

GBPPR 'Zine



Issue #62 / The Monthly Journal of the American Hacker / June 2009

"Sex as a means of humiliation can be especially productive when used against Arabs because they are more sexually inhibited than Westerners. Erik Saar, a translator at Guantanamo Bay, recalls the discovery of a micro-miniskirt and lingerie in one of the civilian contractor's offices. The clothing belonged to a female interrogator, who entered the interrogation booths of Saudi suspects skimpily clad to provoke them. Another interpreter recalled that at one point she had conducted an interrogation only in a bra and thong."

--- Quote from Dominic Streatfeild's book *Brainwash* discussing the "torture" at the Muslim terrorist detention facility in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

"Ewww! Icky girls! That's torture!"



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EXT bbbb Four Digit Extension: The extension is used with the NPA and OC3 keywords to form an interlocation DN. Valid values are 0000 to 9999.

6.9 RC: CWCTX Message

The RC: CWCTX message is used to build, change, or delete the CWC options block. The keywords for the RC: CWCTX message are:

CWCGN ddd	CWC Group Number: Valid values are 1 to 255.
ICCS YES/NO	Individual CCOL Screening Block: The ICCS keyword adds or removes the screening block.
FRL d or NO	Facility Restriction Level: The FRL is used to index the individual CCOL screening block. Valid values are 0 to 7.
SLEN eeeeeee or NO	Screening LEN: Enters screening LEN(s).
NLOCID ddd or NO	Number of LOCID Entries: Valid values are 1 to 127.
LOCID ddd	Location ID: The LOCID is used to index the LOCID information block. Valid values are 1 to 127.
DLOCID ddd	Delete Location ID: The DLOCID keyword is used to delete an entry in the LOCID information block. Valid values are 1 to 127.
SFGI dddd or NO	Incoming Simulated Facility Group
SFGO dddd or NO	Outgoing Simulated Facility Group
NPA ddd or NO	Numbering Plan Area: Valid values are 3 decimal digits. The first digit is equal to or greater than 2 and less than or equal 9. The second digit is a 0 or 1. The third digit is equal to or greater than 0 and less than or equal to 9.

6.10 RC: SIMFAC Message

The RC: SIMFAC message is used to build, change, or delete a simulated facilities group. The new APP code for the RC: SIMFAC message is:

APP CW For City-Wide Centrex - Type 0 SFG.

7. CWC IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

Refer to COEES Information System Document Index 50 for details concerning software requirements.

When building CWC translations the HUCS area should be used unless a LUCS area is specifically specified. Translators confined by a 20-bit address spectrum are restricted to the LUCS area whereas a HUCS translator, because it has space for 21 bits, can use either the HUCS area or the LUCS area. The HUCS area should be used until all the HUCS area is exhausted so that the unduplicated CS area can be grown to maximum size. If HUCS

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translators are exhausted, another CS must be added to provide more LUCS addresses.

7.1 Building Interlocation Intercom Dialing Translations

A flow diagram indicating the recommended sequence for implementing CWC interlocation intercom dialing translations is shown in Fig. 11. References shown in parentheses on the diagram are to steps/paragraphs in this practice. Each reference gives the detailed procedure or references to the appropriate data.

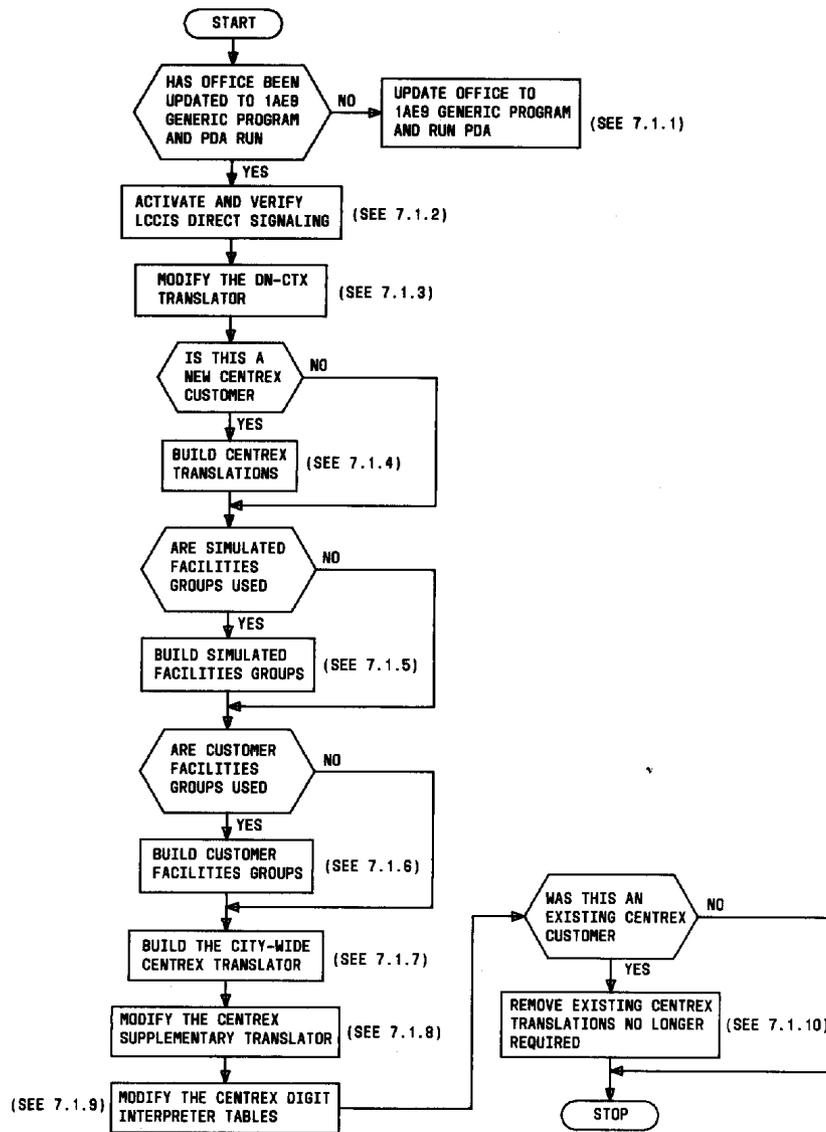


Fig. 11 — CWC Interlocation Intercom Dialing Implementation Sequence Flow Diagram

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7.1.1 Update to 1AE9 Generic Program and PDA

Refer to System Recovery and System Operation - APS (attached processor system) AT&T Practice 231-368-011 or System Recovery and System Operations - FS (file store) AT&T Practice 231-368-001.

7.1.2 Activate and Verify LCCIS Direct Signaling

Refer to CCIS (Local/Toll) AT&T Practice 231-050-021 for procedures to activate and verify LCCIS direct signaling.

7.1.3 Modify the DN-CTX Translator

1. Enter the following to assign an extension and extension length to a DN.

RC:TNCTX:
OC4 ccct
TABL aX or abX
CTX n'n'n
EXT a'a'a'aaa (or) EXTL b
DGS d'd
DGE d'de

d'd = Digits or Start of Digit Range to Interpret: 1 to 3 digits which represent D5, or D5 and D6, or D5, D6, and D7 of the directory number.

d'de = End of Digit Range: 1 to 3 digits which differ only in the last digit from those with keyword DGS. The last digit for keyword DGE must be greater than digit for DGS, in the 0>9 ordering. (For example, DGS 125, DGE 120 is valid, as is DGS 02, DGE 08; but DGS 546, DGE 468 is not valid.)

aX or abX = Digits that will be interpreted [the digit or digits before the X lead to the table; the X represents the 10 numbers (1,2,...,0) that will index into the table].

n'n'n = Centrex Group Number

a'a'a'aaa = Centrex Extension Number; Input for the case where the CTX extension does not match the DN (DTYP 6). The required auxiliary block is built and the number of digits in the extension are calculated and stored.

b = Centrex Extension Length; Input when the CTX extension and associated DN match (DTYP 1). Defines the number of digits in the centrex extension. Valid values are 2-7.

Note: Two digit extensions can not be input on the EXT keyword, so the EXTL keyword with b = 2 must be used since a 2-digit extension corresponds to the last 2-digits of the associated DN.

2. Enter the following to verify the extension

V-DNCTX- a bbb bbbb.

a = 1 - Requests an unconditional RC hunt.
0 - Requests no RC hunt.

bbb bbbb = Seven-digit DN.

Following PF is a TR48 response.

7.1.4 Build Regular Centrex Translations

Build the translations needed for a regular centrex customer (AT&T Practice 231-318-355) if this CWC customer is a new centrex customer.

7.1.5 Build SFGs (Simulated Facilities Group)

1. Enter the following to build screening LENs for the SFGs.

RC:LINE
ORD *m'n'n'n'n'n*
TN aaaaaaa
OE eeeeeeee
LCC ccc
CTX *x'x'x*
CAT k

m'n'n'n'n'n = Order Number. Order number of SO RC message.

aaaaaaa = Telephone Number.

eeeeeeee = Originating Equipment Number (Line Equipment Number).

ccc = Line Class Code.

x'x'x = Centrex Number.

k = Centrex Access Treatment Code.

2. Enter the following to verify the screening LENs.

VPY-LEN-31aaaaaaa.

aaaaaaa = Line Equipment Number.

Following PF is a TR03 response.

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3. Enter the following to build a simulated facilities group.

```
RC:SIMFAC:  
SFG aaaa  
APP CW  
SLEN ddddddd  
CTX x'x'x'  
GSZ d'c'  
NXT d'd'e' }  
HSL f (Note 1) } Optional  
TBL h'h (Note 2) }  
DDD }
```

aaaa = Simulated Facilities Group Number.

ddddddd = Screening LEN.

g'g'g' = Centrex Group Number.

d'c' = Group Size. d'c' = 1 through 127.

d'd'e' = Next SFG.

f = Hunt Sequence Length.

h'h = Trunk Busy Lamp Number.

Note 1: The HSL keyword must be input if the NXT keyword is input.

Note 2: Keyword TBL is not allowed for unlimited access SFGs or limited access SFGs with a trunk access code equal to 1.

4. Enter the following to verify the SFG.

```
V-SFGN-aaaa.
```

aaaa = Simulated Facilities Group Number (aaaa = 0001 through 2047).

Following PF is a TR35 response.

7.1.6 Build CFGs (Customer Facility Group)

1. Enter the following to build a customer facilities group.

```
RC:CFG:  
CFG aaaa  
TYP b'b'  
GSZ d'd'c'  
CTX d'd'd'
```

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NXT *eeee*] Optional
TBL *ff*]

aaaa = Customer Facilities Group number.

b/b = Type. Used to identify the type of facility.
b/b = 4 DID (Used for incoming interlocation intercom calls).
= 5 Dial 9 (Used for outgoing interlocation intercom calls).

ccc = Group Size (*ccc* = 1 through 2047).

d'd'd = Centrex Group Number.

eee = Next CFG.

ff = Trunk Busy Lamp Number.

2. Enter the following to verify the CFG.

V-CFG-*aaaa*.

aaaa = CFG number (*aaaa* = 0001 through 8191).

Following PF is a TR63 response.

3. Enter the following to assign the CFGs to a centrex group.

RC:CTXCB:CHG;
CTX *a'a'a*
CFG (*www,w,xxx,x,yyy,y,zzz*)

a'a'a = Centrex Group Number: Values equal 1 to Parameter Limit.

www,w, ... zzz = Customer Facility Group Numbers.

www = DID or Incoming Facility.

xxx = Dial 9 or Outgoing Facility.

yyy = Intercom Facility.

zzz = 3-Port Facility.

4. Enter the following to verify the CFG in the centrex group.

VFY-CSTG-35 *aaaa*.

aaaa = Centrex group number.

Following PF are TR17 and TR46 responses.

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7.1.7 Build the CWC translator

1. Enter the following to build the CWC head table.

```
RC:SUBTRAN:  
DATA 0  
LNG H257  
OTHER!
```

Following PF is a RC18 INFO response.

Save the address given by the RC18 response to link the CWC head table to the MHT.

2. Enter the length of the CWC head table in the -1 word.

```
RC:PSWD:  
ADD bbbbbb  
OLDDAT 0  
DAT 257
```

bbbbbb = Address obtained from the RC18 response in Step 1.

3. Enter the following to verify the MHT + 142 address. This word should contain all zeroes.

```
VF:DATA:  
FROM 7720216  
NWDS 1  
DUMP!
```

Following PF is a TR100 response.

4. Enter the following to link the CWC head table to the MHT.

```
RC:PSWD:  
ADD 7720216  
OLDDAT 0  
DAT b/b/b/b/b/b
```

b/b/b/b/b/b = Address obtained from the RC18 response in Step 1 + 1.

Following PF is a RC18 ACPT response.

5. Enter the following to verify the CWC translator address in the MHT.

```
VF:DATA:  
FROM 7720216  
NWDS 1  
DUMP!
```

Following PF is a TR100 response.

6. Enter the following to build the CWC options block.

```
RC:CWCTX:  
CWCGN g/g  
NLOCID n/n
```

RC:CWCTX:
CWCGN g/g/g
LOCID d/d/d
SFG1 aaaa
SFG0 bbbb

g/g/g = CWC group number.
r/r/n = Number of LOCID entries.
d/d/d = Location ID.
aaaa = Incoming Simulated Facility Group.
bbbb = Outgoing Simulated Facility Group.

7. Enter the following to verify the CWC options block.

VF:CWC:
CWCGN g/g/g
LOCID d/d/d
ALLOP

g/g/g = CWC group number.
d/d/d = Location identifier.

Following PF is a TR141 response.

7.1.8 Modify the Centrex Supplementary translator

1. Enter the following to assign a CWC group number, location ID, and restrict originating or terminating intercom calls to this centrex group.

RC:CTXCB;CHG:
CTX d/d/d/a
CWCGN g/g/g/g
LOCID e/e/e
IOIII] Optional
ITHI]

d/d/d/a = Centrex Group Number: Values equal 1 to Parameter Limit.
g/g/g = City-Wide Centrex Group Number. Valid values are 1 through 255.
e/e/e = Location Identifier. Associated with this 1A ESS switch. Valid values are 1 through 127.

2. Enter the following to verify centrex group.

VFY-CSTG-35 aaaa.
aaaa = Centrex group number.

Following PF is a TR17 and TR46 response if an auxiliary block exists.

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7.1.9 Modify the Centrex Digit Interpreter Tables

1. Enter the following to assign a centrex extension.

DTYP 8, STYP 1

RC:CTXDI:
CTX *a'a'a*
DGS d...de
EXTL n
STYP 1
NPA ccc
OC3 ddd
PFX *h't*

a'a'a = Centrex Number.

d...de = Digits to be interpreted, or start of range of digits to be interpreted (maximum 7 digits consisting of 0 through 9,*, and #).

n = Extension Length. Specifies number of digits (2 through 7) for intragroup extensions for a centrex customer: n = 2 through 7.

ccc = Area Code.

ddd = Office Code.

h't = Prefix Digits.

t - thousands digit for 2- and 3-digit extensions.

h' - hundreds digit for 2-digit extensions.

Caution: When 2-prefix digits (*h't*) are specified, they are reversed. For example, for 678-1234, PFX 21 must be entered.

DTYP 8, STYP 2

RC:CTXDI:
CTX *a'a'a*
DGS d...de
EXT bbbb
STYP 2
NPA ccc
OC3 ddd

a'a'a = Centrex Number.

d...de = Digits to be interpreted, or start of range of digits to be interpreted (maximum 7 digits consisting of 0 through 9,*, and #).

bbbb = Four Digit Extension. Used to form interlocation DN along with NPA and OC3 keywords. Values are 0000 through 9999.

ccc = Area Code.

ddd = Office Code.

2. Enter the following to verify the centrex extension.

VFY-XDGNT-43 0 c dddd eeee.

c = Number of following leftmost digits to be interpreted.

dddd = Digits to be interpreted (type 0 for unused digits in rightmost position).

Following PF is a TR18 response.

7.1.10 Remove Existing Centrex Private Facilities Translations Not Needed

Caution: Be sure CWC installation is proven before performing this step.

Remove the private facilities no longer needed by those centrex groups that were already in existence before CWC was implemented, such as SFGs, tie trunk access codes, trunks and trunk groups, etc. Refer to the appropriate AT&T Practice 231-318-XXX series documents for procedures for removing those translations no longer needed.

7.2 Building CWC Access to Private Facilities Translations (Main location only)

A flow diagram indicating the recommended sequence for implementing CWC access translations is shown in Fig. 12. References shown in parentheses on the diagram are to steps/paragraphs in this practice. Each reference gives the detailed procedure or references to the appropriate data.

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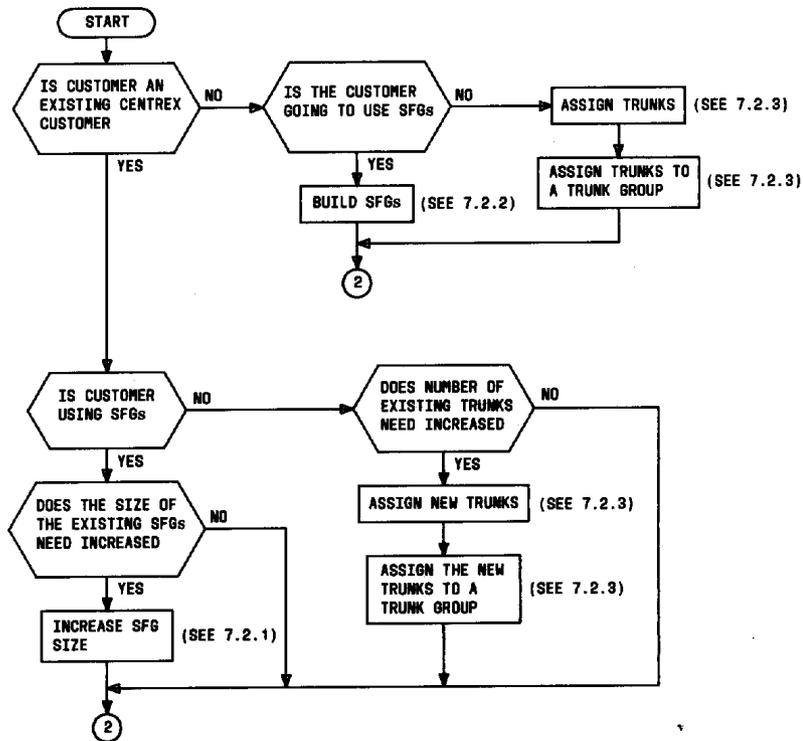


Fig. 12 — CWC Access to Private Facilities Implementation Sequence Flow Diagram (Main Location Only) (Sheet 1 of 3)

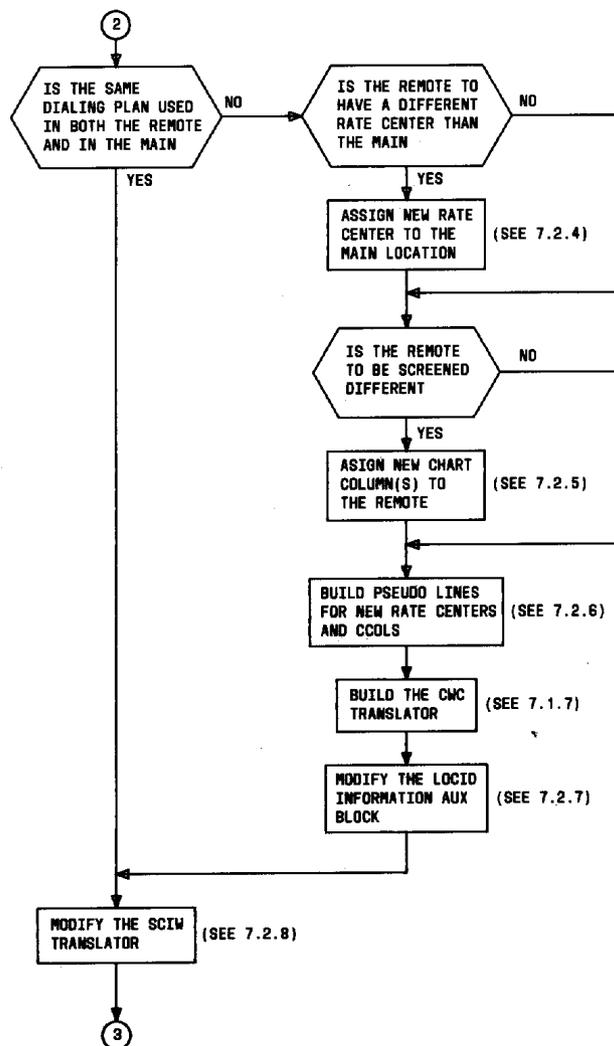


Fig. 12 — CWC Access to Private Facilities Implementation Sequence Flow Diagram (Main Location Only) (Sheet 2 of 3)

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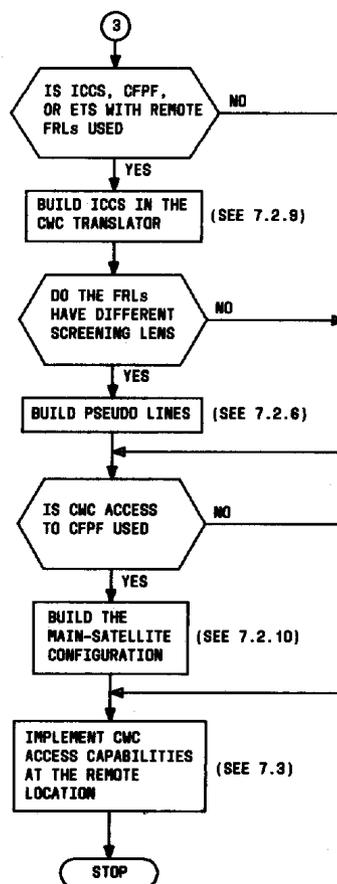


Fig. 12 — CWC Access to Private Facilities Implementation Sequence Flow Diagram (Main Location Only) (Sheet 3 of 3)

7.2.1 Increase the Size of SFGs For Existing Private Facilities

1. Enter the following to increase the size of existing SFGs.

RC:SIMFAC;CHG:
SFG *ffff*
GSZ *ccc*

ffff = Simulated Facilities Group Number (1 through 2047).

ccc = Group Size. *ccc* = 0 through 127.

2. Enter the following to verify SFGs.

V-SFGN-aaa.

aaaa - SFG number (0001 through 2047).

Following PF is a TR35 response.

7.2.2 Build SFGs For New Private Facilities

1. Enter the following to build new SFGs.

RC:SIMFAC:
SFG aaaa
APP jj
SLEN ddddddd
CTX *xxx*
GSZ *ccc*
NXT *eee* }
HSL *f* (Note 1) } Optional
TBL *h/h* (Note 2) }
DDD }

aaaa = Simulated Facilities Group Number.

ddddddd = Screening LEN.

xxx = Centrex Group Number.

jj = Application.

= CC for CCSA Access from Centrex - type 2.

= CL for CCSA Off-Network: Network Trunk
Queuing; 2-way Trunk Group - type 1.

= CN for CCSA NAL (from CCSA) - type 2.

= CW for City Wide Centrex -type 0.

= OW for OUTWATS - type 0.

ccc = Group Size. *ccc* = 1 through 127.

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eee = Next SFG.
f = Hunt Sequence Length.
h/h = Trunk Busy Lamp Number.

Note 1: The HSL keyword must be input if the NXT keyword is input.

Note 2: Keyword TBL is not allowed for unlimited access SFGs or limited access SFGs with a trunk access code equal to 1.

2. Enter the following to verify the SFGs.

V-SFGN-aaaa.

aaaa = SFG number (0001 through 2047).

7.2.3 Build and Assign New Trunks

1. Assign new trunks using the RC:TRK: message flowchart in Fig. 13 and Table B keywords and definitions.
2. Enter the following to assign the new trunks to trunk group 0.

RC:TGMEM:
TCC *m/m*
MEM (0, *ttttt*)

m/m = Trunk Class Code.

ttttt = TNN.

3. Enter the following to move the trunks from trunk group 0 to the desired trunk group number.

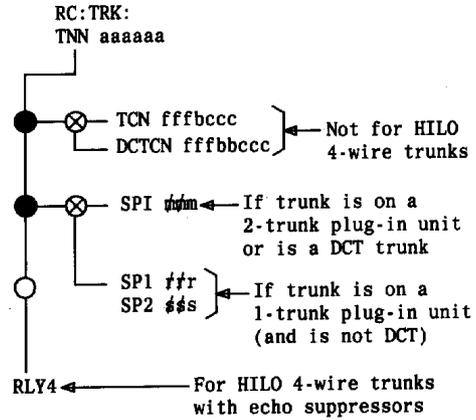
RC:TGMEM;MOVE:
TOTG *yyr*
MEM (*xxa*, *ttttt*)

yyr = Trunk Group Number. TG the trunk member is assigned.

xxa = Trunk Member Number.

ttttt = TNN.

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NOTE:

1. Intraoffice trunks (SD-1A193-01/1A193-05) are the only universal 2-port trunks. For these trunks, the input TNN must be on even grid (0 or 2). It becomes Port 0 and Port 1 and is automatically assigned on the next higher grid (1 or 3).

Fig. 13 — Equipping a Universal Trunk (Note)

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TABLE B	
RC:TRK KEYWORD DEFINITIONS — UNIVERSAL TRUNKS	
KEYWORD	DEFINITION
DCTCN fffbccc	<p>Digital Carrier Trunk Circuit Number:</p> <p>fff = Frame (000 through 126). bb = Channel bank (01 through 10). ccc = Channel unit position. (A01 through A24 or B01 through B24).</p>
RLY4	Fourth Relay. Associated with a universal trunk (PKG:HL4W)
SP1 <i>vvr</i>	<p>First Supervisory Program Index for a single plug-in unit/circuit. Used for the first (even) universal trunk circuit number for a 1-trunk plug-in unit/circuit.</p> <p><i>vvr</i> = 0 through 127.</p>
SP2 <i>sss</i>	<p>Second Supervisory Program Index for a single plug-in unit/circuit. Used for the second (odd) universal trunk circuit number for a 1-trunk plug-in unit/circuit.</p> <p><i>sss</i> = 0 through 127.</p>
SPI <i>m'm</i>	<p>Supervisory Program Index for a double plug-in unit/circuit. Used for a universal trunk on a 2-trunk plug-in unit/circuit.</p> <p><i>m'm</i> = 0 through 127.</p>
TCN fffbccc	<p>Trunk Number:</p> <p>fff = Universal trunk frame number. b = Bay (0 or 2) ccc = Circuit number, 2-wire universal trunk. (For 4-wire universal trunk, refer to AT&T Practice 231-318-334)</p>
TNN aaaaaa	Trunk Network Number.
XTNN bbbbbb	Exchange Trunk Network Number. An unequipped TNN which is to replace the equipped TNN specified in the message.

4. Enter the following to verify the trunk group numbers.

VFY-TNN-11 bbcedf.

bb = Trunk link network (00 through 15).

c = Trunk switch frame or trunk switch circuit (0 through 7).

d = Grid (0 through 3).

e = Switch (0 through 7).

f = Level (0 through 7).

Following PF is a TR10 response.

7.2.4 Assign New Rate Centers

1. Enter the following to assign a new rate center to the remote location.

RC:NOGRAC;CHG:
OC4 ccct (or) NOG *eee*
RAC *aa*

ccct = Office Code and Thousands Digit:

ccc = Office Code.

t = Thousands Digit.

eee = Number Group Number.

aa = Rate Center Index.

2. Use the following procedure to verify a RAC.

- (a) Enter the following to obtain the starting address of the NOG-to-RAC table.

DUMP:CSS,ADR 7720035!

Following PF is a DUMP:CSS response containing the starting address of the NOG-to-RAC table.

- (b) Enter the following to obtain the length of the NOG-to-RAC table.

DUMP:CSS,ADR 7720435!

Following PF is a DUMP:CSS response containing the octal length of the NOG-to-RAC table.

- (c) Convert the octal length of the NOG-to-RAC table from step (b) to decimal.
- (d) Enter the following to obtain data in the NOG-to-RAC table.

DUMP:CSS,ADR aaaaaa, Lw/w!

aaaaaa = Octal starting address of the NOG-to-RAC table
from step (a).

w/w = Decimal NOG-to-RAC table length from step (c).

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7.2.5 Assign New Chart Column

Enter the following to assign a new chart column to the remote location.

RC:CCOL:
COL *aaa*
CHART *b*/
AMS *c*

aaa = Chart Column.
b = Chart Number
c = AMA Type of Entry Code.

7.2.6 Build Pseudo Lines

1. Enter the following to build Pseudo lines for the remote rate centers and chart columns assigned in 7.2.4 and 7.2.5 respectively.

RC:LINE
ORD *nnnnnn*
TN *aaaaaa*
OE *eeeeeee*
LCC *ccc*
CTX *xxx*
CAT *k*
FRL *f* | Optional

nnnnnn = Order Number. Order number of SO RC message.
aaaaaa = Telephone Number.
eeeeeee = Originating Equipment Number (Line Equipment Number).
ccc = Line Class Code.
xxx = Centrex Number.
k = Centrex Access Treatment Code.
f = Facility Restriction Level.

2. Enter the following to verify the Pseudo lines.

VFY-LEN-31*aaaaaaa*.

aaaaaaa = Line Equipment Number.

Following PF is a TR03 response.

7.2.7 Enter Remote Location NPAs (PADNPA cases only)

Note: Step 1 is only performed if the CWC translator was not built when intercom dialing translations were built (7.1).

1. Build the CWC translator, refer to 7.1.7.
2. Enter the following to assign the NPA of each remote location in the location ID information block for PADNPA cases only.

RC:CWCTX:
CWCGN g/gg
LOCID d'dd
NPA ccc

g/gg = CWC group number.

d'dd = Location ID.

ccc = Area code.

3. Enter the following to verify the NPA or the remote location.

VF:CWC:
CWCGN aaa
LOCID aaa
NPA aaa

Following PF is a TR141 response.

7.2.8 Modify the SCIW Translator

Enter the following to identify PADNPA cases and to cancel remote access to central facilities.

RC:CCOL:
COL a/a'a
CHX b/b'b
CRACC] Optional
PADNPA]

a/a'a = Chart Column.

b/b'b = Charge Index.

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7.2.9 Build the ICCS Block in the CWC Translator

Note 1: Step 1 is **not** performed if the CWC translator has previously been built.

Note 2: The ICCS block is required for CWC access to CFPF. If no static FRL exists, FRL 0 contains the default screening LEN to be used.

1. See 7.1.7 for building the CWC translator.
2. Enter the following to build the ICCS block in the CWC translator.

```
RC:CWCTX:  
CWCGN d'dd  
ICCS  
FRL d  
SLEN eeeeeee
```

d'dd = CWC Group Number.
d = Facility Restriction Level.
eeeeeee = Screening Line Equipment Number.

Note: The centrex number of the SLEN must have the same CWC group number as CWCGN.

3. Enter the following to verify the ICCS block.

```
VF:CWC:  
CWCGN a'a  
FRL b
```

a'a = CWC Group Number.
b = Facility Restriction Level.

Following PF is a TR140 response.

7.2.10 Build Main-Satellite Configuration

1. Enter the following to identify a thousand DNs as CWC satellite DNs.

```
RC:DNHT:  
OC4 ccct  
TGRI yyyi  
CWSI
```

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ccct = Office Code and Thousands Digit.

yyyi = Trunk Group Route Index.

2. Enter the following to identify a range of DNs as CWC satellite DNs.

```
RC:DNRNGE:
ORD m'n'n'n'n'n
DNR aaaaaa-bbbbbbb
RI c'c'c
CWSI
```

m'n'n'n'n'n = Order Number.

aaaaaa = Beginning DN

bbbbbb = Ending DN

c'c'c = Route Index.

3. Enter the following to verify a range of DNs.

```
VF:DNSVY:
LENDN
DN (aaaaaa,b)
```

aaaaaa = Beginning 7-digit DN.

b = Number of DNs to be surveyed.

Following PF is a TR109 response.

4. Enter the following to identify a single DN as a CWC satellite DN.

```
RC:LINE:
ORD m'n'n'n'n'n
TN aaaaaa
CTX x'x'x
RTI y'y'i
CWSI
```

m'n'n'n'n'n = Order Number. Order number of SO RC message.

aaaaaa = Telephone Number.

x'x'x = Centrex Number.

y'y'i = Route Index. Identifies the route index calls are to be forwarded to (y'y'i must be greater than 199).

5. Enter the following to verify a single DN as a CWC DN.

```
VFY-DN-30aaaaaa.
```

aaaaaa = Directory Number.

Following PF is a TR01 response.

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7.3 Build CWC Access to Private Facilities Translations (Remote location only)

A flow diagram indicating the recommended sequence for implementing CWC interlocation intercom dialing translations is shown in Fig. 14. References shown in parentheses on the diagram are to steps/paragraphs in this practice. Each reference gives the detailed procedure or references to the appropriate data.

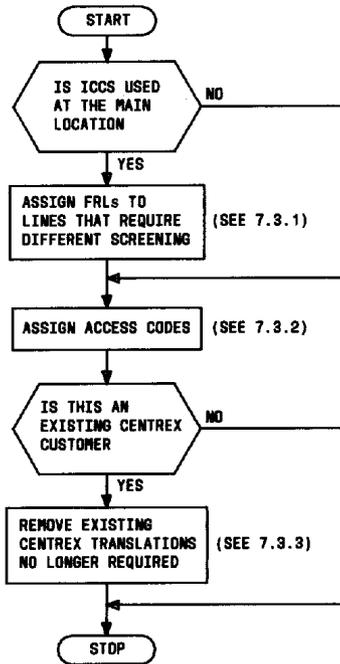


Fig. 14 — CWC Access to Private Facilities Implementation Sequence Flow Diagram (Remote Location Only)

7.3.1 Assign FRLs (Facility Restriction Levels)

1. Enter the following to assign FRLs to remote lines that are to have different screening.

```

RC:LINE:CHG;
ORD m/m/m/m/m/n
TN aaaaaa
CTX x/x/x
FRL e
  
```

m'n'n'n'n = Order Number. Order number of SO RC message.
aaaaaaa = Telephone Number.
x'x'x = Centrex Number.
c = Facilities Restriction Level.

2. Enter the following to verify remote line FRLs.

VFY-LEN-31aaaaaaa.

aaaaaaa = Line Equipment Number.

Following PF is a TR03 response.

7.3.2 Assign Access Codes

1. Enter the following to assign access codes to each facility. (The DN used in this message is the same as was used in 7.2.4.)

RC:CTXDI
CTX *x'x'x*
DGS d...de
EXT bbbb
STYP 3
NPA ccc
OC3 ddd
DNYGPS (g,...g)] Optional

x'x'x = Centrex Group Number.

d...de = Digits to be interpreted. A maximum of 7 digits consisting of 0 through 9, *, and #.

bbbb = Four Digit Extension.

ccc = Area Code.

ddd = Office Code.

g,...g = Deny access to specified cat restriction groups. Each g may have a value of 0 to 7 and 1 to 8 g's may be specified.

2. Enter the following to verify the access codes for each facility.

VFY-XDGNT-43 0 c dddd eeee.

c = number of the following leftmost digits to be interpreted.

dddd = Digits to be interpreted (type 0 for unused digits in rightmost position).

eeee = Centrex number.

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Following PF is a TR02 response.

7.3.3 Remove Existing Centrex Private Facilities Translations Not Needed

Caution: *Be sure CWC installation is proven before performing this step.*

Remove the private facilities no longer needed by those centrex groups that were already in existence before CWC was implemented, such as SFGs, tie trunk access codes, trunks and trunk groups, etc. Refer to the appropriate AT&T Practice 231-318-XXX series documents for procedures for removing those translations no longer needed.

8. TRANSLATION FORMS

1101 Form

The 1101 information is used to assign an entire NGN or an individual satellite DN with an RI.

Columns	Remarks
25-30	RI number.
51-56	Entry associating the 1101 Form record with a 1107A Form record.

1107A Form

- (a) If the centrex line defined on the 1101 Form is a CWC DN and does not have the CFEL and/or CFDA features the 1107A Form contains the following additional information about the DN.

Columns	Remarks
40-41	Type is value of 00.
42-43	Entry is value of 01.
44-67	As required.
68	A value of 4 signifying a CWC satellite DN.

- (b) If the centrex line defined on the 1101 Form or 1115 Form is a CWC DN and has the CFEL and/or CFDA feature(s), the 1107A Form contains the following information.

CFBL Feature

Columns	Remarks
40-41	Type is a value of 51.
42-43	Entry is a value of 01.
44	Unrestricted Source - Enter a 1 if intragroup originated calls are to be forwarded in addition to incoming call.
46-48	If the remote DN is a 10-digit number, enter the NPA value.
49-55	Enter the remaining 7-digits of the remote DN.

CFDA Feature

Column	Remarks
40-41	Type is a value of 52.
42-43	Entry is a value of 01.
44	Unrestricted Source - Enter a 1 if intragroup originated calls are to be forwarded in addition to incoming calls.
45	Call Forward Don't Answer Timing - Enter a value of 0 to 7 for timing of 12-18 seconds, 6-12 seconds, 30-36 seconds, 42-48 seconds, 18-24 seconds, 24-30 seconds, 36-42 seconds, and 48-54 seconds, respectively.
46-48	If the remote DN is a 10-digit number, enter the NPA value.
49-55	Enter the remaining 7-digits of the remote DN.

(c) If the centrex line defined on the 1101 Form or 1115 Form is a CWC DN and has the FRL option, the Type 00 record on the 1107A Form is accompanied by the following information.

Columns	Remarks
40-41	Type value is 36.
55	FRL number.

1107B Form

The 1107B information is used for establishing the Centrex Option D PTW in the Centrex Supplementary Translation Auxiliary Block.

City Wide Centrex Implementation Procedures / #1A ESS

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Columns	Remarks
25-31	Directory Number
32-35	Centrex Group Number
40-41	Type is 89
45	If checked all fully restricted stations in this centrex are prevented from terminating an inter-location call.
47	If checked all fully restricted stations in this centrex are prevented from originating an inter-location intercom call.
49-51	Location Identifier associated with this 1A ESS switch for this CWC Group (1 through 127).
53-55	CWC Group Number to which this centrex is assigned (1 through 255).

1109A/B Form

The 1109A/B Form contains the data type field information, Data Type 8 for CWC.

Interlocation Intercom Dialing

Item 0

Columns	Remarks
25-28	Centrex Group Number.
29-35	Directory Number.

Item 1 and Up.

Columns	Remarks
29-35	Interlocation Intercom Number (7-digits).
44	Number of extension digits.
56-57	Enter a Data Type value of 08.
62-63	Enter a Sub-Type value of 01 signifying Interlocation Intercom Dialing.
75-77	Enter the NPA value of the interlocation DN.

Interlocation Directory Number

Item 1 and Up.

Columns	Remarks
29-35	Interlocation Directory Number.
56-57	Enter a Data Type value of 08.
62-63	Enter a Sub-Type value of 02 to signify Interlocation DN.
75-77	Enter the NPA value of the Interlocation DN.

Remote Access to Centralized Facilities

Item 1 and Up.

Column	Remarks
29-35	Interlocation DN for accessing centralized facilities.
36-43	Treatment Codes, as required.
56-57	Enter a Data Type value of 08.
62-63	Enter a Sub-Type value of 03 to signify Remote Access to Centralized Facilities.
75-77	Enter the NPA value of the Interlocation DN.

1132 Form

The 1132 Form provides input information for the CWC translator.

Columns	Remarks
14-15	Form Code is 1F.
16-18	CWC Group Number (1 through 255).
19	Option Type: Option B - Signifies that the CWC Group has the CWC access to Private Facilities Option and that required data is in the information field, the required data being CCOL screening LEN's. Option C - Signifies that the CWC Group has the Interlocation Intercom Dialing Option and the Information field will contain associated data.
20-22	Entry Number 01 and Up. For each CWC Group and each Option Type record enter a value starting at 01 and up.

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Option B: Values are 1 to 8 signifying FRL levels 0 through 7.

Option C: Values are 1 through 127 signifying the Location ID 1 through 127.

26-40 Information Field.

Option B:

Columns 26 through 33 contain CCOL Screening LENS. Up to 8 screening LEN entries may be submitted per CWC group.

Option C:

Columns 26 through 28 contain the NPA of the Interlocation DN.

Columns 30 through 33 contain the Incoming SFGN.

Columns 35 through 38 contain the Outgoing SFGN.

Up to 127 entries for Option C may be submitted per CWC group.

1304 Form

The 1304 Form has two new fields providing information associated with the RA to Centralized Facilities portion of CWC.

Columns

Remarks

- | | |
|----|--|
| 58 | A check mark indicates the 7-digit called DN should have the NPA code of the originating, remote location appended to it and the 3-digit translation redone. |
| 59 | A check mark indicates that call processing is to cancel CWC access for the particular call and to route it through the remote location. |

Ceramic Knife Experiments

Overview

One of the largest security vulnerabilities in existence is affirmative action. It works by having a bunch of inbred Arab Muslims apply for the government position of "Air Marshall." Then, when (hopefully) rejected for being goatfuckers, they'll run off to the ACLU or MSNBC and scream "racial profiling!" Not wanting to deal with the hassle of a long, costly lawsuit – our fine Muslims friends will be given the high-paying, taxpayer-funded job of "protecting" our airplanes from terrorist hijackers. No fuss. Here's your gun and badge.

Of course, they'll just turn around and hijack the plane. Killing any resisting passengers with their nice taxpayer-funded gun, and taking over the cockpit with the old *"I'm an Air Marshall, let me in!"* routine. So, what can you do to protect yourself?

Harbor Freight Tools now carries a line of ceramic blade cutting knives. The knives cost around \$10 to \$15 each, depending on the blade length. While not the greatest knives in the world, they are still pretty useful for adaption in amateur Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) applications which may require probing or the cutting of detonation cord/cannon fuse. Also, with a simple modification, the knife can be made to easily pass through a metal detector. This is in case you require a self-defense weapon in a restricted area, or mayb3 you just want to kill someone.

While the knives from Harbor Freight Tools do come with a fairly sharp non-metallic blade, their handles appear to contain strips of metal. It's difficult to determine if the metal strips are for blade support, or if they are to help set off metal detectors. I'd suspect the latter...

The ceramic blade can be extracted by using a Dremel tool and cut-off disk to remove small portions of the plastic handle. A new non-metallic handle can then be crafted using some two-part epoxy putty and inserting the ceramic blade into it.

Pictures & Construction

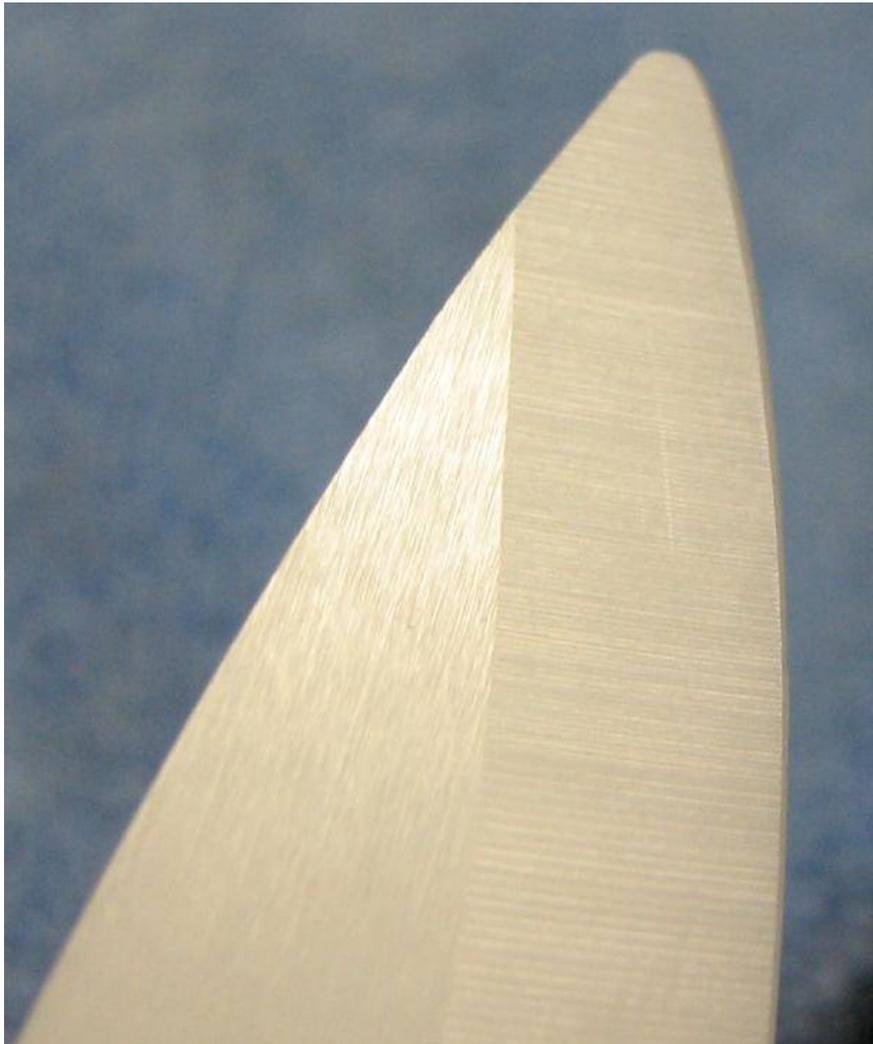


For this experiment, we'll be using the 3" Ceramic Paring Knife from Harbor Freight Tools (Item #98183).

An old water bottle will make a convenient concealed carrying case.

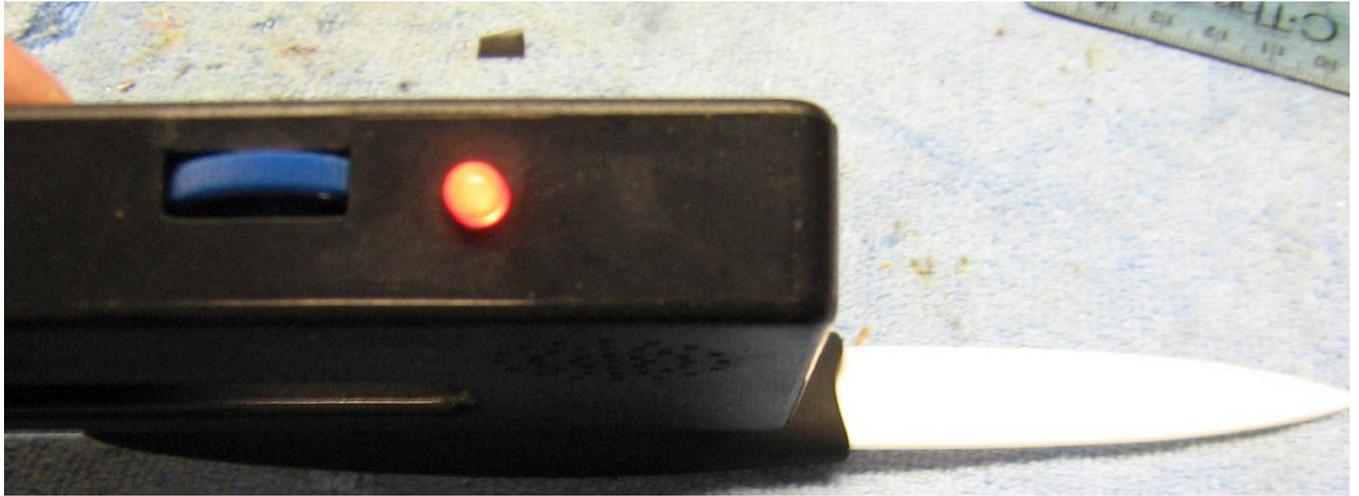


The stock knife's overall length is around seven inches, with the blade being three inches long.



The stock blade could use a good sharpening.

You can sharpen ceramic blades using a diamond stone, but the edge will tend to become brittle and can chip or crack. You may also want to grind the tip to a much sharper point. Dremel "diamond" grinding stones will be perfect for this.



A quick pass with a simple metal detector shows our knife isn't entirely made out of plastic and ceramic...



A little work with a Dremel cut-off disk reveals two metal strips running down the length of the handle with the blade secured between them.



You'll want to carefully remove the blade and discard the handle.

Note that the base of the ceramic blade can be turned into a ceramic flat-blade screwdriver with just a little bit of grinding.



One of ZOG's latest tools is using the natural millimeter wave radiation the human body emits to passively "illuminate" concealed objects. The human body emits this radiation at around 95 GHz and any objects you may be concealing will attenuate the radiation output. This process works sorta like a "reversed" X-ray machine.

The concept behind millimeter wave imaging is to easily (and remotely) detect hidden non-metallic objects – like plastic explosives – and, yes, even ceramic knives.

What they don't want you to know is that millimeter waves can not pass through alot of water.

Make a little tube out of reflective Mylar to conceal the knife if you need to use a clear plastic water bottle.



To help improve your knife's resistance to metal detectors, you may wish to customize your own handle from non-metallic substances.

Two-part epoxy putty, like that used for quick radiator or water pipe repairs, appears to work just fine.

Electronic Bugging and the Ham

CQ Magazine, December 1966



Fig. 1—Sets constructed by the author to show how wireless bugs can be made in different sizes and shapes. Note the magnet on the bug at the far left. This is used to fasten it behind a radiator. The cigarette package also contains a bug. Note the relative size of the bugs as compared to a recording mike, second from the right.



Fig. 2—Typical miniature microphone that can be used effectively as a pick-up device.



Fig. 3—A close look at the flowers reveals the microphone. Properly positioned the mike could not be seen through casual inspection in a normally lighted room.

ELECTRONIC BUGGING AND THE HAM

BY CHARLES J. SCHAUERS,*
W6QLV

DURING the last 4 years, the radio-electronic secret listening device business has grown into a multi-million dollar industry. All over the nation, these devices from the simple to the very exotic have been hidden in homes, factories, offices, public buildings, *ad infinitum*. Commonly referred to as *bugs*, they are used by law breakers as well as the police. Actually, no one is really safe from having his conversations monitored either in or outdoors.

Radio amateurs because of their knowledge of radio-electronics have often been called upon to look for suspected bugs planted in a friend's home, business or car. This article then was prepared for radio hams to give them some information on the bug business, with emphasis on how to locate bugs.

Types of Bugs

Space does not permit us to list every kind of bug available on the market today. However, the one bug that seems to be the most popular is the tiny radio transmitter bug (self-contained) that operates on an open channel on the f.m. broadcast band. It can be planted nearly anywhere. Some of the places: under a table, chair, book shelf, desk, lamp or radiator grill. It can be found in flower pots, behind clocks, behind drapes, under pictures and in electrical outlets. Figure 1 shows three typical bugs.

The bugs can be monitored from a parked car, an adjacent room or even in another building and the conversations picked up recorded.

Other similar radio bugs operate on nearly any frequency up to 800 mc. Some are permanently wired into 110 v.a.c. electrical outlets and get their power directly from the a.c. line. The two plug prong holes permit sound to impinge on a very sensitive microphone. Figure 2 shows such a mike.

Hidden microphones that are connected by wire to either a hidden radio transmitter or an a.f. amplifier are quite often used. Figure 3 shows how a mike can be camouflaged in a flower arrangement.

*Editor, Ham Clinic.

The telephone is a popular bugging device in itself for it can be wired so that the phone transmitter is always "alive" and sound take-off can be accomplished via an amplifier hidden in an attic or basement near incoming phone wires or a telephone terminal box. Figure 4 shows how a small radio transmitter bug is installed in the base of a telephone. Pickup may be either through the induction coil or through a direct connection.

Figure 5 shows how a microphone can be hidden in a brief case top and connected to a bug transmitter or a small transistorized tape recorder.

Most pickup amplifiers are transistorized as is the one shown in fig. 6.

A pickup coil that is merely attached by suction to a telephone is pictured in fig. 7. It can be located inside or on the side of a telephone.

A typical wireless mike of small size and capable of transmitting up to 100 feet or more is shown in fig. 8. The set will operate over 48 hours on mercury batteries.

Radio carrier transmitters that transmit monitored conversations over the 110 v.a.c. lines are also used. These transmit at very low frequencies and can be heard for distances up to a block away. They are usually hidden in electrical (wall) outlets.

Contact mikes are used on windows, walls and any other medium that will allow sound transmission. The contact mike looks like a phonograph pickup with a long needle (spike) for piercing a wall. Those used on windows would be placed right against the glass with tape. Either type would be connected to a bug transmitter or a.f. amplifier.

Sound guns are used for picking up conversations through open windows or outside over great distances. They consist of nothing more than a very sensitive mike mounted at the end of a series of long tubes. The mike is connected to a high gain amplifier. Conversations can be pinpointed up to 3 miles away.

Infra-red modulated pickup devices are too exotic to be discussed here.

Speakers in radio and TV sets can be wired for sound pickup. When the radio or TV is not in use the speakers work like microphones. A small relay device turns off the bug when the set is turned on.

Some bugs are sound actuated. That is, they do not operate until a mike picks up sound. Sound actuation devices are used frequently on tape recorders.

One device on the market today (which must be installed by an expert) permits one to dial a particular telephone (any distance) and then listen to what is going on in a room through the telephone transmitter.

Bug Location

To determine whether or not a radio bug has been planted, a ham can use his grid-dip meter set on the diode or monitoring position. The various coils are plugged in and the spectrum

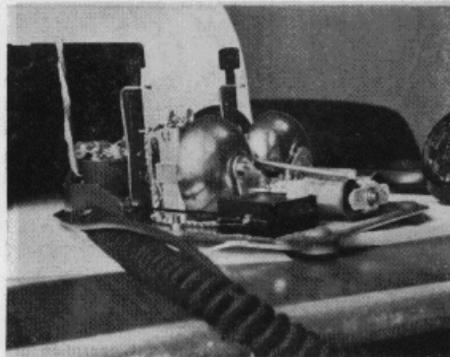


Fig. 4—It is pretty difficult to see the wireless bug connected to the a.f. circuit of this European phone. It is the black box with the knob on it located in the foreground.

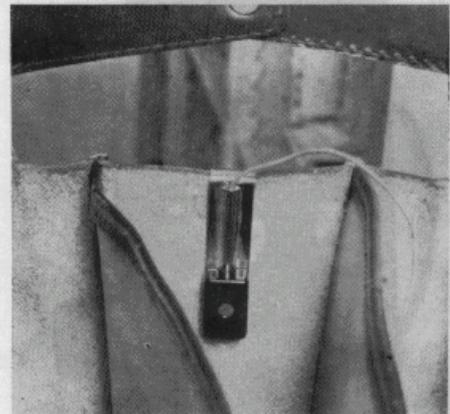


Fig. 5—Clip-microphone secured to the top of a leather brief case and connected to either a wireless bug or a small tape recorder.

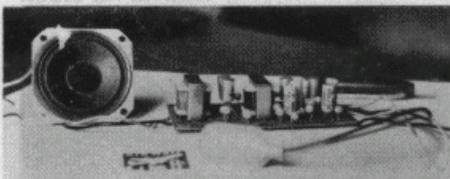


Fig. 6—A transistorized a.f. amp that can be used for listening in. It can use either a tiny mike or the small one inch loudspeaker as a pick up device.

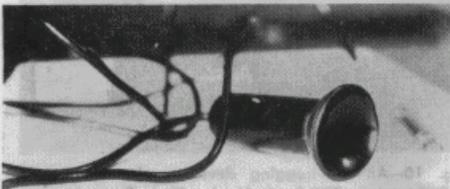


Fig. 7—An induction pickup device for a telephone. Suction cup holds it to the side of a phone.



Fig. 8—A typical wireless bug built for operation in the f.m. broadcast band.

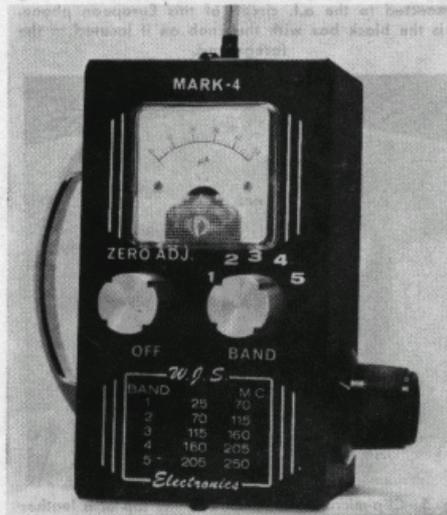


Fig. 9—A professional bug locator made by the W.J.S. Electronics Co. of Hollywood, California. This detector covers from 25 to 250 mc in 5 bands.

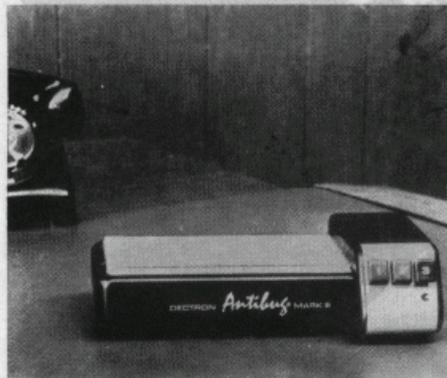


Fig. 10—An anti-bugging device made by Dectron Industries Inc., 726 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif. This device jams the pickup unit and covers a wide range of frequencies. A pocket size model is also available.

searched in a suspected location. An accomplice can talk loudly while the search is going on—if there is a bug in the place one will hear the transmission (if tuned to the correct frequency). It is only a matter then of using the g.d.o. as a proximity direction finder. A battery powered meter is of course best for it enables one to move about freely.

Broadband search or sweep receivers are available from the same people who produce bugs. A professional bug locator is shown in fig. 9.

As a defense against radio bugs, sometimes a broadband jamming device is used. One such device is shown in fig. 10.

Bugs in automobiles are hard to locate because they can be mounted under the overhead fabric (in some cars), under the dash or under a seat. The regular car antenna (with a special coupling device) can be used to transmit to a following receiver equipped car.

A bug transmitter in a car can be so connected that it goes on when the ignition key is turned on. It can even be located in the trunk, but the favorite hiding place is under the dash amid all the wires now found in most cars. The mike can be under a steering wheel (on the column) or the radio loudspeaker can be used as a mike.

To "sweep" a room requires more than just a broadband receiver. Bugs planted in walls may require a metal location device. But the location of any bug requires patience and time, and above all, ones eyes.

Look in the seams of those expensive looking drapes; Always suspect air registers and the oversized pen holders usually found on desks. Examine book spines on library shelves for small (nearly invisible) holes which may admit sound to a planted mike. If you are not acquainted with telephone circuitry, have a telephone company man check your phone wiring.

Intercom systems in offices make good bugs, check these.

TV bugs are usually planted behind a "two-way" mirror or mounted so that the camera lens is "peeped" through a small hole in a picture or other decorative item hung on a wall.

Overhead lighting fixtures are often used for planting the tiny bugs.

Defense Against Bugs

The only defense against bugs is vigilance! A bug can be planted in seconds; so when a bug is suspected it requires a continuing and careful search. Turning on a radio or TV set and swamping a room with sound may or may not help thwart the planted bug but this does make the task of monitoring more difficult. Exotic systems use filters and loud music has little effect on them.

Bugging is generally against the law, except when used by law enforcement officials (in some cases). Hams can help stamp out the bugging menace by being knowledgeable about it. With over 285,000 hams on the job looking for bugs, the illegal bug planter will have a more difficult time.

GBPPR Active Denial System

"But the real value of our attacks today lies in the psychological impact, not in the immediate casualties. For one thing, our efforts against the System gained immeasurably in credibility. More important, though, is what we taught the politicians and the bureaucrats. They learned today that not one of them is beyond our reach. They can huddle behind barbed wire and tanks in the city, or they can hide behind the concrete walls and alarm systems of their country estates, but we can still find them and kill them. All the armed guards and bulletproof limousines in America cannot guarantee their safety. That is a lesson they will not forget."

--- Excerpt from *The Turner Diaries*, by Dr. William L. Pierce.

Overview

Quick! Name a city or state run by liberals that *isn't* a complete and utter shit-hole.

Couldn't do it, could you? Crime, murder, disease, poverty, homelessness, high-unemployment, crumbling infrastructures, failing schools, illegal aliens, domestic terrorists, high-taxes, broken banks, draconian laws on speech and weapons, MSNBC, etc. All this results from selecting that little box marked "Democrat" while you're in a voter booth.

The question is, how can intelligent people protect their own city or state from turning into the next "California Paradise?" Voting is out, thanks to ACORN and other Democrat-enabled voter fraud. Also, conventional weapons are just a pen stroke away from being seized or even outlawed. Even certain words, radio programs, and websites are being censored in the name of "fairness." Thankfully, the GBPPR More-Lethal Weapons Laboratory is hard at work building a new arsenal of unconventional weapons to help protect the common man from Obama-supporters.

The military has a non-lethal Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) called the "Active Denial System." Which, despite all the hoopla and millions in tax-dollars, *hasn't* actually ever been deployed! Their Active Denial System is basically a 100 kilowatt, 95 GHz gyrotron oscillator (CPI VGB-8095) feeding a high-gain (very narrow beamwidth), rotatable parabolic or phased-array antenna. The idea is for the high-energy RF beam to *rapidly* heat the outside layer of skin (up to around 130°F), causing the target to flee the immediate area. Due to its 3.2 millimeter wavelength, a 95 GHz beam can't penetrate more than about 0.4 millimeters of living tissue and the "blink" factor will help to protect your eyes. And therein lies the entire problem... Who wants a weapon that only *annoys* people? We want one that will fry their insides!

The July 1989 issue of *73* magazine has a really neat article entitled "ATV Transmitter from a Microwave Oven!" by David Pacholok, KA9BYI. The article tells you how to construct a high-voltage power supply and frequency modulator circuit to control the 2.45 GHz magnetron used in a standard microwave oven. The circuit is actually quite clever, and also fairly simple to build, but does require the use of old television horizontal sweep tubes (6JE6, 6LQ6, or 6MJ6 – with 6MJ6s being the best) to control the current into the magnetron. That's one big problem, as these tubes can be more difficult to find than Barack Hussein Obama's birth certificate. Try checking your local TV repair store (Repair? Huh?) and pick up as many as you can find, along with the matching 9-pin Novar sockets. Most of the other parts, believe it or not, can still be picked up at Radio Shack. Also, since the *73* article is quite thorough, the specific details of the magnetron's control circuit operation will not be covered here. A copy of the article will appear on the website.

The goal for our project is to implement this same circuit into some type of "Poor Man's Active Denial System." The idea being that using a microwave oven magnetron in Continuous Wave (CW) mode, instead of the normal 60 Hz "pulsed" mode, will result in a higher average output power. This is much more desirable for "cooking" a target. You may remember a "MythBusters" episode where they try to cook a turkey using a high-power *pulsed* marine radar. While radars do put out a lot of radio frequency energy, it is only for a few microseconds. Their overall average RF output power is actually quite low, so they can't really harm the living.

While not having anywhere near the range or insane RF output power level of the military version, this version of the Active Denial System is still quite useful for slowly (or covertly) heating a remote target. It may also be possible to remotely induce fevers, cataracts, headaches, or other fatigue symptoms in a human target. And, since the 2.45 GHz wavelength is quite long, it may even be possible to cause severe internal tissue, brain, or other organ damage. RF heating of a person's heart can cause all sorts of problems, especially if they have a pacemaker. Imagine being able to remotely induce a heart attack...

Other non-amateur radio related uses for high-powered, continuous wave 2.45 GHz energy:

- **Counter-IED Operations:** Heating an area with RF can cause plastic explosives to retain some energy which will allow them to be "viewed" via a thermal imaging system. RF energy may also disable detonation or timer electronics.
- **Fight Global Warming:** There are too many people on the planet. But, are there any White countries with overpopulation problems? Nope! Try using high-energy RF to remotely induce abortions or severely damage a shit-skin fetus.
- **Counter-Terrorism:** Use high-energy RF to damage the male reproductive organs on any Muslims. No sperm. No babies. No Muslims. No terrorists!
- **SAM Spoofing:** Some surface-to-air missiles use high-power CW illumination for the missile to ride on. Point your device at a military airplane and see if it shoots out any cool countermeasures. Can also be used as a decoy to draw in anti-radiation missiles to places you want blown up.
- **Surveillance:** The Russians used to flood the U.S. embassy with high-power microwaves to try and pick up any "vibrations" in objects caused by people talking. Also try flooding an area with 2.45 GHz and demodulating an odd harmonic (7.35, 12.25 GHz etc.) to extract audio via a modulated non-linear junction.
- **Preventing ACORN Fraud:** Prevent one of the most corrupt Democrat-supported organizations on the planet, ACORN, from partaking in voter or census fraud. Zap 'em!
- **Counter-Body Armor:** Your house getting raided because you don't support Obama or own a gun Hollywood liberals don't like? RF passes right through that fancy body armor. The target's "flinch factor" can also give you extra time to aim or to expose vulnerable regions on your attacker. Good for weeding out snipers too...
- **Increasing Home Values:** Thanks to "diversity," your once quiet neighborhood is probably being destroyed thanks to non-White invaders or other liberal scum. Don't like your new neighbors? Zap 'em! Loud stereos? Zap 'em! Section 8 housing? Zap 'em! Corrupt politicians, lawyers, and bankers? Zap 'em!
- **Countering Alarm Systems:** Most alarm systems don't like being in high-RF areas, especially video cameras. You might be able to disable or even remotely trigger alarm systems using a device like this. Really freaks dogs out too...
- **Frey Effect:** Properly pulsed high-power microwave energy can cause people to "hear" things. Seriously. Simple tones are the easiest, while speech requires a "pre-distortion" circuit.
- **Doppler Radar:** Tap the output of the magnetron via a directional coupler and run it into a mixer to detect phase shifts. This is a good start for a homebrew, long-range Doppler radar. Point it straight up and search for UFOs.

All that from the little box sitting in your kitchen. Holy fuck!

Pictures & Construction

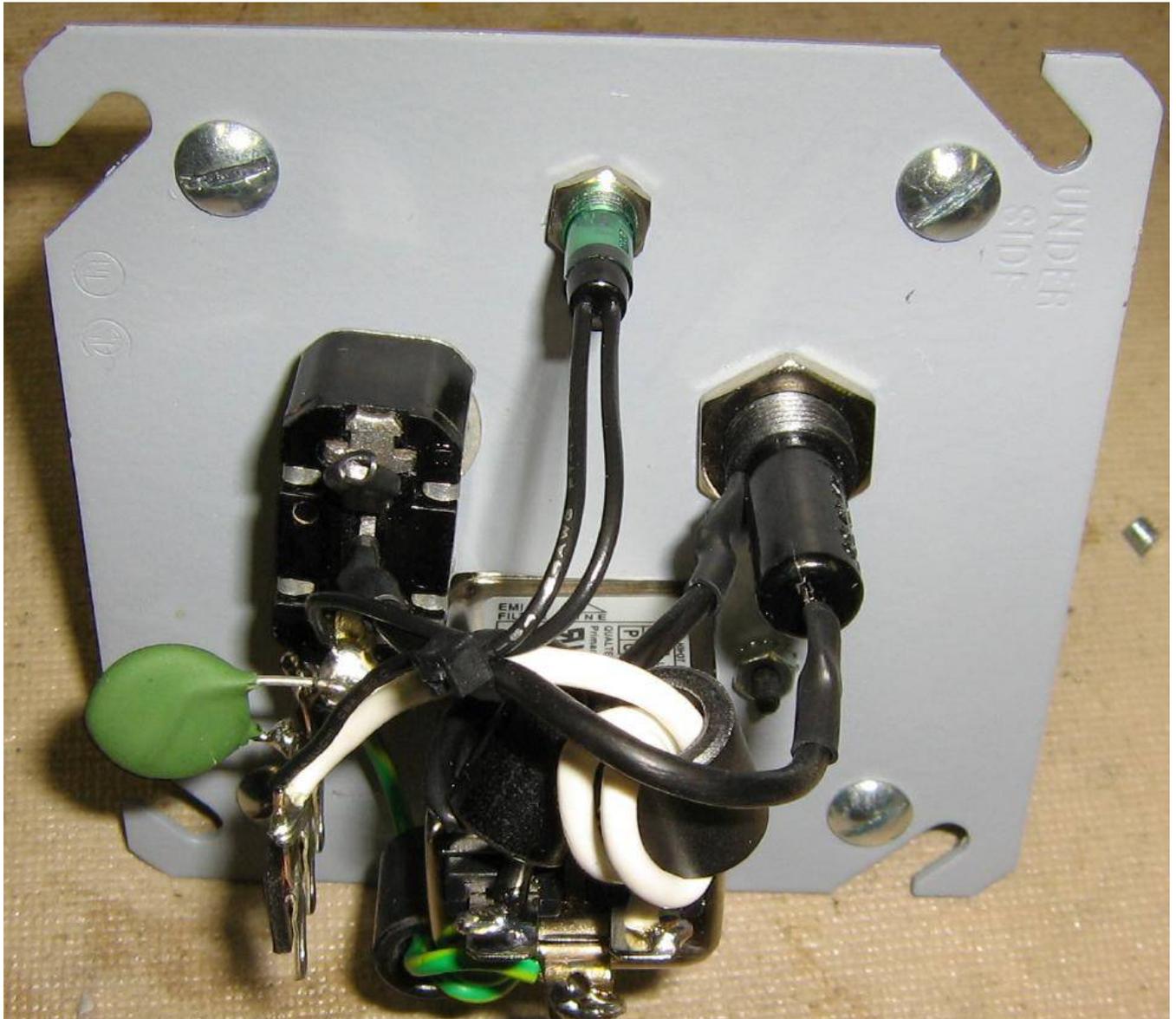


Parts for the 120 VAC main input.

A high-ampereage line filter, toggle switch, and fuse holder will be mounted inside a square electrical outlet box. The filtered 120 VAC lines will be mounted on standoffs and distributed to the other transformers.

The little green blob with two leads is an input surge absorber from an old computer switching power supply. It's used to reduce the large surge current when the power is initially applied.

The Radio Shack #273-1511 transformer will provide the 12.6 VAC for the two 6MJ6 tubes (filaments in series) we will be using. It will also provide the +/- power supply for the op-amp in the control circuit.

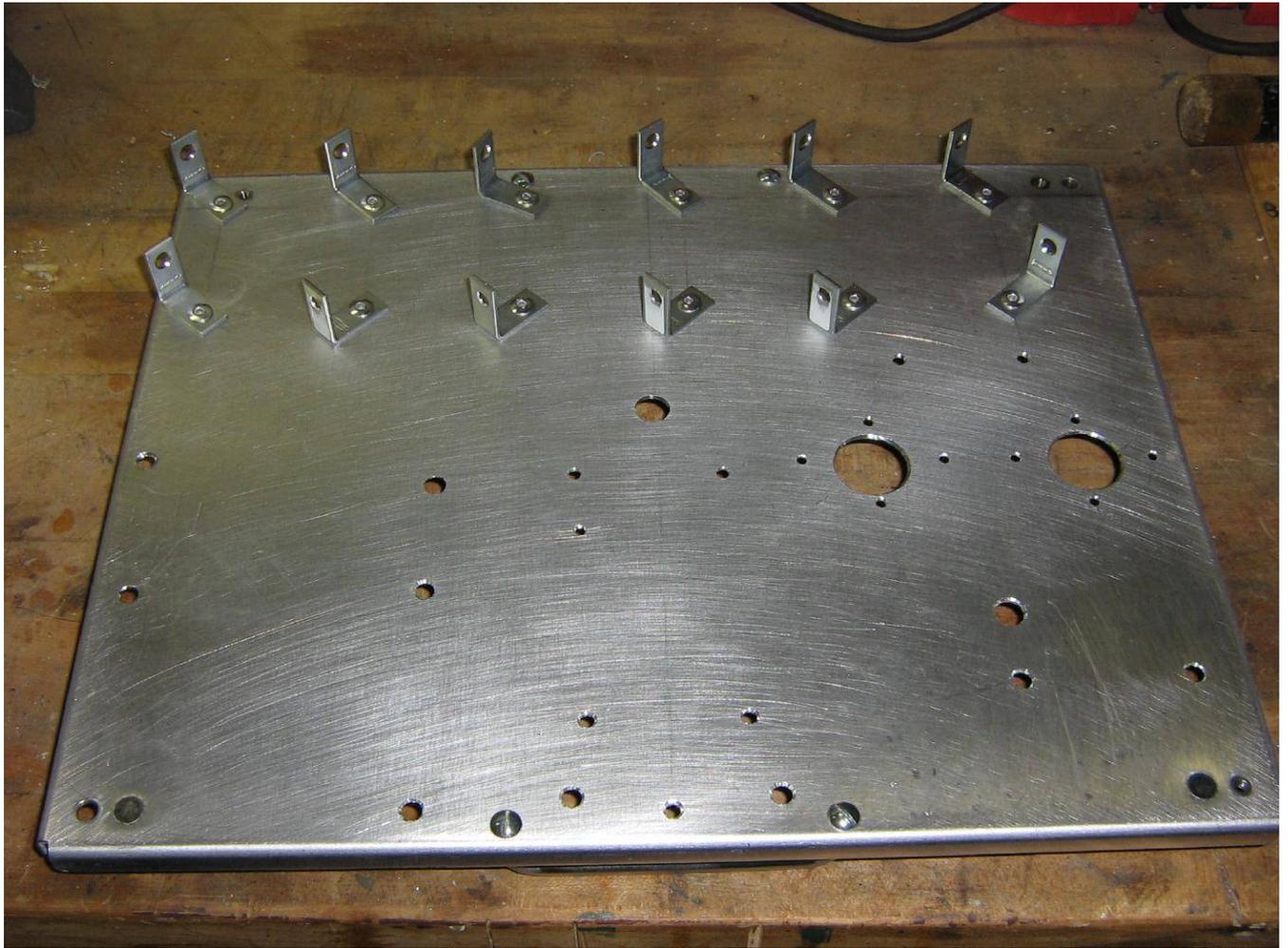


Rear view of the AC input power panel.

Try to use a single point ground to reduce any ground loops.

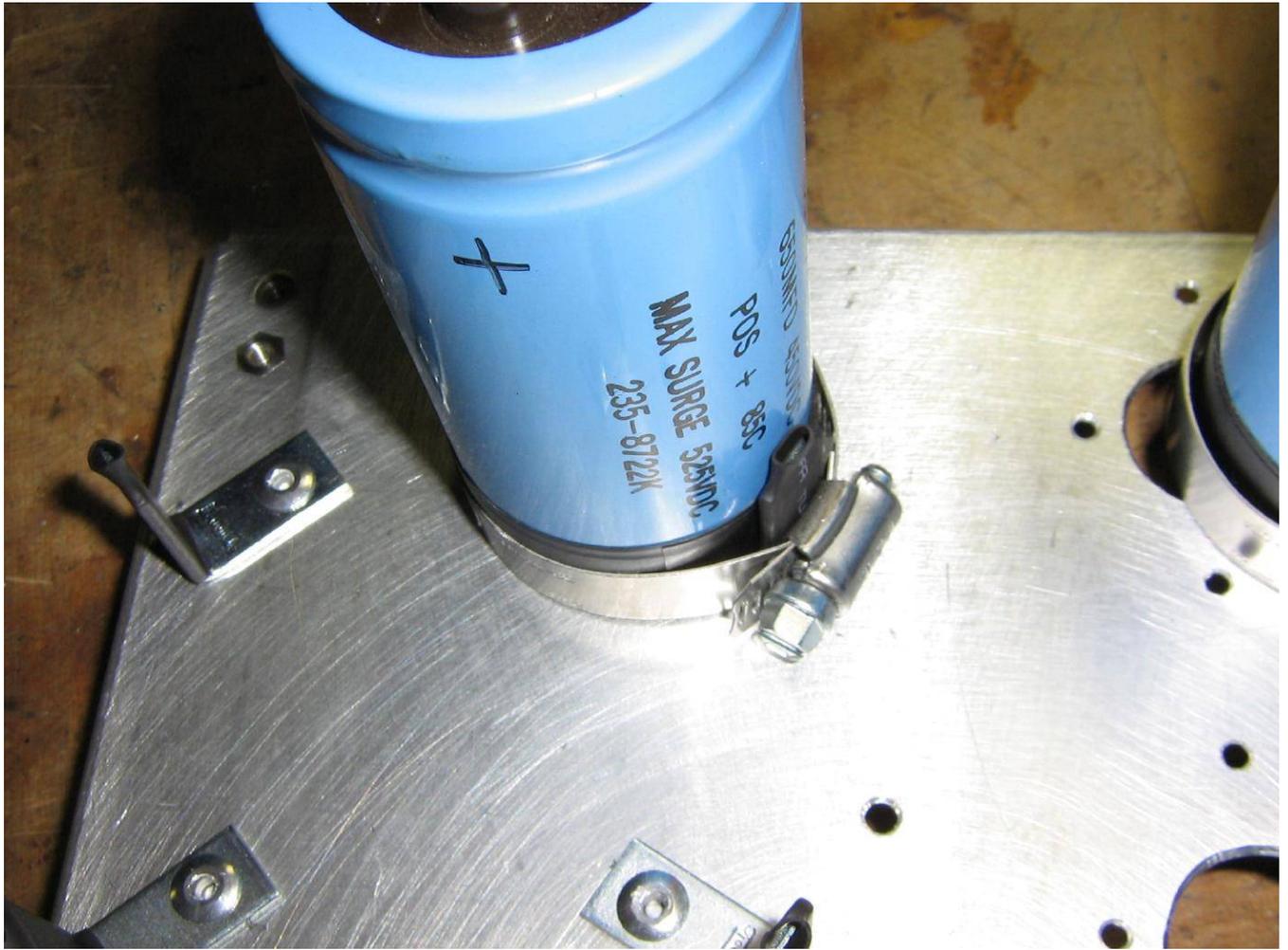
There are (optional) ferrite beads on the incoming 120 VAC hot, neutral, and ground leads.

A green neon lamp is used as a power indicator.



Everything will be mounted to a large aluminium plate.

L-brackets are riveted to the plate, which will be used to mount the twelve electrolytic capacitors making up the high-voltage power supply's ripple capacitor.



Secured electrolytic capacitor.

Twelve 650 μ F / 450 VDC electrolytic capacitors will be used.

Put a piece of heatshrink tubing over the L-bracket and wrap the bottom of each capacitor with electrical tape.

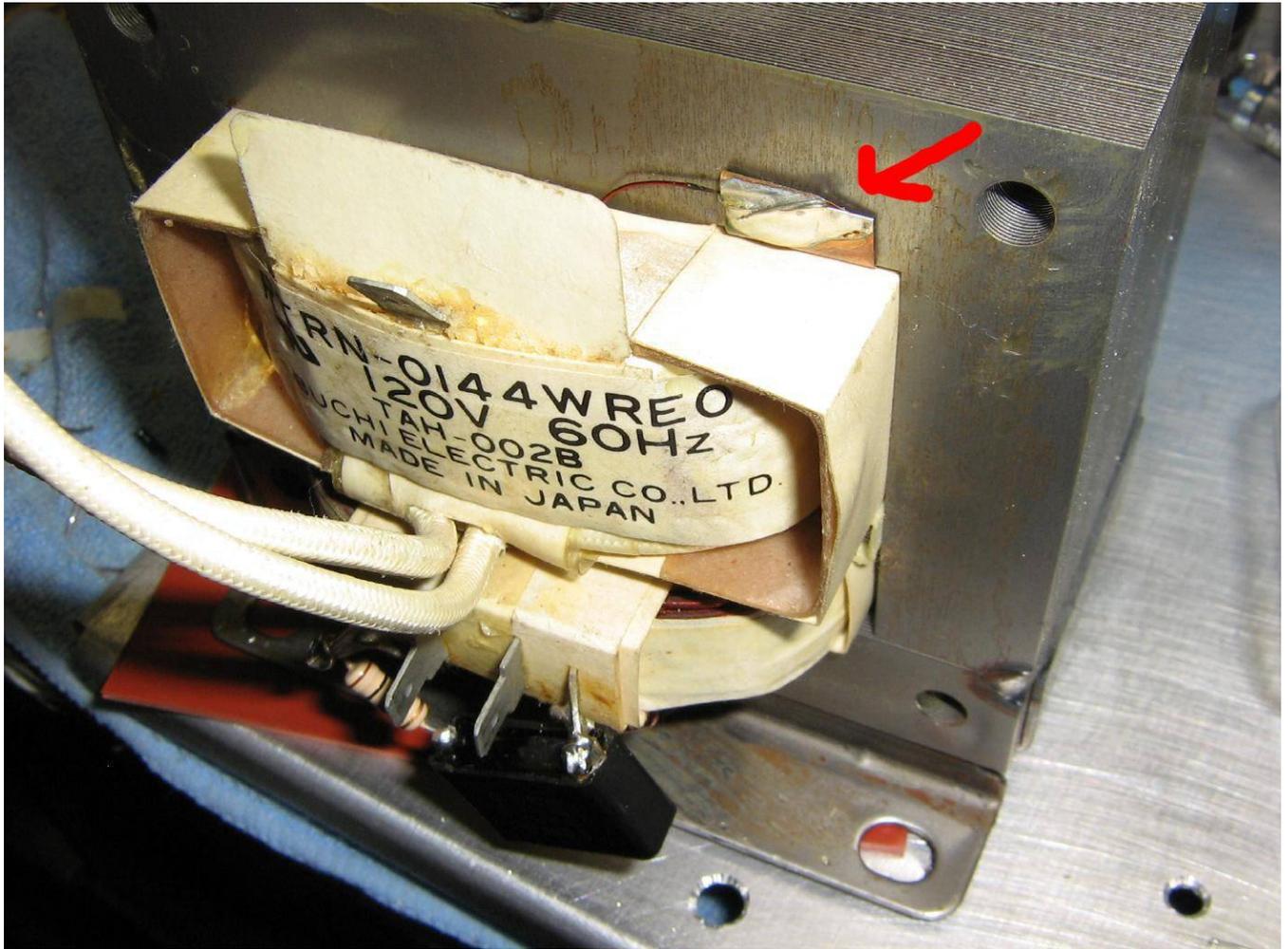
Secure the capacitors using hose clamps.



The twelve capacitors ready to go.

Proper high-voltage construction techniques would require a little more space between the capacitors and maybe also mount them on some type of insulator. *Oh well...*

Wire the capacitors in series (+ to -) with a 100 kohm / 5W resistor across each one for voltage load sharing.



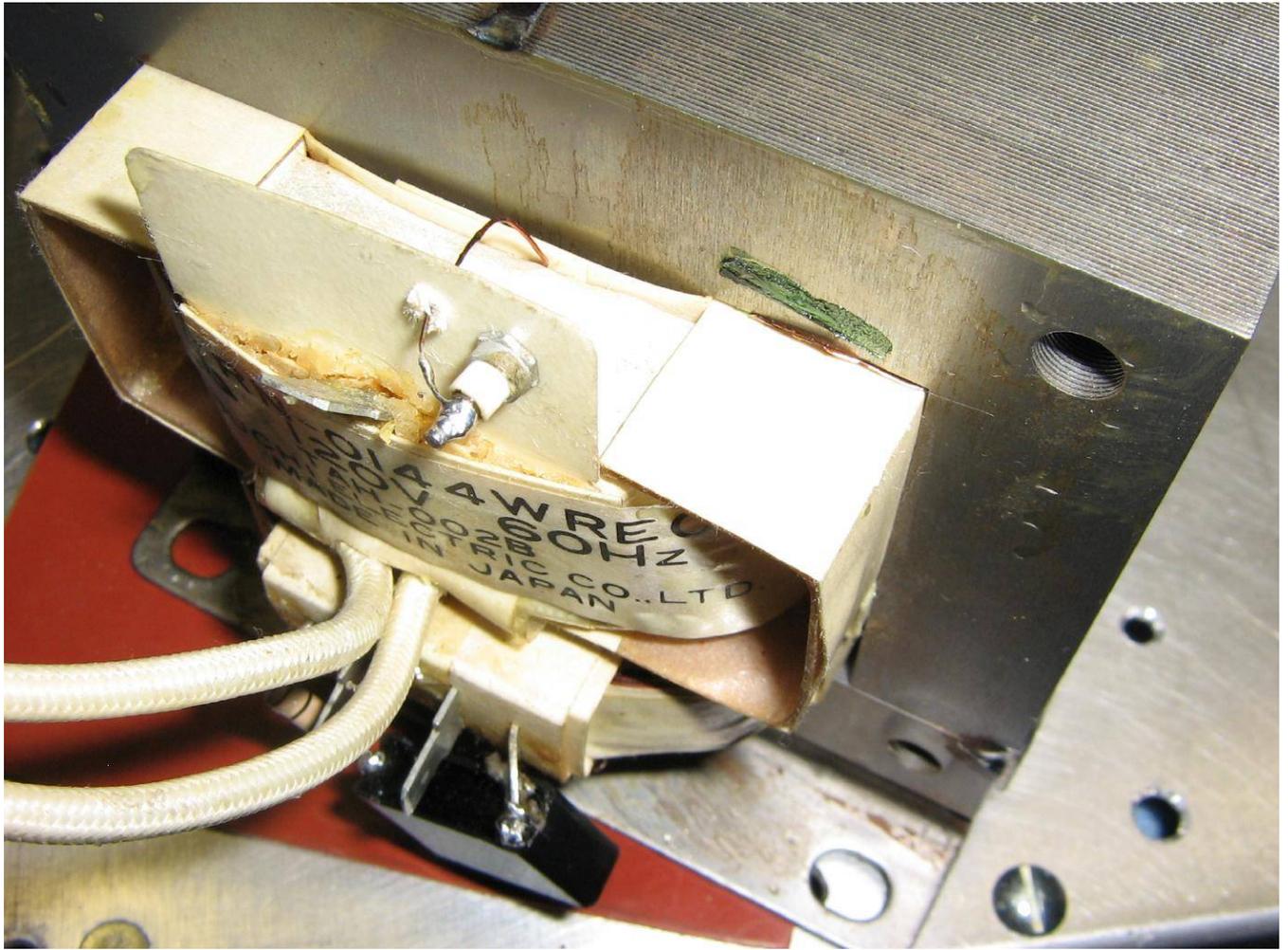
Stock microwave oven transformer.

Its secondary provides 3.3 VAC for the magnetron's filament and the high-voltage winding provides around 1,800 VAC.

Note that one side of the high-voltage winding is connected to the frame of the transformer (ground). This will need to be disconnected and properly isolated.

The magnetic shunts, which are normally installed in a microwave oven transformer, can stay.

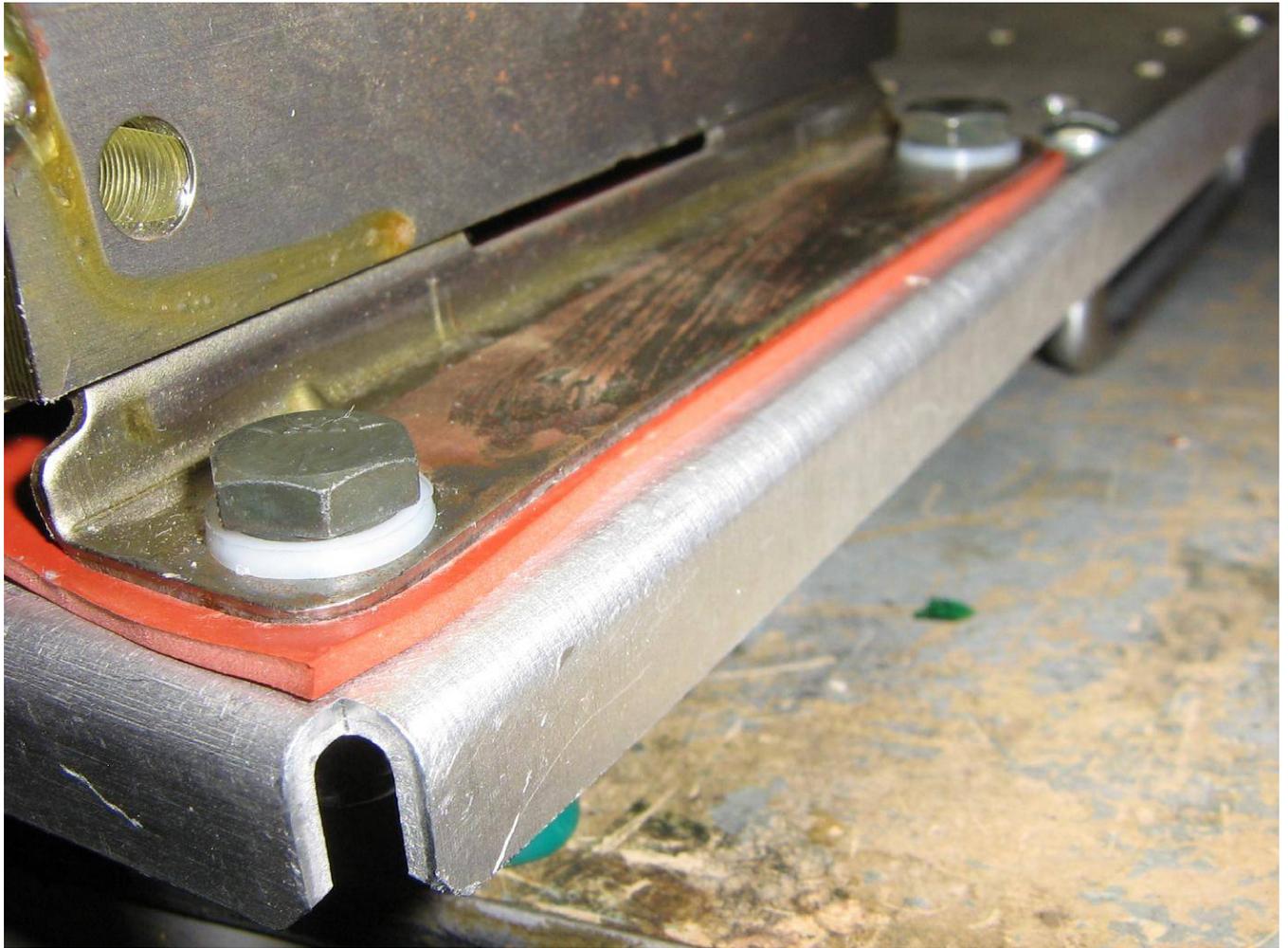
On the two bottom spade connectors for the 120 VAC primary input, a resistor/capacitor snubber circuit is used to clamp any high-voltage spikes or kick-backs.



Isolating the high-voltage secondary.

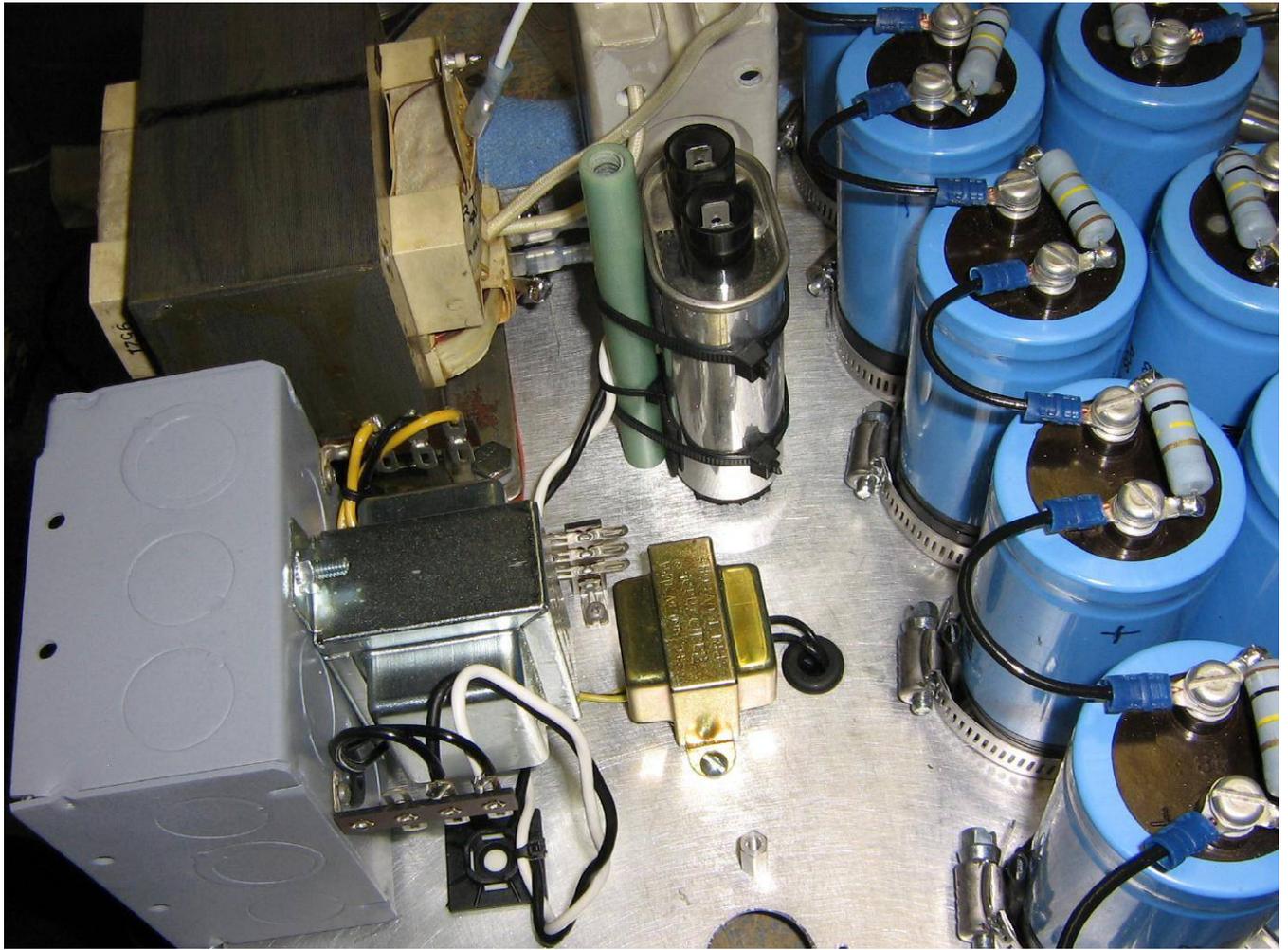
The grounded end was unsoldered and connected to a little stand-off terminal mounted on the transformer's protective cardboard.

Not all transformers will be the same, but they will all have one side of the high-voltage winding tied to ground, either with a screw or a solder tab.



The case of the transformer was further isolated from the chassis ground using a rubber gasket sheet and nylon washers on the mounting bolts.

This is to help reduce any 60 Hz hum, if you'd ever wish to modulate the magnetron's output in the future, so it's not really a requirement.



Overview of the 6MJ6's filament transformer (silver-colored – mounted on the electrical box) and also the grid voltage transformer (gold-colored).

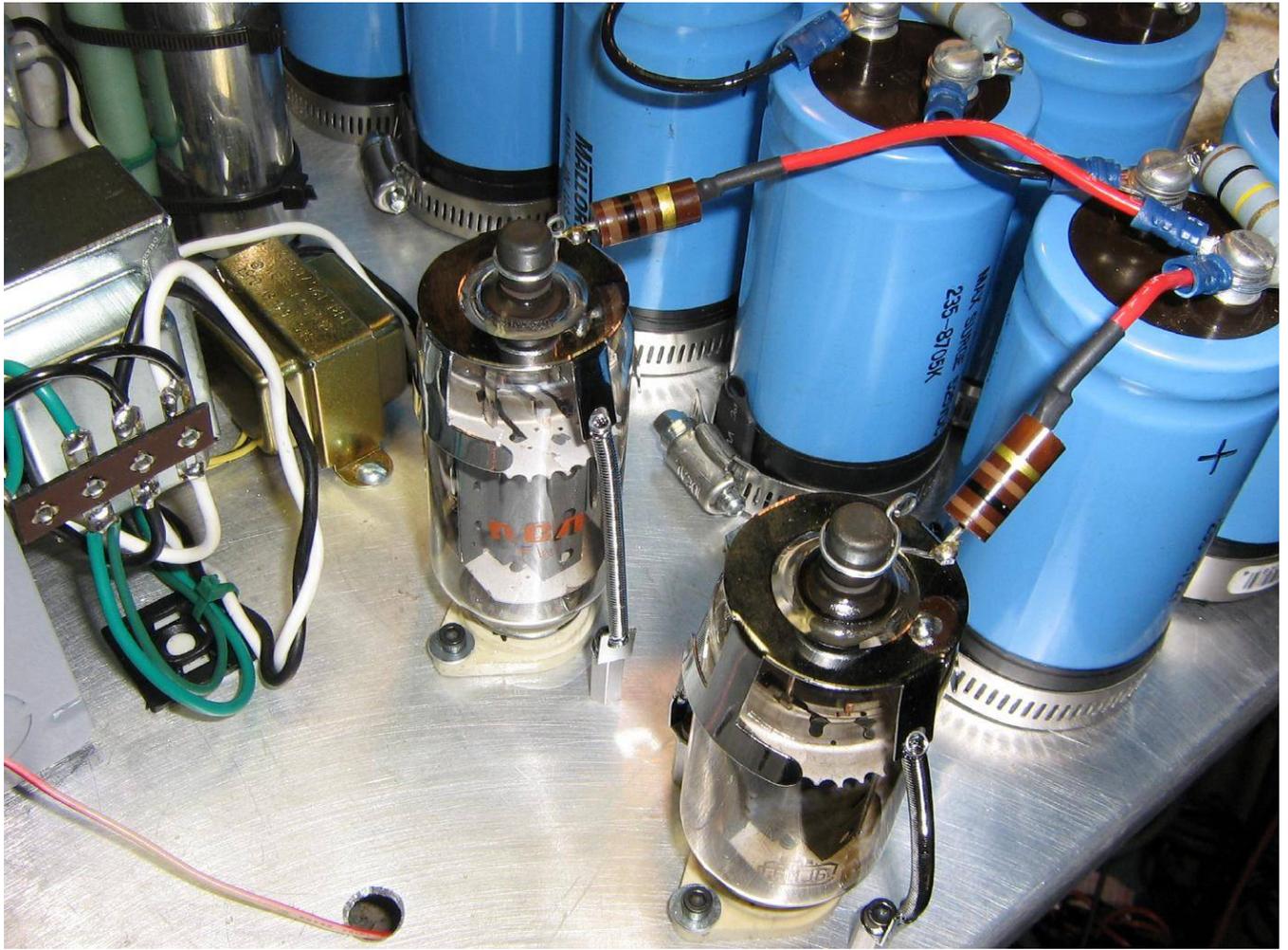
The series $0.8 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor in the voltage-doubling circuit is isolated from ground by Zip-tying it to a plastic rod.

You can also see the high-voltage load sharing resistors ($100 \text{ kohm} / 5\text{W}$) across each of the electrolytic capacitors. These will also help to dissipate any stray voltage when the power is off.



High-voltage output from the capacitor bank.

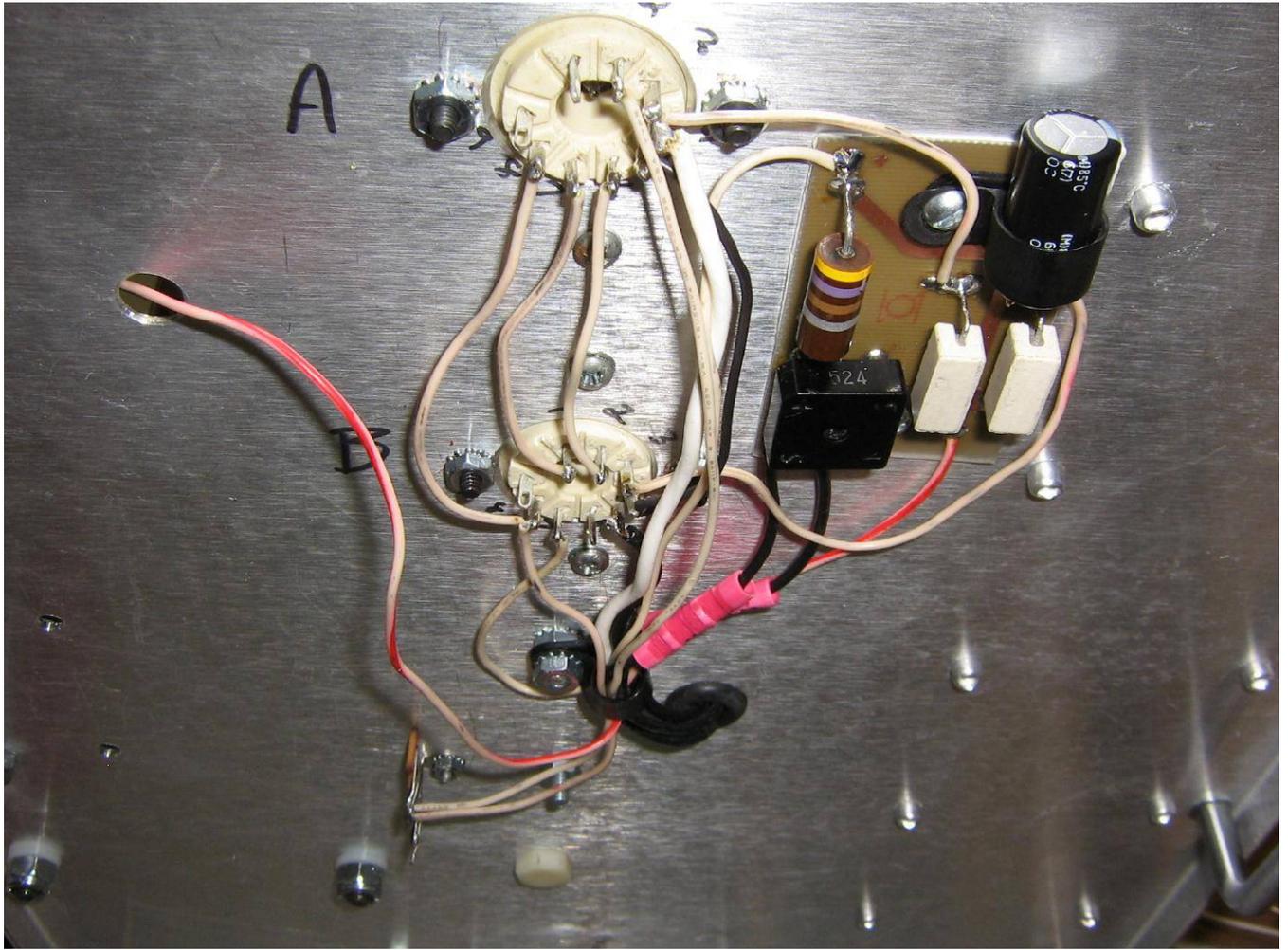
Little spring clips were made to connect the 100 ohm resistors to the top cap (plate) on the two 6MJ6s.



6MJ6s in place.

Optional spring retainers hold the tubes in place.

The tube on the lower-right is the "A" tube, the other is the "B" tube.

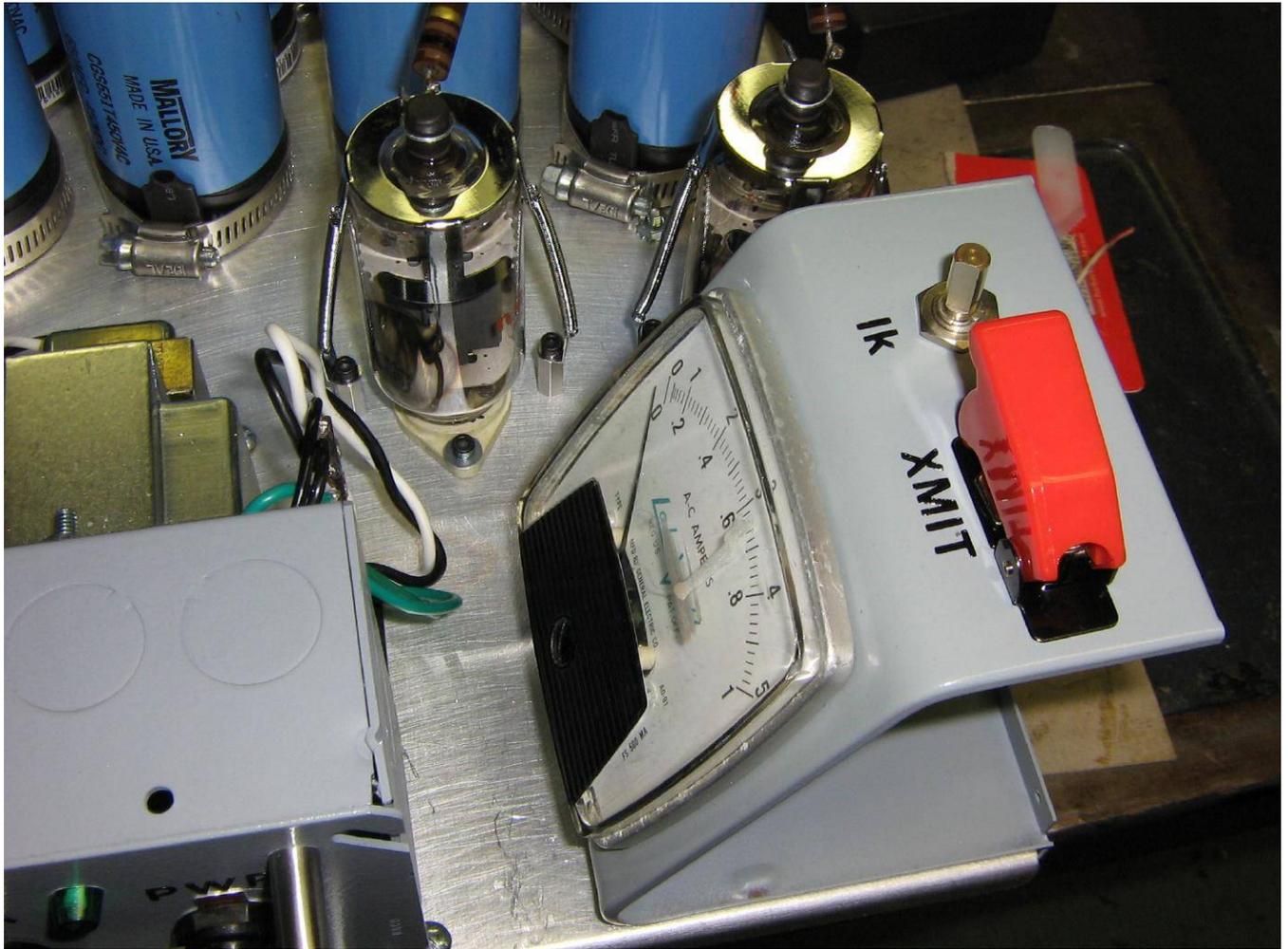


Underside view of the mounting plate showing the tube socket wiring and grid voltage circuit.

The top socket is for the "A" tube, the other is for the "B" tube.

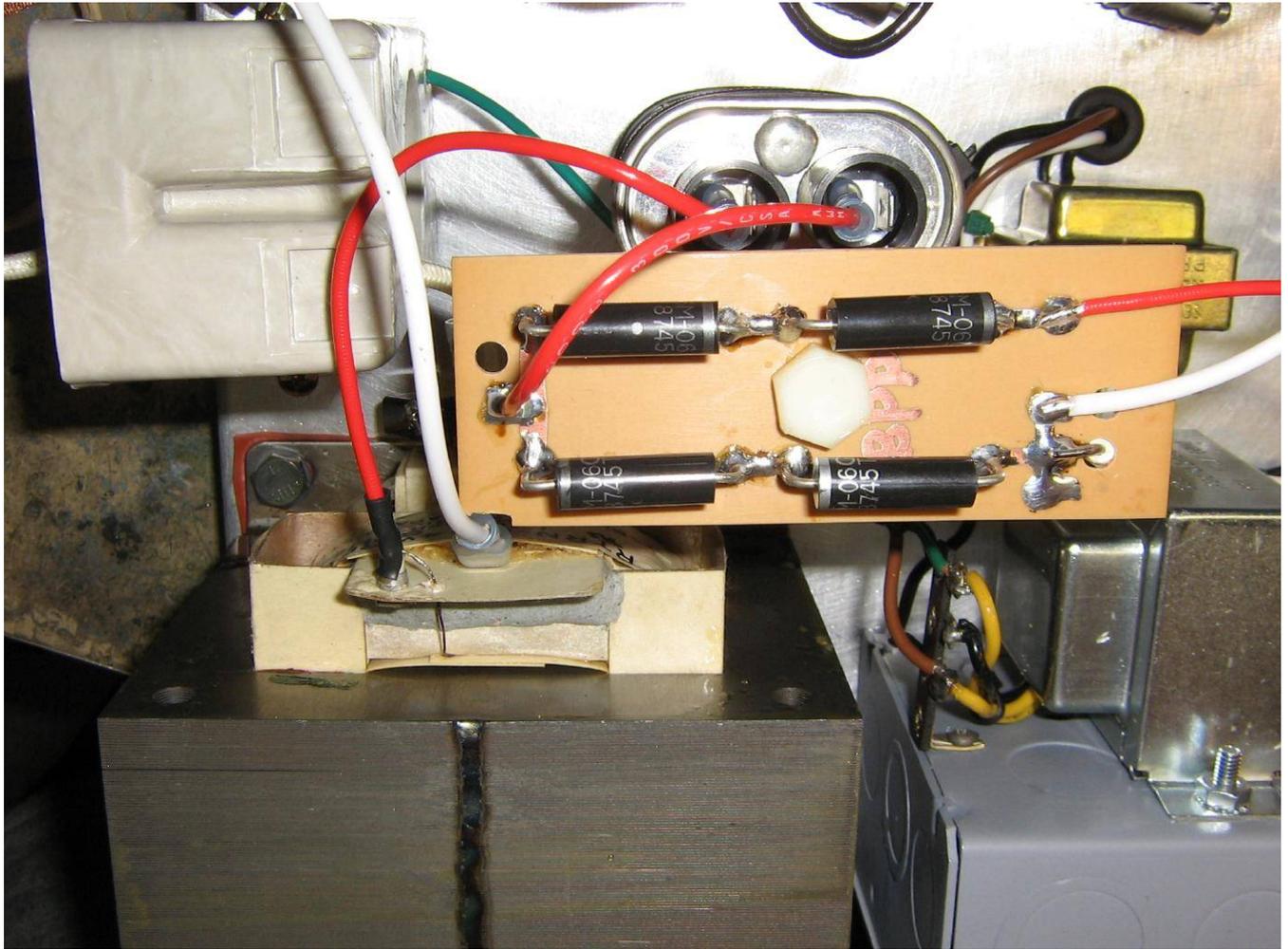
The 6MJ6's have their filaments wired in series so they can be driven directly with the 12.6 VAC secondary from a Radio Shack #273-1511 transformer.

Note the nylon insulation washers on the microwave oven transformer's mounting bolts (lower-left).



Magnetron current meter, magnetron cathode current control (I_k), and the transmit–enable (**XMIT**) switch.

The meter is from an old Lab–Volt trainer used in schools. Its full–scale reading is 500 mA DC.



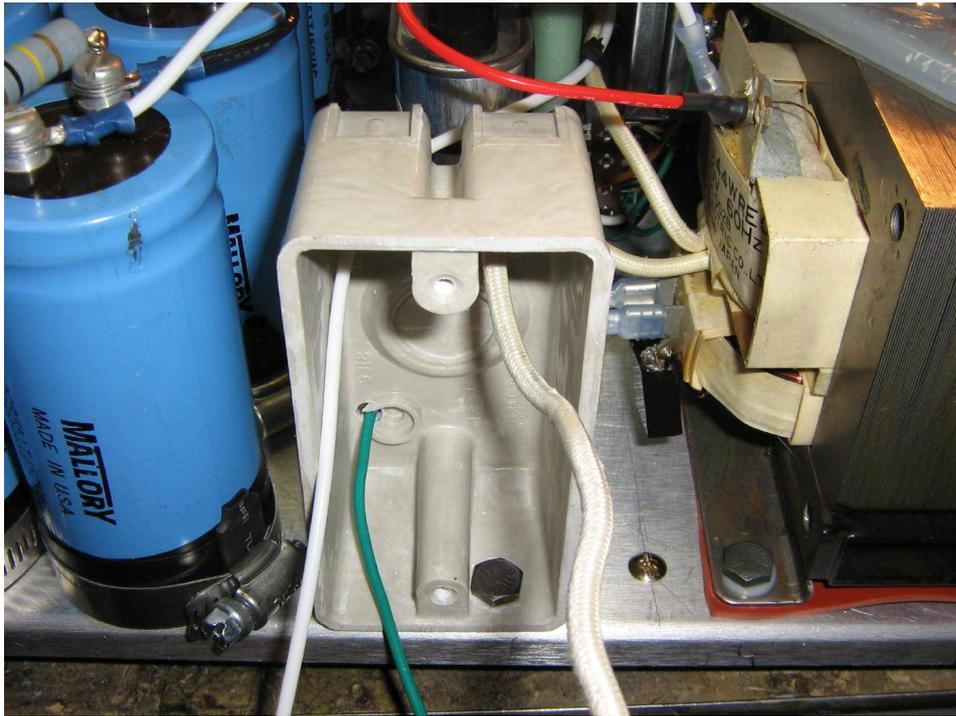
HVPR16-06 high-voltage diodes in the voltage doubler circuit.

Leaving the shunts in the microwave oven transformer also helps to suppress the large surge current when first powered on. This is necessary to protect the diodes from any over-current transients.

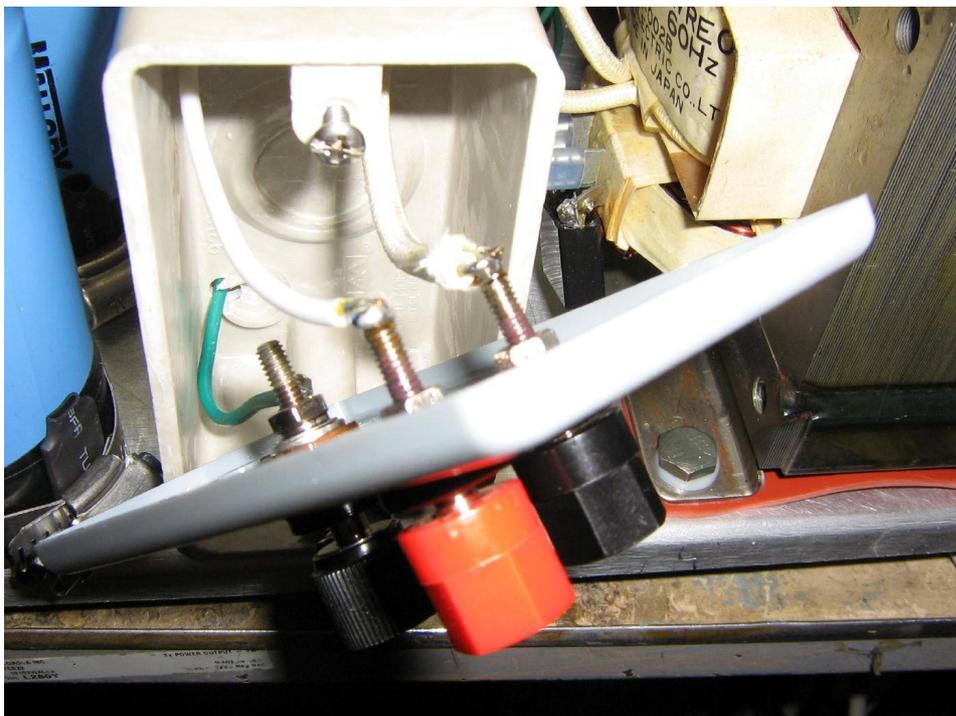
Use two diodes in series, as shown, just to be safe.

HVPR16-06 Diode Specifications

V_R	6,000 Volts
I_F	550 mA
V_F	10.00 Volts

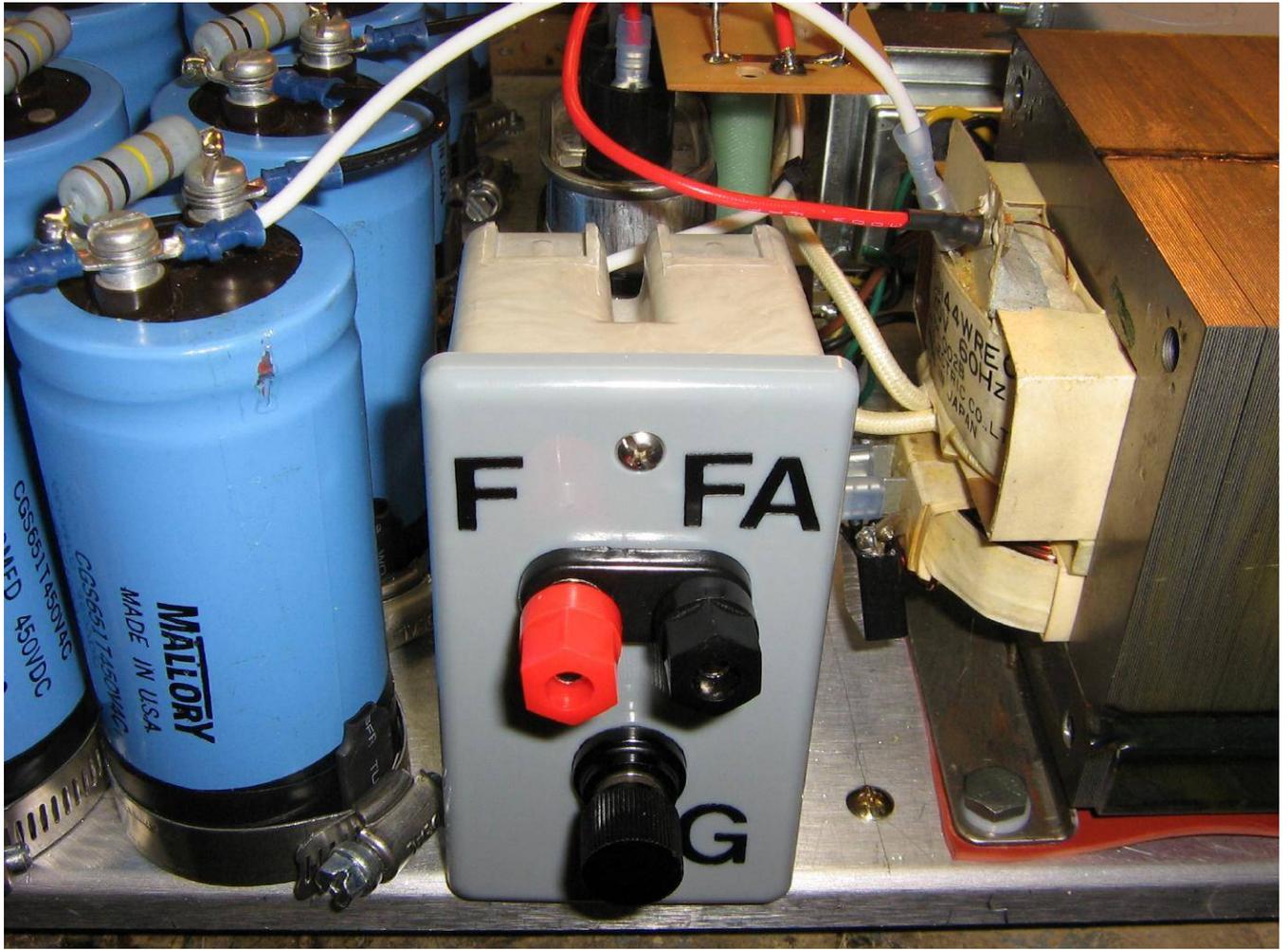


The final high-voltage output connectors will be mounted in a fiberglass electrical box. The magnetron connections will be via banana jacks.



Connect the banana jacks like so. Note that the direct filament winding on the microwave oven transformer *usually* goes to the magnetron's "FA" terminal. Every schematic or datasheet shows them connected differently, so I don't know on that one...

Also note the isolated ground lug. This ties back to the single point ground in the main incoming voltage electrical box.



Completed high-voltage magnetron connection plate.



Toshiba 2M172J magnetron mounted to the horn assembly built in *GBPPR 'Zine*, Issue #55.

The horn has a mounting bracket in the rear to allow for mounting at the focal point of a parabolic dish.

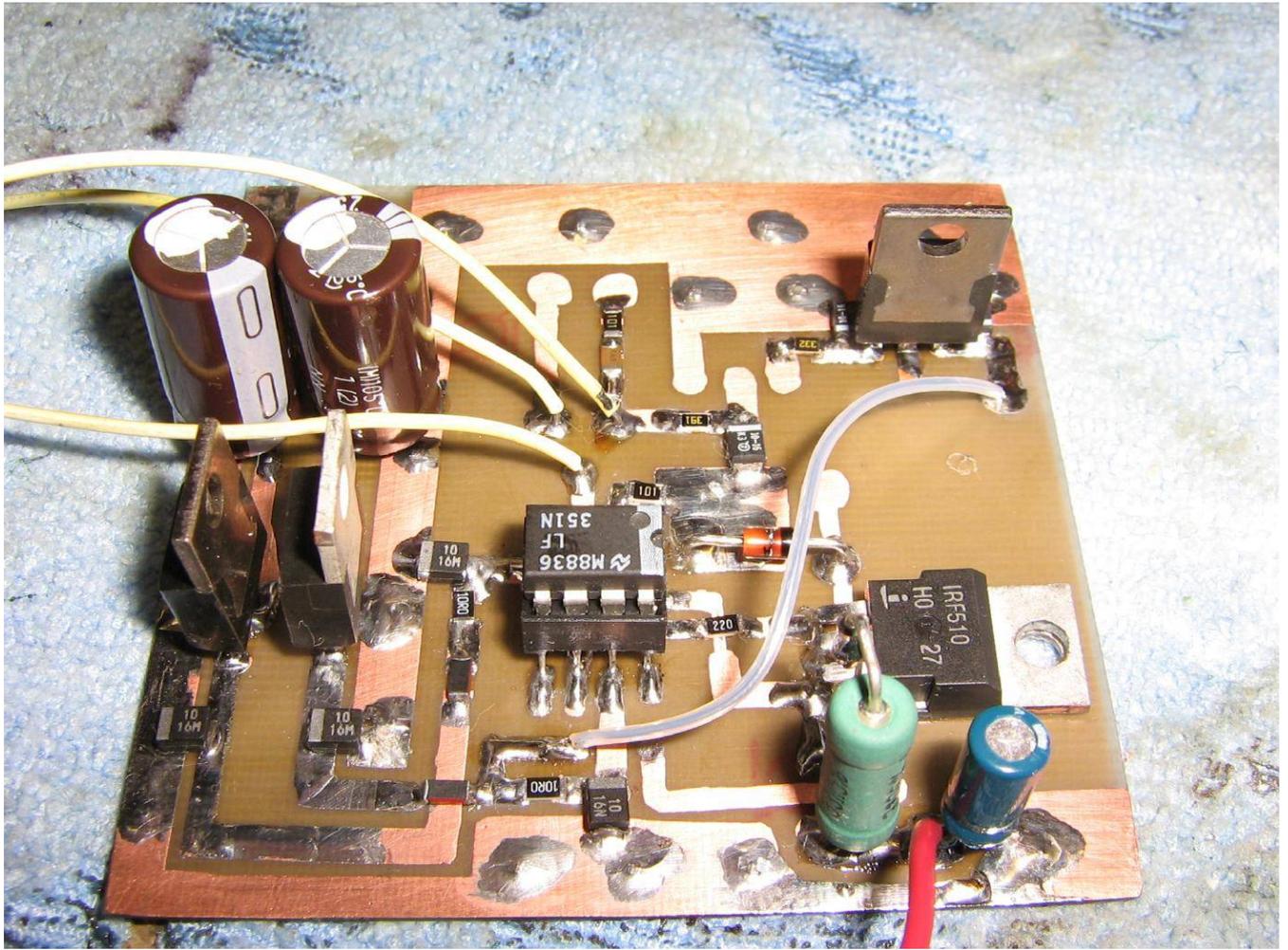
A large 120 VAC fan provides continuous air flow over the magnetron's cooling fins.

Raytheon markets their Active Denial System for "riot control."

This one is designed for "Bolshevik control."

"Nobody wants to be on the wrong side of Ari Emanuel, especially now that his brother is running the White House,' said one television executive, who asked for anonymity to preserve harmony with him."

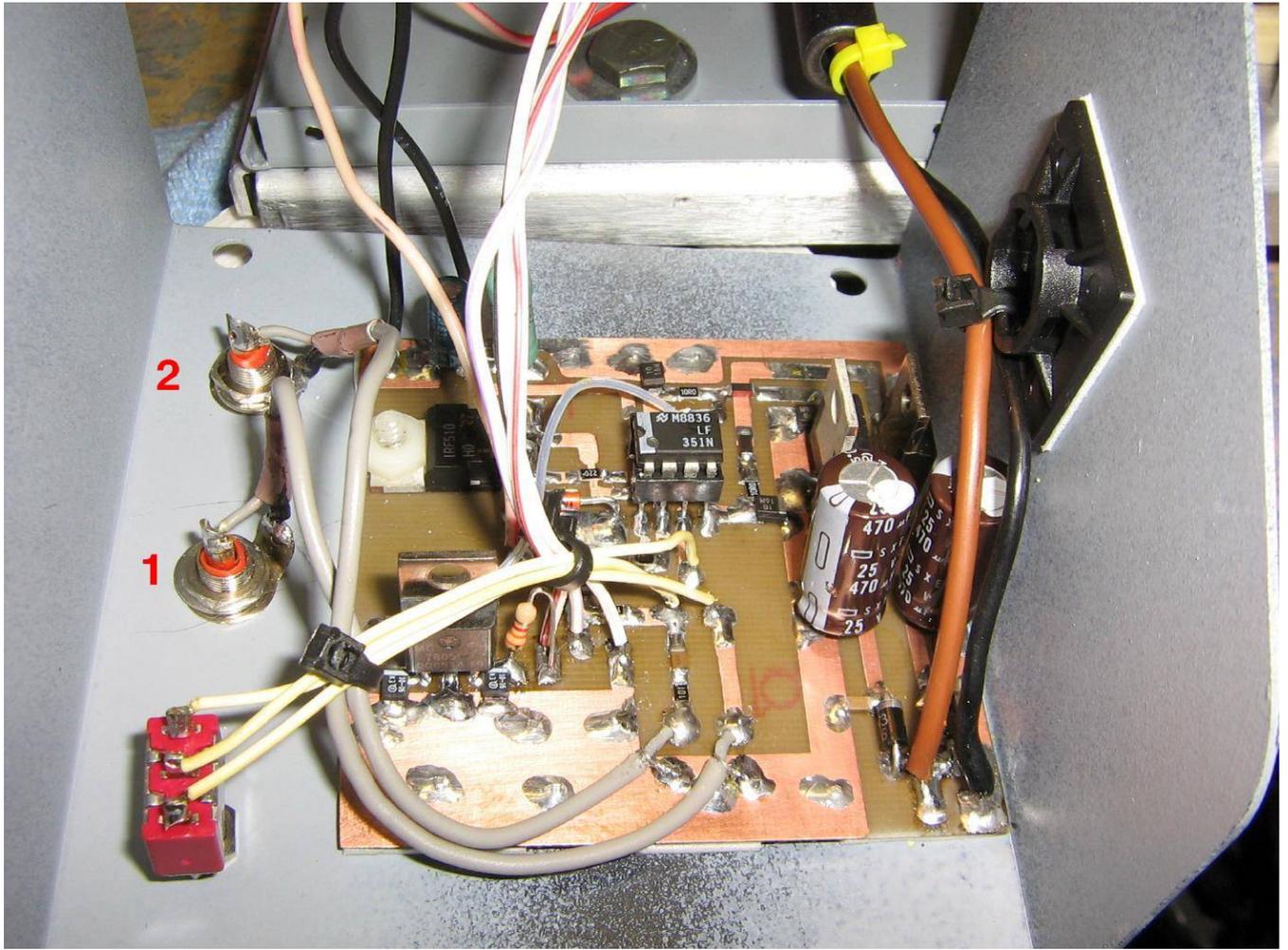
--- June 9, 2009 quote about Ariel Emanuel, Rahm Emanuel's brother, in the [New York Times](#) (of all places).



Current sink circuit board.

Differs slightly from the original 73 article due to not having all the same parts. Should work fine though, except for amateur television transmissions.

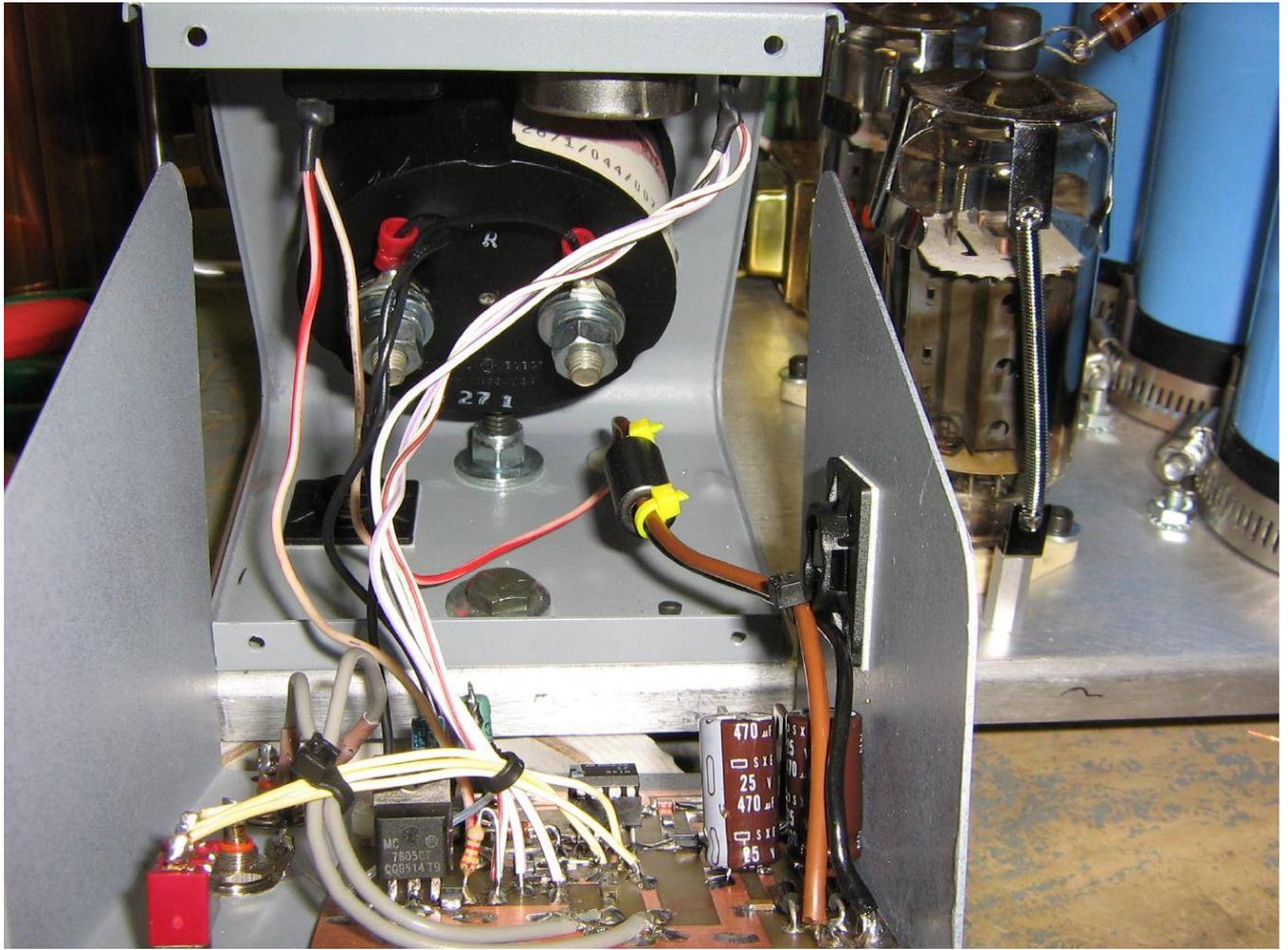
A LF351 op-amp replaces the circuit's original LF357. The LF351's voltage is regulated via (optional) 7812 and 7912 regulators. An IRF510 N-channel MOSFET replaces the VN66AF.



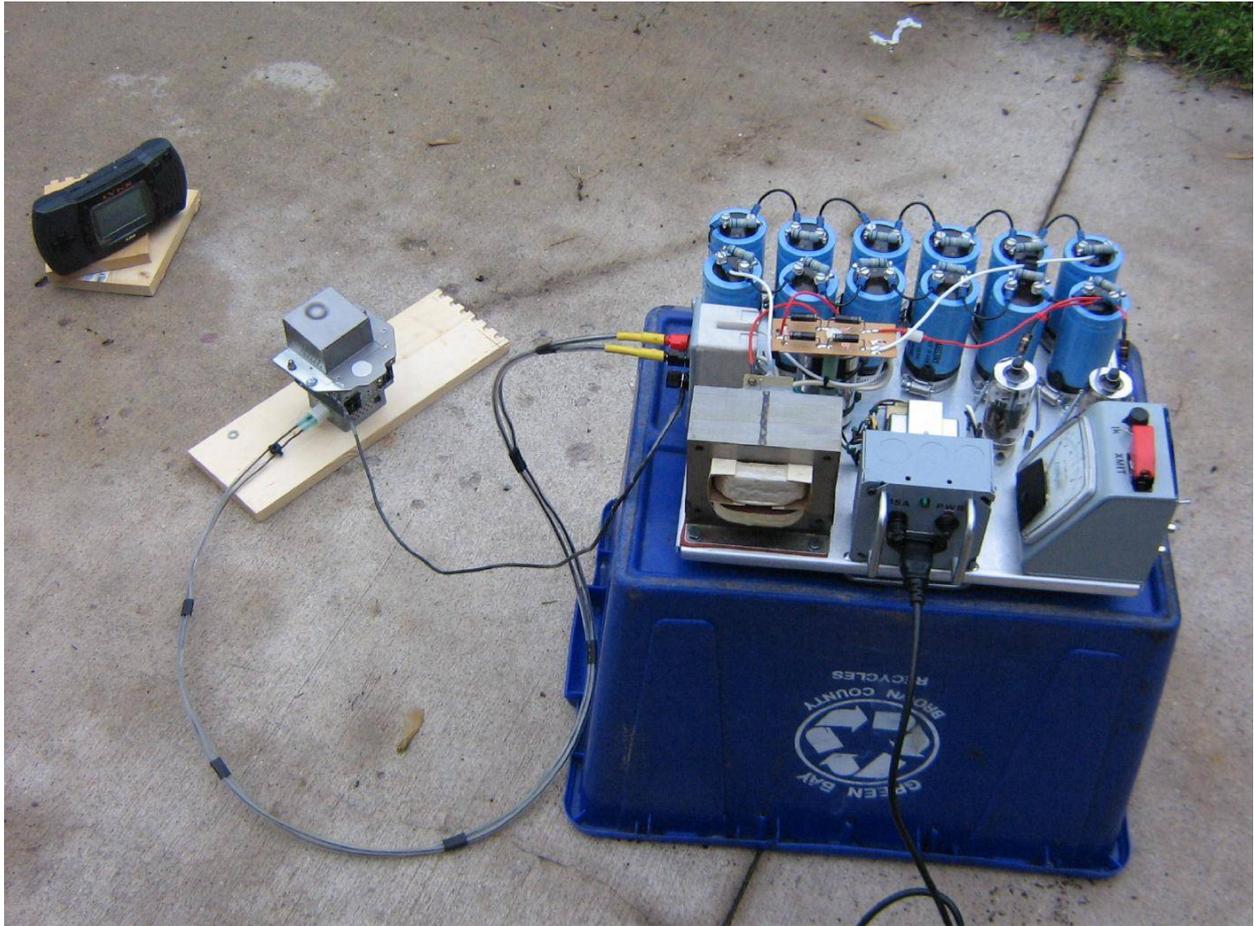
Mounting the control circuit board.

The two phono jack inputs are for external current control and modulation input. These will be for upcoming projects.

The **Input Select** switch is on the lower-left. The **Modulation Input #1** is the phono jack below that, then the **Modulation Input #2** (direct) phono jack.



Final wiring showing the current meter, transmit switch, and 1 kohm current control potentiometer.



Outside test setup.

Wasn't sure if it would work or not, but remarkably, everything did check out.

An Atari Lynx is used as a RF output indicator.

The high-voltage lines to the magnetron are run through vinyl tubing for extra insulation.



Directed energy weapons are *perfect* for chasing niggers out of your neighborhood.

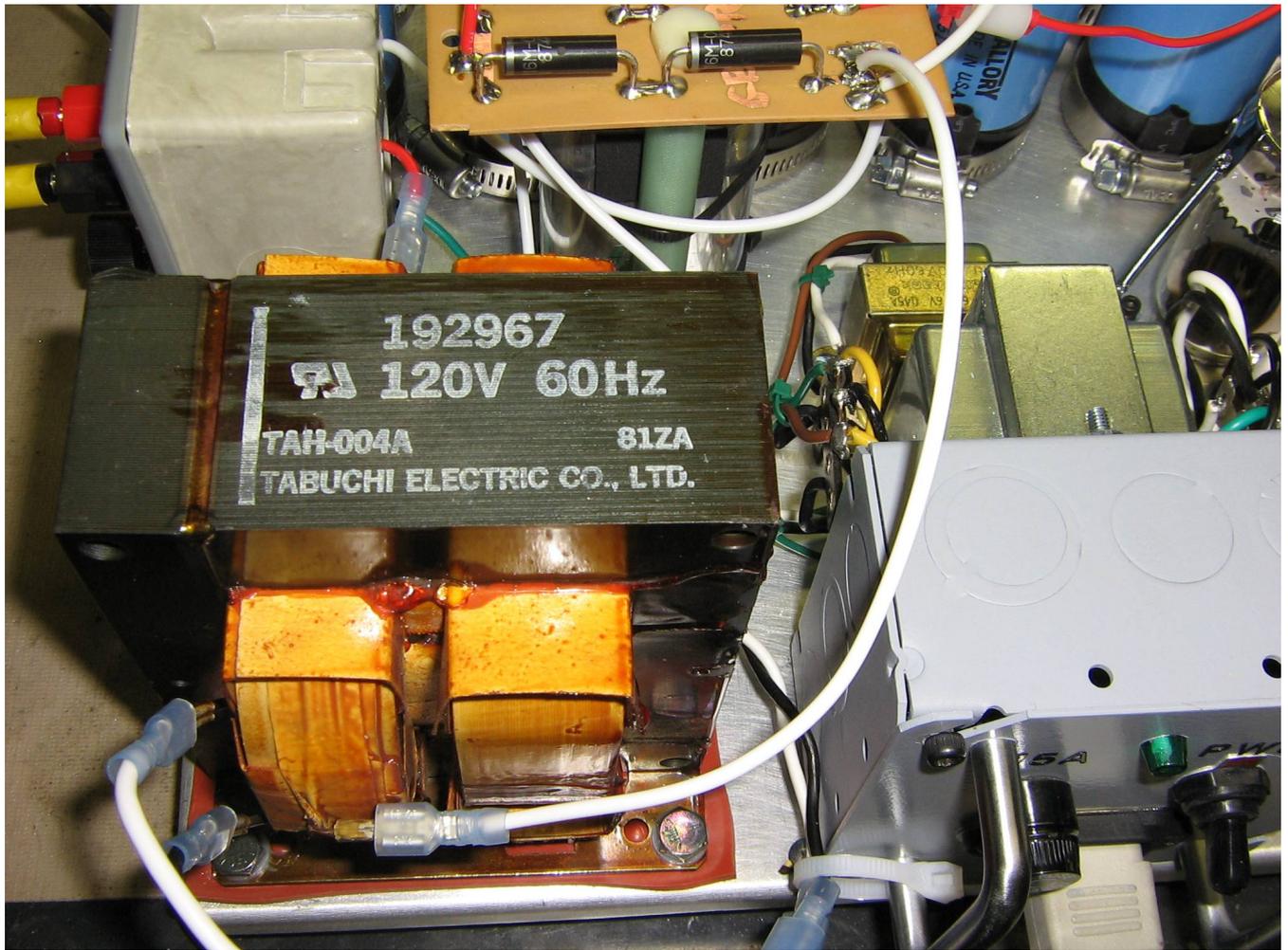
"Air Force One, contact the tower on 118.7"



Then it blew up...

Microwave oven transformers are not really designed for continuous current operations, or for use in "real" high-voltage power supplies.

As you can see here, the high-voltage secondary winding arced over. Try to find a microwave oven transformer that is *physically* large or has been coated with some type of resin or sealant.



Back up and running with a new microwave oven transformer.

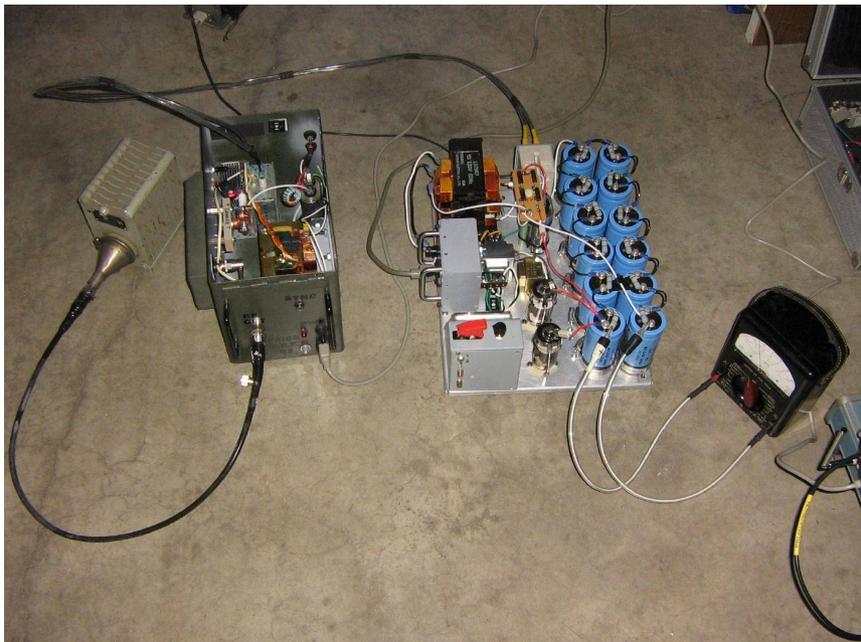
This transformer has been coated with some sort of "goo" to help prevent high-voltage arcing.

All microwave oven transformers are basically the same, so swapping them out should be no problem. They all seem to have slightly different mounting or wiring configurations, though.

A good secondary high-voltage winding on a microwave oven transformer will usually have a DC resistance between 50 and 120 ohms or so. The filament winding will have very low DC resistance, often below 1 ohm. You can use this to check the windings before hand.



Is it bad when you can get a frequency counter reading, with no antenna, and standing behind the horn?



Test setup of the Litton 2M167 magnetron used in the "2.45 GHz Magnetron to Coax Assembly" article in *GBPPR 'Zine*, Issue #46.

This magnetron is being run into a 50 ohm load for testing with a spectrum analyzer.



Spectrum analyzer view of the magnetron's RF output transverted (2.278 GHz LO) to fit the range of an IFR service monitor. The spectrum display is 1 MHz per division.

On the left, is the output of a Litton 2M167 magnetron. The meter is reading a center frequency of "135.0 MHz," but this converts to an actual output frequency of 2.413 GHz. Note the output is about 1 MHz *lower* than the center reading. This magnetron was run into a 50 ohm load via a homebrew waveguide-to-coaxial adapter.

On the right, is the output of a Toshiba 2M172 magnetron. The meter is reading "177.0 MHz," and the signal is about 1.5 MHz *higher* than the center frequency. The final output frequency is around 2.4565 GHz. This magnetron was run into an open horn, so there was a lot of background RF noise, which raises the noise floor on the analyzer.

Bugs & Notes

1. It gets hot! *Very hot!* Both the 6MJ6 tubes and the magnetron. Forced air cooling is a must!
2. The filaments in the 6MJ6 tubes and the magnetron need to be warmed up prior to applying the plate voltage (i.e., flipping the "XMIT" switch). Give it a good 30 seconds or so.
3. The (stock) current control circuit appears to top out around 200 mA into the magnetron. Some magnetrons will require higher current for a cleaner RF output spectrum. Experiment with different magnetrons, if you can.
4. Turn the magnetron's cathode current control (I_k) *down* before you activate the **XMIT** switch. The magnetron seems to perform better with a slowly increasing cathode current.
5. Mount the magnetron/horn assembly at the focal point of a 24 dB WiFi parabolic dish for an ERP output of around 100 kW or more!
6. The magnetron's RF output signal tends to "jump" around a bit in frequency, especially if the current is too low.

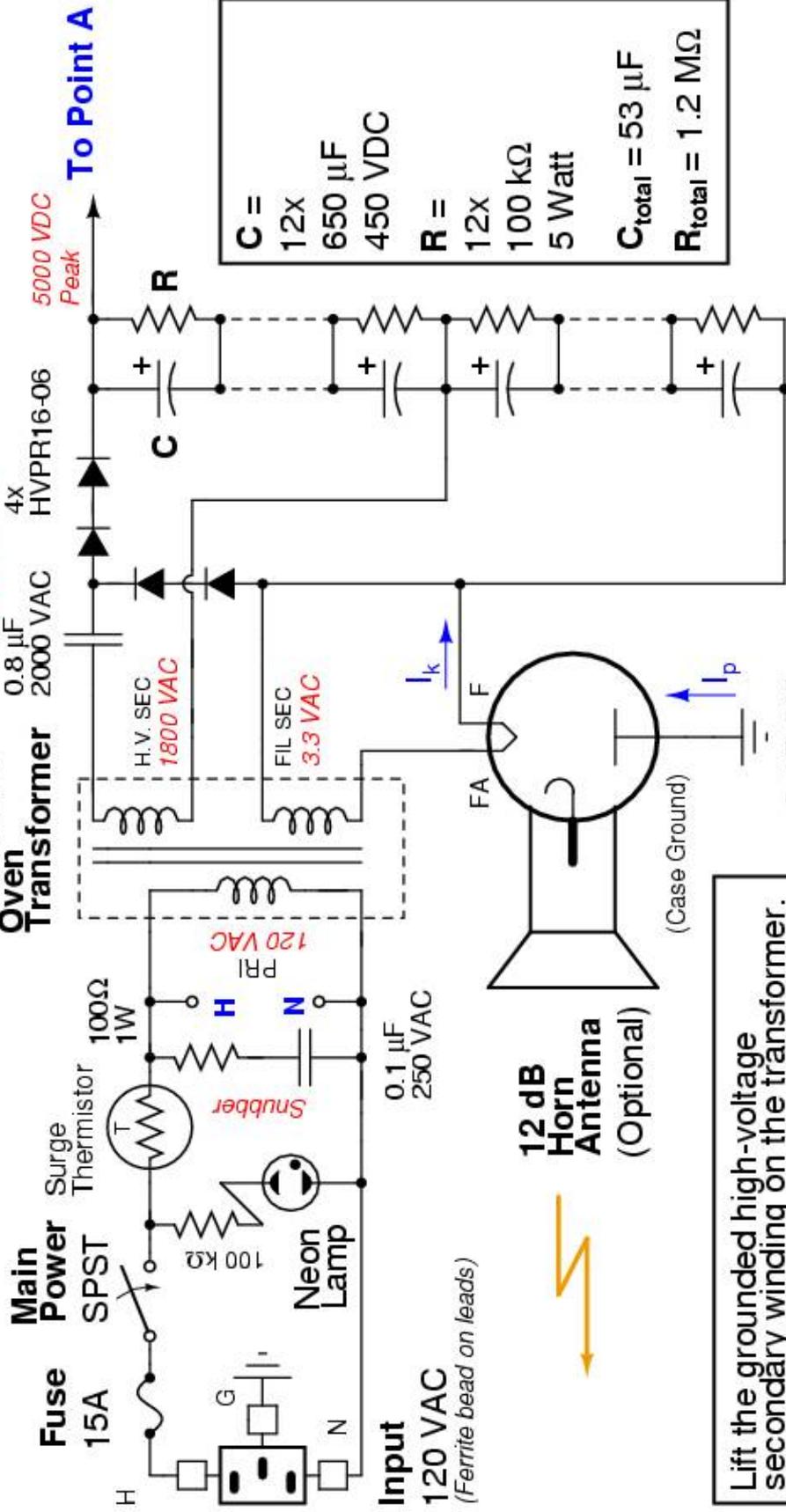
Microwave Oven Magnetron Current Recommendations

Oven Manufacturer	Operating Current (mA)	
Litton	160 - 300	
Sharp	200 - 450	
Tappan	250 - 325	
Whirlpool	240 - 300	
Sanyo	200 - 270	
Amana RC-10	400 - 500	(1,000 Watts)
Litton 70-40	600 - 650	(1,000 Watts)
Litton 80-50	600 - -	(1,300 Watts)
Litton 550	500 - 600	(1,300 Watts)
Sharp R-22	350 - 450	(1,000 Watts)

Compiled from various repair notes.

GBPPR Active Denial System

High-Voltage Power Supply



Lift the grounded high-voltage secondary winding on the transformer.
 Arrange the capacitors in two banks of six.

2.45 GHz
 CW Magnetron
 (From an old microwave oven)

GBPPR Active Denial System

Current Regulator & Modulator

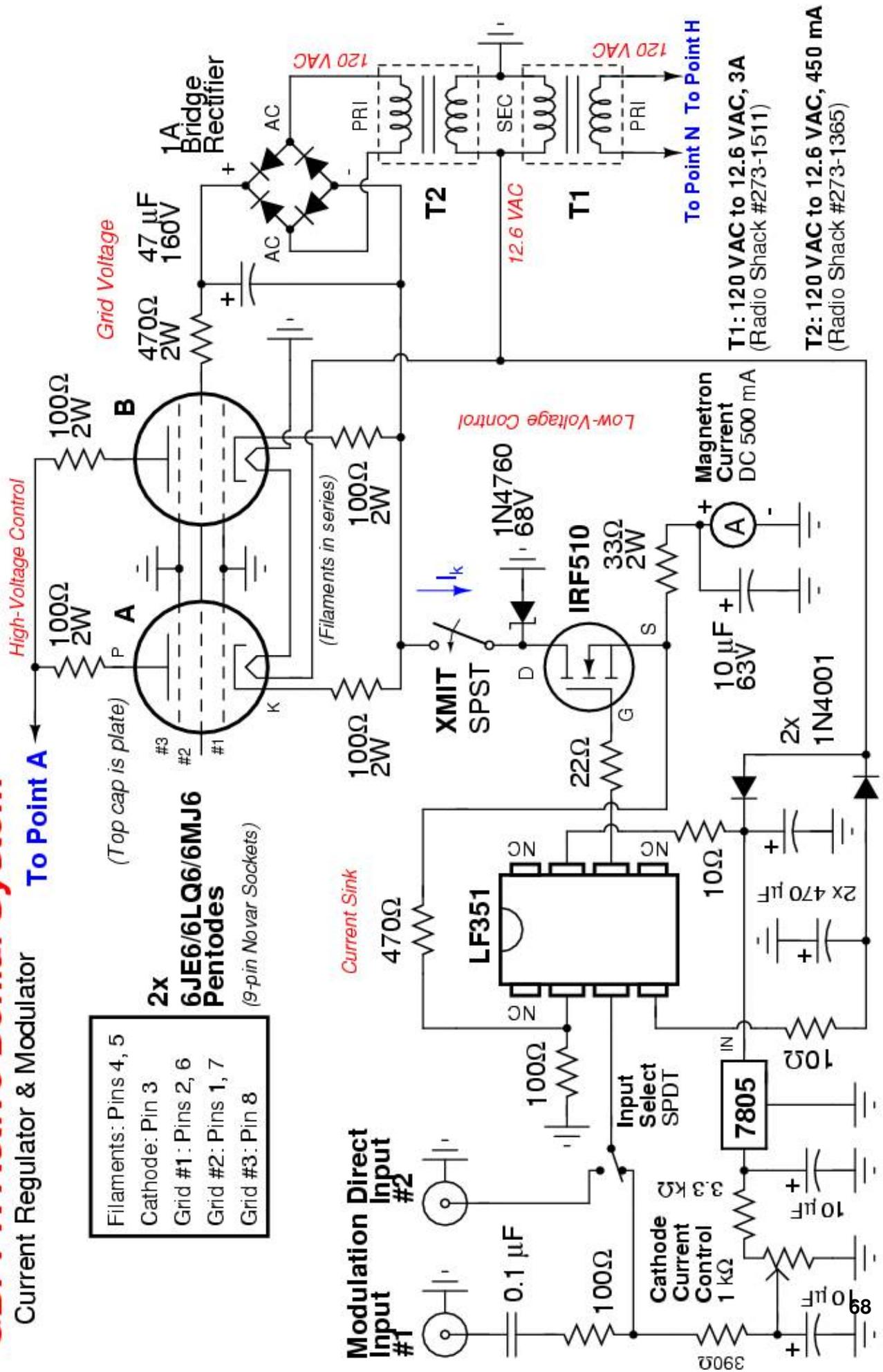
High-Voltage Control

To Point A

- Filaments: Pins 4, 5
- Cathode: Pin 3
- Grid #1: Pins 2, 6
- Grid #2: Pins 1, 7
- Grid #3: Pin 8

2x 6JE6/6LQ6/6MJ6 Pentodes
(9-pin Noval Sockets)

(Top cap is plate)



T1: 120 VAC to 12.6 VAC, 3A
(Radio Shack #273-1511)

T2: 120 VAC to 12.6 VAC, 450 mA
(Radio Shack #273-1365)

Bonus



End of Issue #62



Any Questions?

Editorial and Rants

Brain-dead liberals are now blaming pizza for causing niggers to kill each other! LOL!

Councilman Preps Ban on 'Jumbo Slice' Sales

May 24, 2009 – From: www.wtopnews.com

WASHINGTON – Blaming single-slice pizza sales as part of the crime problem in Adams Morgan, a D.C. councilmember is proposing a ban of the popular late-night snack in Adams Morgan.

The crowded bar and nightclub scene on 18th street has had a recent spout of violence, including a shootout that killed a man, and injured two police officers.

D.C. Councilman Jim Graham (D-Ward 1), who represents the neighborhood, tells WJLA-TV that the 'Jumbo Slice' pizza joints that populate the strip are part of the problem.

A recent hidden camera investigation done by the television station showed a recent fight that started just outside of one of the businesses.

However, Graham's proposal does have many opponents, especially among the crowd of people who usually grab a slice after a night out.

A manager of one of the pizza restaurants on 18th Street NW tells WJLA-TV that he feels like he is being unfairly picked on for being "popular."

Graham says he's already spoken with Mayor Fenty about the issue and is drafting legislation.



<--- Wants Pizza

California is out of money.

Can't imagine why!

City of San Francisco Salaries, 2007				
Name	Job Title	Department	Salary	
1	CHRISTIAN KITCHIN	SPECIAL NURSE	DPH-Community Health Network	\$350,324
2	NATHANIEL FORD	GENERAL MANAGER, MUNICIPAL RAILWAY	Municipal Transportation Agency	\$325,452
3	DAVID KUSHNER	Dep Dir for Investments, Ret	Retirement System	\$289,479
4	AMY HART	Dept Head V	Administrative Services	\$280,195
5	EDWARD ARCE	CAPTAIN (FIRE DEPARTMENT)	Fire Department	\$270,171
6	VENUS AZAR	Asst Med Examiner	Administrative Services	\$267,259
7	MICHAEL GAYNOR	INSPECTOR III	Police Department	\$265,215
8	MICHAEL BROWNE	SERGEANT III	Police Department	\$261,915
9	ROBERT DOSS	INSPECTOR III	Police Department	\$261,830
10	JON SMITH	Asst Med Examiner	Administrative Services	\$260,948
11	HEATHER FONG	CHIEF OF POLICE	Police Department	\$256,617
12	JOHN MARTIN	AIRPORT DIRECTOR	Airport	\$256,566
13	EDWARD HARRINGTON	CONTROLLER	Controller	\$256,554
14	MITCHELL KATZ	DIRECTOR OF DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH	DPH-Public Health	\$256,554
15	M. SUSAN LEAL	DIRECTOR OF PUC	PUC - General Office	\$253,463
16	ELLEN MOFFATT	Asst Med Examiner	Administrative Services	\$253,209
17	JOANNE HAYES-WHITE	CHIEF OF DEPT(FIRE DEPARTMENT)	Fire Department	\$252,639
18	JOHNNY LO	BATTALION CHIEF (FIRE DEPARTMENT)	Fire Department	\$250,773
19	GENE OCONNELL	ADMINISTRATOR, SFGH MEDICAL CENTER	DPH-Community Health Network	\$249,319
20	JUDY MELINEK	Asst Med Examiner	Administrative Services	\$248,808
21	EDWIN LEE	Dept Head V	Administrative Services	\$248,075
22	ED O'DONNELL	BATTALION CHIEF (FIRE DEPARTMENT)	Fire Department	\$243,963
23	ANTONIO SANTIAGO	DEPUTY SHERIFF	Sheriff	\$238,641
24	RICARDO GUERRERO	POLICE OFFICER III	Police Department	\$237,857
25	EDWARD ROLAND	CAPTAIN (FIRE DEPARTMENT)	Fire Department	\$236,205
26	JAMES BARDEN	BATTALION CHIEF (FIRE DEPARTMENT)	Fire Department	\$236,005
27	TRENT RHORER	Dept Head V	Human Services	\$235,172
28	GARY MASSETANI	DEPUTY CHIEF OF DEPT(FIRE DEPARTMENT)	Fire Department	\$232,084
29	AI-KYUNG CHUNG	ANESTHETIST	DPH-Community Health Network	\$231,843
30	MONIQUE MOYER	PORT DIRECTOR	Port	\$231,459
31	BRITT ELMORE	POLICE OFFICER II	Police Department	\$230,092
32	GERALD DARCY	SERGEANT III	Police Department	\$229,719
33	DAVID SHINN	DEPUTY CHIEF III	Police Department	\$228,972
34	BRENDAN WARD	CAPTAIN (FIRE DEPARTMENT)	Fire Department	\$228,019
35	CLYDELHO FROMMOETHELYDO	LIEUTENANT, (FIRE DEPARTMENT)	Fire Department	\$227,958
36	WING LAU	Dep Dir III	Building Inspection Commission	\$227,800
37	MELINDA PENGEL	DEPUTY CHIEF III	Police Department	\$227,051
38	CHARLES KEOHANE	DEPUTY CHIEF III	Police Department	\$226,585
39	YIFANG QIAN	SENIOR PHYSICIAN SPECIALIST	DPH-Public Health	\$226,059
40	AUDRY LEE	BATTALION CHIEF (FIRE DEPARTMENT)	Fire Department	\$224,817
41	JOHN KANALEY	Manager VIII	DPH-Community Health Network	\$224,808
42	MORRIS TABAK	DEPUTY CHIEF III	Police Department	\$224,269
43	ROBERT SERRANO	BATTALION CHIEF (FIRE DEPARTMENT)	Fire Department	\$223,727
44	FARIBORZ VAZIRABADI	Dept Head IV	Department of Public Works	\$223,559
45	MARK HAWTHORNE	INSPECTOR III	Police Department	\$223,397
46	KENNETH COTTURA	CAPTAIN III	Police Department	\$222,909
47	GARY ALTENBERG	FIREFIGHTER	Fire Department	\$222,722
48	ANTHONY IRONS	Dep Dir V	PUC - General Office	\$222,563
49	ANTONIO PARRA	DEPUTY CHIEF III	Police Department	\$222,191
50	GREGORY SUHR	DEPUTY CHIEF III	Police Department	\$222,191

Unemployment Rates for States – April 2009

From: <http://www.bls.gov/web/laumstrk.htm>

Looks like the Republican–voting states are going to end up bailing out the "blue state" shit–holes. There's a shocker...

Unemployment Rates for States

Unemployment Rates for States Monthly Rankings Seasonally Adjusted Apr. 2009 ^P		
Rank	State	Rate
1	NORTH DAKOTA	4.0
2	NEBRASKA	4.4
3	WYOMING	4.5
4	SOUTH DAKOTA	4.8
5	IOWA	5.1
6	UTAH	5.2
7	NEW MEXICO	5.8
8	MONTANA	6.0
9	LOUISIANA	6.2
9	OKLAHOMA	6.2
11	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.3
12	KANSAS	6.4
13	ARKANSAS	6.5
14	TEXAS	6.7
15	MARYLAND	6.8
15	VIRGINIA	6.8
17	HAWAII	6.9
18	IDAHO	7.0
19	VERMONT	7.1
20	COLORADO	7.4
21	DELAWARE	7.5
21	WEST VIRGINIA	7.5
23	ARIZONA	7.7
23	NEW YORK	7.7
25	PENNSYLVANIA	7.8
26	CONNECTICUT	7.9

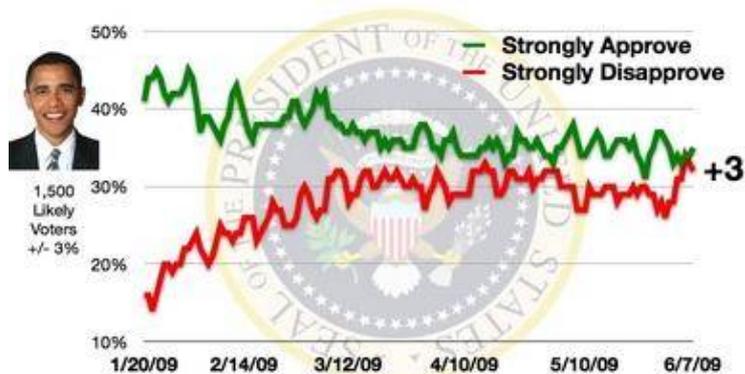
26	MAINE	7.9
28	ALASKA	8.0
28	MASSACHUSETTS	8.0
30	MINNESOTA	8.1
30	MISSOURI	8.1
32	NEW JERSEY	8.4
33	WISCONSIN	8.6
34	ALABAMA	9.0
35	MISSISSIPPI	9.1
35	WASHINGTON	9.1
37	GEORGIA	9.3
38	ILLINOIS	9.4
39	FLORIDA	9.6
40	KENTUCKY	9.8
41	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9.9
41	INDIANA	9.9
41	TENNESSEE	9.9
44	OHIO	10.2
45	NEVADA	10.6
46	NORTH CAROLINA	10.8
47	CALIFORNIA	11.0
48	RHODE ISLAND	11.1
49	SOUTH CAROLINA	11.5
50	OREGON	12.0
51	MICHIGAN	12.9

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Rates shown are a percentage of the labor force. Data refer to place of residence. Estimates for the current year are subject to revision the following month.

Last Modified Date: May 22, 2009

Presidential Approval Index



Change!

World War 2 veteran killed by a pack of goose-stepping Nazis and psycho Japs.

Nope!

Just a couple of niggers...

Iwo Jima Hero Shot to Death in Motel Parking

June 9, 2009 – From: www.scnw.com

Florence County sheriff's deputies have arrested two suspects, including a 16-year-old, they say were involved in a fatal shooting outside a Florence hotel room Monday morning.

Sylvester Davis, 25, of Darlington, was arrested about 12:15 p.m. Tuesday after a brief vehicle chase in Darlington County, Sheriff Kenney Boone said. Davis was in a stolen Chevy Tahoe when he was spotted by law enforcement officers near Holly Circle in Darlington County.

Dondre Scott, 16, also of Darlington, was arrested about 5:30 p.m. Monday at a residence on Pisgah Road in Darlington County, Boone said.

Sylvester Davis Jr., left, and Dondre Scott were arrested in connection with the shooting death of 83-year-old World War II veteran Clair C. Chaffin.

Davis and Scott each face a murder charge in connection with Chaffin's death.

"I think this is going to be a death penalty case," Boone said.

Prosecutors are considering that option, 12th Circuit Solicitor Ed Clements III said.

"This is potentially a capital case," he said.

The U.S. Supreme Court prohibits the death penalty being sought against someone under the age of 18, however, Clements said.

Twelfth Circuit attorneys would have to determine who exactly pulled the trigger, then will decide how to pursue the case, he said.

"This is a terrible thing," Clements said. "That guy was a war hero who risked his life to defend the lives of the two people that took his life senselessly."

World War II veteran Clair C. Chaffin, 83 of Archer, Fla., was shot while he was in the process of packing his vehicle after being confronted by two men in an attempted armed robbery about 7 a.m. at the Thunderbird Inn, located at 2004 W. Lucas St., at the U.S. 52/Interstate 95 intersection.

Chaffin was taken to an area hospital, where he later died. An autopsy at the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston confirmed the cause of his death as a gunshot wound to the chest area, Florence County Coroner M.G. "Bubba" Matthews said.

Kat Dow, Chaffin's daughter, said in a comment posted to scnw.com her father was on his way to Virginia to attend a meeting with other 4th Marine Division Association members, "and then he and his dear friend were heading for a trip across the Canadian Rockies.

"He was really excited about this trip. It is unbelievable he was gunned down like this," she wrote. "I know my Dad and he was tough. He wouldn't have just handed his money over! I so wish that he had, nothing was worth his life."

Chaffin's shooting is directly related to a robbery that happened in Richland County at 2 a.m. Sunday, Boone said.

That crime happened at the Motel 6 located at 7541 Nates Road where an off-duty probation agent was robbed at gunpoint of her credentials and state-issued .40-caliber handgun, according to a press release issued Monday by Richland County Sheriff Leon Lott.

The probation agent was working a security detail at the motel when two unknown black men approached her while she was sitting in her car, Lott said.

The agent said the suspects fled in a burgundy Nissan bearing S.C. license tag DDE 725, which Lott said matched the description of the vehicle involved in Monday morning's fatal Florence County shooting.

Investigators are trying to determine whether the weapon used in the Florence homicide is the same as the weapon stolen in the Richland County robbery, Boone said.

State and federal charges against the suspect are being pursued, too, Boone said.

"They will most likely face a good bit of armed robbery charges," he said. "These two individuals have done a lot of armed robberies in different areas of the state."

The suspects will likely continue to be detained in Effingham because of the seriousness of the charges they face in Florence County, Boone said. At some point, other agencies will send deputies copies of warrants and detainers relating to the suspects.

Deputies were able to track the suspects to Darlington County because they were able to quickly identify the vehicle the suspects were driving after the crime, Boone said. This made it fairly easy to track down the vehicle and, in turn, the suspects.

A third person in custody will likely be charged in connection with an armed robbery involving the suspects, but not in connection with Chaffin's death, Boone said. The identity of that person hasn't been released.

A native of Jackson, Mich., Chaffin landed at Iwo Jima on Feb. 19, 1945, according to a February 2008 report in The Gainesville (Fla.) Sun.

He dropped out of high school in the 10th grade to join the Navy and "even the score" for the death of his two brothers, Elmer and Kenneth, in the war, according to the September newsletter of the Gator Detachment of the Marine Corps League Inc. in Gainesville, Fla. He also sang in the Great Lakes Naval Choir.

Chaffin later attended junior college in St. Petersburg, Fla., majoring in building construction. He spent the next 54 years coordinating and supervising major Department of Defense and Veterans Administration construction projects in Alabama, Indiana and throughout Florida, according to the newsletter. Then-Gov. Jeb Bush awarded Chaffin a full high school diploma from the state of Florida in 2004 in recognition of his educational sacrifice to serve his country.

Boone said Chaffin was awarded the Silver Star for his heroic efforts as a military veteran and had been married for more than 60 years.

Boone said he thanks the Darlington County and Richland County sheriff's offices, the Florence City Police Department and the U.S. Marshal's Fugitive Task Force for their assistance in capturing the suspects.

These crimes remain under investigation, and anyone with information about them is asked to call the state Crime Stoppers hotline at (888) CRIME SC (274-6372). Callers need not reveal their identities.



Fascism

Only General Electric executives are allowed to talk to the president!