An FBI View of Computer Crime

By Mountain Bill

The FBI, according to a recent report, has opened its investigation into computer crime. The agency has classified computer crime in five categories, in order of increasing difficulty. The first two ways to score systems are either alter the data going into, or coming out of, the computer, or to interface with machine operations, like swapping disk packs or dropping power to the computer. These two methods account for 58% of known computer fraud, and can be done by an unsuspecting clerk or operator.

The next two methods are more challenging, and involve hacking computer programs and modifying data stored in secondary memory (disks). These tricks can be done by any applications programmer, and account for another 35% of known computer fraud. The last two hacks are the most elegant: penetration of operating systems and compromising telecommunications systems. These can only be accomplished by sophisticated systems programmers and analysts, and account for only 7% of known computer fraud.

The FBI has classified computer crime in six categories. The first two methods, which are the easiest, account for 68% of all computer crime. They are: (1) altering data, and (2) accessing systems. The first method is simply the act of accessing a computer system. The second method is the act of accessing a computer system and then altering data. These methods are relatively easy to accomplish, and they account for 40% of all computer crime.

The third method is the act of accessing a computer system and then altering data. This method is more difficult to accomplish, and it accounts for 28% of all computer crime. The fourth method is the act of accessing a computer system and then performing any necessary changes. This method is even more difficult to accomplish, and it accounts for 10% of all computer crime.

The fifth method is the act of accessing a computer system and then performing any necessary changes. This method is the most difficult to accomplish, and it accounts for only 2% of all computer crime. The sixth and final method is the act of accessing a computer system and then performing any necessary changes and then sending the data on its way. This method is the most difficult to accomplish, and it accounts for only 1% of all computer crime.

The FBI has also classified computer crime in six categories. The first two methods, which are the easiest, account for 68% of all computer crime. They are: (1) altering data, and (2) accessing systems. The first method is simply the act of accessing a computer system. The second method is the act of accessing a computer system and then altering data. These methods are relatively easy to accomplish, and they account for 40% of all computer crime.

The third method is the act of accessing a computer system and then altering data. This method is more difficult to accomplish, and it accounts for 28% of all computer crime. The fourth method is the act of accessing a computer system and then performing any necessary changes. This method is even more difficult to accomplish, and it accounts for 10% of all computer crime.

The fifth method is the act of accessing a computer system and then performing any necessary changes. This method is the most difficult to accomplish, and it accounts for only 2% of all computer crime. The sixth and final method is the act of accessing a computer system and then performing any necessary changes and then sending the data on its way. This method is the most difficult to accomplish, and it accounts for only 1% of all computer crime.
IBM TIME SHARING OPTION (TSO) - PART II - Alain Hélaine

I hope that everyone has experimented with the commands we've learned about. This month we are going to talk about submitting jobs and running programs in the foreground (i.e., in the TSO region). Foreground jobs are helpful because you will see very little of what goes on during your TSO session.

To run a program, you want to stop what you are doing and hit the ATTENTION key. If your session is stopped, you may want to find a way to stop what you were doing.

Now let's refer to your notes. Did you find some datasets to play with? When you type in "LISTCAT" it should supply you with a list of datasets.

"datasetsname" = **LISCEXISEX-E2DS0EX

** datasetsname = **

LISTCAT is recording dataset. EX is fixed block. LISCEXISEX is logical record length while EXISEX is block size. DSOEX is the dataset organization. PO being partitioned organization is a "library" dataset that utilizes multiple members. Stop trying until you find some good PD datasets.

You see what is in the dataset by having "LISTCAT datasetname" get a member list. You can select a single member for edit by having "EDIT datasetname(member)". You may need to specify dataset type. Ahh, data, or CTL. It is a nuisance but sometime you must key member names for unnamed datasets. Remember if you get in trouble, type in HELP. Some were noted on EDIT and if you hit the enter key twice you go back to where you were. Just hit the enter key to go into EDIT mode.

If you have been lucky enough to get into a system with PD or ISP the job, keying "EDIT datasetname(member)" hopefully the member name will appear. Changes type EXD MOSAVE 3) if you try to SAVE or EXIT you might get prompted for a password. Just hit enter a few times and get back to where you can say EDIT.

If you have been lucky enough to get into a system with PD or ISP the job, keying "EDIT datasetname(member)" hopefully the member name will appear. Changes type EXD MOSAVE 3) if you try to SAVE or EXIT you might get prompted for a password. Just hit enter a few times and get back to where you can say EDIT.

What we are going to do now is find out what datasets the host system has online. This is done with a LISTCAT command and it is preferable to do it in "batch" rather than "foreground". If you have a PD library dataset earlier you can look at its member list for interesting data. Since you may want to run a program, normally the programmer will have sets up to run with valid libraries and tools. If you have PD then running the LISTCAT will be easy, follow the menu and don't save anything. However most of you will need to use standard TSO as pay attention and have fun.

First find a valid member and write down the ddnames. You may need to keyup on some system, 195W www www depending on the system. The file of UNIX is the journal so you want to use his journal to eliminate the chances of accessing dataset-name. The valid inside the parenthesis is the job accounting data so don't try to leave on it.

Now let's create a member for ourselves. I will assume that you are using standard TSO. Enter "EDIT datasetname(member)". Hopefully the dataset is one that you have selected to your liking. Remember that datasets might have to have a character around them and pick a member name that is not being used. This is what your screen should look like.

"EDIT DATASETNAME" (you key this in) DATA SET OR MEMBER NOT FOUND. NEEDS TO BE NEW INPUT

LISTCAT (start keying following code here)

JOBS JOB (put the jobcard here)

STEP2 EXEC EXECUTION

STEP3 DD DDNAME,DDNAME DDNAME SDcarousel

STEP4 DD DISCARD

LISTCAT (put the journal here)

LISTCAT (put the journal here)

You can supply other names. Please see previous comments on LISTCAT and LISTCAT.

Of course if you find a member that you can use just CHANGE it as needed and then SUBMIT the job and then ISP MVOSAVE. Before doing this you might want to try the KILL command to see the printout of any job you have. Make sure that the job name is correct in the jobcard. "GO JSCLASS=5" and all dd cards say "PRINTOUT=*" so the operator will get your printout.

Next time we will have a lesson in basic TSO utilities and what they can do for you. This is just kinds of stuff, so write me and let me know what you need to know. I want SOME FEEDBACK. Send it to me. Maybe I can get something up on some of the computer networks.

DOCTOR ATOMIC'S UNDERGROUND NEWS

LIFE EXTENSION: Deanol. (Syn: Desanol. Chemical name—dimethylaminomethylmethanone [DMDM].) Active and water-soluble in its citrate and hemisuccinate forms. Reported to be a safe, natural stimulant that elevates mood, increases intelligence, and increases lifespan. (See Secrets of Life Extension by John Mann, p. 44, and Or Press [80]. Available from Loompanics.) Deanol is available without prescription from many chemical supply houses and is inexpensive. Life extension dosage range is 100-150 mg per day. CNS activity is strong enough to require a warning to take it in the morning to avoid insomnia. In addition to promoting life extension, Deanol may also get you high. As a scientific control, someone who has taken a therapeutic dose let us know if it is any good?

UP: Fencamfamine. Chemical name N-ethyl-3-phenyl-norpoboranses. Hydrochloride. This is a stimulant and anti-depressant. It's available from chemical supply houses OTC since it is not a controlled substance. Fencamfamine produces an effect between cocaine and methamphetamine, but it is not as powerful as either; however, it is euphoric. In England it's a prescription drug called "Reactavan", and is sold in 50 mg pills. A larger dose, 100 to 100 mg, may be needed to produce euphoric stimulation. Sniffing fencamfamine is harsh on the nose like methamphetamine, so it's best taken orally. Some people take it dissolved in coffee. The price is affordable: $30 to $70 for 50 grams from chemical supply houses. Life extension dosage is 100-150 mg per day. CNS activity is strong enough to require a warning to take it in the morning to avoid insomnia. In addition to promoting life extension, Deanol may also get you high. As a scientific control, someone who has taken a therapeutic dose let us know if it is any good?

UP: Pencamfamine. Chemical name N-ethyl-3-phenyl-norpoboranses. Hydrochloride. This is a stimulant and anti-depressant. It's available from chemical supply houses OTC since it is not a controlled substance. Pencamfamine produces an effect between cocaine and methamphetamine, but it is not as powerful as either; however, it is euphoric. In England it's a prescription drug called "Reactavan", and is sold in 50 mg pills. A larger dose, 100 to 100 mg, may be needed to produce euphoric stimulation. Sniffing pencamfamine is harsh on the nose like methamphetamine, so it's best taken orally. Some people take it dissolved in coffee. The price is affordable: $30 to $70 for 50 grams from chemical supply houses. Life extension dosage is 100-150 mg per day. CNS activity is strong enough to require a warning to take it in the morning to avoid insomnia. In addition to promoting life extension, Deanol may also get you high. As a scientific control, someone who has taken a therapeutic dose let us know if it is any good?
In issue #75 I talked about a new way to break into large computer systems. Well, I've been trying out how to do it and I've found out how to do it in a week. This will work on most mainframe computer systems and most micro systems too. You can take control of another person's computer by sending control characters to another computer hooked up to the same terminal. This will work on almost all mainframe computer systems, but it won't work on microcomputer systems.
OK, BUDDY, LET’S SEE YOUR REGISTRATION

By Cheshire Catalyst

As the Bull System begins its reorganization, we Phone Phreaks also have to start getting our act together as well. One thing that has come about in the wake of the new de-regulation of The Phone Company is the FCC Registration program.

Under this program, the FCC registers equipment that will be connected to the telephone line. This is so that TPC will be aware of what equipment may be connected to its circuits in case the big bad customer owns equipment blows up, and causes damage to nice, sweet telephone network.

If you are like most of us here at TAP, our equipment is Genuine Bell (as the new ads say), but comes to us via the Manhattan Pothole Company. The Manhattan Pothole Company is the outfit that digs the potholes in the streets around New York. The Phone Company then drives its trucks over the potholes, and equipment then, “falls off the truck,” as we say in the trade. Accordingly, it may be inconvenient to give TPC a registration number from the bottom of one of their phones. Therefore, it’s time to begin the TAP Registration Program. We will publish the registration numbers of non-Bell equipment as a service to our readers. Please turn over any device you see connected to a phone line, write down what it is, what it does, and the FCC registration number, and ringer equivalence number. We’ll publish them in future issues of TAP. Here’s the first batch:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>FCC Reg#</th>
<th>Ringer Equivalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ITT Slimline (Touch-Tone)</td>
<td>AS293P-70038-TE-T</td>
<td>1.0A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel-A-Tone Ringer (Auxiliary Ringer)</td>
<td>A2389G-62695-OT-N</td>
<td>0.4B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stromberg 2500 Desk Phone (Touch Tone)</td>
<td>AS293P-70088-TE-T</td>
<td>1.0A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crest Two Line Electronic Phone Model</td>
<td>BL-685L-69731-TX-N</td>
<td>USOC # RJ341-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Telecom Rendezvous (Touch Tone)</td>
<td>AB6982-68817-TE-T</td>
<td>0.7A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inmates build helicopter**

CARSON CITY, Nev. — A plumber, a welder and an electrician locked in a maximum-security prison almost managed to build a helicopter because the staff “didn’t see the significance” of parts scattered around the prison shop, an official said.

“The inmates were short only the big rotor blade when their one-seat creation was found yesterday at the Nevada State Prison, officials said.

“Do we have people in here who are journeymen, who are skilled craftsmen in their trades,” said Vernon Housewright, the state prison director.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Back Issues</th>
<th>$1.50 each. Issue #450 is $2.50.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>10 issues – US Bulk Rate $7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| US First Class in plain sealed envelope | $10. |
| Canada & Mexico First Class | $10. |
| Foreign Surface | $9. – Foreign Air Mail | $12. |

**IMPORTANT!** Please include your mailing label or a Xerox copy whenever you write to TAP about your subscription.

**Electronic Courses**

- $0.75 each. A – DC Basics, B – AC Basics, C – Phone Basics, D – Amplifiers.
- TAP "Ma Bell" Patch – $1.50.
- TAP "10th Anniversary" Pen – $1.00.
- TAP Cassette Tape – $4.50. Hear Capt Crunch, Al Bell.
- Joe Epperson & Bell Security Chief John Doherty.
- TAP Fact Sheet #1 – $1.50. Credit card call hints.
- TAP Fact Sheet #2 – $1.50. Free BELL phone calls.
- TAP Fact Sheet #3 – $1.50. Free GTE phone calls.
- TAP Fact Sheet #4 – $1.50. Dual Tone Oscillator, Displayed Red Box, & 2600 Whistle Perfector plans.

Send CASH, check, or money order to:

TAP, Room 603, 147 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.