

Welcome to 1984 minus 4! On behalf of the TAP staff of burn outs and myself, let me wish all our readers a happy, healthy, crime-filled New Year. Let me start the New Year by giving you an update of past, present, and future TAP events. 1979 was a very bad year for TAP financially, due primarily to the purchase of our new computer and printer. We lost more than half of all our subscribers. Why so many of our readers chose not to renew their subscriptions is a mystery to me. I know that inflation has taken its toll on all of us. Our printing, postage, and operating expenses have amassed to almost double what they were last year. Several readers have suggested that I raise our sub rates as a means of increasing our income but I feel that by keeping our sub rates low we will attract more readers. I mean what the hell can you get today for 50¢? Not even HALF a gallon of gas! My role as Editor is to screen all submitted articles and to print the best ones. Your job as a subscriber is to get more people to subscribe. I had planned on publishing TAP every month starting with this issue but the expense was more than we can afford at this time. I will circumvent our financial problems by continuing to put my personal funds into TAP. YOU can help by sending in your renewal as soon as you get your first renewal notice. Don't wait until the last minute. WE NEED THE MONEY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Postage paid renewal envelopes will be sent with your first renewal notice from now on. Please use them.

BETTER LIVING -- THROUGH CHEMISTRY!
By OZ Y. MANDIAS & AGENT MDA

This article is a first for TAP in that it is the result of an international joint effort; it is only through a pooling of knowledge and resources that we can hope to break the oppressor's stranglehold on our liberty. In this issue we shall explore information sources for the underground chemist, amateur or expert.

A major part of being a successful Owsley is to have at one's disposal the best technology and techniques; however, the efforts of the alternative press have been pretty dismal in this respect, with only a couple of exceptions. "Psychedelic Chemistry" (mentioned by OZ in TAP #57) which deals with 95% of the psychedelics, outclasses them all although it requires familiarity with organic chemistry. Pot alchemists, even amateurs, will find that "Marijuana Potency" (by Stark, And/Or Press, \$5) covers subjects like oil and hash making, isomerization and even growing, pretty thoroughly.

Uncle Sam wants us to stay high, too. U.S. Patents detailing drug manufacturing processes are available for 50¢ each from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C., 21231. British Patents, and other foreign patents, are also available through the U.S. Patent Office for 30¢ per page. Copies of the patents may also be found in some large libraries. For convenience, here are some of the patent numbers for a few psycho-active substances:

Ketamine -- USP #3,254,124
Magnesium Pemoline -- USP #3,108,045 (1963)
AMT -- British Patent #911,499 (Nov. 28, 1962)
Psilocybin --USP #3,075,992 (1963 to Sandoz)
PCP -- USP #3,097,136 (1963 to Parke, Davis & Co.)
Oxymorphone -- USP #2,806,033 (1957)
Morphine from Opium -- USP #2,740,787 (1956)
Methaqualone --British Patent #843,073
Levo-Dromoran --USP #2,744,112 (1956)

Other patent numbers may be found in the "Merck Index", which may be available in the reference section of one's local university science library. This useful book lists thousands of chemicals and drugs, their properties and where to find their synthesis, a patent and/or reference to a scientific journal. A couple of other good sources are "The Organic Chemistry of Drug Synthesis" (by Lednicker, 1977) and the older "May's Chemistry of Synthetic Drugs". These both outline the manufacture of hundreds of drugs, and they tell where to find the exact synthesis. For example:



JAN-FEB 1980

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TAP
ROOM 603
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NEW YORK 10036

Amphetamine -- Chem Abstracts 36: 2531
PCP -- Chem Abstracts Vol 54: 24827
Ketamine -- Chem Abstracts 61: 5569d
a-methyl-tryptamine -- J. Organic Chem. 25: 1548
Methadone -- J. Am. Chem. Soc. 69, 188, 2454 (1947)
THC --J.A.C.S. 88, 367 (1966)
Amyl nitrite -- Chem Abstracts Vol 40: 1443 (6)

There are a number of books in the organic synthesis section that are also useful in locating syntheses in the science literature. Occasionally a journal article or patent will not be in English; however, the Chem Abstracts may have the translation or corresponding U.S. Patent number.

To keep at the forefront of underground chemistry, one should keep pace with the current journals. Some really excellent articles that are practically guides for the underground chemist may be found in "Clinical Toxicology": 1) Drugs of Abuse in the Future, Vol 8, pps. 405-456 (1975); 2) Illicit synthesis of PCP and several of its analogs, Vol 9, pps. 553-560 (1976); and 3) Synthetic Heroin -- Like Analogues Vol 7, pps. 259-260 (1974).

Making legal analogues of controlled substances is where it's at today in underground chemistry. For every controlled drug there are hundreds of analogues that are legal to make and possess that are just as good if not better. For example, instead of making illegal DMT, make the legal analogue AMT. U.S. Code, Title 21, Food and Drugs, lists controlled substances, and it is a great place to look for ideas for legal analogues. In general, the gist of current drug law is: 1) many isomers of CDS's are not legal, 2) most analogues of illegal CDS's are legal, and 3) if one got arrested with a legal analogue of an illegal CDS, he could hire his own expert chemist to get a sample of the drug he was arrested for and testify in court that it is, in fact, a legal substance.

Suppliers of specific chemicals can be found in CHEM SOURCES, Directories Publishing Co., P.O. Box 422, Flemington, N.J. 08822. In addition, Buckeye Scientific Co., Box 15181, Columbus, Ohio, 43215, Phone (614) 276-2273, will sell watched precursors (at a reasonable mark-up because freight charges are included in the price) to anyone, and they imply that they won't notify the DEA. Their catalogue and list of DEA watched chemicals is \$10 (TAP also has them). Although some suppliers of watched chemicals may not turn in reports to the DEA, the books of their shipping agents (like UPS) may be watched by police, so be careful and use intelligent security measures. Good luck with your projects, stay high, and stay free.

Computing for the Masses:
A Devious Approach
by A. Ben Dump

With all the timesharing computers around today, there is a lot of computing power going to waste. Most of you know a good deal about the fone system and since the fone system is the means for computer communication, there is the potential for such accomplishment. It's your American duty to go out and consume some of this awesome amount of unused computer time since nobody wants to pool it as a computer utility and make it available to everyone because it would probably not make a profit. This information is provided for informational and educational purposes only since the Feds have made it a major crime (like 5 years and \$10,000 dollars or more) to fuck in ANY way with any government computer. They are trying to extend this to all computers (to the tune of 15 years and \$50,000) since the government contracts a lot of sensitive work to universities, manufacturers, and think-tanks. Getting into corporate computers can be hairy since they think you're after their trade secrets (who cares?). Also, getting into financial computers can also bring down great shit since people are very touchy about money. Part one of this article talks about how to get access to a computer; part two goes into what techniques to use once you're on a system. Part one is mainly common sense and phreaking skills applied to computers. Part two gets into some heavier computer software shit, so find a friend who is a real computer hack and go to it. Thanks to the Magician for constructive comments and to Mike the computer for lots of experience.

There are two basic problems to be solved if you're going to work with computers. The first is how to gain access; the second is what to do once you have access. The assumption is that you have a number to call the computer. If not, you'll have to apply some fone phreak skills to get a dialup. Scanning around the main fone number of companies that might have timesharing computers can be interesting. Also, you could try calling a timesharing company and asking for the dialup claiming that you forgot the number. The Bull System has its own share of computers which you might find while scanning for other things. See TAP Issue 50 for information on tandem scanning. If you really want to get into the fone aspects of computers, find out more about computer networks like Telenet and Tymnet. I think National CSS has their own computer network. These networks usually have a dialup in a large city (over 50,000 users) or a place where there are lots of users. Some computer centers are also providing 800 numbers to their network rather than local dialups in each city.

The easiest method of access is to be a legitimate user. For those of you who think this is no fun, please skip to the next section. If you're a student at a university or live near one, it's sometimes possible to get a complementary computer account or to give some bullshit about a special project and get an account under a phony name. The word 'account' as used here means both batch account numbers and timesharing userids. Batch account numbers can be useful when submitting jobs from timesharing or for doing terrible things when you don't want to be caught a sitting duck. Class account numbers (meant to be used for course work) are no good unless you share it with a bunch of other people.

If none of this is possible, then you'll have to do a little footwork. Check out a university computer center or terminal room for output listings or card decks which aren't being watched. The garbage from small or medium sized computer companies is another possibility, though a lot of these have paper shredders now. Some people are determined enough that they will search through the shreds to piece together a userid and a password. In a terminal room, the key is to keep your eyes and ears open. Look over shoulders discreetly and watch for people who dial 800 numbers or other numbers with too many digits.

Check out people whose terminal is still working when the system that everybody is supposed to be using is down. It's not good to keep trying to access the system if you don't have the correct password or any idea what it might be. If you know who owns the userid, try guessing at various things (phone number, girlfriend's name, other dumb shit). Even the shittiest system will put a message to the system log or the operator's console about an illegal access attempt. Hardwired terminals sometimes have key or magnetic stripe access and no password scheme. Key locks can be picked and an existing magnetic stripe could be "developed" (make visible the code on the stripe) and a new, bogus stripe made up. You could also use your trusty Blue Box to autoverify the computer dialup and "piggyback" the line with your terminal or computer in order to record the userid and the password. Sometimes the phones in terminal rooms are toll-restricted or center-restricted which can make calling other computers more difficult. Hiding the origin of your call within the great Bull System is good to do if you want to scan for passwords.

All systems have some sort of supervisor or privileged state for userids. On some systems, if you know the right command, any userid can become privileged. On others, you still need to know the magic command, but execution of that command is limited to just a few userids. The most secure system is where only the operator in the machine room has privilege or only certain userids are generated into the system as privileged or you can only use privilege from a hardware terminal. In some systems, there is one userid generated into the system when it comes from the manufacturer. Some installations don't bother to change this userid or its password EVER. One APL system has the main operator id (almost always 314159) without a password. They're just hoping that the dialups are disabled whenever the operator is not logged on. Once you have privilege, it's possible to take and maintain total control of the system until either the operator gets upset and takes the system down or until someone with privilege manages to logon despite your efforts. If you get a privileged userid, look for an online operator's guide for information about special system functions and features. Check out some of the programs on the userid and list out any files that seem interesting. Names like SHUTDOWN, FORCE, ENABLE, DISABLE, etc. are the types of commands that operators use. Sometime you can use a privileged userid to create a new userid for yourself (maybe even with privilege). Try and get the manufacturer's operator manual and/or the system programmer manual for the system that you're using. This can be difficult since the most useful information is usually restricted. Program logic manuals are not very useful unless you know exactly what you are looking for.

What do you do if you get forced off the system or you get a message asking you to call the computer center? Well, do it. Bullshit as usual. Knowing who you are supposed to be can be very important here. Look at the files and programs on the userid that you're using and try to find out who the owner is and what he does. If they want to call you to verify that you are real by calling you back, have them call a looparound with you on the other side. Remember, computer operators are not always the brightest folks (having been a computer operator, I've seen some real winners). On off-shift (after 6 PM), there is usually nobody for them to check with on what to do. On most systems, there is not such that an operator can do to disable a userid or otherwise do anything about an illegal access.

Success at computing depends quite a bit on what kind of software the system uses. There are so many different systems that it is impossible to give any hard and fast rules on what to do. Some systems tell you when you've committed a security violation, others don't. Some systems drop the fone line after three or five unsuccessful logon attempts. Newer products tend to be more reliable and secure than old software, but there is a helluva lot of old, rinky-dink software around.

Most systems have some sort of news or HELP file with all sorts of great info about the system. Sometimes responding with a question mark to an error will get more info about the mistake. Look for listings of additional dialups and other system information while you've got the chance.

The kind of terminal that you use can help the effort a lot. You must be able to select several different data rates. 110 and 300 bits per second (bps) are the most common although some do have 600 and 1200 bps dialups. Most computers talk in ASCII except for IBM machines which talk in EBCDIC. IBM also uses a different data rate (134.5 bps) for its low speed terminals (2740's, 2741's). Some systems are smart enough to figure out what speed and what character code your terminal uses. CRT terminals are best for something terrible that you want to do quick and have no record of but for most work, you'll want to use a hardcopy terminal so you'll have some reference material. I recommend the TI Silent 700 and its relatives or the Intertec SUPERTERM. As we will see later, a paper tape reader/punch can be handy also. Recommend reading is Digital Aspects of Data Communication by John E. McNameara and published by Digital Press, Maynard, Mass. This costs about \$20 and is an excellent introductory book and also covers many advanced topics in a clear, concise manner. You might also check out books about computer crime so you can learn from others people successes and mistakes.

The next logical step from flexible, semi-intelligent terminals is to a full-blown mini/microcomputer. This is the newest and most effective means a gather information on other computers. Our first attempt at this was a program which punched a paper tape with the stuff that we would have had to type in. Then we started the paper tape reader which runs faster than anyone can type and it doesn't make any mistakes. We were able to use this method both to gain access and to do stuff once we were logged on. You could also try making a paper tape loop of something insidious. The infamous computer 'Charlie' was used to dial 800 numbers and scan for WATS extenders. I'm designing a system now that will automatically scan for computer dialups, test them for data rate, and possibly even attempt access. Having a computer as an assistant is the most creative way to go about this since you can write a program to perform almost any manual function, assuming you have the proper interface circuits. If you wish to try this, you will need a modem and a digital/analog (D/A) converter to generate Touch Tones or an analog/digital (A/D) converter plus an analog/digital (A/D) converter so your computer can hear what's going on. Information on this will be forthcoming in future issues. More details on iterative methods via computer will be discussed further in part two of this article.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Dear Bob,

I would like to thank you for giving me a forum on which I could express my anger and hatred for Mr. BELL. I was overcharged \$25 on my phone bill and was told if I did NOT pay it I would have my service cut off. Being frustrated I decided to play their game and pay the \$25. Now I was looking for a way to redeem this money, but not in cash - in aggravation for the phone company. I have been gluing the locks on their fortress pay phones closed, both top and bottom locks so the only way they could get their money out is to remove the whole booth. I find the best ones to do are the ones with high traffic, that way you can be sure that it will be replaced to do it again. I have been doing about a day and the more I do the better I feel. Please note that no other sense has been done to the phone so it can still be used by anyone having to make an emergency call. I hope that all TAP members will give this little game a try. REMEMBER, GOING TO Mr. BELL IS BETTER THAN GOING TO YOUR GIRL FRIEND!

Sincerely Yours,
Commander and Chief of
the anti Mr. BELL Forces
of New England

BY THE BALLS

by
Nickolai Testicle

When was the last time you used the pay telephone at MacDonald's?

Well, MacDonald's doesn't have pay stations for its customers. At least they don't here and our suggestion to them, passed through a member of their staff who presented it to the "boss" brought the word that "headquarters doesn't allow us to install public telephones on the premises or in the area". It seems there was a reported hassle of some sort somewhere and those MacDonald's that had public telephones had them removed.

In our area a public phone at the burger joint would not only be a great convenience to me but would also permit me to spend more money with Ronald MacDonald. As it stands now I must leave and go to another shopping center if I want to make a phone call. The other center has a Burger King...but I prefer the Big Breakfast at MacDonald's.

Does MacDonald's have a public telephone where you are? If not, lets bombard their local stores, local district headquarters, and corporate headquarters (if we can find its address) with complaints and suggestions that they install at least one pay phone somewhere near the joint. After all, if I find some nice worms in my hamburger I might want to call a friend to see if the fish are biting!

LD calls placed from a third phone and charged to your phone back home, by dialing 9 before the called number, are billed as operator-assisted calls and cost you just as much as if you merely dialed 9 and let the operator do the dialing for you. Of course you dialing the complete number saves a lot of work for Mr. Bell's people and a lot of time that could be better spent making her even richer. Since the call costs the same either way, and takes about as much time to complete, why don't we start having the operator do the dialing for us? Maybe if enough of us across the great US of A practice this Mr. Bell will change her policy and give us credit for DDD when such calls are handled. The current practice is discriminatory because it is impossible to DDD from a pay station (isn't it?)

Silly Putty. Not all brands work equally well in 'picking up' images. I bought some old stock and it wouldn't work at all. "It wasn't silly, it was merely foolish!" I took it back and got a refund. Those who might try a previous suggestion about picking up typewritten info, etc., with Silly Putty keep in mind that if it won't work you should get your money back... unless, of course you just like to play with the stuff.

Nickolai Testicle

PS One or two have requested copies of Don the Ripper's stuff and due to malfunction of the copy machine at the PD I have been unable to comply. Have eye on an offset machine and maybe by time this appears (if I will be set up, might even reproduce in quantity and sell for cost of materials and let the crooked bastard sue me if he has the nuts!

Ever been in a library, office, or other place, see something you'd like a copy of, such as a signature, some figures, a formula, schematic, phone number, etc? Sure wish you had a miniature copying machine, didn't you?

'Silly Putty' to the rescue!

Yep, that child's play junk is ideal to lift a perfect repro of almost anything that is printed...ever picks up the color! Sure, the impression is backwards but who cares! If you're not good at reading backwards just hold it up to a mirror.

Smatterfact, sometimes you can use the Silly Putty to re-transfer the image onto another plain piece of paper. But I don't take chances with messing up my original. I read it, copy it off, or if the need arises, duplicate it on a xerox-type machine.

To destroy the "evidence" after you've read the lifted impression, just wad the stuff up again and its gone! If you didn't already know, "Silly Putty" can be used over and over again!

Nickolai Testicle

by Oz Y. Jardias

The laughing gas high is similar to that of ether, but much more well known. Laughing gas, or nitrous oxide, is also much more pleasurable to take, not having the terrible smell of ether or the risk of fire. It is, however, harder to obtain and more expensive if bought. There is also little legal risk.

There are a number of ways of obtaining "nitrous." As it is used as a propellant for whipping cream, what you can do is pay a visit to your local supermarket refrigerator section and stand around taking hits off the cans of whipping cream (check the label, though, to see that the propellant is nitrous oxide and not freon or a mixture of freon and nitrous, both of which should be avoided). Of course, you may have problems trying to explain what the fuck you're going to an irate store manager, but that's the creek. Don't shake the can before inhaling, or you'll get a nose full of whipped cream. You can get a hit or two per can, which unfortunately only lasts for a minute or two.

If you have the bread you can buy nitrous in blue tanks from an industrial supplier. The cost is over \$100, half of which is a refundable deposit on the steel tank. You'll also need an excuse for wanting the gas. Tell them you need it to reduce pre-ignition for your high-performance car, for food processing refrigeration, laboratory equipment for the pharmacy, or to reduce pain in farmers and you need it to get your living. For more info, see the article by Martin Green in "Rolling Stone", 2 July 1973, which gives the whole story on this.

Nitrous can also be made yourself pretty easily. Heating ammonium nitrate in a glass distillation flask works. The exact procedure can be found in any old elementary experimental chemistry text. Follow the directions carefully and be sure not to heat the nitrate too strongly. The gas should be led through the purifier and water trap I have diagramed below before inhalation to remove any noxious impurities. Collect the gas in some sort of balloon or bag. If you are completely ignorant about chemistry and lab equipment, get someone who does to set up the apparatus for you. The equipment is not hard or expensive to obtain and readily snagable from your school lab.

Further information on laughing gas for heads is available in "Laughing Gas," ILLUSTRATED BY AND/OR FROM: Merceremost



"The System is the Solution" is American Telephone & Telegraph's official slogan, but many people believe that Ma Bell lies at the heart of the problem of What's Wrong. Pacific Northwest Bell, which is seeking a \$52 million rate hike, is looking for a few of these malcontents who are circulating unflattering bumper stickers that the company says are libelous, reports the Seattle Sun.

The stickers, printed in bright blue ink and bearing the Bell System logo, resemble company promotional material. "We don't care. We don't have to," they read.

"That certainly doesn't reflect the philosophy of the telephone company in any way," says PNB publicity franchisee Chuck Rowell, who insists that the company cares. "You bet we care. We operate franchise in the public interest. People can't get service from anyone else. You bet we care. We're trying to find out who's printing them so that we can tell them that's a violation of the law."

One of the stores that has been selling the bumper stickers refuses to tell Bell security representatives who the printer is. It adds, though, that its best customers have been Bell employees.

"We don't know who brought the bumper stickers in," says Barbara Seely, a member of the collective that operates the Seattle store, "but we wish they'd bring in some more."



"Good morning from the 10,000 worried shareholders of an international corporation currently under investigation in suspicion of wrongdoing and gross negligence. Miss X speaking."

TAP, Room 603, 147 W. 42 St., NY 10036

"A newspaper is not just for reporting the news as it is, but to make people mad enough to do something about it." - Mark Twain.

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Eden press has published two new books on how to obtain and use ID and alternate identities: The Paper Trip I & II. Although both books cover the basic paper tripping techniques, they are, in fact, two completely different books.

The Paper Trip I (82 pps. \$12.95) is the totally new format of Barry Reid's classic book "The Paper Trip." The new book is more detailed, enlarged, and updated, presenting the most current and effective methods. This book covers some information that is not found in its follow-up book, The Paper Trip II, and it covers some of the same information in different detail. Specifically, among some of its unique topics are: fingerprints, education documents, voice stress analysis, and future trends in ID. Even veteran paper trippers -- including those who have read other Paper Trip books -- will find the Paper Trip I full of valuable facts; moreover, it is well written, witty, and it is enjoyable to read.

The Paper Trip II (160 pps. \$14.95) is the new title for its predecessor, The New Paper Trip. The format and material are basically the same as that of The New Paper Trip, with some revision in the introduction, seal section, and in paste-make-up technique. However, for those readers who have not yet seen this book -- it is really dynamic. Besides the basic paper tripping techniques are special features such as legal name change, the Soundex system, and where to write for birth and death certificates. Also, there is a COMPLETE listing of military SPN codes, Social Security Codes, and a State by State description of driver's licenses (including codes) and whether or not a State ID card is issued. I so frequently use and refer to this book that it has become a basic reference book in my library.

There is a quote by Lao-Tse in The Paper Trip I that I particularly enjoyed: "The journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step." The Paper Trip I & II are great ways to start that single step on the paper trail and to stay on the true path. Eden Press, P.O. Box 8410, Fountain Valley, CA, 92708, also publishes other books. Send for their catalogue of amazing books, too.

AGENT MDA

LETTERS FROM READERS

Here's a tip for those TAP readers who are into ripping off vending machines protected with ACE tubular locks:

The tools for the job are :

- 1) a screwdriver
- 2) a sheet-metal screw
- 3) a claw hammer

First, place the screw in the slot of the lock. Next, tighten it with the screwdriver. then, place the claw hammer under the head of the screw, and give it one or two good yanks. Voila! The lock falls out in your hands.

Charles, the Litchfield Larcenist

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Keasley, N. J.