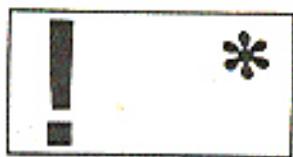


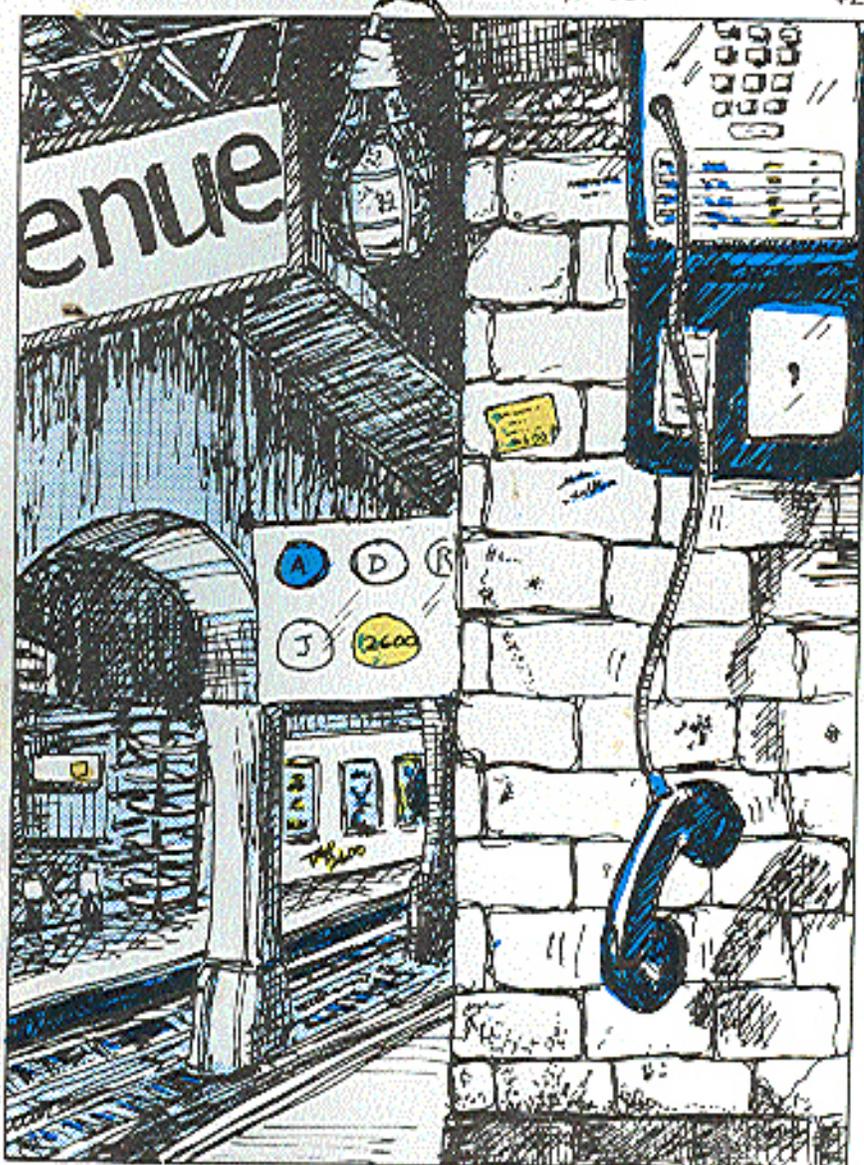
2600!



Volume 4, Number 1

January, 1987

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AUTOMATIC TELLER MACHINES III

According to the Nov. 16 issue of THE HOUSTON POST: "Someone has figured out how to milk cash from ATMs without using a card, and deficits are showing up at Dallas-area banks as a result, the DALLAS MORNING NEWS said Saturday. The ATM, which is programmed to release a maximum of \$200 at a time, showed no signs of forced entry, but someone covered the lenses of the security cameras at the ATM."

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CONSUMERTRONICS

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Changes

Well, we made it. As you can probably tell, our format has changed quite radically since our last issue. We are, to say the least, ecstatic that we've finally reached this stage. While the eight pages we had before were good for our original purposes, there were always things we couldn't do. Eight pages can be very restrictive.

Future articles in 2600 will be longer and more in depth. We have the ability to add on additional pages if we need them and we probably will.

We also are able to print photographs now, so we'd be happy to get some of those as well, preferably in black and white. Unusual or antique telephones, blue boxes, central offices, that kind of thing.

As we start our fourth year, we find we have indeed come a long way. Our first issue was mailed to less than a hundred people. We had no idea where it would wind up going but we just knew it had to be done. Today our subscribers

are in the thousands and include a large number of computer hackers and phone phreaks, an even larger number of people who are interested in developing their abilities, and a significant number of corporations and intelligence agencies that feel the need to keep up to date on technology and its abuses.

Our staff has multiplied as well, with people helping us out in most parts of the country and many other parts of the planet.

The world is changing too. We're becoming very dependent on computers for almost everything. This will backfire eventually and 2600 is here to explain how and maybe even when. It's no longer easy to make a telephone call. 2600 exists to show the world how it's done, present alternatives, and offer solutions.

Technological wizards no longer seem to be regarded as enemies of the people, at least not as much as when we first

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(continued on page 21)

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TAP: THE LEGEND

by Chelsea Critchley

There are lots of ways I can start this article. But mostly I'm sad that I have to write it like this—as an explanation as to why I let TAP die.

TAP was founded as YPL, the Youth International Party Line. There were two facets of this name. The Youth International Party, or YIPpies, was a loose group of anarchists founded by Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin, who later went on to become defendants in a trial in Chicago (called *Catch-22* by those in the know) at the time, just as the country was called America. And there was the pun on the telephone term "Party Line."

As this is meant to be an historical account, I'll even define Party Line, since it is pretty rare, even today. It is where the Telephone Company (Taco) strings a line to the farthest party on the network, and everyone in between then and the central office is connected to it like extension phones. By using "selective ringing" you know when a phone call was meant for you. It was common for people to listen to their neighbors' conversations, and thereby share the information. YPL was to be such a sharing of information among members of the party.

The Yoppes realized that revolutions don't travel on their stomachs anymore, they don't even travel (if they can help it). After all, traveling costs money (dirty rotten capitalist money, of course). While there were methods for avoiding payment for travel (see Abbie's book "Steal This Book" for techniques), telecommunications was where it was at. With telephones, you could keep in touch with the revolution from the comfort of your Greaser Street digs. And as the sixties ended, so did the monopoly of Pa Bell. The Phone Company.

In 1969, the Carterfone decision of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) declared that people could hook up their own "devices" to the phone network. Yet before all this, there had been experimenters playing with The Bell System. These people called themselves Phone Freaks, and had their own little underground deep in the heart of Bell's own network.

In 1971 (legend states on May Day no less), Abbie Hoffman got together with a phone freak who called himself "Al Bell." They got the idea of a newsletter so that members of the technological underground could have their own "journal" to share information, just as the Bell System publishes information for its own engineers.

The newsletter went along in a pretty random

manner for about two years, and contained some rather strange-looking stuff. Basically how to mess up The System, picking locks, making pipe bombs, and other radical stuff.

So one day in 1974, Al Bell said to himself, "What's all this political shit doing in what should have been a technical newsletter?" A good question, he thought, and promptly left the fold of the Yoppes, changed the name of the newsletter to TAP, and set up shop in a cheap, run-down office building on Broadway.

When Al Bell first "wrenched" the newsletter away from the Yoppes, he called it the Technological American Party. It was called that for a while, and then the name was changed to Technological Assistance Program (so as to keep the acronym). When I asked Tom why the name was changed, he said that they had had difficulty opening a bank account with "Party" in their name, without being a Bona Fide political party.

This random office is where I found the newsletter when I walked into the office in 1977. Where was I before 1977? Well, I grew up in Western New York State. I later moved to Boston, and after a year in Beantown, moved down to the Big Apple. I had been a subscriber while living Upstate. I filed my change of address to my new Boston PO Box when I moved to there. I remembered when I moved to New York City, but never got around to "dropping by" on a Wednesday evening for about a year.

When I did, I found that Al Bell was no longer affiliated with the newsletter, and that "Tom Edison" had taken over the publication. What a random novel. But what fun!

If you got the newsletter in those days, it gave you the address of "The Mail Drop", a place where no one lived, but where the disreputable could collect their mail. It also said that if you wanted to help fold squares, stuff and lick envelopes, and all the other assorted jobs associated with putting out a newsletter, just come by to the office any Wednesday. So, one Wednesday, I did.

What I found when I finally showed up was an ancient, smelly copyer that made copies on expensive, flimsy paper (the kind that libraries always have for 25 cents a copy) that constantly broke down (just like the ones in libraries), a drafting table for laying out the issues, an old wooden desk full of "Dislocation Assistance" information and unanswered mail, and a pile of articles waiting to be laid out.

There was also a modest assortment of people there, like Number 6 (I learned for the protagonist in Patrick McGovern's 60's TV series *The Prisoner*), Computer

IS DEAD

Wizard. Dave Bowman (named for the computer defying astronaut in the movie *2001*), and Mr. Phelps (named for the leader in the TV show *Mission: Impossible*), and me, Chelsea Critchley. Others dropped in from time to time, but these made up "The Regulars."

Then there were the authors who wrote articles for the newsletter. People like Alexander Murray (named for the lead in the TV show *I TALKED A TALENTED WHO*) who wrote about locks, and Agent MDA, who wrote about fabricating dips in the privacy of your own home laboratory. Authors don't come by the TAP offices much. After all, TAP just published the stuff. Heaven forbid anyone should actually do any of the despicable acts written about. Those acts were probably illegal, or at the very least, fattening.

TAP had a checklist of things to make sure we published in every issue. Things like the mailing address, the postage notice, and those infamous words "Published for Informational Purposes Only."

TAP had a real "bad boy" attitude, which was one reason it was such fun to read. It was mischievous. Tom said he once got a letter from some little old lady in the Midwest renouncing her subscription saying, "I'd never do any of the things you print, but it's so good to know that someone is out there getting back at the phone company."

Let's face it, Taco was "The Company You Love To Hate." In the classic motion picture *The President's Analyst* starring James Cagney, there was an organization out to control the world called TRQ, which turned out to be The Phone Company. I still make out my check for phone service to The Phone Company.

They never ditch about it, and the computers at the bank don't care either.

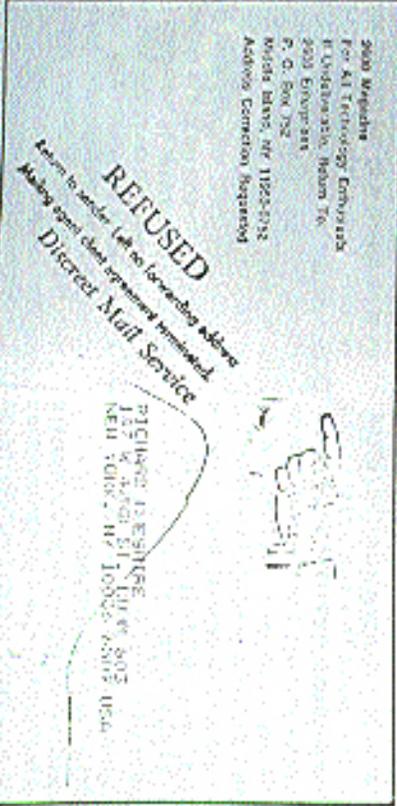
So what did I do at TAP? I wrote a few articles, especially in the days when the TWX teletype network was "hackable" from the telephone network. I made my reputation on the fact that I could reach any Telex machine in the World from my home computer terminal. Not completely for free, mind you. I did pay Telex my one message unit for the phone call. But I mostly became TAP's press agent.

Like playing with "The Plutarchy Machine" (it helps to have a computer to keep the mailing list on. That computer can also Word Process the press release and the all-important cover letter. Tom Edison didn't like the press. TAP mostly got new subscribers by word of mouth. A subscriber showed it to his friends, and they'd maybe subscribe. Underground newspapers mentioned us occasionally. And of course, there was the annual race.

Every year, in January, phone companies around the country would send their customers their new Credit Card (now called "Billing Card") for the year. There were methods for devising your own credit card number that would be acceptable to the telephone operator, but would be unbillable. Since the billing cycle was much later in the month, this left the Telco holding the bag, and if they called party knew enough to "jail" dirt when Telco's checks called asking who made the call, everything would be all right. Of course, these calls were always made from pay phones, since the calling number was on the toll records.

The Yoppes were still around, and still understood that telecommunicators were the key to the revolution. (continued on page 11)

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STUMBLING INTO

By The Mob

Once a hacker has gained access to a VMS system, his goal should be to try to get hold of the most powerful privileges he can. Here are some tips on taking over a VMS system.

There are two routes to take—either through programming or by modifying the User Authorization file. The first method generally requires the CHKRN privilege. This privilege allows one to modify the data structures used by the operating system. By writing the correct code a hacker can change his, or anyone else's, privileges and quotas. This method requires very detailed knowledge of the operating system and should be left only to the very experienced. If you do not know what you are doing, it's very likely that you will crash the system and if you do there will be an accurate and detailed record of what you did. (You should never take down a system because doing so leaves a trail that the system manager can use to track you down.)

The easier way to gain control of a system is through the User Authorization File or UAF. If you modify the UAF, you must log out and then log back on to get any privileges you added to your account. With programming you can make them take effect immediately. The next you pay is complexity.

First, here are some tips for breaking onto a VAX. Every VAX that is serviced by DEC has a Side Management Guide. This is a brown loose-leaf binder that the DEC field service personnel use to keep a maintenance log. Field service people like to write the FIELD password down in this book. If you can get a quick browse at it you may be able to come up with several passwords. If you find the FIELD password, you are all set to take control of the system.

The VT200 series terminals have an arrow-back feature that allows the terminal to save a character string that can be recalled by pressing CTRL/BACK. Users often make this character string `username(CR/password(CR))`. This allows them to log in by pressing two keys. It also allows you to do the same. The way you can get in is by bringing up the username prompt and by pressing CTRL/BACK. You won't be able to see the password, though. To get the password, enter `SCOREATE PASSWORD DAT CTRL/BREAK CTRL/Z..` then `STYPE PASSWORD DAT`. This method is more likely to work with a terminal that is in someone's office as opposed to a terminal that is in a common area.

Of course, the simplest way to get in is through a terminal that is left logged on. If you have access to a user area, you probably can find a terminal that has not been logged off.

A list of user names on a system is often helpful. In my experience, around 50% of all passwords are

usernames or slight variations on the username. This is especially true of such usernames as GAMES, DEMO, and USER.

Once you are logged on to a system, the very first thing you should do is enter the command `$DELETE/SYMBOL/ALL/GLOBAL`. Digital-related trademarks are filled with articles on how to catch hackers and prevent them from doing things by defining global symbols. If you execute that command you have removed all of those silly little traps.

Now for taking over that VAX. First, the easy way. Once you are logged in use the `$SHOW PROCESS/PRIV` command to see if you have any of the following privileges:

`BYPASS`
`SYSTEM`
`SETPRV`
`CHKRN`

If you do have one of these, you already have the system in your hands. If you have `BYPASS` or `SYSTEM` you can modify the UAF directly. Just enter the command `$SET DEFAULT SYSSYSTEM` and then the command `$RUN AUTHORIZZ`. Then follow Les Lubors' instructions in the VMS series, the last of which appeared in the March 1986 issue of 2600. If you have `SETPRV` you have all privileges available. Just enter the command `$SET PROCESS/PRIV=ALL` and then follow the instruction above. If you have `CHKRN` enter the command `$SET UIC [1,4]` and then follow the instructions above.

Also, use the `$SHOW PROCESS` command and see if the first number of your UIC code is 10 (local) or less. UIC's look like [100,4]. If you do, you have `SYSTEM` automatically even if it isn't listed when you `$SHOW PROCESS/PRIV`.

An easy way for a system manager to help keep you off of his system is by not creating any privileged accounts. Fortunately for the hacker, system managers do not follow this rule (often not by personal choice). The only privileged accounts that are needed to run a VMS system are the `FIELD` and `SYSTEM` accounts (the `FIELD` account is not absolutely required). In spite of this, very often executives in computer departments (as well as system managers) keep privileged accounts for themselves (presumably for open purposes) even though they have nothing to do with maintaining the system. Also, support people often have system privileges when they could get by with group privileges. At colleges, often many of the professors have privileged accounts. The excuse is that they need to read their students' files. The more there are the more targets there are for the hacker. It's harder to get in if five people know the `SYSTEM` password than if all five people have privileged accounts.

CONTROL ON A VMS

Here's a little story for you. When I was in college the systems people created a command called `ORACLE` so that users could send them mail messages. For some reason they also created an account called `ORACLE` to read the messages. Guess what the password for the account was? `ORACLE`. That's right. How did you know? Would you believe that this account had full privilege also? The whole school knew the password to the account.

A smart system manager is also going to use the `SYSTEM` account only to manage the system and use a personal, nonprivileged account to program with and to write memos. Luckily for you, most system managers are lazy. They use their `CHKRN` privilege to change their UIC code so that the `SYSTEM` account temporarily becomes their personal account (but with privileges of course). The more the `SYSTEM` account is in use, the more likely it is to be left logged on. In my experience, this is the absolute easiest way to get to take over a system. The `SYSTEM` account should only be used from a secure area.

When I was in college, I had a reputation for breaking into the computer. Now I am going to reveal the Mob's break-in secret to the world. Every time I got in, it was because someone in the computer department had left a terminal logged on to a privileged account. That was the only method I ever used personally (although I did teach other people more sophisticated means). So I never broke in. I just walked right through the front door. As a direct result of my "teaching" (if you can really call it that), the school created all sorts of rules governing computer use when all they really needed was some common sense from their "systems people."

Once you're on a VMS system you should try to get a copy of the program `SYSSYSTEM/AUTHORIZE EXE`. Once you get a copy of this program, bring it back to

your microcomputer and save it. The `AUTHORIZE` program should be protected but often it is not. Once you get it from one system, it is good anywhere.

Now what do you do once you get your own `AUTHORIZE` program? Create a new UAF of course. Enter `$RUN AUTHORIZZ`. That will generate an error saying that there is no UAF and a prompt asking if you want to create one. Of course you do, so you answer `YES`. Next, enter `UAF1 MODIFY SYSTEM/PASS-MANAGER`. Now in your own `UAF-MANAGER` is the system password. So what good is having your own UAF when the system is not going to use it? Well, why not make the system use it? At this point you need a privilege called `SYSTEM`. Many programs, especially scientific ones, require that the user have it so it is not too difficult to find an account with this privilege. When you are logged onto the system, enter `$SET PROCESS/PRIV=ALL` and then `$SHO PROC/PRIV`. If you see `SYSTEM` listed you are in luck. Enter `$SHOW DEFAULT` to get your directory name. Then enter `$DEFINE/SYSTEM/EXEC SY$UAF dev/Directory/SY$UAF DAT`, where `dev` and `Directory` are the names you get from the `SHOW DEFAULT` command. Now log out and log back on to the `SYSTEM` account using the password you just created.

`SYSTEM` privilege is also nice if you want to just screw up a system. By recoding such logical names as `SYSSYSR001`, `SYSSYSITM`, `SYSSYSDEVICE` you can bring the system to a halt.

If you have not guessed by now, I am a VMS system manager. I am assuming that many of the people who are reading this are other system managers who, like myself, are trying to keep hackers off of their systems. I think the benefit from system managers reading this in a hacker publication is greater than the harm that could come from hackers reading it.



At left: The brand new MCI "hard plastic" calling card. And just like AT&T, these cards print the whole number on the card. Which means that if that hand doesn't belong to A.R. Smith, there's no need to remove the card. A simple glance at the numbers will be more than enough to just hours of fun. Any wonder why he went for the card before the money?

the telecom informer

by Dan Foley

Readers from the U.K. will be interested in the discovery of an easy hack on British Telecom pay phone debit cards making them infinitely reusable. These cards aren't like AIXI calling cards which bill a customer's account, but instead come with a set number of calling units—either 5, 10, 20, 40, or 100. The card is the size of a credit card, and is made of thin metal. A number is printed on front indicating the number of calling units purchased. Also on the front in a band, about where the magnetic strip on a credit card is, there are tiny squares protruding from the surface, one for each calling unit unused. This method appeared in the front-page lead story in *The Sunday Post* in Scotland on December 14, 1986, with the banner headline "Dial World Wide for Nothing—Telecom Hit by 'Phone Fraud'". The trick was discovered by a British soldier "fed up with paying a fortune to call his Scottish girlfriend," and the method is supposed to be spreading quickly among British troops. The newspaper states that they know how it is done, and have proved that it works. The hack probably involves preventing the payphone from removing calling units, such as covering the squares with something that physically prevents this or inserting the card improperly.

Something more of interest to readers on the East Coast is Railphone, a telephone service presently available on

Amtak Metroliners. They look like Bell Charge-a-Calls, and are located in the Amefle and in the Coach sections of Metroliner trains. To use them, you insert a credit card and dial your call. You get a dial tone almost immediately, which seems too soon to check to see if the card is valid or if there is enough money to cover the cost of the call. Rates presently are \$5 for the first minute, and \$1 for each additional, which is less than the ship-to-shore rates or services like Airphone, which are \$7.50 for the first 3 minutes, and additional at \$1.50. Railphone does have periods where it is "blacked-out" such as in tunnels, but it re-connects with no additional charge if you do get disconnected.

A topic looming on the telecom horizon is ISDN (Integrated Service Data Network), so here's a brief overview. The service will appear, to the small user, as two 64 kilobit-per-second (kbps) full-duplex channels and one 16 kbps full-duplex channel on each ordinary telephone line. One of the 64 kbps channels would normally be used for voice, although it could be used for data. The 16 kbps channel would be used for both signaling (presumably replacing touch tone, etc.) and data while the other 64 kbps channel would be entirely for data. If this service were provided at a reasonable price, then current "audio-frequency" modems would soon be obsolete.

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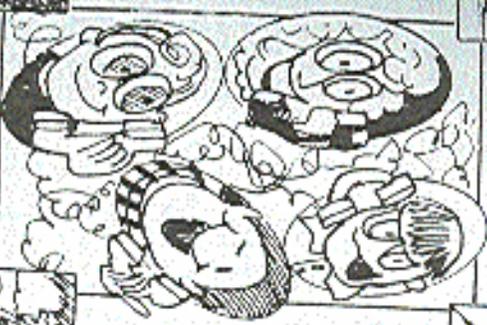
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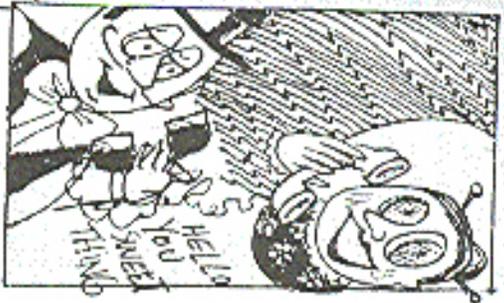
Evolution of the Telephone



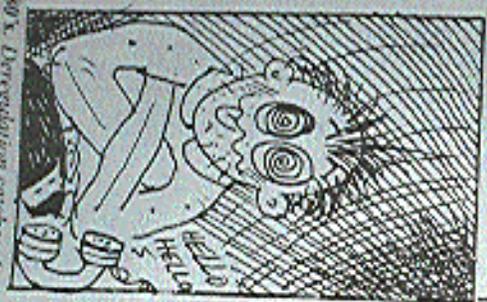
1890's: Most of our communicating is through the mail.



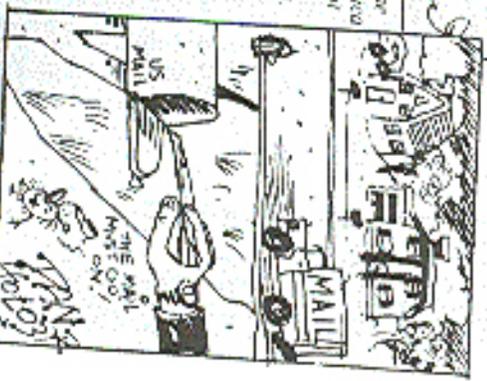
1970's: Almost everyone has a phone and America wonders how it ever got along without these marvelous little devices.



1920's: Gradually, the first primitive phone connections are established.



1860's: Derogation carries America by surprise. Figuring out how to make a call becomes as hard as learning a foreign language.



1990's: Most of our communicating is through the mail.

Beebers

Dear 2600:

Do you have information on interception/decoding paging beepers (long range)?

No, but if we get it, we'll certainly print it.

GTE Telcos

Dear 2600:

I was wondering if GTE uses the same methods as Bell. I just moved to a part of the country that's GTE and it seems that there are quite a few phone numbers in the XXX-99XX range. Where do they keep their loops? What type of ESS system do they use, as I have access to all the custom calling features (how good of a security system)? Also, I'm having trouble using my LDX number through LDX's 800 number (the phone begins ringing after 3 digits). They said that we needed to dial a * before the code but this didn't work. Any help?

Arthur Dent

We're not all that familiar with GTE phone companies but hopefully some of our readers are. We do know that some phone companies hide loop numbers and other tests in the OOX area instead of 99XX. Regarding residential lines that somehow managed to get 99XX numbers, it's very easy to get your local operator to believe those numbers belong to the phone company. We know of several instances where the caller claimed to be calling the telephone company and so was never charged!

LDX is going to have to help you with your problem, assuming you have a valid legal code. If not, get one so you can at least ask them some questions.

Preacher Hams

Dear 2600:

I picked up a copy of the magazine

Free Inquiry at the bookstore today. The cover article was written by James Randi (the magician who debunks lots of ESP frauds). In fact, the magazine seems to be run by the same folks who do the Skeptical Inquirer, but is slanted more towards religious debunking.

Randi's article was titled "Peter Popoff Reaches Heaven via 39.17 Megahertz". Popoff is one of the most notorious TV faith healers. Randi's group went to the shows and noticed that Popoff wore a hearing aid. Then they got a scanner and quickly found the frequency his wife was using to tell him the names and ailments of people whom she had pumped for information before the show.

Now ponder the fact that the Communications Privacy Act would have made this expose illegal. The conversation was meant to be private, and Popoff certainly would have objected to its interception.

Could there be a connection here? Hmm.....

Phil

Student Restrictions

Dear 2600:

I'm a student living on campus in a university in which one must dial a 9 to obtain an outside line, thereby restricting our calls to local ones since the dormitory residents cannot be charged and are provided with free local service. The only methods we can use to make long distance calls are using a calling card, calling collect, or using some alternate long distance company. We can't even charge long distance calls to our home phone! Operator-assisted calls don't work either. I'd like to know if anyone out there knows any ways to defeat this little phone system at our school. Could we lead the operator to believe that we're not calling from the dorms (for operator-assisted calls and third number billing calls)? Is it possible for

us to obtain a normal line, such as the one that our home phone has? I'm certain there are other readers in similar predicaments. Please help us.

An "English Soccer Fan"

Why is it that dormitory residents can't be charged for calls? It's important to determine if the system you have is incapable of this function or if it's some kind of a policy at your school.

We assume you've tried the obvious tricks such as putting a 1 or a 0 in front of the number you're dialing. You might even try dialing your own area code in front of the exchange you're trying to reach (assuming it's inside your area code). The system might not be programmed to reject that.

It's possible that the operator has no way of verifying your phone number and that is the reason you're refused access. Make a credit card call to a number whose bill you have access to. See what number the call shows up as having been dialed from. If it's the main switchboard of the university, then that is indeed the case. If you have a way of getting an ANI (Automatic Number Identification) on your outside line, see what it comes up as and then try dialing that number. You might get a dialtone.

Finally, hack around inside your phone system. See what all other numbers besides 9 will get you. Usually, only certain numbers are reserved for actual phone numbers—the rest, particularly those beginning with 1, 7, or 8, can be for other outside lines, some with more access than others.

An Acronym Maker

Dear 2600:

After reading about your readers' interest in phone number acronyms, I thought I should send this in. This program originally appeared in the May 1985 issue of *The Transactor* magazine. This program was written

for the Commodore 64 but is easily modified to work with any other computer. The program goes through and tries every combination of letters for the phone number you enter. In a 7 digit phone number, there are 2,187 different combinations.

Note: In line 100, make sure not to include "O" or "Z", as they do not appear on modern phones.

The Gladiator

```

100 LINE=0:GOTO:100:LINE=5:LINE=
110 INPUT "PHONE NUMBER":N%
120 M=LEN(N%)
130 DIM P(M),S(M)
140 FOR I=1 TO 3
150 S(I)=MID$(N,I,1):P(I)=0
160 NEXT I
170 FOR I=1 TO 3
180 PRINT I
190 FOR J=1 TO 3:PRINT MID$(P,J,1);NEXT J:PRINT
200 GOTO 1
210 FOR I=1 TO 3
220 P(I)=P(I)+CHR$(ASC(P(I))+1)
230 IF P(I)=CHR$(97) THEN P(I)=1
240 NEXT I

```

More TAP Woes

Dear 2600:

First let me say I enjoy your magazine very much and look forward to each issue.

I hate to bring this subject in front of you again—I know how sick of it you must be. I realize you are in no way associated with TAP, but do you have any ideas on obtaining back issues? The only outlet I have discovered is the Consumertronics company owned by John Williams in New Mexico. What this guy is charging is outrageous. If the issues were coming straight from TAP, the \$2 he is asking (as compared to TAP's 75 cents back issue rate) would be more than reasonable and pose no problem. But all he is doing is placing someone else's work on a copy machine and reselling it at a highly inflated rate. Then after all this he insists, "Please pay with cash." I think Mr. Williams should join us back in the real world. So scratch that idea.

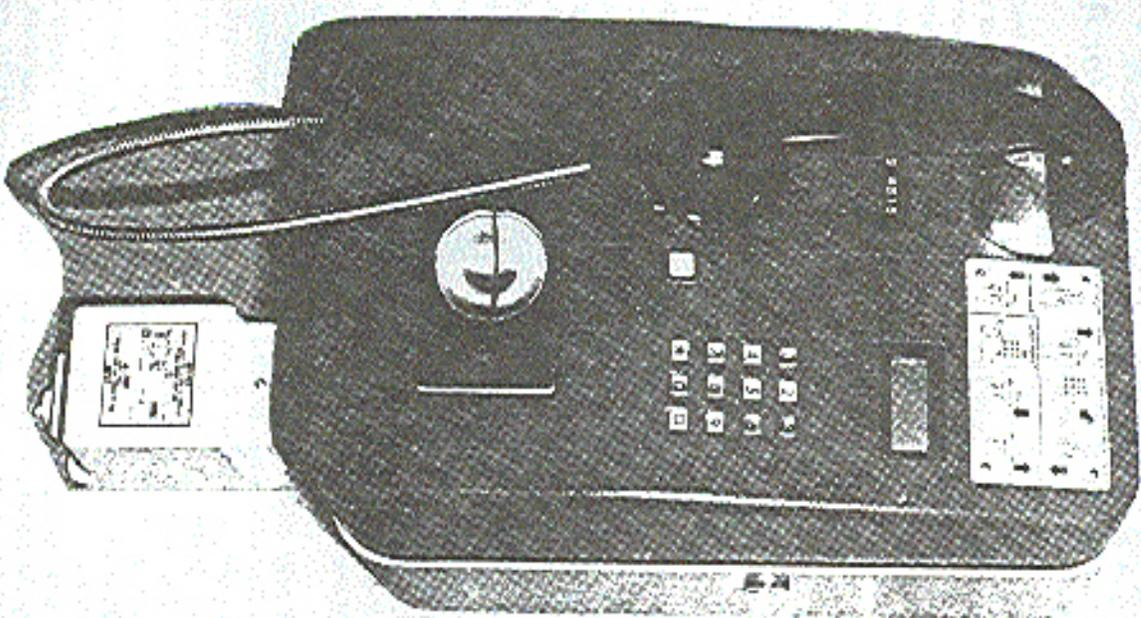
(continued from page 10)

222	375.593	378	878.743	374	882.482	376	881.674
223	878.720	379	879.113	375	881.858	377	881.672
224	878.750	380	879.143	376	881.888	378	881.702
225	878.780	381	879.173	377	881.918	379	881.732
226	878.810	382	879.203	378	881.948	380	881.762
227	878.840	383	879.233	379	881.978	381	881.792
228	878.870	384	879.263	380	882.008	382	881.822
229	878.900	385	879.293	381	882.038	383	881.852
230	878.930	386	879.323	382	882.068	384	881.882
231	878.960	387	879.353	383	882.098	385	881.912
232	878.990	388	879.383	384	882.128	386	881.942
233	879.020	389	879.413	385	882.158	387	881.972
234	879.050	390	879.443	386	882.188	388	882.002
235	879.080	391	879.473	387	882.218	389	882.032
236	879.110	392	879.503	388	882.248	390	882.062
237	879.140	393	879.533	389	882.278	391	882.092
238	879.170	394	879.563	390	882.308	392	882.122
239	879.200	395	879.593	391	882.338	393	882.152
240	879.230	396	879.623	392	882.368	394	882.182
241	879.260	397	879.653	393	882.398	395	882.212
242	879.290	398	879.683	394	882.428	396	882.242
243	879.320	399	879.713	395	882.458	397	882.272
244	879.350	400	879.743	396	882.488	398	882.302
245	879.380	401	879.773	397	882.518	399	882.332
246	879.410	402	879.803	398	882.548	400	882.362
247	879.440	403	879.833	399	882.578	401	882.392
248	879.470	404	879.863	400	882.608	402	882.422
249	879.500	405	879.893	401	882.638	403	882.452
250	879.530	406	879.923	402	882.668	404	882.482
251	879.560	407	879.953	403	882.698	405	882.512
252	879.590	408	879.983	404	882.728	406	882.542
253	879.620	409	880.013	405	882.758	407	882.572
254	879.650	410	880.043	406	882.788	408	882.602
255	879.680	411	880.073	407	882.818	409	882.632
256	879.710	412	880.103	408	882.848	410	882.662
257	879.740	413	880.133	409	882.878	411	882.692
258	879.770	414	880.163	410	882.908	412	882.722
259	879.800	415	880.193	411	882.938	413	882.752
260	879.830	416	880.223	412	882.968	414	882.782
261	879.860	417	880.253	413	882.998	415	882.812
262	879.890	418	880.283	414	883.028	416	882.842
263	879.920	419	880.313	415	883.058	417	882.872
264	879.950	420	880.343	416	883.088	418	882.902
265	879.980	421	880.373	417	883.118	419	882.932
266	880.010	422	880.403	418	883.148	420	882.962
267	880.040	423	880.433	419	883.178	421	882.992
268	880.070	424	880.463	420	883.208	422	883.022
269	880.100	425	880.493	421	883.238	423	883.052
270	880.130	426	880.523	422	883.268	424	883.082
271	880.160	427	880.553	423	883.298	425	883.112
272	880.190	428	880.583	424	883.328	426	883.142
273	880.220	429	880.613	425	883.358	427	883.172
274	880.250	430	880.643	426	883.388	428	883.202
275	880.280	431	880.673	427	883.418	429	883.232
276	880.310	432	880.703	428	883.448	430	883.262
277	880.340	433	880.733	429	883.478	431	883.292
278	880.370	434	880.763	430	883.508	432	883.322
279	880.400	435	880.793	431	883.538	433	883.352
280	880.430	436	880.823	432	883.568	434	883.382
281	880.460	437	880.853	433	883.598	435	883.412
282	880.490	438	880.883	434	883.628	436	883.442
283	880.520	439	880.913	435	883.658	437	883.472
284	880.550	440	880.943	436	883.688	438	883.502
285	880.580	441	880.973	437	883.718	439	883.532
286	880.610	442	881.003	438	883.748	440	883.562
287	880.640	443	881.033	439	883.778	441	883.592
288	880.670	444	881.063	440	883.808	442	883.622
289	880.700	445	881.093	441	883.838	443	883.652
290	880.730	446	881.123	442	883.868	444	883.682
291	880.760	447	881.153	443	883.898	445	883.712
292	880.790	448	881.183	444	883.928	446	883.742
293	880.820	449	881.213	445	883.958	447	883.772
294	880.850	450	881.243	446	883.988	448	883.802
295	880.880	451	881.273	447	884.018	449	883.832
296	880.910	452	881.303	448	884.048	450	883.862
297	880.940	453	881.333	449	884.078	451	883.892
298	880.970	454	881.363	450	884.108	452	883.922
299	881.000	455	881.393	451	884.138	453	883.952
300	881.030	456	881.423	452	884.168	454	883.982
301	881.060	457	881.453	453	884.198	455	884.012
302	881.090	458	881.483	454	884.228	456	884.042
303	881.120	459	881.513	455	884.258	457	884.072
304	881.150	460	881.543	456	884.288	458	884.102
305	881.180	461	881.573	457	884.318	459	884.132
306	881.210	462	881.603	458	884.348	460	884.162
307	881.240	463	881.633	459	884.378	461	884.192
308	881.270	464	881.663	460	884.408	462	884.222
309	881.300	465	881.693	461	884.438	463	884.252
310	881.330	466	881.723	462	884.468	464	884.282
311	881.360	467	881.753	463	884.498	465	884.312
312	881.390	468	881.783	464	884.528	466	884.342
313	881.420	469	881.813	465	884.558	467	884.372
314	881.450	470	881.843	466	884.588	468	884.402
315	881.480	471	881.873	467	884.618	469	884.432
316	881.510	472	881.903	468	884.648	470	884.462
317	881.540	473	881.933	469	884.678	471	884.492
318	881.570	474	881.963	470	884.708	472	884.522
319	881.600	475	881.993	471	884.738	473	884.552
320	881.630	476	882.023	472	884.768	474	884.582
321	881.660	477	882.053	473	884.798	475	884.612
322	881.690	478	882.083	474	884.828	476	884.642
323	881.720	479	882.113	475	884.858	477	884.672
324	881.750	480	882.143	476	884.888	478	884.702
325	881.780	481	882.173	477	884.918	479	884.732
326	881.810	482	882.203	478	884.948	480	884.762
327	881.840	483	882.233	479	884.978	481	884.792
328	881.870	484	882.263	480	885.008	482	884.822
329	881.900	485	882.293	481	885.038	483	884.852
330	881.930	486	882.323	482	885.068	484	884.882
331	881.960	487	882.353	483	885.098	485	884.912
332	881.990	488	882.383	484	885.128	486	884.942
333	882.020	489	882.413	485	885.158	487	884.972
334	882.050	490	882.443	486	885.188	488	885.002
335	882.080	491	882.473	487	885.218	489	885.032
336	882.110	492	882.503	488	885.248	490	885.062
337	882.140	493	882.533	489	885.278	491	885.092
338	882.170	494	882.563	490	885.308	492	885.122
339	882.200	495	882.593	491	885.338	493	885.152
340	882.230	496	882.623	492	885.368	494	885.182
341	882.260	497	882.653	493	885.398	495	885.212
342	882.290	498	882.683	494	885.428	496	885.242
343	882.320	499	882.713	495	885.458	497	885.272
344	882.350	500	882.743	496	885.488	498	885.302
345	882.380	501	882.773	497	885.518	499	885.332
346	882.410	502	882.803	498	885.548	500	885.362
347	882.440	503	882.833	499	885.578	501	885.392
348	882.470	504	882.863	500	885.608	502	885.422
349	882.500	505	882.893	501	885.638	503	885.452
350	882.530	506	882.923	502	885.668	504	885.482
351	882.560	507	882.953	503	885.698	505	885.512
352	882.590	508	882.983	504	885.728	506	885.542
353	882.620	509	883.013	505	885.758	507	885.572
354	882.650	510	883.043	506	885.788	508	885.602
355	882.680	511	883.073	507	885.818	509	885.632
356	882.710	512	883.103	508	885.848	510	885.662
357	882.740	513	883.133	509	885.878	511	885.692
358	882.770	514	883.163	510	885.908	512	885.722
359	882.800	515	883.193	511	885.938	513	885.752
360	882.830	516	883.223	512	885.968	514	885.782
361	882.860	517	883.253	513	885.998	515	885.812
362	882.890	518	883.283	514	886.028	516	885.842
363	882.920	519	883.313	515	886.058	517	885.872
364	882.950	520	883.343	516	886.088	518	885.902
365	882.980	521	883.373	517	886.118	519	885.932
366	883						

VERY ILLEGAL FREQUENCIES

(Continued from page 14)

445	603.759	521	597.039	576	605.707
446	603.768	522	597.048	577	605.716
447	603.777	523	597.057	578	605.725
448	603.786	524	597.066	579	605.734
449	603.795	525	597.075	580	605.743
450	603.804	526	597.084	581	605.752
451	603.813	527	597.093	582	605.761
452	603.822	528	597.102	583	605.770
453	603.831	529	597.111	584	605.779
454	603.840	530	597.120	585	605.788
455	603.849	531	597.129	586	605.797
456	603.858	532	597.138	587	605.806
457	603.867	533	597.147	588	605.815
458	603.876	534	597.156	589	605.824
459	603.885	535	597.165	590	605.833
460	603.894	536	597.174	591	605.842
461	603.903	537	597.183	592	605.851
462	603.912	538	597.192	593	605.860
463	603.921	539	597.201	594	605.869
464	603.930	540	597.210	595	605.878
465	603.939	541	597.219	596	605.887
466	603.948	542	597.228	597	605.896
467	603.957	543	597.237	598	605.905
468	603.966	544	597.246	599	605.914
469	603.975	545	597.255	600	605.923
470	603.984	546	597.264	601	605.932
471	603.993	547	597.273	602	605.941
472	604.002	548	597.282	603	605.950
473	604.011	549	597.291	604	605.959
474	604.020	550	597.300	605	605.968
475	604.029	551	597.309	606	605.977
476	604.038	552	597.318	607	605.986
477	604.047	553	597.327	608	605.995
478	604.056	554	597.336	609	606.004
479	604.065	555	597.345	610	606.013
480	604.074	556	597.354	611	606.022
481	604.083	557	597.363	612	606.031
482	604.092	558	597.372	613	606.040
483	604.101	559	597.381	614	606.049
484	604.110	560	597.390	615	606.058
485	604.119	561	597.399	616	606.067
486	604.128	562	597.408	617	606.076
487	604.137	563	597.417	618	606.085
488	604.146	564	597.426	619	606.094
489	604.155	565	597.435	620	606.103
490	604.164	566	597.444	621	606.112
491	604.173	567	597.453	622	606.121
492	604.182	568	597.462	623	606.130
493	604.191	569	597.471	624	606.139
494	604.200	570	597.480	625	606.148
495	604.209	571	597.489	626	606.157
496	604.218	572	597.498	627	606.166
497	604.227	573	597.507	628	606.175
498	604.236	574	597.516	629	606.184
499	604.245	575	597.525	630	606.193
500	604.254	576	597.534	631	606.202
501	604.263	577	597.543	632	606.211
502	604.272	578	597.552	633	606.220
503	604.281	579	597.561	634	606.229
504	604.290	580	597.570	635	606.238
505	604.299	581	597.579	636	606.247
506	604.308	582	597.588	637	606.256
507	604.317	583	597.597	638	606.265
508	604.326	584	597.606	639	606.274
509	604.335	585	597.615	640	606.283
510	604.344	586	597.624	641	606.292
511	604.353	587	597.633	642	606.301
512	604.362	588	597.642	643	606.310
513	604.371	589	597.651	644	606.319
514	604.380	590	597.660	645	606.328
515	604.389	591	597.669	646	606.337
516	604.398	592	597.678	647	606.346
517	604.407	593	597.687	648	606.355
518	604.416	594	597.696	649	606.364
519	604.425	595	597.705	650	606.373
520	604.434	596	597.714	651	606.382
521	604.443	597	597.723	652	606.391
522	604.452	598	597.732	653	606.400
523	604.461	599	597.741	654	606.409
524	604.470	600	597.750	655	606.418
525	604.479	601	597.759	656	606.427
526	604.488	602	597.768	657	606.436
527	604.497	603	597.777	658	606.445
528	604.506	604	597.786	659	606.454
529	604.515	605	597.795	660	606.463
530	604.524	606	597.804	661	606.472
531	604.533	607	597.813	662	606.481
532	604.542	608	597.822	663	606.490
533	604.551	609	597.831	664	606.499
534	604.560	610	597.840	665	606.508
535	604.569	611	597.849	666	606.517
536	604.578	612	597.858	667	606.526
537	604.587	613	597.867	668	606.535
538	604.596	614	597.876	669	606.544
539	604.605	615	597.885	670	606.553
540	604.614	616	597.894	671	606.562
541	604.623	617	597.903	672	606.571
542	604.632	618	597.912	673	606.580
543	604.641	619	597.921	674	606.589
544	604.650	620	597.930	675	606.598
545	604.659	621	597.939	676	606.607
546	604.668	622	597.948	677	606.616
547	604.677	623	597.957	678	606.625
548	604.686	624	597.966	679	606.634
549	604.695	625	597.975	680	606.643
550	604.704	626	597.984	681	606.652
551	604.713	627	597.993	682	606.661
552	604.722	628	598.002	683	606.670
553	604.731	629	598.011	684	606.679
554	604.740	630	598.020	685	606.688
555	604.749	631	598.029	686	606.697
556	604.758	632	598.038	687	606.706
557	604.767	633	598.047	688	606.715
558	604.776	634	598.056	689	606.724
559	604.785	635	598.065	690	606.733
560	604.794	636	598.074	691	606.742
561	604.803	637	598.083	692	606.751
562	604.812	638	598.092	693	606.760
563	604.821	639	598.101	694	606.769
564	604.830	640	598.110	695	606.778
565	604.839	641	598.119	696	606.787
566	604.848	642	598.128	697	606.796
567	604.857	643	598.137	698	606.805
568	604.866	644	598.146	699	606.814
569	604.875	645	598.155	700	606.823
570	604.884	646	598.164		
571	604.893	647	598.173		
572	604.902	648	598.182		
573	604.911	649	598.191		
574	604.920	650	598.200		
575	604.929	651	598.209		
576	604.938	652	598.218		
577	604.947	653	598.227		
578	604.956	654	598.236		
579	604.965	655	598.245		
580	604.974	656	598.254		
581	604.983	657	598.263		
582	604.992	658	598.272		
583	605.001	659	598.281		
584	605.010	660	598.290		
585	605.019	661	598.299		
586	605.028	662	598.308		
587	605.037	663	598.317		
588	605.046	664	598.326		
589	605.055	665	598.335		
590	605.064	666	598.344		
591	605.073	667	598.353		
592	605.082	668	598.362		
593	605.091	669	598.371		
594	605.100	670	598.380		
595	605.109	671	598.389		
596	605.118	672	598.398		
597	605.127	673	598.407		
598	605.136	674	598.416		
599	605.145	675	598.425		
600	605.154	676	598.434		
601	605.163	677	598.443		
602	605.172	678	598.452		
603	605.181	679	598.461		
604	605.190	680	598.470		
605	605.199	681	598.479		
606	605.208	682	598.488		
607	605.217	683	598.497		
608	605.226	684	598.506		
609	605.235	685	598.515		
610	605.244	686	598.524		
611	605.253	687	598.533		
612	605.262	688	598.542		
613	605.271	689	598.551		
614	605.280	690	598.560		
615	605.289	691	598.569		
616	605.298	692	598.578		
617	605.307	693	598.587		
618	605.316	694	598.596		
619	605.325	695	598.605		
620	605.334	696	598.614		
621	605.343	697	598.623		
622	605.352	698	598.632		
623	605.361	699	598.641		
624	605.370	700	598.650		
625	605.379				



*A British Telecom card-reader phone.
Photo by John Drake*

letters

(continued from page 13)

Here are some numbers you may find interesting. At 800-538-7002 is a demo recording belonging to VYNet. A voice gives you information about their services and has you input your phone number and then repeats it to you. At 800-554-4477 is the "Teletax" system belonging to the IRS. A variety of options may be entered from your touch tone phone.

Arab 149

Thanks for the info. Regarding TAP, \$2 isn't all that unreasonable considering the effort involved in getting ahold of those issues in the first place. The mere fact that no one is doing any better should tell you something. As far as selling something that really doesn't belong to you in the first place, that's something else. Then again, it's TAP, not The Wall Street Journal.

800 Directories

Dear 2600:

Is there such a thing as a WATS directory? If so, how do you get one? If not, would it be possible to generate one for experimental uses?

Cocopelli

If you call 800 information enough times, eventually one of those operators is going to ask you if you're interested in getting an AT&T 800 directory. They'll give you a phone number to call, but you can call 8002220300 to get more info.

AT&T offers two books, one for people and one for businesses. These are probably the most complete books around, but there are quite a lot of 800 numbers that aren't publically listed. That's where a phreak/hacker version comes in handy. We need people to help organize this.

You might also try wandering around some bookstores. There are several

toll-free guides out there that may have additional numbers.

Searching for ANI

Dear 2600:

I'm also trying to find out what my ANI is in the 215 area code. I tried all the numbers that were printed, and nothing worked. I even called the operator and asked for the Drop Line ID. She asked me what my code was. Eventually, I had to hang up. I ran out of codes.

P.S. Please devote more articles on phone numbers instead of computers. Not everyone has a computer, but everyone has a phone!

Also frustrated in PA

The trick to finding your ANI is to make a little sheet of all possible exchanges in your area code, even ones with 1's or 0's as the second and/or third number (211, 706, etc.). Then go through the front of your phone book where they list all active exchanges. (You may need other phone books to complete your area code.) Put a check next to all the exchanges that are in use. The ones that are left are the ones you have to check out. Sometimes you may have to put a 1 in front of the exchange, sometimes you may have to dial seven numbers after the "exchange". Even if you don't find your ANI in this fashion, you'll probably find something else.

We know that in some parts of 215, dialing 410 plus four digits gets you an ANI. But it could be completely different in your area.

In answer to your last point, everybody may not have a computer, but more than a few computers have you in their database. And that's why it's important.

2600 marketplace

HEY YOU! This is the chance you've been waiting for! A new service of 2600 Magazine. Got something to sell? Looking for something to buy? Or trade? This is the place! And it's free to subscribers! Just send us whatever you want to say (without making it too long) and we'll print it! And, if you send in the only ad we get, you'll get the entire page to yourself! Only people please, no businesses!

PHONES

So few of us really see the possibilities when we look at our telephones. But just think of what's really there. Especially today.

With a telephone, you can take a trip to anywhere. The average person sees it as an everyday tool, an annoyance, a necessity, nothing to play with, nothing to wonder about, nothing to get excited about. What a pity. But in a way, how much better for folks like us who recognize the beauty of it all.

We pick up the phone and we hear a dialtone. The game is afoot. Where are we going? Who are we going to speak to? What exchanges work near us? What area codes work throughout the country? Can we make international calls? How many different operators can we find and what can we make them do? On a phone, there is only one way to be judged. Your voice tells the whole story and if you can do things with your voice, there is no limit to what you can do over a telephone. This column, and in many ways this whole publication, is dedicated to those who have made telephone use into an art form.

Ask the average person what they think of the AT&T breakup and you'll hear what a bad idea it was. Ask the average telephone repairman and you'll probably get a 40 minute dissertation. (We should listen to these—they can be very revealing.) Ask an elderly person and you may even see some tears. What does this tell us? Did Judge Greene make a mistake? Will making a phone call ever be a simple process again?

All of a sudden phone calls are being treated differently—as a product instead of a natural right we're all kind of born into. We have to make decisions now where they were made for us before. It's all kind of like racial integration. Some preferred the status quo, but it's obvious the system had to change to even

approach being fair. And that means we all have to work a little harder, at least for a while to come. We may not even get it right the first or second time. But it's a change that had to happen. I hope of us who understand it all a bit better than others should lend a hand and not assume the answers will show up in the front of the phone book.

While the mood here in the States is negative, over in England it's indifference. British Telecommunications 'P.L.C.' was denationalized in late 1984 and according to a recent survey, 72% of those polled think the quality of telephone service hasn't changed since. Another 12% thought service had improved. 10% thought it had declined, and 6% had no opinion whatsoever.

Meanwhile, British Telecom has launched a new service for the London area called Talkabout. It enables up to ten telephone callers from the same area to be linked together on the phone for a chat.

There are two lines to choose from. Both are available 24 hours a day. One is for adults who dial 0055 0055 to join the service. The other is the service for teenagers up to 18 years, who dial 0055 0033.

Callers to the service first hear a recorded message telling them the cost of the call, informing them that all calls are monitored, and—for the teenage line—advising them to tell their parents that they are calling the service. This message is followed by a tone and customers are then linked in with the other callers. The tone alerts other callers that they have a new member joining their group.

So that callers do not lose track of the time, a buzzer sounds every ten minutes on the adult line to remind people how long they have been connected, and

TAP

(continued from page 15)

destroy people's lives is also available. The case of the Newsweek reporter harassed by some TRW crackers who made his life miserable is a case in point.

In spite of what I said earlier, I look forward to reading publications like 2600, and Processor World (which calls itself "the magazine with the bad attitude", 55 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA). They point out what has been done with computers, and point out that life should not be made miserable now that the technology no longer belongs only to the corporations, but that computers and communications can make better lives for those who apply the technology for themselves, and for others (sorry for getting the schmalz all over your shirt, it will wash right out).

So that's the basic story. There's some stuff I've left out, and some things we'll never know. Tom Edison still had a job to protect, so we couldn't ask for a full investigation of those we'd liked to have had checked out. At least not without more carrying out than would have been healthy for him and his job. I haven't seen him since the day I drove the U-Haul out of his driveway. I hope he's doing OK. J.P. moved to the west coast after the eviction, where he's doing fine. And if anyone needs a microcomputer support person with a database background, just give me a call, and my resume will be sent to your nearest BBS.

Keep smiling

There is no foreshadowing that TAP is dead. This must be strictly understood, or nothing wonderful can come of the story that has just been related.

Old TAP is as dead as a doornail. In fact, since 1983 it's been pretty obvious that TAP's future was in serious question. But it wasn't until July of 1986 that their mailing was closed. Up until then, by his own admission, the cash that unwilling subscribers sent went right into Richard's pocket. TAP has certainly left us all with a rather bad taste in our mouths.

There have been many claims and rumors with regards to starting a new TAP. Since we began publishing in 1984, we've heard at least two dozen such reports, not one of which has come anywhere close to fruition. And we think that's fortunate—TAP should be allowed to rest in peace without others attempting to cash in on their name. Actually, anyone who tried to do that would probably find more of a hassle than all of the outraged customers who were short-changed by TAP.

So consider this the end. We'll always remember TAP. We'll always be passing back issues back and forth among ourselves. And some of us will even go to the weekly meetings still known as TAP meetings held in New York City. But there'll never be, nor should there be, another TAP magazine.

Changes

(continued from page 3)

came on the scene. We've always looked at hackers and phreaks as being the possible saviors of our techno-crazy society. Somebody must know the way certain parts of the machine work and how to relate that to human needs. Give us the chance and we'll show you all kinds of little details that are right there in front of you.

Our format is not the only thing that is changing. Our prices will be changing as of February 15. Details are within this issue. And starting in March, our issues will be mailed without envelopes, just like most other magazines. There is no reason to be alarmed by this—2600 is not an underground or "illegal" publication. However, if you want your issues mailed in envelopes, contact us by March. At the moment, there's no additional charge for this service.

We hope to see more of you become involved with the production of 2600. Send us articles, pictures, clippings, or whatever else comes to mind. The address is 2600, PO Box 99, Middle Island, NY 11953-0099.

We also want your opinions on our new format. Do you like it, do you hate it, is the type too small, etc. This change was based on your previous comments so we do listen.

You may even see some copies of 2600 on newsstands in the near future. If you know of a newsstand or distributor that would be interested in carrying us, let us know. And if you're interested in selling advertising for 2600, we'd really like to hear from you.

monitors personally interrupt callers on all lines approximately every ten minutes to remind them of the cost of using the service.

In addition, callers to the teenage line are automatically cut off after ten minutes.

We've seen it before: many phone companies in the United States have already given this a try. But the phone phreaks have been doing it the longest, either through teleconferencing or loops. People and companies try making money in the strangest ways.

Conferencing is only one. Now there's even competition for what you listen to while on hold!

Businesses have begun to program customized advertisements—pitching everything from corporate securities to used trucks—for customers who get put on hold. But Robert D. Homer, president of The Hold Co. Inc. of Fort Washington, Pennsylvania says, "We don't like to call it advertising." "Can anyone blame him?"

Meanwhile, W. Evan Sloane of San Diego has started a telephone service that offers advice on how to beat drug testing at the workplace. The two-minute, tape-recorded message provides callers with information on the lengths of time that commonly used illicit drugs stay in the body and suggests ways to doctor urine samples to mask evidence of drug use.

Sloane's a member of a group called Question Authority which he defines as "an attempt to focus some common sense on what's going on in our lives. The little guy is getting beaten down by this and doesn't know how to defend himself because he assumes these tests are accurate. We believe forcing people

to take a urine test to get or keep a job is unwarranted search and is unconstitutional."

Not to mention unpleasant. As is the latest move within the Soviet Union to eliminate unlimited local dialing. It's all part of Gorbachev's drive to reduce government subsidies.

Soviets currently pay the equivalent of a couple of dollars a month for as many local phone calls as they want. But the party is over. All calls will have to be paid for very soon.

The Soviet phone system has its problems. Every call to another city or out of the country must be booked through the operator and it can take hours to get through. Direct dialing was introduced briefly just before the 1980 Olympics, but was then abruptly terminated.

It's also next to impossible sometimes to get phone numbers since directories aren't available. You can call directory assistance, but the number is almost always busy. And if you need the number of someone with a common name, you'll be turned away.

But things may be looking up for the folks in Yugoslavia. The phone companies of the Slovenian Republic and Ljubljana have ordered the country's first System 12 digital telephone exchange. This will lead to local manufacture of nearly 700,000 lines of System 12 in Yugoslavia over a five-year period.

There's a lot going on down those little telephone wires. Telecommunications may indeed be a business for some, but for the entire human race it's becoming a vital link, a taste of freedom. We can never let control slip from our fingers.



ATTENTION

This is your last chance to beat the price increase. On February 15, 1987, our prices are going up. But if you act now, you can renew your subscription at the old price.

\$12	1 year renewal
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Back issues are also going up. The old price:

\$20	1984, 1985, or 1986 issues (12 per year)
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Your order must be postmarked February 15, 1987 or earlier to get the old rate. Send all orders to:

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