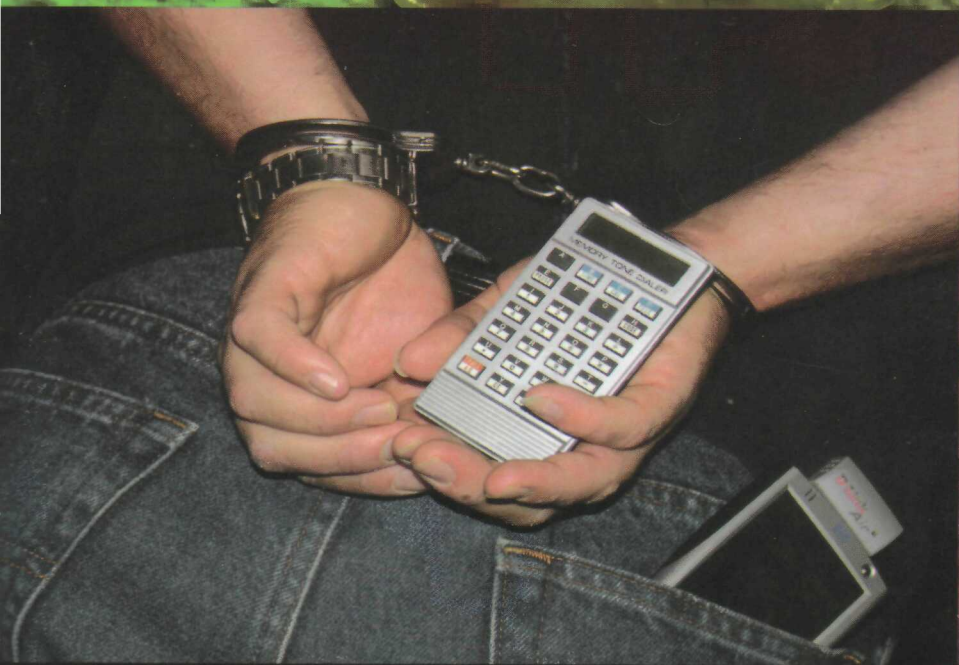


Blacklisted! 411

The official hackers magazine

INSPIRING MINDS TO THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX...



Hacker Phreaker BBS Stings

The mixed response of law enforcement

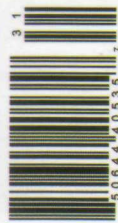
Also inside this issue:

Hackers and the Media
Mind Manipulation
Dumpster Diving

VOLUME 6 ISSUE 3

SUMMER 2004

Blacklisted! 411 v6i3



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This publication is dedicated to all of those before us who built the foundation for the hackers of the world to express themselves openly and without prejudice.

While we attempt to continue in our quest to obtain knowledge and understanding, we invite you, the reader, to join in and share any thoughts you may have regarding the magazine, hacking, life, work and anything else that you feel is important enough to be shared.

We're not going to knock anyone down for asking questions or ridicule the steadfast elitist folks who believe that knowledge should not be shared. We believe knowledge should in fact be shared with one another, no matter how trivial the information may appear to be. After all, knowledge is power.

Think back to the way it was, when hackers stuck together and had a good time. An amusing time when hackers shared their stories of exploration and ultimate conquest. A wondrous time when hackers were considered the good guys and looked up to by those not fortunate enough to understand the technology around them. A simple time when a hackers harmless efforts gained a new understanding of technology issues and the praise from their peers and superiors alike.

That time can still be NOW. Hackers of the world unite and exercise your freedom to disseminate information!

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Blacklisted! 411 shout outs

Doc Salvage
ECSC
oleBuzzard
Dark Tangent
DEFCON
Freaky
Blackwave
IrvineUnderground
Consumertronics
Wizguru
Greyhawk
Spratt_
The Underground Mac
Bobeeve
German
Big Dog
Skippy
Avatar

Neuromancer
Doc Jones
LineTech
Alaric
Short Circuit
Mingle
The Goldfinger
E. Coli
Group 42
SWAT
Trash-OOX
Doule-O-Jake
Ender Wiggin
TechnoHeap
GI Electronics
Briel Computers

....and a few ANONYMOUS people

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Subscriptions:

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P.O. Box 2506, Cypress, CA 90630
(Include name & address—we PAY for articles)

Letters:

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

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Website: <http://www.blacklisted411.net>

Blacklisted! 411 introduction for those of you who are new....

Who we are... and were...

The question often arises on the subject of, "How did it all start?" in reference to our magazine and it's history. In response to this popular question, here is a quick history lesson of *Blacklisted! 411* magazine, including names, dates and little known facts which have, thus far, been hidden away for years...

Blacklisted! 411 magazine dates back to October 1983 with a group of friends from a Southern California high school that shared a common interest. We were all into our Atari computers, Commodore computers, electronics, sciences, arcade games, etc. We built projects, hacked into this n' that, came up with grand ideas and tried to make them into some sort of reality. The group started a monthly hackers "disk magazine" (an early form of what is now known as an e-zine) called "*Blacklisted! 411, the hackers monthly*". This may sound strange today but circulating information on disk was the best way to get it out without all the cool toys of today. We didn't have the internet to send it out, and no one had printers that could print anything other than plain text (and didn't even do that well). With a disk based system we could send text files, primitive graphics/pictures, and utilities more easily and it could be copied by anyone who had a compatible computer. At our peak we distributed 150 disk copies <per month> of the disk magazine, though there is no way to know how many were copied by others.

Eventually modems caught on and we began to distribute the monthly via crude BBS systems. Using the power of a Commodore 64, we put up a *Blacklisted! 411* info site, which anyone could log into without handle or password. It was a completely open message center. Using X-modem or Punter file transfer protocols, you could download the latest *Blacklisted! 411* files or read/leave "messages" which later became known as a "message base" and has evolved into what are now commonly known as "newsgroup postings" or "forum postings". We had only one message center, no email capability & only 1 phone line. Primitive, indeed. Effective, however.

Around 1984 we purchased a 9 pin dot matrix printer that could <gasp> print basic graphics. We experimented with printing out copies of the *Blacklisted! 411 monthly* and copying them at the media center at the high school. The media center staff graciously allowed us to make these copies free of charge which was very cool at the time. We'd pass these out at the local "copy meets" (an interesting phenomenon of past times - hordes of computer users would meet at a predetermined location and setup their computers with the sole purpose of copying software and exchanging this software with each other). We'd leave a pile of our magazine copies anywhere we were allowed to do so. One popular location was next to the Atari Gauntlet and Gauntlet II arcade games strategically located at 7-11's all over the place. We're only guessing here, but we think people photocopied our copies and then those were photocopied, etc. There's no telling just how many generations of early printouts of *Blacklisted! 411 monthly* made it out there.

Years went by and *Blacklisted! 411* evolved. The short life-span of the printouts was both a great success and a miserable failure. No matter where we left them, they were taken - and taken quickly! The feedback was awesome in that people wanted more. The interest was very high, but our inability to meet this growing demand was completely overlooked. We had to officially pull the plug on the printout experiment and we stuck with electronic files. It was really the easiest way to go. The *Blacklisted! 411* info site grew into a 2-line system. This was a big deal in 1985. By that time, information was almost exclusively passed around by modem (unofficially on paper) and we were still releasing disks at this time.

June of 1987 marked the end of *Blacklisted! 411, the hackers monthly*. Our last disk based magazine was distributed that month. Now that all of us were out of high school and onto college, work and the bigger/better things in life, nobody had the time or inclination to put any effort into the disk based magazine anymore. The once thriving *Blacklisted! 411* group broke up and people went their separate ways. Naturally, we all assumed this was the end and *Blacklisted! 411* would never come back in any form.

In the summer of 1993, one member (and the original editor-in-

chief), Zack Blackstone, felt it was time to revive the *Blacklisted! 411* concept, but this time do it as a print magazine. It was extremely difficult to get started because the group was no more. He was the only one of the original group members remaining that had an interest in bringing the hacker group and magazine alive again. With some money, will to make it happen, and with the help of some top of the line (at the time) computer gear and page layout software *Blacklisted! 411* was reborn. *Blacklisted! 411* Volume 1, Issue 1 was released in January 1994. *Blacklisted! 411* was finally BACK. The issues were released monthly and distribution was small. After a year passed, it was decided to try a quarterly format in an effort to increase distribution. During that year Zack managed to get in contact with many of the old group members and they are now active staff members once again.

In 1999, we published what was to be our last issue of *Blacklisted! 411* (Volume 5, Issue 4) for many years to come. We didn't know it at the time, but many pitfalls would ultimately cause the demise of the magazine. After 4 years of regrouping and planning, *Blacklisted! 411* magazine is back in print form again. We are one of the oldest group of hackers still remaining and releasing gathered and compiled information within the hacker community and the mainstream community as well. We still have the same hacker mentality and code of ethics from the 80's. Hackers are not thieves - they're curious people. We are not elitist hackers by no means and no question is a stupid question. We're not going to knock you down, call you a "lamer" "lamah" or give you crap for being a newbie! Every hacker started somewhere. We remember this most fundamental fact and we will never forget it.

What's Next...

Community

Over the next few months a lot will be happening. We are becoming more active in the Hacker Community. As we are based in the Los Angeles area, we are building relationships with the local Hacker groups such as LA2600, SD2600, twentythreedotorg, Irvine Underground and more. We will be attending and sponsoring Hacker Conventions and Conferences. The first being the Layer One Convention, June 12-13, at the LA Airport Westin. We will have a booth at this event where we will be selling subscriptions, current and back issues of the magazine, and other swag. We will also be having several "convention only" promotions so look for us there.

Magazine Development

A major effort is being made to increase our exposure to the Hacking and Information Security Community. Our distribution goals are for the magazine to break 100K copies distributed each quarter sometime next year. Based on the demand, and orders from distributors we are on the right path. We are seeking and hiring freelance writers, photographers, and editors to increase the quality and scope of the magazine. Additionally, we have people who are actively trying to promote the magazine both inside and outside of our close community.

Merchandising / SWAG

We wish to have a whole series of *Blacklisted! 411* themed swag and merchandise. This includes stickers, apparel, posters, and whatever else our creative minds can come up with. Input, help, and direct submissions for this will be accepted and appreciated.

Charities

Blacklisted! 411 is run by real people who care about other things aside from hacking. No, really. In the spirit of helping people and organizations outside of our community, *Blacklisted! 411* Magazine has officially donated to the local chapter of the Ronald McDonald House charity. After all, children are our future. *Blacklisted! 411* Magazine wholeheartedly supports the Ronald McDonald House mission and their programs. Additionally, we've donated heavily to the Westminster Parish Festival, specifically with the intent to help support their youth programs and special classes for the mentally and physically handicapped.

If you have questions, comments, articles, ideas, flames, general "screw you guyz" messages or wish to offer support in some way, please contact us immediately and let's see what we can do. Thanks for your support, hackers!

BL411

Letter from Zachary Blackstone, editor-in-chief....

Welcome to another issue of Blacklisted! 411 Magazine.

We're now to our Summer 2004 issue and things seem to be running along somewhat smooth. We've had our share of obstacles to overcome since our return issue in the Winter 2003/2004, but we're plugging along and things just keep getting better. Our distribution numbers are growing at an incredible rate which is a good thing as long as we can meet the challenge. Fortunately, we *can*. If not already, you'll soon be able to find Blacklisted! 411 in the same places as before plus an entirely new group of locations we never managed to get a grasp on previously.

With our comeback issue, Volume 6, Issue 1, distribution was large, but somewhat confined which made location of the magazine difficult in various areas in the U.S. with some stores carrying dozens of copies while others having none to speak of. The Spring release, while much higher in distribution numbers, appears to have suffered some of the same issues due to a sporadic distribution network. Our Summer release should mark the end of any questionable distribution chain and begin with an even distribution among the stores who carry our title.

It's been three issues now and a lot has been going on for all of us over here at Blacklisted! 411. We're all excited about the recent developments, namely in distribution numbers and the string of writers we've picked up. If you're a writer (or interested in becoming one) and you have a knack for the hacker mindset or lifestyle, send in your material. We're still looking for good material from anyone who has the time and inspiration to write.

If you're an artist, have samples and would like to make some money, get in touch with us. We're still looking for people to fill the gap when it comes to artwork. We'll consider freehand artwork as well as computer graphics art. We'd like to keep the magazine fresh for everyone.

Don't forget that we have some hacker conventions coming up real soon. This is probably the best way for hackers in different regions to meet each other face to face and have a good time. In fact, they're somewhat reminiscent of the BBS user meets of the early 80's through the mid 90's. If you were around to witness those, imagine something much bigger and a whole lot better organized and you have yourself a hacker convention.

LayerOne will be in Los Angeles, CA June 12th and 13th at the Los Angeles Airport Westin.

Defcon will be in Las Vegas July 31st through August 1st at the Alexis Park Hotel & Resort.

Both will be worth your time, so go!

We're already gearing up for both of these conventions, so expect to see us there with convention specials you won't find anywhere else.

To find out more about the conventions, go to the following URLs:

www.layerone.info
www.defcon.org

I know I mentioned it in the last issue, but the name of the game is referrals. So, in keeping with the idea, here's another mention.

Our website is online! No, really. We offer a store where subscriptions and back issues may be purchased. There's a FAQ section which answers most of the common questions. We have an "about us" section which gives a brief history of our outfit and our plans for the future. The site also has a contact form for submission of articles and questions. Check out our website at the following URL:

www.blacklisted411.net

Since we're pretty much the only wide distribution hacker magazine in the world which offers display advertising, we've received quite a bit of feedback and requests from prospective advertisers since our comeback issue. In trying to accommodate the majority of these requests, we're going to start offering inside cover (both inside front cover and inside back cover) ad space IN COLOR. If interested, get your ad-space requests in ASAP because once the space is spoken for, you may have to wait.

Shouts for this issue go out to:

Vince Briel (of Briel Computers) - Awesome job on the Apple I replica, man. We all love what you're doing. Can't wait to get mine!!

Ole Buzzard - been looking for you. Where are you? If anyone knows where he is, can you let him know we're looking for him?

Spratt_ (of UndergroundMac.com) - Excellent work on the website! Thanks a billion.

Ender Wiggen - Glad to see you around again. Hope to see new material from you soon!!

....and, of course, the usual gang: Freaky, blackwave, Dark Tangent, Doc Jones, Goldfinger, Big Dog, TechnoHeap, WizGuru, etc.... Thank you SO much for all the help and referrals. Without you guys rounding people up for us and providing great material, work would be much harder. Thanks again.

I also have to mention that a large number of people who are too many to list have been stepping up and offering help in just about every area of the magazine - a big THANK YOU to all of you!

So many contacts from hackers all over the world every day has been keeping us on our toes. Love it, so keep it up. Some of you surprised us with your great ideas and we look forward to making use of those ideas. If you have some crazy, unusual or fresh idea you think we can use to benefit the magazine and hacker community, please contact us.

We have a lot of comedians out there, too. Namely, the untold number of people asking, "How do I make a redbox?" It's been an ongoing joke for years and I'm both surprised and glad people still remember the comedy surrounding the topic. Thanks for the laugh, people.

In closing, if you want to get in touch with us for any reason, do it.

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

- Editor

Notes of interest:

- We currently have all of Volume 1 back issues available at this time.
- Volume 5, Issue 3 and Volume 5, Issue 4 is still available in very limited quantity.
- We're no longer offering any t-shirts, baseball caps or bumper stickers, but we're accepting design ideas for new swag.
- Deadline on all articles, letters, artwork and ads for Volume 6, Issue 4 is August 21st, 2004.
- ALL classified ads are now FREE and are limited to space constraints per issue. First come, first served.
- We're a PAYING MARKET for articles we use! We pay \$25-\$600 depending on size, quality & use of photos.

Letters and comments from our readers.....

Blacklisted! 411,

Hello Guys. I've been a die hard reader of your magazine since the early days. I'm glad to see you back after your short absence. You have no idea how much myself and everyone else in the scene have missed you. The color cover is a nice touch, too! I was wondering if you had a good ANAC for the Riverside, CA area (SBC - 909)? I need one fast. I tried 111 and 114 from the hack FAQ, but no luck cuz they suck. You guys always seem to be on top of updated info, so hurry up already.

Skyfox88
Mira Loma, CA
Routed: Internet

Hey Skyfox, we can help you out. You happen to be in our neck of the woods, so we're right on top of it. And the answer is: 959-1122. I just double checked and the ANAC works fine. Give it a shot. Hope that helps.

Blacklisted! 411,

Hey guys, good to see you back. So, uh, how do I make a red box? Just kidding. Yuk..yuk.. Anyhow I'm building <another> project for use with the telephone system. It's going to be a call diverter, but much more sophisticated. So, I'll require some information I hope you can help me out with. I know this is available on the internet, but I want the final word from you before I dive in. I need to know the frequencies for the following so I can make my box top notch: dial tone, ring tone and busy tone. Hope you can help. I'm also in need of a speech chip like the digitaltalker or something similar. Do you know where I can get them?

Frigid
Pueblo, CO
Routed: U.S. Snail Mail

Frigid, this is an easy one. I was hoping for something a little more difficult, especially coming from you. Ok, so here we go. Dial tone: 350Hz/440Hz, ring tone: 440Hz/480Hz, busy tone: 480Hz/620Hz (half sec duty cycle). As for the Digitaltalker, a couple of years back I would have suggested Jameco because they had a huge stock of them. However, they often dump off their slow-selling items as they did with this particular item. So, why don't you try G.I. Electronics (www.gielelectronics.com). Just checked with them and they have them in stock along with all the support chips. In fact, they have a really large selection of older speech chips. In case you decide to alter your design. Anyhow, we can't wait to see your new creation. Keep us in the know. For anyone who doesn't remember Frigid, he's the one that made the clip-on tone grabber with speech output. Nice stuff!

Blacklisted! 411,

Yo! Dudez. I keep hearing about ANAC's all the time and I know it's a stupid question, but WTF are ANAC's? YKWM? How can I use them and what will I gain from their use?

South3rn One
Orlando, FL
Routed: Internet

Yeah, we know what you mean. ANAC stands for "Automatic Number Announcement Circuit". I bet you're thinking, "yeah, so what the heck does that mean?" I'll tell you. An ANAC is a number (Anywhere from 3 to 10 digits in length) you can dial directly from your phone and once you do this the number you dialed from is repeated (or announced) back to you (with a voice). This is really useful if you're digging through a panel with dozens of phone lines and you need to identify a single (or multiple) wire pair(s).

Blacklisted! 411,

Welcome back from the dead. I've been meaning to ask you about Tempest and wanted to know if you could give me a brief run down and any useful information on the topic. Thanks guys.

Hard Sector
Pittsburgh, PA
Routed: Internet

Greetings Hard Sector. If you're asking about the arcade game "Tempest".....it was a vector graphics game made by Atari in 1980. It's one of the most collected games of all time, in fact. Pretty cool game. I'm going to bet you're asking about the "other" TEMPEST, however. TEMPEST stands for Transient Electromagnetic Pulse Surveillance. Electronic equipment emits electromagnetic interference into their surroundings. These emissions can be intercepted and deciphered using special monitoring equipment up to a mile or so away. Oh yes. This can be prevented by properly shielding the electronic equipment to eliminate the emissions. However, I'd like to note that it's illegal in the U.S. for any civilian to possess or use Tempest equipment. To find out more about this topic, please read the Tempest article in this issue of Blacklisted! 411. Interesting stuff.

Blacklisted! 411,

This is the first time I have ever seen or read your magazine. I found the latest issue at my local newsstand. The name caught my eye. I have to say that this little magazine is probably the best piece of gold I've ever bought from my newsstand. I've never considered myself a hacker and always thought that hackers (before now) were supposed to be the equivalent of cyber-criminals or what have you. The media really had ME going all this time with their misinformation. I had no idea a hacker "community" existed in any capacity until I picked up your magazine. What I take from it is that hackers are mostly technology enthusiasts, to put in into simple terms. I can easily understand this and relate on some level.

I'm really excited about what you're doing and what you stand for. Yes, as a new reader having absolutely no bias towards hacking, I completely understand your position and it makes a lot of sense to me. I'm inclined to become involved on some level, if only being a steady reader. Maybe I could be a closet-hacker or the like. Who knows. Count me in, anyway.

The article on War Driving was extremely interesting to me and really opened up my eyes about how open wireless home networks are. Sure enough, I found no less than three open networks in my own neighborhood, walking around with my laptop. Wow! I also found the Hidden Sounds article somewhat enlightening as with the Women Hackers article. I'm really floored about all the information I was hit with and it's all excellent material. I'm not really one to hold onto past issues of magazines, but you can count on me never letting go of this one!

In addition, I'd like to commend you on your unconventional attitude and handling of your readers comments. I'm greatly affected by your magazine. From the look all the way down to the words. Excellent.

I'm a child of the Nintendo age and used to play around with electronics when I was in high school. I even took the electronics classes offered there. It was sort of "the thing" at the time and I went along for the ride because I thought it was an easy class. I quickly found that the class was actually difficult for me, yet I was drawn in. Everything about it was interesting to me, but I never went anywhere with it once I was out of high school. Since then, I've toyed with the idea

of getting into electronics, but never had any reason to until now.

I don't know why exactly, but I'm somewhat compelled to get back into electronics after reading your magazine. I'm definitely going to investigate some of these topics a little bit more and try my hand at building something. Thanks for the push. I desperately needed it.

I would like to offer this letter as a testament of your success in getting the word out and explaining yourselves. I'm quite impressed with your well-worded articles, the clean look of your magazine and what you're all about. I'd like to join up and consider myself a hacker, at heart at least. Thank you for the good read and keep it up.

Jake G.
Burbank, CA
Routed: Internet

Welcome aboard, Jake. It looks like we've done our job. We're always happy to see someone new getting excited about hacking and understanding the whole concept of what we're about and what we're not about more importantly. It's a big plus when we can take credit for bringing in new blood, so to speak. Each and every "newbie" who joins in the hacker ideal brings with him (or her) a wide array of talents and ideas to maintain and further explore the concept of hacking. Even if the newbie has no idea how to hack or what aspect of hacking they're interested in most, we completely support their curiosity and offer our guidance whenever possible.

You said it, man. The media has everyone psyched into thinking hackers are criminals. As you figured out with a little direction, hackers are not criminals. Not by any means. End of story. Curiosity really scares people. Particularly, when they don't understand what they're seeing and are constantly told the same thing over and over again.

We think it's a great idea to get back into electronics. It's the foundation of most hackers today. So many of us grew up in the Atari age or the Nintendo age, playing with electronics and/or computers and eventually moved into technology related fields later in life. It's the hacker mentality which makes today's technology viable and interesting.

Thank you for the kind words on our magazine and the articles contained within. We appreciate it. If you ever have any questions or need any direction, please feel free to let us know. As always, we're thrilled to help anyone in need. Again, welcome to the hacking scene, Jake. It's nice to have you with us.

Blacklisted! 411,

I just picked up a copy of your magazine and love it! I checked out your site and read a little bit about you guys while I was there. I'm very impressed with the whole package, guys. You all seem to be so far ahead of the game already. I'm really impressed with your eagerness to help new recruits and believe this will set you very far above the rest. This is a difficult trait to find with old school hackers anymore. They seem to be rude, too busy or completely out of the scene. Good job, Blacklisted! 411. I've been dealing with this "elite" crap far too long and I'm sick of it. I'm so damn glad you're around now. I'm going to fly under the Blacklisted! banner from now on as I truly believe in your philosophy and ideals. I don't have any questions, just wanted to greet you and let you know I'm with ya! Feel free to print this if you want. L8rs

Zero0 Zero0
Los Angeles, CA
Routed: Internet

Thanks for the greets Zero0 Zero0. It's always nice to hear from a supporter of the cause.

Blacklisted! 411,

New reader, happy to see you in print. I have a quick question for you. I have some old 46/49Mhz cordless phones and I need an idea of the possible frequencies these units cover, unmodified. Can you help me with this? I know it's like really old tech, but you seem to have it together. Thanks in advance.

Right-On
Allen, TX
Routed: Internet

Sure we can help. We have tons of information on frequencies filed away. In your case, here's the full frequency list for the older first and second generation 46/49Mhz cordless phones:

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			

Please note that channels 16-25 used to be channels 1-10 years ago before additional channels were added in. Hope this information helps you out.

Blacklisted! 411,

I think it's cool you guys are back. I'm totally into arcade games now and it's all because of you guys. I found out how to get them cheap and even learned quite a bit on how to repair them. I never knew you could go out and buy these things until I read about it in your magazine. Thanks. My wife thanks you too (sarcasm - heh heh) Anyhow, on to why I'm writing you. I've been looking everywhere for a book which covers older RAM, ROM, PROM and EPROM memory devices, with cross reference information and pinouts. I've asked EVERYONE else and nobody seems to know if such a book even exists, let alone how to direct me. I know you can help, don't let me down.

Scott D.
San Dimas, CA
Routed: Internet

You're in luck. You need the following book:

Up to Date Memory Data & Comparison Tables
ISBN: 981-214-265-7
by Tech Publications Limited.
10, Jalan Besar, #B1-39 Sim Lim Tower, Singapore 0820
Tel: 2914595
Fax: 2991550

This little book will thrill you to death. Trust me on this one. Bursting with tons of cross reference data, this book is simply a MUST GET, hands down. This book covers, static ram, bipolar ram, cache address comparitors, dynamic ram, prom, register prom, eprom, eeprom, video ram, serial ram, ram modules, etc. Awesome book! I have no other recommendations on this topic as the above book sets the

standard. If you're smart, you'll get two of them and keep one in a safe place. Enjoy.

Blacklisted! 411,

I've just picked up my fourth issue of Blacklisted and it's great one of the best mags I've read yet. Anyway I have some questions for you guys. I hope you guys won't think they're dumb or stupid but I'm just getting started in hacking, phreaking etc...

1) In the April issue of 98 you've got the cool pictures and I would like to know what that phone thing is the telephone repair guys carry its also in the pile with all that other stuff.

2) Where can I get it.

3) What's the deal with frequencies and scanners?

4) What's a red box and can you send me some instructions on how to build it or tell me where I can get instructions.

5) Also what's with crystals?

6) Last question. In Terminator 2 Judgement Day what was that thing he put into the money machine and where can I find it.

P.S. I really appreciate all your help and thanks for taking the time to read this. I'll definitely be subscribing.

J. Conley
Whiting, IN
Routed> U.S. Snail Mail

Welcome newbie. Let's answer your questions by the numbers.

1. I'm not sure which phone thing you are referring to. There are two obvious phone items in the picture you mention. On the top left of the picture is a Harris Model TS22 Linemans Testset and on the top right is a Progressive Electronics Model 100A Tone Generator.
2. If you want either of these, try one of the following companies (ask them for a catalog, at least)

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

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

Contact East
(800)225-5370
<http://www.contacteast.com>

MCM Electronics
(800)543-4330
<http://www.mcmelectronics.com>

3. Frequencies are useful to hackers in many ways. Wireless units operate on certain frequencies. Scanners allow anyone to monitor those frequencies. I'm sure you can see why and how that is important.
4. Red Box. I knew this one was coming. (smile) A Red Box is a device the one can use to defraud the phone company by fooling a pay phone into believing coins have been inserted when in fact only some tones were produced and directed into the mouthpiece of the payphone. Red Boxes do not seem to work as often as they used to. The phone companies are getting wise in their old age - somewhat, anyhow - and they're

replacing old pay phone equipment which have this fatal loophole with new machines which will not allow Red Boxes to fool them.

You can get the instructions anywhere. The internet, 2600, back issues of Blacklisted! 411, THUD magazine, etc. But I will answer this question with a super quick response. Buy a Radio Shack programmable memory dialer. Take it apart. Replace the crystal inside with a 6.5536 MHz (or 6.50MHz, depending on what school of thought you subscribe to). Put back together. Program one memory with five stars (the * key). This is your red box. Cheap, doesn't work that great because tolerances are way off, but it's a Red Box. Use of this is illegal and should not be done, of course. Also, buy back issues of Blacklisted! 411 and read up on this.

5. Crystals. An electronic component which is used in oscillator circuits to create frequencies of specific value.

6. The thing in Terminator II you speak of is a small Apple computer attached to some wires and a card. It's a fantasy device which will not work in the fashion they portray in the movie. But it sure looks cool. Then again, I recall an ad. in one of the other hacker mags or hacker catalogs that describe the device "a la Terminator 2" or something like that. Still, I cannot see any way the device can do as it is portrayed.

Blacklisted 411,

Nice to see you guys back again. The Mac Spoofing article you guys did way back in 1998 is what got me hooked on your magazine but you weren't around much longer after that. That's ok, crap happens and now you're back. Speaking of which, I about crapped my pants when I saw Volume 6, Issue 1 sitting on the shelf of the magazine rack. Naturally, I had to grab it, knocking someone out of the way to get to it. :-)

I took the time to check out your website—good job! I'm impressed with your comeback. You seem to have it all tied up and everything back together again. I've been dabbling in electronics for the last few years and have made a lot of headway so far. I want to further this experience and hope you can help. Will you be offering any build projects or any pointers on manufacturing circuit boards, soldering, etc? Hope you guys are around for the long haul. Missed you.

A. Zacks
Tampa Bay, FL
Routed: U.S. Snail Mail

Thanks for the welcome back. It was a long time coming, but we're back and plan to stick around. We're also planning on having some projects in an upcoming issue, so stay tuned. Congrats on getting into electronics. It's fun stuff.

Blacklisted! 411,

I'm a new reader of your magazine. I picked up a copy at the TRW swapmeet and now I'm glad I did. I had no idea what I had picked up at the time until I got home and flipped through the pages. I'm astonished as to what I've been missing out on all these years. I'm a hard core electronics enthusiast with a considerable background in computer technology. I must have been living in a plastic bubble because I had no idea about the hacker subculture. From what I've read, I'm very fascinated with your take on the hacking world and what it's all about. The similarities to the electronics "groups" of the 80's are obvious if not related directly.

I'm amazed by the information you've presented and would like to comment on some of the material. I like your style, the articles themselves and your somewhat light hearted approach. I feel that you're providing a clean, open

environment for people to offer their ideas and exchange information with each other. I can see what target group of readers you're trying to appeal to and I think you're doing a great job of it. Hell, I've never been interested in hacking, but here I am now after reading a copy of your magazine. That has to say something.

I'd like to see more projects or how-to's in your magazine. I think it would be an asset for the serious hackers who want to dig in a little more. Being so far into in electronics as I am, I'm interested in constructing some equipment which can be used for hacking in some way and then sharing those ideas and plans with others.

I've found over the years that the number of electronics enthusiasts have dwindled and our ranks are nearly beat down to make way for the disposable-tech. I'm unquestionably enthused to have found your little magazine and hope to exchange information with you and your other readers. I think what you're doing is very inspirational. Expect to hear more from me later. Thanks for the good read.

**George H.
Northridge, CA
Routed: Internet**

Welcome to the party, George. Our comeback and the subsequent response has been nothing less than phenomenal. We're glad you took the time to make your presence known and offer your comments. We're interested in offering more how-to's and project articles sometime soon. We realize that the hardcore hackers and hardcore electronic enthusiasts have just about everything in common. Thanks for the kind words and your thoughts. We look forward to hearing from you again.

Blacklisted! 411,

You guys always seem to know where to find everything, no matter how old or strange that item may be. I'm looking for something I bet you can find for me. I am in need of a few manuals for some Data IO programmers. You're always talking about them, so I figured you'd know where to find them.

**Sarge
Burlington, VT
Routed: Internet**

Ah, this is an easy one. First, you have to check eBay. That's a no brainer. If you can't find it there, check these places:

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.

Wavetek (800)622-5515.

Unless you specify the exact model of the equipment you need a manual for, you're going to have trouble finding it. Be sure to provide this information to whomever you ask. Photocopies are available on the older "obsolete" models if you look around in the newgroups. If you don't mind PDF's, try bitsavers.org. This is a cool site with information on obsolete equipment, computers and electronics. Specifically, you will need to go to:

<http://bitsavers.org/pdf/data/O/>

They have PDF scans of System 19 and 29B units as well as the Unipak, Unipak2 and Unipak2B. Good luck and let us know if we can find something else for you.

Blacklisted! 411,

I'm need some help guys. I've been interested in finding more surplus electronics I can purchase for low prices. Most of the electronics stores around my area are either gone or have slimmed down their product line to the point where they are no longer useful to me. Can you guide me? Thanx.

**Lord Soth
San Diego, CA
Routed: Internet**

Sure we can help you on this one. First, check out the Serious Salvage Part II article on page 46 of this issue and the first part in the last issue. They're both great sources for parts. Also check out the Surplus Sources article in the last issue on page 40 and 55 of this issue. There are a lot of great sources listed there. Last, you have to visit the following place because they're so close to you:

California Electronic & Industrial Supply
221 N. Johnson
El Cajon, CA 92020
Tel: (619)588-5599
Fax: (619)588-0371
Toll Free (866)CAL-ELEC
URL: www.californiaelectronic.com
Ebay ID: calelectron

They sell on ebay, have a nice big place full of surplus electronics and they will deal. If they have something you want, start negotiations off at 10% of their asking price and work your way up. We've been buying stuff from this place since before we started up Blacklisted! 411. They've been around a long time and they're probably going to stay around even longer.

Blacklisted! 411,

Congratulations on your return. Not so much of a question letter but more of a series of comments and suggestions.

Someone asked about a Z-80 emulator to use for diagnostics some time back. I know it's old news, but I thought it would be nice to follow up on the subject and offer an alternative to the equipment you suggested. Applied Microsystems made the EM-180/180B Diagnostic Emulator for the Z-80. It's a great little device and it's not very expensive in the surplus circles. It's even somewhat cheap on ebay as well. Check it out.

The hacking scene has changed a lot while you guys were on hiatus. Namely, the internet has grown, allowing all of us to get together and congregate much easier. We all have our regular online haunts, usually in the form of hacking forums and local hacker meets. There's also a lot of new blood in the hacking scene as well. Under your original discipline of bringing in "noobs", we now have a huge following of people who may not yet be hackers, but want to become hackers. You guys did a great job of getting the ball rolling on this subject with a resulting legion of technical dudes ready to act.

Your return couldn't have been better timed than it has because this abrupt expansion of the hacker population has produced a very serious need for more material and fresh ideas with a different perspective, without all of the political garbage we have long endured from the alternative hacker sources in your absence. Hell! It's nice to see you back!

Luckily, you've always been less politics and more hardcore information which we all appreciate. Please keep in mind when releasing new issues that we have a lot more noobs out there than ever before and they're all dying to understand everything. If you keep with this crowd and cultivate them as you always have, you'll go far.

I know you guys probably already know all of this, but it's been so long since we've seen you and the shit material coming from everyone else has been flowing too long for me to ignore it. Volume 6, Issue 1 was an excellent coming back issue and we're all hopeful you stay on the same path you're on. Please know that we're all happy as shit you're back.

n3-g8
Los Angeles, CA
Routed: Internet

Hey n3g8. Nice to hear from you after all these years. Yeah, we know how much the "scene" has changed over the years. We've been sitting on the sidelines awaiting the perfect time to come back. We noticed the increase in the hacker community as well. It's no accident we came back when we did. Anyway, thanks for the comments and we got the twist of your letter. We'll keep our eyes on the ball and stir things up a little bit.

We'll never lose sight of the newbie league and make sure we offer material they can swallow. As always, we all had to start somewhere and we were all newbies at some point in time. Yeah, even the elite folks were newbies once upon a time, to their dismay. We provide a lot of material with the newbie in mind. Doesn't everyone? :-)

We've always tried to keep out of the politics and stick to the tech material as much as possible, although it's easy to cover politics-laden subjects when so many hacker topics tend to be wrapped in some sort of new political law-making frenzy. So, we do plan to offer more great material for everyone to enjoy, so keep your eyes peeled. If you have any specific subject matter you'd like us to cover, please let us know. We have a spectacular line-up of writers and they're always looking for ideas on subjects to take on, so it's no trouble.

Blacklisted! 411,

I'm interested in doing a report on movies related to hacking or rather Hollywood's interpretation of hacking. Do you have any specific movies in mind I can use for this project? As always, I appreciate what you guys are doing! You ROCK!

Jason D.
San Francisco, CA
Routed: Internet

Hey Jason. Sure, we can help you out on this one. Hollywood does a fairly good job of making the hacker look like a loner bad guy, more or less. There are some exceptions to this rule, however. Please use the following list and let us know if you need anything else:

Wargames, 1996 114min (this one by far was the most popular old school hacker movie)

Hackers, 1995 107min (interesting movie, enjoyable, but waaaaay out there...technical flaws drive me nuts)

Sneakers, 1992 126min

The Net, 1995 114min

Real Genius, 1985 108min

AntiTrust, 2001 108min (actually a fairly good movie and somewhat accurate on a technical level)

Tron, 1982 96min

The Matrix, 1999 136min (this has become the movie trilogy to bring forth a whole set of new age hackers into the scene)

2001: A Space Odyssey, 1968 156min

23, 1998 99min

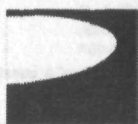
Pi, 1998 84min

Gattaca, 1997 101min

Blade Runner, 1982 117min

Brainscan, 1994 96min

Swordfish, 2001 99min (touches on hacking topics and a wildly entertaining flick)



Irvine Underground

Located in Orange County, California
Irvine Underground Organization

www.irvineunderground.org

Entrapment, 1999 113min

Weird Science, 1985 94min

Enemy of the State, 1998 131min (touches on hacking topics)

The Lawnmower Man, 1992 107min

Johnny Mnemonic, 1995 103min

Electric Dreams, 1984 95min

Hot Millions, 1968 106min (this one is probably the first hollywood hacker-type movie ever made)

Takedown, 2000 92min

Independence Day, 1996 153min (touches on hacking topics)

Pirates of Silicon Valley, 1999 95min

Anyhow, this is all I can come up with off the top of my head. All are great movies in their own right. Each has their strengths and obvious technical weaknesses. Keep an open mind and of the era these were made when watching them. I would recommend each and every one of these movies if only for entertainment value alone.

Blacklisted! 411,

I've always enjoyed your magazine and THUD. I'm glad to see you back after all these years. I figured you were down and out for good after Y2K had come and gone...another one bites the dust. And now you're back!! You were right on the money with your suggestions and comments on the Y2K subject back in 1999 and you ended up saving myself and the company I work for a tremendous amount of money. I just thought it would only be right to let you know how useful and appreciated the information you provide really is. Thanks guys. I'll keep reading and tell all my friends you're back.

Rodney P28
Raleigh, NC
Routed: Internet

We aim to please. We're all glad we could be of so much help to you and your company. If you need any tips on any subject in the future, let us know.

Blacklisted! 411,

I'm writing to ask you for information about the SEC program in Ontario, California. I know someone with a "ghetto pager" and wanted to know if you could provide ANY insight on the device; it's real-world range, frequency, operation, phone numbers, etc. Any information on why they won't allow you to have extra service on the phone line that the box is connected to? I can understand no answering machine, but why no caller ID, etc? Last, why can't you have someone else who is on the program in your home?

Tech Angle
Ontario, CA
Routed: U.S. Snail Mail

Greetings Tech Angle. The SEC program is actually referred to as the "S.E.C.P." in Riverside country and run by the Sheriff's Dept. out of Banning, CA. Their exact address is 1627 S. Hargrave St., Banning, CA 92220. The device you speak of is an "ankle bracelet" and accompanying receiving box (called HomeGuard 200) made by BI Incorporated (www.bi.com) and monitored by Sentinel, a company based out of Irvine, CA.

Many people think the bracelet is a GPS unit, capable of

keeping a constant record of your physical location. While it's true that there are versions of this device which do exactly that, the bracelet used in Riverside country is not the same unit. It's a much more simple unit which only transmits a frequency which "announces" it's presence to make sure the subject is within the range of the receiving box.

The box has three lights on it to indicate phone, range and power. When the box is receiving a call or calling out to report (usually when the subject returns after being out of range for some time), the phone light will flash. When the subject begins to exceed the range of the receiving box, the range light will begin to flash. Once the subject has been out of range long enough (time varies), the range light will turn off. The power light is pretty obvious. The receiving box has a battery backup in case there is a power outage which will keep the unit running for up to 48 hours.

Let's talk about range. The manufacturer claims the unit has a range of approximately 300 ft. In the real world, it's more like 100 ft. Frequency: They operate in the 300MHz band. We need an actual unit to get the specific frequency for you.

Extra phone services. Caller ID: they don't want you to have caller ID so you won't know the monitoring phone numbers that occasionally call back and exchange information with the unit. Answering machines and fax machines - they don't want any device on the line which can answer incoming calls - this could interfere with the receiving box. Same pretty much goes with three way, call waiting, etc. Incidentally, the Sentinel monitoring phone number (the number that calls the boxes) is (949)453-8178.

Apparently, the bracelets are fairly dumb devices and their only job is to constantly transmit a frequency to allow the receiving box to "know" you're within proximity. Because of this, if you have a buddy on the same program, you could theoretically stay at his place overnight and he at yours overnight and the monitoring people would never suspect any wrongdoing. This would defeat the purpose of the supervised electronic confinement program, thus put you in a bad position if caught.

The bracelets, about the size of a small pager, must be in contact with the skin of the subject at all times. If it's pulled away from the skin, it triggers an internal tamper device, which in turn alerts the monitoring company that you've "removed" the device from your person. In addition, the rubber band of the device is reinforced with metal wires. Naturally, cutting through this triggers the tamper switch as well. It has an internal battery which is reported to keep the unit operating for 12 months.

This was an interesting question. If any readers have further information on the topic, please forward it to us.

Blacklisted! 411,

Really good to see you guys back again. This is from a long-time reader. Are you ever going to have the summertime beach meets and hosted meets with the equipment give-aways that you used to have way back in the early 90's?

Roasted Toasted
Los Alamitos, CA
Routed: U.S. Snail Mail

Hey Roasty! It's been a long time. We hadn't considered hosting anymore meets, but we'll think about it. Those beach meets were outrageous! When we upped the distro back in 1995, we officially ended the beach meets and hosted meets. Perhaps, after we've been back long enough, we'll host some meets on a trial basis to see how they work out. Naturally, if we did such a thing, we'd still have them in Huntington Beach. Anyone else out there interested in us doing something like this? Until next issue, keep hacking and don't forget to take notes.

Cloak & Dagger

by The Goldfinger

Man, do you guys remember back in the 80's when everything was cool? Well, maybe not *everything*, but I am nostalgic right about now for that movie called **Cloak & Dagger**.

It came out in 1984 and starred the little kid from *ET*, Henry Thomas, and Dabney Coleman, who played his pops and *also* his imaginary friend, Jack Flack. That movie was cool.

I was just a kid but I remember wanting to have adventures like that and wishing I could end up in the middle of some drama, *just like that kid*. That movie did have a lasting impression on me because later I learned about *real* spies, and agencies like the CIA from other movies.

The only problem was, I didn't see how anyone could possibly get into that line of work.

Nobody I knew, knew how...and it wasn't really anything that your teachers knew anything about either. So, it was relegated to being a fantasy, and then later, in high school, I was able to "role-play" those fantasies with such RPG's as *Ninjas & Superspies* or Steve Jackson's *G.U.R.P.S.*

That's (generic universal role playing system) for the un-initiated.

Yes, I had some nerd-like tendencies in h.s., I will admit that. Role playing games were not exactly what the "cool" kids were doing on Friday night, but then, I wouldn't trade those times for anything. I had some good friends, some good times, and playing RPG's stimulated my imagination to the Nth degree, and as a result of that, I'm still benefiting from those experiences today. Let me also say that RPG's were fun for me; *back then*, I don't play them now and wouldn't. No time, or inclination.

RPG's are/were cool, but like anything, they should be used in moderation. And not as a substitute for a social life! This goes out to all the role-playing nerds out there today; *Get out of your parents basement, put away your +5 sword, and get out and try to meet some girls!*

Take it from the **Goldfinger** yo, I know what I'm talkin' about. Once h.s. gets away, you can't ever, and I mean, never get it back. Then you might be left with some regrets, and that's the worst. I didn't become the superfly individual I am today until I was in my early twenties and that's no lie.

But I digress, were talkin' about Spies and real life cloak & dagger type stuff here. Anyone who doesn't believe that there are real spies and that intelligence agencies all over the world spend billions of dollars to spy on other countries, foreign industries and corporations needs to check themselves. The spy business is big business.

One of the things I'm gonna do for ya in this article is show you how to apply to *real* spy agencies like the CIA, FBI, DIA, and the NSA so you can realize those dreams if that's your steelo.(what your into). Were also gonna look at some cool ass spy gear and gadgets, as well as learn some real life techniques and tactics that you can use to your advantage, in a spy vs. spy or counter-surveillance capacity.

A good place to start to get a well-rounded education in the Spy game is **Tech TV's** show called '**Spy School: Secret World of Crime, Intrigue, Surveillance and Gadgets**' which premieres every Friday at 8:30pm eastern. Check the website for tv schedules, etc. www.techtv.com

The show hits on just about everything you could ever want to know about the spy game, from surveillance to seduction, from blackmail to brainwashing, its all there. This program is full of cool features, spy challenges, how-to guides, and reconstructions. Many of the world's elite spy organizations secrets are revealed. Fifteen half-hour episodes come from a safe house in an undisclosed part of Britain where two students receive a crash course in espionage taught by controversial former British Intelligence officer David Shayler. Special challenges are the backbone of each show. Rookie spies are put into real-life situations to see how they cope after they've received an initial briefing. I'd rather go on that show than **Fear Factor** anyday!

Sample episode titles include:...(excerpts from the site) **Interrogation and Torture** Our two spies are briefed on surviving interrogation and torture scenarios and then put in those exact situations.

The Honeytrap Our female spy faces a challenge that involves investigating club-goers a la Mata Hari, shot with a lipstick camera.

Getaway Driving Our spies are trained in evasive driving.

Concealment and Disguise Operating incognito is an essential espionage skill. Here the spies are trained in all aspects of disguise.

How to Disappear Two apprentice agents are instructed on how to successfully disappear from the face of the Earth.

All very cool. In this article your gonna get a mini "spy school" primer from one of **Tech Tv's** episodes; *Return to Sender* on How To Detect Suspicious Packages/Letters, we'll follow that up with Dead Drops, or Dead Letter Boxes; what they are, how they're used, and how to use 'em.

How to Detect Suspicious packages and letters:

No one likes to see a stack of bills in the mailbox, but it's definitely better than being the recipient of a letter bomb. Unfortunately, detecting one isn't as easy as listening for a tick, tick, tick... but there are some other signs to look out for. Peep it.

Remember The item doesn't have to be delivered by a carrier. Most bombers set up and deliver the bomb themselves.

1. If delivered by carrier, inspect for lumps, bulges, or protrusions, without applying pressure.
2. If delivered by carrier, balance check if lopsided or heavy sided.
3. Handwritten addresses or labels from companies are improper. Check to see if the company exists and if they sent a package or letter.
4. Packages wrapped in string are automatically suspicious, as modern packaging materials have eliminated the need for twine or string.
5. Excess postage on small packages or letters indicates that the object was not weighed by the Post Office.
6. No postage or non-canceled postage.
7. Any foreign writing, addresses, or postage.
8. Handwritten notes, such as: "To Be Opened in the Privacy of" "CONFIDENTIAL" - "Your Lucky Day is Here" - "Prize Enclosed".
9. Improper spelling of common names, places, or titles.
10. Generic or incorrect titles.
11. Leaks, stains, or protruding wires, string, tape, etc.
12. Hand delivered or dropped off for a friend packages or letters.
13. No return address or nonsensical return address.
14. Any letters or packages arriving before or after a phone call from an unknown person asking if the item was received.
15. If you have a suspicious letter or package.

CALL 911-ISOLATE-EVACUATE

Bombs

Bombs can be constructed to look like almost anything and can be placed or delivered in any number of ways. The probability of finding a bomb that looks like the stereotypical bomb is almost nonexistent. The only common denominator that exists among bombs is that they are designed or intended to explode. Most bombs are homemade and are limited in their design only by the imagination of, and resources available to, the bomber. Remember, when searching for a bomb, suspect anything that looks unusual. Let the trained bomb technician determine what is or is not a bomb.

For more information call the BATF: Arsons contact; 1-888-ATF-FIRE
Explosives Incidents call; 1-888-ATF-BOMB
ATF Arson & Explosives Division
Washington, DC
202-927-7930

the Dead Drop

Now lets take a look at Dead Drops, or DLB's also known as Dead Letter Boxes.

A DLB is a physical location where material is covertly placed for another person to collect without direct contact between the parties. Good locations for DLB's are cracks in walls, in and around public trash receptacles, in and around trees and shrubs, inside vegetables such as pumpkins, in someone else's mail box, between books in a public library, inside a paper towel dispenser, etc. The key to success is ingenuity, so none of those mentioned are especially good ideas, since someone has already thought of them. If the item being passed can be disguised as a discarded candy wrapper or hidden inside a cigarette butt, etc., all the better.

The protocol has pretty much stayed the same since the KGB devised and perfected this method for use in the UK and US during the cold war.

This technique is so effective, its still being used today. More than 30 intel agencies and underground groups worldwide use this technique. When used by 2 people who have basic skills in counter surveillance, this method has confounded surveillance. Thus, it works.

You need to know three pieces of **tradecraft**:

*Pick a good site for your DLB. This means choosing a spot where you're momentarily hidden from view while you pass by (and either load or empty the box). It also means selecting a site that is easily accessible and in a public location.

* Use a separate set of sites to signal when you're ready to place something in the DLB, or retrieve something from the DLB.

* Use a foolproof signal that tells both parties that material in the site has been picked up. The first agent can then go back and recover the items if the second agent is unable to make the pickup for some reason.

Step 1: The ready-to-fill signal

Suppose that you need to deliver a disk to your contact. The first thing you gotta do is transmit a "ready-to-fill" signal. You need to tell your contact that you're ready to fill the DLB with your material. For example, you might place a piece of chewing gum on a lamp post at a pre-arranged location at a pre-arranged time (perhaps the 1st Wednesday of each month at 3:00 pm).

The trick is to use signals that can be easily seen by a lot of people, which means your contact doesn't have to compromise his/her security while reading your signal.

Don't fill the DLB until you see the ready-to-pickup acknowledgement.

Step 2: The ready-to-pickup signal

When your contact sees the ready-to-fill signal, he/she will send a ready-to-pickup signal. Again, this signal must be sent at a pre-arranged time and location, say at 3:00 pm. It might be a chalk-mark on a traffic signpost or a piece of black tape on the back of a park bench.

When you see the ready-to-pickup acknowledgement, you should fill the DLB within 15 minutes (ie by 3:15 pm). After placing your materials in the DLB, you immediately return and remove your ready-to-fill signal, thereby indicating to your contact that the box is filled. Word up.

When you see the all-clear signal, you can bounce. If you don't see the signal, return to the DLB and remove the material.

Step 3: The all-clear signal

Once you see that your ready-to-fill signal has been removed, your contact goes to the DLB and retrieves the material that you placed there for him/her. This must be accomplished before a pre-arranged deadline, say 3:30 pm. Your contact then returns and removes his/her ready-to-pickup signal, indicating that the box has been emptied.

When you see this all-clear signal, you leave the area. However, if you don't see the signal by a pre-arranged time, you return to the DLB and retrieve the material in order to prevent it from falling into unauthorized hands.

This system of signals can be made even more secure by using positive acknowledgement signals instead of simply removing existing signals. To maintain airtight security for your DLB, simply weave a number of FAKE DLB locations into your routine on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. Narrow passageways between buildings, covered pathways in public parks, nearby dumpsters behind restaurants... all these are ideal.

Simply make it a point to walk past these fake DLBs on a regular basis. Remember, each DLB is located such that you'll be momentarily hidden from view as you pass it, and if you're under surveillance, "THEY" will go ballistic. They'll need to place an agent at each suspected DLB at the precise moment you walk by. Major pain in the ass for them. If you've chosen your sites carefully, there's no way for "THEM" to monitor these locations. If you have three or four fake DLBs that you regularly walk past, you'll soon notice the telltale pattern of strangers who just happen to be loitering nearby at the instant you're momentarily hidden from general view.

When this happens, you've detected the presence of a surveillance team. Suspend your covert activities until the surveillance passes. Well now you know 2 very important skills used by spys and various agents the world over, but your still not even close to being a spy my friend.

But don't fret, I'm gonna give you the 411 on how to apply to the agencies that hire people for real spy work. It won't be easy, because there are requirements, some of which include:

Being poked and prodded. If you pass the initial application process -- U.S. citizens only -- you'll be subjected to a polygraph examination and drug test. Drug policies at the agencies do have a small amount of leeway with regards to former drug use (e.g. "I smoked, but didn't inhale"--Slick Willie Style baby!), *but not much*. You may fly through the urine and lie detector gauntlet, but not the background check. All agencies will check credit and criminal records, plus they'll interview current and former employers. Be patient. The process can take more than a year.

If you didn't give any of your previous bosses the finger when you walked out the door, the world of intelligence could be waiting for you.

(FBI) What it does: Investigative arm of the Department of Justice. Pursues violations of federal criminal law and protects the United States from terrorist activities. Since last year, focus has shifted to counter terrorism.

Who it needs: Special agents with expertise in a multitude of areas including, but not limited to, information technology, engineering, physical sciences, foreign languages, military intelligence, and accounting.

Requirements: Between the ages of 23 and 37. Must have four-year college degree and good vision, and must pass certain physical requirements. *off the record* the FBI won't even really look at your application until you've accumulated 3 years of related field experience. www.fbi.gov

(CIA) What it does: Collects and analyzes foreign intelligence for the president and senior policymakers. Intelligence is collected via satellites, signal interception, and informants. The agency doesn't have to publicly report its spending or operations, and many people presume the agency uses shady collection methods.

Who it needs: Eagerly seeks diversity. At last check, 6-foot blond Nordic he-men don't blend in smoothly in the Middle East. Being able to speak multiple languages is key. Right now the CIA is most interested in people who know Central Eurasian, East Asian, and *especially* Middle Eastern languages. Experience in international economics and business is a plus.

Requirements: Maximum age 35. You'll also be tested on your ability to withstand coercion and keep a secret. Although you may be traveling, you must relocate to the Washington, D.C., area.

How to apply: Check available positions at www.cia.gov

Those in the agency recommend you learn as much about the CIA before you apply.

Always be willing to adapt. Nothing is routine.

(DIA) What it does: Produce foreign intelligence for the military to be used in defense and in times of war. It differs from the CIA in that it's a combat support agency of the Department of Defense.

Who it needs: People with degrees and experience in all sciences plus history, engineering, and environmental health, just to name a few others. Proficiency in additional languages such as Korean, Chinese, Russian, and Serbo-Croatian also a plus. If you can collect tons of information and make sense of it, the DIA wants you.

Requirements: None beyond U.S. citizenship and passing the aforementioned testing. Best candidates have at least a 3.0 GPA, good writing and speaking skills.

How to apply: Check www.dia.mil for available positions. If you find one you like send in your resume, and be prepared to fill out a lot of paperwork.

NSA) What it does: Makes and breaks codes. It's our nation's cryptographer. In addition, it intercepts endless volumes of communications data via radio, phone, and email, and it makes sense of it. Who it needs: Mathematicians. It's believed that the NSA is the largest employer of them in the United States. IT experts are also in great demand.

Requirements: Must undergo a psychological and aptitude test.

How to apply: Check www.nsa.gov

If positions are available, click the option to apply online.

A life in intelligence could be the coolest job ever. You'll be the life of a cocktail party.

You'll finally have something super cool to really impress chicks with... *Too bad your new position requires you to keep your mouth shut.* Doh!

Maybe your dream of being a spy or agent isn't quite realistic, maybe you don't really want to invest the time, money and supreme effort that is required to actually become a spy or agent from one of the aforementioned alphabet-soup agencies. Being a real spy is hard work, and if you think about how much time and effort your going to have to dedicate to this endeavor, you'll see that its going to eat up lots of precious TV time and that imprint you've *already* invested so much time molding into your couch might fade away. *So for you*, there is another option! Weekend Warrior Spy's rejoice!

Visit www.incredible-adventures.com (excerpt taken directly from their site)

Live the life you have only seen in movies or read about in novels. Each trainee at **COVERT OPS** will experience all the thrills and excitement of the clandestine life in a completely safe and secure environment.

Your Mission Impossible Scenario: You have been selected by an ultra-secret paramilitary unit for a covert mission in hostile territory. Only the best-trained agents will be able to survive the mission, so your training must be thorough and intense. You will be taken to a secret training base where a hand-picked cadre of Green Berets and contract mercenaries from the world's toughest special operations units will teach you all the actual skills needed for this operation.

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Once at the site you're cleared by the armed guard at the gate. Don't expect to see the outside world again until your training is complete. **COVERT OPS** instructors in their distinctive desert camouflage fatigues are waiting to show you to your room and explain the meal schedule and other administrative functions. Tonight you bed down early, knowing the following day will be as intense as any in your life.

Sounds pretty cool huh? I would've checked it out myself, but I get all this drama in my day to day life.

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

Since we've been out of print for a few years, most of the retail book stores and newsstands are not carrying our title....yet. After a few issues hit the streets, more and more stores will carry our magazine. It's all a matter of time. We know it can be next to impossible to find **Blacklisted! 411** in your local neighborhood bookstore at a time like this. There are a few ways you can get our magazine. Subscribing is the best way to get the magazine...NOW. This can be done through regular <snail> mail or by visiting our website. It's somewhat easy to obtain our magazine if you really 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 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. Our ISSN is 1082-2216. Give them this number and tell them they should call their magazine distributor(s) to obtain the title. 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 possibly a contact name. We will have the chance to call them and convince 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 - make sure to return it when you're done.

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Check & M.O. Security
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Social Engineering
Ultimate Success Manual
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MEDICAL/RADIONICS

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The Ear

For the beginning scanner enthusiast

By M L Shannon

The Hacker Ethic

There is a certain fascination, a curiosity, a need. To want to know. To obtain information. It sometimes borders on an obsession, sometimes at the cost of jeopardizing one's academic standing, as in the early days of the Tech Model Railroad Club at MIT. Or being little more than a nuisance in the early days of computing, and on into the dangerous days of hacking in the 'New Millennium'. After 9-11. This is known as the Hacker Ethic. The idea that information should be available to people and that secrets suck. It is a mindset, an attitude, a way of living. It is something that either you understand, or you do not.

It is about people who like to take things apart and figure out what makes them tick, and in putting them back together, finding a way to make them better. And, it isn't just about computers. It is also about wanting to know what is happening in the world around us. On the Internet, yes, but also the countless thousands of radio signals that permeate the atmosphere, no matter where we are. To be able to know- who is saying what to whom. Again, it is something- a way of life that either you understand, or you do not.

In this article, I hope to encourage you to explore the fascinating hobby of scanning. Fascinating, indeed, as you begin to search the wavelengths and intercept the signals that are just waiting for you, if you tune to the right frequency. Read on, and you will learn about some of them. But beware! There will be times when you find it difficult to tear yourself away from listening. You might tend to put off things in order to figure out that 'mystery' signal that you stumbled across but haven't been able to identify.

I will start with a few words about the history of radios and, in the first person, some of my experiences.

How I Got Started

I first became interested in radio communications when my dad bought me a kit from the National Radio Institute. With it and a soldering iron I could build any number of gadgets, including a five tube superhet AM radio. Oh, we already had a radio, but somehow building my own made it more interesting to listen to.

Down the alley from our house, there was a guy who had a little shack in his back yard. A TV repair shop. His name was Fred Freeman, and being a precocious kid, I pestered the poor fellow with questions about electronics. It was he who took the time to explain the resistor color code to me. Well, maybe just out of generosity, but then more likely in the hope that I would go away for a while, (it worked) he gave me a military surplus BC-342-M short-wave receiver. This was a real treasure for a kid in the fifties, and I was soon hooked on short-wave. In the wee small hours, Trimm headphones clamped tight to my ears, pencil in hand, I was oblivious to all but distant and mysterious sounds from exotic places. And from countless hours of listening I soon learned how to identify what I was hearing.

Radio Moscow always announced the news with "And now the news". Accents helped, and it wasn't long before I knew when I was listening to the BBC without having to wait for a station break. Some broadcasts by the AFRS, the Armed Forces Radio Service signed on with the first six notes of 'My country tis of Thee', and there was the exotic call of the Kookaburra bird when a "Down Under" station came on the air. I could tune in HCJB, a religious station in Quito, Ecuador, and some times even Radio Sophia, Bulgaria. Signals from around the world with the BC-342M and the antennas I was stringing up much to the consternation of the neighbors and the GTE 'Telephone Man' who told me I could not use their telephone pole (in the alley behind our house) for my 40 meter dipole. They finally gave up since I kept putting it back every time they cut it down.

Indeed, there was a lot to listen to, but there were things I could not tune in. Such as what was happening in my neighborhood. Like the local police department. They had radios that transmitted on VHF, which at that time, was Terra Incognito to most hobbyists. There were no scanners, the receivers available on the surplus market were expensive, and they were crystal controlled.

I have never lost my interest in short-wave, but back then I became intensely interested in being able to monitor what I could not and was determined to find a way.

Then, one day, I read an article, I believe it was in Popular Electronics, about how to modify a standard FM broadcast radio to pick up police calls in the 150 megacycle band. I had an old Magnavox tube type and so I started tweaking, changing the number of turns on the oscillator coil and adjusting the trimmers on the variable capacitor. Tuning was critical because of the difference in bandwidth, reception was poor with the audio being faint, but it worked. My basement workshop was often visited by kids in the neighborhood who wanted to see if I could "really tune in police calls".

A few years later, there were battery powered portable radios that tuned VHF and, if you tuned carefully enough, it became possible to intercept the local police as well as some of the federal agencies. Yep, Hoover's boys. And, since the feds apparently didn't realize that they could be monitored, they weren't too careful about what they had to say.

Most equipment was still made with vacuum tubes; the transistors available didn't work well above about 50 megacycles, until Fairchild came out with a half-dollar size bipolar. They were far too expensive for us, but then someone discovered that General Telephone was junking equipment that used them. GTE refused to sell the scrap to us, so in the dead of night, we sneaked into the yard at Superior Scrap Iron to get these forbidden treasures. Soon we were building battery operated "home brew" receivers. VHF!

And then, in the seventies, programmable scanners appeared on the market. I remember well my first one, a Regency 'Touch Series' model. It used membrane buttons and was indeed touchy. Sometimes it worked, sometimes it did not. This was followed by the Bearcat 250, a quantum leap in programmables, and the first to incorporate Search and Store. One of the greatest scanners ever made. And although coverage was limited, it was possible to "trick" the BC-250 into receiving the 406 - 420 MHz federal agency band. Something that the manufacturer was very uncomfortable with and didn't want to talk about.

Soon, the use of VHF was growing and the bands becoming crowded, so many services were moving to UHF. Between the two, there were countless stations to monitor. So many that it was becoming difficult to keep track of all of them. Police and fire departments, public works and so forth. So many agencies, so many transmissions. How could you tell one from another?

The Ear.

Just as with short-wave, over a period of time, I developed the ability to quickly identify the different transmissions that I tuned in. Much of this is second nature to experienced "scannists" but you who are new to this hobby may find these techniques useful. Developing The Ear means hearing what you hear, not just monitoring. With some practice, you will in most cases be able to quickly- almost instantly- determine the type of service you are tuned to.

The Good News

To a certain extent, you probably have already acquired this skill, but in a way that you may have not realized. Television. Yes, television. Think about it. You are watching a sitcom. Suddenly the background music and the canned laughter stops and the voice emanating from the speaker is different. Polished, practiced, professional. It is a preview of the Ten O'clock news or whatever. And you instantly recognize the change. Sometimes it is more subtle. You are watching a movie in which there is a chase scene. You hear the screeching of tires, the roar of engines, and suddenly you are watching a commercial. You are still hearing the same things, the speeding vehicles, and then you see a well known NASCAR driver pulling over to the side of the road, getting out, and then telling you about how he loves his Ford Taurus. The networks are sneaky in how they work these commercials into the movie. And, again, so it is with scanning. Things can change quickly as your radio hops from one station to another. So now, let us look at some of the ways...

Frequency Allocations

As you become experienced at scanning the airwaves, you will start to become familiar with frequency allocations. Bands that are used for specific purposes, such as business, military, federal agencies, police and fire departments. But what you might expect to hear in a particular area of the RF spectrum, and what you may actually intercept may not be the same. While the radio spectrum is divided into many bands, there is an overlapping of what agencies, businesses, individuals, might be using them at any given time.

An excellent aid is the frequency spectrum poster available from the US Government Printing Office. This is a large (30" x 40") chart that graphically lists all allocations in the Radio Frequency spectrum. As you will see on the chart, sometimes the same bands are assigned to different services, shared by both government and non-government agencies, so you might hear the local police or a three letter agency or business radio. And what business uses a particular frequency in one area may be used by someone else in a different location.

Some of the Federal agencies use the same frequencies in all areas, such as the Secret Service 'Charlie' at 163.375. But where 461.175 in San Francisco is Hyatt Hotel security it will probably be used by another business in Dallas or Baltimore even though both cities have Hyatts. Please keep this in mind as you are scanning.

Now, way back when, there weren't many frequency guides other than FCC records which weren't readily accessible. You had to go to a field office and search through a microfilm ('fiche') reader which was a very time consuming process, and in some offices the people there were not exactly 'user friendly'. Kneitel's Top Secret registry was first published in 1978 by CRB Research, and before that, there were only a few regional lists available.

There is no such thing as a "secret" frequency. All frequencies are simply numbers. How many cycles, megacycles, gigacycles. I have heard people tell me, upon learning that I am into scanners and short-wave listening, that some frequencies are so secret that I could be arrested for espionage just for having them. Malarkey. There are, naturally, frequencies used by people who would rather you not know about and there are transmissions that the law says you can not monitor, and for the most part, you are not allowed to repeat anything you hear on most frequencies, so if you do, and it gets back to certain people, then indeed, you may find yourself in hot water. But, again, frequencies are just a matter of numbers.

Today, there are many frequency guides available. Books, CDs and Internet sites. Using them to look up a frequency that you are monitoring may solve the mystery of an unknown station, but then it might not. The actual FCC listings, which are available on CD, sometimes reveal very little information. A license may be issued to the ABC Corporation but this may not tell you exactly what it is; the radios may be used by taxicabs, a construction company or whatever else. Federal agencies such as FBI, Secret Service, etc. are not licensed by the FCC so they are not included in FCC records. However, there are other sources of these frequencies listed at the end of this article.

What The Ear Might Hear:

Aircraft, private and commercial and Air Traffic Control
Airport Security
Airport Shuttles
Air Shows. Including the incredible Blue Angels
Amateur Radio
Analog cell phones: Not legal to monitor

Baby Monitors
 Businesses of all kinds
 Cable TV leakage
 Citizens Band
 Coast Guard vessels
 Cordless Telephones: Not legal to monitor
 Emergency Services; Emergency Broadcast System, Red Cross, FEMA
 Family Radio Service, a license free band anyone can use
 Fast Food drive-up windows employees
 Federal agencies
 Ferries in most coastal areas
 Fire departments and networks, local and federal
 Forest Rangers
 General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS)
 Law enforcement, City, County and State
 Local government agencies; public works, utilities
 Marine; ships large and small and marine telephone.
 Media and remote relay (May be unlawful to monitor)
 Military aircraft. The SAC, fighters on training missions, aircraft refueling
 Military facilities, Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps posts.
 Networks. State and nationwide common channels for law enforcement, firefighters and others
 Pirate 'Micro-Broadcasting' (Low Power) stations and some that are (for now) legal.
 Public Transportation, busses, trolleys and here in San Francisco, cable cars
 Railroads, freight trains, switch-yards, Amtrak
 Search and Rescue operations
 Security guards; patrols and fixed locations
 Surveillance transmitters
 Taxicabs and Limos
 Telephone company maintenance

That's a lot of coverage, a lot of services. So, in order to learn to recognize the signals to which you are tuned, to develop The Ear, here are some things to learn.

Signal Strength and Clarity

Commercial and government radio systems are designed so that that reception is full quieting meaning no background noise, and sound quality is such that the transmissions are clearly understood. Important, in the case of law enforcement and other emergency services, lives often depend upon radio communications. Unfortunately this is not always the case. Before they installed the new trunked system, I used to hear many complaints on San Francisco Police Instant Communication Channel Six, where reception is poor in certain areas.

So if you tune in something where the sound is muffled, like the voices are "inside a barrel" this should start to narrow down the source. You may be intercepting a baby monitor or if you're lucky, even a surveillance transmitter. Think frequency. Most baby monitors use cordless telephone channels in the low VHF range; 46 and 49 MHz. Surveillance 'bugs' can operate on virtually any frequency but those used by amateurs are most likely to be heard on or just above and below FM broadcasting. A spy worth his salt will use other frequencies and the Feds probably use Spread Spectrum which you aren't likely to hear at all.

Duplex and Full Duplex

Duplex refers to radio services where the mobile units can talk to each other through the repeater but only one can transmit at a time. Full Duplex means both parties can talk at once. So, when you hear this, you are most likely tuned to a wireless telephone. But, it could be a phone conversation between two actors in a TV sitcom or movie from cable TV leakage. Think frequency.



Blacklisted! 411 is written for the hands-on hobbyist, design engineer, technician, network admin. and experimenter. Hackers and professionals alike read it and love it.

Join the team and give us your support. We're accepting articles, photographs, design work for swag and our website, artwork and creative ideas.

Length of Transmission

Wireless telephone (cellular or cordless) conversations may go on for hours. Cellular calls, which once were kept short due to the high cost, tend to be longer now that the price has dropped and usually longer than commercial two-way radio which tend to be brief. Local police departments sometimes need to make long transmissions when describing several suspects at a crime scene, but will usually break them up into a series, to temporarily clear the air for an incoming emergency call. Fire department transmissions are usually short and somewhat terse.

Gender

Once, the world of radio communications was male dominated. Today, fortunately, this is no longer true. And while you can not necessarily identify a service by the sex of the person speaking, you may be able to narrow it down. Police dispatchers are more often than not women, particularly in large cities. Here in San Francisco, I sometimes hear one male but the rest are female. Fire Departments are more likely to use male dispatchers for some reason. Taxicab companies may be either sex but are more often males. Most of the voices you hear on Federal law enforcement agencies will be male, but not all.

Age

Sometimes you can make a good guess as to the approximate age of a person, sometimes not. Elderly people may sound their age, as might the very young. It is unlikely that, at either extreme, they will be dispatchers for a police or fire department but they might work for a cab company. Neither are likely to be dispatching for a federal agency, or to be an agent on the other end of the communication, but people of all ages may use the General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS) as well as amateur radio frequencies and of course, wireless telephone.

Voice Quality

It is easy to tell when you are tuned to a commercial station. Professional broadcasters such as newscasters disk jockeys and people who make TV commercials are easy to recognize; you hear them every day. So should you hear these 'professional' voices on your scanner, you may wonder why. There are a couple possibilities. You may be hearing a remote broadcast channel; an on-location reporter relaying to a radio or TV station. Or, in the UHF bands, you may be hearing the audio from a TV station which is FM. Hint: if you hear a lot of 'buzzing' sounds that lock up your radio and you have to keep hitting the SCAN button, then this is probably what you are tuned to. What frequency band are you on?

Terminology

You tune in on a transmission and you hear Dry Standpipe, Phantom Box, or Engine Company then you know you are hearing a fire department even before terms like 'structure fire'. Ambulance attendants and Paramedics frequently use phrases like 'conscious and breathing' or 'equal and reactive'. Should you be tuned to a taxicab company, you will hear terms such as 'No-Go' (the passenger wasn't at the pickup location) 'Bingo' (after dropping a passenger, at that location there was another one waiting for a cab) 'Stand' (A taxi stand, a place where cabs wait for the next assignment) and you may also hear conversations if the cab company has duplex radio system; the drivers talking back and forth. I drove a cab for a while after graduating from college, and I can tell you it can get really interesting. Especially late night at a small company.

Physical descriptions of a person, height, clothing, etc. usually means police but could also be a private security guard company. If you hear the word 'signal' you may be tuned to the FBI as this is a word they sometimes use for agent. Another FBI term is '91 New' which means a bank robbery that has just occurred. The Secret Service usually use the agents name and city. Baker, San Francisco is agent Baker calling the San Francisco dispatcher, and on Customs Service channels you will frequently hear the word 'sector' What seem like ordinary household items such as pillowcases, towels, sheets, might not be emanating from someone's house; you may be hearing the house-keeping staff at a hotel. Their security guards may be close to the same frequency, and these channels can get very interesting!

Emotion

If you hear someone getting emotional, raising their voice, screaming, then you may be tuned to a commercial station (movie, sitcom), relay link or cable TV leakage around 150 - 170 MHz, or wireless telephone. Perhaps business bands, taxi companies (not all that unusual), and some local government agencies such as public works, street cleaning and etc. Some of the people at some of these agencies here in San Francisco get real chatty, since they (apparently) don't know the new trunked system can be monitored. Amateur radio is another possibility, what with the way it has deteriorated in recent years. But this is rare on law enforcement radio.

A few years ago, I was sitting here typing when I heard gunfire. A full automatic weapon. And not very far away. A few seconds later I heard sirens. Lots of them. I spun the knob on my R7000 to the Police Instant Communication channel 3 (460.075) and heard 'code 33'. Police codes vary from one area to another but in San Francisco, 33 means restricted traffic; an emergency situation.

A sniper fired dozens of shots, hitting several people including two police officers. Even though two cops had been shot, the officers and dispatchers maintained the same calm professionalism as always. True, as an experienced scannist, I could sense the stress in their voices but no one lost control through the entire incident until the final Code 4; 'Suspect in custody'.

Laughter

On how many stations you monitor will you hear people laughing? Well, you rightly figure wireless telephones and the Family Radio Service, of course, GMRS (General Mobile Radio Service a sort of Citizens Band on UHF) which is also likely, and perhaps some business channels as well as, yep, taxicab companies. Also commercial radio and TV stations and remote broadcast locations, and on amateur radio. On Fire department channels this is most unlikely but don't overlook police departments. It is not unusual to hear people chatting and laughing quietly in the background at the San Francisco Police Department.

Profanity

Profanity, 'foul language' or whatever you want to call it is a no-no, but you still hear it. The most likely service is, of course, wireless telephones. Other possibilities are amateur radio (especially since unlicensed operators can walk in and buy two way radios at Radio Shack) and possibly GMRS and FRS. As you already read, cab drivers sometimes get a little hot and become rather expressive. Like when a competing cab company 'spears' (steals) their passenger at a pickup point. Yup, some cabbies have scanners, too.

Put It All Together

Your radio stops on a signal and you want to know what it is. You hit the <MAN> button to stop the scanning and wait for the next transmission. Think about what you have learned so far. What frequency is in the display and what does that tell you? How long do the transmissions last? Is the sound quality good; easily understood or is it muffled? Can you hear both sides of the conversation? Are the voices excited? Are they cussin' up a storm? Listen for the terms you have read about. After a while, all these things will become second nature and you will quickly know what you are hearing.

What The Ear Might Not Hear

Signals on the airwaves may take forms other than the ordinary speech. They may be encrypted analog, digital, or encrypted digital. Right- digital is not necessarily encrypted.

Types of Transmissions

Let's start with encrypted analog transmissions which use Frequency Inversion. This is a method of processing an audio signal-speech- by taking the frequencies above a certain point called the baseline and substituting them or converting them to low frequencies and vice versa. The frequencies are switched or 'inverted'. Low becomes high and high becomes low. This is one of the signals you may hear on cordless telephone frequencies or certain brands of Baby Monitors.

What it sounds like

A bit like Donald Duck with a sort of metallic twang or whine. You can tell that this is Human speech and sometimes you think you can make out a word here and there. It may be possible to reconstruct this type of signal back into clear speech using another Frequency Inversion scrambler if it is the same kind; if the baseline frequency is the same and many of them do use the same one. And, there are programs available on the Internet that have an adjustable base frequency.

Frequency Inversion, Variable Baseline

Also called "Rolling-Code Analog" this is a form of Frequency Inversion scrambling in which the baseline frequency is changed according to a pre-arranged scheme or at random, many times per second. When this system was new, some ten years ago, it sounded much the same as ordinary frequency inversion but with a loud 'knock' sound about two times per second. I haven't found a wave sample of this on the Internet but the term 'knock' is an accurate description. If you happen to hear this transmission, you will recognize it. Sophisticated software (Fast Fourier Series, I believe) and a powerful workstation or perhaps a super-computer may convert some such scrambled speech back to "clear". This depends upon how often it changes.

Since then, several 'levels' of FI have been developed by Transcrypt International, as well as other speech encryption systems. Samples of the scrambled sound are available at some site listed at the end of this article.

Digital Transmissions

The method of converting analog speech to digital in two way radio systems is not unlike that which is used in the digital CDs you play on your stereo. Sound feeds into the front end of a circuit that opens a 'window' for a specified length of time (microseconds) where it is 'sampled' or measured. The frequency that is in the window at the time is given a digital (binary) number.

How long the window is open; the sampling rate, depends on the required frequency response. For music, the rate is much higher in order to be able to reproduce the entire range of hearing; 20 to 20,000 cycles. For two way radio, a bandwidth of 3000 cycles is sufficient so they have a 'splatter filter' that reduces or 'clips' the audio so it has a narrower bandwidth, and so the sampling rate is lower. To turn it back to sound, the process is reversed. An oversimplification but basically that's how it works.

Unencrypted Digital

This includes PCS cellular phones and NexTel and probably others. Digital speech sounds much like the background noise on your scanner; with the squelch open while tuned to an unused frequency.

Encrypted Digital

There are several digital encryption methods used, some more complex than others, the difference being in how secure, they are. This is based upon the 'keyspace' or length of the 'password'. None of them - as far as I know - can be converted back to normal clear speech by us hobbyists with our Pentiums.

One of the first methods used was the Data Encryption Standard; the DES, Developed by IBM many years ago as Project Lucifer. It used a keyspace of 56. The DES can be successfully attacked with a specially designed computer, such as the one developed by the Electronic Frontier Foundation several years ago. It cost them something like half a million dollars to build. Today, a group of hobbyists might be able to crack the DES as a joint effort, but for radio transmissions, I doubt it is being used much any more; With the DES compromised, new systems of encryption are in use by federal agencies. DVP or Digital Voice Protection is one, the military Fascinator algorithm is another, but they are secure enough that they won't be defeated for many years (centuries?) to come, after which the information won't be of much use to anyone.

Digital Scanners

Uniden has several scanners that can monitor some digital transmissions, such as APCO 25, used in trunking systems. But as to other digital systems such as NextTel or cell phones, and the above, nope.

The problem is not just that transmissions are digital, but that timing, sampling rate and sync and other factors may not be the same for different signals. GSM (Global Systems Mobile) wireless telephone isn't necessarily the same as the digital transmissions in the trunked radio system, and etc.

Data Transmissions

So far this article has been about voice transmissions but a great deal of what is being broadcast over the airwaves is data. Transmitting data by radio has been used since at least the days of World War II when there was wireless teletype (RTTY), and weather maps and documents were sent by 'wirephoto'. These are some of the strange sounding signals you can hear on the HF bands, one that sounds much like the percolating of a coffee pot.

In the VHF and UHF bands you will hear many data signals. Pagers such as Flex, ReFlex and Pocsag, Mobitex data terminals, police Mobile Data Terminals, Ardis, and others. Now most of these signals are not, technically, encrypted. They are not 'scrambled'. They may use a proprietary system but some of them use plain old ASCII. Nevertheless, it may be- and probably is- unlawful to decode them. Pagers, for example.

Amateur radio

Ham radio operators can communicate using data over the ham bands similar to commercial pagers, using a computer and two way radio connected together with a Terminal Node Connector, TNC, with a format much like pagers.

ACARS

This, ACARS, is a method of intercepting signals from commercial aircraft and being able to plot them on a computer screen map. You can actually track the flight of a given airliner. For details on ACARS and amateur packet radio, see <http://web.usna.navy.mil/~bruninga/acar.html>

At the end of this article are listed a few web sites that have captured some of these sounds and stored them as wave files. Listening to them makes it possible to identify some of the data signals you will hear.

Scanners and The Law

Federal and local laws prohibit monitoring some types of transmissions. Cellular radio, cordless telephone are verboten, as is commercial paging, even if you can't "decode" the signals. The same is apparently true of federal agencies using encryption, even though there is no way you will ever be able to decode the transmissions.

It is possible that mere possession of devices that can be used to decode transmissions, such as pagers, may be unlawful even though they have legitimate uses in amateur radio. There have been raids, by federal agents, of companies that sell devices that can decode data transmissions and the owners arrested and prosecuted. If you want to know just what is and is not legal to tune in, please consult an attorney.

The law also contains provisions that affect the manufacture of equipment used for listening to or receiving radio transmissions, such as "scanners." Section 302(d) of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. Section 302(d), prohibits the FCC from authorizing scanning equipment that is capable of receiving transmissions in the frequencies allocated to domestic cellular services, that is capable of readily being altered by the user to intercept cellular communications, or that may be equipped with decoders that convert digital transmissions to analog voice audio. In addition, such receivers may not be manufactured in the United States or imported for use in the United States after April 26, 1994. 47 CFR 15.121. FCC regulations also prohibit the sale or lease of scanning equipment not authorized by the FCC. 47CFR 2.803.

More on this at: http://www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Common_Carrier/Factsheets/investigation.html

Then, there is the Communications Act of 1934 that restricts scannists from repeating anything they hear except from transmissions intended for the general public (commercial broadcasting) amateur and CB, and emergency distress signals.

And also be aware that having a scanner in a motor vehicle may be unlawful in some areas. Some states make exception for ham operators, and the laws apparently also except the news media.

If you have any doubts about what you can or can not do, consult an attorney. Assuming you can find one that even knows what a scanner is.

The Trunked Radio System

I will use the San Francisco Police Department as an example here. Before the trunked system went into effect a few years ago, they used conventional UHF on the 460 MHz band and "Low Band" on 45 MHz. The UHF was referred to PIC (Police Instant Communications) with which, as I mentioned, there were reception problems in certain areas of The City. PIC consisted of about 14 frequencies, of which several were infrequently or rarely used, so most traffic was over only PIC 1,2,3,4 and 6. The new trunked system eliminated these problems almost completely, and I talked to several cops, all of whom like it much better than PIC. That is, once they got used to it:

Here is how it works.

The system consists of 21 or so individual frequencies which are shared by various services including police, county sheriff, parking and traffic, Department of Public Works (the people who blast you awake at 7 AM with a chorus of jackhammers) Animal Control, and quite a few others.

When any radio in the system keys their microphone, the computer picks up the signal and assigns it to the first available, unused, frequency. Regardless of what service it is; police or dogcatcher. When the transmission ends, after a short delay, the frequency is clear and will be placed back in the "pool" waiting to be used by the next service that transmits.

Now, to avoid the possibility that when a police officer has an emergency situation and needs to call the dispatcher and not end up talking to the dogcatcher, the system has a number of 'channels' called Talk Groups. When a radio, any radio, is set to a particular TG, it hears (and transmits) only to other radios that are tuned to that TG. Regardless of the frequency being used, only that particular TG.

Now, again using San Francisco as an example, there are hundreds of these TGs. The police have radios, Motorola, that can operate on any of three sets of TGs, A, B, and C, with each set having 16 TGs. There are two rotary switches, the first labeled for the set, A, B, C, and the second numbered from 1 to 16. Total of 48 TGs. All 16 of the A TGs are used and are assigned to particular areas of the city or for special events. So if you want to monitor the police, you have to select the TGs for your area plus some of those used for special events

As of this writing, none of the C TGs are in use and many of the B TGs are used only under special situations. One of them is to track bank robbers using the RAT system. And once, I heard a raid on a suspected crack house. That was interesting. Especially what I could hear in the background!

Riding the cable car home from work one day, I saw a bunch of SFPD vehicles parked around the Huntington Hotel, so I hopped off and trotted over to see what was happening. It was a demonstration having to do with Pacific Gas and Electric and I stayed for a while, talking to the demonstrators and several bored looking cops.

"Uh, any chance you could tell me what Talk Group you're using?"

"Yeah, A-2."

"Thanks. I pulled out my list to see which numbers to punch in to my PRO-91 to get A-2 and one of the cops asked, 'What's that?'"

I explained that it was a list of talk groups, from Robert Kelly's book (see credits at the end of this article) and he asked if he could see it.

Handing it to him I mentioned that there are a lot of TG I don't know about to which he replied with a laugh, "Hell, there's a lot of TG that WE don't know about."

There are TGs reserved for the Mayor, the District Attorney's office, emergency services and the list goes on.

The trunked system provides a great deal of necessary privacy for police that the old PIC system did not. With at least the 48 talk groups to choose from, they can quickly select one that normally isn't used much if at all.

So, this makes it difficult for the bad guys to stay on top of what the cops are doing - they can switch to any of the 48 TG as they wish - while still making it possible for we scannists with trunking radios to know what is going on in our neighborhoods, and to be able to call in the '20' of a bad guy we happen to spot. It doesn't happen that often but one I remember was for a 211-221; a guy with a gun who car-jacked; yanked a woman out of her vehicle at a red light and stole it. I got a call from the watch commander thanking me for being an "alert citizen". Using the trunked input frequencies (explained later in this article), makes it possible to stay on top of what is happening in your neighborhood.

CAS: Computer Aided Scanning

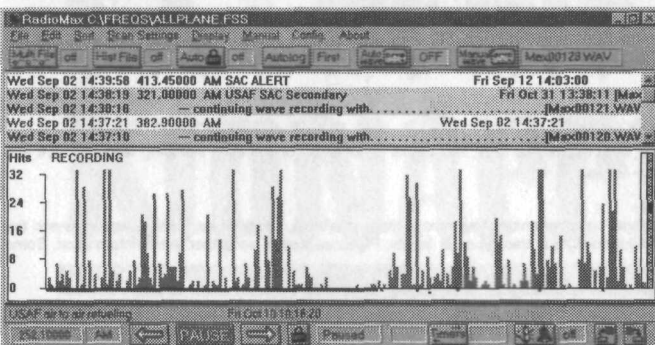
Monitoring has come a long way since the days when VHF was terra incognita, modifying the old Magnavox. From home built receivers to crystal controlled scanners and then the programmable models. And now - it had to happen - we have radios that can be interfaced to a computer.

This means much faster scanning, and unlimited channels in as many 'banks' as the user desires. For example, you could make up a bank that scanned local police (if they are not using a trunked system) and fire department, or fire and Sheriff, or news media and dogcatcher and airport operations; whatever you like to listen to the most. The possibilities are unlimited.

Practically any computer will work for CAS; it isn't necessary to spend two thousand bucks on a new Pentium III when a Pentium I will do the job. Many radios on the market are equipped with a serial port that plugs directly into the computer and include the software you need. And, some work with the Mac and probably Linux, too, so you aren't forced to use any Microsoft products.

Or use your own program. There are a number of these applications available, some excellent, some only fair, two of which I have tried. First, there is Scan Star from Signal Intelligence. I have an older version and while it has no doubt been improved, it is the most versatile and powerful program I know of. It does many things besides just tune frequencies, including an on-screen spectrum analyzer, the ability to record audio transmissions on the computer's hard disk drive, and much more. Scan Star has a definite learning curve, it takes some time to master all of its many functions, but it is not necessary to learn all of them to be able to use its most important feature: controlling the radio.

Another program is Radio Max from Future Scanning Systems. This is the one I use for several reasons. It costs much less than Scan Star, and does everything I need it to do. It is fast, has unlimited banks, interfaces to most radios, and it is very easy to learn to use. You can set it to announce time and frequency for each transmission, set delays for how long the radio waits until it moves on to the next frequency, and can record the transmissions as wav files. Demo versions of both Scan Star and Radio Max are available from the producers.



The Future of Scanning

Those of us who have been addicted to radios for many years will miss being able to listen to the things we once could. Cellular phones, for example. Radios made after about 1993 no longer can cover cellular, and while there are plenty of scanners that still do, most phones are digital so they are useless unless someone is using analog. Actually, to me it is boring, listening to people scream at each other over the silliest things such as who was supposed to pick up a quart of

milk on the way home. I once worked as a technician for a company that manufactured automated cellular interception systems, and I had to listen to the calls they monitored in order to test them and get them ready to sell. And then, there was the guy who was driving around my neighborhood, in a Jaguar, talking for hours to a 900 sex line. b-o-r-i-n-g! Details are in The Phone Book, published by Paladin Press.

Federal law enforcement agencies have digital encrypted radio systems as described above, and there is no way that we hobbyists are going to defeat them. But keep in mind that they don't always use '10-10'. They often transmit 'in the clear'.

Local governments are switching to Trunked radio because it is a better and more efficient system. It also provides more privacy as described above, makes it much more difficult for the bad guys to monitor while we hobbyists can still hear them and call in when we see a bad boy.

But Trunked is not necessarily encrypted (although some talk groups are digital) and trunking scanners are becoming less expensive as time passes. I got a Uniden PRO-91 on sale for \$150.00 and while it doesn't have the bells and whistles of the more expensive models, it is a pretty decent receiver. Later, I moved up to a PRO-95.

Eventually, the technology to monitor unencrypted digital transmissions, beyond will be available to hobbyists. And, of course, there will be many services that do not convert to these systems; they will continue to use analog. So even though the world of radio communications is constantly changing, for years to come there will be a great many signals to monitor. It all depends upon what you want to hear, and of course learning to hear!

This article will, I hope, make the fascinating world of scanning a little easier for those of you who are just discovering it.

The Last Word

On the eleventh of September, I had just arrived at work to find the dispatcher and everyone in the shop huddled around the radio, wondering what was happening. They knew only that apparently an airplane of some kind had crashed into a building somewhere in Manhattan. I had my scanner with me as I usually do and turned it on while some of the people were probably wondering what I could hope to hear from New York.

Since we were hearing it on the FM radio, the media was aware that something was happening and as I suspected, the local TV two way radio channels were very active; traffic was heavy.

It took only a few minutes until I knew more than what was on the shop radio. That a hijacked airliner was on its way to the Bay Area. I didn't know how far away it was, so naturally I was concerned.

I also activated the Emergency frequencies bank in case there was traffic from the HF Red Cross channels (nothing at the time) as well as police networks like NALEMARS and CLEMARS and also the rarely used frequency the local police can communicate directly with some federal agencies.

When you have a radio like the PRO-95, you are ready for just about anything. It is good to be informed.

I also have one of those little credit card radios, an Alinco DJ-C5 preset to the local ARES, Amateur Radio Emergency Service on 443.100 so I checked in to advise that I was available. And it is good to get involved.

Credits

Thanks to Steve Uhrig of SWS Security, for advice and proofreading this article.

Sources

Computer Aided Scanning
Scan Star is available from
Signal Intelligence
PO Box 640891
San Jose CA 95164
408-926-5630
www.scanstar.com

Radio Max is available from
Future Scanning Systems
120 NE DeBell, Suite 8
Bartlesville, OK 74006
918-335-3318

Frequency Guides

Grove Enterprises
<http://www.grove-ent.com/SCANNERBOOKS.html>

A nice selection of frequency listings, both books and CDs, and books on all areas of scanning including technical stuff and radio modifications.

Robert Kelly, Mobile Radio Resources

Mr. Kelly has compiled some of the most comprehensive frequency listings available. Local, State, Federal agencies and the military, his works include not just frequencies, but also repeater inputs, PL tones, codes and other useful information. Some are in book form, others on disk.

Mobile Radio Resources
1224 Madrona Avenue, San
Jose, CA, 95125-3547.

Frequency Allocation Chart

Title: United States Frequency Allocations: The Radio Spectrum, March 1996

Stock Number: 003-000-00652-2

Poster, 30x40". Price: \$6.00

Description: Shows through color codes the parts of the radio spectrum that are allocated to each type of radio service.
<https://orders.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/prfgate.cgi>

Order by mail:

Superintendent of Documents

P.O. Box 371954

Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

The chart may be available at, or can be ordered through GPO Stores. A list is at:

<http://bookstore.gpo.gov/locations/index.html>

Digital signals; Samples of many different data transmissions.

Southeastern Wisconsin Monitoring Page

<http://www.execpc.com/~ghahn/digital/index.htm>

Monitoring Digital Signals With Your Scanner

<http://www.lcblanton.com/dfw/download.htm>

Technical info on digital signals

<http://www.wunclub.com/digfaq/signals.html>

For those interested in the technical aspects, this site has a great deal of information including bit-streams and timing for many services. Published in 1997, much of the data here still applies to current technology.

Frequency Inversion Scrambling

This site has technical information about FI

<http://www.transcryptsecure.com/techcorner/scrames.html>

About the author

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For the most realistic, mind blowing kidnapping adventures anywhere period!

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Profiling

By The Goldfinger

Does anybody remember that TV show from 1996 called *Profiler*? Well, if you like me you watched that show religiously and was fascinated by Ally Walkers portrayal of forensic psychologist/profiler Samantha "Sam" Waters. Sam was a profiler in the FBI's VCTF; Violent Crimes Task Force. She had a special skill that enabled her to "think" in pictures and visualize a crime through the eyes of both the killer and the victim. The VCTF was in charge of investigating & solving violent crimes all over the US. The subplot was a serial killer known as "Jack", or "jack of all trades" who was obsessed with Sam after killing her husband years ago. Bailey Malone (played by Robert Davi) was her friend and mentor and headed up the task force. The show lasted for 4 seasons on NBC but Ally Walker only stayed on until the 1st 2 episodes of the 4th Season. No offense to Jamie Luner, her replacement, but the show just wasn't the same without Sam. At any rate, the show was top notch in my opinion and was about as entertaining as *X-Files* or the *Pretender*. However, TV tends to focus on the extraordinary aspects of such endeavors and downplays certain mundane aspects, as well as taking creative license with certain things there not sure about.

For example, in real life, the "VCTF" is called the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, located in northern Virginia.. The Center was created in 1984 and provides expertise to U.S. and international law enforcement (LE) agencies seeking help in solving violent crimes that are unusual, or particularly vicious or repetitive.

The FBI profilers borne of TV scripts can "see" the crime in their minds. They get vibes and psychic flashes as they walk around a crime scene, catching glimpses into the crime as it unfolds. NOT! There are no clairvoyants working in the FBI's Elite Serial Crimes Unit or more specifically; the Investigative Support Unit (ISU), formerly known as the Behavioral Science Unit. No, real profilers pour over evidence, police and autopsy reports and crime scene photos.

They study the victim closely. *Why was this particular victim chosen? What made this victim more appealing than someone else?* They learn everything they can about the victim.

And since behavior reflects personality, profilers are trained to think like the offender.


They try to put themselves in their shoes to get inside their minds. Everything they see at a crime scene tells something about the UNSUB (unknown subject).

These predators weave a tapestry of information as they commit these often disgusting and disturbing crimes. There are so many choices to make; who to target, when to strike, what weapon to use, where to dump the body... They can choose to take a life or spare it.

Rape, mutilate, torture, kill, *so many choices*. But every choice has real consequences, and every move they make, and what ever they leave behind is a print of sorts, a personality print.

Sort of like a behavioral fingerprint. A profiler will read the behavior from the crime scene and then begin to develop a profile of the UNSUB. Behavior is the key: What did the killer do that he didn't have to do?

When attempting to link cases together, cases that could have been perpetrated by the same offender, profilers look for what they call the "signature".



News, Hacking, Security, Forums, Text and more...
.....for the Mac Hacker!

The Underground Mac (UGM) is a site dedicated to providing macintosh users with all their hacking, Security, and Messaging needs. The site is was made to help the macintosh underground community which has risen and fallen over the years, and provide a good place for knowledge and tools. The site has grown and adapted to the community and is now one of the largest mac underground sites. The site has also grown a lot, it went from a small site to an enormous site with many sections and hundreds of megabytes in tools. This site also opened the doors for the network it is now a part of and made it possible for many other great sites to rise. Ugm has expanded and helped the community greatly, and it will continue to do so and continue to grow as long as it is around. It was started by me (Spratt) but is now the work of quite a few people and all of it's content is made by great programmers which also play a huge role in the site.



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www.undergroundmac.com



A "signature" is sort of like an artists way of signing his work. Many of these creeps consider their stalking, torturing, and killing people their "work", as it does take up a significant amount of time. The signature is unique to the offender. It's often a ritual that provides some personal satisfaction, but isn't necessary to commit the crime. You don't have to torture someone repeatedly before you rape and kill them. You don't have to pose the body in a degrading fashion once the individual is dead...but they often do because it provides that extra satisfaction, hence the signature. It fulfills some sick internal need...

Lets take a step back for a moment and look more closely at the history of profiling.

The "godfather" of profiling was Howard Teten. He joined the FBI in 1962, and developed it through out the 1960's. Before joining the Bureau he was a police officer in California and was promoted to crime scene specialist while taking some criminology classes. His studies had made him look at crime scenes a little differently. He tended to focus more on psychology, and less on sociology. He, along with his partner, Pat Mullany, developed a training course in applied criminology and they taught the concept at road schools across the country. Road school is where FBI instructors go "on tour" out in the field and teach local police new techniques.

They also teach at the FBI's National Academy. They are like short intensive training programs for LE officials to keep up to date with the latest LE tactics and techniques.

Teten and Mullany continued to teach when the Behavioral Science Unit was formed in 1972.

The fledgling unit did some informal profiling, but it wasn't officially sanctioned.

Back then, the FBI was still *"just the facts, ma'am"*, and Behavioral Science or "B.S." (bullshit) as many at the FBI referred to it as, was considered maybe one step removed from witchcraft or voodoo. They had to tread lightly.

In the late 1970s, agents Robert Ressler and John Douglas brought a new dimension to profiling.

The new dimension was interviewing the killers themselves to gain insight. While teaching at road schools, they began stopping at nearby prisons and interviewing killers, rapists and other violent criminals. They wanted to know why these guys committed these crimes and they found that most of them were willing to talk. And why not? Most of these guys were gonna be on ice for life or were already on death row. According to John Douglas, some of these guys did feel remorse and felt that maybe by participating in a psychological study they might somehow make some partial amends and perhaps gain a better understanding of themselves in the process.

Others were crime buffs, and just like being around cops and FBI agents. Many of these type of offenders opted for careers in LE, but couldn't hack it, so they gravitated towards jobs like security guard or night watchman. They often buy old cop cars and outfit them with police style equipment. Some of the offenders think that if they cooperate with the "authorities" they might benefit somehow, though they were never promised anything, according to Douglas.

Some of them simply felt ignored and forgotten and wanted an opportunity to relive their murderous deeds in graphic detail. For others, it was simply relief from boredom that a visit from the FBI represented.

However, talking with FBI agents in prison is not always a smart move. The walls of the prison hear *everything*, and you don't want to be thought of as a rat, so they were careful not to put the prisoners lives in jeopardy. They would often drop in unannounced for impromptu interviews, that way it looked like they were merely being questioned about some crime. You might ask yourself, *why would they even take such a consideration for these sick bastards that killed and raped women and children and tortured people to death?* The answer is because they knew that this information was going to be vital and the insight gained by these people was going to be priceless, more importantly, it was going to help save lives in the future. Plus, these guys were already paying for their misdeeds and so there was no reason to compound it by making their miserable lives any harder.

John Douglas made an analogy that "you can learn a lot about the artist by looking at his work, but you learn even more by talking to the artist himself" in his fascinating and riveting New York Times bestseller; *Mind Hunter: Inside the FBI's Elite Serial Crime Unit*.

They were learning more and more with each prison encounter, but they needed to figure out a way to organize the research information into a usable framework. That step came through Roy Hazelwood who had done some research with Ann Burgess, a professor of psychiatric mental health nursing at the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing and associate director of nursing research for the Boston Dept. of Health and Hospitals. She was already a prolific author and widely known nationally as an authority on rape and its psychological consequences.

Roy introduced her to Bob Ressler and John Douglas. He explained to her what they were trying to do, she was impressed, and agreed to work with them. Ann then pursued and obtained a \$400,000 grant from the National Institute of Justice. The goal was to interview 36-40 incarcerated felons and see what conclusions could be drawn. Ann and the boys developed a 57 page instrument to be filled out for each interview. John and Bob conducted most of the interviews, documenting pre and post offense behavior, then Ann would crunch the numbers, an they wrote up the results. They expected the project to take 3-4 years, and in that time, criminal investigative analysis came into the modern age.

By 1983, they had completed a study of 36 individuals, and collected data from 118 of their victims, mostly women. Out of the study came a system to better understand and classify violent offenders. With this system, they were now able to link what was going on in a perp's mind with the evidence that he left at the crime scene. This in turn, helped them to hunt, catch, and prosecute more effectively. In 1998, they expanded their conclusions into a book, entitled

Sexual Homicide: Patterns & Motives published by Lexington Books.

Still, even with all they learned, they admitted in their conclusion, "this study raises far more questions than it answers". But thanks to this pioneering work, todays profilers base much of their accumulated knowledge on those very interviews.

Reading about such things we tend to focus on the flashy, glamorous aspects of it all.

It all sort of unfolds like a TV show. You find out someone was brutally killed, cops arrive, then the FBI gets involved for one reason or another, a profiler enters the picture, the media writes up more stories, etc. etc. But what about the person that was murdered? Of course you thought about that, you probably feel bad for them, and their family as well. You might have even seen a picture in the paper of a body partially covered, or a body bag being loaded into an ambulance.

What we don't see is the crime scene, as it was when LE first arrived. We don't see the crime scene photos or know about the brutal torture, humiliation, domination and control that probably played out minutes or hours before this person's life stopped. If we did, many of us would feel nauseous, perhaps vomit. Many of these crime's are so horrific that even seasoned homicide cops are shocked and appalled by what they've seen.

In the case of every horrible crime since the beginning of civilization, there is always that burning fundamental question: "What kind of person could have done such a thing?" Stories and legends that have filtered down thru the ages about witches, werewolves and vampires may have been a way of explaining outrages so heinous, no one could comprehend a person actually doing. These stories were probably a way to somehow explain these crimes. Monsters *had to be* supernatural creatures, because they couldn't possibly be like us. Unfortunately, this is seemingly not the case. Every single murderer/rapist/serial killer in prison today is human, not one vampire or werewolf yet.

The Scene of the Crime

The crime scene is where profilers begin the hunt. Scenes can be brimming with evidence like blood, semen, fingerprints, a weapon, hair and fibers or it can be seemingly picked clean without any trace or link to the offender. Either way, the scene still tells them a lot and provides direction. Profilers will attempt to characterize a crime scene and the offender as either "organized" or "disorganized". In layman's terms, an organized offender's crime is premeditated, perhaps carefully scripted, while a disorganized offender acts with little or no planning, often taking advantage of "victims of opportunity". There is also a "mixed" category for offenders who exhibit both types of behaviors.

A perfect example of an organized offender is **Dr. Hannibal Lecter**. In the movie *Silence of the Lambs*, Lecter displays classic organized offender behavior. He is manipulative, cunning, deliberate and methodical. He's clean cut, takes pride in his appearance, and seemingly has no empathy or remorse for his actions. He's very articulate, and pleasant enough on the surface.

Because of this ability to appear non-threatening, individuals like this are able to snare their victims by charming or conning them. Lecter appears to be a classic psychopath, *and* a genius, which makes him that much more dangerous.

Organized offenders usually plan out and execute their crimes very methodically.

They usually target their victims and prey primarily on strangers. They bring their own weapon and make sure to retrieve any spent shells/cartridges, bloody implements, restraints, etc. or other evidence when they leave. They usually will attempt to conceal the body, hiding or dumping it in another location. The whole crime, from the planning stage, to its conclusion is gone about in a organized way. "Control is of the essence for the organized offender." according to Bob Ressler in his book, "Whoever Fights Monsters".

Disorganized offenders, on the other hand, are usually loners with poor social skills.

They often feel inadequate and just have a hard time relating to people or forming normal relationships. They tend to be disheveled in appearance, and their homes are often unkempt as well. Their crimes are often committed on impulse and against victims of opportunity.

No one is safe from this time of offender, friends, family, neighbors, acquaintances-- everyone is fair game. The spark that sets them off can be a result of mental illness, or drugs and alcohol.

These crime scenes might display victims that were mutilated beyond comprehension and there may be signs of overkill. Ressler says in his book that a disorganized crime scene "displays the confusion of the killer's mind and has spontaneous and symbolic qualities that are commensurate with his delusions."

In general terms organized criminals tend to be older, and more matured than the disorganized criminal. Disorganized criminals attack closer to home or areas they frequent. Organized predators like to put some distance between their crimes and themselves.

Then there's the "mixed" category. Crime scenes with elements of both sophistication and chaos would point to an offender with mixed characteristics. Possibilities include a young offender making the transition from disorganized to organized criminal; or perhaps a person who has a short temper but can maintain enough control to avoid taking unnecessary risks; or stressors and an inability to control the victim, resulting in a change in the offender's behavior.

Mixed behavioral patterns can also point to another real possibility: more than one person participated in the crime.

Fantasies

The word "fantasy" is standard in the vocabulary of profilers. You'll hear it over and over again.

Many of the crimes they investigate are actually fantasies that were acted out.

"Probably the most crucial single factor in the development of a serial rapist or killer is the role of fantasy," Douglas says in his book, "Mindhunter." Serial murder and rape, like most predatory crimes is fueled by fantasy. These fantasies combine sex and violence, and though there is often a sexual aspect to the crimes, the sex is often really secondary to power, control and domination.

Many of these types of offenders feel powerless in their own lives and believe they can overcome this by controlling others.

Fantasy continues to play a significant role in the offender's life even after the crime has been committed. Many will replay the events in their mind allowing them to relive the crimes indefinitely. Many killers keep trophies as well, mementos of the crime that feed his fantasies. A killer might take jewelry from a victim, which he might give to his wife, girlfriend or mom.

He might take a drivers license, a lock of hair, underwear, etc.

He may clip newspaper articles about the crime and keep a journal. He may even take a severed body part, or parts, in order to extend the fantasy.

When an offender commits a crime, he views it as an accomplishment and likes to keep it going, like a former athlete who pops in an old playoffs tape to relive old glories.

Incarcerated offenders relive their crimes so often that they can provide profilers with very specific details during interviews.

"Right in front of you, they will begin to relive the crime and fantasize," says Jim Wright, former FBI profiler. The crime may be over, but these guys are constantly replaying it in their head, like a favorite song.

So you wanna be a Profiler huh?

Well, it ain't gonna be easy. The FBI is more selective than Harvard. Here's the basics.

First, you gotta get accepted to the FBI and become a special agent (SA). These are the MINIMUM requirements. If you don't meet all these criteria, there's no way you'll get into the Bureau as a SA.

- must be a U.S. citizen or a citizen of Northern Mariana Islands
- you must be at least 23 years old and no older than 37 when you apply
- you must have uncorrected vision that's no worse than 20/200; your corrected vision must be 20/20 in one eye and no worse than 20/40 in the other eye. You must also pass a color vision test to check for color blindness.
- must have a valid drivers license
- you must have a DEGREE from a 4 year resident program at an accredited college
- you must pass a thorough investigation, which includes the following:

Background check

Drug test: Note to those that don't consider mary-jane a drug; If you've toked in the last 3 years, or if you've taken ANY illegal drug in the last 10 years, *your out*.

Polygraph exam: you'll be asked about your criminal & drug history, etc. Basically, if you got a clean record you got nuthin to worry about.

Finally, and this isn't "on the books" or official, but the Bureau really doesn't even look at applicants until they have at least 3 years work experience. This is what you have to do before you can even think about getting into profiling. And in those 3 years of getting work experience, who knows where you'll end up or what other programs you might gravitate towards?

How do you get the kind of experience they would be interested in?

Can you say free internships? Hit up every alphabet soup agency you know and tell 'em you'll work for free. Sooner or later, it might turn into a paid gig, meanwhile your learning the ropes from experienced pro's in the field, getting' your resume together, and getting' that all-important work experience the FBI wants.

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HACKERS AND THE MEDIA

Hackers getting a bad rap from the media

By: Double-O-Jake

Early on, computer and technical wizards who bore the honor of being called a "hacker" were highly regarded by their peers and the media because of their ability to work around problems and "fix" everything. In the most generic use of the term, famous people such as Thomas Edison, Nicola Tesla, Steve Wozniak, Bill Gates and even Henry Ford would easily fall into the category of the title of "hacker". Yes, they all thought outside of the box and rose above normal thinking - to produce the things we've all come to enjoy and take for granted.

Somewhere along the way, the name "hacker" became synonymous with "criminal". It was in the early 80's some time after the movie War Games. This was the pivotal time when the media began to bastardize the term. Some say that definitions change and hacker now means nothing more than criminal and, "it's too bad, deal with it." Perhaps, but remember, just because people say it, doesn't mean it's true.

Hackers truly are given a bad rap and it's a shame. For all the hard work they put into what they love so much and the gigantic leaps in technology and understanding we "all" gain from them, it's sad the one term reserved which encompasses anyone who fits the bill as a smarty-pants has been dragged through the mud. To most of the media, an everyday criminal tagger, who just happens to tag a phone booth, *must* be a hacker. Hackers are blamed for everything from cable channels blinking out and static on the phone line to satellites dropping from the sky and power outages.

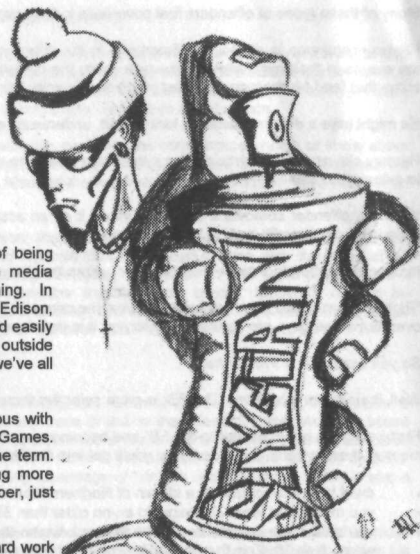
You really can't blame people for thinking hackers are criminals. That's all they ever hear. Day after day, they are bombarded by news headlines which profile hackers as criminals. Your every day Joe Blow isn't going to dig any further to find the truth — they'll just take it for face value and file it away until the next office meeting, when they blame hackers for their server going down. Oh, a *hacker* must have done it! And the viscous path of misinformation continues.

Really, the mainstream media is to blame for the general public's belief that hackers are criminals by their flashy <and very misguided> use of the term. The media loosely uses the term hacker to describe anyone who gains unauthorized access to a computer system to destroy files, steal information or some other illegal act. Titles like, "Hacker breaks into Pentagon Computer," "Hackers are stealing your credit cards," "Hackers are watching you," etc...are used for hype value and really only help to fuel the public's lack of understanding of the hacker culture as well as the good nature of the hacker community.

Hacker community? There's no community of hackers!right? Wrong again. There are thousands of hackers around the world who openly admit to being a hacker. DEFCON, a yearly convention for hackers held in Las Vegas, NV is the premier hacker meeting place. Each year, you'll find 5000+ hackers who show up, have a good time, party and then go back to their normal lives at the conventions end. You'll find people that look just like you, like your neighbor next door, your teacher, even your parents. There are no boundaries on age, gender, race or technical background. If you read between the lines, yes there are girl hackers. Pretty cool, huh?

This community is a shared culture of expert programmers, networking wizards, electronic engineers, musicians and scientists that traces its roots back through decades to the first time-sharing minicomputers. The members of this very culture originated the term 'hacker'. Hackers built the Internet. Hackers made the Unix operating system what it is today. Hackers run Usenet. Hackers make the World Wide Web work. If you are part of this culture, if you have contributed to it and other people in it know who you are and call you a hacker, you're a hacker.

Hackers solve problems and build things, and they believe in freedom and voluntary mutual help. To be accepted as a



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hacker, you have to behave as though you have this kind of attitude yourself. And to behave as though you have the attitude, you have to really believe the attitude.

Mainstream media writers will argue that any use of the term "hacker" defined in any other sense than "criminal" is a misguided attempt to hold onto an old school belief. Further, they will surely argue that a hacker "breaks into systems, therefore they are criminals." This argument is flawed. A hacker doesn't necessarily "break" into systems. Somewhere, the media got ahold of this idea that *hackers break into computer systems*. Again, probably because of "War Games" where the main character unwittingly gained unauthorized access to a military computer which controlled nukes. People who do knowingly break into computer systems by circumvention of the security measures are performing a criminal act. I won't argue the point, neither will most other hackers in the world. Understand what you're writing about, then maybe you can make an informed presentation for readers to enjoy rather than another sludge-fest-beat-up-the-evil-hacker article.

In the mid 80's in direct response to the journalists misuse of the term hacker, the alternate term "cracker" was created. The hacker culture came up with this term to help direct the media <and themselves> to describe the criminal-minded types who broke into computer systems and did the awful things hackers were being blamed for. For nearly two decades there has been a fierce fight over the topic of cracker versus hacker. The pro-hackers have been working hard to help the media and public understand the difference. The media, while generally still using the terminology incorrectly on a regular basis, has persuaded a few open-minded journalists to hop on board the hacker band-wagon. Realizing there *is* a difference, they make this distinction in their writings. Hooray. There is a bit of good news.

A Quickpoll conducted by ZDNN in 1998 helped prove the point that people are starting to come around. More than 3000 people were polled and 78% of those polled understood the difference. "Hackers are Noble. Crackers break the law." Another WIN for hackers of the world.

In addition, currently there are several sources online which define the hacker in a warm light.

Wired Style: Principles of English Usage in the Digital Age - <http://hotwired.wired.com/hardwired/wiredstyle/>

They state that a hacker is "not synonymous with computer criminal or security breaker."

Jargon Dictionary (version 4.4.7) - <http://www.catb.org/~esr/jargon/>

They define hacker as the following: "1. A person who enjoys exploring the details of programmable systems and how to stretch their capabilities, as opposed to most users, who prefer to learn only the minimum necessary. 2. One who programs enthusiastically (even obsessively) or who enjoys programming rather than just theorizing about programming. 3. A person capable of appreciating hack value. 4. A person who is good at programming quickly. 5. An expert at a particular program, or one who frequently does work using it or on it; as in 'a Unix hacker'. (Definitions 1 through 5 are correlated, and people who fit them congregate.) 6. An expert or enthusiast of any kind. One might be an astronomy hacker, for example. 7. One who enjoys the intellectual challenge of creatively overcoming or circumventing limitations. 8. [deprecated] A malicious meddler who tries to discover sensitive information by poking around. Hence 'password hacker', 'network hacker'. The correct term for this sense is *cracker*."

Please note that they correctly make mention of the term "cracker".

Wikipedia - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hacker>

They define hacker as the following: "A hacker is anyone who enjoys the intellectual challenge of creatively overcoming or circumventing limitations, primarily in their fields of interest, namely programming or electrical engineering. As will be discussed below, there is a trend in the popular press to use the term to describe computer criminals, and others, whose motivations are less pure than the traditional hacker. This trend greatly annoys many of those old-school computer/technology enthusiasts."

So, what does all of this mean? It means that there's a chance the hacker name may finally be somewhat rid of the stigma of criminal overtones sometime in the future. As the mainstream media journalists take care in their writings and online dictionaries correctly make the distinction between hackers and crackers, the general public will slowly become more educated on the topic. As this happens, so will the good name of hackers be restored. This along with media coverage of DEFCON and old school hackers who are now CEO's opening up about their past as a hacker really helps people understand that hackers aren't bad - they're just people...who are skilled at <and passionate about> their interest in technology. No longer will the hacker need cringe before he <or she> states in mixed company that they are in fact a hacker.

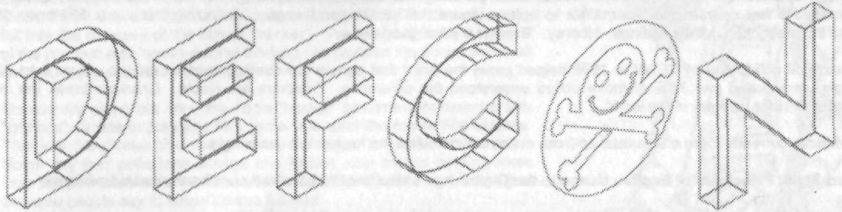
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The Social Engineer

Thoughts, stories and a perspective from someone experienced in the relatively unknown art of social engineering.

I'm sure if you read Blacklisted! 411, you've heard the term, "Social Engineering" or possibly even know someone very capable in the art. Because the readers of this fine magazine are most likely in the know, I won't bother going into detail trying to describe what a social engineer is or how to become one. I'm going to write about some of my experiences and thoughts on the subject. We'll leave it at that. I hope you enjoy the article, folks.

I've been a social engineer most of my life. Early on, I had no idea and I don't believe there was even a term for it at the time. What I did know was that I could get just about any piece of information I wanted out of anyone I approached or dealt with - both in person, over the phone, on BBS's and the internet when it became the new and popular method of communication. No matter what it was, I seemed to have a knack at getting the exact information I wanted. I always considered myself a gifted "talker" and didn't think about it much beyond that.

When the 80's rolled around, the term started to take hold and I realized I was in fact a Social Engineer. I suppose it was cool to know there was a following which dealt with the subject, but I didn't flaunt the fact that I was good at pulling information from people. In fact, I kept that piece of information to myself only until very recently. Today, it's not such a big deal anymore because social engineering seems to be a standard trait among most hackers and technical oriented people alike.

I've noticed, however, that many of the social engineers of today rely much too heavily on trash digging and gaining access to information by means of forced entry. There's much more subtle and direct ways to get the information sought after without using questionable tactics to do so. While trash digging and forced entry may result in getting the information you want, going to directly to the source of the information will bring in positive results time and time again if you know what you're doing. I can't stress enough that direct contact is the best way to get the information you seek.

Most people, even today, are generally "easy" and quite susceptible to persuasive measures in a carefully calculated social engineering conversation. Many people supposedly experts on the subject will tell you that certain "types" of people are incapable of being worked for information, like cops, "smart" people (notice I didn't say "smart cops"), or technically gifted people. Contrary to this belief, this is unquestionably not true. The fact of that matter is that anyone can be worked for information given the proper circumstances and the level of talent of the social engineer.

In my decades of social engineering activities, I've found the following methods to work best:

- In dealing with a computer user or technically gifted person, obviously use the subject of technology as an easy "In" to get the manufactured conversation going. Once going, appeal to their specific interest(s). This works out really well most of the time. You have to get in "tight" with these guys. Nine times out of ten, you'll get what you want fairly quick.
- In dealing with a cop or other authority figure, do not take an aggressive position. This will almost always work against



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you. Instead, take what appears to be a "submissive" position and be friendly to them. Further, acting "stupid" will get you "everywhere" with these people. Before you know it, they're telling you everything you want to know and they won't realize you're working them. Surprisingly, this method works so well, I've used it quite a bit. If you can get over the way it makes you "look", playing stupid is such a perfect method of social engineering. Also, in addition to this, many times cops will "respect" someone who appears to be very smart, particularly when it comes to technology/computers, as long as this person doesn't also appear aggressive in any way. Most of the time, they'll want you to help them find software or fix their computer - they rely on help from this type of person. It's an easy "in" for you.

- In dealing with your every day drone (ie: not technically gifted, not really smart), take a position of authority. If you appear to know what you're doing or know what you're talking about, these people will submit nearly every time without so much as a single opposition to your apparent authority. This works especially well if they can't "see" you (ie: on the phone) or if you wear suit/tie and look like someone "above" them. They usually won't question you, and if they do, it will be a very weak questioning you can get around. Just be bossy!

- In dealing with pushy or stubborn people you may have to use any one or more of several methods. These people are what I consider to be the wildcards as they don't tend to fit into any single method of attack. Sometimes pushing back works, sometimes playing the role of an authoritative figure will work. What I try to do with these people is start easy, ask them for their full name, extension, department and supervisors name. If they get snippy, I push back real hard and go directly into authoritative role. I work on them for a minute or two this way and then back up to friendly role. This usually does the trick. What you're doing is putting them on the defensive, making them realize *maybe* you're someone important and then they start thinking about losing their job or freedom in some way. Once you switch back to being friendly, suddenly they have "out" which comforts the crap out of them. Suddenly, you're in a position to get information.

These are the four basic personality types I have dealt with and the methods I've used to get results. Naturally, your mileage will vary greatly on your skills. I've found that your physical size, power of your voice, your knowledge of the subject matter and the way you groom yourself will greatly affect what you can and cannot do when it comes to social engineering. For instance, if you're BIG, playing the role of authority works great. If you're small, playing the role of "submissive" works fine. If you have a loud voice, but your small, you can play authority role on the phone. If you're big but have a soft voice, you can play the submissive, stupid or friendly roles with ease. Naturally, it's easy to figure out what roles you'll be best at. With practice, you can be excellent at each and every role, learning to control your voice and change your attire according to the situation at hand, etc.

Now, I'll briefly mention a couple of the more interesting experiences I've had.

No kidding, I once played the role of a "secret agent" (authority figure) when I was younger (ok, I had a deep voice) and was able to get an individual to give up a login and password for a BBS he frequented. It took all of 2 minutes, a conference phone and a really pushy attitude. I had effectively scared the information out of him. Later, I discovered the guy had pulled all of his computer equipment apart and hid it away. Heh, that was very funny at the time.

One time a buddy of mine was starting up a new business to compete with a sleazy company which had screwed him over in a business deal earlier that year. He needed some information on the vendors and customers the company was dealing with so he could move in on them, offering superior product and support. He unsuccessfully attempted to gain this information several times. I was asked to help out in the situation. I agreed because it seemed harmless enough. So, I scoped out this company for a day to figure out who was who and the movement of the workers. I then went into the establishment and immediately started grilling the secretary running the front office (playing authority figure, never even identifying myself). With a small notepad in hand, I asked her for her name (first, middle, last), her bosses name, the names of the people in the warehouse, etc. I scribbled on the notepad as she spoke. She started to ask me, "what's this all about" and I ignored her, cutting her off asking more questions - how long have you worked here, are they mistreating you in any way (surprisingly, she said YES!), then I asked her several questions on how she was mistreated and if "she was the one who contacted the authorities". Suddenly, the floodgate opened up for me. She told me no, but she immediately opened up to me - this is when I hit her with the real questions. I asked her for information on vendors and customer information and told her that if she cooperated, she would not be prosecuted. After only 8 minutes of direct contact and I had a complete list in hand. I even told her "thank you."

Obviously, the authority role has always worked well for me. However, I should mention that every other role has worked well, too. I guess I can look pretty stupid when I play the *stupid* role. :-)

Again, I'm a big believer that all information can be gained from your target, using legal yet persuasive methods. I've never had to dig in the trash and I've never had to break into an office or a desk to get information I wanted. If you stick with it and work on your methods, you will become a skilled social engineer., capable of getting information on demand. It's really a very useful tool in today's world. Social engineering is an incredible asset.



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4118	\$10.00	6500		EPROM/EEPROM		CD4066	\$2.00
4164	\$4.00	6502	\$5.00	2516	\$10.00	LM324	\$6.50
4416	\$5.00	6502A	\$6.50	2532	\$16.00	LM3900	\$6.50
4801	\$10.00	6502B	\$8.00	2564	\$15.00	TL081	\$3.50
5101	\$10.00	65C02	\$8.00	2708	\$15.00	TL082	\$3.50
5114	\$25.00	6504A	\$8.00	2716	\$10.00	TL084	\$4.00
6116	\$6.00	6507	\$8.00	27C16	\$8.00	WD1010	\$15.00
6264	\$7.00	6510	\$8.00	2732	\$12.00	WD1014	\$15.00
9101	\$8.00	6512	\$8.00	2732A	\$10.00	1771	\$15.00
9128	\$6.50	6520	\$8.00	27C32	\$8.00	1791	\$15.00
74S89	\$5.00	6522	\$6.00	TMS2732	\$11.00	1793	\$15.00
93415	\$15.00	65C22	\$8.00	TMS2732A	\$11.00	1795	\$15.00
93419	\$10.00	6525	\$8.00	2764	\$4.50	1797	\$15.00
93422	\$15.00	6526	\$7.00	2764A	\$4.50	2793	\$21.00
82S09	\$15.00	6529	\$7.00	27C64	\$2.00	2797	\$21.00
SOUND/SPEECH		6532	\$8.50	27128	\$3.50	DSP32010	\$15.00
AY-3-8910	\$15.00	6551	\$6.00	27128A	\$3.50	TMS32020	\$15.00
AY-3-8912	\$15.00	6551A	\$6.00	27C128	\$2.50	TMS38010	\$15.00
AY-3-8913	\$15.00	65C51	\$6.00	27256	\$4.50	TMS4500A	\$15.00
CO12294B	\$15.00	PROM		27C256	\$2.00	TMS5501NL	\$45.00
LM379S	\$25.00	82S23	\$15.00	27512	\$5.50	TMS5502NL	\$45.00
MB3730	\$35.00	82S123	\$8.00	27C512	\$2.50	8X300	\$15.00
SC-01	\$45.00	82S126	\$8.00	27C010	\$5.00	8X305	\$15.00
SPO250	\$35.00	82S129	\$8.00	27C010A	\$5.00	G171S-35C	\$10.00
SPO255	\$35.00	82S130	\$9.00	27C020	\$8.00	N3002I	\$35.00
TDA1004	\$25.00	82S131	\$8.00	27C040	\$9.00	INS32201	\$10.00
TDA2002	\$15.00	82S137	\$9.00	27C080	\$9.00	NS32203	\$10.00
TMS5200NA	\$25.00	82S140	\$16.00	27C1024	\$6.00	P4004	\$40.00
TMS5220NA	\$25.00	82S141	\$16.00	27C2048	\$8.00	D4004	\$70.00
TMS5220NL	\$25.00	82S147	\$20.00	27C4096	\$10.00	INS4004	\$60.00
TMS5220CNL	\$30.00	82S153	\$25.00	NC7055	\$35.00	P4001	\$20.00
HI55532	\$55.00	82S180	\$12.00	ER2055	\$35.00	P4002-1	\$20.00

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AMIGA RESOURCES

finding parts and support for these aging computers

By Wild E. Coyote

Ok, so it's been almost two decades since the introduction of the Amiga line-up and you're still holding onto your aging collection of once leading edge computer equipment in hopes there will be a resurgence of the long since disbanded group of Amiga enthusiasts. Well, perhaps that's not entirely fair. There are still a very large number of people who are pro-Amiga and hold onto their equipment and actively support their computers. However, many of the original of the Amiga enthusiasts are no longer active, which makes the task of finding others with the same interest somewhat difficult. Lucky for everyone, the Blacklisted! 411 crew and an undetermined number of people on the internet still hold a place in their hearts for the Amiga computers and don't mind admitting it. We'll try to direct Amiga lovers to others with a similar interest.

Will the Amiga ever be at the level it was before the crash of Commodore? Possibly, but not without the passage of time and a lot of effort. But that's not to say there won't be some exciting equipment to be produced in the near future which is based on the initial Amiga design in some way. For instance, the Amiga One is now available to Amiga lovers and offers many new features and advanced architecture. It's sure a hot topic and is the best thing to happen to Amiga in a long time.

So, here's our small listing of Amiga resources. If you'd like to have a resource listed in an upcoming issue, please contact us either by mail or through our website at <http://www.blacklisted411.net>

NEWS AND INFORMATION:

AmigaOS - <http://os.amiga.com/>

Run by the current owner of Amiga, this site is worth the look if you're into the Amiga. There is a forum section complete with recent postings and new topics. The Amiga One forum is actually quite busy with traffic. There is even a dealer section where they list Amiga dealers. That's sort of cool.

DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS:

Amiga Forever - <http://www.amigaforever.com/>

Official site of the Amiga Forever emulation software - for those who want to run workbench on a Windows machine. Currently, version 5.3 is available. It's actually nice for a PC Windows software. If we can't keep people with the Amiga through the hardware, maybe we can keep them through software.

EyeTech - <http://www.eyetech.co.uk/>

Interested in the new Amiga One, check this site out. There's plenty of information on the Amiga One as well as older Amiga computers and accessories. They list all the dealers who carry the Amiga One at <http://www.eyetech.co.uk/dealers.php> Check them out, they're worth the visit.

Software Hut - www.softhut.com

A mail order Amiga dealer from the old days which is still in business. They have new, used and everything in between. We've bought from them many times and think they have a good thing going.

RESOURCES:

AMI SECTOR ONE - <http://amiga.emucamp.com/index2.htm>

A great resource for emulators, games, demos, applications, music, etc. They've been around awhile and they've become a wonderful place to visit. Check them out.

Amiga.org - <http://www.amiga.org/>

A great resource complete with a forums section, images, advertisements, etc. It's an interesting site worth the look, so if you have the time, visit!

Amiga Forums - <http://www.amigaforums.org/>

This is another Amiga forum site run on phpBB. I personally think that the forum sites are some of the best resources available right now. It can put you in touch with a lot of other people with similar interests. Anyhow, this forum site is current with a lot of activity. Again, worth the look.

Amiga Source - <http://www.amigasource.com/>

Excellent site filled with links to over 1400 Amiga related sites spanning over 41 categories. You'll find this site to be worth the look in that you'll find MANY other Amiga resources.

Total Amiga - <http://www.totalamiga.org/>

A real honest to goodness Amiga PRINT magazine. One of the last, if not the last print magazine for the Amiga. This magazine used to be called "Clubbed" but they changed the name with issue 10. They're now to issue 17 which was just printed as of 02/19/04. Go and get a subscription.

Hacker/Phreaker BBS Stings

By Gary D. Robson for *Blacklisted!* 411

Law enforcement has a mixed response to hacking. Most agencies don't understand what it is, and don't know the difference between an old-school hacker, a white-hat hacker, a cracker, a phreaker, or a virus author. The laws are often ambiguous, and prosecution is dependant on who, exactly, is hurt—or thinks they are.

Internet-based stings are getting fairly common. There are regular courses taught in the development of "honey pots" on corporate networks, and whole books about catching invaders in computer systems.

There are a lot of ways to set up a sting. Read Cliff Stoll's book, *The Cuckoo's Egg*. The whole book describes one large hunt for a digital invader (Hans Huebner, a.k.a. Pengo), including an elaborate sting where he created a fictitious government project as bait.

When Janaka Jayawardene was trying to track down the cracker that had invaded his systems at Portland State University (a minor, using the name Phantom Dialer), he used a classic cracker technique—the Trojan horse. He modified the telnet program to keep a keystroke log so that he'd be able to see everything that Phantom Dialer did when using telnet from the Portland State University computers. The tale of Phantom Dialer is told in the book, *@ Large: The Strange Case of the World's Biggest Internet Invasion*.

These operations, fascinating for the way they pitted hacker against cracker, don't fit the classic law enforcement definition of a sting, though, because they had a very specific target right from the beginning. A more classic sting was the Phreaker's Phortress.

The Revenger and the Phreaker's Phortress

In 1985, most police officers had never used a computer, and had no idea what a modem was. Sgt. Dan Pasquale of the Fremont Police was an exception.

Fremont, California is big enough to be called a city, but small enough to feel like a town. There are no high-rise office buildings, subways, and other trappings of big-city life. The police headquarters building overlooks a big lake in Central Park, and has a view of the mountains at the edge of town. With 100 square miles of land, Fremont has plenty of space to spread out, and it does.

Fremont, however, is no stranger to technology. It is at the edge of Silicon Valley, a few miles from San Jose. It was inevitable that technophiles would find their way onto the Fremont Police Department, and Pasquale was one of the first.

He had a Commodore 64 at home, just for fun, and the thought of combining his job in law enforcement with his computer hobby didn't occur to him until he arrested a juvenile for shoplifting. The kid was carrying a stack of credit card receipts he had pulled from a dumpster, and Pasquale asked him what he intended to do with them. As they say in the gangster movies, the kid sang like a canary: He was part of a group that traded and/or sold credit card numbers.

Pasquale was fascinated by the whole computer underground and the BBSs that were popping up all over the country. He asked his superiors at Fremont PD for approval to set up one of the country's first sting BBSs, and was told that the department would authorize a couple of hours a week of his time, but wouldn't cover all the expenses of setting up and operating the BBS.

There was no problem finding Silicon Valley companies that were concerned with computer fraud and cracking at the time, and Pasquale went hunting for support. Apple Computer donated an Apple IIe computer with an external 40 megabyte disk drive (that was a lot of disk space in 1985) and a 1200 baud modem. Since his primary targets were people stealing credit card numbers and long-distance calling cards, he also got support from the credit card companies and phone companies.

WANTED

Photographs!

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 Photograph Submissions, P.O. Box 2506, Cypress, CA 90630

Visa, MasterCard, and Wells Fargo Bank all created credit cards just for Pasquale's sting. The cards had \$500 limits, and the verification systems were set up to track them. AT&T, Sprint, and MCI donated calling card numbers with similar tracking.

The local phone company, Pacific Bell, agreed to install a telephone line into police headquarters that was shown on all the records as being in a nearby apartment complex. Pasquale said that the only way of actually tracing it to the police would have been to crack the 911 system – that was one thing Pacific Bell would not agree to mess with. All other verifications, including cracking the switches and social-engineering operators, would have led to the false front in the apartment.

With the infrastructure coming together, the next thing Pasquale needed to do was go undercover himself. He adopted the handle "Speedy Da Mouse" (for his favorite cartoon character, Speedy Gonzales), and started joining all the underground BBSs he could find.

Synops of cracking/phreaking boards were justifiably paranoid, and most required verification of a new user's true identity. Often, this involved a telephone conversation. Pasquale said, "Even then, I didn't sound like a 17-year-old, so I needed another way to buy into their confidence." That way was card numbers.

On virtually every board he contacted, giving them a valid credit card number or long-distance calling card number was all the ID he needed. Speedy began developing an identity.

Even as Speedy Da Mouse infiltrated BBSs across the country, Pasquale was putting the finishing touches on his sting BBS. The Apple IIe went into a broom closet at police headquarters, and Pasquale created a main board with five sub-boards. Most of the maintenance could be done from his Commodore 64 at home, so he didn't actually have to climb in the crowded closet with the Apple very often.

The BBS took shape. He built sub-boards specifically for stolen credit cards, phreaking, and cracking. In September of 1985, Phreaker's Phortress went online.

The synopsis of Phreaker's Phortress was another Pasquale identity: The Revenger. Speedy Da Mouse posted messages on every BBS he knew of, announcing this cool new board in California, and vouching for The Revenger.

I asked Pasquale what made the Phreaker's Phortress look real. "It was real," he replied. Sure, there were users who suspected this unknown Revenger guy of being a cop, but their suspicions went away when he handed out bait.

Throughout the remainder of 1985 and into early 1986, Pasquale gathered evidence and continued to learn about his BBS and the computer underground. He found, for example, that as he was monitoring the BBS one day, someone pressed the Z key 36 times, and was immediately given full access to the board. He contacted the company that had written the BBS software, and they sheepishly admitted that they had written this back door into the program to allow them to check on installations and see if they were legitimate, and to help synops that locked themselves out of their own BBSs.

In late March, Pasquale went full-time. For two weeks, he got his warrants, and built up to the arrests in April. Seven of the targets were locals, two were out-of-towners who lived elsewhere in California, and another half-dozen were from other states. He rounded up the seven locals and turned the others over to appropriate agencies. To the best of his knowledge, the Feds never even followed up on the ones from out of state.

The seven locals all turned out to be juveniles. He had them red-handed, not just for computer intrusions and theft of long-distance service, which the courts didn't understand, but also for having and using stolen credit cards. All seven pled guilty to possession of stolen property. They had their equipment seized, and they cost their parents a bundle in legal fees and fines.

Since they were minors, their court records were sealed when they turned 18. Their names were never disclosed to the press. I asked Pasquale if he had kept in touch with any of them. He told me that one had become a nuclear engineer and joined the military. As of a couple of years ago, he was serving on a nuclear submarine.

When Pasquale took down Phreaker's Phortress, the credit card companies and long-distance companies shut off their bait cards. "Were they out a lot of money?", I asked Pasquale. Actually, he told me, they went after the parents of the kids for reimbursement of everything they charged on the cards. In some cases, however, it was merchants that got stuck.

Visa and MasterCard have very strict rules about verifying purchases. These days, your card is run through a reader that dials up a verification service. In 1985, merchants were supposed to call themselves to check out purchases over a certain limit. In one case, one of the credit card thieves had purchased \$3,000 worth of computer equipment, and the store never bothered to check the card, which only had a \$500 limit. Because they broke the rules by not verifying the card, the store was stuck for the money. Their only choices were to write it off or sue the parents of the kid that bought the equipment.

As you can see, even though the criminal investigation may only net probation and confiscation of computer equipment, the civil lawsuits can drag on for years and cost thousands of dollars in legal fees and eventual settlements.

Could a sting like Phreaker's Phortress happen again today? You bet it could. Pasquale doubts that a BBS sting would be worth it anymore, because everyone has moved on to the Web. There are still BBSs, although most of them are accessible through the Internet rather than dial-up, but nothing like the hundreds of underground boards that existed in the 80's.

Today, Pasquale said, a sting like that would be done with a Web site. I asked Alameda County (California) Assistant District Attorney Don Ingraham if a similar Web sting had ever been done. Yes, he said, it has.

The Legality of a Sting

There's nothing new about stings. Law enforcement has used them for decades. Ingraham explained that the only things police need to watch out for is entrapment. Pasquale set up a BBS and allowed people to talk about what they were doing. They freely shared stolen card numbers and bragged about their cracking and phreaking exploits. They did it on a system that he had the right to monitor.

"You can't seduce innocent people," Ingraham said. If you talk someone into committing a crime that they wouldn't have otherwise committed, that's entrapment. If you give them an environment where they can discuss the crimes without actually encouraging them to commit crimes, you have a legal sting.

It's hard to argue that stealing credit cards is moral or ethical. It's theft. Often, however, crackers present arguments that breaking into systems is a benefit to society. Ingraham appeared on TV's Geraldo show with Craig Neidorf—the famed Night Lightning. Neidorf made precisely that argument, explaining that by finding security holes and pointing them out, he was improving security and making the systems better. Geraldo asked Ingraham whether he considered Neidorf's cracking (Geraldo, of course, called it "hacking") a public service.

"Right," responded Ingraham, "and just like the people who rape a co-ed on campus are exposing the flaws in our nation's higher education security. It's absolute nonsense. They are doing nothing more than showing off to each other, and satisfying their own appetite to know something that is not theirs to know."

Neidorf and Ingraham represent two ends of the spectrum, and most of us are in the middle somewhere. If you break into your brother's computer as a gag, most people would not consider that to be a crime. If you break into Bank of America's central computer and transfer a few million dollars to your own account, it's pretty obvious that's a Federal crime.

I asked Ingraham whether he still agrees with what he said on Geraldo over ten years ago. "Absolutely," he responded. He explained that he wasn't actually equating the severity of breaking into a computer with committing a rape, but that he felt the comparison of logic was perfectly valid.

We also discussed Ingraham's opinion of Neidorf's case. As you may recall, Neidorf was the co-editor of *Phrack* who was arrested for publishing a document stolen from BellSouth. The document was lifted by a member of the Legion of Doom, who went by the handle of Prophet. He copied the document from BellSouth's computer as a trophy, to show that he had actually been there. It passed through several hands, and finally made its way to Neidorf, who edited it down and printed it in *Phrack*.

The document, which became known as the "E911 document," was a description of the BellSouth Extended 911 service. Not the equipment—the service. There was virtually no useful information about the computers at all. BellSouth claimed the document to have a value of \$70,000, which made the theft and possession major felony offenses. It was only after the E911 document was found in a directory of products offered by BellSouth, and court shown that anyone who wanted it could get it for \$13, that the trial began to fall apart.

Ingraham, who was responsible for overhauling some of California's search and seizure laws, felt that Craig Neidorf was a nice guy that was taken down by a very bad warrant. Unlike many prosecutors, Ingraham is no stranger to the world of hacking, cracking, and phreaking. He subscribes to *2600*, and regularly reads *Phrack* and *Blacklisted! 411*. He believes that publications like this are covered by the First Amendment, and that they contain useful information as well.

It's unfortunate for Neidorf that he was in Chicago rather than Alameda County, California. It sounds like he would have fared much better.

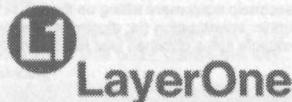
What Should You Do About Stings?

If you're not doing anything illegal, a sting board (or Web site) shouldn't be anything for you to worry about. Unfortunately, that's not always the way it works.

The laws in this country are based upon the assumption that individuals are innocent unless they are proven guilty. It is likely, however, that if you get involved in a board where criminal activities are being discussed, you will end up being investigated. Even if you are never charged with a crime, it could cost you money for legal fees and a great deal of potential hassle if your equipment is impounded.

Your best bet is to stay clear, or just lurk. You just never know who's on the other end of the network.

**You're a technophile looking for a convention.
We're a convention looking for technophiles.
It's funny how that works out, isn't it?**



On June 12th and 13th of 2004, we will be holding the first session of LayerOne in Los Angeles. We've got some great speakers lined up to cover topics like:

- Zero-install cryptographic mail systems
- Flaws in current social networking systems
- Problems behind treating security design as an afterthought

We hope that these talks will not only be interesting but also thought provoking by covering topics you don't really see at a regular hacker convention. Then again, we're not trying to be "another hacker convention". So if you'd like to wrap your brain around something other than drinking games we may be for you. For more information, please check out our website at <http://layerone.info/>

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DUMPSTER DIVING

The talent of digging up valuable items from a heap of garbage

By Trash-00X

You may have heard the term "dumpster diving" a few times and wondered to yourself what it's all about. It's easy to imagine it as a sport of some kind where someone jumps off a roof into a dumpster. I mean, there have been much more crazy "sports" out there, so why not? Maybe, but that's not what it is. In fact, dumpster diving isn't really a sport but rather a way of living. In a nutshell, dumpster diving is nothing more than the act of digging through the trash. I'm sure you know what a "trash digger" is, right? Dumpster diving is what a trash digger does, most likely to make a living or to obtain something with perceived value for no cost at all.

According to the dictionary jargon file, Dumpster Diving is defined as:

"The practice of raiding the dumpsters behind buildings where producers and/or consumers of high-tech equipment are located, with the expectation (usually justified) of finding discarded but still-valuable equipment to be nursed back to health in some hacker's den. Experienced dumpster-divers not infrequently accumulate basements full of moldering (but still potentially useful) cruft."

Ok, but digging in the trash to make a living?! What, are dumpster divers bums or something? Not really. While you'll find your average bum, hobo, transient, etc digging in the garbage for food, clothing or cans to recycle, this isn't the same breed of people we're going to talk about in this article. We're going to focus on the people who seem normal (ie: have a job, money, a home and most like a family as well) and find it worth-while to hop into the trash....for some reason.

Face it, a lot of people find value in other people's refuse. One person may believe something to have no value while another believes differently. This concept is what has made the idea of dumpster diving become so popular. In fact, it's such a popular subject, that there are websites devoted to the topic. Now, that's pretty amazing.

Ok, so let's get on with the article.

One day, you might come along a dumpster such as the one pictured to the right. "Yeah, so what?" you may think to yourself. It may seem just like any other dumpster, but what makes this one so different from your run of the mill dumpster is the fact that there's some hidden value in this otherwise plain looking garbage. The lay person would never notice this, so don't feel bad.

The experienced dumpster diver would immediately recognize the obvious electronic equipment sitting on the top of the heap of garbage as being somewhat valuable. This would normally be enough to persuade further investigation (ie: digging a little deeper). Upon a detailed inspection of the contents of this dumpster, the number of valuable items obtained was large. The final results were quite staggering and a real eye opener.



Gathered up were about two dozen pieces of equipment total. A quick look on ebay proved to get an initial valuation of the equipment at roughly \$200. The items were cleaned up, tested, and listed on ebay (some listed "as-is" because they did not function). I know, most people who read Blacklisted! 411 probably don't like to use ebay, but for the purpose of demonstrating "value" for the sake of a timely completion of this article, I decided to offload the items in this fashion to get quick results. So, the final tally once everything sold on ebay (everything was listed 3-day with no reserve) was over \$700! To be honest, I was surprised by the total income from the material. Everyone paid and the items were sent out. Done deal.

The point is, the garbage found in this one specific example generated over \$700 on the open market. Dumpster diving truly is a way to make some money, either on the side or for a full time living if you can handle it. Yes, these are ebay

prices, but it's only one example of how this kind of find can be later sold to generate some decent money.

WHERE SHOULD I LOOK?

Where can you find scores such as the one described in this article? All over the place! However, I'll try to help guide you a little bit so you can find your own treasure trash.

Mainly, you will find these kind of dumpsters (the ones filled with cool junk) behind industrial business centers. You'll also find them being manufacturers of electronics and computers, but their trash tends to be locked up and inaccessible. One of the most overlooked places are the dumpsters behind THRIFT STORES - they toss a lot of stuff they don't think they can sell (you can find a lot of old computers and game consoles here). You can also check electronic/computer store dumpsters, bookstore dumpsters and video rental dumpsters. They all usually have something worth grabbing. If you're not sure, look in the local phone book for places such as the above and get their address. Go there and take a peek in their trash. It can't hurt.



IS IT LEGAL TO LOOK THROUGH SOMEONE ELSE'S TRASH?

Some cities and counties have laws against digging in the trash, so your best bet would be to ask the people/company who dumped the trash if you can have it. If they agree, there's no issue of possibly breaking the law to deal with. If they say NO and you dig anyway, there's a good chance you'll get in trouble. You can take your chances, but remember, ignorance is no excuse for breaking the law. Be careful and check with your local city ordinances on the subject. Don't trespass and don't steal. Follow this and you should be fine.

IS THERE ANYTHING I SHOULD DO OR A CODE OF ETHICS?

Use some common sense and clean up any mess you may make during the process of a dumpster dive. In fact, even if you don't make a mess and there happens to be a mess near the dumpster you're diving into, clean it up anyway to avoid being blamed for it. Naturally, if you have to dig deep, you're going to end up making a mess. Clean it up when you're done! If anything, this will help to ensure the dumpster will not be fenced in at a later date. If there's a fence surrounding the dumpster, don't climb over it. The fence was put there for a reason, so respect it's limit.. If you hurt yourself during a dumpster dive, don't sue the owner of the trashcan since you went out of your way to get into the dumpster in the first place. Oh, and don't take the name "dumpster diving" literally - in other words, don't actually "dive" into the dumpster! Climb in, carefully.

WHAT SHOULD I BRING OR WEAR?

A vehicle is usually a good start, but you should at the very least have a bag or a box to contain any findings you may come across. Be sure you wear long pants and avoid wearing shorts. Bring some gloves as well. Further, you may wish to bring a bottle of water (or a key for a water faucet - a lot of business centers have faucets with no-key on them) so you can wash your hands and a bottle of hand sanitizer. Try not to dress like a ninja (in all black) and dumpster dive at night - it looks too conspicuous and people will make complaint calls to the police. Bad idea.

WHAT KIND OF STUFF CAN I FIND?

It's fairly easy to assume you will be able to locate any of the following if you look enough:

Computers, televisions, stereos, VCR's, DVD players, CD players, telephones, answering machines, electronic components, wire, test equipment, magazines, books, software, furniture, and many other items of value.

What's somewhat interesting is that a lot of the electronic/computer "reclamation" centers around today started with a guy digging in the trash. No, seriously! I can name at least three VERY well known places in the area which started this way. There's still plenty of room for this cash-cow to spit out money for new people getting started.

In closing, all I have to say is ENJOY YOUR DUMPSTER DIVING!!

SOME INTERESTING WEBSITES TO VISIT:

<http://www.frugalvillage.com/dumpsterdiving.shtml>
<http://www.dumpsterworld.com/>
<http://www.phonelosers.org/dd.html>
<http://members.aol.com/TheDumpsterLady/thedumpsterlady.htm>
<http://mytrashy.com/>
<http://www.goddessofgarbage.com/>
<http://www.allthingsfrugal.com/dumpster.htm>
http://www.thelivingweb.net/dumpster_diving_for_fun_and_profit.html
<http://www.angelfire.com/ks/mcguirk/dumpsterdiving2.html>
<http://www.net4tv.com/voice/story.cfm?storyid=3565>
<http://asuaf.org/~fsgpe/dive.htm>

SERIOUS SALVAGE - PART III

THE ART OF LOCATING QUALITY SALVAGE ITEMS

By TechnoHeap

Greetings fellow collector. This is the third installment of an ongoing article on the subject of locations where one can find awesome deals on components, equipment and parts.

I have been collecting, buying and reselling integrated circuits (otherwise known as "chips"), electronic parts and equipment since the early 1980's. In the time that I have been doing this, I have grown to know first hand many sources who deal in LESS THAN WHOLESALE priced chips, computer equipment, electronic equipment and parts. That's right, these items are available for pennies on the dollar and this is literally, not figuratively speaking. Some of the things you will be able to find at rock bottom prices: Intel, AMD, NEC and DEC gold chips, MacIntosh computer equipment, EPROMs, EPROM programming equipment, vintage computers, chips, parts, newer equipment, computer parts, brand new excess inventory chips...the list goes on and on.

Have you ever wondered about those \$300 - \$400 Intel C4004 chips for sale on ebay and wonder to yourself how much you could get them for if you knew the sellers source? How does \$40 per POUND sound to you? It takes quite a few of these chips to add up to a pound, so you can see the potential. The going rate for "gold" chips is in the range of \$20-\$45 per pound and you can buy this stuff all day long at those prices... If you know where. The sources I will reveal generally don't care what the chips are, only their bulk value. This is where a person with the right knowledge can make a killing regarding resale of the same items.

I've seen these sources come and go by the dozens over the years. What few of these sources remain have been a very well kept secret among the few in the know and to my knowledge, nobody has ever revealed these sources in an all in one information article before. What is about to be revealed to you isn't "fluff" like a lot of other informational articles or those "e-books" provide, you know the ones that claim they're going to reveal wholesale sources to you and you end up finding out it's just a bunch of useless, and I use this term loosely, information. Anyhow, the information I will provide you with is specific hardcore rock bottom priced sources which other people use to obtain the parts they resell - even EBAY sellers! You can use this information right now and make money immediately! Furthermore, it won't break your wallet to stock up on some parts for immediate resale....or collecting.

I'm officially out of the chip/equipment collecting/buying/selling business and since this highly secretive information no longer serves my needs, I'm going to spill the beans once and for all which will allow a whole new generation of collectors and entrepreneurs to access the massive opportunities us old-timers have had all to ourselves for decades. Are you ready? Be sure to check out each and every single one of these places and BUY, BUY, BUY as much as you can - stock up and resell until you're blue in the face. Don't forget where you got this information, either -- a simple letter to Blacklisted! 411 telling them about the great deals you've found for yourself will do. I'm going to be listing salvage yards, obscure retail locations and swapmeet sources. These are all worth the time to visit and explore.

Ok, on with the list...

ECSC (Electronics and Computers Surplus City)
P.O. BOX 3148
REDONDO BEACH, CA 90277
TEL (800)543-0540
TEL (310)217-8021
FAX (310)217-0950
Email: ecsc@eio.com
URL: <http://www.eio.com>

Type: Salvage/Surplus/Excess Inventory
Contact: Barry Gott

This place used to be my most favorite salvage yard to visit. In fact, I visited this place for over a decade, finding awesome deals every single time I dropped in on them. They've shut down the yard, but they show up at all of the electronics swapmeets every month. You'll find them at ACP and TRW. They still have a lot of interesting items for sale. If you check out their website, you'll find all sorts of interesting items for decent prices. The real meat of this particular mention is BARRY (yes, a person). He's the owner/operator of ECSC and he's one heck of a cool guy to know. He knows everyone in the business and everything about every company in the business. He's what I like to refer to as the grandfather of electronic surplus. He's been around since the beginning and he's watched all the big guys start from scratch. If you want to know where to find something (and if he doesn't have it), he'll tell you where to find it.

Let me give you some history on this outfit. They used to run a BIG (and I mean, HUGE) salvage yard in Gardena, CA off of Artesia. A picture of the old yard is on their website - boy, it brings back the memories. (sob, sob). Everytime I went to this place, they had junk (and I mean, the good stuff kinda junk) piled 10 to 20ft high everywhere... and this was outside of the building. Inside was an incredible selection, much like a well stocked electronic store, but way better. They had it all. Chips, caps, resistors, meters, motors, diodes, rectifiers, transformers, connectors, wire, switches. Man, they had it all and then some! And none of this was scrap - it was all excess (usually NEW) inventory at rock bottom prices! What the best part was that if you brought out a big load of let's say \$25,000 retail value worth of parts, waited to talk to BARRY and get a price from him, you'd walk out with the entire load for maybe \$200-\$300 at most. It was too easy to spend money here. I still have parts coming out of my ears from this place which I'll probably never use, but who cares. A deal is a deal and this place had the deals like no other.

Back to the yard with the 20ft high loads of junk. I spent a lot of time digging around in the yard. I found all sorts of interesting scrap items that I was always able to turn into profit. I suppose it was more of a field trip for me than anything else but there were some treasures to be found in those piles. I found them, too.

Anyhow, sometime down the road, they either left the building they had or got the boot out of the building, I was never too sure on this one. Either way, they still showed up at the swapmeets every month, so I still bought some stuff here and there, but not like when they had the scrap yard. Whenever I hit up the swapmeets, I always make it a point to talk to Barry. He's worth every second of time I've ever spent with him. So, next time you're at ACP, check out the SouthWest corner of the lot and you will find ECSC and probably Barry if you look around. He's the bearded guy with the hat. If he doesn't have a deal for you, he'll tell you who does. Talk to this guy and if he helps you, buy something from him. Hey, he's still got to make a living and information is worth \$\$\$.

****UPDATE**** At the time of the writing of this article, Barry was alive and well. Unfortunately, he has since passed and his kids are now running the business. We're all very sad to see Barry go.

ORVAC ELECTRONICS
1645 E. ORANGETHORPE AVENUE
FULLERTON, CA 92831
TEL (714)871-1020

Type: Retail/Surplus
Contact: None

Orvac is one of the places I first explored in the 80's. I found this place to be quite exciting at the time. While they are a fully stocking retail store, they also have a surplus section. Yes, it's gotten smaller over the years, but they still have one. They mostly have connectors and switches in the surplus section, but from time to time other obscure items show up like transformers, displays (LCD, LED, etc). I have bought many loads of connectors from these people for less than wholesale over the years. They have been a great backup source since the day I first found out about them. Once upon a time, they used to sell grab-boxes, much like the ones Radio Shack used to sell in the 70's -- but MUCH larger.. and only \$1 a box. The amount of goodies was massive. Anyhow, check them out because they're still useful and have the potential to make anyone some money.

SAV-ON ELECTRONICS
13225 HARBOR BLVD
GARDEN GROVE, CA 92843
TEL (714)530-0555

Type: Retail/Surplus
Contact: None

This is another retail location who has a surplus section. What I find unique about this place is the amount of surplus flyback transformers they manage to come up with. They buy from a source (Electronics Warehouse in Riverside - mentioned below) for some of the surplus they sell, sometimes the prices are better than that of Electronics Warehouse. Either way, they have a good selection of vintage parts for less than wholesale. This one rates a 4 out of a 10 on my scale, but it's still useful overall.

FORD ELECTRONICS
8431 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BUENA PARK, CA 90621
TEL (714)521-8080
FAX (714)521-8920
Email: sales@fordelectronics.com
URL: <http://www.fordelectronics.com>

Type: Retail/Surplus
Contact: None

I've been buying from them from these people since the 70's. They have a full retail store intermingled with surplus parts. Just about everything is a surplus part and entitles you to wheel and deal with them. I once picked up a load of roughly 15,000 thousand each of 7 different types of bridge rectifiers. These each sold for \$5+ retail at the time, but I paid less than \$0.01 per piece. I've been selling these off for \$5-\$20 each for the last 18 years and I don't see any end to my supply anytime soon! They have a section with old electronic junk, too - I found a few items with Intel 4004 boards inside them - with socketed "gold" C4004 and support chips on each board. I paid \$5 per unit and walked away with a smile. There are still deals like this to be had at this place. They always talked to me about their overstocked "warehouse" which I never made the time to make an appointment to visit, but it sure sounds like the place to be. I'm still considering checking this warehouse out someday just out of curiosity (I'd be able to write about it, then). Anyhow, this place has some excellent deals on old parts - they have a BIG chip supply, so ask them if they have what you're looking for - it can't hurt.

BALL ELECTRONICS
2960 W. BALL ROAD
ANAHEIM, CA 92804
TEL (714)828-1310

Type: Retail/Surplus
Contact: Larry

This one is a mom and pop operation which has been around longer than most electronic stores. I have mixed feelings about this place, but they're worth the mention. They have a surplus section which takes up a good portion of their store - in this surplus section, they have connectors, caps, diodes, switches, displays, sockets, scrap circuit boards, old junker equipment and hardware parts. It's really kind of interesting. The guy who runs the place is a bit moody and his prices fluctuate ... in fact, he's downright difficult to haggle with, but I find that persistence prevails with him. Just keep on top of it and he'll cave in...eventually. I once bought a large pile of circuit boards (roughly 150 of them) from this place. Each board was riddled with piles of socketed logic, gold plated CPU chips, and RAM chips

(4116, 2115, 6116, etc). I paid \$0.50 per pound and walked away with another excellent deal. No need to haggle with him on this one. He said the price and I paid. I had no idea what I really stumbled upon until I looked everything over a week later. Come to find out, I had picked up a pile of Ohio Scientific 500 and 600 series boards. You know, vintage computer boards which just happened to be highly collectable. Score! They have a somewhat decent selection of old chips and vacuum tubes. Check them out.

ELECTRONICS WAREHOUSE
2691 MAIN STREET
RIVERSIDE, CA 92501
TEL (909)686-6186

Type: Retail Store + Additional Surplus Store
Contact: None

Ok, here's the scoop on this one. It's two stores right next to each other. One sells mostly newer retail product and the other is a shack and sells the surplus, excess stock items. You want to focus on the "shack". Take the time to look this place up and down. I've found everything from rare connectors which were worth \$25 each for my cost of \$5 per box...to crates of arcade game parts - new old stock ATARI and BALLY/MIDWAY stuff for \$10 a crate. This place is WORTH a look now and again.

R&D ELECTRONIC SUPPLY
3301 S. HARBOR BLVD #108
SANTA ANA, CA 92704
TEL (714)979-1834

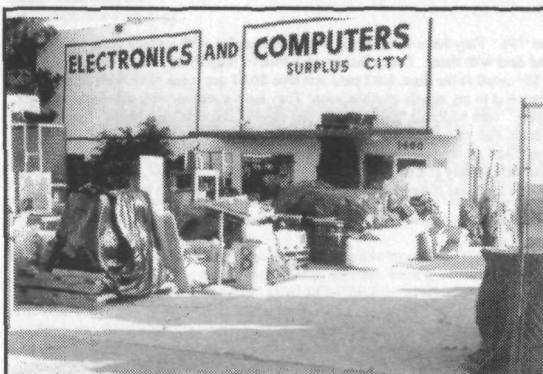
Type: Retail/Surplus
Contact: None

This is another retail store. They used to have an excellent surplus section, but they moved recently and the surplus section is now small. I once purchased 4 truckloads of connectors, electrolytic caps (excellent quality, too) for a total of \$400. These people have connections for decent deals on particular connectors and pins as well as a source for information on the whereabouts of other people in the business. I'm not sure what they're up to now, but I thought I'd mention them since they were such an excellent source in the past.

ALL ELECTRONICS CORP
905 S. VERMONT AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90006
TEL (818)904-0524
FAX (818)781-2653
Email: allcorp@allcorp.com
URL: <http://www.allcorp.com>

Type: Retail/Surplus
Contact: None

They have a couple of stores and a web site. Make sure you get one of their catalogs and visit their stores. You will find an incredible selection of surplus parts arranged in a semi-retail format. They will deal, so find something of interest and make an offer. Buying in bulk is the key to getting rock bottom prices here. I found boxes of these small power inverters. They were a few cents each and came in boxes of 96 units. I resold them at \$2 per unit. Not the best deal overall, but I resold a ton of them in one lump, so it was worth the time and effort. They have a great selection of connectors and chips. Go up to the desk and ask them if they have what you're looking for. They just might. You'll pay less than traditional retail, but more than wholesale. Still a great price!



Electronics & Computers Surplus City

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.

Be sure to check us out at: www.eio.com

Electronics and Computer Surplus City
P.O. Box 1416, Redondo Beach, CA 90278-1416
FAX:(310) 370-4462

BLACKLISTED! 411 MAGAZINE

Is proud to announce that our website is now officially open for business.

That's right! It's ONLINE! The website is fully functional, allowing visitors the opportunity of reading about our history and FAQ, learning where they can find our magazine and finding out how they can participate. Further, we have an announcement section where we will list any recent news as well as a guestbook which will give everyone the chance to leave their own comments.

Last but not least, our online store is ready and awaiting your order. We have available to our readers both back issues as well as subscriptions.

Please visit our website:

WWW.BLACKLISTED411.NET

Started in October 1983 as a disk based hacker underground magazine (e-zine), Blacklisted! 411 is one of the oldest of the hacker quarterlies available today. Blacklisted! 411 has a mix of the cheerfully basic for the "newbies" who have recently joined the ranks of the hacking community as well as the technically advanced for the experienced hacker. Our effort to appeal to all levels of hackers has not gone unnoticed. In fact, we've been branded "newbie friendly" by several sources which is generally an accomplishment of the impossible kind. Our official Blacklisted! 411 website is intended to complement our print magazine and provide the hacker community with an additional resource. Get online, look around, and join us as we continue to serve the hacker and underground community.

The Timeline of the Mac Underground

By: Ender - (Reid Huyssen), 16 (ender@undergroundmac.com)
from UndergroundMac.com Writing Team

If you picked up a newspaper a little over 20 years ago, you would see an ad for the beloved Apple computer. "Byte into an APPLE for only \$666.66" is how the ad read. It is rumored that Steve Jobs has some help coming up with this clever catch phrase. A man that went by the name "Captain Crunch" helped him to conjure up the tag line. For those of you who haven't heard of Captain Crunch, he was one of the first well known phreakers/hackers who opened his Captain Crunch cereal one morning only to discover that the small plastic toy whistle that came with the box made a pitch that registered at 2600 Hertz. A very key tone that could be used to gain access to free phone lines. Legend has it that Jobs and Crunch sold "blue boxes", a tool used to generate tones made by coins in a pay phone. As you can see, ever since the very beginning, the Macintosh hacking and underground world have intertwined with the growth of Apple, and the computer world. One could say that the two worlds feed off of each other.

Kevin Mitnick, one of the greatest crackers of his time, put the growth of the computer industry into perfect perspective. Mitnick, after his hefty jail time with out a computer, was allowed a computer with Internet access to write his book. He was confronted with an every day common Java plug-in warning when he tried to access his own web site. The man had no idea what to do, no clue to what the Java plug-in was, or how to get it. Mitnick's display shows the huge amount of change the computer industry has undergone, and therefore, the Mac Underground Scene. The two worlds have grown over the years almost at the same explosive rate.

Recently, in the last few months, the Macintosh underground has had a growth spurt. Something that will rival that of the growth of the computer industry. I'm not talking about a Senior year breaking six feet tall. I'm talking about a huge spike in the amount of people that are asking questions, posting at forums, and visiting underground sites. Web administrators at underground sites are scrambling to find new hosting that will stand the huge increase in hits. I now spend more time talking with people about hacking and security and answering tech forum questions than I ever have before. Blacklisted! 411 has returned just in time to usher in a new time of excitement for the beloved underground.

Some people look at the increase in interest in the Mac underground scene as a problem. Those are the people that believe the scene should be reserved for veterans and exclude all new comers. I don't think this the way it should be. I feel that the future must be shaped today, and members of the underground scene should welcome these newcomers with open arms. The exponential growth of the underground should be seen as the great opportunity that people have been waiting for. Teaching, learning, experimenting, and experiencing have become the major focuses of the underground community. I can't think of a better way to make the community stronger than to focus on those four fields, which are also essential to the life of the community. The Macintosh Underground Scene has grown so much over the past few decades, and the community formed by that scene has grown as well.

What's so special about this growth, you might ask, why is it so important? Pick up a recent magazine and there is a 90% chance that you will have the answer in your hands. I went down to the bookstore and took a tally of the amount of magazines over the last month that had an article that related to hacking, the underground, viruses, or so called "E-Infectors". 9 out of 10 of the magazines had such articles. One article included a picture of a teen with a lip ring. The caption read "Know what he does when he's feeling creative? He writes the kind of code that could bring your world crashing down", *New York Times Magazine*. This picture and caption served as the prestigious front page, reserved for only the most important topic. The point? More and more virus writers, evil developers, and script kiddies have surfaced, giving the public a great fear. The word "hacker" evokes two different types of emotions from people in the world today. Fear, and awe. Some people would give you the occasional scorn, mostly the older generations.



The underground scene has become known to everyone who owns a computer. People are starting to lose that "computer geek" view on people, and now dish out respect, and maybe even jealousy for the type. The Blaster Virus source code was found by an 18 year old boy, who copied it, and purposely distributed it, causing several network infections. All this kid wanted to do was identify with hackers. Make an image for himself as one, make the world think he was one. Granted, trying to achieve this won him a nice jail sentence, but he wanted to be like the computer nerd he knew in high school, because recently, that image has been made, for lack of a better word, "cooler".

The Macintosh Underground scene has grown from a fairly small following to a flourishing community that is united under common interests. It has gained the attention and interest of a wide range of people. From corporate giants to the family household, people are attracted to the scene like Florida flies to a porch light. Not only does this light attract one type of insect. It brings a huge community of living things to it. The boy on the cover of the *New York Times* magazine was sporting a Nine Inch Nails shirt, with several pierces on his face, and stringy dread locks. Turn into the magazine about 10 pages and you see a clean cut 17 year old from Madrid, a member of 29A, an elite virus writing group. A key element has made the underground develop quickly, and that key element is variety. The image of a computer geek has been rapidly changing, and now it is almost un-definable. Those old corny jokes from the computer related "For Dummies" books referring to those "dorky computer guys" no longer apply. Variety has become such a central role in the underground, that it depends on contributions that vary just as much. Questions, source codes, fixes, and comments have become more numerous, because of the variation in the people and their interests. I'm in awe of what is going on in the underground scene. It has come so far since its beginning, and I await to see what happens next in the story.

It isn't fitting to put the growth of the underground community to a time line, because it deserves so much more than a line on paper. Rather, it is a fire that has burned since the beginning. At first a small spark, it has grown to be a blaze that attracts many people to what it has to offer. Every fire needs fuel, and that is exactly what you, the readers, the people of the underground, provide. You prevent the fire from dying with your contributions and your desire for more. So keep the fire going for those yet to come, keep doing what you have always done, and the fire of the future of the underground community will burn forever.

About the author:

Reid Huyssen a.k.a "Ender" is 16 and has been with the Mac Underground since he was 9. The total Mac converts that he has gained since the beginning of his Underground association is 10 people. He has written many web site reviews, tutorials, articles, and columns over the years. He spends most of his time doing technical support for friends, and coding his creations on Slackware Linux. He hopes that his contributions will be lasting and helpful to the entire Underground community as a whole.

About the UndergroundMac Writing Team:

The purpose of the UnderGroundMac Writing Team is to teach and preach to the Mac Underground. We will learn from the past, improve the present, and ensure the future. Our goal is to "Share the Knowledge" to anyone willing to benefit from this knowledge. We will teach without prejudice or discrimination. We aim to entertain questions and comments from people of all levels of experience, and provide quick, understandable solutions and responses. We will spread knowledge and information for the sole purpose of improving and adding to the Mac Underground Community. We are the UGM Writing Team.

Back Issues Now Available



Yes, you read that right. A complete set of back issues of Blacklisted! 411 is now available for purchase. Everything from Volume 1 through Volume 5 is currently in stock and ready to ship. If you missed out on any of these in the past, now's the time to take action and finish off your collection.

Our early Volume 1 issues portray a hacker scene not known to many, especially the new hackers of today. It was a different time back then and an unusually large number of hackers would routinely gather in one place to party and exchange information unlike anything you will see today with the exception of the large hacker conventions. The atmosphere was much more "open" and everyone felt comfortable being themselves. Buy your back issues TODAY!

CAUGHT IN THE BLACKLISTED! WEB

COOL AND STRANGE WEBSITES TO CHECKOUT

Replica I - <http://www.applefritter.com/apple1/members/replica1/index.htm>

Have you ever wondered what Apple made before the Apple II? If you assumed it *must* have been the Apple I, you were right. Very rare and highly sought after, the Apple I computer is a tough item to get ahold of. Running on 6502 processor at 1.023Mhz, sporting 4K RAM and available only as a single board (no keyboard, no case, etc), the Apple I was developed by Steve Wozniak in his bedroom. Originally sold for \$666.66 in 1976, recently a few Apple I's have popped up, selling for as much as \$50K! If you can't tell, people *really* want one of these, myself included! In an effort to create a low cost version of the Apple I people could actually use without fear of destroying a multi-thousand dollar unit, Vince Briel of Briel Computers created a replica of the Apple I. Cleverly named "Replica I", you can finally get your hands on a working Apple I...clone! Available for as little as \$129 or as much as \$199 (plus shipping and OHIO tax), you'll have to provide your own case, keyboard, power supply and monitor. Site is complete with pictures, links, a forum and system information. Well done. Now, I'm going to go get one of these for myself. Look for a review in a future issue of Blacklisted! 411.

Joe Cartoon - <http://www.joecartoon.com/>

Looking for some new cartoons to watch? This is an interesting site full of flash cartoons. The newest cartoon is titled, "Gerbil in a light socket". In fact, most of these are related to bugs, animals, frogs, etc in some way. They're actually pretty funny. I've found myself wasting time watching these from time to time. The site is nicely done and very easy to navigate. (Note: Requires FLASH to view)

Nothing So Strange - <http://www.nothingsostrange.com/>

A website selling an insanely realistic mock documentary (on DVD, by Brian Flemming) about the assassination of Bill Gates. Yep. You read that right! This mock documentary is so well done, it's actually confused people into thinking Gates was "really" assassinated! The site is very well done and includes many links to support the background of the documentary, making the site even further believable. The site includes information on how to purchase the DVD directly from them, press information, clips, a diary, links, etc. I recommend this to everyone simply because this creatively strange idea was executed without flaw. Very, very well done.

TechTales - <http://www.techtales.com/>

Have you ever worked tech support before? Some of us over here have in the past and we know all about the crazy calls that come in every day. Some are so incredibly odd, we remember them for a lifetime. We tell them to others in passing from time to time as a conversation-making topic. We laugh about them when we're alone with our thoughts. We generally have only a few outlets to pass these stories onto others. That was until now.... Anyhow, the "Tech Tales" site provides a place for current and past tech support folks to tell their tall tales of wacko support calls. Interestingly enough, there are tech tales from as far back as 1997 available on the site! If you have a tale, you can submit it. Take a few minutes and check out this site. It's worth a look if I do say so myself.

Open Diary - <http://www.opendiary.com/>

Strange, would YOU allow the world, possibly, know the intimate details of your personal diary. Well, a lot of people seem to think it's cool to let everyone in on their most private thoughts. This site contains the ramblings of over 286,000 people who keep a semi-regular diary of their daily lives, jotting down personal thoughts and secrets. Some of these are "private" and some are "public". The public ones are what we're focusing on here. The cool part is that "anyone" can come along and read those writings whenever they feel like it. You can do author searches by name, age or geographical location, read random or recent entries or just browse around. It's really very interesting. There's even the ramblings of a few hackers.

White Box Robotics - <http://www.whiteboxrobotics.com/>

Do you remember the Heathkit HERO, a cool little robot from the 80's that you could construct yourself and use. White Box Robotics has made the equivalent robot for the new millennium, called the "912". Their target is a cross-over of PC enthusiast and tradition robot builders. They've built several concept robots to showcase the possibilities and applications for this line-up. For instance, they have the "MP3" multimedia robot, the "HMV" security robot and the "ARSENAL" and "COMANCHE" military concept robots. Available for purchase this summer, the 912 will sport a VIA mini-ITX motherboard running Windows OS. For its robotic functions, such as motion or obstacle avoidance, the 912 uses Evolution Robotics Robot Control Center software. The 912 will be available as a kit form as well as pre-assembled units for the less-technically inclined people. The site is complete with pictures, descriptions and a press kit. No pricing has been set as of the date of this writing.

Earth Exploration Rover Mission - <http://earthrover.org/>

A humorous site which makes fun of the Mars Rover mission. They've gone to a lot of trouble to make the site realistic, yet funny. Complete with pictures, status reports and video footage, it's worth a quick look. Well done.

New Grounds - <http://www.newgrounds.com/>

Hey, this is a cool site with some games, movies, simulators, ezines and a forum. I happen to like "Crimson Warfare" - it's a war strategy game. You can build soldier, tanks, a defense base, etc. It's fairly cool for a simple game if you're in need of wasting a few minutes. Warning, this site may be offensive to some people.

SURPLUS SOURCES PART 3

Your Electronic Hobby / Repair Source list

Here's a small list of new and surplus electronics sources you may find useful if you're trying to build a project or repair a piece of equipment. We've done business with all of these companies and personally recommend them to anyone. Don't forget to mention where you heard about them. If you want a company listed, contact us.

Action Electronics
1300 E Edinger Ave # B, Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 547-5169
<http://www.action-electronics.com/>

Advanced Computer Products
1310 E Edinger Ave # A, Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 558-8813
[Http://www.acpccomponents.com](http://www.acpccomponents.com)

Alltech Electronics
1300 E Edinger Ave # D, Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 543-5011
<http://www.mallitech.com/>

American Design Components
400 Country Ave., Secaucus, NJ 07094
800-776-3800

Ball Electronics
2960 W Ball Rd, Anaheim, CA 92804
(714) 828-1310

Bob Roberts
bob147@bellsouth.net
<http://www.dameon.net/BBBB/parts.html>

California Electronic & Industrial Supply
221 N Johnson, El Cajon CA 92020
(619) 588-5599
<http://www.californiaelectronic.com/>

Circuit Specialists
P.O. Box 3047, Scottsdale, AZ 85271-3047
(800) 528-1417
<http://www.cir.com>

DC Electronics
P.O. Box 3203, Scottsdale, AZ 85271-3203
(602) 945-7736
<http://www.dckits.com>

Electronics Warehouse
2691 Main St, Riverside, CA 92501
(909) 686-6186
<http://www.the-ewarehouse.com/>

Ford Electronics
8431 Commonwealth Ave, Buena Park, CA 90621
(714) 521-8080
<http://www.fordelectronics.com/>

Future-Bot Components
203 N. Pennock Lane, Jupiter, FL. 33458
(561) 575-1487
<http://www.futurebots.com/>

GI Electronics
P.O. Box 11029, Westminster, CA 92685
(714) 580-7487
<http://www.gielectronics.com/>

Hi-Tech Surplus
605 #. 44th St., Boise ID 83714
(208) 375-7516
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Mind Manipulation & Mind Control: Black Majik

Part 2 of a 2 part series

by the Goldfinger

Welcome back to the second installment of this 2 part series. In the last issue we looked at the history of mind control, some of the programs, some of the parties involved, and we examined "mind dancing," or psychological warfare techniques according to Dr. Lung. I closed with a few mind trix you could add to your own repertoire. In this installment we will look more closely at mind control and how it is being applied today, overtly and covertly. In fact, were just gonna put MC under a microscope an examine as much as we can about it because I believe this technology is being used and abused, and will probably become more common in the future. I for one, would like to know how to protect my "mind-castle" from such a threat if possible. We will also look at more "mind-dancing" techniques, PSYOPS; or psychological operations, its history and some fascinating examples of its use, and we'll peep out kinesics to find out what other peoples bodies are telling us.

Are you ready? Then lets do this.

So far we've examined MC (MC = mind control) from an academic point of view.

I touched on the fact that there are devices and technology being used, in addition to drugs, hypnosis, subliminal messages, and so-called "brainwashing" techniques. Interestingly, the term "brainwashing" was first coined by Edward Hunter in 1950.

Operating undercover as a journalist, Ed was a CIA employee. The term purportedly explains how American POWs in Korea were being coerced into confessing they used biological weapons. Newspapers played up fears that the Soviets, the Chinese and North Koreans were using a secret psychological weapon against allied soldiers. This "brainwashing" scare was a successful CIA disinformation strategy used to build support for an unpopular war.

It also helped insulate the military from accountability for violating medical ethics and criminal laws. *Where was I?* Oh yes, I was about to peep out MC technology currently in use today, despite the fact that many people, *probably most people*, refuse to believe its even possible, or simply science fiction.

The technology exists. It is constantly being researched & developed. And unfortunately for us, it is also being covertly tested on individuals to further refine its capabilities. Who would test it on civilians? The military, the army, the navy, the NSA, and their pals at the CIA to name the most likely responsible. Even NASA is getting in on it. Now for those that think this is a lot of sci-fi quackery and I'm just a paranoid, younger, cooler and more handsome Dale Gribble...

I've located and present here in its entirety, an article that appeared in the Washington Times on August 17, 2002

NASA plans to read terrorist's minds at airports

by Frank J. Murray

Airport security screeners may soon try to read the minds of travelers to identify terrorists. Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have told Northwest Airlines security specialists that the agency is developing brain-monitoring devices in cooperation with a commercial firm, which it did not identify. Space technology would be adapted to receive and analyze brain-wave and heartbeat patterns, then feed that data into computerized programs "to detect passengers who potentially might pose a threat," according to briefing documents obtained by The Washington Times. NASA wants to use "noninvasive neuro-electric sensors," imbedded in gates, to collect tiny electric signals that all brains and hearts transmit. Computers would apply statistical algorithms to correlate physiologic patterns with computerized data on travel routines, criminal background and credit information from "hundreds to thousands of data sources," NASA documents say. The notion has raised privacy concerns. Mihir Kshirsagar of the Electronic Privacy Information Center says such technology would only add to airport-security chaos. "A lot of people's fear of flying would send those meters off the chart. Are they going to pull all those people aside?" The organization obtained documents July 31, the product of a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit against the Transportation Security Administration, and offered the documents to this newspaper. Mr. Kshirsagar's organization is concerned about enhancements already being added to the Computer-Aided Passenger Pre-Screening (CAPPS) system. Data from sensing machines are intended to be added to that mix. NASA aerospace research manager Herb Schlickennaier told The Times the test proposal to Northwest Airlines is one of four airline-security projects the agency is developing. It's too soon to know whether any of it is working, he says. "There are baby steps for us to walk through before we can make any pronouncements," says Mr. Schlickennaier, the Washington official overseeing scientists who briefed Northwest Airlines on the plan. He likened the proposal to a super lie detector that would also measure pulse rate, body temperature, eye-flicker rate and other biometric aspects sensed remotely. Though adding mind reading to screening remains theoretical, Mr. Schlickennaier says, he confirms that NASA has a goal of measuring brain waves and heartbeat rates of airline passengers as they pass screening machines. This has raised concerns that using noninvasive procedures is merely a first step. Private researchers say reliable EEG brain waves are usually measurable only by machines whose sensors touch the head, sometimes in a "thinking cap" device. "To say I can take that cap off and put sensors in a doorjamb, and as the passenger starts walking through [to allow me to say] that they are a threat or not, is at this point a future application," Mr. Schlickennaier said in an interview. "Can I build a sensor that can move off of the head and still detect the EEG?" asks Mr. Schlickennaier, who led NASA's development of airborne wind-shear detectors 20 years ago. "If I can do that, and I don't know that right now, can I package it and [then] say we can do this, or no we can't? We are going to look at this question. Can this be done? Is the physics possible?" Two physics professors familiar with brain-wave research, but not associated with NASA, questioned how such testing could be feasible or reliable for mass screening. "What they're saying

they would do has not been done, even wired in," says a national authority on neuro-electric sensing, who asked not to be identified. He called NASA's goal "pretty far out." Both professors also raised privacy concerns. "Screening systems must address privacy and 'Big Brother' issues to the extent possible," a NASA briefing paper, presented at a two-day meeting at Northwest Airlines headquarters in St. Paul, Minn., acknowledges. Last year, the Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional police efforts to use noninvasive "sense-enhancing technology" that is not in general public use in order to collect data otherwise unobtainable without a warrant. However, the high court consistently exempts airports and border posts from most Fourth Amendment restrictions on searches. "We're getting closer to reading minds than you might suppose," says Robert Park, a physics professor at the University of Maryland and spokesman for the American Physical Society. "It does make me uncomfortable. That's the limit of privacy invasion. You can't go further than that." "We're close to the point where they can tell to an extent what you're thinking about by which part of the brain is activated, which is close to reading your mind. It would be terribly complicated to try to build a device that would read your mind as you walk by." The idea is plausible, he says, but frightening. At the Northwest Airlines session conducted Dec. 10-11, nine scientists and managers from NASA Ames Research Center at Moffett Field, Calif., proposed a "pilot test" of the Aviation Security Reporting System. NASA also requested that the airline turn over all of its computerized passenger data for July, August and September 2001 to incorporate in NASA's "passenger-screening testbed" that uses "threat-assessment software" to analyze such data, biometric facial recognition and "neuro-electric sensing." Northwest officials would not comment. Published scientific reports show NASA researcher Alan Pope, at NASA Langley Research Center in Hampton, Va., produced a system to alert pilots or astronauts who daydream or "zone out" for as few as five seconds. The September 11 hijackers helped highlight one weakness of the CAPPS system. They did dry runs that show whether a specific terrorist is likely to be identified as a threat. Those pulled out for special checking could be replaced by others who do not raise suspicions. The September 11 hijackers cleared security under their own names, even though nine of them were pulled aside for extra attention.

Now, if they can admit they can tell what your thinking, then it's a safe assumption that they can tell you *what* to think, ergo, MC.

Ok then, so there you can clearly see that the technology is here *now*, and whats not is either in the lab getting the bugs worked out, or is still classified, and simply wouldn't be released to the press before it was actually being used to full effect. You gotta be able to read between the lines...some sources didn't want to be identified. Some beat around the bush asking more questions than answering them...it all points to what I'm saying...the technology is here and now, the only question is *when will it be applied, how, and to what end?* I can see a few possible useful applications, but I see way more potential for abuse.

If you'd like to learn more about MC, its application, how to protect yourself, and everything else associated with it, including plans to build your own MC devices (dizzam!) then go here > <http://www.tsc-global.com/index2.htm> <<http://www.tsc-global.com/index2.htm>>

We'll just have to sit back and observe the developments, you know I'll be watching...

Meanwhile, back at the ranch...**the Goldfinger** is in the house and is gonna show you how to use your own mind to kick some mental ass, *jedi style*.

In part 1 we looked at "mind-dancing" techniques, and the 2 step strategy for "storming the mind gate". Yes, I happen to like "wax-on, wax-off" type analogies and the "sensel, grasshopper" lingo so we will stick with Dr. Lungs style of teaching from his fascinating book; **Black Science**.

Now we will look at how to gain insight into another's mind.

There are 2 important factors.

The first, is to explore the role of nature; in other words; genetics, gender, the time and circumstance of birth, etc. The second, we must examine the nurture factors; birth order, family relationships, and childhood trauma. Discern, then distort. Ninja mind masters adopted mind manipulation tactics from a variety of sources in addition to their own. Anything that is useful should be used. Remember: "Your greatest weapon is in your enemies mind". -Buddha

After discerning an individuals overall M.O., and his inherent weaknesses, ninja mind masters or sennin, then deployed a variety of *kiai-shin-jutsu* tactics to distort the victims world and eventually destroy him.

I'm not advocating destroying anyone, but the more you know about your enemies, the less likely you are to be put in a situation you *can't* handle.

Some of those *kiai-shin-jutsu* tactics include: *In-yo-jutsu*, which is the Japanese version of the Taoist concept yin-yang (balance).

The theory behind this is to throw an opponent off balance by making him doubt himself and distrust his family and associates. Take him from a black and white way of looking at the world to a clouded gray area where his trust in others and self confidence are in decline.

Ametton-jutsu (man of straw) Utilizes all tactics and techniques of deception. The name comes from the ploy of using a scarecrow to make an enemy think it's a real soldier.

Jomon-jutsu consists of the use of special words and phrases designed to affect an individuals emotional stability. Words that evoke fear, lust, hate, or patriotism.

Speaking of "power" words...

If one was so inclined, one could also study and master NLP, or neuro-linguistic programming to obtain an even greater edge in communications. NLP is something of a science, something of an art. Depending on who you talk to of course. Its not just

what you say, *its how you say it* is the best way I can think of to describe NLP without writing another 6 page article.

Theres a ton of information on the internet about NLP.

From what I've seen, most people use it for one of 2 things. Seduction, and negotiating.

The runner up would be advertising and marketing.

NLP is a powerful tool, and if used properly can be very beneficial to the practicing mind master.

Another technique is called *Yugen-shin-jutsu* or (the Mysterious Mind). This technique utilizes various methods of hypnotism and subliminal suggestion to influence and control others.

Finally, there is *Kyonin-no-jutsu* which plays on a persons superstitions. Even simple old wives tales like the belief that getting caught in the rain causes illness can be exploited.

"A keen insight into human psychology and predictability has always proven the ninja's greatest weapon. This remains true today." – Dirk Skinner, Street Ninja

Modern psychology confirms what ancient martial artists, shamans, soothsayers an the like deduced intuitively: that people either have a positive or negative outlook on life, that people have different motivations for their actions, and that all people function at different levels of awareness and understanding. Mind masters realize with the quickness that despite all our uniqueness, all our seeming differences, were all *very* similar. How we think, how we talk, our body language, all make us susceptible to the black science of mind slayers. Those who are masters at manipulating those fears and secrets know that before one can influence and control a foe, one must determine how that foe views the world. Is the subject pessimistic or optimistic?

Is he internally or externally motivated? Does he have true self-worth or does he define himself by external devices such as racial identity, cult or gang affiliation? The latter are superficial factors that are easily manipulated. Does he feel in control of his destiny or does he see himself as a victim, and at the mercy of his environment? What myths, excuses, and defense mechanisms does he/she cling to? The list goes on and on, but you get the idea.

For mind slayers, undermining a foes self-image and confidence is always the first goal.

Once his confidence is undermined, the walls of his "mind-castle" come crashing down.

A lot of our identity comes from interaction with others. Thats why cults and dictatorships always attempt to limit access to outside sources of information and to restrict contact with anyone other than approved cult followers. Some of us identify with positive family role models like parents or other relatives. Some model after teachers, coaches, or religious leaders.

Others imitate cultural hero's and even celebrities. Some adopt "anti-identities" by emulating criminals and by joining cults. Cults and gangs usually attempt to further isolate new recruits by giving them new names, new language, and new clothes to further separate them from non-cult/gang members. Ready made identities like these can be seductive, especially to the young and those that lack strong role models. How we react to people and situations is to a great extent a repeat of our past reactions. We tend to repeat these same reactions over and over.

This establishes our identity. The first time we encounter a sensation our brain records its initial reaction and files it away for future reference. In subsequent encounters with similar sensations, we recall the past sensation/reaction to help determine our present reaction.

Our identity is like a record of past reactions. Knowing that past reactions make up the bulk of a foe's identity, the mind slayer will try to learn all they can about a targets past behavior.

This makes it easier to anticipate and manipulate a foe/victims future behavior.

Here is an example of this in practice.

Mind Trick #3:

Lets say you know someone that is planning on doing business with one of your competitors.

After applying the 2 step method of discerning, then distorting, you discover that this person has musophobia, or a fear of mice and rats. Before this person meets with your competitor for the first time, you have a conversation with him/her where you subtly (but repeatedly) mention the fact that your competitor's dome-piece (toupee/wig/rug) looks "small and furry". If homie lacks a toupee, then you focus on something else, like how he has "ferret-like eyes", or how his eyes are "small and beady". Use other rat-like adjectives to describe your competitor.

This creates an association in the mind of the person linking his/her fear with your competitor.

Effective, yes. Exploitive, perhaps, but in business, any advantage must be utilized, as well as in "love and war".

Finally, no discussion of manipulation or MC would be complete without looking at the "shadow language" or body language. Kinesics is the science of non-verbal communication. Using kinesics, one can analyze the common gestures we use and observe every day. Its been estimated that as much as 70% of all communications between people is carried on without the use of words. Even when we do use words to communicate, a lot more is being conveyed by our tone, patterns of speech, and the type of words we favor. Mind slayers call this the "shadow language". They learned this so they could guard themselves, and to better manipulate others. Modern self-defense experts know the importance of body language and recognizing it to protect themselves and to project an "attitude" of confidence to dissuade attack.

The Face: The Kama Sutra says that if you really want to be good at manipulating others you must study "the art of knowing the character of a man from his features". Most of us can spot the 10 basic emotions on someone's face: joy, anger, interest/excitement, disgust, surprise, sadness, contempt, shame, fear and guilt. Hands "tell" a lot too. Are the fingers drumming in impatience? Are the hands wringing because your worried? Are the knuckles clenched white because of stress or anger?

All these non-verbal cues are called "tells", or unconscious signals we all give off. Easy to spot "tells" include blushing (guilt, embarrassment), lying (fidgeting, sweaty palms) and signs of fear (pale face, trembling). Other "tells" include changes in breathing, eye contact or lack of, and physical tension. Some speech "tells" include stuttering, hesitating, and my favorite, Freudian slips of the tongue. When one can guard and control their own non-verbal cues, they are less likely to give up the advantage to someone who can read them.

According to Dr. Edward H. Hess, there is an unconscious widening of the pupil when the eye sees something pleasant. This could be a tremendous asset in a poker game if the player is in the "know". When his opponents eyes widen, he can be sure he is holding a good hand.

Of course, some people develop this skill naturally, they don't know why, they just can.

A good example of this is the card player in the movie Lock, Stock, and 2 Smoking Barrels.

Dr. Hess has found that the pupil of a normal mans eye becomes twice as large whe he's sees a picture of a naked woman. *Thats not the only thing doc. "wink"*

Some arab business men know this as well, and wear dark shades when negotiating with others so as not to tip their hand by displaying interest when their pupils dilate.

Casual conversation distance between talkers is 3 to 5 feet. Closer than this is called intimate distance and indicates either confiding in or conspiracy conversation. Americans are generally more space and distance defensive and less touch oriented than other cultures.

Many Middle Easterners for example tend to stand closer when talking – close enough feel another's breath on their face (and to note one another's breathing patterns) and to read another's eyes. Probably the most beneficial technique the uninitiated could learn, is Mirroring.

This is not so much a mind trick, as it is a strategy. Almost anyone can benefit from this so pay attention. When you generate comfort and trust in others, they become more receptive to your ideas and are more willing to help you accomplish your goals. Establishing rapport is like a doctors "bedside manner", or a Jehovah's Witness "getting a foot in the door", the mind slayer calls it Mirroring; or "the beginning of the end". To establish rapport you must pay close attention to the person in question. Whether he is a potential customer, or an enemy, you need to listen to what he says, and also how he says it. Watch his body language, and how he sits.

When sitting with him, sit with your legs stretched out, elbows away from your body.

Don't sit with your elbows close to your body and your knees together. Smile.

Smiles are disarming. To spot a fake smile realize that they are usually switched on abruptly and are held longer, like 4-5 seconds. Always make direct eye contact and begin mirroring the person you are trying to persuade. Adjust your gestures, tempo, and tone of your voice to match his.

Imitate his movements and body positioning. Be careful not to appear like your mocking him.

Pepper your speech with his favored phrases. Once you determine if he is a watcher, listener, or a toucher, you can insert the appropriate terms. Watchers; "I see...". Listeners; "I hear...". Touchers; "I feel...". The purpose of mirroring is to convince someone you are just like them.

Once you convince them of this, once your in synch with them, you can begin manipulating the pace, tone and direction of the communication, and gently lead the conversation where you want it to go. To quote Dr.Lung, "The more attention we pay to the whispers of our enemies shadow language today, the better our chances to avoid hearing our own screams tomorrow!" This info can obviously be used in a number of ways, but be responsible, think *what would a jedi do?* Remember, the dark side *never* wins, it just looks really cool and gets maad chicks for awhile, but in the end, they always lose cuz "there ain't no future in yo frontin" beatch.

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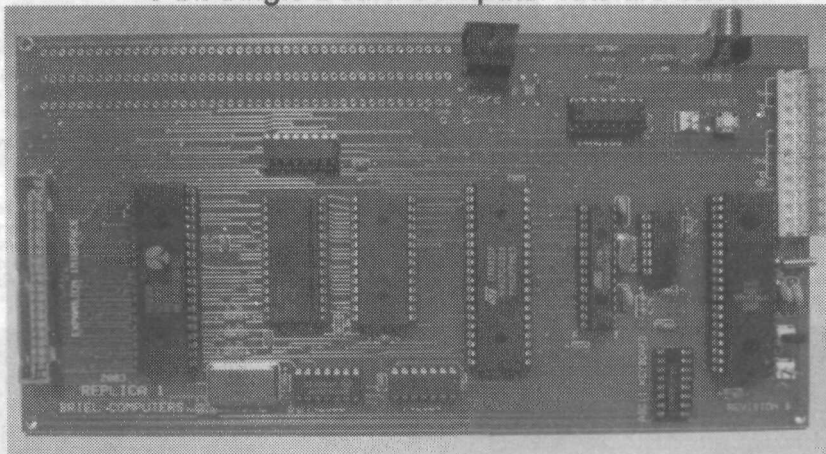
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