Many of our readers have expressed an interest in making lock picks because they cannot purchase them from a local locksmith supplier. A work of caution must prevail because in some states possession of lock picks may be considered possession of burglar's tools and we wouldn't want any local authorities to consider TAP readersburglars now, would we?

To make lock picks you need either high carbon spring steel or a steel (or is it "steel"?) called SAE 1074. It should be approximately 5/16" wide and .020 or .026 thick. In most cases the .020 is preferred. You will also need a set of files: warding, triangle, and coarse round. In addition you will also need some emery cloth, a small vice, a bench grinder or a dremel tool. To start, pick out a pick pattern from the ones shown or make your own following the ideas of picks shown. Cut out the pattern. Then polish a length of spring steel on one side and glue the pattern to the polished side. Grind the pick to 1/16 of an inch from the outline taking care to avoid burning the steel. Finish the pick by using the files or dremel tool until the same shape is obtained. The pick is finished by polishing it with emery cloth which is slightly wetted with oil. The pick handles can be made more comfortable by building up the handles with two strips of steel or by covering the handles with tape or neat shrink tubing.

To make the tension wrenches (You will need them—this in NOT the movies!) you will need the following sizes of spring steel:

- Heavy wrench ..... .045 x .125
- Medium wrench ..... .030 x .125
- Light wrench ....... .025 x .105

To make the wrench the steel has to be bent at a right angle. (Don't we all?) In order to do this the steel must be heated until it is red hot and then bent. After the wrench is bent it has to be heat treated to regain its original strength. Instructions on heat treating can be found in metalworking textbooks. After heat treating the wrench can be finished off with an emery cloth. It is VERY important that you not only use a high quality steel but that you use a high quality steel of the correct hardness. If the steel is too soft the picks will bend and if the steel is too hard the picks will break. How wouldn't you feel foolish if after all your work making your own lock picks you still couldn't get into Mommy's & Daddy's strong box because you used inferior materials?

PICK YOUR WAY TO FAME & FORTUNE

by

Alexander Mundy

For all you up and coming young thieves may I recommend THE COMPLETE HANDBOOK OF LOCKS & LOCKSMITHS available from TAB BOOKS, Blue Ridge-Summit, Pa, 17214 $6.95 plus postage.

And on a final note let me report that several enterprising TAP readers have written in to report moderate success using their picks attached to an electric toothbrush. It seems that several electric toothbrush manufacturers have just the right vibration frequency for very effective lock picking!

Dear TAP,

Are safe deposit boxes really safe? Of course not! Have you ever wondered how certain people over a large quantity of these boxes in a short period of time in certain hotels? Well, I'll tell you. First, most of these boxes are made of brass metal, therefore, it breaks quite easily. To gain "admission" obtain an automatic dent puller—making sure that it's the heavy duty type. Next get some sheet metal screws that will fit the key hole of the lock and a large screwdriver or a small crow bar. To open the box screw the dent puller into the keyhole in this position:

Screw in here
Shell
Trunion

Give the puller a few shots and it should open the box completely or far enough to stick a screwdriver in and finish to the job.

Open Sesame,

Alexander Mundy

YOUTH HOT LINE REPORTS, INC. 1976 - Do not make checks out to Youth Hot Line Reports, PLEASE! Movement groups may reprint without permission with TAP's address given with all credits. Please send us a copy of reprinted work.

WARNING: We will prosecute copyright violators.
If you're into dealing or smuggling, there are a number of precautions and countermeasures you can take that will definitely increase your chances of survival. No longer do you have to be a paranoid personality in order to suspect that your telephone is tapped, though this means is following you or that your best friend is wearing a bug when he comes to make his next buy.

No matter what you read or hear, there is no perfectly reliable way to find out if your telephone is tapped. If you can use the telephone company to run a check, and your local law enforcement agency is listening, the telephone company will cheerfully report that there's not a bug such as the one you describe. If you have sophisticated equipment for determining if you're bugged is expensive and more often than not, it's subject to false reporting — or worse, non-reporting. So, it logically follows that if you can't make sure your line is clear, don't say anything on it that you wouldn't want Clarence Kelley to hear. It's easy to call back your friends from a pay station when they want to talk about that last kilo or the next one. To make perfectly sure that our kind blue don't stumble onto you because they are monitoring his line, it's suggested that you both go to a telephone booth and discuss your dealing... and even then, it wouldn't be safe to keep going to the same booth.

Additionally, friends will ask us about voice scramblers for using with the phone. These instruments are expensive and aren't that secure. If you simply need time after your phone conversation, these units will give it to you, but the Government can decode these recorded conversations — whether it takes an hour or a week. The more sophisticated units use a technique where the code is changed every few moments, thus the unscrambling is made that much more difficult. Expect to pay $4,000 for each of these units, though. One manufacturer of this equipment is Technical Materials Company.

Another method of keeping your freedom is by utilizing "a 'pocket-pager" that's available from a lot of an answering services. Whenever one of your customers wants to play "Let's Make a Deal", he merely calls the telephone answering service and asks the operator to page you and have you call Fred at the office, without telling her the number he's calling from, She then picks up your page answerer and gives him a call. This has the advantage of not only missing that important call, but getting the message to Fred. They previously made plans for "Fred" to be at a pre-determined number and you go to a pay station and give him a call. This has the advantage of not only missing that important call, but getting the message to Fred. It also prevents your best customer from knowing what your telephone number is and consequently, what your address is. There's no implication here that your customer might be doing something illegal, that he is not, that he got caught and has been playing a little "Let's Make a Deal" himself with The Man. If you really want to get slick, you can use a call divertor which simply is a device that diverts you at another number whenever your usual line rings, and then automatically connects you with the calling party wherever you are. This system, when used with the Rovaphone, makes an extremely secure system. The Rovaphone is a device that transmits your calls over a radio frequency, so you put the transmitter (which connects to your regular telephone line) in an apartment, and across the street, where really live, you have the rovaphone itself. It looks like a regular telephone, but instead of having an antenna, it has an antenna. Your call is received in the "empty" apartment and is then transmitted to your phone in another nearly apartment. This way, when the nars come busting in after finding out what you're doing, after notifying the listing, they're confronted with an empty apartment — no stash or dealer anywhere to be found.

In a lot of instances, it's wise to monitor the radio frequencies of the Drug Enforcement Agency(DEA) or that of your local nars. Receivers are available at your local electronics store that do this very nicely. If the constant chatter and screech of cops talking over you makes you paranoid, then go buy one of the many which has a built-in cassette recorder which records these calls. Then you can sit down at the end of the day when your head's together and review what all transpired during the preceding one to two hours in about ten minutes. Many electronics stores will be happy to supply you with crystals for your receiver that are on the appropriate frequencies. There is an exception, and that's the Federal Government frequencies. Very few people know what they are but you can find out next-time you call on a black phone, who services these units (a kilo will do nicely). The Federal Government uses only General Electric and Motorola two-way equipment and they're listed in the Yellow Pages under Radio Communications Services and Equipment businesses.

On the other end of the walking, most of these frequencies (FBI, DEA, Border Patrol, etc.) are in the 168-170 mhz portion of the spectrum, which with the exception of some areas near the border where they use a 650kHz repeater system. As a part of the Federal agencies are using scramblers. If they should ever go to them, they must try using a descrambler. A number of good models are made by PDI Electronics in North Hollywood, Los Angeles, CA. (And you'll find a directory of police frequencies available from Communications Company, P.O.Box 56, Commack, NY. It's best, however, to check with a local electronics dealer to find out what channels the nars are on.

Possibly you are wondering what you can do to immobilize yourself from being bugged by your best customer when he comes to score. If he's wired for sound when you make your deal, you're in real trouble. Most of the units used are portable transmitters which allow agents to listen in and to record this conversation in their car. They operate in the area of 68 to 108 mhz, with some Treasury bugs operating on the same frequency as their two-way radio. One high-end electronics company can supply you with a field strength meter which will rat on those rats when they walk in the door and get close to it. Spend a little extra and get a good one. I'd suggest you save a little time and use one of these, but what about the guy who's wired for sound with a miniature tape recorder? The best protection here is to look your man over and have some background music playing while you discuss the pertinent parts of the transaction. These recorders are the size of a billfold, so use caution. However, on the small units playing and recording time is limited to about thirty minutes.

In an increasing number of dealers have been using two-way radio equipment themselves in order to get their game down tight. In one instance, it caused a bust. The dealer made his mistake by using a mobile telephone while his wife, who was also a radio amateur and had nothing better to do than eavesdrop on mobile calls, reported him to the Arizona nars. Mobile telephones are definitely no-no's. There aren't private by any means. If you need good, dependable radio communications equipment, go to used FM commercial two-ways in the 26-50 mhz band. The chances of somebody overhearing you are small. Even then, it's good not to openly discuss the going prices and where The Man is. Use a simple code that you can work up in a few minutes. Anyone hearing "121 a code 3", section 2 at 4" would never guess that it means a highway patrol unit with a roadblock four miles ahead. Citizens band units are a joke and should never be used. There are commercial units with 40 channel two-ways, and professional equipment like The Man uses himself. The can be bought cheap from used two-way dealers like Gregory Electronics, 249 Route 46, Saddle Brook, NJ or on the West Coast, try Mann Communications in San Francisco, CA. There is no General Electric progress line unit can be as low as $100.

It wouldn't be a bad idea to take that "Field strength meter" out to the car occasionally. Walk around your car and check the meter for movement while the ignition is on. Frequently, The Man will use a "bump beeper" to tail you from a distance. This transmitter lets him keep up on your location without having to get close enough for you to realize he's following you. If you are bugged with one of these units, you might consider attaching it to the underside of some police cruiser after you've removed it. Incidentally, there are two types, one which obtains it's power from the vehicle's battery and the other uses a small pen battery. The advantage of using your car's power is obvious — no more of those embarrassing battery charges need take place.

There are a lot of ways to decrease the likelihood of a bust, but using electronics is only a few that have been discussed here. Many of the methods are quite complicated and could even be employed to stop rip-off artists beating you for your stash, It's only limited by your imagination, allegiances, and what time you have to spend in trying to out stop to you. Consider the smuggler who files by the border radar (ADID) as if they didn't exist. He uses a radar receiver which measures units on the spectrum. The smuggler who checks the border fence using one of the "stare scope" units the Army has been using in Viet Nam. These are the more esoteric ways of countering The Man and require the know-how of a trained electronics freak. If your operation is large enough, you may want to look into some of these men, because the larger your operation, the more the chances The Man is hip to it.
Piracy on the High Poles

By: [Author Name]

Last fall, a man in upscale New York was caught with a ghost on his lie! He died a neighbor's cable and wound up seeing bars for 45 days in jail.

In Southern California, the president of an electronics supply store, under pressure from the district attorney, agreed to stop selling devices that enabled customers to tap into the local pay-TV channel. He also handed over a check for $2,000 for jury duty.

A patrolman in a large Eastern city recalled some stolen Home Box Office converters. He stumped off a few for his fellow officers of the law. As a result, they were fined, and the editing sheet of police is reported to have been altered rather than face possible criminal charges.

But theft of service is still a big problem for cable-TV operators. Although some still speak of it furtively, fearing too much talk could produce a national epidemic—it is a fact of life that no cable company can ignore.

At the start of this year, cable TV had nearly 10 million subscribers. About 415,000 of them were also pay-cable subscribers. The number of illegal connections is unknown, but it is large. Recently passed state laws against "theft-of-cable-television services" are an indication that it's a concern. Eleven states already have such laws; others are considering legislation.

According to Leonard Cohen, a co-founder of New York City's Office of Telecommunications, the number of "freeloaders" in Manhattan (the only one of the city's five boroughs with cable TV) could be as high as 25,000 and 40,000. Compared with 132,000 paying customers, it's not a pretty picture.

At Manhattan Cable Television, Inc. (one of the two companies serving the city), Taylor Sipper, executive vice president, agrees with the 35,000 estimate, and adds that one-third to one-half of that number is in his franchise area. He translates the piracy problem into dollars and cents. "At the current fee of $10 a month, if we're missing 10,000 customers, we're losing $120,000 a year. And the city and state, which get 5 per cent and 2 per cent of our revenues respectively, are losing $60,000 and $24,000 annually."

Joseph Taylor, president of Telepromoter Manhattan, claims that "the market is still one that we intend to stop." His company is the first to say that the state's new theft-of-service laws, under which violators are subject to a maximum penalty of one year imprisonment and a $1,000 fine (in place of the New York State Cable Television Association estimated that there were 100,000 people in the state pirating basic cable or pay-cable services). "We now have a 20-man crew policing our system daily, and we expect to prosecute every case we uncover," Taylor says.

When cable first went into the big-time high-rise buildings in the late '60s, the simplest method for installing it was to drop a line vertically from one apartment down to another. It also turned out to be the simplest system to tamper with. (In New York City, 98 per cent of Manhattan Cable's buildings are wired this way. 1.2 per cent of Telepromoters') The pests needed to make a connection are in themselves, above suspicion and readily available in any electrical supply store. It costs the illegal layer between $17 and $35 to hook himself up.

Company-made connections include a converter that expands the number of channels available, bringing in foreign-language programs, public-service channels, and the home game shows of the Knicks and Rangers. Black-market converters are sometimes sold in TV repair shops; and every superintendent may have one or two lurking away. The going rate is $35 to $40 for the box, $50 includes installation.

Those who do not have a drop conveniently running through their lineup directly, tapping the system involves a great risk of damage. But it can be done and alien is.

Most of the country's cable is still situated in rural areas where it is easy to add channels to each subscriber's house. When the telephone pole might sound like one of those dangerous sites, it is quite popular in college communities and near military bases, where people have a technical expertise to do it. (Steel thieves prying into the poles make the climb relatively easy.)

But fun-and-games is not the prime motivation of cable pirates. Something for nothing is. Subscription fees now average $37 a month, up from an average of $5 three years ago. In Manhattan, the fee, which has been $8 since 1965, jumped $20 in March 1974 and was raised another $1 last fall.

Although obtaining the paraphernalia for making an illegal connection is simple, successfully tapping in is not. Many 'illegals' are discovered when neighboring subscribers notice a drop in signal or loss of service. (In Manhattan, a well-made connection, without a converter, can cause ghosts on other neighbors' screens.)

Cable companies are not passively waiting for trouble calls to let them the pirates have boarded. They know that they have increased their efforts to find the freeloaders. For example, there are periodic audits that call for inspection of cable drops, comparing each connection with a printed list of paying customers.

Auditors' reports can be embarrassing. A fair amount of "illegals" are disconnections that were ordered by subscribers and never made. In some cases, expensive alterations (or reconstructions) have been arranged by moonlighting cable company employees. Manhattan Cable offers a $25 fine in a bounty for "keeping their eyes and ears open for illegals." (Some cable also technology. Companies offering pay-TV use one of three security methods for reenforcing their product: (1) the subscriber's security card; (2) a signal in a standard channel; (3) a scrambler or converter-scrambler. A video card replaces the signal in the pay-TV channel. A device in the subscriber's home decodes the picture.

(3) Trip. An electronic filter placed in the cable drop outside the home blocks the signal from reaching the subscribers. When you sign up for pay-TV, your company requires this method requires no converter in the subscriber's home.

This filter schematic diagram was sent in by an Austin, TX, TAP reader who says it works on the Home Box Office scrambling frequency. Try it!

GET MUGGED!!!

That's right, get mugged!!! Start off the New Year right by getting your TAP mug. The mug is white with black TAP logo, 11 ccs, and stackable. Excellent for coffee, juice, beer or for using as a platter for your Columbia Gold! Cost: $6 plus 50¢ for postage. Total: $6.50. If you receive a cheap mother yourself, stop by the TAP office on Wednesdays to pick up your mug and save the 50¢ postage charge.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: [ALL TAP subscriptions are post-paid. For all you fag-fish, that means we are not responsible for the mailman who decide to chuck it somewhere. The mugs are pro-rated, for all you burn-outs, that means that if you send us the old sub rate, you will get only @ issues. Issues are 60¢ each, whether you buy them as back issues or through a regular subscription.]

The Telephone Company in New York decided to save money by changing the telephone company's directory. Find the information calls. As a result, the company has taken $700,000 this year. Customers, in a move saved millions in advertising, have been ordering new telephones. The new directory, which has been ordered by customers, was made available in such a way that the phone company has spent $3,500 million dollars for the book.

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TANDEM SCANNING
by Dr. JOHN

Tandem scanning is the most risky of all because it has to be done with a Blue Box. It is recommended that you use pay phones. Tandem scanning usually have some rather interesting codes.

So let's talk about them for a while - there are routing codes, operator codes, exchange codes, area codes, translation codes, service codes (special). Each will be discussed in detail.

OPERATOR CODES - usually the last few digits sent - follows the routing codes. Here are the standard operator codes:

101 = test board for the specific toll office. Their purpose is to do trunk measurement and testing.

121 = Inward operator - usually assists your local "O" operator in connecting to party. The 121 operator will not dial anything out of the toll area. As long as requests of assistance in dialing is in the LOCAL DIALING AREA or HER SERVING AREA, the operator will never question a call.

131 = Directory assistance operator - this is similar to a Blue Box, it is recommended that you use pay phone exchanges are starting to use "8", maybe now I should clarify the difference between scanning and hacking. Scanning is usually sequentially trying numbers while hacking is randomly trying best bet numbers. While scanning or hacking up tandems, the thing to remember is never stay on longer than 3 to 5 minutes at a time. Always use working numbers when scanning and stay away from all 800 numbers or 555-1212 numbers as they are VERY unsafe. Do your scanning after 11 FM your time and remember if the trunk or code supes it can only cost you 25¢ at the most. Most of the time you will be getting tandem recordings and dropping cards like crazy which is why you should dial back in every 3-5 minutes if there's no answer. The "schmuck" in the 4A will probably try to trick you down because of all your card droppings and you shouldn't want to stay there sitting like a "duck" beeping into the phone. You could be traced but that takes time, at least 2-3 minutes. It usually takes 30 seconds to determine which city you are coming from but generally a lot longer to get your exchange. This ties up at least 3 people on your end and at 11 PM or later, those "schmucks" get better things to do. Since you are not ripping them off by using 800 numbers or 555-1212 numbers, they really couldn't bust you anyway, and done to retrieve the code. It is KP-213-000-ST or KP-000-ST into any California tandem. You get a brief tone followed by a kachunk, then you key in a 3 digit office code which identifies the operator office that has asked for the check followed with the actual credit card number without the area code. For example, to check a credit card whose phone number is 284-2909 and RAC code is 284, you'd make a call (3 digit code any you do) and dial 375-284-2999-283-7 and the computer would give one of the following four responses:

1. "Negative, negative 264-2999-293 Negative negative 264-2999-293"
2. "OK OK (Re-order)"
3. "Re-key (key) (You must key in the CCN again)"
4. "Re-dial Re-dial!" (You must do the KP - 000 - ST or KP-213-000-ST again).

A complete scan was done on the 3 digit office codes. This was done in 1972 when the computer went into service. No one has done it since then. It might be possible now to remotely program it - to make it say OK OK to your favorite phone number. Another special code is 317-009. This is affectionately known as the "Golden Goose" computer. It is very handy and I'm going to explain what has been found, again by scanning.

KP-317-009-ST gets you Beep Kerclink. Then KP-999+XXXX XXXX-XX where XX are from 2 to 11 digits. If you are in less than 3 digits it will say "short short" and if you are in more than 11 digits it will say "long long". However, if you stay within the range, it will repeat back each digit you sent into it. The purpose is to check the operation of your Blue Box. Yes! I kid you not! It is an MF checker that works great! For example, if your key in KP-317-009-ST then KP-990-1234567890-ST and it says "one, two, three, five, six, eight, nine, zero", you know that four and seven aren't getting through and guess what, you guessed it - the 700 Hz oscillator is either off frequency or lower in amplitude than the rest. The tolerance on the 317-009 is much tighter than the regular tandems so it is great to use to keep your MF equipment up to par, however, getting through to 317-009 is possible and getting it to respond might be hard if all your tones are off frequency so try to tune your "little Blue box organ" as close to frequency as possible before you tie up the line checking with the 317-009. It would be criminal to tie up this line checking your out-of-tune organ while other young Boxers are eagerly awaiting to check their handy work.

Now let's suppose you have are having trouble getting 202-456-1212 to work and you want to find the routing code. First you key in KP-317-009-7370 or KP-000-ST if you're already in 317. Then, KP-202-456-ST and it will plus "one two one" which means that 202-121 will get you the proper operator. To get the proper operator for the number 707-777-9999 you key in KP-317-000-ST then KP-707-777-ST and you should hear "route area plus zero zero one" - "check nine" which means that 707-001 will get you the operator for the 777/7 area. The "check nine" tells you that the 700 Hz oscillator is a pay phone. After the three digit area code and the three digit exchange the first digit in the last four digits is usually a 9 indicating a pay phone although some of the newer pay phone exchanges are starting to use "8".

Maybe now I should clarify the difference between scanning and hacking. Scanning is usually sequentially trying numbers while hacking is randomly trying best bet numbers. While scanning or hacking up tandems, the thing to remember is never stay on longer than 3 to 5 minutes at a time. Always use working numbers when scanning and stay away from all 800 numbers or 555-1212 numbers as they are VERY unsafe. Do your scanning after 11 FM your time and remember if the trunk or code supes it can only cost you 25¢ at the most. Most of the time you will be getting tandem recordings and dropping cards like crazy which is why you should dial back in every 3-5 minutes if there's no answer. The "schmuck" in the 4A will probably try to trick you down because of all your card droppings and you shouldn't want to stay there sitting like a "duck" beeping into the phone. You could be traced but that takes time, at least 2-3 minutes. It usually takes 30 seconds to determine which city you are coming from but generally a lot longer to get your exchange. This ties up at least 3 people on your end and at 11 PM or later, those "schmucks" get better things to do. Since you are not ripping them off by using 800 numbers or 555-1212 numbers, they really couldn't bust you anyway, and
if you fuck up and screw a few - so what! Your AMA won't look funny so the security department won't catch on. If someone does come on the line you will hear a high pitched tone around 2,000 Hz and a few "clicking" noises. Remember, the guy in the 4A has to send an identifying tone to trace. This is a very soft 2,000 Hz tone. If this happens, STOP! Hang up and do it again a few hours later or scan another tandem from another pay phone.

Other uses include automatic rate information. For example, if you can scan around and determine the codes for day rate, evening rate, weekend rate, and coin control, you can scan the keying KP-(Rate codes)-(Area code)-000-0000-(Area code) where the computer will then say "Rate-one, four, five-coast to coast current pay phone rate." This means $1.45 for the first three minutes.

Here are some progressions to try:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pass 1 (121)</th>
<th>Pass 2 (111)</th>
<th>Toll</th>
<th>Verify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>022 opr</td>
<td>9143</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>027 opr</td>
<td>9146</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>033 opr</td>
<td>9145</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>034 busy</td>
<td>2039</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>036 busy</td>
<td>2167</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>039 opr</td>
<td>9144</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 1 - Go through the 3 digit codes via the progression above using "121" after each code: KP-000-121-ST, KP-001-121-ST, etc. If an operator answers with the name of the city she is in, blow her off and mark "opr" next to the code. If you get a busy signal, mark down "busy".

Step 2 - Go through only the opr ones and add 111 instead of 121 for the overseas sender and skip 010 and 012-019 because these are reserved for TWX. (See TAP #4 for more info on TWX Phreaking.) Follow each code with 121. If it goes to an operator and she picks up, blow it off. Don't worry about not blowing her off fast enough. If you do your scanning from a pay phone, there's not a damn thing that she can do about it.

Keep a log of all numbers and codes tried with results:

Some of the codes in the "121" column will go through into the busy. There will be ones marked "yes" under the "121" column. After going through "0" codes, start on the "1" codes omitting 101, 121, 131, etc., then try the 16X codes and WATS translation codes. If you don't know them, it's easy to find them, just dial 600-XXX-YYYY. You get the XXX from your 800 prefix scan sheet. Suppose you're scanning 9141. You look for a 9141 on your scan sheet and presto! You have 914-182-1111 will get you an overseas sender 914-027-1211 will get you Peakskill, N.Y. 914-185-1111 will get you an overseas sender 212-121-1111 will get you a N.Y. inward operator.

Step 3 - Find out which of the codes are for toll switching. To do this, add 122, 186, or 001-0CC and see if it switches overseas. Mark "yes" under TOLL column.

Step 4 - Now go through all "0" and "1" codes with the suffix of a "busy" number. For example, let's suppose that 936-1212 is "busy" for you. Start keying in KP-000-936-1212-ST, KP-001-936-1212-ST, etc. If you hear a click and then silence, or a conversation, you have auto-verify and should mark a "yes" under the VERIFY column.

Some of the codes in the "121" column will go through into the busy. There will be ones marked "yes" under the "121" column. After going through "0" codes, start on the "1" codes omitting 101, 121, 131, etc., then try the 16X codes and WATS translation codes. If you don't know them, it's easy to find them, just dial 600-XXX-YYYY. You get the XXX from your 800 prefix scan sheet. Suppose you're scanning 9141. You look for a 9141 on your scan sheet and presto! You have 914-182-1111 will get you an overseas sender 914-027-1211 will get you Peakskill, N.Y. 914-185-1111 will get you an overseas sender 212-121-1111 will get you a N.Y. inward operator.

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34-BS, Inside the Fortress, Phone Fucker
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1978 CC Code
GETTING HOOKED ON CABLE TV

ED. NOTE: Connecting any type of wire to cables belonging to a Cable TV company or public communications company can be construed to be "theft of communications" in many areas. This author does not support such interconnection or modification or any illegal activities. The following description is provided for purely informational purposes only. All companies referred to are fictitious organizations invented by the author for illustrative and explanatory reasons.

TOOLS

Wire cutters
Wire strippers
Crimping tool
1/8" Drill
Screws + 1/2" VIS (square)
Standard slot type
Wrenches - Adjustable, 1/4", 5/16", 3/8", 7/16" + 1/2" Nut driver
Hammer
Key punch or nut driver of appropriate size

EQUIPMENT

Cable: #59 and #50 Messenger
F59 Connectors and rings
Splitters: 2-way, 4-way, 6-way
Electrical tape
SMT (Standard Matching Transformer)

INSTALLATION

Start at your TV. You need an SMT to adapt most 300 ohm TV inputs to Cable TV's 75 ohm. Newer TVs have this feature built right in - just set the jumper wire or switch to 75 ohm. The SMT is a small metal or plastic can with two spaced lugs for attaching to the TV. They're available in most electronic parts stores.

Locate the closest, simplest line, a 2" round wire that snakes around your building. Make sure it's not the phone wire.

Trace a known cable TV hookup from the set to outside, then determine what lines are what. Remember that tapping into a nearby line using a splitter may be illegal and can also deteriorate others' reception if there are a number of outlets already in the area or if the general signal level is low (CATV service is not perfect). Invite subscribers watching lousy reception tend to call their local Cable TV serviceman who does a DB level check along the line and could reveal any illegal or amateur taps.

For outside lines - drill a hole through the wall (preferably into a closet) behind the bundle of cables, If the cable has enough spare length, just push it through from outside, If not, put in an DB connector or splicing block and use DB connectors to make the splice.

6. Crimp crimp ring 1/16" out from end of outer covering.
7. Trim outer wire 1/16" out from end of fitting.

The gimmick in CATV installations is good manual dexterity and the ability to wire up a situation so you can put a wire in the shortest distance between two points. Real professional work is neat. Good fits in corners, 90° corners, solid grounds, etc. This is what to strive for.

There are a number of ways to beat the system:

1. Share one line with one or more neighbors. Drill a hole in an inner wall and run to your set or a splitter. Try hiding the hole in adjoining closets and putting your SMT there too. Run regular flat 300 ohm wire to your set. Looks like an ordinary aerial hookup, right?
2. If they don't want to share, tell them you'll pay the couple of extra bucks if they get an extra legal outlet put in. You supply the TV or radio for the time of installation and place it close to where you will drill a hole to your place.
3. You're friendless. You'll just have to do it yourself. I'll attempt to cover most situations.

(a) Suburban homes, houses, etc: It is usually wise to tap into a neighbor's line here for obvious reasons - visibility of line mainly. You might as well install your own line. Locate the main line by tracing back a neighbor's from his house to the street or phone poles or wherever. Look very closely. His drop wire may run along the main line to a tap (usually a heavy duty splitter). Hook your cable in line of the outlets not being used. This complete running of wire from house to tap is known as a drop. (See Notes on Drop and distinguishing cable line from phone line)

(b) Townhouses, multiple family houses: Here it is usually easier to tap a neighbor. If a splitter is being used, put one in the tap (for you) or put in a 2-way, running a small piece of line to the input and putting 2 of the existing legal lines into it.

DON'T hook in here - these will be the suspect parties it checked by Service. In 90% of cases, no signal deterioration will take place. Besides, you seem to be legal. Use your imagination to hide your line's route. Just remember, when a line goes into a hole in the wall, it's destination is harder to trace.

(e) Apartments, High and Low Rise: These are set up with a master tap box usually. The location can be on the stairwell on each floor, in the meter room or in the garbage chute room, or finally, in the basement furnace room. This is the usual order of occurrence.

The lines run according to their source. Outside, down the side of the building ending in a loop outside a window, at appropriately located splitters or actually going into the apartment and terminated at an outlet box inside the wall. Inside runs go along hallways covered with plastic moulding to hide them. In this case, the line is probably just outside your apartment (or it could run into a closet). Variations exist depending on building construction. For example, using garbage chutes as a main run or any hollow running the length or width of the building. Never try to tap these usually use grounded outlets. Signals on the moulding outside of the wall, do this: Take moulding off carefully (the section right outside your apartment) noting how it is attached. Drill a hole through the wall (preferably into a closet) behind the bundle of cables. If the cable has enough spare length, just push it through from outside. If not, put in a DB connector outside and run a new line into your place. For outside lines - drill a hole through a window sill, bring the line inside, etc. (Drilling out through a wall may involve going through brick or hard concrete, a job for a hammer drill. So, stick to easy, soft routes unless you have the tool or use one of the secret ways of getting inside a building. Unbroken cables are as bad as any others, and the signal will be weak unbroken cables in the box are radio telephone and alarm signals if you hear something. If box is inside - run lines can be split in the moulding to a live line with a minimum amount of trouble. Locate a split (purer) and start a bit from there. Entry hole so it'll be harder to trace. Use the same technique as before, YOU run direct and split others' lines. If your main box has a lock on it or some other security device, this method of splitting to live lines inside (past) it works quite well.

(d) Underground cables, wireless subdivisions: Locate a Phonalo pedal (metal rectangular box). Open using pedal wrench or appropriate tool. Some cable boxes use lot number IDs - make sure it's a cable tap you're located, NOT a telephone only tap. The metal door slides up. Unmarked lines can be traced using a buzzer (or radio signal) on house end and detection by earphone probes.
**Definition:** Installing a drop wire (Messenger 59 or BC6) from the line tap to the structure where outlets are to be located.

**Procedure**

1. **Plan the Installation First.** Decide on the wire run and pace off the relative distance to house/bldg. for line length. Look for possible exterior ground locations in deciding where and how to place attachment. (See Grounds) Carry enough 59 cable to complete all interior work anticipated. Don't forget interior ground possibilities.

2. **Size up interior cable run.** Leave 6 feet at TV and run to exit hole (inside GND? ~ run past cold water pipe). Put SMT on IV and cable.

3. **Place ladder at TAP (be careful) and Drop wire at attachment location.** Put on 59 cable end while on the ground, it's easier. Separate drop wire from main cable for about a foot. Taut (only a foot max sag in 100 feet), cut or have cut the clamp hook. Put ties or tape at separations of lash wire/cable.

4. **One common area of inspection is grounds.** According to Specs, all cables must be properly grounded. This can be done at the following locations depending on the specific conditions. In order of preference:
   1. **Cold Water Pipe (copper):** either before outside shutoff tap or any point on line after. The side has the rungs or is parallel with the strand.
   2. **Cold Water Pipe (galvanized):** before winter shutoff only (usually inside), or at any interior point before it.
   3. **Electrical Stacks:** at a reasonable distance (one to two feet) from power input.
   4. **Ground Rods:** must be fully inserted into the ground next to building.

**Note:** Pole attachments

1. A telephone pole is used as dropwire attachment, remember to put a pole hook in the side of the pole, not the face. The side has the rungs or is parallel with the strand.

5. **Grounds After Splitters must be jumped using £596 and ground wire.**

6. **Ground straps must be tight and immovable by hand and be ground wire used.**

7. **Grounds After Splitters must be leapfrogged using £596 and ground wire.**

8. **Alternatives to ground wire and £598's.**

9. **Cable passing over water pipe shortcut:** use a £83 on cable and strap directly to cold pipe using £593 screw.

10. **Scissors, rubber cement, T-square, Papercutter, and other paste-make-up accessories will help produce better copies,** but are not essential. The people at graphic art stores are generally very helpful and will give you some useful paste-up techniques tips if you should have any difficulty.

11. **From your copies and you should try to make the homemade BC complete.**

12. **To exercise counter control effectively on landlords, bankers, police, Pa Bell, and other oppressors.** It is often necessary to have false ID. Sources for false ID are scarce, but almost anyone can make their own ID using easily accessible supplies and equipment. Here is an overview of the process:

   1. **Obtain a birth certificate (BC) by Agent MDA**

   2. **Make some xerox copies of the BC by Agent MDA**

   3. **White-out and paste-up on one of the xerox copies, blanking out the typed-in information to make a Master Copy (MC)**

   4. **Use the Master Copy to run off as many blank BC's as desired.**

   5. **Make or obtain a seal similar to the one on the original BC.**

   6. **Finish the documents- apply seal, trim excess paper, apply rubber stamps, signatures, etc., as needed.**

**The above process is relatively simple to comprehend, but doing it is a lot of hard work as some steps are more difficult to accomplish and are time consuming. Some tips on details may be helpful.**

First, a good quality BC to use as an original to make the Master Copy can be obtained by sending for your own BC or by borrowing one from a friend. A BC that is in black print on white paper works best. Some BC's are black print oncolored safety paper (check type paper) and will make good copies on some machines and unusable copies on others.

Second, the type of copy machine you are going to use is important. The "wet copiers" like the kind you find in many libraries make gray slimmer copies that are unacceptable. A "dry copy" machine that prints on regular untreated paper is recommended. If you have trouble finding a dry copier try the yellow pages under copy or duplicating services. Xerox makes several machines that will print on almost any kind of paper, including safety paper and card stock. IBM makes some copy machines that have a lighter/darker copy feature that is useful in eliminating shadows blamines in the background of your copies.

The first duplicate copies you make of the BC will be used to prepare a Master Copy.

**"White-out or Daisy" correction Fluid is used to cover the typewritten data.** It is often necessary to have a satisfactory copy off as many as desired. The excess paper should be trimmed from your copies and you should try to make the copies as close as possible to the original. The amount of the County Recorder, or a reasonable facsimile, to make the homemade BC complete.
COUNTER CONTROL
THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE- PART 11
by Agent MDA

Here is a list of equipment and supplies needed:

1. 2 blocks of "FIMO" modeling clay $2.00
2. 1 pint plastic casting resin 4.50
3. 1 "OFFICIAL" seal handicap with insert (yellow pages under "seals") 5.00
4. 1 set of reverse letter punches (Look in the yellow pages- "Tools, Industrial Wholesale", this item may have to be special ordered.) 33.00
5. 1 jar of rubber cement 75
6. "Krylon" or other silicone spray 2.25
7. Regular unhardening modeling clay 1.00

Items 1-4 may not be easy to locate and it will save considerable time finding them thru the yellow pages.

Here is an overview of the manufacturing process:

1. Roll FIMO clay into a sheet 1/8 inch thick.
2. Make a shallow impression of the seal border into the FIMO using a male seal plate which is in the seal press. (The male plate is the one with the raised surface on it.)
3. You now have a border of a seal in the FIMO- use the reverse letter punches to make the lettering within the border. Draw a picture in the center of the seal similar to the one you are trying to copy. Most seals have a picture in the center- books and a scroll, a star, a tree, buildings, mountains, etc. The drawing does not have to be impressed in the clay very deeply in order to come out good.
4. The plate you've just made is a female- all the letters, pictures and border are indented. Trim off the excess FIMO around the edges of the border and bake in the oven according to the instructions on the FIMO package. FIMO when baked turns into a hard rubber like substance, and your plate is now very durable.
5. Roll flat some regular modeling clay. Put your female seal-plate on the clay (lettered side up). Spray lightly with silicone. Using some more modeling clay, encircle the female plate with a little dam about 1/2 inch high, making a cup around the disk of the female plate.
6. Pour plastic casting resin 1/8 inch thick over the female plate. This will make the 2nd half of your seal- the male plate. One half of your seal will be FIMO, the other half will be plastic.
7. When the plastic hardens sufficiently, separate the two plates. If you used silicone spray before you poured the plastic, the two plates will come apart easily.
8. Rubber cement the two plates into the "insert", put the insert into the handpress, and make a few test seals on paper.

The male seal plate that is to be used to make the initial impression in the FIMO (step 2) has to be worked on. If you buy the Official Seal Hand Press, Modes 1-K, try to buy it with blank plates-it's much cheaper and easier to work on. One side of the "insert" will have a female brass plate with a border on it, and the other side will have a blank piece of plastic on it. To make a male plate with border, just lock the hand press closed and put the whole thing in an oven heated to about 425.

The blank piece of plastic will melt into the brass plate and you will have a good blank male plate with border to impress into the FIMO.

If you are using the plate from an already made seal (Moores' Lodge, Notary, etc.) you will have to scrape the useless lettering off with a file, emeryboard, etc. A moto-tool does a good job of grinding off lettering. All you want is the border to impress into the FIMO- the lettering is done by pressing the reverse letter punches into the space between the margins in your FIMO copy.

Check the impression your seal makes in the paper. It should be an even impression, clear, readable, and have all the lettering, borders, and picture raised toward the printed side of your document.

If the seal impression is so strong that it rips the paper, you are either squeezing the hand press too hard or you have made your lettering into the FIMO plate too deep. Not a strong enough impression in the paper means the lettering in the FIMO plate is too light. Weak spots on the seal can be made to impress the paper more strongly by rubber cementing small pieces of paper on the back of the flexible FIMO plate of the seal.

Often a letter is too raised and punctures the paper. This can be corrected by filing down the raised letter on the plastic male plate with an emery board.

Making seals this way is an art- the lettering and the picture in the center of the seal have to be done by hand. It may take several tries before you have a useable seal but once you master the process additional seals are quickly and easily made.

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Winter Park, Fla. (AP) — Somewhere there's a vandal with a screwdriver — and maybe
with a screw loose.

When officials at Winter Park High School returned from the holiday weekend, they found the place littered with door knobs, electrical outlet plates, toggle switches and other equipment.

Someone had unscrewed every screw he could reach.

Some of the unscrewed pieces were missing, but no other damage was done.

The culprit "must have spent hours, or else there was an array of them," Assistant Principal Bernard Bell said yesterday.

School maintenance crews spent most of the day putting the school back together.

Officials weren't sure how the vandalism got in, but Bell had a hunch. "Probably with that screwdriver," he said.