Communications service) Charlie was a computer with a special board which allowed it to Touch Tone dial numbers extremely rapidly (f/A) then "listen" to the results (A/D).

Many companies throughout the United States have salesmen in the field that must contact a large amount of customers long distance by phone. To pay for these calls, generally the salesman uses the companies Bell credit card (now called a "Calling Card") this is quite expensive to the company.

Several years ago, someone came up with a neat money saving idea. Since the company already has an OUTWATS (800) number for salesman to call in order to place orders to the main plant, and since the company had a flat rate OUTWATS line, the salesman could call companies during the day. Why not couple these together after hours so that the salesman calls the companies OUTWATS 800 number to get connected to OUTWATS. This would mean he could call anywhere in the United States, from anywhere at no charge to him! This arrangement would save the company tremendous amounts of long distance charges even if they had the WATS lines anyway, and the WATS was a lot more cost efficient than Credit Cards.

This arrangement was exactly how early "WATS EXTENDERS" worked.

During WATS (800) scanning (For how to do this, read "Mike Green Golos" EXCELLENT article in issue 55) phreaks discovered these WATS EXTENDERS, and found they could call anywhere in the country just by calling the extenders 800 number, then (Using Touch Tone of course) dial the number the want.

The companies soon realized that their extenders were being messed with and decided to add some security to prevent tapping.

It was set up so that when a salesman dialed the WATS EXTENDER, he would hear what sounds like a dial tone. The salesman then keyed in a four digit Touch Tone secret access code. If the code was incorrect a high-low tone would result, and the extender would have to be re-dialed. If the code was correct, a second internal PAY dial tone would result. The salesman would then access the companies OUTWATS line by hitting an 8 or 9 (usually) and dial wherever he wanted.

The four digit access code posed a problem to phreaks since only 1 out of 9,000 possible codes worked, and the 800 number had to be re-dialed each time to try another.

Phone phreaks spent long nights breaking the four digit codes and then using the extenders themselves! Most companies change the codes every four months so the phreaks would have to start over again. (Also the customers were not authorized to know, but found out from "leaks")

Many of you have probably heard of the infamous computer "Charlie". For those who haven't, several years ago Charlie was brought to life by Capn Crunch (Now retired from the communication hobbyist) Charlie was an IBM computer with a special board which allowed it to Touch Tone dial numbers extremely rapidly (f/A) then "listen" to the results (A/D).

Charlie was put to use by creating a given WATS EXTENDER, trying an access code, if the high-low tone was heard (meaning an incorrect code), Charlie hung up and dialed again, trying the next sequential code. Charlie would sit working for hours, and when it found the code, it would print it on it's display screen. VERY EFFECTIVE !

Unfortunately the only problem with Charlie was that he was very noticeable to Bell. Every time an 800 number is called, an AM record is punched at the C.C.O. thus it looks real phony to Bell to see that you have called Dry dock orange shippers 800 number in Florida 3,750 times at 2:00 AM with each call lasting 1 second! Since Charlie was not very easily portable to pay phones this was a real problem.

There are many WATS EXTENDERS reported presently in service. Most working as described, with some taking more than a four digit code, and some even responding to voice input.

It should be pointed out however, that should any of you crack any WATS EXTENDER access codes and attempt to use them, you are guilty of Theft of communications services from the company who owns it, and will be very willing and able to help them nail you! WATS EXTENDERS can get you in very bad as much trouble as a Blue Box should be caught.

Most WATS EXTENDERS also record all numbers called from them on OUTWATS. If the company detects the extender being mis-used, they will usually first try to change the access code. If the abuse continues and they get mad enough they will contact Bell who will help them investigate all the numbers called.

Thus, as in most things those of you who are determined to play with WATS EXTENDERS, do so from a pay phone and only to institutional switchboards or people with short memories. By the way, on some "Money First" pay phones (as opposed to "Dial Tone First") the Touch Tone pad is cut off after the WATS call is complete. Because of polarity reversal it can be re-activated by depositing a dime after the connection is made, which you will get back after you hang up.

Also please remember the opening of this article. DO NOT use WATS EXTENDERS just to make free calls all the time, experiment with them and learn what they can do and how they work. I think you will learn a lot!!

Send any comments etc. to: TAP C/O The Magician

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

| Back Issues are $1.75 each. Issue #50 is $1.50. |
| Subscriptions - 10 issues - US Bulk Rate $7. |
| US Bulk Envelope Rate $8. |
| US First Class in plain sealed envelope $10. |
| Canada & Mexico First Class $10. |
| Foreign Surface $8. - Foreign Air Mail $12. |
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| TAP "Ma Bell" Patch - $1.50. |
| TAP 10th Anniversary Pen - $5.50. |
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MAY-JUNE 1982

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ALARM

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Sensors are located in several places. In essence any wire and is frequently treated across. An alarm uses a magnetor (not in our terms). In the following section I will explain how to create an alarm that will work and how the alarm is triggered by the page. This first article is about sensors.

The illustrations show a basic switch and its placement. To bypass the sensor you must determine whether the sensor is under windows or directly in front of doors. The best way to locate a visible light detector is by trial and error. Scientific literature suggests that metallic foils can be placed on the window. If the sensor is behind a foil, lightly tap with a hammer until all the foil is broken. Then look for the sensor (it’s usually mounted in the wall or floor). Wall protection is by vibration sensors. These are used under carpets or as door mats. A flexible wire can be placed across the door. It is invisible and the alarm sounds as soon as it’s turned on. Just use a small razor blade and cut a line into the door. Then cover the cuts with tape. Then the alarm will trigger. It is the best way to test magnetic switches. Small pieces of metal are slid between the frame and door. To bypass them, cut a slit in the frame and put the metal in the frame. The next way to check for magnetic switches is to use a modified metal detector. The second type of switch is a magnetor located in the frame or door. To bypass them, cut a slit in the frame and put the metal in the frame. The best way to check for magnetic switches is to use a modified metal detector. The second type of switch is a magnetor located in the frame or door. To bypass them, cut a slit in the frame and put the metal in the frame. The best way to check for magnetic switches is to use a modified metal detector. The second type of switch is a magnetor located in the frame or door. To bypass them, cut a slit in the frame and put the metal in the frame. The best way to check for magnetic switches is to use a modified metal detector. The second type of switch is a magnetor located in the frame or door. To bypass them, cut a slit in the frame and put the metal in the frame. The best way to check for magnetic switches is to use a modified metal detector. 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New Economic Policy

 Tried of all that bullshit the government has been giving about how to reduce inflation? Well here is the real deal, not your bills.

To Super-Heresy:

The next time you visit your local food shopping center that claims to have the lowest prices in town, you can make a lot of money with their problems. When you catch an employee loading the 20 lb. ham (unassisted, of course) or her little spilt milk tag (from a half gallon of milk that is reduced to a pint for the same price), do you know what the price tag is worth? I still saved 10 Amirikan (worthless) stamps on the package right next to the erased price tag. Some of those clerks are as dishonest as riveted bulkheads. The real price was worth a lot more. I still saved 10 Amirikan (worthless) stamps on the package right next to the erased price tag. I have found that the clerks are not as honest as some claim. The only way to beat this is to mark all the items with your prices. Even when you have gone through various net, some people have price tags that are pre-cut, so you can fall apart. If you use this

At Least Sentences and Other Tricks

For all you that shoplift (or about to be) here are some tips:

- Ask away from leaves Falls and Shopping Centers. It's like part city. The same as it is here because they can beat you kids for shoplifting candy.
- Keep your eyes open for mirrors, too many mirrors, cameras and noisy clerks.
- If you are in a hurry just take the price tag off the cheapest night stand and put it on the most likely brand. This can be tricky if its impossible because some stores have price tags that are pre-cut, so you can fall apart if you try this.
- Use your knowing the place, the only way to beat this is to mark all the items with your prices. Even when you have gone through various net, some people have price tags that are pre-cut, so you can fall apart. If you use this

ATTENTION_ ATTENTION_ ATTENTION

The Stainless Steel Rat

The SSBS dial-up system mentioned in TAP 72 is no longer in operation. Last summer while the SSBS was away on vacation his phone was raided by the FBI, police, Twem security and others. The SSBS later discovered that they had lost their flow printers and a modem that some Pennsylvania area users had sent out were mailed as evidence and are being used to prosecute some people in the Los Angeles and Philadelphia area.

In issue #1, I talked about the four major alternate nets serving the country. I received some letters from readers with info and comments. I'd like to thank "Bill and you others for writing to me. You were all helpful. Of Sprint, GC, ITT, and Western Union the only nets, there are a lot of others. But they are the four major ones that serve the public. Since they serve the public, they are much easier for the average person to get access numbers and codes for. But there are many other nets, as was pointed out to me in a letter. If you have info on another net, send it in.

Also, I was told that I gave the impression that Sprint covered most areas, all the alt. nets are the same, in that they only cover the large metropolitan cities, and sometimes local suburbs. Then, share all the money, and that's why they can sell line time cheaper than 7k Bell. 7k Bell has to charge higher rates in the cities to subsidize all the rural places where there is only one phone in 10 square miles. The alt. nets only serve the high volume areas, that is, large cities.

I have spent time since my last article breaking into various nets, and can report about GC is by far the easiest. In fact, I was able to break 1 codes in 30 minutes by hand, while on talking to my roomate and listening to Pink Floyd. I had very little luck with Sprint, getting only one code. ITT is a little easier than sprint, but I still get much more there with Western Union covers so few cities, its hardly worth breaking into.

If you have a computer with an autodial modem, you can program the computer to break codes. But there is no need that I know of that can tell whether a phone is ringing or not. It is, whether the call went through or got stopped. But I get a great idea from a friend. Instead of sitting by your phone and listening as your computer runs through possible codes, you can ask the phone to dial other computers through the net, and let it sit at the 15 seconds after it finishes each time, and see if it gets a carrier. The computer can tell by itself whether or not it has hit a good code, and you can go drop or what ever you do in the spare time.

But whatever you are breaking codes, make sure that the number you are in is a recording or a big company computer (like MELENT), not your girlfriend's house, as the nets may wonder what all this activity is and try to call the number you are using, to see who lives there, who would be calling them illegally, and generally harass them.

I also wouldn't worry too much about the nets tracing you, unless you are using your exchange. But whenever you are breaking codes, make sure that the number you are using is a recording or a big company computer (like MELENT), not your girlfriend's house, as the nets may wonder what all this activity is and try to call the number you are using, to see who lives there, who would be calling them illegally, and generally harass them.

I also wouldn't worry too much about the nets tracing you, unless you are using your exchange. I have heard from people who call their friends who are not in the exchange, as the nets may wonder what all this activity is and try to call the number you are using, to see who lives there, who would be calling them illegally, and generally harass them.

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There is a new method to break into computers, and it has professional security consultants shitting in their pants! In September 81, some students at UC Berkeley discovered a way to break into UNIX systems. One of them must have been a real asshole, because he told the system operator who told the system manager, who hired SRI to look into it. SRI in Stanford Research Institute International, and among other things they specialize in computer security. At SRI Donn Parker looked into the matter, and promptly realized that it compromised all security on the UNIX. He also speculated that the method could be adapted to work on other systems, as well.

UNIX is an operating system for DEC computers. 

As soon as I know how to do this I will tell everyone. Send a copy to anyone who is interested, but it doesn't get too technical. It does mention two sources of more technical data about this. First of all, there was an article in Infoworld during January about this (Infoworld is out weekly). So far I haven't been able to get a copy of this issue. If you have or can get a copy of it, PLEASE send it to me c/o TAP. The second source is from Parker at SRI. If you write to him on company business sounding address, and are sure you can convince him that you are a security analyst or something similar, and give him a legitimate sounding address, he will send you a copy of his report on the subject, which tells every detail. His address is Donn Parker, SRI International, Menlo Park CA, 94025. Please don't write to him unless you have stationary and a legitimate sounding address, and are sure you can convince him that you have a need to know. If he in deluged with requests for the report from phreaks, he will stop sending them out. I don't have either so I haven't been able to get the report. If you manage to get a copy, PLEASE send a copy to me c/o TAP. Also, if you have any knowledge of UNIX systems, please write down whatever you know, systems, structure, security formats, whatever, and send it to me, as I don't know too much about UNIX. As soon as I know how to do this I will tell everyone in TAP, but I doubt I'll be able to find out unless you all help me by sending me whatever you do know.

A Taxpayer Invents Ripoff

Hayward, Calif. — Bob Winter figures he can lower his property taxes by razing his house. He said that he is going to begin ripping his house apart by board until it's worth $20,000 — what he paid for it in 1973. The latest assessment is for $38,000. "I will rip down what is sufficient to get it down to the 1973 assessed value of $20,000," he said, vowing to stop only when a real-estate appraiser tells him he has reached the right value. "That's what I can afford," he said. "I can't afford what it is now and I'm not going to stand for it. It practically doubles my taxes from what they were in 1973."