

Random Ramblings No.2

BY PAUL MONTGOMERY

For those of you who were left hanging by my last column, I won't keep you waiting any longer. To access COSMOS, you must call up the COSMOS computer dialup which serves your area. Two dialups in the Southern California area are: (714) 549-4941 and 549-4954. When you call in at 300 baud, hit <RETURN> and the computer will respond: LOGIN;

You must type in an account name (NOTE: All user input is underlined. Computer response is capitalized); as described in my previous column.

The computer will then log you in, and print a message welcoming you to the system. If the computer asks for a password, guess it. If it gives you an invalid account message, keep trying different accounts. The computer will now say WC?. It wants you to tell it what Wire Center database you want to access. Wire Center codes are two letters long. You can obtain the WC Code for a prefix by calling the COSMOS number given when you sign on. Say you are at the Frame or the Test Board and the Janitor threw it away by mistake, or what ever. Here is what it looks like after you type it in:
WC? AA
AA

AA is the Wire Center. X indicates that it is online. Now you get to type in a command. ISH and SIR are the only ones I will explain today. The other commands take up 400 pages in the COSMOS manual. Lets say you wanted to find out what you could on 555-1234. Here is what it looks like:
AA X ISH
H TN 555-1234

H means Hunt (Through the database); TN stands for Trunk Number (Telephone Number); 555-1234 is the TN, and the . tells it to print out the info. You can give it Cable/Fair numbers, or Private Line circuit numbers instead of telephone numbers by typing:

H CP 11-4321 or H FL FBI4517JB
CP means Cable/Fair and FL means private line. The number following is the cable/fair and the private line number respectively. This is all done following the ISH command.

SIR is nandy when you want to find all of the telephone company numbers that never leave the Central Office. This is called House Cable. You can print out all these phone numbers by typing:
AA X SIR
H SE HOUSE-CABLE (or a variation like HSE-CA; it's up to the CO)

Don't forget the . (period). Lets say you don't know your dialup, or can't figure out an account. Call your test board, Central Office, Line Assigner, and Frame. All these people have dialup numbers and account/passwords to COSMOS is in use in your area. Tell them you are So and so from the COSMOS Data Center and you've noticed illegal access attempts, and ask who is having the problem, etc. Then ask for the account and password so you can do an online check to see if the computer is malfunctioning. Make up a good story. These people also know the WC codes.

If you manage to get logged onto BIN, ROOT, or SYS, type this, and it should print out all the accounts and encrypted passwords on the whole system (Thanks to Ronnie Schnell for this info):
% CATA /ETC/PASSWD

Until next time, This is Captain COSMOS signing off, and wishing you the best of luck. Computer Technology is within our grasp (with a little help from TAP!). If you have any questions, suggestions or information, drop me a line. I pay for juicy tid bits for this column; just like a regular magazine does, you know.

Traffic 1: This land is my land

Mrs. Clifford Burger of Unionville, Iowa, says she is willing to do some horse trading after the county accidentally sold her part of a highway for \$5 at a tax sale.

"If they'll gravel over our lane at the farm I'll give them their highway back," she said. County officials say the sale should just be voided, but they can't figure out how to do it since everything was done legally. Mrs. Burger said a man from Missouri has offered \$4,500 for her part of the highway.

Fone co. sorry: wrong number

San Diego, Calif. — Pacific Telephone, as part of a project intended to improve service, changed the phone numbers of about 650 residential in the Pacific Beach area Wednesday.

There was a problem. The company didn't tell the customers their numbers were being changed.

A Pacific Telephone spokesman blamed the mishap on the breakdown of the company's postage machine.

"We were supposed to mail out the final notices telling people their new numbers and about the change, but the letters couldn't be posted," a spokesman said yesterday.



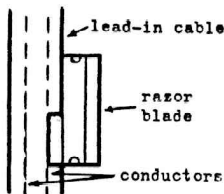
TAP

Room 603
147 W. 42 St.

New York 10036 MARCH 1982 No.73

Rip-offs, Screws and Outright Swindles

Ma Bells Dimension PBX has opened a new dimension in PBX phreaking. All one needs in a t-tone fone and a buisness with a dimension PBX. Call up the PBX at a late hour in the night, and if you get a dial tone you are in buisness. The dial tone is a new feature in the Dimension system, called the auto operator. It enables employees with a code # to use the PBX to make calls. Because of a fuck up in the ROM you can dial 1-2-3-h in rapid succession and bypass the code #. Then dial 9 and you are on a regular line. If the area is equipped for international dialing you can even call over-seas. Another way to call for free is the old linemans trick of line hopping. If you have above ground lines and don't want to go pole climbing you can tap house lines by following the black lead-in wire from the pole to the house. Then use a pair of safety razor blades to cut into the wire as shown in the diagram.



Now clip on your test set and dial away. If you have underground cables all you need is a ratchet wrench or large chain nose pliers. There are two types of underground terminal boxes (cans). Old and new. The old ones are semi-circular and opened by removing a screw on the front top of the can. Now grasp the top of the can and pull up. These old models do not have terminal

blocks and are full of loose wires. The little white things are connectors, and can be tapped through the hole in the top. A VOM probe that has been filed flat works well. The new cans are rectangular and are made to discourage norey people. You must have a ratchet wrench to be able to remove the screw, which is located on the lower right - hand side. There is a lip on the bottom of the can. After removing the screw, pull straight up. The front of the can will move up 2", now pull out, and the cover comes off. The terminal block inside is ready to be clipped on. There is a SPRINT type of thing at 800-521-84XX (XX= 00 to 50). It has an 8 digit access code. When you hear the tone input your #. If you fuck up push * to reset and start over. The kicker is that if you call from a rotary fone or pay fone you wait 3 seconds and a computer comes on and ask s for the #. Just say the digits and the computer will register them. The beep you here after each number you say indicates that it has been registered. Its fun to play with and impresses your friends. Some people who thought Compuserve (Micronet) was too expensive visited a Trash 80 store and asked to see their Video-text software which includes a free hour on Compuserve and borrowed the password. After the free hour was up they used credit card#s and names (that were obtained by finding the carbons of charge slips) to continue the accounts. It takes 2-3 months for these accounts to be found. Jensen Tools now sells 3 types of linemans test sets although they are rather expensive. They also sell line tracers and other interesting stuff such as linman's roach clips (alirator clips that bite through insulation) at \$25 for a set, of 4.

The Stainless Steel Rat

Sex spray reportedly attracts women

VANCOUVER, B.C. — A Canadian company has developed a sex-spray-in-a-can that it says will do wonders for men on the make.

The company, Bodywise Products, says that a two-second spray — a little dab on the necktie, shirt cuff or collar — of their British-developed male-hormone derivative will make women want the wearer badly for the next several days.

The spray has a "secret ingredient," androsterone, one of a family of chemicals called progestins, which "broadcasts a powerful subconscious sexual call to women in the area," the company says.

The spray is "normally odorless. A woman wouldn't know why she's attracted, just that she wants to know the man better," the company says.

A 2.8-ounce can costs \$29.95 (three for \$80) and should last for about five months, the company says.



Homemade Fireworks Pt. 2
By The Magician

AAA--XXXXXXXXXXXX
In issue 72, you were instructed on how to construct M-80s, Cherry Bombs etc. Pt. 2 of this article deals with more advanced firework construction. You are reminded to STRICTLY follow all the safety rules given in issue 72.
This article is for informational purposes only, and neither TAP or the author can take any responsibility for any damage or injury resulting from its use.

Let us start by discussing a fireworks phavorite-- rockets. The simplest type of rocket is a single match rocket which is very easily constructed as follows: Take a paper match from a match book and lay a pin flat and parallel on one side with the point resting about halfway up the head. Now take an approx. 1/2 by 3 inch piece of aluminum foil and roll it around the pin and match head with approx. 1/8 inch protruding beyond the end of the nose. Now twist the 1/8 inch foil beyond the head into a little nose cone. Now, with your fingers form the entire aluminum foil VERY tightly around the pin and match, then slide the pin out leaving a little exhaust nozzle. Your rocket is now complete. In order to fire it, lay the rocket on a rock at an approx. 75 degree angle with the nose protruding in the air. Light another match and hold it under the nose, heating the foil. The match head inside will ignite, and with any luck (and practice) your cute match rocket will go 20 or more feet. Do not be discouraged by your first few being dud. It does take a knack, and a little bit of experimentation. Note: these rockets are very safe, just make sure you use them outdoors, and don't launch them into anything that can catch fire! Also, be sure to wear goggles and resist the temptation to use more than one match head. Using more than one, will NOT increase the distance at all and forms a very dangerous concussion sensitive explosive when confined.

More complex than the match rockets, are bottle rockets. Bottle rockets are made as follows:

roll from heavy paper, or buy from a distributor (see issue 72) a paper tube approx. 1 1/2 inches long by 3/16 inch inside diameter. take some modeling clay that hardens and, (using a dowel) on a hard flat surface push the clay down to the bottom of the tube forming an approx. 3/32 inch plug. Now fill the rocket approx. 3/4 full with a mixture of approx. 18 parts potassium nitrate (KNO3 chlorate 1), 3 parts sulfur, 4 parts charcoal dust, 1/2 part aluminum dust by weight. (Note: potassium nitrate is used in place of Chlorate because rocket fuel mixture burns slower than exploding mixture, also it is ok to mix sulfur with potassium nitrate). If you wish the rocket to explode

at its zenith, put a little bit of flash powder on top of the rocket fuel. Now seal the top with a wad of tissue paper dipped in glue. Take a thin metal rod with a point on the end and poke a VERY small nozzle hole in the clay plug on the bottom, and a little into the mixture. Take an approx. 3 inch piece of thin Chinese style paper fuse (available

from distributors) and push it up into the nozzle so that it reaches a bit into the powder mixture. Prime the nozzle with a tiny bit of flash powder, and put a drop of dextrine type glue to hold the fuse in. Allow to completely dry then tape or glue an approx. 8 inch light stick (Balsa etc.) to the side in order to guide the rocket in flight. The rocket is launched from pop bottles and is good for several hundred feet.

Whistle rockets are similar to bottle rockets except that don't use a nozzle, and use either potassium picric, or gallic acid for fuel. The construction of these rockets is difficult, and the chemicals involved are very hazardous, so best to buy them pre-built (where available).
The same goes for large sky rockets over 1 or their fuel is easy to make (variations on bottle rocket fuel) however their construction such as nozzle, center hole for fuel burn etc. requires special tools and is near impossible for an amateur.

Volcanoes, fountains etc. are made as follows: Form a heavy cone by glue rolling paper (as described in Pt. 1 for cases), and leave a small hole on top. Insert 3/32 safety fuse in the hole, and put a drop of glue to hold it in. Fill the cone with a mixture of equal parts of magnesium

powder, zinc powder, powdered iron, powdered charcoal, powdered sulfur, and a double portion of potassium nitrate. Seal the wide bottom with a heavy card board disc, and glue. When lit, this spectacular firework will start with a little spray of sparks, and gradually grow (depending on how large you made it) to an incredible pyrotechnic shower of sparks going up to 10 feet or more in the sky, and raining down.

A very common fireworks device is sparklers. They are made as follows: Prepare a mixture of 20 parts potassium nitrate, 4 parts sulfur, 6 parts charcoal dust, 8 parts iron filings (approx. 40 mesh), 1 part aluminum dust (by weight). Now add the mixture to some shellac solution forming a very thick paste that will stick to the wire. Dip a stiff piece of wire into the paste, and coat thoroughly. (Experience will show you how to get just the right coating). Allow the sparklers to dry. A great many sparklers can be made at once this way.

At this point, I should tell you that any of these show type fireworks can be made to have color by adding a little strontium nitrate for red, barium chlorate for green, or copper sulfate for blue etc. (DO NOT use a sulfate with a chlorate! see Pt. 1.)

Dense military type smoke bombs can be made by the following mixture in a noncritical length paper tube either bought or rolled. Use relatively thin and loose paper end caps and safety fuse inserted. The smoke mixtures are, YELLOW: 5 parts potassium nitrate, 2 parts sulfur flour, 3 parts arsenic sulfide, red (very poisonous) Do not get on hands!); WHITE: 12 parts potassium nitrate, 16 parts sulfur flour, 1 part charcoal dust. OLIVE: Same as white but add a little arsenic sulfide, black.

You now have been exposed to the basics of homemade firework making. If you are really interested, read as much as possible (Ignore any book that recommends formulas involving mixtures of chlorates or perchlorates and sulfur or sulfides. This is a good indication that the author does not know what he is talking about (see Pt. 1.) PLEASE! be careful. We do not need our elected officials to see you getting injured as an example for even stricter laws on fireworks. Lets keep fireworks a fun, safe tradition.

Any questions, comments, new formulas etc. Mail to TAP, C/O The MAGICIAN

The Polygraph Test

Today, more than ever, the polygraph test is being used to intimidate and investigate the allegedly free citizens of our country. Although the polygraph test has been ruled too unreliable for use as evidence in court, its use by employers continues. Many large retailers require periodic tests to deter employee theft. Though supposedly used to check honesty, questions like DO YOU LIKE YOUR JOB? or ARE YOU PLANNING TO QUIT SOON? are frequently slipped in.

The first thing you should know is that the machine doesn't detect lies. All it can do is measure your blood pressure, respiration rate, and skin conductivity. The examiner watches graphs of these functions and tries to guess if you're lying. Guess is the right word too.

The best thing to do is avoid polygraph test if possible. Refuse on the basis of religion or ethical reasons. Tell the employer tests are unreliable (they are!) and use sources quoted here to prove it. The money he saves on polygraph tests could be used for better wages!

Second you might try to control your physical responses. This can require months of training, but even a don't-give-a-shit-attitude can help lower your reactions. The examiner will be serious and try to get you hyped-up. Try to relax and be as calm as possible, even blasé.

Finally, use some chemical aide. Tranquilizers like Valium or Librium may be some help. Alcohol or pot won't help and might be detected. But don't go in like a zombie. SCIENCE magazine, April 3, 1981 has an excellent article on using Miltown (meperobamate) in 400 mg doses to beat the old lie detector. While you're at the library look up ESQUIRE, January 1978 for some examples of the worthlessness of the whole procedure. Show it to your boss so he can see how he's wasting his money.. If he doesn't agree, all you will need is a couple of Miltowns (meperobamate requires a prescription and is sold under other trade names). It works..... believe me!

M.M. Advisable Missions Force

1982 Credit Card Code - RAO Updated

1982 Credit Card Code

It is very easy for you to change your long distance code to the appropriate "RAO" and the new code and number you wish to reach. When an operator answers on your Credit Card Number, and the toll call to the phone you have made on a Credit Card No. The conditions are good for a complete month from date of activation. After that month you can use the instructions below.

The 1982 Credit Card Number is made up of 14 digits as follows:

Area Code - phone no. - 300 - check digit (eg. 212-475-4262-4)

The RAO (remote originating office code) corresponds to the area code while the check digit is typed in the 14th digit in the phone number.

The second six important changes in the last issue, RAOs that formerly began with a 0 should now read "9". The year phone toll the numbering (9999) code will still begin with a 1 or a 0. The RAOs below have all been updated.

IF LAST DIGIT IS - CHECK DIGIT IS:

1	0
2	4
3	2
4	9
5	1
6	3
7	5
8	7
9	8

If you are calling from abroad, please the toll and number with 14 digits of the area code.

Remember, toll-free calling is easy, if you choose the following:

- Do not use the same number or pay phone more than a few times.
- Do not reveal on the phone how you are calling - the operator may listen in. Learn to talk when you have control of the line.
- Don't spend long periods of time on any one phone or call.
- Try to get a number from the area you are calling so it looks like you are a long-distance calling team.
- Do not call anybody who might resent your name in the phone company or who may not wish to be listed by them, if they get such calls, all their own don't have status in Toronto, or better yet complete about the heavy

Whether you're home listening your own, it's not always to receive an automatically called call, you can make one. YOU MUST BE BILLED FOR ALL RECORDED CALLS. PLEASE VISIT US TO GET THE LATEST INFO.

4. USE CREDIT CARD ONLY PHONE FOR RECORDED, Free Long Distance Calling in the area toll free to being heard!

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- Do not call anybody who might resent your name in the phone company or who may not wish to be listed by them, if they get such calls, all their own don't have status in Toronto, or better yet complete about the heavy

Alaska	907	907
Alabama	205	205
Alaska	907	907
Arizona	602	602
Arkansas	501	501
California	415	415
Colorado	303	303
Connecticut	203	203
Delaware	302	302
District of Columbia	202	202
Florida	305	305
Georgia	404	404
Hawaii	808	808
Idaho	208	208
Illinois	312	312
Indiana	317	317
Iowa	319	319
Kansas	913	913
Kentucky	606	606
Louisiana	504	504
Maine	603	603
Maryland	301	301
Massachusetts	617	617
Michigan	313	313
Minnesota	612	612
Mississippi	601	601
Missouri	314	314
Montana	406	406
Nebraska	402	402
Nevada	702	702
New Hampshire	603	603
New Jersey	201	201
New Mexico	505	505
New York	212	212
North Carolina	704	704
North Dakota	701	701
Ohio	614	614
Oklahoma	405	405
Oregon	503	503
Pennsylvania	610	610
Rhode Island	401	401
South Carolina	803	803
South Dakota	605	605
Tennessee	615	615
Texas	214	214
Utah	801	801
Vermont	802	802
Virginia	703	703
Washington	206	206
West Virginia	304	304
Wisconsin	414	414
Wyoming	307	307

Anti-draft, anti-nuclear and anti-war groups on the East Coast may have been victims of telephone harassment aimed at countering their organizing efforts.

At least three groups, including the Women's Pentagon Action, the Boston Clerical Alliance and the Boston Alliance Against Registration and the Draft, say callers attempting to reach all three offices during key protests last year repeatedly encountered tape-recorded messages saying the numbers had been disconnected. (This has been happening to Vippies for years.)

Spokespeople with all three groups tell virtually the identical story: they say people weren't able to get through to them during periods in which demonstrations were scheduled to take place and when large numbers of protestors were expected to call.

They report that both before and after the actions the phones were fine, but that during peak periods, when outgoing phones were installed to handle the expected barrage of calls, people would either reach wrong numbers or be told by an operator that the line had been disconnected.

FREEBASING TIPS

by Dr. Atomic

Some of the readers who tried the freebasing experiment in TAP Issue #70 may have had the following happen to their experiment:

Water, cocaine, and baking soda were added to the freebase vial. Ether was added, and the vial was shaken well. Then, when the ether layer was drawn off and dropped on a mirror to evaporate, no white, crystal cocaine freebase remained; instead, all that remained was a gooey, oil like puddle that refused to be scraped off the mirror with a razor blade.

This problem is probably caused by a synthetic "cain" such as tetracaine, procaine, butacaine, or tropacocaine, which freebase up as oils instead of smokable powder. It's a real drag to have spent a hundred dollars or more on a gram of coke only to end up with a puddle of goo.

If there is any authentic cocaine in the gooey puddle on your coke mirror, you of course want to try to crystallize it so that it can be scraped up and smoked. Try blowing warm, dry air on the oily puddle with a hair dryer. Lightly scraping a razor blade across the puddle may help bring up a white powder. If the puddle starts to turn white and crystallize, you're in luck.

On the other hand, if this doesn't work, what you have just purchased for cocaine may be some synthetic other than cocaine. Look in the pages of a current High Times magazine and you'll see a half-dozen synthetics being sold as "incense". There may be a small amount of real cocaine in the oily puddle, a token amount, but because there is a lot of synthetic cain (or other synthetic) present, the puddle won't crystallize no matter how much you dry it.

If you do get a good return of white powder back, this does not necessarily mean that you have a relatively pure sample: there are synthetics that will freebase up into a white powder; for example, lidocaine will base up. It has a characteristic taste when smoked (not too good), and it gives you a rush and a whistle, or hissing, in your ears when inhaled. But the rush doesn't last as long as coke, and it often will give you a sick feeling in the stomach. In contrast, cocaine in small amounts will almost always make you feel good -- not bad, and cocaine has a pleasant taste when smoked. Unfortunately, much coke on the street is cut with lidocaine and other adulterants, so practice more chemistry and separate the cut from the coke before smoking.

TAP RAP by TOM EDISON

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the people who helped and supported TAP in 1981. I hope that we'll continue to receive your support in 1982. Your comments, both pro and con, about TAP are greatly welcomed. We encourage letters to the Editor and informational feedback of all kinds. We are continually seeking new writers and encourage all our readers to submit articles and information. Please type all articles on a good typewriter using a five inch type column width. You can also help us by sending in those interesting filler news clip items and feature news articles that we reprint in our issues. TAP is still interested in publishing THE BEST OF TAP in book form. We'd appreciate hearing from any prospective publishers on this matter. TAP price increases went into effect on February 1, 1982. Orders received with insufficient payment will be prorated. Please PRINT your name and complete address with Zip code whenever you write to TAP. Also include your number/letter code from the top right hand corner of your mailing label. Thankx.

If you want to cut your phone bills, cut out this chart.

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 - US First Class in plain sealed envelope \$10.
 - Canada & Mexico First Class \$10.
 - Foreign Surface \$8. - Foreign Air Mail \$12.
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 - Send **CASH**, check, or money order to:
- TAP, Room 603, 147 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

FCC ruling will mean telephone rate hikes

Washington. —The Federal Communications Commission, moving finally to implement a key policy change approved more than a year ago, yesterday cleared the way for telephone rate increases across the country.

By a 7-to-0 vote, the agency authorized the nation's largest telephone companies to significantly speed up the depreciation of their equipment and facilities.

The decision is expected to translate into an additional \$1 billion in local rate increases across the country as state utility commissions adjust to the companies' higher level of depreciation expense.

Without the changes being implemented today, the telephone companies would have been entitled to collect an additional \$150 million in depreciation expenses in any event. With the change, the depreciation expense rises to \$1.015 billion.

The effect of the new depreciation schedules on local rates in any given state will vary, in part because the FCC does not review all the depreciation accounts of each of the 36 firms every year.

In addition, state regulatory commissions must consider how rates for different customers—such as business and residential—will be affected.

But FCC officials say by the time the new depreciation schedules are reflected on the local level, the increases probably will average roughly 50 cents a month.

The process begun yesterday will affect all the local operating companies owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

ALTHOUGH THE faster depreciation schedules may ultimately become a factor in the break-up of AT&T, as proposed in an antitrust settlement reached two weeks ago, they were not prompted by that settlement or by efforts to deregulate the industry.

The key policy change now being implemented was approved by the FCC in November 1980. It allows telephone companies to depreciate their equipment using a so-called "remaining life" technique instead of "whole life."

While the change increases the amount of revenue needed in the short run—and thus raises rates—experts say it is designed to benefit consumers in the long run because the telephone companies won't have to turn to expensive money markets to finance construction and can introduce advanced equipment more rapidly.



Increases in telephone fraud causes NJ Bell crackdown

With the escalation of fraudulent phone calls on University campuses, New Jersey Bell Telephone, with the help of the University police, is conducting a campaign to discourage such activities.

The investigation of telephone fraud began at the University in March of last year and continued through final exams in May, according to a representative from Bell's security department.

Telephone fraud deals with charging calls to an unconsenting third party, to phone booths, to stolen credit card numbers and 11 other means to avoid paying for phone calls," according to a Bell Telephone brochure which was passed out at phone centers on campus.

Bell is now signing complaints against persons suspected of phone fraud, said the representative. If a person is accused of fraud, Bell will prosecute the offender, he said.

People taken to court and found guilty will now have to pay a fine for their action, pay for the amount of their fraudulent calls, for court costs, and will also wind up with a criminal record, he said.

Previously, when Bell caught an individual in the act of phone fraud they would bring the matter to the attention of that person, and if he or she admitted guilt, they would be prosecuted on a lesser charge. The security representative added that in nine out of ten cases the offender would continue to defraud the phone company.

The criminal record an individual receives from a phone fraud charge is permanent, said the representative. At the University last year 11 peo-

ple were investigated for alleged phone fraud, according to Detective Robert Garrett of the University police. Three convictions were made last year in May by Bell, said Garrett, adding that complaints on the others were not yet signed by the phone company.

When University students charged with alleged phone fraud were taken to court, they usually pleaded guilty, said the detective. As the offenders kept coming to court, the judges got less lenient with them, first fining them \$20 (not including court costs and the phone bill) and later increasing the fine.

Bell's investigation into phone fraud is not restricted to University students said the representative. Faculty and staff are also included in the investigation and this study is being conducted on college and university campuses throughout the state and the country, he said.

The cost of telephone fraud that New Jersey Bell incurred over a six-month period was \$1,865,100, as of July 30, 1981, said the Bell representative, adding that the expected cost for this year amounts to \$2.7 million.

"A good portion of the loss comes from college campuses," he said, adding that the phone company has "surveillance procedures" to track fraudulent calls in progress.

The security representative said that approximately 95 to 98 percent of the University community are not committing phone fraud, but on a large campus such as Rutgers, "it is at a point where it is latest out of hand."

"It may be a small portion (of the University community), but we have to stop it," he said.

Boy bandit 'settles' for \$100

Don't ever let anybody tell you something is non-negotiable. Everything is negotiable. Look what happened yesterday at the



U.S. Savings Bank on Broad Street in Newark.

About 11:30 a.m. a boy 13 or 14 years old comes into the bank and hands a teller a note: "This is a holdup. Give me \$2,000 or you're going to get hurt."

There were 20 or 30 customers in the bank and about seven employees. There was no mask, no weapon, no real stir.

The teller didn't know what to do, and she said nothing.

"Okay," said the young robber. "Give me \$200."

Teller still speechless, paralyzed. "How about \$100?" says the robber.

The robber walked out with five twenty-dollar bills.

Police are looking for a "baby-faced" suspect about five feet tall, with a yellow shirt. If you know anything about the crime, call the Youth Aid Bureau.

If you're the robber, turn yourself in. Who knows? You might be able to negotiate something.



NOVEL POSTAGE — Short of 2-cent stamps, Samuel Spector of Edison taped pennies to this envelope to make up the latest postal rate increase. The letter arrived on schedule, with the coins canceled by machine.

Mail-icious

FLORENCE, Ariz. — Three Death Row inmates at the Arizona State Prison have been using their idle hours to bilk outside firms through the mail, authorities report.

They said Saturday that the convicts' fraudulent schemes involved rare coin and stamp deals and the ordering of books and magazines from publishers without paying for them.

An unidentified inmate swindled more than \$1,000 from collectors from New York to Taiwan in stamp and coin deals, investigators said.

Stamped out

STOCKHOLM — A 19-year-old would-be thief wound up in jail after trying to rob a man who was leaving a post office here.

"This is a holdup," the man told the intended victim, Police Commissioner Rolf Wikberg, who quickly overpowered the youth and took him away.

"Please remember that law and sense are not the same." — Nehru.

'Johnny Larceny'



Lately, I feel I'm not accomplishing anything. It's been months since I voted myself a pay raise!

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

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