

Blacklisted! 411

The Official Hackers Magazine

This magazine is dedicated to the curious people who want to know the "inside" technical information regarding computers, BBS's, the telephone company, arcade games, radio equipment, general electronic equipment, cable and other utility companies and anything/everything nobody else wants to talk about...or might not even KNOW about! Are you a hacker? Are you curious? Do you want to know how-it-works? Then you want to read this magazine!

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It's just another day and you decide to take a stroll down the street. After a few minutes of walking you notice what a beautiful day it is...the birds chirping, the a calm cool breeze, not a cloud in the sky. NO MORE RAIN. Yes! It's Spring! It's such a nice day.. Wait a second. Who are those guys standing next to that big box? Ah, you noticed them, huh? Good eyes ya got there, buddy. What we have is a couple of phone dudes doing their job (otherwise known as job). They've got a big box 'o wires opened up and they're diggin' in. We've seen phone company activity quite a bit at this particular location over the last few weeks and figured, what the heck? Let's take another simple picture of something familiar to us. Actually, we have a whole series of photographs concerning the goings on situated in the picture above. These guys can be doing anything from installing a line and tracing a wire pair to tapping a line and making a few calls to their family in Florida. Who knows? We didn't ask them. It's your job to ask the questions, people. When you see stuff like this, you need to grab that handy dandy camera and start snapping off a few shots, walk up and ask questions - taking notes... and then get in touch with Blacklisted! 411. SHARE THE INFO!

Inside this issue:

The LAPD's Radio System, Caught In The Blacklisted Web, Pirate Radio Survival Guide, Reno Casio Frequencies, Stopping Power Meters Review, Our Trip to ECSC, Mail Order Electronic Stores Part III, Driver Bits, Fast Food Frequencies Part 3, Incendiaries, Chicago Area Frequencies, The Black Market, News & Updates, Enhanced 911, Bullet Buster and a LOT MORE!!

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Syntel Vista, Inc.
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Blacklisted! 411 STAFF

<p>Editors <i>Zachary Blackstone</i> <i>Alexander Tolstoy</i></p> <p>Co-editor (our backup) <i>Dave S.</i></p> <p>Photographs <i>Daniel Silvercloud, Beaver</i></p>	<p>Main Office Grunts <i>Dave S., AJ, Tyke</i></p> <p>Distribution <i>Greg, Boiler, Syntax, David B.</i></p> <p>Artwork <i>Derek Chatwood - A.K.A. Searcher</i> <i>Kate O., Parallax, Mason/Wolf</i></p>
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Blacklisted! Submissions/Supporters/Friends

<p>KRC <i>Bill Hayes</i> <i>Jazzlicks</i> <i>Ender Wiggin</i> <i>Phone Scum</i> <i>Group 42</i> <i>Tony</i></p>	<p>Consumertronics <i>Skywise</i> <i>Shiva</i> <i>krypt0 c1pher</i> <i>Telecode</i> <i>THUD Magazine</i> <i>....and a few ANONYMOUS people</i></p>
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COMMON SENSE IS THE UNCOMMONEST SENSE OF ALL

Introduction

Hi everyone! We're here with another issue of Blacklisted! 411. I'm sure all the veteran readers know all about the magazine, but for the new people joining the viewing audience, let's recap what this magazine is all about and where it came from...Read this once again:

This magazine is provided to the individuals out there who are interested in knowing more than they're supposed to, according to the powers that be. We would like to basically tell the powers, more or less, we are ALL entitled to, and have a right to free information. We are here to tell the people what they want to know. You wanted us, here we are.

Anyhow, we're starting our third volume. Yes, we've been here for two whole years now. The first volume consisted of 12 issues. We decided to go to a quarterly format for our second year? Why? Distribution! We wanted more people to read what we had to say, so we concentrated on producing MORE copies for each issue. It's worked out very well for us - and our readers. We've got a HUGE distribution now!

Originally, we came up with the magazine because we were all looking for a magazine which covered more than telephone hacking, etc. So, with a lot of work and such, we managed to produce our first issue of Blacklisted! 411 and had it on the shelves January, 1994. It was an exciting time for us.

Anyhow, for the readers who have been with us from the start, you will notice a LOT of changes to the magazine. For one, you'll be sure to notice the front cover! Yes, we decided to go back to the title bar we used for a couple of issues during our first year. Why? It looks nice. That's about the only reason, really. On the pages throughout the magazine,

you will notice all sorts of minor differences we introduced to give an overall more appealing appearance to our readers.

For all of the new readers, we're happy to have you aboard! We just LOVE to hear from our readers as much as possible and we're more than happy to accept any question which falls into the general direction of our usual subject matter. No question is too dumb! So, if you want to know something about topics we write about, please ask us - we won't put you down like some other magazines might tend to lean toward. The best way to have a question answered is by either sending it to us via Internet E-Mail, snail mail (post office) or via FAX. If we get a call by phone, we'll have to convert speech to text and it takes the longest for us to reply to these type of questions.

For those of you who HATE our magazine, well, despite the threats, despite the hatred, despite the anger...guess what? WE'RE STILL HERE! ...and, more importantly, we're going to STAY regardless of your pathetic verbal/written attacks. We laugh at you. Ha..haha. Hahaha.. But, seriously, if you have a legitimate complaint, we'd love to hear it. If you want to call us to flame us for awhile, don't bother - it won't help you out, really. It seems that all the bad press you sort of guys give us, we just end up with more subscribers because of it. Go figure! Anyhow, we do thank you for the time and effort you put in for us in getting more people reading our material -AND- shortly thereafter SUBSCRIBING! We can't begin to thank you enough. Hahaha One last thing... Uh, we're STILL not gonna accept COLLECT CALLS. -BL411

Letter from the Editor

Hi hacker dudes. Welcome to another issue of Blacklisted! 411 magazine. We're all excited that we've completed another entire volume of Blacklisted! and now into Volume 5. Yes! I have a few goodies to talk about before you head on into the rest of the magazine....so, bear with me.

First, I totally forgot to plug our sister publication in the last issue of Blacklisted! WHOOPS! I've been getting HELL for that one. Anyhow, our sister publication is called *THUD Magazine* (or the long name: The Hackers Underground Digest) and it's not yet available in the same circles as Blacklisted! 411. But, Volume 1, Issue 1 is absolutely available as a sample/back issue direct from the publisher and it should be out right now. So, check the bookstands for it - you may just find a copy of the premier issue available right next to this issue of Blacklisted! 411.. Volume 1, Issue 2 should be out the same time the next issue of Blacklisted! 411 hits the streets. Be on the lookout for it. The cover is in color, the content is much like that of this magazine, but you'll find more technical information in the articles, including schematics, circuit board layouts, etc. The physical size is the same, so it should be found right next to Blacklisted! on the bookshelves. Cover price is \$4.95. Look for it. Look for it. Check out the advertisement in this issue of Blacklisted! THUD Magazine. P.O. Box 2521, Cypress, CA 90630.

THUD is on the lookout for anyone that would like to submit articles, artwork, pictures, letters, etc. The same kind of stuff you send to us, pretty much. Even if you haven't seen their first issue yet, you might want to consider sending them something anyhow and possibly getting a freebie subscription while you're at it. Mention that ZACHARY (or Blacklisted! 411) sent you. Again, their info: THUD Magazine. P.O. Box 2521, Cypress, CA 90630. Be sure to make contact. THUD's first issue looks pretty cool.

Next, please note that there are no BBS number lists in this issue of Blacklisted! After one too many complaints about their presence within our pages, I decided to AXE them in this issue and see how it rolls over. Besides, the lists we have are TOO OLD. Anyone else notice how DEAD BBS's are these days? I suppose the internet is responsible for that one, eh? If you'd like to see more BBS numbers, please send in a letter with your support for this material....and, while you're at it,

send in those lists of BBS's ON DISK (so it will make my life a little easier)....oh, and make it a CURRENT list. Thanks.

If you want to see a specific piece of equipment, book, manual, video or other item reviewed, please contact us and give us the information we need to get ahold of the item (what the item is, how much it costs, where it's sold, what it does, etc) and we'll get ahold of a review copy and do a write up on it. We have a bunch of stuff we plan on reviewing sometime soon, so be on the lookout for more reviews. If you have an item that you'd like us to review, send it in and we'll do a write up on it. You know how it works.

Artwork. We have tons of artwork that has been submitted, but we're always looking for MORE. If you're an artist and you have a talent with artwork, please send your work in and let us use it.

Pictures. We need our readers to send in as many pictures as they can. At times, our picture archive gets a little dry and I really HATE it when that happens. So, if you've been holding onto some cool pics that you've been meaning to send in but haven't, SEND THEM IN NOW! You know what kind of stuff we're looking for, so get with it. We can use whatever you've got.

Articles. We're looking for articles on a few topics of interest. Mainly DSS, satellite, cable TV and telecomm. Anything else the readers feel like sending in would be much appreciated, too. We seem to get too much material on ONE topic at any given time and it makes for a lopsided issue if we didn't go out and search for something to balance the scale, so to speak. So, send us some of that good info you've been holding onto for so long.

Web site. It's still not ready. Anyone willing to help out in the effort to get a web site put together, please contact us.

Email. Some of you may have noticed mail bouncing back more often than not. Our email addresses are disabled for now - it's a result of the web site not being completed. Go figure. Anyhow, send everything via USPS for now, until we can get a hold on the web site/email situation.

I suppose this is enough from me for now, have a good one,

Dear 411,

I am in need of some manuals for some old test equipment from the 80's. Particularly some Data IO programmers. I think you mentioned them in one of your recent issues, so I figured I should go ahead and ask you guys. You seem to have most of the answers people are looking for. Btw, cool mag you guys run over there. Keep it up.

**InSearch
Redding, CA
Routed> Internet Email**

It's a good thing you asked us this. We just recently did a bit of looking around for something very similar and here's the results. Please contact all of these people in your search for your manual(s). We're sure one of them is bound to have what you're looking for. Between a few of these guys, we managed to find every manual we were looking for. By the way, we happen to like Manual Merchant the most. They had a good supply.

Manuals Plus, 100's of thousands of manuals, (801) 882-7188.

Ed Matsuda, HP & Tek, good quality, fast delivery, great prices, (619) 479-0225.

Manual Merchant, (619) 490-9076, FAX 490-9075, linda_p@ix.netcom.com.

Susan, HP, Tek, Fluke, about 10,000 manuals, (800) 435-1516.

Bob Garcia, Tek & Racal, about \$35 each, (770) 977-5701.

Bob Lee, Tek, (503) 774-6560.

Deane Kidd, Tek, (503) 625-7363.

Art May, Military connections, (503) 632-6973.

Tektronix (800) 426-2200.

Hewlett Packard (800) 227-8164.

Wavetek (800)622-5515.

Dear 411,

I was checking out the net and came across this web page: <http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Chamber/4613/>
The guy (Cyberaktif Brain Leak) who did the page dedicated it to the "Guiding the Newbie" article in volume 4, issue 3. Just thought you guys and your readers would like to know about it so you could check it out.

**CowDung
Cyberlilly, FUBAR
Routed> Internet Email**

Thanks for the update. We checked it out and the website is called "Hack Central" They provide the LOD Tech Journals and a bunch of beginner hacker material. I would recommend checking it out if you're new to hacking. Hell, I suggest that everyone go take a look and make and suggestions to CBL on how to make the site better. Remember people, the more hackers that are around, the better. And also remember that we were ALL (I repeat A-L-L of us!) newbie hackers at some point, so drop the 'leet attitudes. We wish more people out there were doing the same thing this dude is doing for the hacker community. Good going, CBL!

Here's the intro Cyberaktif Brain Leak provides on the Hack Central web page:

Ok well this page was brought on because of a Author in Blacklisted! 411© The author that wrote the particular article went by the name of Alaric.. The article was Entitled "Guiding The newbie" He has a list Of Files to get started in the

hacking/Phreaking World. We may not be elite quite yet but hey were not lamers.. Mostly everything you need to know is right here but you might want more there will be a list later.. out.. -Cyberaktif Brain Leak

...intro message concerning hacking by Jarhead...

Yeah, I was a little 13 year old once, went around asking people what hacking was, how I could be a good hacker and stuff with my 486 w/Windung 3.1.... well first off you need access to a UNIX box, and it really helps to have root. that's why you need to get Linux, the 2 most common types of Linux are Red Hat Linux and Slackware Linux. when you set up Linux, you get a better understanding of whats going on . you see where the logs are, where the sysadmin's around the world have their log files, how you edit them, and basic system security. THERE IS NO WAY AROUND THIS! nothing is as good as first hand knowledge, no text file will ever teach you as much as you get by yourself. this is the first step into becoming a hacker. do it now. reading all those text files over and over again will get you nowhere without your own unix shell account or a Linux box.

How do hackers do what they do? well, first they find the computer they want to break into, they find all about the computer they want to break into, exactly what programs are running. they port scan it, find what OS it runs, and find out who owns it. then they know what programs are running on which ports. (If you don't know what ports are then go here and buy TCP/IP for dummies) they then see if there are any bugs in the software that run on those ports, if there are then they find an exploit and run it, trying to add an account or get /etc/passwd . if there isn't any known bugs in the software then they either find some, or social engineer(PHREAKING). once they get an account on the system, then they find all programs that can be run on the system and see if there are any holes in it, and if there isn't then they find one, and take root.

When a guy has root, they can do anything to the system, like erase the entire harddrive, install a rootkit, run a sniffer, run eggdrop, anything. thats the goal of it all. have phun...

Ok, that's their intro. Check it out for yourselves. I'd like to comment that if a hacker (or anyone for that matter) has access to "root" it's not necessarily a good idea to "erase the entire harddrive" or anything nearly as severe. Remember folks, "hacker ethics" We do have a set of rules we like to think hackers keep in mind.

Try this site also, if you're looking for resources as a newbie: <http://members.tripod.com/~synflood/>

Dear 411,

Your mag is great. I have a few questions:

#1 What kind of screwdriver do I need to open up a gameboy? And to open the cartridge? Where can I get these?

#2 Are there any books that describe the Minitel system that they have in France?

#3 Are there any ftp sites that have only really old computer games?

#4 What are the best places to go dumpster-diving? I like to go to a nearby college.

#5 Whenever I go to Radio Shack and buy something, the employees there are always really nosy. They keep asking me what I'm gonna do with this stuff. Does this happen to anyone else or just me?

Thanks in advance,

**Master Ka
Burlington, VT
Routed> U.S. Snail Mail**

The screws on the Gameboy and Pocket Gameboy are your every day run of the mill slotted (or Phillips) type screws. The screws on the Gameboy cartridges are called "line head" screws. More precisely, they are "external line head" screws.

They are a very proprietary screw used in Japanese made devices, typically. You can find the tool needed to remove these screws in many tool supply catalogs. Let me provide you with the name of two places that DO carry the tool you need. (you will be buying "line head" bits that fit on a 1/4" drive shaft)

Jensen Tools, Inc.
 (800)426-1194
<http://www.jensentools.com>
 (Page 193 bottom right of their 1998 master catalog. The pictures are mislabeled, so we're not sure if it's catalog #647-459 or #647-555 it's the "external line head" variety, though)

Parts Express
 (800)338-0531
<http://www.parts-express.com/>
 (Located on page 97 in their "video game parts" section #360-215 & #360-216 - get both bits. Let me explain. The 360-215 is a 3.8mm "game bit driver" and will fit the cartridges on game boy, N64, SNES and Sega Genesis. The 360-216 is a 4.5mm "game bit driver" and will fit the main consoles for SNES, N64, etc - You can use them so get BOTH bits! \$6.95 each.)

There's a small article concerning drive bits on page 57 of this issue. You might want to check it out just for the hell of it.

We can't locate any source for the Minitel system technical documentation you're looking for. Anyone out there have a source for this one?

At any given time, there are hundreds if not thousands of ftp sites that carry software...new.. old, etc.. What particular kind of "really old computer games" are you looking for? Commodore 64? Atari 800? TI 99/4A? Older? We can't list any sites with software since it is considered piracy, so we'll advise you to simply do a search on the net. Use Yahoo.

Excite, Lycos, Infoseek and Dejanews. if you can't find it there, hit up the IRC and make some friends. You CAN find this stuff if you look on the net.

Are you interested in dumpster diving? Best places are utility companies, schools, electronic-related stores, etc. Here are some web sites to take a look at if you're into trash digging.

<http://dumpster.home.ml.org/>
<http://www.spub.ksu.edu/ISSUES/v100/FA/n024/op-dumpst-page.html>
<http://www.econet.org/frugal/tips/dumpster.html>

As for Radio Shack. We get a lot of letters similar to yours about the nosy workers over at RS. Pay no attention to them. Go in, buy your stuff and get out. You are under no obligation to tell them anything you plan to do with anything you purchase or are thinking of purchasing. Be rude. Don't say anything to them.

Dear Blacklisted! 411,
 To correct the letter by sinister8 in v414 RCMAC is recent change memory administration center. 5ESS and 5E are the same thing. And it is Resporq I.D. not Rasporq.

Bill Preck
 Litchfield, CT
 Routed> U.S. Snail Mail

Dear Blacklisted! 411,
 I know this may not have anything to do with hacking but I would like to know who is the current Defender champion of the world. I would also like to know the specifications of the NEO GEO arcade board and if possible, the CPSII arcade board. P.S. How could I get hold of a Motorola 6809 microprocessor and it's development kit? Cordially,

Ken
 Montclair, CA
 Routed> U.S. Snail Mail

THUD

Hack Premier Issue
 Phreak of the ultimate
 Pirate hackerz resource
 Freqs volume 1 issue 1 June 1998

SAMPLE

It's new!
 It's different!
 It's a HACKERS MAGAZINE!
 T.H.U.D.

The Hackers Underground Digest

Check it out!

That's right. Your eyes aren't messing around with ya. From the same people who brought Blacklisted! 411, comes a brand new hackers' zine with all new stuff.

Inside THUD Magazine, you'll find more technical hacker info. It's got a neat color cover, too.

THUD Magazine
 P.O. Box 2521
 Cypress, CA 90630

In a video game cover story for the January 18th, 1982 issue of Time magazine, a Mount Prospect Illinois high school student named Steve Juraszek was profiled as the "Defender champion of the world." Juraszek played 16 straight hours on a single quarter racking up 16 million points. While Juraszek's feat was amazing, his status as "champion" is a bit misleading. Around the same time, there were expert players who were literally playing the game for days.

A scoring bug that occurs at 990,000 points allowed players to rack up enough ships to take a break and go to the bathroom (important for long games). Once you reach 990,000 everything you shoot earns you a free ship. If you try to shoot as many low scoring targets as possible you can turn the game over with dozens of free ships. The only catch is that you don't earn another ship until you accumulate enough points to "pay" for the ships earned between 990,000 and 000,000 (one million). It's an advance, not a gift.

The "bug" was later corrected in updated ROM revision(s) like many of the other Williams games (Robotron, Joust, etc) Other than this, we have no information on a current Defender champion of the world. Anyone else that can clue us in on this one?

Anyway, The last highest recorded champ of Defender was 76,377,300 points scored by Bert Jennings from Durham, NC on 4/8/83

The Neo Geo system was described in a "Tony's Workshop" article that appeared in Volume 4, Issue 2 of Blacklisted! 411. Check it out. Look for a CPSII article in this issue or the next in the "Tony's Workshop" area.

You can find the 6809 at just about any electronics store (we do NOT recommend Radio Shack for parts like this) As for the development kit, you might want to take a peek in Radio Electronics Now. I believe there is an ad. for a 6809 trainer. Perhaps Motorola still carries technical specs/reference material on the 6809. Call up Motorola in Irvine and get their address (and ask if they still have a technical document room) If they do, take a trip on over there and visit the tech doc room - they have tons of books and manuals on pretty much all of their IC's and you can take as much as you want - for FREE. It's good if you're interested in their 68XXX series processors, especially.

Dear sir,
We the youth, the future leaders of tomorrow have a couple things on our minds. It seems that every time we turn on the TV, radio and internet that the people in Washington DC are blaming the American youth for the crimes, that's not true. If anyone that should be blamed it should be the adults. We the people allow big business like the phone company, insurance companies, Internal Revenue Service even the corrupt government agencies to time and time again steal from us. What our we the future leader of tomorrow supposed to be learning? We have teachers, preachers, counselors etc....that rape, molest, and murder and more times than not they get out on good behavior just to do it again, while people looking for info and trying to lean goes away for life. What is this supposed to be teaching us? We allow groups like the KKK, the Mafia etc... to get away with all these crimes. Is that what the American government is trying to teach? Information is suppose to be free to learn but we go to prison for trying. Do they put scientists away for trying to invent? NO then why us? We the American Youth would like to request answers to these questions.

THE AMERICAN YOUTH
South Jersey, NJ
Routed> U.S. Snail Mail

(Warning: long response to follow)

Man, does this hit a nerve with me. Though, I cannot necessarily provide answers for you, I can provide my opinion on this one. If you want me to tell you what to be learning from all of this, then so be it. Here I go. What are you supposed to be learning? If you are to be the future leaders of tomorrow, I sure as hell hope you are learning that YOU are the answer. Get into those positions of power and remember

your roots. When money and power and corruption are tugging at you from all directions, remember where you came from, what it was like to be blamed for doing nothing other than learning, that the real people behind the problems went free while you suffered. REMEMBER! When you get old, you tend to forget these things and you start making really stupid decisions. Our government is old and stupid. Simple as that.

The comment of being put away for life for trying to learn may be a little extreme however, I can understand and appreciate the feeling and thought behind it. The fact is, people in general are not very smart and the smart people that DO exist and ask questions and want to learn more are pretty damn scary to those dumb people around them. The government, being nagged to death by all these not-so-brite people to DO SOMETHING about pornography, hacking, internet gambling, etc, has no choice but to end up making an example out of the first few (hundred) people they can get ahold of breaking the newly found laws (or not quite yet laws). While the smarter, curious people are outnumbered and never seem to voice their opinions quite as loud as their lame-counterparts.

Science is a funny thing. Scientists are supposed to be in search of fact/truth, etc and use whatever means they can to get to it. However...and this is a huge however, scientists are mocked and ridiculed any time they make a claim that does not conform to the science community. Sometimes it takes extreme measures by one to make the community open their eyes. Most of the time, these people with new ideas never make it known to the world because they're snuffed out by their peers before they have a chance. Again, stupidity. Afraid of change. Etc.

So, American Youth, I give you my fondest best wishes and urge you to remember your youth when you are in a position of power to make changes. You see how screwed up the world is around you now - it will get worse if you, the future leaders, decide to give in and follow along with the rest of society. Keep in mind that: change is good, too many laws is a bad thing, smaller government is good, welfare is bad. Please, always remember how you feel right now about the way things are run. It will go a long way in helping iron things out in the future.

(Reply #2 - yeah we all have something to say)
Hey, you forgot to mention a certain football player who used to rent cars. Did you notice he said he never beat his wife even though it was a matter of police record that he had. There were even photos...but I digress...

You're right. You have a very important point to make. There is a very bad image of what a "hacker" is and I feel it's all the media's fault. Children and young adults are by nature very curious about the world about them. It is this curiosity that leads many to go on to become physicists, chemists, electronic technicians, and teachers. They want to learn more and sometimes want to share that knowledge.

The only counter argument I can give is that many of these curious youth take their curiosity a little too far. I can consider something like trying to make a working quarter box a test of personal knowledge and skill. I can even go so far as figuring out how credit cards and such work as curious. But when that same person goes on to use such skills to break existing laws not just once, out of curiosities sake, but several, sometimes hundreds of times more than curiosity.

We have all been tempted by something illegal and anyone who says they have never succumbed to such temptation is an all out liar. What makes it wrong is to continue to do so for personal gain. You may say that seeking knowledge is for personal gain but having the know-how to commit an act and carrying it out are two entirely different things. There is nothing wrong with wanting to know how something works and how to bypass the normal systems. That knowledge can be used to protect yourself from someone else who may wish to "hack" some part of your personal life...like your bank account.

See, when people do commit these vast crimes it DOES hurt the rest of us. I'm sure most of us have been the victim of mass punishment because the minority of the group couldn't get their act together.

But enough of playing devil's advocate. There is a serious problem, like you say, when we see all the time people in high places committing crimes and basically getting away with it. The only image that teaches is that crime pays. And of course that just leads to people wanting to commit those crimes because they figure they'll only get a slap on the wrist.

The difference is money. All these big shots we see in the news are rich...they buy their freedom. You and I aren't...most minors can't buy a top notch lawyer to purchase their way through the legal system. I think the law agencies that go after the little guys know this. They know that little Johnny who experimented with building his own FM transmitter and unknowingly broke FCC rules for power can't afford the \$10,000+ fine.

Information should be free to all. Of course there will always be some form of censorship. One way of looking at the problem is from the point of view of the censors. What do they have to gain by censoring a piece of information from the masses. An obvious example is the secrecy of stealth technology. It's a no-brainer. But something subtle like controlling information about how credit cards work, or phone systems, power meters, or viruses is a little more difficult to understand.

Obviously you wouldn't want a criminal to know how to access your identity and charge thousands of dollars to your credit card. Yet conversely, there will always be a criminal who knows exactly how to do that. That's where being able to know how these crimes are committed one can protect oneself from becoming a victim of such a crime.

I hope that my examples help explain why the little guy gets picked on. Don't let it discourage you from continuing your exploration of the world. If people stopped seeking answers we'd never have the car, the plane, the telephone or CD...we'd still be running around naked eating grubs and shrubs.

My chemistry teacher taught that the definition of a scientist is a person who seeks knowledge for the sake of knowledge. The term 'hack' generally applies to making a modification to something to improve it or to make it do something it was not originally intended to do. It's not hard to take those two statements and equate hackers and scientist. Scientists could be said to be the ultimate hackers.

Remember, knowledge is power!

Dear Blacklisted! 411,
I have a simple request. How do I find out the long distance carrier of a phone line? Great magazine!

**Deadlurk
(location withheld)
Routed> U.S. Snail Mail**

Try dialing 1-700-555-4141. You should hear a short message that will indicate the long distance carrier of the line you're dialing from. An interesting note: If you want to find out who a particular 10XXX carrier code belongs to, pick up the phone and dial 10XXX (or 101XXXX) + 1-700-555-4141. You should hear the identifier for the LD carrier. Some carriers do not have an identifier message and some carriers are not available in some areas, so don't be alarmed if this number does not produce any results for you.

To the editor,
First off, I'm a newbie (and full of questions).

I'm sending this via the USPS, although it would be more efficient by e-mail. But I've noticed that, for some reason, most of the mail you print (all but one letter, in fact, in 4:4) is sent by snail mail, even though the senders are computer-savvy, to say the least. This brings me to my first question. Why would hackers turn to the USPS when e-mail is so much easier? Do they know something I don't? Is it easier (for the gov) to eavesdrop on e-mail than regular mail? Even if you use remailers? Even if it is encrypted?

Now, on to other stuff.

I think your magazine totally rocks. I only have the last two issues, 4:3 and 4:4, but I've spent hours mesmerized by them, reading every single word. If I ever hit a lottery, I'll buy all the back issues.

First, in the "bad news first" vein, let me ask this: your spelling is atrocious, why? Like, really, not just here and there, but everywhere. What's the deal? Stuff like "phreaks" and "warez" I get, but there're a zillion other, shall I say, dumb mistakes. Are these made by the writers, which you then print verbatim, or are they editorial slip-ups? I mean, when you type in a URL, you have to get it exactly right, or you don't get there. This would be my one word of advice to 411, that you should not have any typos-you'll get more respect.

Well, maybe just one more small point, which is rather just my personal opinion. I'd like to see more strictly "hacker" info in your pages (where space is at a premium), as opposed to articles tending to more "non-tech" related issues. For example, while I won't say they weren't interesting, pieces such as the Unabomber's "Manifesto", "State Citizen ID Card", "Cheating the Library", "Legal Words and Their Meaning", "The Sovereign Individual" (in 4:3) and "Restore Our Common Law", "Factual Info About Jury Service", "SSN: Mandatory or Voluntary?" (in 4:4)-are these "hacking" issues? This leads me to my next question: perhaps you would print 411's definitions of "hacker", "phreak", and other hacker terms?

While you're at it (as I am a newbie), maybe you could introduce a new column to your mag "The Newbie Corner", where those such as myself could find out about more basic hacking ideas. Put stuff there in simpler terms (but keep the rest of 411 as it is, esoteric), and I think you might expand your readership to readers that aren't now, but would become, hackers.

Next Question. Why do BBS Reviews seem so, well, out of date? Most of them were reviewed or checked only in 1996. What gives?

Also, let me mention that the area code for Connecticut (in your BBS list in 4:4, p. 57) has been changed to 860 except for Fairfield and New Haven Counties (those closest to NYC)

Anyone hacked TCI's new digital TV cable boxes? How about their @Home cable modem service?

Does anyone remember the number you dialed as a kid that rang back your phone anonymously after you hung up? Does this number still exist?

What are the best web sites, in general, for hackers? (Besides 411, of course, which will surely be awesome-I've been checking for month now in eager anticipation of its debut).

The following may be well known to everyone, but in 4:4, p. 21, Pirho wonders what HFAI means. I don't work at Wal-Mart, but this means "Hands-Free Answer on Intercom".

Lastly, my own "newbie" hacker tip. If you're somewhere where you shouldn't be (like dialing from someone's unlisted number) and want to know what the number is, try dialing 970. This should give an automated confirmation of the number you dialed phrom.

**N.E.wbie
(location withheld)
Routed> U.S. Snail Mail**

Hiya, newbie...Glad to have you aboard, dude. Man, what a mouthful of questions and [constructive] criticism. Anyhow, on to a response. We get tons of letters with offers of help, questions concerning everything from red boxes to bad credit, complaints, ideas, etc. Most of this comes to us via USPS. We do get occasional pieces via email, though. The reason for this is because our email addresses under our domain name are disabled until we can get a hold on the entire web site situation. We're always looking for anyone else who wants to join in on the effort to make one kick ass web site.

We're working on it, we're working on it. So, unless you happen to know our non-advertised email address(es), USPS or a phone call is about the only way you're going to reach us. I suggest USPS. If the government wants to read our email or letters sent via USPS, they're gonna do it. If they want to do a wiretap, they're gonna do it. [Nothing illegal is going on over here, so tap, read and have fun] Your letter appears to have made it to us unmolested.

Bad spelling: two reasons. One, we usually print writers articles verbatim. Perhaps a bad idea, but enacted to preserve the "feel" of the hacker community. Though, I do edit something from time to time. (Don't tell anyone, all right?) Then there's the simple fact that we let things slip by...noticed? ...unnoticed? I usually notice a fair amount of unwanted typo's AFTER the issue makes it to the printer. Whoops. It must be the lazy-hacker portion of my personality. You'll be happy to know that we do put a rather high priority on making sure URLs are printed correctly.

This is a hacker zine and we do print unrelated material that seems to be enjoyable to the typical hacker-type. So, we continue to print the weirdo stuff you mentioned. Personally, I do tend to enjoy reading most of the material you mentioned. I've been pushing to use an even smaller font size so we can print more material in each issue. Are you WITH ME? (just kidding, everyone)

Bill Hayes wrote an article describing a typical "hacker" titled "What is a Hacker?" and it appeared in our sister publications (THUD - The Hackers Underground Digest) debut issue. You might want to check it out. In the simplest terms, a hacker is someone who will seek out any or all security holes, flaws and improvement areas of a system - computer, telephone, power, electronic, automotive, social, etc. A hacker is NOT a thief. A hacker is NOT a crook. A thief or a crook can be a hacker, however. Heck, a thief or a crook can be a politician, too. Hmm. Bad analogy. You get the idea, though. A phreaker (or phreak) is a type of hacker that finds the weaknesses in telecommunication systems, for the most part. Also, a phreaker is not a thief or a bad person. Perhaps a little too curious in the minds of the phone company, of course.

About a year ago. In fact, it was a year ago, someone by the handle of Roadrunner launched a newbie text help file on the net and inside of this text file was a small section called "What is hacking all about?" I'd like to quote it and share it with the readers.

"WHAT IS THIS HACKING ALL ABOUT? In a word, cleverness. Hacking is about pushing the envelope, using technology to its full potential, understanding technology rather than simply relying on it. These days, it's easier than ever to use a computer without being computer literate. Just point and click. Hacking is about going beyond that, about doing things that are not supposed to be possible, about finding new things and exploring. The land is settled from one coast to the next, and space is still a bit beyond our reach. This is the new frontier. Hackers are the people who do this, who settle the frontiers on the edge of Cyberspace. If it weren't for hackers, there would be no internet, and probably no computers. The purpose of hacking is not to destroy other people's data, to start world war three, or to steal money, although these are the images of hackers that the press frequently produces. There is, in fact, a hacker ethic, a code of honor as old as hacking. Its main tenets are:

- 1) Do not damage any system intentionally. This means don't delete data, don't cause a crash, don't change data (except maybe to cover your tracks), remove users, introduce viri, or cause physical damage to the system. Seek knowledge, not malice or revenge.

- 2) Promote empowerment. Hacking gives freedom to the many, rather than power for the few. Share knowledge.

- 3) Be creative. It's easy to cause chaos, but it takes intelligence to create beauty. Computers can do good things, and can make the world better.

Although it is true that not all hackers follow this code at all times, any more than anyone else follows any code of ethics all the time, it is a good guideline to go by. Hacking, above all, is about learning. Hackers are constantly in pursuit of new

tricks, techniques, and algorithms. Anyone who does not love knowledge and the freedom it brings has no reason to become a hacker."

Well said. I would like to ask all the old timer hacks out there to help us create a slick newbie section in the magazine. Address such material specifically to "Zack" so I can get MY hands on it first.

I am all for the newbie corner column. Great idea. Anyone want to join in the effort on this one? Alaric did a nice article in 4:3 called "Guiding the Newbie". I would love to see more articles with this sort of topic.

BBS reviews. Do you see ANY BBS reviews or lists in this issue? They were getting lame so I gave them the axe! If anyone wants to do an up to date review or list, I'll consider letting it pass. You gotta make it look real good, though.

Each area has a ringback number which will, when dialed, and after the calling party hangs up, rings the phone where the call was placed. In other words, the number you dialed when you were a kid and got that anonymous call back a few seconds later - well, it still exists. We used to use 119911 then we changed over to dialing our number itself - then get a nice RING a few seconds after we hang up. Neato, huh?

Web sites, get on Yahoo and do a search for ... hell, let me give you a few sites to start with.

<http://www.geocities.com/SunsetStrip/Underground/3249/anarchy.htm>
<http://www.fc.net/phrack/>
<http://www.l0pht.com/>
<http://www.defcon.org/>
<http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Chamber/4613/>
<http://www.hacker.org/>
<http://members.tripod.com/~synflood/>

This should be enough to get you going. We're always happy to accept lists of cool hacking related web sites, so feel free to send that sort of material to us if you feel up to it.

970 - that's an ANAC (Automatic Number Announcement Circuit). We use 114 or 211 here where we are. Does the same thing. It will announce the number of the phone line you are calling from.

Thanks for the letter, N.E.wbie. Have a good one and hack the world, buddy!

Dear 411,

I have a Radio Shack model PRO-2002 base station scanner that I would like to mod. I have not been able to find a mod for it, so I thought I'd ask you. If there is a mod, can you forward it to me? If there isn't a mod, can you tell me which RS base models can be modified?

DaBu
(location withheld)
Routed> U.S. Snail Mail

First off, our sources show no mod available for the PRO-2002. However, the following bas models do have a mod available: PRO-2004, PRO-2005, PRO-2006, PRO-2022 and PRO-2030. If you need the mod for any of these, let us know. We have to mention that it is illegal to monitor cellular communications. But, you weren't planning on doing that right?

Hi there,

I love the magazine. I'm not particularly adept but I'm still curious. I study various technologies from time to time but I tend to get impatient with textbooks and want to know how the electronic and mechanical things I live with actually work. Your magazine is great for that, although it's often over my head. This gives me some direction, though.

A local electronics store here in Gainesville has recently changed hands and the new owner has been cleaning it out. It used to look like a chiphead's basement. You could find everything from new ic's to old 60's computer tape drives

there, mostly in pieces. I used to go there just to poke around. Anyway, the new owner doesn't want the old stuff around anymore and has been taking out the parts that he thinks he can sell and tossing the rest. He told me that he had dumped five tons of stuff in the previous three months. I have been making nightly forays into his dumpster since then and have now got the garage too full to park the car in it.

Generally I strip stuff off of circuit boards and put things together on a solderless bread board. I often can't completely identify the components but when I can I tinker with them. It's a cheap supply of parts and I don't cry when I cook something. My question primarily is, how do I identify what the components are? The ones with numbers I can sometimes find data on in a replacement catalog or the ARRL handbook, but not very often. Sometimes the shape of a part gives it away. Often, though, I have no idea of what some part is.

A poke around in the construction roll off where a supermarket is under renovation scored me four of the led matrix type of electronic signs, and I would love to get them working. They bear the name Litek and three of the four are model ISA4008. The other one is model SAT4008. They're four feet, four inches long and have led matrices on both sides. They have four wire power cords, two wires each for ground and two for +9 volts. They each also have a four wire phone cord jack. The circuit boards inside bear the name Litek Microsystems, inc.

My guess is that you work out your design on a computer and upload it to the sign, probably through some kind of proprietary bus slot card. It would be cool if I could program them through a modem though. Anyway, they have little batteries on the boards so I think they must have enough memory to hold the message and that you could use the same computer to program a number of them. I would be appreciative of any help you could give me. Keep the cool magazine coming.

tofm
Archer, FL
Routed> U.S. Snail Mail

Awesome! You're interested in electronics. You sound like ME. I really hate to hear about people dumping so much junk like that. I would suggest taking as much of it as you can. If you're a real hardware hacker type, you can find a use for just about every little part you can find. You can always hand select some of that surplus stuff and send it MY way.

Stripping parts off of boards is a great way to save money and allow one to become "fearless" when they prototype stuff because, like you said, who cares if you fry something, right? Back in the 80's, I used to do the same thing... I'd have piles and piles of circuit boards set aside just to strip for parts. There's one big drawback (besides it being so time consuming - which doesn't really seem to matter for the real hacker type ... or really bored type) anyhow, the drawback is that you're not really too sure if the part you stripped off of a circuit board is good or not. It really sucks when you work so hard to get a circuit designed and then prototyped... and then you get stuck into a debug mode for the next 6 hours only to find out an electrolytic capacitor and two transistors were bad the whole time. Damn!! Now, I won't keep used parts for very long unless I can definitely determine if they're good or not.

Want to identify parts? This is going to sound kind of lame, but get your hands on catalogs. Now, don't gasp everyone. Get your hands on a Radio Shack catalog for starters. It has pictures and descriptions of parts. It's a good start. Next, get some catalogs from places like:

*JDR Microdevices
1850 South 10th Street
San Jose, CA 95112
(800)538-5005*

*Mouser Electronics
11433 Woodside Avenue
Santee, CA 92071
(800)992-9943*

*MECI
340 E. First Street
Dayton, OH 45402
(800)344-4465
<http://www.meci.com>*

*Marlin P. Jones & Assoc. Inc.
P.O. Box 12685
Lake Park, FL 33403-0685
(800)652-6733*

*All Electronics
905 S. Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90006
(213)380-8000
(800)826-5432
<http://www.allcorp.com>*

*Digikey
701 Brooks Ave. South
Thief River Falls, MN 56701-0677
(800)344-4539
<http://www.digikey.com>*

Contact these people and get their catalogs. It will help you out quite a bit. We have no info on your electronic signs.. Perhaps one of our readers will be able to send information you can use.

Dear Blacklisted,
I wanted to write in for two reasons. First, I had to tell you that I love your mag. It rocks! Second, I need to know the frequencies used for the Goodyear blimp communications. Can you help?

BlimpO
Torrance, CA
Routed> Internet E-Mail

Here ya go, Blimp-man...Enjoy.

123.050	Common Blimp port frequency
123.250	Suffield (Ohio) Wingfoot Lake Facility
132.000	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company channel
151.625	Blimp Operations NBFM
465.9125	Blimp Operations NBFM - Low Power
465.9375	Blimp Operations NBFM - Low Power
465.9625	Blimp Operations NBFM - Low Power

Dear BL411,
I've been following your magazine for a short time now and I think it's really cool. I'm not a hacker, but I would like to be. Ok, I need the old 40Mhz frequencies for cordless phones if you can provide them. By the way, I really liked the article that Alaric wrote. I would like to see more articles like that one in future issues if you can manage it. Thanks

Devlin
San Jose, CA
Routed> U.S. Snail Mail

I'm pretty sure we've printed this list before, but what the heck. No problemo, Devlin. Here you go.

CH	Base	Handset	CH	Base	Handset
1	43.720	48.760	14	44.460	49.460
2	43.740	48.840	15	44.480	49.500
3	43.820	48.860	16	46.610	49.670
4	43.840	48.920	17	46.630	49.845
5	43.920	49.020	18	46.670	49.860
6	43.960	49.080	19	46.710	49.770
7	44.120	49.100	20	46.730	49.875
8	44.160	49.160	21	46.770	49.830
9	44.180	49.200	22	46.830	49.890
10	44.200	49.240	23	46.870	49.930
11	44.320	49.280	24	46.930	49.990
12	44.360	49.360	25	46.970	49.970
13	44.400	49.400			

Channels 16-25 used to be channels 1-10 years ago before additional channels were added in. Hope this will help ya out.

Dear Blacklisted! 411,

First, does red boxing still work? A simple yes or no will suffice. If yes, what are the specific tones generated by the payphone when a nickel, dime or quarter is inserted? Please include tone duration, etc. If no, why all the hype about red boxing? It seems that there are quite a few arguments about whether red boxing really works or not.

ZaphOd
West Hempstead, NY
Routed> U.S. Snail Mail

Red boxing still works. YES. You have to use it under the right circumstances before it will work, however. I will not say anymore than that. The tones generated are 1700 hz and 2200 hz mixed together - called DTMF (much like that of the tones generated by depressing keys on the keypad of the phone) The duration of the tone for each coin is as follows:

Nickel - 66 ms on (1 beep).

Dime - 66ms on, 66ms off, 66ms on (2 beeps).

Quarter - 33ms on, 33ms off repeated 5 times.

Dear BL-411:

This is a response to XMITMAN's letter in Volume 4, Issue 2.

1) Lojack: It uses 173.075 MHz. Unfortunately, that's all I know about it at this time.

2) Garage door scanners: I recently created one of these using an Eversafe Universal Garage Door Opener. Garage door/gate openers will typically have a DIP switch that contains a code of 8 to 12 switches. Sometimes they're binary switches (8 to 12 switches), sometimes they're trinary (typically 9 switches). The tricky part is the ones with the trinary switches - the switch is either up, centered, or down. The circuit I came up with handles this by using two bilateral switches (CD4066 type) for each of the trinary switches. The scanner contained a PIC microcontroller which contained all of the control logic (in software) to step through every possible combination of switch settings. The nice thing about the Eversafe transmitter was that it was a "universal" opener - there are three DIP switches used to set the manufacturer/frequency code. BTW, Garage door/gate openers typically operate on 300, 310, or 390 MHz. The scanner I created had LEDs to indicate the current transmitted code so that when a useful code was found it could be logged for future reference. One thing to note if one decides to tackle a project like this: I'm not sure about other openers, but the Eversafe opener doesn't read the code (switches) all the time - only when it first starts to transmit. That means that you must toggle the transmitter on and off for each attempted code.

The Eversafe Universal Garage Door Opener was purchased at a local Sam's Club store. The rest of the components of the scanner are available at any well-stocked electronics distributor (such as Digi-key). I'd like to make the schematic/plans/source code available to others - The only concern that I have is that some folks who may wish to build this device might not have access to a device programmer necessary to program the PIC microcontroller.

If you know that the system you're interested in doesn't have the trinary switches, the problem is much simpler. It's possible to connect a binary counter (such as a CD4020) directly to where the switches are on your transmitter and then simply clock the counter with a 555 timer circuit, transmitting each time the counter increments.

3) 46/49 MHz cordless phones: One interesting note here is that the 49 MHz FM walkie-talkies sold by Radio Shack use some (typically 1 or 5) of the same frequencies used by the handset of 49 MHz cordless phones. I purchased a 5-channel walkie-talkie and its service manual from Radio Shack and was quite pleased to discover that the chip used in the radio was actually designed for the original 10-channel cordless phones. The channel selector switch on the front of the unit connects to a diode matrix which controls the 4-bit frequency select input. I'm working on a system right now to modify one of these radios into a 10-channel unit where the 10-channels would exactly match the handset frequencies of 10-channel

cordless phones. One thing that you may be wondering about: Since there are 4-bits used to select the frequency, there are 16-possible combinations, so what happened to the other 6 channels? The chip is designed to ignore these 6 invalid selections and default to channel #10.

4) Keyless Electronic Entry: I haven't been able to look closely at one of these myself, but I knew someone who did. He opened the transmitter for a (I believe Chevrolet) electronic lock and discovered that the code used by these things is simply an 8-bit binary code. I believe the transmitter, to keep the size small, had the code hardwired, but one of these transmitters could easily be modified with a DIP switch or scanning device similar to the garage door openers.

I hope some folks have found this letter useful and informative. Until next time, "Go ahead, Hack some, AND FEED THE RUSH!!!"

Slipped Bit
Overland Park, Kansas
Routed> U.S. Snail Mail

Thanks for the info, Slipped bit. Hack the world, man!

Hey dudes,

I was wondering if you could give me the tone(s) needed to make a standard dialtone and busy signal? Need them for a project I'm working on. Thanks

Unknown
Roy, UT
Routed> U.S. Snail Mail

You should have given us some way to contact you, man. Here's the info you wanted, in any case. A dial tone consists of two frequencies: 350Hz and 440Hz. Put them together and you have a dialtone. A busy signal consists of two frequencies: 480Hz and 620 Hz - put them together in and "on for 500ms / off for 500ms" and you have a busy signal.

Dear Blacklisted!,

I need information on DSS - where I can buy a card, technical notes and other information related to DSS. Please help me out. P.S. I am located in the States.

RamEel
(Somewhere in the U.S.)
Routed> Telephone

I think we might be able to help you out here. As you know, battery ...err... modified card usage appears to be illegal in the USA - so as sales and purchases. Apparently Canada and other places remain to be a "safe" place to sell test cards. Anyhow, you can get test cards here:

Vcipher Technologies
233 Mountain Ranches Road
Rigaud, Quebec, Canada J0P 1P0
Voice: (514)451-5704
Fax: (514)451-6477
E-Mail: reg@vcipher.com
URL: <http://www.vcipher.com/index.htm/>

You can find info on DSS at the following:

Scrambling News
1060 Niagara Falls Blvd., #110
Tonawanda, NY, 14150
(716)283-6910
E-Mail: scramblingnews@msn.com
URL: <http://www.scramblingnews.com/>

Satellite Watch News
(517)685-3410

TELECODE
P.O. BOX 6426
YUMA, AZ 85366-6426
1-520-726-2833
<http://www.hackerscatalog.com/index.htm>

CONTINUED ON PAGE 52

THE LAPD'S RADIO SYSTEM. AS BEST AS I CAN TELL

By Phone Scum

You know, Andrew S's letter, or article, or whatever it was, a few months back about hacking into the LAPD's mobile computer system was very interesting fiction. If anybody thinks that you can go down to Ham Radio Outlet, spend a few hundred dollars on a piece of amateur radio equipment, and be able to access all sorts of information regarding people's criminal, driving, and so on records, then they really need to get their heads shrunk.

Perhaps this kind of thing goes on in small towns and other municipalities, but for the City of Los Angeles, they take the security of their over-the-air (not to mention all other kinds of) data very seriously. You may say, "but any monkey with a scanner can listen to the LAPD and get all sorts of information." Well, yes, but does that do you any good? Well, it all depends on your point of view. Armed with the appropriate information for your geographical area (this magazine is published in SoCal, but I don't know how far it goes to the east, so I'm going to assume that you can use this here in and around LA.), you can find out some interesting information about your neighbors. If they're interesting to begin with.

First of all, let's blow the myth of hacking into the mobile computer system. Let's do this by examining the system itself. Firstly, the largest part of the system, and that's the mobile computers in the cars themselves. For a long time, the City has had a contract with everybody's favorite Motorola. Now, through this article, you may seem to notice that I don't go easy on the big M. That's just a personal decision, made through several years of dealing with them and the idiots in their company. They, even though they don't know it, have made life pretty miserable for me, in more than one way, and I'm always looking at ways to screw with them. But enough of that, back to the topic.

In LAPD patrol cars, if you happen to see one, you will notice one of two types of MDTs (Mobile Data Terminal), depending on the model year of the car. The older Crown Victorias (89-93), the smaller type, have the really large units mounted in front of the passenger on a large metal bar. This frequently wreaked havoc with a passenger if the unit was involved in an accident, and I never hope that anything bad happens to them like that, and neither did the union, which pretty much made them change the type to the more common units that are in the newer Caprices and Crown Vics, which get mounted on the front section of the custom center console that also holds the siren controller, note pad holder, and in the Caprices, the AVA (more on these later), and in the new Crown Vics, a blank space. This new one is the most common these days, so that's the one that we'll focus on for now.

The Motorola 9100 MDT represented a giant leap forward in MDT technology. Right. It was basically just a repackaging of the same unit that has been in service around the country for twenty years. If you get the chance to look at one, you'll basically see a small screen, 80 columns by 40 lines, a full sized keyboard without numeric keypad, and a bunch of status buttons along the top. The status buttons are for instant transmitting of common messages like, "en route", "on scene", and so on through the red button marked "emergency." Now, for all the money that the City spent on this fantastic system, what all is it used for? Not a hell of a lot.

When an officer, and his partner for the day if applicable, gets assigned a car for patrol or whatever, he has to log in. That's basically what it's used for other than receiving calls to go to. To log in, he has to enter some basic information like his badge number, rover numbers (more on this later, too), vehicle shop number, and mileage. That's it. From there, they'll use it to get basic information on calls that they are assigned, and for the especially savvy ones that can actually type, they can send messages between units. But that doesn't happen all that often.

For receiving calls, the MDT is usually secondary to the radios that they use. The only time that they are really used is if some kind of super critical information needs to be transmitted. Unfortunately, there really is no way to decode this information without having one of them in your possession. Now, there are ways to get these. Swap meets, for one. If you don't have a few thousand dollars to put into a new one, this can be a great place to get one. But, without some serious inside information, it would take one of the astute readers of this publication to be able to decode the format the information is sent around in. But the MDT is really only half of the story.

In the trunk of the patrol cars, there's a board, usually on the passenger side, bolted to the trunk, that holds the radios that actually do all of the transmitting and receiving. Now, for an agency that has over a hundred channels on the UHF band, does it seem strange that they have all of their data on VHF? Who knows. Now, the city, being the cheapskates that they are, are still using apparatus that was in front line service before I was born. My last trip down to Piper Tech saw me standing in front of a pile of Motorola T-Power radios. Built to last, all right. Ready to go into someone's car, I suppose. But I digress. Sometimes, in the new Crown Vics, they've taken to using a VHF Motorola GM-300 or Maxtrac or something similar, and having it mounted in the glove box. That's right. The glove box. Why not? But, no matter where it is mounted, this is what makes the data get from the MDT to Dispatch. For those of you that have a scanner, you can actually listen into the data being transmitted either + _____ + or + _____ + or + _____ +.

At this point, I have covered just about everything that I can about the MDT system. Not a whole lot, I know, but maybe it's enough to have someone who can figure out how to decode the data. Also at this point, I have to put in the standard disclaimer about this being for information only (the whole purpose of this publication), and that decoding sensitive information may be against one law or another. And as for trying to get into the system by transmitting data on these frequencies, then you get into the FCC's jurisdiction, and that's some really serious stuff. Both the City and the FCC have serious transmitter locating equipment. They are not the people to mess with. That being said, onto the LAPD's voice radio system.

All in all, I know a hell of a lot more about the UHF radio system than the VHF data system. Like I mentioned earlier, that's where most of the good stuff happens. Like has happened several times in the past several months (and who could forget the North Hollywood bank robbery last February), all of the really cool stuff happens on the voice channels. If you're watching the TV, and you see something good happening, it's really nice having a scanner with the frequencies in it, but what does it all mean? That's what this section is for.

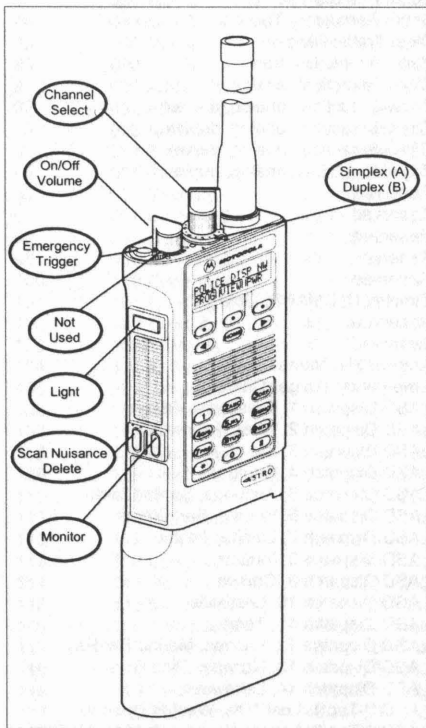
A couple of years ago, the LAPD contracted with Motorola to supply several thousand new portable radios for all officers, which would comply with the FCC's requirements for the next few years. The City, in it's infinite wisdom, chose radios that had a list price of about \$3500 each, but by buying seven or eight thousand of them, they got the price below \$2,000. Not a bad deal for Motorola, huh? Along with new technology comes all the problems and associated costs. The most famous problem was with the batteries for these radios. A rather large article in the Daily News a couple of years ago pointed out a problem that officers in the field were having with their batteries going dead before the end of their shifts. This caused such a great outcry because of the officer safety issue. Why were the radios going dead? In order to meet one of the requirements, height, Motorola supplied the lower-capacity battery with the radio, which was only 1100 mAh,

instead of the 1800 mA one that would normally come with it. Well, this and that happened, and the solution was to just issue more batteries per officer. Makes sense, doesn't it? Officers are issued a radio, and two spare batteries. Politics.

Well, as I mentioned earlier, part of the log on procedure was to enter the rover number. The portable radios that they carry are called rovers for one reason. "We've always done it that way." Long ago, before the advent of portable technology, the single channel radio was mounted permanently in the patrol car. Once the technology became available for a portable radio, the officer was allowed to rove around without having to return to his car to call dispatch. That's why they call them rovers. On each of the rovers, there are a couple of engraved items. On the front, LAPD is carved in conspicuous letters, to identify the owning agency, and on the back of the radio, there is a four digit number that identifies that particular unit as to which division it belongs to, and when logged in, which officer. For those of you with scanners, you may have heard the tones that precede an officer making a comment on the radio. These tones are called MODAT tones (Motorola proprietary signaling format, like MDC-600 or MDC-100). You will recognize them, as they sometimes resemble a turkey gobble.

Now, for the inventive ones of you out there, I'd like to offer an invitation to write a computer program to be able to hook your scanner to your computer and be able to decode those tones. Like a DTMF decoder, the program would decode, display, and log the information for later use. Why would anyone want to know this information? Because it's there. Any takers? Let us know. I can provide a controlled sample on tape of all the tones, if it would help.

Not that the radios are not nice. Anyone that has seen one at a swap meet, or happened to come across one that a cop has dropped (it happens, you know), will notice that it is a nice piece of machinery. 255 (supposedly) channels, two line dot matrix display, 450-520 MHz. bandwidth. And, most of all, the ASTRO digital protocol. Advanced Secure Tactical Radio Operations. Basically, they will eventually be able to talk to each other and no one without a radio programmed to be able to receive these digitally encrypted transmissions will not be able to eavesdrop. Really nice. For those curious, below is a diagram of the radio, and how the LAPD has their buttons programmed.



Now, for listening to the LAPD's voice transmissions, I have some special information for you here. The LAPD has basically two different channel plans for these ASTRO radios. Firstly, the standard 180 channel program, which is in all of the patrol officers and support staff radios, and the enhanced 200 channel plan which the senior staff, IAD, and high-level mucky mucks have. Well, I think I have it all here. You need to be advised again at this point that transmitting on these frequencies is a really big no-no, and that there are all sorts of privacy laws that may even be designed to prevent you from even listening to these frequencies. Use discretion. For all of those that have a radio capable, you need to remember that between 450 and 470 MHz... transmit is 5 MHz. higher, and 570 to 512 MHz. is 3 MHz. higher. But you are not allowed to transmit without all of the proper authorizations and all that crap. But, on to the information.

From the very beginning, the basic communications protocols for the LAPD have made sense. Division 1, Central, operated on frequency 1. Up through Division 18, Southeast, which operates on frequency 18. The only confusing thing is that some divisions share frequencies. This came over the years as divisions grew, and there were no new radio channels available from the FCC. As a quick side note, for those of you that don't know, there are a very finite number of radio frequencies available, and there are lots of people that want them.

For those that are interested, here is a copy of the entire LAPD channel plan. All 200 channels. This takes a bit of explaining, for the uninitiated, it's kind of overwhelming. Firstly, the columns themselves represent the Channel Number, if you get your hands on a radio, one of the buttons on the front if marked "CHAN", and you can either scroll through them or enter the channel number directly from the front keypad. This helps when an officer has to go to a channel that is not in his primary channel selector, like Tac-4C, which he may have to do directly to channel 182. The Alpha Tag is the name of the channel as it appears on the radio when the channel is selected. The Rx Freq is the frequency in MHz., and can be input into any capable scanner. PL is the subaudible frequency attached to that channel, sometimes called an interference eliminator code, and doesn't really do a whole lot for you unless your scanner is capable of that feature. For two-way radios, the PL is often required to access the repeater. Use is fairly self-evident.

Channel	Alpha Tag	Rx Freq	PL	Use	
1	001	Central	506.7375	110.9	Central Division
2	002	Rampart	506.9375	110.9	Rampart Division
3	003	Southwest	506.9875	110.9	Southwest Division
4	004	Hollenbeck	507.1875	110.9	Hollenbeck Division
5	005	Harbor	506.7875	110.9	Harbor Division
6	006	Hollywood	507.2125	110.9	Hollywood Division
7	007	Wilshire	506.9625	110.9	Wilshire Division
8	008	West L.A.	506.7625	110.9	West L.A. Division
9	009	Van Nuys	506.7125	110.9	Van Nuys Division

10	010 West Valley	506.7125	110.9	West Valley Division
11	011 Northeast	506.9375	110.9	Northeast Division
12	012 77th Street	507.2375	110.9	77th Street Division
13	013 Newton	507.1875	110.9	Newton Division
14	014 Pacific	506.9625	110.9	Pacific Division
15	015 North Hollywood	507.1625	110.9	North Hollywood Division
16	016 Foothill	507.1625	110.9	Foothill Division
17	017 Devonshire	507.8875	110.9	Devonshire Division
18	018 Southeast	506.7875	110.9	Southeast Division
19	019 Reserved	500.0000	110.9	Reserved
20	020 Reserved	500.0000	110.9	Reserved
21	021 Air/K9	484.7125	110.9	Hotshots Air/K9 hailing channel
22	022 LAPD Access	484.4375	110.9	Outside agency access to LAPD
23	023 Admin Net	506.3625	110.9	Administration Net, Analog, Duplex
24	024 CTD	506.7375	110.9	Central Traffic Division
25	025 STD	506.9875	110.9	South Traffic Division
26	026 Tac-4 Cent	506.5875	110.9	Central Primary Tactical
27	027 4-A Cent	484.7875	110.9	Central Secondary Tactical
28	028 Tac-5 Val	507.2625	110.9	Valley Primary Tactical
29	029 5-A Val	484.8875	110.9	Valley Secondary Tactical
30	030 Tac-6 West	506.8125	110.9	West Primary Tactical
31	031 6-A West	484.4125	110.9	West Secondary Tactical
32	032 Tac-7 South	507.0375	110.9	South Primary Tactical
33	033 7-A South	484.3125	110.9	South Secondary Tactical
34	034 WTD	506.7625	110.9	West Traffic Division
35	035 VTD	506.8875	110.9	Valley Traffic Division
36	036 Citywide-1	507.1125	110.9	Citywide tactical, analog, duplex
37	037 Citywide-2	484.6625	110.9	Citywide tactical, analog, duplex
38	038 Citywide-3	484.7625	110.9	Citywide tactical, analog, duplex
39	039 Citywide-4	484.4625	110.9	Citywide tactical, analog, duplex
40	040 Citywide-5	484.6375	110.9	Citywide tactical, analog, duplex
41	041 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
42	042 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
43	043 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
44	044 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
45	045 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
46	046 Clemars-22	484.2375	156.7	Simplex CLEMARS, Gold-22
47	047 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
48	048 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
49	049 Archive	500.0000	CSQ	Archive File Name
50	050 Emergency	507.0875	110.9	Emergency Trigger Channel
51	051 LASO D-01	483.9875	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 1, Crescenta Valley
52	052 LASO D-02	483.3625	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 2, West Hollywood
53	053 LASO D-03	483.2125	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 3, East L.A.
54	054 LASO D-04	483.2625	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 4, Century
55	055 LASO D-05	482.8625	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 5, Antelope, Santa Clarita
56	056 LASO D-06	482.9375	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 6, Walnut, San Dimas
57	057 LASO D-07	484.0375	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 7, Lomita, Avalon
58	058 LASO D-08	483.6875	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 8, Industry
59	059 LASO D-09	484.1625	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 9, Carson
60	060 LASO D-10	482.9125	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 10, Lost Hills
61	061 LASO D-11	482.9875	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 11, Temple
62	062 LASO D-12	483.4375	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 12, Lennox, Marina Del Rey
63	063 LASO D-13	483.7625	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 13, Norwalk, Pico Rivera
64	064 LASO D-14	483.1375	CSQ	LASD Dispatch 14, Lakewood
65	065 LASO L-Tac 1	483.9125	CSQ	LASD L-Tac 1, Lost Hills, West Hollywood
66	066 LASO L-Tac 2	482.8875	CSQ	LASD L-Tac 2, Lennox, Lomita, Avalon, Marina
67	067 LASO L-Tac 3	483.3875	CSQ	LASD L-Tac 3, Lakewood
68	068 LASO L-Tac 4	483.9625	CSQ	LASD L-Tac 4, Industry
69	069 LASO L-Tac 5	483.4625	CSQ	LASD L-Tac 5, Carson
70	070 LASO L-Tac 6	483.4875	CSQ	LASD L-Tac 6, East L.A.
71	071 LASO L-Tac 7	483.2375	CSQ	LASD L-Tac 7, Walnut, San Dimas, Temple
72	072 LASO L-Tac 8	483.1125	CSQ	LASD L-Tac 8, CV, Sta Clarita, Antelope Valley
73	073 LASO L-Tac 9	483.8625	CSQ	LASD L-Tac 9, Century
74	074 LASO L-Tac 10	484.0125	CSQ	LASD L-Tac 10, Norwalk, Pico Rivera
75	075 LASO A-Tac 1	483.0875	CSQ	LASD A-Tac 1, North County
76	076 LASO A-Tac 2	483.1625	CSQ	LASD A-Tac 2, West Valley
77	077 LASO A-Tac 3	483.0125	CSQ	LASD A-Tac 3, East Valley

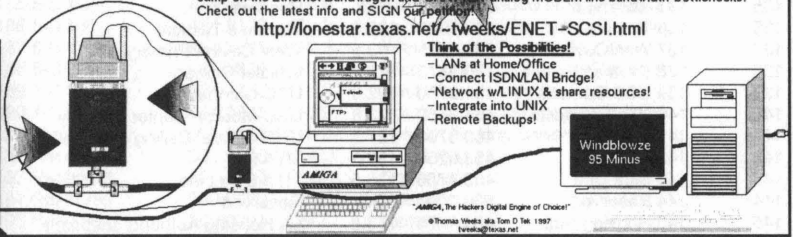
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Jump on the Ethernet Bandwagon and SHED your analog MODEM line bandwidth bottlenecks!
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<http://lonestar.texas.net/~tweeks/ENET-SCSI.html>

Think of the Possibilities!

- LANs at Home/Office!
- Connect ISDN/LAN Bridge!
- Network w/LINUX & share resources!
- Integrate into UNIX
- Remote Backups!



78	078 LASO A-Tac 4	484.1125	CSQ	LASD A-Tac 4, South Valley
79	079 LASO C-Tac 1	482.8125	CSQ	LASD C-Tac 1, Countywide
80	080 LASO C-Tac 2	482.8375	CSQ	LASD C-Tac 2, Countywide
81	081 LASO C-Tac 3	483.0625	CSQ	LASD C-Tac 3, Countywide
82	082 FES Red-1	484.5375	110.9	FES Red-1, Narco Field Enforcement
83	083 FES Blue-1	484.6875	110.9	FES Blue-1, Narco Field Enforcement
84	084 FES Green-1	484.6125	110.9	FES Green-1, Narco Field Enforcement
85	085 SRC Access	483.5625	CSQ	SRC Access, Access to SRC/ No GE-Star
86	086 M/A 1	483.5875	CSQ	Mutual Aid, Assigned by SRC
87	087 M/A 2	484.0875	CSQ	Mutual Aid, Assigned by SRC
88	088 M/A 3	483.7875	CSQ	Mutual Aid, Assigned by SRC
89	089 M/A 4	484.1375	CSQ	Mutual Aid, Assigned by SRC
90	090 M/A 5	484.0625	CSQ	Mutual Aid, Assigned by SRC
91	091 Alhambra-1	471.1375	127.3	Alhambra Dispatch
92	092 Alhambra-2	471.0125	127.3	Alhambra Tactical
93	093 Arcadia	507.0625	110.9	Arcadia Primary
94	094 BaldPark	506.1750	131.8	Baldwin Park Primary
95	095 BellGarden	453.9250	127.3	Bell Gardens Primary
96	096 BevHills 1	453.5250	131.8	Beverly Hills Dispatch
97	097 BevHills 3	453.6500	131.8	Beverly Hills Tactical
98	098 Burbank 1	470.2375	141.3	Burbank Dispatch
99	099 Burbank 3	470.1625	118.8	Burbank Tactical
100	100 Claremont	506.1500	131.8	Claremont Dispatch
101	101 CulvCity 1	482.2625	141.3	Culver City Dispatch
102	102 CulvCity 2	482.4625	141.3	Culver City Tactical
103	103 El Monte	470.7125	127.3	El Monte Primary
104	104 El Segundo	470.6375	203.5	El Segundo Primary
105	105 Gardena	470.8125	203.5	Gardena Dispatch
106	106 Glendale 1	482.2875	107.2	Glendale Dispatch
107	107 Glendale 2	482.1875	156.7	Glendale Tac-1
108	108 Glendale 3	482.0875	151.4	Glendale Tac-2
109	109 Hawthorne	470.3875	203.5	Hawthorne Primary
110	110 Hermosa	470.1875	203.5	Hermosa Beach Primary
111	111 Inglewood	460.1500	192.8	Inglewood Dispatch
112	112 LongBeach1	460.1250	141.3	Long Beach Central Dispatch
113	113 LongBeach4	460.4500	141.3	Long Beach Tactical
114	114 Manhattan	470.6375	203.5	Manhattan Beach Primary
115	115 Montebello 1	482.2125	131.8	Montebello Dispatch
116	116 Montebello 2	482.3125	146.2	Montebello Tactical
117	117 Pasadena 1	482.3375	118.8	Pasadena Dispatch
118	118 Pasadena 2	482.4375	94.8	Pasadena Tactical 1
119	119 Pasadena 3	482.5375	151.4	Pasadena Tactical 2
120	120 Redondo 1	460.0750	203.5	Redondo Dispatch
121	121 Redondo 2	461.7450	203.5	Redondo Tactical
122	122 SanFernan 1	460.3500	131.8	San Fernando Dispatch
123	123 SanFernan 2	460.2250	131.8	San Fernando Tactical 1
124	124 SanFernan3	460.1250	131.8	San Fernando Tactical 2
125	125 SanGabriel	460.1750	???	San Gabriel Primary
126	126 SantaMon 1	471.0625	110.9	Santa Monica Dispatch
127	127 SantaMon 2	471.0875	110.9	Santa Monica Tactical 1
128	128 SantaMon 3	471.0125	110.9	Santa Monica Tactical 2
129	129 SouthBay 4	471.1125	110.9	South Bay Public Safety Organization
130	130 SouthBay 5	471.3125	???	South Bay Public Safety Organization
131	131 SouthPasa	470.9875	97.4	South Pasadena Primary
132	132 Torrance 1	506.1625	123.0	Torrance Primary

183	183 4-D Cent	484.8125	110.9	Central Bureau Quintenary Tactical
184	184 5-B Val	484.9375	110.9	Valley Bureau Tertiary Tactical
185	185 5-C Val	484.9625	110.9	Valley Bureau Quaternary Tactical
186	186 5-D Val	484.9125	110.9	Valley Bureau Quintenary Tactical
187	187 6-B West	484.3875	110.9	West Bureau Tertiary Tactical
188	188 6-C West	484.3625	110.9	West Bureau Quaternary Tactical
189	189 7-B South	484.2875	110.9	South Bureau Tertiary Tactical
190	190 7-C South	484.3375	110.9	South Bureau Quaternary Tactical
191	191 Sys Test	507.0125	110.9	System Testing Channel
192	192 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
193	193 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
194	194 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
195	195 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
196	196 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
197	197 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
198	198 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
199	199 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved
200	200 Reserved	500.0000	CSQ	Reserved

Now, having gone through that carefully, you may have noticed a couple of things. Firstly, on channels 151=177, I don't know the PL or Subaudible tone. These are the extra channels that are not in the regular channel plan. I don't have a PL decoder, nor the time to figure it all out. If someone has the information, I welcome their input.

Secondly, what's with all those damn "reserved" channels. Well, the radios are set up like this so that they can be reprogrammed without a hell of a lot of trouble later on, if the LAPD gets new frequencies from the FCC, or an allied agency wants to give them permission to talk, or if they eat a smaller agency, the information can be put in the radio without having to rewrite the whole channel plan. But they still have to reprogram them all.

Thirdly, there's a bunch of other police departments in the channel plans. Can the LAPD talk to them all? No. For adjacent cities, like Beverly Hills, Burbank, Glendale, South Pasadena, Torrance, and those, yes. They have letters of concurrence saying that the LAPD can talk to their officers directly. Others, if they press the button to talk, the radio lets them know loud and clear that they are not allowed to transmit. Perhaps the biggest example of this is the LA County Sheriff. LAPD can't talk to them. Any interagency operations have to be coordinated via the respective dispatch centers.

Fourth, you have some tactical channels around the 20s and 30s, and the rest are in the 180s. Why? That's the way they've always done it. Besides, it doesn't make a difference to the officer in the field. One feature of Motorola's ASTRO radio is the ability to assign channels to particular locations on the channel knob, regardless of where they are in the channel line up. For example, a 77th officer may have position 1 on his channel knob be channel 12, which is his base frequency. Position 1 in a Devonshire radio will be channel 17. Whatever the particular area uses most will be in the channel knob. Except, all have position 16 as channel 50.

Fifth. Made you look. What's channel 50? Emergency (one of the coolest TV shows of all time, I know you all agree with me) More than that, there's a special button on the radio, go back and look at the diagram again. That's right that little black button there, not very conspicuous, but when it's pressed, it can make the whole department stop. Now, this is one thing that is definitely not to be screwed with. Again, those of you with scanners, listen to this some Friday night. Any time this button is pressed, the radio automatically sends a distress signal in the form of the MODAT ID to channel 50, and if there's no response from the officer when he's called, help *will* be sent to the last location he reported in from. Which is why they have to call dispatch every time they make a move. Again, this is not a channel to screw around on. This impacts people's lives.

Another item that I mentioned earlier was the AVA, or the Astro Vehicular Adapter. Briefly, this item acts as a combination RF amplifier/battery charger. In the grand scheme of things, these do the LAPD a lot of good. As mentioned earlier, every officer is assigned one or two radios at the beginning of his shift. One of them goes in the holster on his belt, and the other one goes in the AVA. The advantage of this item is that the officers get the power of a mobile radio (25 or 40 watts), in a package that can be removed fairly easily. The powers that be in the LAPD decided that it would be easier to lose a \$300 AVA than a \$2,000 radio in the event of theft. Additionally, it gives them the ability to very quickly swap out a bad radio. If it's not the AVA that's bad, of course.

Well, now you have all this information, and you have it in your scanner, and you are happily listening away, and you wonder, "what the hell are they talking about?" Well it's true, they seem to have a language of their own. You can go down to the local Radio Shack and buy one of those scanner books, and that will tell you what the standard for codes are around the country, but again, the LAPD is just a little bit different, "because we've always done it that way."

What follows is a copy of a document that a friend sent to me, after a lot of research. It may not be complete, and you, in your listening to these guys, may come up with something that's not on here, write. Let us know. Keep the information flowing.

Los Angeles PD Radio Signal Codes

For example: 16A22

The Unit Number consists of three parts, where the first part is the division number, the second part is the type of unit, and the third part is the master beat or special unit number. Therefore, the above unit is a 16TH division (Foothill) 2 man patrol vehicle assigned to master beat 22.

DIVISION NUMBER (Which coincides with the radio channel number for their base frequency)	
1	CENTRAL
2	RAMPART
3	SOUTHWEST
4	HOLLENBECK
5	HARBOR

6	HOLLYWOOD
7	WILSHIRE
8	WEST LOS ANGELES
9	VAN NUYS
10	WEST VALLEY
11	NORTHEAST
12	77TH STREET
13	NEWTON STREET
14	PACIFIC
15	NORTH HOLLYWOOD
16	FOOTHILL
17	DEVONSHIRE
18	SOUTHEAST
24	CENTRAL TRAFFIC
25	SOUTH TRAFFIC
34	WEST TRAFFIC
35	VALLEY TRAFFIC

TYPE OF UNIT

A	TWO MAN PATROL VEHICLE
B	TWO MAN PATROL VAN
C	PARKING ENFORCEMENT
CL	BICYCLE PATROL
CRASH (Anti-Gang)	COMMUNITY RESOURCES AGAINST STREET HOODLUMS
DV	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
E	TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT
F	FELONY ENFORCEMENT
FB	UNIFORMED FOOT PATROL (FOOT BEAT)
H	DIVISIONAL HOMICIDE
IBARS	FIELD BOOKING
J	JUVENILE INVESTIGATOR
JW	JUVENILE INVESTIGATOR (FEMALE)
L	ONE MAN PATROL VEHICLE
M	MOTORCYCLE UNIT
MQ	SPECIAL MOTORCYCLE UNIT
MX	DUI PATROL UNIT
OP	OBSERVATION POST
P	SPECIAL DETAIL/EVENTS SUPERVISOR
Q	SPECIAL DETAIL/EVENTS UNIT
S	Anybody with Code Sam information, let us know.
T	TRAFFIC INVESTIGATOR
TL	TRAFFIC INVESTIGATOR SUPERVISOR
U	REPORT TAKING UNIT
UC	UCLA POLICE
V	DIVISIONAL VICE INVESTIGATOR
VS	VISITOR SERVICES
W	DIVISIONAL DETECTIVES
X	EXTRA PATROL UNIT
Z	SPECIAL PATROL UNIT (RESERVES)

THE LAST POSITION INDICATES THE MASTER BEAT OR SPECIAL UNIT
 NUMBER (SOME UNITS THAT HAVE THE LAST DIGIT OF 0 ARE SPECIAL UNITS)

10	WATCH COMMANDER
20-70	FIELD SUPERVISOR
80	COMMUNITY RELATIONS
90	STATION DESK

CITYWIDE UNITS

SUPPORT SERVICES ("DAVID" UNITS):

1D	FIELD SUPPORT SERVICES
2D	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT SERVICES
3D	TACTICAL PLANNING

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ("HENRY" UNITS):

1H	DETENTIONS/JAIL
2H	SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS
2H2	BOMB SQUAD
2H90	CRIME LAB
2H90B	PHOTO LAB
2H90C	LATENT PRINTS
3H	ADVANCE PALNNING
4H	MOTOR TRANSPORTATION
5H	PERSONNEL
6H	MANAGEMENT SERVICES
8H	FISCAL SERVICES
9H	PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
10H	COMMUNICATIONS
12H	RECORDS & IDENTIFICATION

**MORE
SHOUT-OUTS:
CYBER PUNK!
GOTHIC MOOSE
BEX
BLOSSOM
CHIQUITA
P-WEE
MERCEDES
ROBO
NEMO
ZEPHYR
CHERI
PETRA
DONBLAS
DEWAINÉ
CHARLES
LUNA
FACTUATOR
SEARCHER
LANCE
BEETLEJUICE
LEADFOOT
ELLEN
HAWKEYE
MOTORMOUTH
MOUSE
JESTER
ZILLAH
BUBBLES
BEATRICE
KEEPER
HYPNOTIST
PHOENIX
KATE
LIL SNEEZER
WONDERMUFFIN
DUTCH
EVIL DICK
NECCROS
ULYSSES 4-11**

13H
14H

SUPPLIES
TRAINING

INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES ("KING" UNITS):

1K	INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES HEADQUARTERS
2K	BURGARY/AUTO THEFTS
3K	BUNCO/FORGERY
4K	ROBBERY/HOMICIDE
5K	DETECTIVE SUPPORT SECTION
5K90	SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE SECTION
5K90C	CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY SECTION
5K90G	GANG SECTION
5K90F	FUGITIVE SECTION

METROPOLITAN (METRO) DIVISION ("ROBERT" UNITS):

R plus Unit Number plus:

A	ADMINISTRATIVE PLATOON
B	VALLEY PLATOON
C	METRO AREA PLATOON
D	SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT) TEAM
E	EQUESTRIAN UNIT
G	METRO ANTI-GANG TASK FORCE ?

SPECIAL SERVICES ("Y" UNITS)

2Y	INTERNAL AFFAIRS
4Y	ORGANIZED CRIME INTELLIGENCE
5Y	ANTI-TERRORIST UNIT
6Y	VICE ADMINISTRATION
7Y	NARCOTICS - TASK FORCE AND SPECIAL UNITS
8Y	NARCOTICS - FIELD ENFORCEMENT
9Y	NARCOTICS - MAJOR and MID-LEVEL ENFORCEMENT

RADIO CODES

Code 1	Acknowledge Call/Respond Over Radio
Code 2	Routine Call, No Lights or Siren
Code 2-HIGH	Priority Call, No Lights or Siren
Code 3	Emergency Call, Lights and Siren
Code 4	No Further Assistance Needed
Code 5	Stakeout - Stay Away
Code 6	Out of Car on Investigation
Code 6A	Out of Car on Investigation, Requires Assistance
Code 6C	Out of Car on Investigation, Suspect is Wanted
Code 6G	Out of Car on Investigation, Gang Activity
Code 7	Meal Break
Code 8	Fire Alarm
Code 8A	Working Fire
Code 10	Request to Clear Frequency for Crime Broadcast
Code 12	False Alarm
Code 20	Notify Media

ALURE/JUNGLE CAT

**DEVLIN
MEGABUCK
SLYPH
DESTINY
IRON EAGLE
KORIC
THE SAVAGE
ZIPPY MARSDEIL
MR. MOONLIGHT
THAUMATURGE
VIXEN
MATRIX
BETTY
HARRY TRAYER
FIEVEL
ITS PAT
BIG DOG
SMEG
SQUIRE
SWAMPY
BLINKY
CAMARO
BLONDE
DR. O**

WANTED

Photographs!

DEAD OR ALIVE

If you have a photo of a payphone, local telephone company vehicle or building, local cable company vehicle or building, interior of a telecomm. or other utility building, inside a manhole, inside a utility box or some other interesting item, please send them to us along with a short "memo" explaining what it is that we're looking at!

If you send a photo that we end up using in our magazine, we'll mention your name along with the photo.

Send to: **Blacklisted! 411 Photo Gallery**
P.O. Box 2506, Cypress, CA 90630

Code 30	Burglar Alarm (Code 30 Ringer or Code 30 Silent)
Code 37	Vehicle is Reported Stolen
Code 77	Caution, Possible Ambush
Code 99	Emergency
Code 100	In Position to Intercept (Not Smokey and the Bandit's meaning!)

COMMONLY USED PENAL CODES USED AS RADIO CODES

148	Resisting Arrest
187	Homicide
207	Kidnapping
211	Armed Robbery
211 SILENT	Silent Holdup Alarm
240	Assault
242	Battery
245	Assault With Deadly Weapon
246	Shooting in Dwelling
261	Rape
288	Lewd Conduct
311	Indecent Exposure
374	Illegal Dumping
390	Intoxicated Person
415	Disturbance
417	Person With a Gun
451	Arson
459	Burglary
470	Forgery
480	Hit and Run
484	Theft
487	Grand Theft
488	Petty Theft
502	Driving Under the Influence

CALIFORNIA STANDARD 10-CODES

10-10	Out of Service
10-11	Talk Slower
10-12	Visitors Present
10-14	Escort
10-15	Enroute With Prisoner
10-16	Pick Up Prisoner
10-17	Pick Up Document
10-23	Stand-By
10-24	Trouble at Station
10-27	Check Driver's License
10-34	Resume Normal Broadcast
10-35	Confidential Information
10-36	Correct Time
10-37	Name of Operator
10-39	Message Delivered
10-86	Traffic Check
10-97	Arriving On Scene
10-98	Assignment Complete
10-99	Emergency

**SCOTTY
BOBEEVE
GLITTER FAIRY
OBJECTIVIST
SPRINKLE GENIE
KOOL THING
KLUTCH**

OTHER TERMINOLOGY

AC	Aircraft Crash
BT	Bomb Threat
PR	Person Reporting (Complainant)
RD	Reporting District (Division plus Master Beat)
TC	Traffic Collision

The last topic that I'm going to cover here is the division numbers and RD numbers and so on. It would be easy to send a whole stack of papers to Blacklisted!411 and have them publish them all, but what good would it do? If you live in the City, you should know what division you're in. If not, the next time you see a patrol car, look on the trunk. The two really big numbers there will tell you. 01 for Central through 35 for the Valley Traffic Division. Also, quickly, the number on the right rear lip of the trunk is the City's shop number, by way of which they track maintenance, fuel, accidents, etc., on the roof are the last three digits of the shop number, and on the front doors, under the City seal, in gold numbers is the shop number again. If you have to complain about one of them and the way they drive, this is the most important number.

Anyway, with all the information here, could you theoretically get into the system and find out stuff about your friends? Well, theoretically, yes, and is it a bad idea? Well, yes to that, too. If a person had the right amount of chutzpah, and the right equipment, they could make a query of the NCIC computer, or even have the dispatch center do it for them. But I suppose more importantly, some of this information was not supposed to make it's way into the public domain, even though it is public information. They are our Police Department, and in a way, it's up to us to keep an eye (or ear) on them to make sure they're doing the right thing. For the last time, I will remind all of you of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and it's relevance to privacy, eavesdropping, and the use of confidential information. Use the information wisely, and don't screw with them too much.

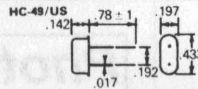
**BLOWOUT
PRICES!**

We've been selling the 6.500MHz crystals for several years now!

Order YOURS TODAY!

6.500 MHz "Red Box" Crystals

ECS QUARTZ CRYSTALS



Super SMALL!

Specifications: Operating Temp. Range: 10 ~ 70°C
Frequency Tolerance: At Cut: ±50 ppm @ 25°C
±100 ppm from 0°C to +70°C, Drive Level: 100µ

The crystal used to make the infamous "Red Box" is available now at a reasonable price. These are very small & perfect for limited space applications.

\$4.00 + \$1.00 s/h

Channel 21 "Disney" Filters

This is the very notch filter used to receive The Disney Channel on Paragon Systems in Southern California. They try to charge \$150 for this sucker!

\$20.00 + \$2.00 s/h

**PVS
P.O. Box 1032
Los Alamitos, CA 90720**

*If you need Zenith Remotes, we got 'em!
If you need those hard to find 6.500MHz Xtals, we got 'em!
If you need channel 21 (Disney) notch filters, we got 'em!
If you need it, CALL US TODAY!*

Our Trip to ECSC



We like to call it the "electronics goldmine" simply because it has just about any small part we're on the hunt for.

Located in Gardena California, Electronics and Computers Surplus City (ECSC) is overflowing with all sorts of good stuff the hacker or electronic enthusiast would be interested in.

We take trips to ECSCs often and we're always finding neat stuff to take back to the office and dissect. If we're looking for ANY kind of computer or electronic parts, this place is the first place we hit up. We can't even begin to tell you the massive amount of pure gold this place has within it's boundaries.

For instance, old RAM - they have piles and piles... heaps of piles of old RAM cards fully

populated with 4164's or 41256's, etc....They've got pallets stacked full of old PC's. They have 8ft tall mounds of electronic noodles. If you're into high-tech-top-of-the-line doodads and don't have any use for the older stuff, you STILL need to visit this place. They have rack mount cabinets, old computers, laser tubes, pay phones, every electronic component you can think of (NOS - New Old Stock - Basically, new parts that were never used), capacitors, resistors, switches, knobs, wire, telecom related stuff, modems, old test gear, network gear, etc, etc, etc.

ECSC maintains a web site at <http://www.eio.com/>

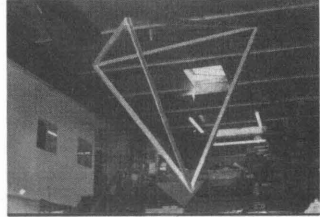
You'll find only a very small fraction of the latest deals on the website, but it will give you an idea of what they have. The web site contains an extensive resource list of links, including other businesses who are similar to ECSC, magazines, web sites with electronic related material and specific areas of the electronics industry: lasers, solar power, etc.

"EIO is a versatile electronics surplus source associating information with the distribution of electronics, computer and optical materials. We have implemented interactive via e-mail, technical forums on Liquid Crystal Displays, Charge Couple Devices, Stepper Motors, Lasers, Laser Light Shows, Microcontrollers, Holography, Fiber Optics, Electro-Optics and ECSC Products with many more forums to come. We boldly supply links to competitors, revealing alternate and additional sources of surplus electronics, along with providing a rich listing of information on events (trade shows, swap meets, conferences, etc.) and resources such as web sites, magazines, newsgroups, and information of interest to the technologically inclined."

We took some pictures during this last trip and we've hand picked a few of them to show to the world.



When you first walk up to the front gate of ECSC, this is what you're going to see. (picture to left) Don't be afraid. Enter, my son. Enter. Walk straight through the mess and start digging. You'll be sure to find something right away. When you find something you're interested in, look for someone near the desk area in the first large opening in the building. This will



be on your left as you walk straight down the pathway in front of you. You can't miss it. If you're not sure, look for the large foil covered object hanging from the ceiling (picture above and on right). If you see it, you're in the right place if you want to ask someone a question or for a price quote. Sometimes you'll have to do a little wheeling and dealing before you come to an agreement on price, but ECSC has always been excellent with giving decent deals.



While you're outside, pilfering through countless boxes full of good stuff, you might see something like either of these two pictures (pictures to the left and to the right) On the left, please notice the tub full of handheld electronic dictionaries. On the right, please notice the tubs full of RAM cards fully populated with older (and sometimes referred to as "obsolete") RAM chips. We still



happen to have plenty of uses for this older RAM and so should YOU if you're a real hacker. Any of you real hackers out there will find ECSC to be a wonderful and fruitful source of hardware. By the way, the reason I keep using "real hacker" is the result of a recent discussion I had with a rather large group of people concerning the topic of what a REAL HACKER really is. I suppose I have admit that I consider a real hacker to come from the same sort of roots as I and many other hackers have: a

very strong electronics background in both theory, application and destruction/modification/repair also known as HACKING a.k.a. "hardware hacker".. Anyhow, on with the tour.



While you're still looking around outside, you might happen upon one of the many rack cabinets. (picture on left) Yep, there's one of them! There are a lot of others in different colors, sizes, shapes, etc. Take your pick.

When you get inside the huge warehouse, you're going to see quite a few isles that look just like this one. (picture on right) Take your time and look through each and every box, if you can. Things are not organized too well, so taking your time to look will prove to be worth the effort when you do finally find that one thing you thought you'd never be able to find.



In fact, you might want to plan to set aside a whole day to spend at this place for the first time, so you can completely familiarize yourself with the layout and the contents. If you like what you see, try to visit once a month as a lot of equipment comes and goes - you will notice this mostly with the stuff outside of the

warehouse rather than inside. We notice huge changes in available merchandise between trips to ECSC. I can't remember a time when we walked out of there without purchasing something, no matter how small (or big) the item happened to be. Are you in need of an old printer to use with the computer in the garage? Perhaps you want to get one of them to see what kind of cool stuff you can dig out of one. Either way, ECSC has always got a nice big selection of old printers on hand...so, again,

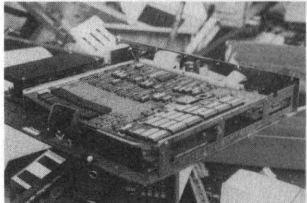


take your time and dig dig dig. (take a look at the picture to the left) Here's an example of a pallet full of printers. Yay. Next! We found an old Apple computer sitting on top of a box way, way out in the back area and here's a picture of it (picture to the right) .. why not show it, huh? We still like these old computers...right? yeah, that's what we thought.



Here's the last picture we're going to show. (please see picture below) We saw this thing sitting on top of some other stuff and figured we snap a shot of it for the hell of it. It looks like a computer. What kind of computer? I don't know, but it looks cool.

So, if you're in the mood to relive the 70's and 80's when being an electronics hobbyist was the popular thing, hit ECSC up and take a peek at what they have to offer. If you're in need of an old part, visit this place. If you're interested in getting started in hacking, electronics, lasers, computers or salvaging, visit this place.



If you've been out of the hacking (hardware hacking or otherwise) circles for some time now and ECSC can't get you in the hacking mood once again, I don't think anything can do it for ya. Do you have a pulse? Once a hacker, always a hacker!

If you do happen to visit ECSC, please tell them that you saw the review in Blacklisted! 411 Magazine. Perhaps they will give ya a better deal...or perhaps not. But, it's worth a shot, eh?

Electronics & Computers Surplus City
1490 W. Artesia Blvd.
Gardena, CA 90248
Voice (310)217-8021
Fax (310)217-0950
BBS (310)217-1922
URL <http://www.eio.com/>

They're open Monday through Saturday 10AM-5PM (if you get in before 5pm, you can probably stay longer (sometimes more near 7PM) Anyhow, GO TO ECSC if you're close enough to do so and happy hacking, everyone!

Do you want to see a product REVIEWED?

Tell us what the product is, what it's supposed to do, where it can be found and how much it costs. We'll see about having it reviewed in a future issue.

Blacklisted! 411 Magazine Reviews
P.O. Box 2506, Cypress, CA 90630

CAUGHT IN THE BLACKLISTED! WEB

By Ender Wiggin

Don's Boss Page - www.donsbosspage.com

So you enjoy surfing the net with your employer's T3 connection, but you're really supposed to be entering the latest sales figures? Jump here! When you first load this page, all you will see is an Excel-type spreadsheet, and if you look at your Windows taskbar it will even be listed as Spreadshee_2.doc. If you scroll down, you will find some invaluable information and utilities on how to surf at work without your boss catching on. Go here and get your own Personal Protector to guard you while you surf to the other cool sites in this list!

The Dialect Translator - www.shortbus.net/dialect.html

So you wonder what Chaucer would sound like if a Swedish chef wrote it? Or how would your book report sound if a cow wrote it? Do you want to make sure you sound like a d00d the next time you write to Blacklisted!/? This is the site for you! This is one of the most straightforward sites I've seen - just type in anything you want translated, choose the dialect you want (from Buckwheat to Valley Girl), click the button and out pops your translated phrase! Use-a thees seete-a, und geeefe-a yuoor next Ingleesh peper thet extra peezezz!

The Break Room for Public Safety Communications Personnel - www.geocities.com/~gryeyes

What do 911 operators do in their spare time? Surf the web, and create spectacular web pages of course! Brought to you by GryEyes911, this site has a huge collection of links to law enforcement and emergency services sites, as well as invaluable pictures and explanations of the inner workings of the E911 system. Also included are links to Midi music archives, emergency .wav files, magical and mythical sites, and fun time wasters. There is so much stuff here and so much work has gone into this site, it just may explain all those stories of people being put on hold when calling 911!

Pants First, THEN Shoes!!! - www.geocities.com/SouthBeach/Marina/7632

This page is so wild it's hard to describe! Sponsored by the Smelly Chicken Wedgie Picker's Association (told you it was strange!), PFTS is an odd collection of writings by extremely bored people. Ah, but what writings they are - you are guaranteed to laugh your head off! Thrill to the chilling tale of Hector the Banana, Learn 101 NEW uses for a condom (Besides the obvious), Cheer on your fruit in The *Great Canadian Grape Race, and learn some new Psycho Pickup Lines. But perhaps the most hilarious and time-consuming work is The Dictionary - I guarantee you will not find anything more bizarre!

PSX Energizer - www.phillynet.com/~mike/psx/index.html

So you're bored with your Playstation? You wish you could play all those kewl Japanese-only games, or be able to play "backups" you've made? This is the place you need to be then! For only 35 bux, you can get a mod chip (guaranteed to work) and directions to defeat the "country code" limitation built into your Playstation. But of course, you didn't hear it from us...

If YOU know of a site I should see, feel free to send it to Ender Wiggin, care of Blacklisted! 411.

Deadlines:

(July 1998/2nd quarter)

Articles - June 1st, 1998
Display ads - May 20th, 1998
Classified ads - June 1st, 1998
Meetings - June 1st, 1998
Artwork - May 20th, 1998
Pictures - May 25th, 1998

Subscriptions can still be backdated to the January 1995 first quarter issue, if preferred. We have a new supply of Volume 2, Issues 1 and 2 available, so there's no need to rush.

Volume 1 will be available again sometime soon. We need YOUR VOTE: Should be make vol. 1 availabe in 12 single issues OR a compilation of all 12 in ONE book?

News and Updates!

Brazilian "Software Law" Signed to Curb Piracy

President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil signed two bills into law in February making computer software piracy a tax fraud crime. This allows offenders to be jailed for up to four years and fined up to 3000 times the value of each illegal copy made. This makes Brazil the only Latin American country to have such a law and the only one in the world to relate piracy to tax fraud.

Also signed into law is a bill concerning authorship rights for movies and music. This law brings Brazil up to the international standards of copyright laws and is expected to help eliminate the piracy of music and videos.

In Brazil, nearly 70 percent of all computer software is an illegal copy. This has led to an epidemic of computer viruses in the country. The illegal software is used by many sectors including private industry. Even some retail computers are sold with illegal software pre-installed.

More than 95 percent of music tapes sold in Brazil are also illegal copies. The music industry has been pressuring Brazilian officials for laws similar to these because Brazil represents the sixth largest music market in the world. This costs the music industry millions of dollars each year in lost royalties.

The new laws will make Brazil more attractive to foreign companies by forcing existing Brazilian companies to create a clean image of themselves by making sure that all their computers are clean of illegal software. This could lead to Brazil becoming the development center for Latin America on computer programs.

FBI Raid Catches Teen Accused of Hacking Pentagon

23 FBI agents arrived unannounced to the police station in Cloverdale, California, a town of 5500 .about 75 miles north of San Francisco. They asked for space to set up a local headquarters. The agents then carried out a raid on the home of what was only identified as a 15 or 16 year old teen. Computer equipment, software and printers were confiscated. A second raid resulted in a similar scene. The teens were not arrested as they are only minors. One of the raids apparently caught one of the boys in the act of hacking into a non-classified Pentagon computer.

The raids were prompted by an ongoing investigation into a series of hackings into government computers. The systems do not contain any classified information, mainly personnel and payroll records. It is suspected that the infiltrations were simply an act trespassing as opposed to an attempt to steal data or damage the systems.

Pentagon officials state that at least 11 military computer systems were broken into, seven Air Force and four Navy. The sites included Andrews AFB, Maryland; Columbus AFB, Mississippi; Lackland and Kelly Air Force Bases in Texas; Kirtland AFB, New Mexico; Gunter Annex, Alabama; Port Hueneme Air National Guard Station, California; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; the US Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; and Okinawa, Japan.

The 'attacks' were detected by Netdex Internet Services, apparently the internet provider used by the perpetrators. There was a clear trail available linked to the federal and military systems. The hackers were tracked attempting to misguide authorities by jumping from system

BLACKLISTED! 411 WANTS YOU!

Are you an artist? Do you like Blacklisted! 411? Do you hate Blacklisted! 411? Well, if you're looking for work, it doesn't matter if you like us or not, does it? If you'd like to show off some of your talent, why not send us some samples on PAPER or send us a FAX telling us of your interest. We'd be happy to show off your work, give you a free subscription or make some other arrangement if necessary. If you're interested, take a look through the magazine and make note of the existing artwork. Think about it and try to come up with something completely original and along the same general theme of the magazine. A few ideas to consider: Pirates, Skull & Crossbones, Einstein, Computers, Phones, Cable TV, Satellite TV, Radio, etc.

Here's who you send your artwork to:

**Blacklisted! 411 ARTWORK
P.O. Box 2506, Cypress, CA 90630
We WANT to hear from YOU!**

Our artist at the moment is a very busy person and has not been able to produce much new artwork over the last year. Have you noticed? Anyhow, we have heard from many people showing some interest in helping out in the art dept., so this is your chance....don't delay - just send us what you have. We prefer artwork on PAPER, but will accept in high resolution (if at all possible) computer graphics formats: TIF, PCX and any other popular IBM format.

to system. They used such places as the University of California at Berkeley, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other military sites, as well as sites in Mexico. Officials at netdex say one of the most interesting aspects is that the hacks used sophisticated techniques yet several errors only an amateur would make.

Other students of Cloverdale high school are being questioned as it is suspected that it may have been a ring of hackers engaged in a contest to see who could get the farthest into a government computer system. Although the intrusions have the appearance of just being a game, it's said to be a serious wake-up call to the vulnerability of computers in both the government and corporate sectors.

At the same time as this raid US Attorney General Janet Reno announced plans for the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC). The NIPC is an offshoot of the FBI's Computer Investigation and Infrastructure Threat Assessment Center (say that five times fast). The group will contain members from the Secret Service, the Defense Department, and other various intelligence agencies. Reno is asking Congress for 64 million dollars to support the plan.

Ask A Hacker How To Be Hacker Proof

It seems that to help make their software more secure for hacking, big companies including Microsoft are consulting hackers themselves and monitoring hundreds or even thousands of hacking related WWW sites.

Wireless Telephone Protection Act Passes

The Wireless Telephone Protection Act was passed by the House of Representatives in a 414 to 1 against vote. The law will make the sale of equipment and software used to copy, or clone cellular telephones illegal. The bill was introduced by Texas Representative Sam Johnson.

The bill was inspired by Sams own phone being a statistic of cellular fraud. His bill of illegally made calls was over 6000 dollars. "This is a serious problem for cell phone users and for telecommunications business" Sam said.

This bill will now be reconciled with by a joint conference committee as a similar bill was passed by the Senate back in November of 1997.

Also of interest is HR2369, passed by the House Commerce Committee. The bill, initiated by Tele-communications Subcommittee Chairman Bill Tauzin, makes it illegal to sell or modify scanner to be able to receive frequencies for cellular of PCS, convert digital cellular, PCS, and specialized mobile radio or voice communications, convert alphanumeric pager transmissions, or decode encrypted radio transmissions.

Law Enforcement Wants to be Big Brother

The Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) requires telecommunication providers, including wireless ones, to redesign their systems so that law enforcement agencies can more easily wire tap private communications. Congress gave the FCC the power to decide how to solve the problems concerning CALEA.

US Attorney Janet Reno is threatening to take the telcos to court this March to have the FCC force new standards upon the industry if the industry doesn't come up with it's own 'voluntary' plan soon. The CALEA requires companies to comply by October. Failure to do so could result in fines of up to \$10,000 per day.

Public advocacy groups, such as the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC) say such measures will result in Big Brother monitoring of private communications by the government. Also complaining is the American Civil Liberties Union.

The problems in wiretapping is the swift advancement of communications technologies. ISDN, internet phones, and even things as simple as call-forwarding have made taps and traces more difficult for the feds.

THUD

THE HACKERS UNDERGROUND DIGEST

Inside each issue, you will find topics related to:

Hacking	Video	Mods	Privacy
Phreaking	Computers	Anarchy	Freedom of Speech
BBS/Internet	Electronics	Circuits	Schematics
Pirate Radio	Telecommunications	Radio Communication	Sources
Survival	Cable Television	Encryption	Chemicals
Audio	Satellite TV	Virii	Explosives
Hardware Hacking	Microwave Communication	The Underground	Sovereign Citizenship

Subscriptions are \$20/yr U.S., \$24/yr Canada, \$35/yr Foreign (U.S. Currency)
Samples are \$5 each (most current issue unless otherwise requested)

NOTE: We're a quarterly zine - we only publish 4 issues per quarter.

THUD Magazine, P.O. Box 2521, Cypress, CA 90630

CALEA was passed four years ago and it appears that most of the industry will want to postpone enforcement of the act for another two years. They say it would be too difficult to make available the features the FBI wants. The industry is willing to comply as far as making it possible to intercept communications instantly and to be able to locate calls made by cellular phones. The feds issued a so called 'surveillance wish list' of items they'd like to see installed to make it easier for them spy on America's citizens.

There are even those in the government who feel the FBI is going too far. Vermont Senator Patrick Leahy is reported to be looking for ways to slow down or stop the FBI's "overzealous" actions. Georgia Representative plans to introduce a bill to delay enforcement of CALEA.

Surprisingly, the telecommunications industry wants to cooperate with the feds. CALEA allows the Justice Department to dish out 100 million dollars this year alone, part of a total of 500 million, to be given to manufacturers and service providers to pay for the features wanted by the FBI.

Amongst the most cooperative companies are Nortel, Lucent Technologies, Siemens Telecom Networks, Motorola, and GTE. AT&T however seems to be resisting. They don't like the idea that some third party is trying to force upon them the requirements for their equipment.

It may be past 1984 but it appears some are trying to make up for the lost time.

Pirate Radio Trials And Tribulations

In November, three Tampa Bay, Florida residents got rude wake up calls from raiding parties involving SWAT teams, Federal Marshals, local police, customs agents, and a CIA agent. They were all led by agents from the FCC. The raids, conducted against, Arthur Kobres, Kelly Benjamin, and Doug Brewer were a successful attempt to shut down three area unlicensed micro-power FM broadcasters. They've succeeded for the time being.

Arthur Kobres, who operates 'Lutz Community Radio' and transmits on 96.7 FM was charged in a 14-count federal indictment for operating a radio without a license. He was eventually released on a \$25,000 bond. Kelly Benjamin operates '87X' on 87.9 FM in Seminole Heights. Known on the air as Kelly Kombat, he was also arrested on state charges of possessing marijuana and other drug paraphernalia. He was later released on a \$1,000 bond.

Doug Brewer, operating 102.1 FM's 'The Party Pirate' says some of the equipment seized from his home belonged to other groups, such as the Temple Terrace Golf & Country Club and was nothing more than ham radio repeater equipment unrelated to any 'pirate radio' broadcasting equipment. A 150 foot broadcasting tower was also dismantled. Brewer has been in trouble with the FCC before. He refused to pay a \$1000 FCC fine and even taunted the FCC on and off the air. A web page even shows FCC agents outside his home measuring his broadcast strength.

Ralph Barlow, head of the FCC in Tampa had no comment but a Wall Street Journal article on Brewer quotes Barlow as saying "Sooner or

later I'll nail him." Drew Rashbaum, VP and owner of several legal Tampa area radio stations had filed a complaint with the FCC about 102.1's 'The Party Pirate' about a year before claiming it's proximity to his station 102.5 was confusing listeners. Although Rashbaum doubts this will stop pirate broadcasters he says "to some degree, it makes the airwaves safer to listen to."

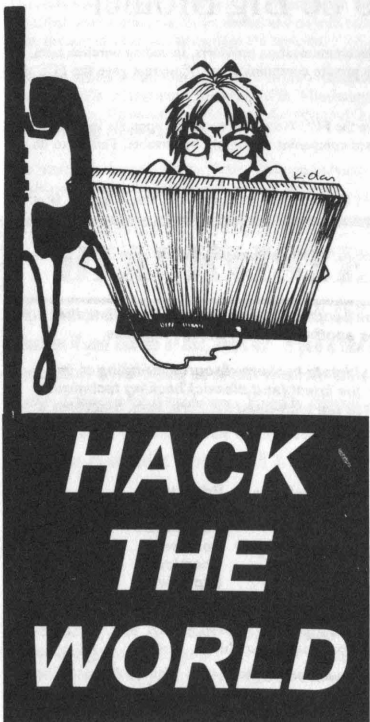
This rash of raids come son the heels of a California Federal Judge Claudia Wilken's ruling that refused to grant the FCC a permanent injunction to shut down Free Radio Berkeley. The ruling also questioned the FCC's involvement in violating the constitutional rights of citizens.

Richard Edmondson, speaking for SF Liberation Radio had strong words to say in regards to the matter. "The raid against Doug brewre and other microbroadcasters in Florida, coming as it has just a week after the Federal Court Ruling in California, is a display of lawless thuggery which demonstrates to me more clearly than ever that the US Government does not care about its own courts, its own laws, or its own Constitution."

In response to the raids there have been several organized demonstrations against Federal Buildings and the FCC. In San Marcos protestors showed up to the only Federal building in town, the Post Office. The peaceful protest was decorated with signs saying "Free the Tampa 3", "Micro Radio is not a crime", and "FCC: Obey Judge Wilken". Most citizens who say the protest were friendly and curious. Some were even shocked to learn about the victims civil rights being violated by our government once again.

In another protest a lone man showed up to the FCC office in the LA area to hand out flyers protesting the raids. Several security guards tried to force the man to leave but he was well armed saying that he had a right to be on the property because it was a public agency conducting public business. The guards had tried to convince him it was private property.

One of the many complaints towards teh FC from microbroadcasters is that they couldn't get licenses when they applied to the FCC. IT appear the FCC simply won't grant a license to anyone unless it's a big money mongering corporation. But not to fear, there are already several legal actions in progress which could change all this in the future.



Cellular Eavesdropping Bill Passed

On March 6, 1998 the House passed a bill today to make it illegal for people to modify scanners to "intentionally intercept or divulge the content of radio communications." The vote was passed by a majority of 414 to one. The bill was inspired by the case of a Florida couple using a scanner to listen and tape record the cellular telephone conversation between Rep. John Boehner, House Speaker Newt Gingrich, and house majority leader Dick Armey. The contents of the tape were published by the New York Times and also reviewed by members of the house ethics committee.

The bill also extends current restrictions on manufacturers to prevent machines from being modified to intercept the new generation of digital cellular telephones. The bill also off arises the Federal Communications Commission to investigate and for such restrictions.

The bill was sponsored by Louisiana Rep. Bill Tauzin, "we in government on to do everything we can to protect that expectation of privacy. That is what this bill is about. "

This author is concerned about the wording of the bill quoted above as "intentionally intercept or divulge the content of radio communications," as being too generalized. Would not this wording make every scanner technically illegal? After all, the purpose of a scanner is to intercept and divulge the content of radio communications. It is just such generalizations that allow true criminals to get away with murder, and to allow our government oppress and criminalize those who are truly innocent.

FBI Temporarily Backs Down on Back Doors for Cryptography

The FBI says that as long as manufactures of cryptographic equipment continued to work towards a solution they will no longer insist that they build in secret back doors so that long enforcement personnel can gain access to be encrypted messages. Federal law enforcement officials and civil libertarians as well as industry experts have been arguing for years over encryption technology.

Law enforcement wants controls over encryption technology to prevent criminals from communicating with each other without fear of giving themselves away. To do so would require the use of back doors or secret keys supposedly only available with a court order which would allow law-enforcement personnel to decode encrypted messages.

Civil libertarians, however, point out that such back doors could lead to a big brother society in which no one's communications are truly private. Some say that this would negate the purpose of encrypted messages as it could allow "crackers" to break private messages.

The encryption technology industry appears to be stuck in the middle. They would like to see a loosening of export controls on their products. They argue that powerful unregulated and unbreakable encryption techniques are already available on thousands of Internet sites around world. This, they say will result in foreign sources profiting while the domestic Info Tech industry declines.

Kid Hacker Busted

For the first time a juvenile hacker has faced federal prosecution charges. However, the juvenile will serve no jail time, the result of a plea bargain. According to records released a March 20, 1998 the hacker was brought up on three separate charges. Back in early 1997 the accused is alleged to have caused by old services to the FAA control tower serving Worcester airport, just outside of Boston to be disabled; to have hampered with the telephone system in Rutland, Massachusetts; and to have broken into a pharmacy computer and copied patient records.

The "hacker" apparently accessed a local digital loop carrier via a modem line used by technicians, renaming the system identification to "Jester" resulting any loss of service along the digital fiber-optic which periods hundreds of phone lines many of which also served the airport. The loss of the phone lines resulted in the inability for the control tower to communicate to aircraft and for a special circuit which is used to activate the runway lights when aircraft are approaching. The loss of the phone lines also prevented airport officials from accessing security personnel or retrieving the latest weather information.

According to the documents the hacker also allegedly broke into a major pharmacy chain four times in early 1997 and was able to download a week's worth of prescription information detailing the customers name, address, telephone number, in the medication received. Officials said that he would not have been able to alter the prescriptions although this still constitutes the serious invasion of privacy.

The plea bargain agreement sentences the child to two years probation, "during which he may not possess or use a modem or other means of remotely accessing a computer or computer network directly or indirectly."

DID YOU MOVE?

ARE YOU GOING TO MOVE?

Let us know several weeks in advance!!

Unabomber's Manifesto

Part IV

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY AND ITS FUTURE

30. We certainly do not claim that leftists, even of the oversocialized type, NEVER rebel against the fundamental values of our society. Clearly they sometimes do. Some oversocialized leftists have gone so far as to rebel against one of modern society's most important principles by engaging in physical violence. By their own account, violence is for them a form of "liberation." In other words, by committing violence they break through the psychological restraints that have been trained into them. Because they are oversocialized these restraints have been more confining for them than for others; hence their need to break free of them. But they usually justify their rebellion in terms of mainstream values. If they engage in violence they claim to be fighting against racism or the like.

31. We realize that many objections could be raised to the foregoing thumb-nail sketch of leftist psychology. The real situation is complex, and anything like a complete description of it would take several volumes even if the necessary data were available. We claim only to have indicated very roughly the two most important tendencies in the psychology of modern leftism.

32. The problems of the leftist are indicative of the problems of our society as a whole. Low self-esteem, depressive tendencies and defeatism are not restricted to the left. Though they are especially noticeable in the left, they are widespread in our society. And today's society tries to socialize us to a greater extent than any previous society. We are even told by experts how to eat, how to exercise, how to make love, how to raise our kids and so forth.

THE POWER PROCESS

33. Human beings have a need (probably based in biology) for something that we will call the "power process." This is closely related to the need for power (which is widely recognized) but is not quite the same thing. The power process has four elements. The three most clear-cut of these we call goal, effort and attainment of goal. (Everyone needs to have goals whose attainment requires effort, and needs to succeed in attaining at least some of his goals.) The fourth element is more difficult to define and may not be necessary for everyone. We call it autonomy and will discuss it later (paragraphs 42-44).

34. Consider the hypothetical case of a man who can have anything he wants just by wishing for it. Such a man has power, but he will develop serious psychological problems. At first he will have a lot of fun, but by and by he will become acutely bored and demoralized. Eventually he may become clinically depressed. History shows that leisured aristocracies tend to become decadent. This is not true of fighting aristocracies that have to struggle to maintain their power. But leisured, secure aristocracies that have no need to exert themselves usually become bored, hedonistic and demoralized, even though they have power. This shows that power is not enough. One must have goals toward which to exercise one's power.

35. Everyone has goals; if nothing else, to obtain the physical necessities of life: food, water and whatever clothing and shelter are made necessary by the climate. But the leisured aristocrat obtains these things without effort. Hence his boredom and demoralization.

36. Nonattainment of important goals results in death if the goals are physical necessities, and in frustration if nonattainment of the goals is compatible with survival. Consistent failure to attain goals throughout life results in defeatism, low self-esteem or depression.

37. Thus, in order to avoid serious psychological problems, a human being needs goals whose attainment requires effort, and he must have a reasonable rate of success in attaining his goals.

SURROGATE ACTIVITIES

38. But not every leisured aristocrat becomes bored and demoralized. For example, the emperor Hirohito, instead of sinking into decadent hedonism, devoted himself to marine biology, a field in which he became distinguished. When people do not have to exert themselves to satisfy their physical needs they often set up artificial goals for themselves. In many cases they then pursue these goals with the same energy and emotional involvement that they otherwise would have put into the search for physical necessities. Thus the aristocrats of the Roman Empire had their literary pretensions; many European aristocrats a few centuries ago invested tremendous time and energy in hunting, though they certainly didn't need the meat; other aristocracies have competed for status through elaborate displays of wealth; and a few aristocrats, like Hirohito, have turned to science.

39. We use the term "surrogate activity" to designate an activity that is directed toward an artificial goal that people set up for themselves merely in order to have some goal to work toward, or let us say, merely for the sake of the "fulfillment" that they get from pursuing the goal. Here is a rule of thumb for the identification of surrogate activities. Given a person who devotes much time and energy to the pursuit of goal X, ask yourself this: If he had to devote most of his time and energy to satisfying his biological needs, and if that effort required him to use his physical and mental facilities in a varied and interesting way, would he feel seriously deprived because he did not attain goal X? If the answer is no, then the person's pursuit of a goal X is a surrogate activity. Hirohito's studies in marine biology clearly constituted a surrogate activity, since it is pretty certain that if Hirohito had had to spend his time working at interesting non-scientific tasks in order to obtain the necessities of life, he would not have felt deprived because he didn't know all about the anatomy and life-cycles of marine animals. On the other hand the pursuit of sex and love (for example) is not a surrogate activity, because most people, even if their existence were otherwise satisfactory, would feel deprived if they passed their lives without ever having a relationship with a member of the opposite sex. (But pursuit of an excessive amount of sex, more than one really needs, can be a surrogate activity.)

This is all for this installment (thank you!)...If you want the entire text, we've got it and we'd be happy to give it to you. Quite a few of you asked for this to be printed in Blacklisted! We're going to do it, only because we want to keep you guys happy, but there's NO WAY we can get this whole thing into one issue. It's HUGE! It's beyond huge, actually. It's insane! Read some more in the next issue. This Unabomber dude has some strange thoughts.

PIRATE RADIO SURVIVAL GUIDE

PROVIDED BY GROUP 42

Now You're Talkin'

By now, you might be familiar with some terms that describe types of modulation. The most used by broadcasters is Amplitude Modulation or simply referred to as AM. Other types include Single Side Band (SSB) which means Upper Side Band (USB) or Lower Side Band (LSB), Double Side Band (DSB) and even more exotic are Frequency Modulation (FM), Phase Modulation (PM). For now, the modes we are most concerned with are AM and SSB.

We touched briefly on the basics of modulation earlier and now we are going to dive right into the good stuff! So put on your thinking caps and let me guide you into the mysteries of radio. Modulation of a RF signal is impressing audio information on a radio frequency waveform. Sounds exotic doesn't it?

AM modulation, a carrier wave determines your frequency and 66% of your transmitter power is used here! The modulating signal, audio information, is used to vary the amplitude of the carrier wave by means of upper and lower side bands. This is where the remaining 33% of the transmitters power goes.

The range of audible frequencies to most people is 20 to 20,000 Hertz. In most amateur gear the audio bandwidth is restricted to 300 to 3,000 Hertz. Music withstanding, this is the audio range that affords the greatest intelligibility to a voice signal. Now in AM mode combine 2.7 KHz for both upper and lower sidebands and you have an AM signal almost 6 KHz wide. If the frequency response of the transmitter was increased to 10 KHz, the resulting AM signal would be 20 KHz wide! Now you begin to see why it helps to give broadcasting stations a W-I-D-E berth!

AM also uses what is known as a 100% "Duty Cycle". This means that your transmitter is working 100% of the time. While this is not a problem in normal amateur communications, trying to run a amateur transmitter for 30 to 60 minutes continuous in AM mode is asking for trouble. The components in the transmitter will tend to overheat and you may need to cool them while broadcasting. An exhaust fan can be used to pull hot air out of the transmitter. Never blow cold air into a hot tube! If you have managed to get a "broadcast quality" transmitter, don't sweat this as they usually built for continuous duty.

Single Side Band modulation has been around since the 1960's and is the most predominant mode used in the ham bands today. For hams, the rule of thumb is LSB on 40 meters and down, USB on 20 meters and up. Most pirates use USB instead of LSB and it has become the adopted standard. Their is NO difference in quality between USB or LSB! A Fully modulated AM signal has 66% of its power in the carrier and only 33% in the sidebands. The sidebands carry the intelligence to be transmitted and the carrier only "goes along for the ride" to serve as "demodulation" in the receiver. By eliminating the carrier and transmitting only a sideband, the available transmitter power is used to GREATER ADVANTAGE! Assuming two identical transmitters, one used in AM and the other in SSB, the use of SSB can give an effective gain of 9 dB over AM, equivalent to INCREASING THE TRANSMITTER POWER 8 TIMES! SSB signals are much

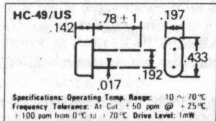
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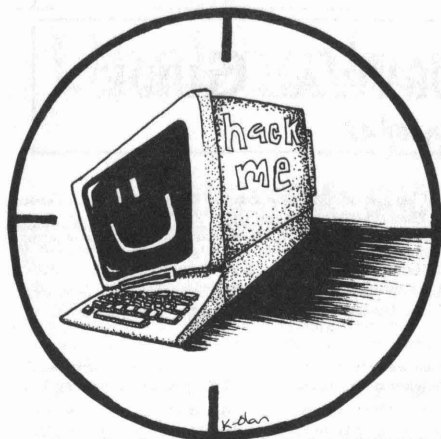
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from the fact that "Direction Finding" uses your carrier to peak their directive antennas to aid in locating you. Since SSB does not use a carrier and is constantly changing in signal strength, DF attempts are much more difficult! Think about it

Where Can I Go

Hams are assigned groups of frequencies spread throughout the entire electromagnetic spectrum. These groups of frequencies are known as Bands. These bands are usually referred to by their wavelength. All amateur equipment covers some if not most of the bands that hams use. The most popular and easiest band to operate on is the 40 Meter Band. Almost every amateur transmitter made covers this band. There are others, and figure 2 will show you just what and where things are. Most pirate activity takes place on the "High End" of 40 Meters because most ham transmitters will operate "Out of Band" to some extent there. Most ham gear will operate a little ABOVE and BELOW each ham band, this is the important part! Without modification to your transmitter, you could operate it on 40 Meters at say, 7415 Khz or 6975 Khz, without having much problem. Some transmitters will not operate very much further out of the band without serious degradation to their performance like reduced power output or the increased possibility of Television Interference!

For the more advanced pirate, it is quite possible to modify your transmitters tuned circuits and get your transmitter to operate in places it was never designed to go. Remember this, A MODIFIED TRANSMITTER HAS VERY LITTLE RESALE VALUE TO THE LARGEST PART OF YOUR POTENTIAL MARKET! If you think there is even a slight chance that you are ever going to sell off your transmitter, you are better off NOT modifying it in any way! If you are going to keep it forever, dive right in

By now you should be getting a handle on transmitters. If anything does not make sense so far, go back and read the material over. Going to your library and getting books on Amateur Radio is a good idea. Read EVERYTHING you can get your hands on!

Power

Another consideration to keep in mind when looking to purchase a transmitter is Output Power. A majority of ham transmitters typically have power outputs in the neighborhood of 100 watts. This is a fair amount of power and should let you get heard quite well if you use a decent antenna!

Be careful because some ham transmitters were specifically manufactured for QRP or "Low Power" operation and will have around 10 watts out! Older novice type ham transmitters will have a maximum power output of 75 watts or so. Some transmitters were also made that had output powers of 500 watts. Just about anything is possible to find so make sure and ask!

I would like to tell you a little bit about the myths of power. For example, say I use 100 watts and I'm heard S7 at Joe DXer's. I can increase or reduce my power 50% without any noticeable difference! Sounds incredible doesn't it? The only time Joe DXer will notice a difference in my transmitted signal will be by doubling or halving my power! 200 watts is 3dB louder than 100 watts BUT most people cannot detect a 3 dB difference in signal strength! This means for people to even detect a louder signal you would have to go up to 400 watts for a 6 dB increase to actually be noticed! If you use 400 watts now, you would have to increase your power to a whopping 1600 watts to be louder than 400 watts! If I am running 100 watts and I'm heard right at the noise level at Jane DXer's, then almost ANY increase in power will improve my signal. If you are ever going to try "crossing the pond" with your station, a fair amount of power is typically required. If your transmitter is supposed to put out 100 watts but you can only get 75 watts out, the only thing that will be noticed is the slight decrease in your electric bill.

Analog vs. Digital

"Should I buy a Tube Type or Solid State Transmitter?". A discussion into the Pro's and Con's of each could easily take up an entire section alone. Rather than extol the virtues and drawbacks that both have, I'll simply touch on a few points and let you make your own decisions.

Tube type transmitters are perhaps more easily found, can usually be purchased quite cheaply and are more "forgiving" when handling mistuning. The downside is that they can be drift, difficult and expensive to replace bad tubes, are very dangerous because of high

narrower than AM signals and will "fit" into places where an AM signal would get creamed by co-channel interference.

SSB's duty cycle is based on the audios information peaks, and will typically be around 50% which means 30 to 60 minute broadcasts are easily achievable with amateur gear. You still might have to provide cooling to your transmitter but SSB is far less brutal than AM.

The biggest complaint when using SSB for the transmission of music is that it "messes up" the music. Well, AM signals are the most easiest tuned but a properly tuned SSB signal is indistinguishable from AM! The key word to that statement is "properly"! Tuning is critical on SSB, 100 to 200 hertz mis-tuning will give unpleasant results! With time and good tuning skills a fair strength SSB signal can be tuned in to the proper pitch and will sound every bit as good as AM! As a pirate, you should remember to try and broadcast something that most people recognize to serve as a "Tuning Guide". It is up to the listeners to improve their tuning skills! For practice, try tuning the ham bands or RPFI/HCB's SSB transmissions. It takes a while to get used to it, but look folks: SSB is here to stay!

My final pitch for the use of SSB over AM is that most shortwave receivers are MORE sensitive to SSB signals than AM. Typically 1 to 2 microvolts. Since we are dealing with low power stuff here, any edge, no matter how slight, should be taken advantage of!

Unconfirmed Theory Department

Another slight advantage that SSB might have over AM comes

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voltages used with tubes, and are generally quite large in physical size and weight. They don't call them "Boat Anchors" for no reason!

Solid State Transmitters are smaller, some can be simply modified to transmit anywhere in the shortwave spectrum, are more easily used because most of the tuning is computer assisted. The downside is, they are much less forgiving to impedance mismatches and can be difficult if not impossible to repair yourself.

So you can see, both have advantages and disadvantages. It is up to you to decide what you can or cannot deal with! I will not make any recommendation other than use what you can get! ANY transmitter, usually, is better than NO transmitter!

What's Left?

"What are Transceivers?", I'm glad you asked! A transceiver is a combination of a receiver and a transmitter in the same box. If you already own a good receiver, you may not want to spend more money by buying a transceiver. I will tell you this, some transceivers receiver sections perform better than some general coverage receivers because they are optimized to operate only in small parts of the bands. It may also be desirable to monitor two frequencies at the same time. If you don't already own a receiver, a transceiver is the way to go. This is for you to decide what you need, want, or desire.

"Is there anything that should be avoided?", Yes. Do not purchase military surplus equipment! Unless you have a lot of experience with radio equipment, military surplus stuff can often turn into more trouble than it's worth. Connectors will be difficult and expensive to find, power requirements are often non-standard and repair parts can be almost non-existent! Beginners should stick to amateur gear.

Finding A Transmitter

OK, now that you know enough about transmitters to hopefully make a wise purchasing decision, where can you find them? If money is not an issue, then there are a plethora of businesses that sell New and Used amateur equipment. A good starting place is to pick up a copy of any amateur magazine and start looking at the ads and calling for catalogs. When it comes to new equipment, the sky is the limit! On the other hand, if you're like me, money is an issue and generally I don't have enough of the stuff! There are many ways to find used gear, start by keeping a look-out in your local newspaper's classified section. Occasionally, you will find Amateur gear listed there and the advantage is it will be a local call to find out more information and possibly see the rig in action before purchasing it. Most equipment that you find listed here will be from Bootleg CBers, and you can expect just about anything. Another alternative is if you live in a larger city with a Amateur Radio store, they usually will sell used gear along with new stuff and again you will probably get to see the rig in action before purchase. Also you might get some kind of token warranty with it, but not always.

Another potential source of equipment are Ham Fests. These electronic swapmeets take place all over the country and generally during the summer months. This is where you can find just about anything and prices are generally negotiable. There is also the increased risk of buying JUNK and, while not common, it does happen that people do get burned, so be careful! The best way to find out about Ham Fests is to make contact with someone in your local ham community. If you know of no local hams, drive around till you spot the tell-tale antenna farm and introduce yourself as a radio enthusiast, potential ham, etc. and ask him or her about ham fests.

Most Hams attend these functions and it is not difficult to ferret out information about them. They are open to all and just because you're not a ham will have little impact. So you have found out when and where the next one is, the most important rule of hamfests is to show up EARLY! That way you can browse over all the gear that is available and compare prices on similar equipment. If something is unmarked, don't be afraid to ask how much. If the seller says "Make me an Offer.", you might not have any idea what to offer. It could be wise to move on or ask what the "rock bottom" price is. Sellers generally love to talk about their wares and this is a good way just find out general information on items you have no intentions of purchasing, remember KNOWLEDGE IS POWER! The more you know, the better off you are!

Another area to capitalize on is the END of the Hamfest. Some sellers may not relish the idea of lugging all their stuff home and will be more likely to cut a better deal! Ham fests are also great sources of general station supplies like connectors, wire, components, etc.

There are also several publications that deal with used amateur equipment. The only down side is, you really have no idea what you are buying unless you know what the radio is. Caveat Emptor!

Finally

Now that you have purchased your dream rig, Read, Read, Read and Re-Read the manual you got with it! Become familiar with all the controls, connectors and functions of your transmitter. Did I mention read the manual? This is very important, most manuals not only will tell you how to hook-up the transmitter but will also tell you how to tune it up! You may find that the manual will say connect your transmitter to an antenna or to a dummy load. A dummy load is nothing more than a giant 50 ohm resistor that can dissipate RF Energy. The advantage to using a dummy load is that you don't transmit anything on the air, so you can practice tuning up, adjusting your transmitter without really broadcasting. Follow the directions in your manual and with any luck you will soon be broadcasting your first pirate show!

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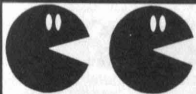
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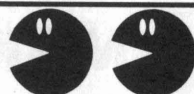
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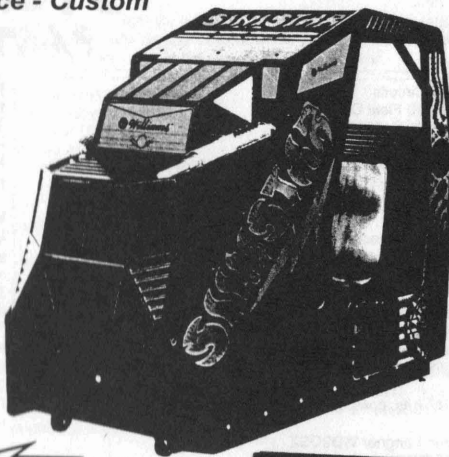


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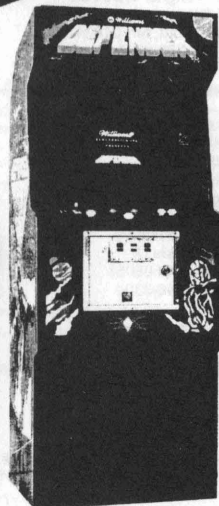
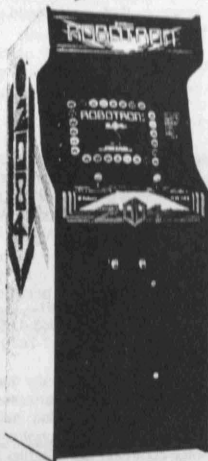
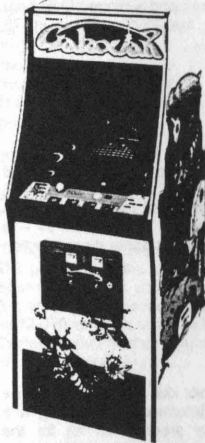


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+1-616-796-6633 (FAX)

Send \$1 for a flyer. QST article kits, transceiver kits, QRP
stuff in general. They no longer sell parts.

Penntek Electronics
14 Peace Dr.
Lewistown, PA 17044
+1-717-248-2507

Ramsey Electronics
793 Canning Parkway
Victor NY 14564
+1-716-924-4560

Amateur radio and hobby kits. The ham kits are all pretty
simple and pretty inexpensive, and you get about what you
pay for. Their new VHF transceiver kits (144, 220, 440) look
pretty interesting. Many have complained about the quality of
their kits, though.

Tejas RF Technology
P.O.Box 720331
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+1-713-879-9494 (FAX)

Tejas Backpacker-II QRP kit and other things.

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Sevierville TN 37862-3710
+1-615-453-7172 (Information)
+1-615-428-4483 (FAX)
+1-800-833-7373 (Credit card orders only)

TenTec, well known manufacturer of amateur and commercial
radios, is now selling kits, and apparently have been
astonished by the demand. Help astonish them, call them up
and get a catalog :-). The only components they sell are
TenTec cases (naturally enough) and a kit for, believe it or
not, a high-power variable capacitor (40-500pF, 3.5KV).

Kanga US
Bill Kelsey
3521 Spring Lake Dr.
Findlay, OH 45840
+1-419-423-5643

Call between 7 - 11 pm eastern time please. Stamp for a
catalog. "I import kits from Kanga in the UK - most of them
come from SPRAT - the journal of the G-QRP Club. I also
have the Super Tee Antenna Tuner, and a range of kits from
Elktronics that are based on the DDS articles in 73
Magazine."

R&R Associates
3106 Glendon Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90034
+1-213-474-1315 (res)

Mainly sells pc boards from QST, Radio Electronics, etc., and
a few of in-house design. Also sells IC's, etc. Send a SASE
every now and then for his most recent flyer. He also has
boards for some Motorola Application Notes. (Jan 94 -- a
member of the QRP mailing list reports some dissatisfaction
with R&R.)

CW Technology
7328 Timbercreek Court
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068-1181
COD Orders at 800-547-7479

Small mail order company that sells kits. Starter products are
kits for computer->transceiver interfaces to go along with
2/93 QST article. Also sells a programmer kit for the
MC68HC705K1 microcontroller and an optoisolated stepper
motor controller kit. Carries the PCBs and difficult parts for
these projects.

GNP Sales
POB 77011
San Francisco, CA 94107.

Business size SASE for current list. Very small. They buy and
sell vacuum caps, vacuum relays, various high voltage parts,
coax relays, mostly radio stuff.

Eico Electronic Instruments Co., Inc.
363 Merrick Rd
Lynbrook NY 11563

Note: No current kits, EICO manuals and schematics only

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+1-714-371-3052 (subscribe by FAX)

All advertisements magazine (though they're now publishing small projects). Issues are \$2.00 (at least, that's the price on the cover), subscriptions are (third class mail, USA:) \$17/1 year, \$31/2 years, (first class mail USA) \$34/1 year, (Canada/Mexico) US\$35, (other foreign, air mail) US\$70, (other foreign, surface) US\$39. A subscription also entitles you to one free classified ad of 40 words.

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RF Design Magazine
P O Box 1077
Skokie IL 60076-9931
+1-312-762-2193

A magazine for professional RF designers. Subscriptions are \$38 per year in the US, \$48 in Mexico and Canada, \$51 elsewhere, unless you appear to be a "qualified subscriber" (i.e. are in serious danger of convincing your company to buy a \$12,000 spectrum analyzer based on an ad) in which case it's free. Heavy on theory, and even the advertisement articles are educational.

Electronics Now (formerly Radio Electronics)
Subscription Service
P.O. Box 51866
Boulder CO 80321-1866
+1-800-999-7139

A magazine for thumb-fingered electronics hobbyists. Subscription rate on the bingo card in the November issue (the latest I was able to dig up) was \$19.97 per year.

Popular Electronics
Subscription Department
P.O. Box 338
Mt. Morris, IL 61054-9935
+1-800-827-0383

Like Electronics Now. \$18.95 according to the latest bingo card I see.

The Computer Applications Journal (Circuit Cellar INK)
P. O. Box 3050
Southeastern, PA 19398-9932
+1-203-872-2204 (FAX)

This magazine is what Steve Ciarcia wanted BYTE to be when it grew up. It focuses on microcontroller applications and other digital projects. \$21.95 per year (12 issues, now) (Canada, Mexico: add \$10 surface mail, \$20 air mail; other countries: add \$28.)

The Radio Craftsman
P.O. Box 3682
Lawrence, KS 66046-0682

Bi-monthly newsletter for homebrewers of amateur radio gear. Information about electronics construction techniques, components, book reviews, beginning electronics theory, and the occasional construction project. Oriented toward the beginner/intermediate level. Price, \$10/year (six issues), \$15 outside the U.S. Published by Doug Heacock, AA0MS. Send large SASE for free sample issue. [Info supplied by Doug Heacock.]

Hambrew
+1-303-989-5642

Amateur radio homebrewer newsletter published by George De Grazio, WF0K. \$10 per year (4 issues).

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Jim Cates, WA6GER
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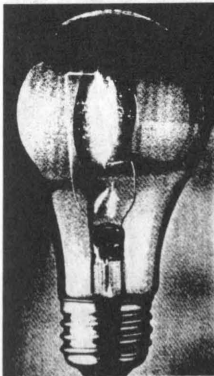
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WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?

By Robert Cohen

Laws of the United States are made pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 and Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2. Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 says "To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; And Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 says "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state." These areas are not the fifty sovereign states. These areas are Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa and other possessions and enclaves belonging to the United States. They also apply to U.S. citizens who are born in these areas who are also known as 14th Amendment citizens. These laws are voluntary and non-binding to Article 4, Section 2, Clause 1 Citizens. Anyone claiming to be a U.S. citizen are subject to the Laws of the United States.

DEFINITIONS

United States means Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa. The United States also includes the Buck Act Title 4 municipal corporations within the fifty states under United States control pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 and are legally considered U.S. Territories. These are the capital S States as opposed to the small S sovereign states. There are 55 States in the United States.

U.S. citizen means persons born in Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa and subject to the Laws of the United States. U.S. citizens are 14th amendment citizens.

These united States of America are the fifty sovereign states. There are 50 small s states in these united States of America. The sovereign states are small s states because the sovereignty of these states resides in the people individually and collectively. These small s states are trustees and not masters of the people domiciled in these states.

People conceived in the fifty sovereign states are not U.S. citizens, they are called Citizens of the several states or Citizens of the United States of America or Citizens of these united States of America. Sovereign state Citizens are Article 4, Section 2, Clause 1 Citizens of the several States and not bound in any mandatory way to Laws of the United States.

Laws of the United States only apply to U.S. citizens voluntary to state Citizens and to the United States Only.

Laws of the United States of America apply only in the 50 sovereign states and do apply to sovereign state Citizens and U.S. citizens alike.

The Laws of the United States of America are directed to the fifty sovereign states and do have impact on Article 4, Section 2, Clause 1 Citizens of the several States. These laws are made pursuant to the powers delegated to Congress in Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1-16. These laws are limited by the Bill of Rights, the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. These Laws



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have been enacted into positive law whereas Laws of the United States are not enacted into positive law. Laws of the United States of America are published in the Federal Register. Laws of the United States are not published in the Federal Register.

There are fifty titles in the United States Code which contain all the laws of both the United States and the United States of America. The laws of the United States are Titles 2, the Congress, Title 7 Agriculture, Title 8 Aliens and Nationality, Title 12 Banks and Banking, Title 15 Commerce and Trade, Title 16 Conservation, Title 19 Customs Duties, Title 20 Education, Title 21 Food and Drugs, Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse, Title 24 Hospitals and Asylums, Title 25 Indians, Title 26 Internal Revenue Code, Title 27 Intoxicating Liquors, Title 29 Labor, Title 30 Mineral Lands and Mining, Title 33 Navigation and Navigable Waters, Title 36 Patriotic Societies and Observances, Title 40 Public Buildings, Property, and Works, Title 41 Public Contracts, Title 42 The Public Health and Welfare, Title 43 Public Lands, Title 45 Railroads, Title 46 Shipping, all subtitles not including subtitles 2 & 3 which are enacted into positive law, Title 47 Appendix, Shipping, Title 48 Territories and Insular Possessions, Title 50 War and National Defense and Appendix. 27 Titles of the 50 are Laws of the United States.

The Laws of the United States of America are contained in the remaining Titles of the United States Code. The Following Titles are enacted into Positive Law and published in the Federal Register and can properly called Laws of the United States of America and observe constitutional limitations. Title 1 General Provisions, Title 3 The President, Title 4 Flag and Seal, Seat of Government and the States. Title 5 Government Organization and Employees, Title 6 (Surety Bonds) has been superceded by Title 31 Money and Finance, Title 9 Arbitration, Title 10 Armed Forces, Title 11 Bankruptcy, Title 13 Census, Title 14 Coast Guard, Title 17 Copyrights, Title 18 Crimes and Criminal Procedure, Title 23 Highways, Title 28 Judiciary and Judicial Procedure, Title 31 Money and Finance, Title 32 National Guard, Title 34 (Navy) superceded by Title 10 Armed Forces, Title 35 Patents, Title 37 Pay and Allowances of the Uniformed Services, Title 38 Veterans' Benefits, Title 39 Postal Service, Title 44 Public Printing and Documents, Title 49 Transportation but only subtitles 1, 2 and 4, have been enacted into positive laws, all other subtitles are not enacted into positive law and so are part of the Laws of the United States and not part of the Laws of the United States of America. 19 titles of 50 Titles are Laws of the United States of America. 2 Titles have been superceded by other titles. In actuality there are only 48 Titles in the United States Code.

From this division of titles I conclude there is a difference between Laws of the United States and Laws of the United States of America. Article 4, Section 2, Clause 1 Citizens of the several States are bound to observe only the Laws of the United States of America and exempt from the Laws of the United States but can observe them if they so choose. Laws of the United States are voluntary to state Citizens because state Citizens are also Citizens of the United States of America or Citizens of these united States of America. U.S. citizens are subject to all the laws of Congress and so are bound by all the laws of the United States and the United States of America.

U.S. citizens you have a choice, there is no law that says you are bound for all time to be U.S. citizens, you have the power to choose your citizenship by virtue of the so called 13th amendment that outlaws slavery and involuntary servitude but does not outlaw voluntary servitude. You have the right to choose to be a state Citizen and thereby exempt yourself from the Laws of the United States. If you are a U.S. citizen residing in one of the fifty sovereign states then you are eligible to be a state Citizen after 6 months to 7 years in such sovereign state. Check your original state Constitution to determine residency requirements. In California a six month resident is eligible for state Citizenship.

Some of these original state Constitutions say you have to be a white male to be a state Citizen but these have been superceded by the Constitution of the United States of America. The so-called 13th amendment made the law color-blind. Women through the 19th amendment have the right to vote. Even without these amendments, white and male may not mean what they appear to mean. Man has traditionally meant men and women and only recently in this century has come to mean male only. White may have nothing to do with skin pigmentation, and everything to do with enlightenment. America is the only country in the world that legally recognizes that all men are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights and among these is the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

This legal recognition is what makes All Americans White Male Citizens and therefore has nothing to do with sex or skin pigmentation. In the rest of the world the sovereign is the State and in America the People are sovereign. Legally speaking only America is an Enlightened Country, all other countries are still living in the dark ages. In America all American Citizens are White Males because we are sovereign, in the rest of the world all citizens are Female and Black because they are subjects. The Laws of the United States are an attempt from Un-American Forces to reduce America to the status of citizens of other countries. May all Americans rise up and reclaim America for America and let us export the American Revolution to the rest of the world and make all people of Earth sovereign Citizens wherever they live. Let us make the Declaration of Independence International Law.

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.... INCENDIARIES

Incendiaries are used to destroy all types of flammable substances. In addition incendiaries can be used to destroy metal structures or used on living targets as in the case of flame throwers. Incendiaries can be broken down into a few groups. These are petroleum based, metal alloys, thermites, metal-salt mixes, and exotics. The choice of incendiary depends on the target to be destroyed. The petroleum based incendiaries like napalm, use the oxygen from the air to keep combustion going. If the fire is smothered it will be extinguished. The petroleum can be thickened (like napalm) or it can be a heavy oil (hard to ignite). Lighter types of petroleum (ligroin) are not the best to use as they evaporate quickly and the fumes tend to flash or explode instead of burning for a sustained time. Petroleum liquids burn at about 1000 deg. C. and release as much as 6 kcal/gm. They are usually used against wooden structures and other easily flammable things like people.

Metal alloys such as magnesium alloys also use oxygen from the air to support combustion. In addition they can also use nitrogen from the air and still burn. If they are smothered they can reduce the smothering agent and still burn. A large amount of water or foam are best for fighting a magnesium fire. A small amount of water can give up its oxygen to the magnesium and release hydrogen gas. The result is a pretty good explosion. A magnesium alloy called "electron" was used during the second world war. This was made of about 90% magnesium, 8% aluminum, and the rest zinc and manganese. This alloy was strong and produced 2000 deg. C. and about 6 kcal per gram. This was used against wood or metal structures.

Thermites are mixtures of an active metal and a less reactive metal oxide. The active metal reduces the less active metal oxide pulling off the oxygen and releasing a lot of heat and molten metal and metal oxide slag. Thermites are usually used to attack metal targets and are very effective in this role. A two or three pound charge can be placed on the hood of a auto and ignited. The thermite will burn through the hood and drip molten metal onto the engine. While this won't melt the engine it will warp or crack it plus it may sever gas lines which will start a secondary fire. Thermite formulas are varied but the standard mix is 25% aluminum powder, 75% iron scale (iron oxide). Thermites burn at about 2500 deg. C. Thermite is used almost exclusively against metal to weld it or melt it.

Metal - Salt mixtures use a combustible metal and a salt oxidizer. They cannot be smothered or extinguished easily. To fight these fires the best tactic is to cover the device with sand or shoot them with a water jet. The jet will help break up the incendiary and wet any mixture that has not burnt. These mixtures are composed of oxidizers like potassium nitrate, metals like aluminum or magnesium, and fuels like sulfur, charcoal, or oils. These formulas produce a flame when burning unlike thermite and burn very quickly when compared with thermite. These mixes can be used in small caliber projectiles to make an incendiary shell. Usually the shock of the shell hitting the target sets off the incendiary. They burn at about 2000-3000 deg. C. Metal - Salt mixtures are usually used against easily flammable objects. Exotic incendiaries exist that ignite on exposure to air, release poisonous gases, or produce a second incendiary chemical. These incendiaries are used for special circumstances and targets.

A Short Study of Arson

An understanding of fires should be acquired if you want to use them to your best advantage. A study of the target should be made if possible. Find out what materials from the target can be used to start the fire. How long will it take the fire fighters to arrive? If the target is a building is there a sprinkler system installed? Fire and smoke alarms? Is the building wood framed or steel? A steel frame building can be destroyed if the temperature of the steel reaches 1000 deg. F. for 10 mins. This destroys the temper of the steel. Are the walls hollow? This can spread the fire from the bottom to the top of a two story house in about 1 min. A fire can be started in a corner of a room. This uses the walls to reflect heat into the room and also provides two walls for fuel. Use whatever materials are handy to help feed the fire. Make a trip to the library and look for books on fire fighting



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techniques and materials. Study these and learn what the fire fighters will use to stop your efforts. You can study chemical hazard lists to find incompatible materials that can make an explosion or fire when combined. If a fire is started with good planning it makes little difference if it's set with a book of matches and a cigarette fuse or an incendiary using high tech bells and whistles. An incendiary is more effective than an explosive in destroying some targets. Once an explosive goes off the damage is done but a fire builds until all the fuel is consumed. Here are a few characteristics of common flammable substances:

Wood: Wood contains about 15-35% moisture. The less moisture the easier to ignite. At 110deg. C. wood dries, gases start liberating. 150deg. C. wood gives off more of these flammable gases. 230deg. C. wood begins to char. 300 deg. C. carbonization of the wood. Above 300deg. C wood begins to burn. Wood is a good insulator and can keep fire from spreading easily if it blocks radiant heat. Green wood ignites with difficulty.

Paper: Paper along with grain products (hay and cereal grasses) ignite very easily if dry. If the paper is bundled up however, you will find it is hard to ignite.

Petroleum products: The flammability of petroleum liquids are determined by their flashpoint. The lower the flashpoint the easier the liquid is to ignite. Those liquids with higher flashpoints may have to be heated before they are flammable. The minimum concentration of vapors to be flammable for common substances are ethyl alcohol-73, acetone-65, benzene-49, ethyl ether-39, gasoline-33 MG/L. At 0 deg. C. ethyl alcohol gives a concentration of 34 mg/l and is not flammable at that temperature. In contrast ethyl ether has a concentration of 780 mg/l at 0 deg. C. and is flammable.

If you are trying to hide the fact that arson is the cause of the fire, try to use what is already on scene at the target. An electrical fire can be made by using a razor blade to slice into the insulation of a wire. If the wire is the stranded type pull out about 2/3 of the strands and cut them. A fire will start in that section of wire. If the wire is the solid type, file a section of wire to make it thinner. Arson investigators look for a hot spot in the ruins to find where the fire started. This hot spot is usually a section of target that is very charred. They especially examine the floor to see if it is charred. They look for char trails to see if the fire has been led to different sections of the target. A very fast spreading fire will be investigated as an arson job. They also use sniffers and gas chromatography to look for traces of gasoline and other accelerators. An arsonist has to be on his toes to fool the investigators.

Incendiary Devices and Formulas

Incendiary Capsule: This device uses a permanganate/glycerin reaction to make a short delay fire. Obtain a large gelatin capsule. Fill the larger side with potassium permanganate. Flatten a piece of plasticine to about 1/16" thick and press it over the permanganate to seal it into the capsule. Peel away the excess plasticine so the chemical is sealed in the capsule by a small disk of the putty. Fill the other side of the capsule about 1/2 full of glycerin. Take a small splinter of wood (toothpick) and place it in the glycerin. Now assemble the capsule but be careful not to press the ends of the capsule together very much. When you wish to use the capsule, simply press the ends of the capsule together. The splinter pierces the plasticine which allows the glycerin to contact the permanganate. The reaction starts a short time later and will ignite such things as paper or wood shavings. These devices cannot take much rough handling and usually have to be made near where they must be used.

Spontaneous Combustion: Most people may have heard that you are not supposed to put oily rags in the garbage until they dry out because they may start a fire. This is because when oil dries it oxidizes and gives off a good deal of heat. This heat can build up in a closed container and ignite the rags. If you want to cause spontaneous combustion on purpose it is necessary to obtain oil dryers as these cause the oil to oxidize. Check out paint shops and see what they have to offer. You may wish to try drying oil which is a preparation of oil with premixed dryers. Dampen cotton, rags, wood pulp or the like with the oil and dryers. The combustible should not be dripping with the oil but it should be moist throughout. Make a 1" hole in the bottom of a styrofoam coffee cup and a 1" hole in the lid of the cup. Pack the cup with the oily combustible but leave a hole going through to the bottom hole. Do not pack the combustible too tightly in the cup. Put the lid on and lay the cup down on its side or put the cup on something so that free air can reach the hole in the bottom of the cup. In as little as 1/2 hr. to as much as 4 hrs. later the cup will burst into flames if the oil is reactive enough. The time delay will depend on such things as ambient temperature or air movements.

Phosphorous Delay: White phosphorous is a substance that ignites on exposure to air. You can dissolve it in carbon disulfide which gives you a liquid that can be poured on to paper or the like. As the disulfide evaporates, it leaves behind particles of phosphorous which will ignite the disulfide fumes and the paper. Since the disulfide evaporates fast you can add benzene or naphtha to it to keep the evaporation down. One drawback to using this mix is the disulfide smells like sulfur which can give away its presence. Both the phosphorous and the carbon disulfide are extremely dangerous to handle. They should only be used after you are familiar with them. As a note, carbon disulfide fumes can be ignited by the heat of a 60 watt lightbulb. Handle with care.

About a century ago, white phosphorous (WP) was added to a glue called Chloral Du Pottage. This was a glue made from chloral hydrate. The resulting mixture was used to soak a piece of paper that was then placed into a glazed envelope and sealed. After the glue dries, if the envelope was opened it burst into a violent flame. These fire bombs remained active for about 24 hrs. after which the phosphorous was slowly oxidized and the bomb became inactive. The chloral glue formula may be found in an old library book called Richard's Book of Formulas (or something similar). Perhaps you can bring this device up to date by using an acrylic glue

Fireflies: These are simple devices used to blow up a car. One consists of a large gelatin capsule that is half filled with calcium carbide while the other half contains a piece of sodium metal. (store these in a dry place, and not for very long) 2 or 3 of these can be dropped into a automobile gasoline tank. Condensation causes water to form in the bottom of the tank. This water dissolves the gelatin which exposes the chemicals to the water. The carbide reacts with the water to form acetylene while the sodium starts a fire. The resulting explosion ruptures the gas tank and ignites the gasoline. Another form of firefly is made of a small cork float. This is weighted to keep one end up when floating. On this exposed end a small spiral of platinum wire is fixed. A small amount of cotton is placed inside the spiral. To use these, soak the cotton with gasoline just before dropping one in a gas tank. As the gas tank empties, air replaces the gas used. The air and gasoline fumes reach a level that causes the platinum to behave as a catalyst which ignites the air/gasoline mix. In trial, the platinum firefly has 50/50 success rate. Removing the cotton may increase the probability of an explosion at the risk of some danger when dropping the device into the tank.

Note: Some gas tanks have a screen in the gasoline tank so you cannot drop anything into the tank until it is pierced. Also when using the sodium metal/carbide firefly you may want to pour about 8 oz. of water into the tank after putting in the capsules. Instead of platinum wire, you may want to try using the element from a catalytic hand warmer. These are the hand warmers fueled with a lighter fluid type fuel. Also keep in mind that this device usually works as the car is being driven which will probably result in death. If you don't wish to kill someone, just use an icepick and poke a hole in the gas tank to empty it.

Sodium Peroxide: This is a chemical that releases oxygen and heat on contact with water. A small amount of this chemical can be sprinkled on rags or paper which will ignite after a time if the humidity is high enough. Mixtures of this chemical and powdered metal should be avoided as spontaneous ignition may occur during mixing.

Sausages: These were airdropped during the Vietnam war. All they consist of is a liquid incendiary sealed into a heavy plastic bag. During the war a string of these were dropped from airplanes to ignite the target. The incendiary used was Napalm B which is a plastic gel made by mixing polystyrene foam with gasoline. Sometimes sodium nitrate and sulfur was added to help the burning. A reasonable facsimile can be made up for the purpose of carrying a small incendiary device. The weight of the filling should be about 4oz. A standard blasting fuse can ignite these.

Timed Gas Explosion: Obtain a butane lighter refill. These are the aluminum cylinders used to refill butane lighters. Use a paint remover on it to take off all of labeling. After the paint is removed, clean up the cylinder with some fine grit sandpaper. Now get a large glass jar. Bring these plus a bottle of sodium hydroxide (lye, Drano) to your target. If the target has a gas water heater (or any appliance with a pilot light) this will be used to ignite the explosion. Otherwise you will need a candle (try a trick candle, one of the ones you can't blow out). Put the jar down next to the heater, and put the stripped cylinder in it. Fill up the jar with lye and leave quickly. The lye will eat the aluminum cylinder and release the gas in an explosion. The pilot light on the heater will ignite the butane and cause an explosion. This will take about 10 mins. depending on the strength of the lye. If you use a candle, set it away from the jar so when the gas first releases the flame does not blow out.

Accelerant: As I said before, arson investigators will look for traces of an accelerant especially if the fire is fast spreading. The usual accelerant, gasoline, leaves traces that are easy to find. However, if you take sodium chlorate and dissolve about 150 gms. in 150 ml. of warm water you will make an accelerant that is hard to find. Soak the substance to be ignited with this liquid. When it dries the material will be highly flammable. Be careful as the material will be highly spark and friction sensitive. The chlorate, while not flammable in itself will give off oxygen when heated and make any organic material very flammable. When the material is burnt, the chlorate reduces to salt (NaCl, table salt). This is usually dissolved in the fire fighters water and is very rarely found, even if it is found, the investigators will probably not make its connection to the fire. The chlorate treated material will also ignite if contact is made with sulfuric acid. This can be used to produce an acid-delay. Fill a rubber balloon with about an ounce of sulfuric acid and tie off the balloon. Place this balloon on the treated substance. When the acid eats through the balloon the material will ignite. Make sure the balloon has no holes in it.

Napalm: Napalm is simply thickened gasoline. It burns longer than gasoline and is not as explosive as gas. A simple napalm is made by adding two concentrated solutions together. One is a solution of soap (not detergent), the other solution is aluminum sulfate (alum). A precipitate results when the solutions are mixed. This precipitate is filtered out and dried. This powder is usually added to gasoline in about 5 - 15% strength. Another type of napalm is made by melting paraffin wax and pouring it into gasoline. When the gas cools it will thicken up. A form of solid gasoline is made with polyvinyl alcohol and formaldehyde as the thickener.



A thin napalm is used for flamethrowers. Another mix for flamethrowers is 25% kerosene, 50% heavy oil, and 25% gasoline. The fuel for flamethrowers should not burn up in the travel to the target but rather on the target.

Goop: Goop is an attempt to get the best of napalm and metal incendiaries in one mixture. It is made in two parts.

Part 1
 Magnesium Powder 40%
 Asphalt 20%
 Heavy Oil 20%
 Gasoline 20%

Part 2
 Aluminum Powder 20%
 Iron oxide 40%
 Potassium Nitrate 30%
 Sulfur 10%

This is mixed by taking 50% by volume of part 2 and mixing it well with part 1. This is easily ignited and produces a large flame plus a lot of heat. It cannot be extinguished by normal means and is effective on both wood and metal.

In Afghanistan, the Russians were reported to air drop an incendiary "goop" that was stable until disturbed (stepped on). Then the incendiary burst into flames. This is very likely a WP mixture along with oxidizers and a tar-like substance that also kept the WP and the oxidizers from reacting with each other. How it was kept stable in storage is unknown.

Thermite: One of the best known incendiaries is thermite. The thermite reaction was used originally to produce super pure metals but was adapted to war uses. The most common formula for thermite is 25% coarse aluminum, 75% iron oxide. It is difficult to ignite but once burning it is almost impossible to put out.

Thermite Incendiaries: These mixtures use additional chemicals that help thermite ignite easier, produce a flame, or increase the heat liberated by the thermite reaction. The thermite makes up 50% - 80% of the mixture.

FORMULA 1

Barium Nitrate 25%
Iron Oxide 50%
Aluminum 25%

FORMULA 2

Barium Nitrate 45%
Iron Oxide 25%
Aluminum 15%
Magnesium 15%

Metal - Salt: These mixtures are almost used exclusively to load a projectile to make it explode into a ball of flame and sparks upon impact. These are used against gas tanks and the like. They must be insensitive enough so the setback forces of firing the projectile does not ignite the incendiary. Yet they must be sensitive enough to ignite when they hit the target. Some typical mixtures are:

FORMULA 1

Potassium Perchlorate 50%
Magnesium 25%
Aluminum 25%

FORMULA 2

Potassium Nitrate 50%
Potassium Perchlorate 15%
Aluminum 25%
Charcoal 10%

The above two formulas are more suitable for incendiary projectiles. They explode more than burn and the flash from the explosion ignites the target. Metal-Salt mixtures that burn slower and are more suitable for an incendiary charge usually include oil or a wax plus sulfur to slow down the burning. The following formulas are examples.

FORMULA 1

Potassium Nitrate 60%
Light Oil 20%
Aluminum Powder 10%
Sulfur 5%
Charcoal 5%

FORMULA 2

Potassium Nitrate 55%
Paraffin Wax 20%
Iron Oxide 10%
Aluminum Powder 10%
Sulfur 5%

Exotic Incendiaries: Some exotic incendiaries are pyrophoric metals, phosphorous/sulfur mixtures, alkyl-alkali metal derivatives, and boron compounds. Since the use of these incendiaries require more knowledge than can be gained by simply reading a few pages on incendiaries, only a quick review will be given.

Pyrophoric metals are metal powders that are barren of any oxide coating and are of such small dimensions that they catch fire on exposure to air. An example is made by heating lead tartate (made by adding tartaric acid to lead acetate) in a test tube. While you can still smell the tarlike fumes coming off, cork the tube. Throw the tube and break it or just open up the test tube and the lead will burst into sparks. Pyrophoric metals are made in an inert atmosphere to stop oxidation of the metal. Phosphorous/Sulfur mixtures form an alloy that is liquid at normal temperatures. The usual percentages are 75% white phosphorous and 25% sulfur. This compound ignites spontaneously in the air and gives some nasty burns plus releases large amounts of noxious sulfur dioxide fumes when burning. Dimethyl sodium is a liquid that also spontaneously ignites in the air. Alkyl metal derivatives are poisonous to handle. Boron is a high energy metal. Compounds of boron release very great amounts of heat when burning. Unfortunately, these compounds are also very poisonous and this has limited research in their use.

Before making incendiaries, find out the properties of the chemicals you are using. Be especially careful of white phosphorous. WP has the ability to literally burn its way through your body. To get it out of say your arm, turn your arm upside down so the WP burns back through the hole it made going in. The burns are very slow to heal and WP is poisonous and destroys the liver and bones.

Safety equipment should be used when making these devices and mixtures. Invest in a good face shield, leather gloves and aprons to protect against flash burns. A leather skull cap will help protect your hair. These and other equipment may save you from injury or death. Remember, it is your responsibility if you try using any of this information.

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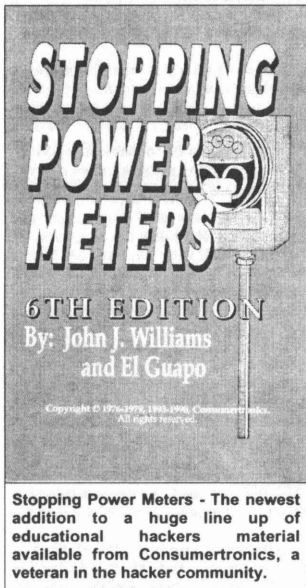
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STOPPING POWER METERS

Review by: Shiva



The Book:

Stopping Power Meters is a small booklet written by John J. Williams and El Guapo. Don't let it's small size fool you however. I found the booklet to contain a great deal of information on your typical power meter. I'm sure I'm not the only one who wondered how they worked and how they could be 'adjusted'. As it turns out, there's actually a multitude of designs, each working on a variation of the same principle, all known as watt-hour meters, or more commonly, kilo-watt-hour meters.

The booklet starts out by first explaining exactly what the meter does and how it works. "There is nothing magical, sacred or miraculous about watt-hour meters." Even different manufactures of meters are discussed with explanations of their differences.

After the theoretical background the booklet goes on to describe what it takes to calibrate a power meter, going on to mention that even with slight miscalibration the meter can cause over or undercharging of the customer. It is also noted the possible outcomes of a customer complaining about an inaccurate meter. There is some discussion about how the power company can track down discrepancies in usage over time, and how they usually find these to be in their favor (what else did you expect?) and how much it could cost YOU to have the 'problem' fixed. But not to worry folks, some example excuses are provided for your education.



John Williams being interviewed by Mike Wallace of CBS's 60 Minutes.

Following up adjustments is the inaccuracy department. It's amazing just how inaccurate these things can be! It also appears that they become more unreliable as time goes by. Think about it, how old is the house you live in? I bet it still has it's original power meter from way back then and has NEVER been calibrated to insure accuracy. Of course, these errors are almost always in the favor of the power company. It's almost as if it were by design that the meter fails over time.

The booklet doesn't just spout off that the meters are in error, it backs up these claims by explaining the causes of these inaccuracies. Meters, like any other scientific instrument, need constant care in order to provide accurate information. Explained are are several sources or conditions that over time will cause the meter to slowly fail. It's quite detailed in some respects.

Now for the good part. The last half of the booklet discusses how to slow down, or even stop a power meter from registering. Now, it should be noted that tampering with a power meter is illegal. The

booklet talks about this for several pages explaining how the utility suspects and determines if the meter has been messed with. But like anything else in this world, such tampering can be made very difficult to detect.

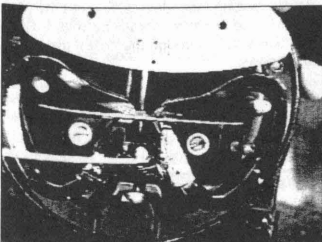
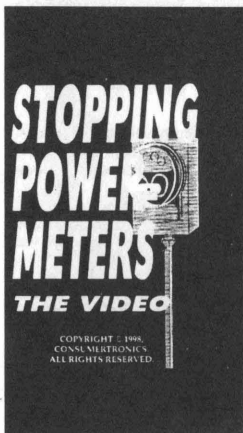
As for the actual methods of tampering, there's a lot more described between the covers than I suspected. These methods are described in detail, even providing actual schematics of the devices used. What more could you want? Well, there's a little sections describing some of the terminology used for the parts you'll need. And speaking of parts, there's even a section listing several electronics suppliers that are good places to start looking for the necessary components. Some books are also listed for those wishing to learn more about domestic electrical wiring.

The Video:

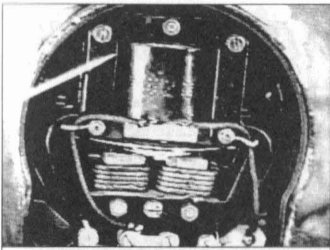
Also available is Stopping Power Meters: The Video. This 20 minute video, narrated by John J. Williams himself, highlights the most important basics that are discussed in the booklet. Covered are the internal mechanisms



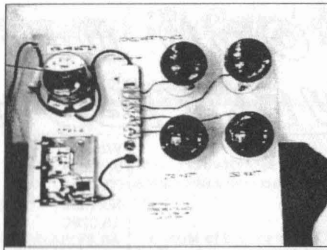
John Williams narrates the video, seen here holding the meter used for demonstration.



Front of the meter showing braking magnets. One of the adjustment screws is being pointed out.



Back of the meter showing the voltage and current coils.



Demonstration setup in video of device used to stop or slow meters.

of meters, how the meter actually measures the power used, and how they are accessed.

The video then goes on to demonstrate a power meter in action. The meter is hooked up to a series of high powered light bulbs to provide a load. Shown is the speed at which the meter runs. Hooked up to the test bed is another product available from Consumertronics, the Stopping Power Meters Educational Module. This is a

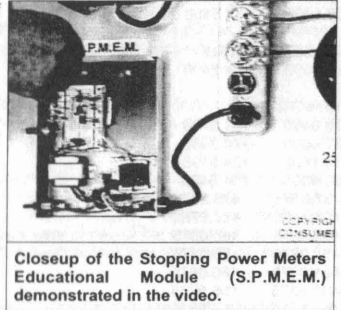
device built along one of the principles described in detail in the booklet. The meter is shown both with the SPMEM and on and so one can readily see the effect of the module on the registration of the meter. It's quite a dramatic effect.

Also demonstrated is a method of slowing down the meter through the use of ordinary kitchen magnets. It is also demonstrated that the same magnets can also speed up the meter and how it is important to use them correctly.

The video, combined with the booklet, provide an excellent educational tour on the functionings of utility power meters found in most homes and small business. You will also learn of their shortcomings and methods of fouling their ability to register correctly.

About Consumertronics:

Consumertronics is the company who puts out Stopping Power Meters. They offer "hundreds of books, manuals, software, hardware, and services that primarily relate to computers, electronics, phones, energy, security, medical, and financial." The author, John Williams, was even interviewed on the CBS show 60 Minutes. For more information, look for the full page Consumertronics advertisement in this magazine on page 31.



Closeup of the Stopping Power Meters Educational Module (S.P.M.E.M.) demonstrated in the video.

Note: This article appears in our sister publication, THUD Magazine - Volume 1, Issue 1. For more information, contact THUD Magazine at P.O. Box 2521, Cypress, CA 90630.

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Big Bro & National ID Card From Hell

by Ray Arachelian

DMV & 2D Bar Codes

We will soon see yet another Big Brother mechanism in the making. However this one, unlike the short lived Clipper chip seems to be a very silent threat to our valued privacy. While we may have foreseen elements of this threat in our previous discussions, we are now on the verge of their cruel implementation.

There is perhaps nothing new in the idea of a "National ID card" to most of the veteran Cpunx, perhaps only a few of you haven't heard of this. Perhaps also few of us have missed the AT&T commercial where a kid walks up to an ATM style kiosk and renews his drivers license.

Many of us are already aware of the evil privacy invading DMV's, their disregard for our privacy in giving out our names and addresses and other personal information (at least in some states...) But how many of us know of the pending merging of virtually all of our records?

Two weeks ago, I attended a presentation for a 2D Bar code system called PDF-417 (read Pee Dee Eff Four Seventeen.) This presentation was aimed at city level government MIS staff. The presenting company, Symbol Technology offered a very Big Brotheresque presentation for this bar code.

On the surface, the bar code looks like a 3D random dot pattern stereogram with a set of ordinary bar code-looking start and end sequences. That is envision a rectangular bar code whose center has been replace by random dots leaving the first two or three bars on the left and on the right sides.

PDF417 stands for Portable Data File, and it quite is. The presentation showed this format can hold upto 11Kbytes of data per bar code. Each PDF bar code can be stretched into thin vertically or horizontally oriented rectangles or left as a square. Several of these can fit on an ID sized card, i.e. a driver's license. With a good quality fax (200dpi or better) they can be sent over a fax. Further, they are very stable and resistant to harm. Several examples were shown of bar codes with bullet sized holes in them which were claimed to be readable, as well as a few samples with a diagonal torn from the lower left end to the top right end.

An 11Kb of data may not seem like a lot, however by balancing the level of redundant error correction information versus stored data and using good data compression systems, two of these PDF417 codes can store plenty of information, any of it available to >anyone< you show your card to... at least the portions of which are not encrypted.

Most importantly, while Smart Cards are very expensive, PDF417's are dirt cheap to print. Any good quality 24 pin dot matrix printer is certainly capable of producing ID cards. A cheap XT with a network connection, a decent but cheap printer, perhaps a hand held scanner/Polaroid camera and a card laminator are enough to produce such cards. On the other hand, a smart card will require an on board chip which needs to be encoded and inserted in the card.

Encryption:

The presentation said that portions of the PDF417's could be encrypted to hold certain private information to which only DMV's or other entities would have the key to. This way, anyone can scan your card, but some of your information will be hidden. Now whether or not someone breaks into the DMV's and grabs the private key on the other end will become an issue which was not presented.

In fact, it seems most of our city government folks are quite in the dark about encryption. They believe all of it can be broken and do not trust it which is in a way good for our privacy and the lack of theirs. However, their neglect of strong encryption may cause several problems in terms of the security of the encrypted fields: if implemented ass backwards, and we know Uncle Sam usually does things ass backwards, don't we? Let us not forget that this was only Symbol Technology's suggestion. Knowing the DMV's, there will probably be no encrypted data. Digital Signatures to protect against forgeries perhaps, but little privacy protection.

Your Mug Shot & John Hancock:

Samples were shown of various test DMV cards in various states containing digitized pictures, signatures, as well as standard run of the mill info such as your full name, address, phone number, license number, etc. The idea was that a cop could pull you over (or any other official of state or bank, or store clerk, etc.) scan your ID card and see if the picture matches the stored picture in the bar code and your face. Ditto for the signature. In fact you can expect to see new ID's sporting these codes soon since Symbol is "working with all major ID card manufacturers."

This is not vaporware, this type of bar codes have been used by the DoD as ID's.

Welfare Cards:

These will be used for welfare cards. Whether they will be separate cards or part of your drivers license wasn't clear by the presentation. You can bet that they have evangelized many DMV's and government agencies around the country with the same speech.

Just when you thought it was safe to read *Blacklisted! 411.....*

(Fingerprints were also shown - possible application - match your paw prints to the ones stored in encrypted form on the bar code using a card scanner/finger print scanner machine which also matches them to a neat database via a network.)

DMV Invitations:

One of the less interesting things was that your DMV invitations to renew your license would be sent on a postcard sporting a bar code without which they would not allow you to renew your card. The usual do not bend, staple, or spindle shown on punch cards will no longer apply as these are almost indestructible, and it would be in your interest to not harm them.

Buying Guns:

Your drivers license will hold a hidden encrypted field to which gun dealers will have a machine that will hold the key to. By swiping your card, or inserting your card in the device, a green light would indicate that you can in fact purchase a gun, a red would indicate you are either a person with a past criminal record, or soon enough a political danger... Supposedly, this will remove the one day wait for hand-guns. So now the right to bear arms is linked to your drivers license.

DMV's & Voting:

By '96 all DMV's will be required to have give drivers access to something called the Motor Voter System. This will give you the "right" to register to vote when you renew your license. We now have a political link between you and your right to drive... your right to vote.

DMV's & Your Bank:

DMV's will >SELL< your records to your bank. Supposedly, they will claim that this information will be used to protect your bank accounts by giving your bank your photo, etc. as proof of ID. Let us not forget that the IRS is pushing to have full access to your bank accounts. We now have a link between the IRS, your bank, and your drivers license. You can bet your credit cards will also be linked in this nasty soup.

DMV's & All Insurance:

Not just drivers insurance will be linked to your driver's license, but your health insurance as well. In fact, your entire family's insurance will be linked!!! Their presenter said "Two full pages of medical info plus the doctor's name."

Your Car & The Parking Meter:

Should you deserve a parking ticket, your windshield will sport a nifty little PDF417 with all your registration info. If you happen to have put too few quarters in the parking meter, not to worry, the parking meter will sport a PDF417 bar code as well. A portable scanner will grab your info and the info off the parking meter. If the scanner has a built in printer - and they will eventually - you'll get parking tickets within less than four seconds of a meter maid's time..

This is a really neat technology, but as an enemy to privacy it is a far more insidious enemy than clipper was. WHEN, not IF, these DMV based ID's are in place, it will be near impossible to gain much of your valued privacy.

A National Health Care ID card as we previously thought will not be the future... If you drive, and very few can live in today's society without the privilege of driving (I am one of those few as I rely on the subways) you are already carrying the National ID Card from Big Brother, Inc.

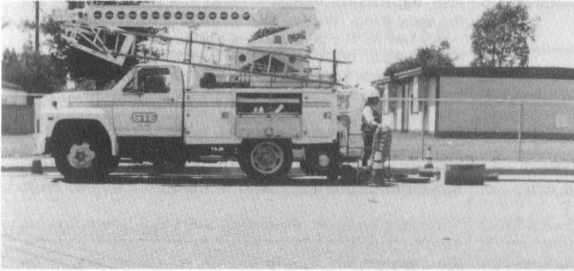
Symbol Technology sees a great boom in PDF417, but the odd twist is that while they make scanners, they are not selling them to the government, nor are they offering anything other than lip service and evangelism.

They are opening the eyes of sleepy, DMV drones to the possibility of Big Brother Hell, and they are doing a good job. They will eventually profit from this as their distributors sell the DMV's scanners and third party custom written apps for the DMV's databases... And it does seem as if the DMV is licking its ugly lips. (The AAMV Association of American Motor Vehicles is the central hierarchy for all the DMV's. They are interested in this technology and it is in use in some states as a pilot program.)

We have yet another battle on our hands. :-|

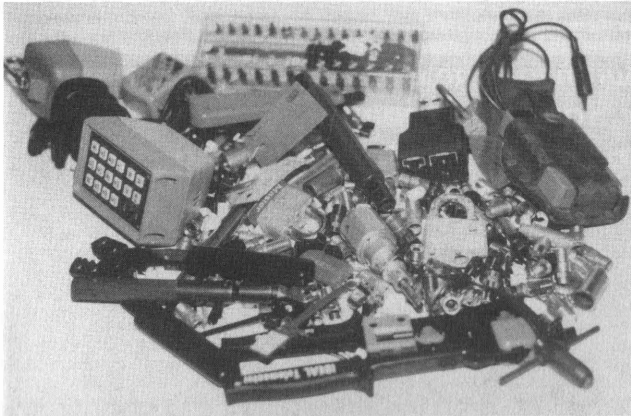
Copyright (C) 1995 by Ray Arachelian, All Rights Reserved. Distribution Permitted by any means as long as the text and

**WANT A BLACKLISTED! 411 MEETING
IN YOUR AREA?
PLEASE CONTACT US ASAP
AND WE'LL MAKE IT A REALITY**

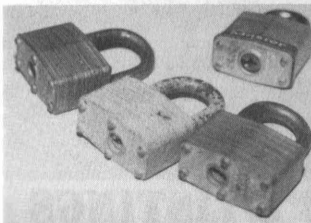


Someone sent in a series of pictures of a GTE vehicle and a workerat work. Here, to the left, we have one of the pictures. Anyhow, we see the ventilation "snorkel" inserted into the man hole, a truck, a few cones, a guard rail, a box, lid, etc... The person who sent the pictures in asked if we could write up an article on what's INSIDE one of these manholes (including pictures if at all possible) Anyone want to take on this task and write up the article?

Here's another picture from the same d00d..What we have here is a picture of a GTE van, the back of some guy and a great big box of wires. Nothing really exciting to talk about with this picture, but we would like to mention that we see an awful lot of these boxes UNLOCKED and open around these parts. Anyone else notice this, too? If anyone else sends in pictures like these first two pics, please take the time to walk up to the field techs and ask them some questions, get some close up shots of them and their equipment and send in a little commentary along with those pictures. This way, YOU get to write something for the magazine and WE get to be lazy.



What we have pictured on the left is a medley of our goodies we collected over the last few months... If you see something in the pile that you'd like to know the name of or where we got (where YOU can get it) please write in and let us know. If you have something you'd like to send us, please do so. We're always looking for more care packages full of good stuff to screw around with and take pictures of. We'd like to thank Tom43 and Bertha9000 for some of the goodies they sent in.



Next, we've got a photo with 4 padlocks appearing. Yay. The top right lock is a Paragon lock and the bottom three are Southern California Edison locks. I don't know why people send these to us, but we thought it'd be a good idea to show some of them off since we've got 'em. Do you have a lock you want to send to us? Go for it. Better yet, send us any keys or security tools you've got - particularly the security tool for removing power meter security locks and/or lead crimp tools and the like. If you'd like for us to photograph something and include it in a future issue, write to us or call us and let us know what you're looking for. We can probably find it...or find someone who can.

Behold! Your copy of *Blacklisted! 41!* has disappeared again!

Letters to the Editor - Continued from page 11

Anyhow, this should be enough for you to get whatever it is you need.

Dear 411,

I just picked up a copy of your guys mag at our Borders. This magazine kicks major ass. You guys have easy to understand articles and not junked up technical shit. Anyway, I was wondering how I go about building my own pirate radio. if you could send me the instructions on how to build it and what I need to build it, I would be most appreciative, I'll even send an article for each of your issues just to help move your business along. Anyway thanx alot!

PHiBeR OPTiKII
Birmingham, MI
Routed> U.S. Snail Mail

We don't have our own schematics to give out, but we can send you in the right direction. Start here:

<http://ramseyelectronics.com/>

Check out their site, request their catalog and consider buying their FM-10, FM-25 or FM-100 setup to play around with. It's a start. Please be aware that transmitting anything over 100 Milliwatts is illegal. The FM-25 and FM-100 will transmit far above this limit, I believe. There are many other places that sell kits (along with documentation on how to construct and operate them, as well).

Greetings,

First, let me say you all are doing a great job with this mag. keep up the good work! Second, I feel compelled to comment on a letter in your V414 by Sinister8. He was trying to correct your alleged error in reference to ANI and in doing so, made some errors of his own. BL411! is correct: ANI (automatic number identification) is the proper term, not ALI. Hay Sinister, where did you come up with the acronym ALI? After 10 years as an installation technician with PacBell I should probably know what ANI is. You can check Newton's Telecom Dictionary if you don't believe me.

Also, regarding CO switches, AT&T's 5ESS and the 5E are the same thing! We say "5E" for short when referring to the 5ESS switch. The 5E is a digital switch. the 1A is the analog switch. But, don't forget that ESS is 1960's technology (officially introduced in 1965). Some PacBell COs are now cutting over to the Northern Telecom DMS 200 switch.

The last item I want to correct is Sinister's definition of RCMAC. The last "C" was dropped years ago, leaving us with RCMA, which stands for Recent Change Memory Administration (the last C stood for Center).

There must be an old phreaker file with bogus information that people are reading and are assuming is completely accurate. We can't get into a VMS or PBX without entering in the precise code. Successful cracking is accomplished with precision. Yes, we can finger phreak a system randomly until we guess the passcode, but it is the passcode "precisely" dialed which gives us access. As we strive for precision in our abilities to phreak and crack, let us also strive for precision in our understanding and use of telecommunication terminology. Incorrectly explained acronyms and improperly used terms can only lead to confusion. Let's not contribute to confusion, rather, let us collaborate with clarity.

let me give the readers some of PacBell's ANIs: 211-2121, 211-2345, 1223. Some of GTEs are: 114, 1114. These are for the Southern California area. Stay the course and don't ever give up!

J.R.
California
Routed> U.S. Snail Mail

Right on J.R.! Thanks for the corrections and info. Any time you want to send in some pics or articles from a utility company worker perspective, go for it! We like that inside information, you know.

Have a good one, hackers! Until the next issue.

"I Can't find your magazine in my local bookstore" Sound familiar? Are you having trouble finding our Magazine?

Lately, with the increased distribution AND one of our distributors filing bankruptcy, we'd be surprised as hell if you're NOT having problems locating our magazine in your area...We know it can be next to impossible to find Blacklisted! 411 in your local neighborhood bookstore at times like this...there are always exceptions, as most of our subscribers are aware of this. It's rather easy to get our magazine if you REALLY you want it.

If you're in a place that doesn't carry our magazine and you'd like to see it there in the future, do is one of the following:

1. If you're not sure if the store you're in carries our magazine, ASK THEM! They might be sold out or they may have hidden the magazine in a special section or behind other magazines. Those pesky anti-hacker type drones might be hiding them.
2. If they do not carry our magazine, tell the store manager that you would like to see this magazine in their store in the future. Give them our number and tell them they should call us so we can set them up with a nice stock of our magazine. Make sure you let them know how disappointed you'd be if they didn't stock them or "forgot" to at least call and TRY to get them in stock.
3. If that fails, you can give us their address and phone number AND a contact name if at all possible. Then we will have the chance to call them and harass, ahem, talk them into carrying our wonderful magazine.
4. Subscribe if you don't want to bother with any of the previous methods.
5. Take a look in Tower Records/Magazines, Barnes & Nobles, Borders or Bookstar...They usually have them in stock.
6. Borrow a copy from a friend - you going to give it back?

Blacklisted! 411 Magazine

P.O. Box 2506, Cypress, CA 90630

Voice: (714)899-8853

WANTED: CURRENT BBS #'S/LISTINGS

If you have a CURRENT of BBS' in your area, you've got exactly what we need! We're particularly interested in California, New York and New Jersey listings - for upcoming issues. If you'd like to help us out, mail your current BBS listing to us. You may send it to us on paper or floppy. We can accept IBM 1.44M & IBM 720K 3.5", IBM 1.2M & IBM 360K 5.25" and Amiga 880K 3.5" disk formats. *Send all disk material in simple ASCII text format. (MS word is acceptable, as well)*

ENHANCED 911

by *krypt0 c1pher*

Any Hacker can tell you that a cellular phone can be tracked. Of course, you would have to really piss some one off to get that kind of attention because tracking or fixing a cell phone is no small undertaking, even for the FBI. Unfortunately, if the FCC gets its way, that will all change. The FCC has proposed a new wireless standard called E911 or Enhanced 911 to allow the accurate tracking of cellular phones for emergency purposes. To understand the ramifications of this proposal you need to first understand the way that cell phones can be tracked.

The first way to track a cell phone is to simply identify the cell-site that the target phone is currently using and send out gung-ho agents to harass everyone within range of it who happens to be using their phones in a conspicuous manner. While this is the easiest way to track a cell phone, it's not the most accurate. Knowing the cell-site that the target phone is currently using gives the agents too much ground to cover as the phone and its user could be located anywhere within the cell-sites reception radius.

The second and more accurate way to track a cell phone is to use a "Time Difference of Arrival" system to triangulate the position of the target phone. This works well when the target phone is within range of at least three cell-sites or base stations. If your calling from some where inside a city or a fairly populated residential area, you can bet that you're within range of at least three or more receivers. Once the cellular service provider or FBI find the three cell-sites or base stations for which you are in range of, they will simply make note of the time differences between the three sites as each one receives your signal. Since the distance between each cell-site and your phone will be different, each site will receive your signal at a different time. After a little trigonometry, a computer can use a geographical map to fix the phone's position among the cell-sites. This method is highly accurate because for every possible position of the target phone, there is a unique set of timing differences between the cell-sites.

The third method uses "arrival angle" to either assist the search with cell-sites or by it self as a moving search. The additional knowledge of "arrival angle" lets them know the general direction in which their cell-site or base station is receiving your signal. This is also helpful when your phone is not in range of three or more cell-sites or triangulation is not possible. An excellent example of this method in action is the plumbing van filled with feds that slowly cruise through your neighborhood at night. If you think this only happens in movies, think again. Of course, this method is rare among cellular providers because most cell-sites are rigged with omnidirectional antennas which are practically useless with regards to arrival angle.

It's easy to see that at this moment the location of your cell phone and you, if you happen to be carrying it, are fairly secure unless your Hacker handle has some how found its way into a federal investigation. Even then, the feds would have to get warrants and the cooperation of the service provider for a trap and trace to go through. But if E911 is passed as a law by the government, and you know it will, then the difficulty of tracking cell phones will be reduced to the touch of a button. According to the FCC, all carriers or service providers must modify their cell-sites or base stations so that any customer can be located to within 125 meters of actual position. If the proposal is passed, all carriers or service providers must conform to E911 standards by the year 2001. Now, don't get me wrong! I'm not some wacked out conspiracy theorist, but this plan is the next best thing to planting tracking bugs in our craniums and you know how the NSA would just love to do that. With E911 in effect, your every move could be tracked. I don't know about you, but this definitely sounds like an invasion of privacy. And even if there is no hidden agenda behind E911, it will only be a matter of time before the feds begin exploiting it for investigative purposes.

In conclusion, this fiasco to come reminds me a lot of the DES encryption standard that the government was so wild about. They're telling the public that E911 will save lives but they fail to mention the loss of privacy that this system can cause if misused.

Do you have your own hacker publication or website?

Are you interested in submitting an article for print?

If not, consider it!

It's a GREAT way to promote yourself!

WHO Took it THIS time? Was it the guy next door?

Chicago Area Frequencies

Ch.	Frequency	Description
1	856.4625	Woodridge Police Department F1
2	857.4625	Woodridge F2
3	470.9125	Downers Grove PD
4	470.6625	Downers Grove "F5"
5	470.5125	Darien, Lisle, Burr Ridge PD
6	476.7375	(SouthWest Central Dispatch) Lemont, Willowbrook, Clarendon Hills PD
7	155.4300	Used by above towns to talk to Southwest Central Dispatch, "low band"
8	154.7250	Westmont, Hinsdale, Oak Brook PD
9	155.1450	Westmont "Tac 1"
10	158.7450	Westmont "Tac 2", Westmont ESDA
11	155.2500	Bolingbrook PD
12	153.8950	Romeoville PD
13	155.3700	"Point-to-Point" (Used by all agencies)
14	155.0400	Woodridge Public Services/Woodridge Park District
15	151.0250	Lisle, Downers Grove, York Townships Highway Department
16	154.9650	Dupage County Office of Emergency Management
17	854.9875	Tri-State North & North-West Tollway Police
18	855.2375	Tri-State North & North-West Tollway Police
19	855.4875	Tri-State South & East-West Tollway Police
20	855.7375	Tri-State South & East-West Tollway Police
21	855.9625	North-South Tollway Police
22	866.1625	Toll Highway Authority North (Repeats 855.2375?)
23	155.4750	Illinois State Police Emergency Radio Network (ISPERN)
24	042.6200	Illinois State Police District 2 Base in Elgin
25	042.6800	ISP Dist. 2 Cars
26	042.5000	ISP Dist. 2 Car-to-Car (All Districts in Illinois)
27	122.9750	ISP Aircraft
28	471.1875	Itasca Police (200's)
29	155.8050	Itasca Police F2
41	470.3875	DuComm East 1: Lombard (Lincoln) / Villa Park (Victor)
42	470.6875	DuComm West 1: Carol Stream (Charlie) / Bartlett (Bravo) / Hanover Park (Yankee)
43	470.3125	DuComm West 5: West Chicago (Zebra) / Warrenville (Delta) / Winfield (William)
44	470.8875	DuComm East 3: Oak Brook Terrace (Ocean) / Elmhurst (Echo)
45	471.1375	DuComm West 3: Wheaton (Tango) / Glen Ellyn (Golf)
46	471.0125	DuComm AreaWide
61	866.6250	Naperville PD Trunked System
62	866.2375	Naperville PD Trunked System
63	867.0375	Naperville PD Trunked System
64	867.5750	Naperville PD Trunked System
65	867.8250	Naperville PD Trunked System
66	868.1500	Naperville PD Trunked System
81	154.2500	Darien Woodridge, Downers Grove, Westmont, (Tri-State) Fire
82	154.3100	Lisle/Woodridge FD, Oak Brook FD, Itasca FD, Warrenville FD
83	155.3250	Bolingbrook Fire
84	154.4000	Romeoville Fire
85	154.4150	Elmhurst FD / Lombard FD / Oak Brook Terr FD / Villa Pk FD
86	154.1750	Glen Ellyn FD (800's) / Wheaton FD (400's)
87	857.2625	Naperville FD
88	153.8300	Fire Ground
101	460.1250	Chicago CityWide 1
102	460.1750	Chicago CityWide 2
103	460.2750	Chicago CityWide 3
104	460.3250	Chicago CityWide 4
105	460.3500	Chicago CityWide 5
106	460.2500	Chicago CityWide 6
107	460.3000	Chicago CityWide 7
108	460.4750	Chicago Zone 1 Far NorthWest
109	460.0500	Chicago Zone 2 Near North
110	460.2250	Chicago Zone 3 NorthWest Central
111	460.1500	Chicago Zone 4 Downtown Area
112	460.5000	Chicago Zone 5 Near South
113	460.4000	Chicago Zone 6 SouthWest
114	460.0750	Chicago Zone 7 Mid-South
115	460.2000	Chicago Zone 8 South
116	460.0250	Chicago Zone 9 Far SouthWest
117	460.1000	Chicago Zone 10 West
118	460.3750	Chicago Zone 11 Far North
119	460.4250	Chicago Zone 12 NorthWest
120	460.4500	Chicago Zone 13 West Central
141	464.3250	Louis Joliet Mall
142	464.5750	Oak Brook Terrace Mall
143	464.9750	Lincoln Mall / Evergreen Plaza
144	464.9250	Woodfield Commons & Housekeeping
145	461.2250	Gurnee Mills Security

146	464.4750	Gurnee Mills Housekeeping / Chicago Ridge Mall
147	464.6750	Fox Valley Mall
148	461.1125	Lincolnwood Town Center
149	462.1125	Golf Mill Mall
150	462.7625	Old Orchard Mall
151	059.7500	Channel 2 Direct Audio
152	081.7500	Channel 5 Direct Audio
153	179.7500	Channel 7 Direct Audio
154	191.7500	Channel 9 Direct Audio
171	043.7200	Cordless Phone Channel #1
172	043.7400	Cordless Phone Channel #2
173	043.8200	Cordless Phone Channel #3
174	043.8400	Cordless Phone Channel #4
175	043.9200	Cordless Phone Channel #5
176	043.9600	Cordless Phone Channel #6
177	044.1200	Cordless Phone Channel #7
178	044.1600	Cordless Phone Channel #8
179	044.1800	Cordless Phone Channel #9
180	044.2000	Cordless Phone Channel #10
181	044.3200	Cordless Phone Channel #11
182	044.3600	Cordless Phone Channel #12
183	044.4000	Cordless Phone Channel #13
184	044.4600	Cordless Phone Channel #14
185	044.4800	Cordless Phone Channel #15
186	046.6100	Cordless Phone Channel #16
187	046.6300	Cordless Phone Channel #17
188	046.6700	Cordless Phone Channel #18
189	046.7100	Cordless Phone Channel #19
190	046.7300	Cordless Phone Channel #20
191	046.7700	Cordless Phone Channel #21
192	046.8300	Cordless Phone Channel #22
193	046.8700	Cordless Phone Channel #23
194	046.9300	Cordless Phone Channel #24
195	046.9700	Cordless Phone Channel #25
196	049.8300	Cordless Phone Handset / Baby Monitor
197	049.8450	Cordless Phone Handset / Baby Monitor
198	049.8600	Cordless Phone Handset / Baby Monitor
199	049.8750	Cordless Phone Handset / Baby Monitor
200	049.8900	Cordless Phone Handset / Baby MonitorBank

Channel #'s Contents1

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GREETZ FROM THUD MAGAZINE

Hey everyone, this is the crew over at THUD Magazine. Now, everyone, please spell along with us:

The Hackers Underground Digest

Yep. We're a new hacker rag done by a small group of people from the Blacklisted! 411 crew. We got together and formed our own hacker zine for the world to enjoy. This project is to compliment the Blacklisted! 411 zine and co-exist without competing. Afterall, how can we compete? Hackers are info h-u-n-g-r-y! MORE INFO!

Since we just started up, we're still on the lookout for anyone who wants to help us out. We need photographs, drawings, articles, letters, schematics, projects, review items and anything else you might want to send to us.

We're not intending on sounding like a charity case - in fact, we have tons of really kewl material to print - just check out our first couple of issues and see for yourself. We just think it'd be the right thing to do asking the hacker community for their input - because, afterall, this magazine is for the hacker and by the hacker. Besides it's a great way to meet new people and get a free subscription out of it, too.

So, send us some cool shit.

We'll send you a free 1 year sub.

Hacker community, this is your chance to say something and get it in print. Seems like there's not too many of us as there were only a decade ago. So, take this opportunity right NOW and speak up. We're not going to prejudge anyone, so send in your thoughts, ideas and whacky and insane compilations right away.

THUD Magazine Jumpstart Project
P.O. Box 2521
Cypress, CA 90630



Arrrrrrr....

Even
Pirates
Read
Blacklisted! 411

Got Something cool you want to share? SEND IT IN!

Was it your grandma? Your doctor? Your aunt Connie? Possibly.....

BULLET BUSTER

FROM TELECODE

WHAT IS THE BULLET?

On Wednesday, the 13th of March 1991, American Cablevision of Queens, New York, sent the first electronic "Bullet". This so-called "Bullet" was in fact, an electronic signal directed to unauthorized cable boxes causing them to turn-off. Approximately 300+ unsuspecting customers then called the cable company to complain and were subsequently taken to court for cable theft.

The "Bullet" works by ordering the computer processor within the cable box to lock-up if it is authorized for all channels. Since pirate chips installed in a cable box would authorize all channels, the TV "goes black".

HOW THE CABLE COMPANIES CATCH PIRATES

There are several methods; here are some of the more popular. The first method is somewhat costly to the cable company, and is used usually only when they think they have a thief. A device called a Time-Domain Reflectometer (TDR) is used to send a timed signal from the cable line outside your home to your decoder.

The reflected energy of the signal is measured and then compared to previous measurements to find a time difference which would indicate that the box has been tampered with. Pirates were able to get around this by installing an in-line amplifier which would weaken the reflected signal. One problem with TDR is that you need previous readings, which are not usually taken at the time of installation for a reference point.

The second way is to modulate an identification signal onto the cable line at about 108 MHz. This signal sounds something like a "cuckoo", and "leaks" from the converter box where it can be picked up by cable company employees outside of a suspected pirates home using hand held receivers. Unfortunately the signals sent by the cable companies can also cause interference with FM reception within the home.

A third method is to program all cable boxes from the headend to display a message. This message is displayed only by boxes which have had a test chip installed and left in. The message informs the customer that they have won a free t-shirt or something similar. They only have to go to the Cable Company HQ to pick up their prize. And what a prize it is! A FREE trip to jail! Don't fall for this. There is no free lunch.

IS THERE A FIX FOR THE BULLET?

Yes, there are several solutions to the problem. The "Bullet" as sent from headend causes the box to lock-up, and not output a picture. The fix is simple - unplug the power cord. After a few minutes, plug-in the box again and it should reset. At worst, the box may stay dead for up to 24 hours. If this doesn't work - go to the next fix.

The second fix is to install an in-line trap to filter out the actual message or "Bullet" before it can get to the microprocessor. This is accomplished by inserting on the cable going to the box, a small F-M trap. This trap is designed to "filter" out the frequency carrying the "Bullet" information. Unfortunately, there are a few side effects. One is that the box will not be updated with time-of-day, special messages and other "housekeeping" instructions. These small traps are popularly referred to as "Bullet Busters".

The third fix is to go inside the box, locate the small, usually RG-174 Mini-coax cable carrying the demodulated F-M information and cut this cable. This has the same effect as installing a trap but costs nothing. Of course, if the box belongs to the cable company going inside the box is not advised. You may, however, purchase your own cable box.

BUILDING THE CIRCUIT

Addressable cable systems use a data channel to address or "instruct" the cable descrambler as to which channels you are authorized to watch. Typically this is done by modulating control data at 106.5 MHz. This is not the same as the "cuckoo" sound which is typically sent at 108 MHz. To see if you have either of the modulated signals present, simply attach an FM radio to the cable using a suitable splitter/adaptor. Scan the band around 106 to 108 MHz listening for beeping noises. If noise or interference is located, the "Bullet Buster" will usually eliminate it once installed.

The "Bullet Buster" is a passive band-rejection or notch filter configured as a type-T trap. The filter gives about 40 to 60 dB of attenuation using only one resonant circuit. Tuning is accomplished by turning a small trimmer capacitor to set the frequency, while a trim potentiometer permits critical adjustment of notch depth.

The entire circuit can be built on a small piece of PC material. Mount the in/out jacks first and the pot, trimmer and finally the rest of the parts. To adjust, turn C2 for frequency and R1 for notch depth until interference is blocked from reception into your FM radio receiver. Once adjusted, remove and reinstall into the cable line just before the decoder/descrambler. Plans for the BULLET BUSTER are in the CABLE HACKERS BIBLE Volume 2. Finished units are available for \$15.00 to \$25.00 from other various vendors. Telecode does not sell them. Check the back of any issue of ELECTRONICS NOW magazine (available from newsstands everywhere).

Although the "Bullet Buster" will eliminate the interference signal, it will also eliminate all programming instructions from reaching the set. This means that if you order a PPV program with the filter still in-line, the box will NOT accept the instruction, and of course, you will NOT be able to see what you've paid for. If, after installing the trap, the converter shuts down, unplug the filter for a while to allow the converters microprocessor to update.

Alternatively, try unplugging the power and then plugging in again forcing a computer reset condition within the converter. Do not use the "Bullet Buster" to circumvent the cable companies right to de-authorize the converter, or in any other unlawful manner.

This information was taken directly from Telecode webpage with permission to do so. Telecode sells all sorts of useful hacking material. Please take the time to check them out:

TELECODE

PO BOX 6426, YUMA AZ 85366-6426 (520)726-2833

<http://www.hackerscatalog.com/index.htm>

DRIVER BITS



Regular



Phillips



Hex



Security Hex



Torx



Security Torx



Scrulox/
Robertson



Security Scrulox



Internal Line Head



Security Line Head



External Line Head



Spline



Spanner



Spanner



Torq-set



Posidrive

So, you have some piece of equipment you want to open up, but you have no idea what the hell that little fastener is? There are all sorts of oddball screws (screw balls?) out there and here's a sample of some of them.

Use the Regular and Phillips diagrams to get an idea of how the diagrams work for the rest of the screw/bit types you're unfamiliar with. The white part of each diagram is where the bit fits into the screw. The Black portion of the diagram is the base of the screw that the bit is surrounded by when the bit is inserted. It'll make sense after awhile.

Often, you will find Spanner screws used to hold wall plates in place at schools... primarily in bathrooms.

You will find Security Torx screws used in all the ST-1600 thru ST-2500 cable boxes.

External line head screws are really unusual. Or are they? Check out Super Nintendo, Nintendo 64, Gameboy, Pocket Gameboy, SNES Carts, N64 Carts, Gameboy Carts, Sega Genesis, etc, etc. Mostly, if not entirely, Japanese made home video game systems.

Do you want some of these? Do you need some of these? It'd be a good idea to stock up just to have them handy in case you do happen to need them some day. Find them at the following locations:



Tri-wing

Jensen Tools, Inc.
(800)426-1194
<http://www.jensentools.com>

Parts Express
(800)338-0531
<http://www.parts-express.com/>

Check us out on IRC: #Blacklisted

Weekdays: 2:15pm EST - 5:30pm EST
Weekends: 8:00pm EST - 11:00pm EST

Dr. No will be hosting the IRC each evening. If the channel has not been started up by the listed time, feel free to start it up yourself and wait for some others to join in. Enjoy!

Be on the lookout for
www.blacklisted411.com

Was it that damn dog? Maybe Sally the librarian? Who knows!
Trust NO ONE!

Monthly Meetings!

Interested in meeting up with some of the Blacklisted! 411 readers? Well, we're starting to set up meetings in different areas all over the U.S. and anywhere else. Monthly Blacklisted! 411 meetings are held the first Sunday of each month at 1pm.

Arizona

(602 Area Code) - Phoenix

Tri-City Mall near food court by the payphones.
Hosted by: Cynosure

Florida

(813 Area Code) - Tampa/Brandon

Brandon Town Center between the food court and the arcade by the payphones.
Hosted by: Desolated Dream - ddream@cyberspace.org

(407 Area Code) - Orlando

Fashion Square Mall - upstairs by the payphones next to the Panda Express in the food court.
Hosted by: Whisper - SSo9642199@aol.com

Pennsylvania

(215/610 Area Code) - Philadelphia

Suburban Station, 16th & JFK Blvd. near the Track 5 sign, across from the pizza place.
Payphones: (215) 854 - 9268, 9871, 9873, 9019
Hosted by: Lionel McGimpay

(610 Area Code) - Media (outside of Philadelphia)

Granite Run Mall, outside the arcade at the payphones
Hosted by: thegreek (Mark Pappas) thegreek@hygnet.com

New York

(516 Area Code) - Long Island

Walt Whitman Mall by Radio Shack
Hosted by: Chaos - MikelLowrie@pointblank.com

(516 Area Code) - Long Island

Roosevelt Field Mall by the Sam Goody entrance, near the payphones.
Hosted by: GuNDaM - verbeeck@nether.net

Maryland

(301 Area Code) - Silver Spring

Wheaton Plaza - at the Cinnabon
Hosted by: Pappy

Virginia

(703 Area Code) - Schantilly

Fairoaks Mall - middle of the mall at the Cafe
Hosted by: Eleborn
Contact: The Conspiracy Quarterly BBS (703)631-1499

Colorado

(303 Area Code) - Westminster/Denver

Westminster mall, between food court and payphones.
Hosted by: Arsenic

Utah

(801 Area Code) - Salt Lake City

Crossroads Mall in the food court, north end between Dippin' Dots and the glass elevator.
Hosted by: Apocalypse and The DFL Hackers!

California

(707 Area Code) - Santa Rosa

Santa Rosa Plaza, 1st floor at the water fountain.
Hosted by: Tron

(760 Area Code) - Oceanside

Hill Street Coffee House - 524 S. Coast Hwy. Meeting located in the patio area
Hosted by: Secondshot
Email: j563@usa.net

Ohio

(216 Area Code) - Cleveland

The Avenue at Tower City, food court area, 2nd level, in/near Smoking section.
Payphones: (will advise)
Hosted by: Digiphreak - frequency.rec@worldnet.att.net
Voicemail info #: (216)556-0469 press #3

Minnesota

(612 Area Code) - Minneapolis/St. Paul

Starbucks Coffee in Highland Park St. Paul (right on Ford Parkway), right inside the door, next to Barnes and Noble bookstore.
Hosted by: DeadW8

Monthly Blacklisted! 411 meetings are held the first Sunday of each month at 1pm. If you are interested in organizing a meeting in your area, please contact us, advising us of your interest, where you're located, where you would like to hold the meetings, etc. (Be sure to include your contact name, area code, city, state and desc. of meeting location) If you decide to call in and tell us this info, IF you get the answering machine, you will need to slowly S-P-E-L-L your contact/host name and the city/location you are to hold the meeting. Please leave area code!!
Important: We NEED contact information (ie: name, phone number, address, email.. something) so we can get ahold of you if we need to.

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V511

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Note: We do NOT have any first volume issues available at this time.

* This issue may be a reprint.

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This message was brought to you by the Blacklisted! 411 Preservation Society!



Do you SMELL THAT? Man, I'm not going down there!

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Blacklisted! 411 Magazine

The Alternative Hackers Magazine Quarterly

(Voice)

714.899.8853

(Email)

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(Address)

P.O. Box 2506

Cypress, CA 90630