyo to the Jayanese cropical sixwal of Giornava. To heard her Hight, the wated the code on her criphane arrean over a courser, "I distrit use a single piece of paper, just my phane," she said.

The codes are "a natural extension of print," said Nisa Lirk, the president of the Magazine Publishers Association. "How many times have you engaged with a ranganine seld you've seen contacting and you've. you've seen cornetting and you've said, 'Boy, I'd really like to remeta-ber to get that information.' And you have to remember to write down the

The new technology would allow phones to read the cades from com-puter screens, too. Commuters rush-ing out the door could scan Web sites on their companies screens with their planes to take the coastest with them MySpace seem could put a critic se

MySpace sizes could put a critic six their personal rouses, so that their friends can quickly transfer the pro-files in their phone.

The technology would also allow advertisers to do something they could prove effectively do before, monitor the impact of their ads in old well a like magazines and hillboards.

by measuring how often their codes are clicked.

In the Philippines, the Duly Philappases revenueper bas on ads with the codes. In Britain, Seves Group Newspapers, the divisor of the News Corporation that includes newspa-pers like The Sur, is testing the codes along with some of the sports articles. Readers can scan the code in the newspaper and then see odcos relat-ting to the article. Similarly, Econo-mic Mails, a magazine in France, or

essing the codes.

In the United States are full, the Constian alternative rock band Baruneked Ladies placed the codes on concert posters. The published Prentice Hall is including the codes in a new murkuling textbook for un-dergraduates so that they can get up-

states us case studies using the codes. Executives at Vector, AT&T and Signet declined to say whether they were in dacasine with the compa-cies that make the code reading tech-nology. But code composies said the curriers stood to beself from the codes because they might occurage consumers to said talenue service plans to their accounts and spend more time on their phones.

more time so their phone.

The wireless companies have other agricus to help orlightees interact with the physical world. They could, for instance, ashes many recognition notivers, witch ground allow phones in recognition statutes—and deliver retailed missings. Or, both common very that advocations interact with consumers on their physics, has many developed to the physics. many attertion uplied

Advertisers have also depermented with Blastooth Wireless devices and radio bragainers have the attention to beam messages from littourds to commercy originary, but those suchashigues are mare expensive man the codes.

Even if the warden companies adopt the box cades, they will have neveral farmers to choos from The inson withity used new save names like Semanuse, QR Code and Qode.

Getting consisters to use new echnologies like these codes takes i rectaologies sike three-cycles lance a fact of marbottog by the carriers; said Barrid Oberbulner, assectate directies of content programming at Verticus. Wingless. He soud: Verticus is just starting to prefit from the work is did to decode inference the reasonable. "The consumer could a masses in do it," and Jun Levinger, citief exec-

errive of Nestrode, a har ook company. "They due't just wake up and say, "Bey, let's go scan some kar codes."

lding That Helped Win One

ize Place Where Code-Breakers Worked



What went on in Building 26? Nobody knew for a long, long time.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Late Edition

New York: Today, cloudy, showers arrive, high 55. Tonight, scattered showers, line 47. Temerruw, cloudy, a shower, high 61. Vesterday, high 68, low 30. Weather map. SportsSunday, Page 12.

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Countyle 0 1007 The New York Times

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 2007

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\$3.50

In a New Web World, Bar Codes May Talk With Your Cellphone

By LOUISE STORY

It sounds like something straight out of a futuristic film: House hunters, driving past a for-sale sign, stop and point their cellphone at the sign. With a click, their cellphone screen

displays the asking price, the number of bedrooms and baths and lots of other details about the house.

Media experts say that cellphones, the Swiss Army knives of technology, are quickly heading in this direction. New technology, already in use in parts of Asia but still in development in the United States, allows the phones to connect everyday objects with the Internet.

In their new incar-

nation, cellphones become a sort of digital remote control, as one CBS executive put it. With a wave, the phone can read encoded information on everyday objects and translate that into videos, pictures or text files on its screen.

"The cellphone is the natural tool to combine the physical world with the digital world," that executive, Cyriac Roeding, the head of mobilephone applications for CBS, said the other day.

In Japan, McDonald's customers can already point their cellphones at the wrapping on their hamburgers and get nutrition information on

their screens. Users there can also point their phones at magazine ads to receive insurance quotes, and board airplanes using their phones rather than paper tickets. And film promoters can send their movie trailers from billboards.

Advertisers say they are interested in offering similar capabilities in the United States, but cellphones in the

States do not come with the necessary software. For now, consumers have to download the technology themselves.

Still, big advertising and technology companies like Hewlett-Packard and the Publicis Groupe, an advertising conglomerate, are pushing to popularize the technology here.

Until now, in most parts of the world, Web surfing has been sep-



Directions on how to use this code with your cellphone. Page 20.



In New Web World, Codes May Talk to Your Cellphone

Continued From Page 1

arate from everyday activities like riding the train, watching television and driving. But the new technology may erode that distinction.

"You've picked up this product, and you don't want to go back to your PC," said Tim Kindberg, a senior research at the Bristol, England, lab of Hewlett-Packard. "Or you're outside this building, and you want more information. We call it the 'physical hyperlink."

In much the same way that Web publishing took off because of the ability to link to other people's sites, cellphone technologies linking every-day objects with the Web would reveal the digitally encoded attributes of tangible things on grocery shelves or newsstands.

"Everything in the physical world has information related to it somewhere electronically, including yourself and the desk you're sitting in," said Chas Fritz, chief executive of NeoMedia Technologies, a company developing these cellphone capacities.

The most promising way to link cellphones with physical objects is a new generation of bar codes: square-shaped mosaics of black and white boxes that can hold much more in-



Ko Sasaki for The New York Times

The pattern on a building in Tokyo is filled with information that can be read by a properly programmed camera phone. The technology has many other uses, like boarding an airplane without a paper ticket.

formation than traditional bar codes. The cameras on cellphones scan the codes, and then the codes are translated into videos, music or text on the phone screens.

American universities and technology companies have been experimenting with the codes in their labs for several years. Now, as more cellphones come equipped with cameras and the ability to run small computer programs, the codes are beginning to appear on some state drivers' licenses and on some mailing labels,

mostly for commercial use.

There are other technologies being developed for consumers to scan objects, including radio waves, computer chips or satellite location systems. but the bar code technology is the most developed - and simple and cheap enough even for individuals to publish them on printed materials or on Web sites.

But Hewlett-Packard and the Publicis Groupe are meeting for the second time with cellphone companies in May to advocate for the technology. Technology companies like Motorola and Microsoft have also been researching uses for the codes.

In Japan, the codes did not become mainstream until the largest cellphone companies started loading the code readers on all new phones a few years ago. Now, millions of people have the capability built into their phones, and businesses, in turn, are using them all over - on billboards, street signs, published materials and even food packaging.

In the late 1990s, several dozen start-up companies tried to create devices that would scan print content and ads and then reveal extra in-

Demonstrating the Cellphone Code Reader

In some Asian countries, bar code readers come installed on new cellphones. For now in the United States, consumers who want to try the technology have to download the reader software.

The capabilities are still rudimentary in America, but here is a basic demonstration.

The codes can be read using software from NeoMedia Technologies. The software will work on many phones - like new models of Motorola's Razr and Rokr, some Nokia phones, most new Sony Ericsson phones, and Samsung models. It will not work on any Palm devices or phones offered by Verizon.

To see if your phone is capable of operating the code reader, visit http://get.gode.com on your phone's Web browser. Alternatively, you can send the word "gode" in a text message to 66268, and instructions will be sent to your phone.

Once the reader program is



NYTCODE

installed, start the program, aim your camera phone at the code above and then take a photo. The code will then initiate a response on your phone's screen.

You can view that response even if the gode.com site says that your phone cannot use the code reader. On the site, click on Web QodeWindow and enter the keyword NYTCODE to see the response the code generates.

Pointing a camera phone at a hamburger wrapper for nutrition information.

tickets.

Yasuko Nishigai, 22, used her cellphone recently to buy a ticket from Tokyo to the Japanese tropical island of Okinawa. To board her flight, she waved the code on her cellphone screen over a scanner.

"I didn't use a single piece of paper, just my phone," she said.

The codes are "a natural extension

by measuring how often their codes are clicked.

In the Philippines, the Daily Phillppines newspaper has run ads with the codes. In Britain, News Group Newspapers, the division of the News Corporation that includes newspapers like The Sun, is testing the codes along with some of its sports articles. Readers can scan the code in the newspaper and then see videos relating to the article. Similarly, Economie Matin, a magazine in France, is testing the codes.

In the United States last fall, the Canadian alternative rock band Barenaked Ladies placed the codes on concert posters. The publisher Prentice Hall is including the codes in a new marketing textbook for undergraduates so that they can get updates on case studies using the codes.

Executives at Verizon, AT&T and Sprint declined to say whether they were in discussions with the companies that make the code reading technology. Bar code companies said the carriers stood to benefit from the codes because they might encourage consumers to add Internet service plans to their accounts and spend more time on their phones.

The wireless companies have other options to help cellphones interact with the physical world. They could, for instance, adopt image recognition software, which would allow phones to recognize anything - a Coca-Cola can, for example - and deliver related messages. Or, text messaging, currently the most common way that advertisers interact with consumers on their phones, has many advertiser applications.

Advertisers have also experiment-

and ads and then reveal extra information to the reader. But consumers balked at using a special device only to interact with publications.

But now the time seems right for cellphones, ubiquitous and increasingly sold with cameras, to be pressed into service as the scanners.

"There are three things you tend to carry - your keys, your wallet and your phone," said Rishad Tobaccowala, chief executive of Denuo, a unit of the Publicis Groupe that focuses on emerging and future technologies. "I can see something in advertising in one place, scan it with my phone and recall it later when I am shopping. Or, imagine, I can buy it using my phone."

About a third of the 84 million households with cellphones in the United States have phones that have cameras on them, according to Forrester Research, and that number is expected to grow as consumers replace their phones. But few people with those phones have downloaded the software to read the codes.

In Japan, some highway billboards have codes large enough for passing motorists to read them with their phones. Hospitals put them on prescriptions, allowing pharmacies to instantly scan the medical information rather than read it. Supermarkets stick them on meat and egg packaging to give expiration dates and even the names of the farmers who produced them.

One of the most popular uses in Japan has been paperless airline tickets. About 10 percent of the people who take domestic flights of All Nippon Airways now use the codes on their cellphones instead of printed

The codes are "a natural extension of print," said Nina Link, the president of the Magazine Publishers Association. "How many times have you engaged with a magazine and you've seen something and you've said, 'Boy, I'd really like to remember to get that information.' And you have to remember to write down the

The new technology would allow phones to read the codes from computer screens, too. Commuters rushing out the door could scan Web sites on their computer screens with their phones to take the content with them. MySpace users could put a code on their personal pages, so that their friends can quickly transfer the profiles to their phones.

The technology would also allow advertisers to do something they could never effectively do before: monitor the impact of their ads in old media like magazines and billboards

Advertisers have also experimented with Bluetooth wireless devices and radio frequency identification to beam messages from billboards to consumers' cellphones, but those technologies are more expensive than the codes.

Even if the wireless companies adopt the bar codes, they will have several formats to choose from. The most widely used ones have names like Semacode, QR Code and Qode.

Getting consumers to use new technologies like these codes takes a lot of marketing by the carriers, said David Oberholzer, associate director of content programming at Verizon Wireless. He said Verizon is just starting to profit from the work it did to create interest in text messaging.

"The consumer needs a reason to do it," said Jim Levinger, chief executive of Nextcode, a bar code company. "They don't just wake up and say, 'Hey, let's go scan some bar codes.'

Martin Fackler contributed reporting from Tokyo.

Demonstrating the Cellphone Code Reader

In some Asian countries, bar code readers come installed on new cellphones. For now in the United States, consumers who want to try the technology have to download the reader software.

The capabilities are still rudimentary in America, but here is a basic demonstration.

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