U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ALBUQUERQUE OPERATIONS OFFICE

DATE: OCT 13 1983

REPLY TO ATTN OF: SSD:RWS-281

memorandum

SUBJECT: Computer Security Information

	JFM
✓	RES
✓	RP
✓	DB
✓	LHB
	JR
	DMQ
	LL

Cys: OS-4

File: 460

TO: Paul R. Wagner, Area Manager, Amarillo Area Office
George R. Gartrell, Acting Area Manager, Dayton Area Office
Earl W. Bean, Area Manager, Kansas City Area Office
Harold E. Valencia, Area Manager, Los Alamos Area Office
Dennis L. Krenz, Acting Area Manager, Pinellas Area Office
James R. Nicks, Area Manager, Rocky Flats Area Office
Donald L. Roberts, Director, Information Resources Management Division, AL

Attached are two newspaper articles that we recently received from DOE Headquarters relating to computer break-ins. The text of the Headquarters transmitting memorandum is quoted below.

> "Recently, there have been many newspaper articles on computer 'hackers' penetrating ADP systems (i.e., Los Alamos National Laboratory). Attached are two which appeared in the Washington Post that seem to be the most factual.
>
> These articles indicate the need to strictly enforce the existing DOE policy that no external unencrypted telephone lines be connected to any ADP system processing classified information. From time to time, I have heard that certain internal software controls are available which would preclude classified information from being transmitted to a specified terminal dedicated for unclassified traffic. As of this date, there does not exist an approved 'trusted software package' capable of protecting classified information.
>
> It is requested that you review the ADP systems under your responsibility to ensure that the existing policy is being followed."

Please insure that the above information and attachments are furnished to appropriate contractor personnel, especially security and responsible computer security personnel.

If there are any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Roy B. Crouch
Director, Safeguards and
Security Division

2 Attachments

cc w/Attachments:
Jim F. McClary, Group Leader, OS-DO, LANL
D. C. Jones, Manager, Computing Services
Department, Organization 2610, SNLA

POST 8/21/83

Teen Computer Break-Ins: High-Tech Rite of Passage

By Michael Schrage

ALL THIS HOOPLA about pimply computer-aided "whiz kids" cracking security codes and sneaking into "top secret" systems is getting tiresome. The fact is, breaking into non-classified, public-access computer networks such as the ones recently cracked, has become a rite of passage for bright kids with computers. And it should be viewed as little more than that. It is no more complicated, technically, than that rite of yesteryear, the hot-wiring of an automobile. And it is usually less of a threat to society than kids buying whiskey using a fake ID.

The very popular movie "WarGames," where illicit computer access leads to the brink of World War III, seems to be what's giving everybody the willies about these real-life computer break-ins. What nobody seems to realize is that the networks being broken in to are *designed* to be accessed from a home computer. Sure, these networks in the headlines theoretically had security. But it was the electronic equivalent of a $5 padlock. Any kid with an ounce of brains and a sliver of luck who *can't* break in doesn't deserve to own a modem-equipped personal computer.

Take "WarGames" again. Outside of a few totally unbelievable bits of technical legerdemain, the film's young protaganist hews closely to the tactics used by most computer punks. Does he use ultrasophisticated programming techniques to break into the school's computer to up his grades? Of course not. He's discovered where the entry password to the computer is written down and gets himself sent off to the vice principal in order to sneak a peak. This isn't technological swashbuckling — it's being a weasel.

The same can be said of the recent Los Alamos caper pulled off by a group of Milwaukee kids calling themselves the 414s (for the city's area code). What this Gang of 414s did is simply dial into a very low-level and accessible data bank that happened to be located at the National Lab at Los Alamos.

According to various news reports, the kids found out about the system there practically by accident. They had used their computers to dial into one of the dozens of local computer "bulletin boards" found around the country that list phone numbers and "ports" to access other computer systems. These bulletin boards are the way computer buffs keep in touch with one another and keep each other up-to-date. Anybody who shells out the bucks for a computer and the modem (the device that lets the computer communicate with other computers over the phone lines) could just as easily find this out.

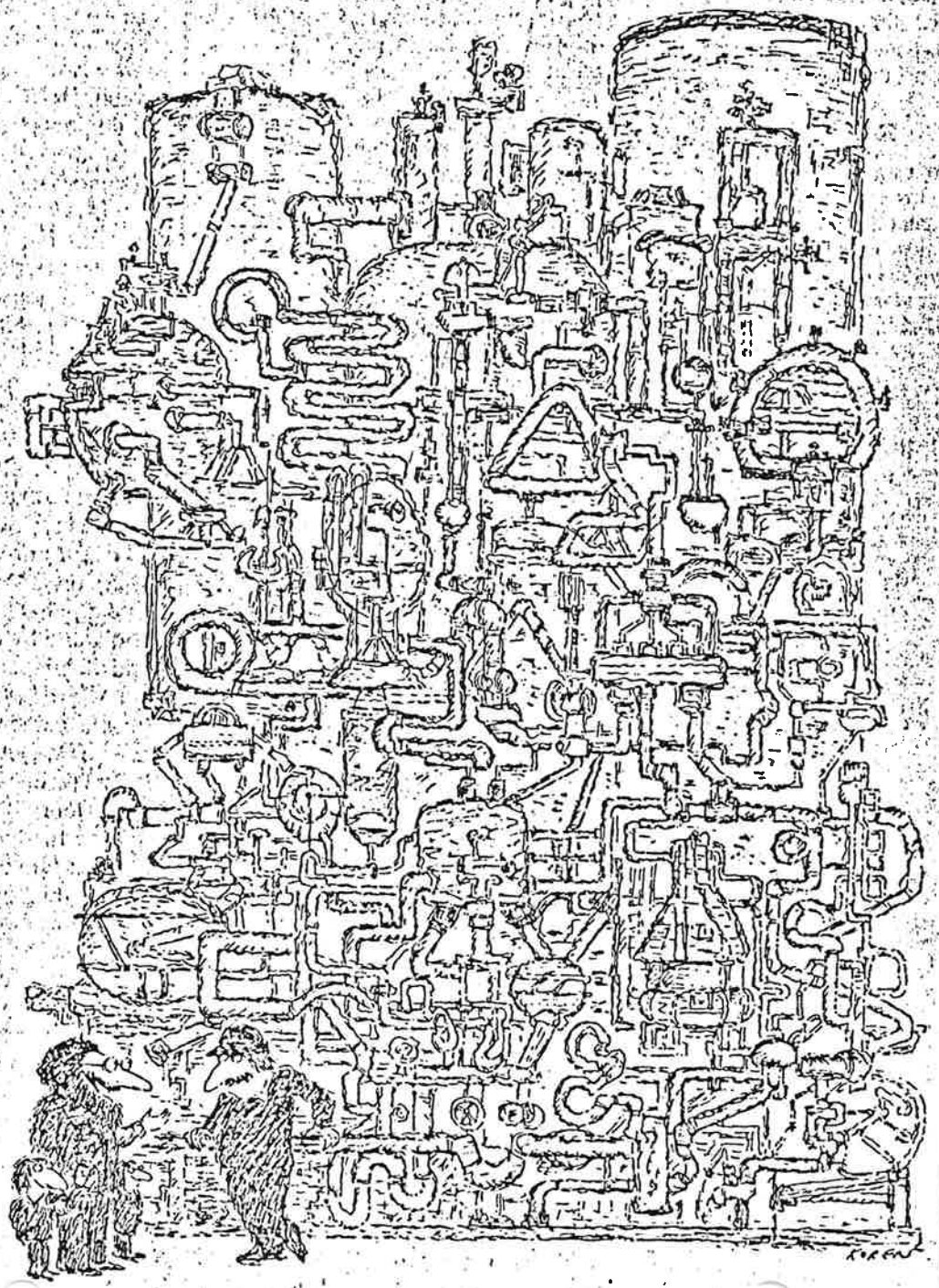
Apparently, the security surrounding the Los Alamos computer was tenuous to the point of non-existence — i.e., easy password access — and the kids got in and mucked about. Because of the technological illiteracy of the public in general and the news media in particular, the computerized punks were hyped as the digital versions of Bonnie & Clyde.

See COMPUTER, Page C3

Michael Schrage covers advanced technology for the financial section of The Washington Post.

Mary McGrory

Mary McGrory is on vacation. Her column will resume when she returns.



Drawing by Koren; © 1983 The ...rker magazine, Inc.

"Where's the businesss end of this thing?"

some girl. The next day I could say, "Did I do that? I'm sorry. I was out of my mind." Straight edge is just basically an anti-obsession, pro-positive-thinking idea. That's all it is. Nothing more.

Q: What do you think of people who drink and use drugs? Do you think people can use them rationally, to relax?

A: Yeah. I'm not a person who like, if you take drugs, I'm not going to talk to you. All I'm saying — no, I have no interest in it at the moment. But almost all my friends partake. The whole acid thing, the whole '60s thing — I was fascinated by it. Some of the hallucinations are really interesting.

Q: Not doing drugs and not doing alcohol — could that be a rebellion against the '60s generation? Couldn't you see this as a rebellion against that rebellion?

A: It could be. I think that my rebellion — I guess it is a rebellion — is against the society's staples. Every TV show, you see people drinking. Drinking, cocaine — staples. That's what you have to do. Even in the '60s, I wouldn't drink, I don't think. I may have taken acid then. I can't tell you cause I wasn't there. The whole like hippie thing, I like the ideas. It was after the initial investigation that people just became lethargic drug-takers.

Christopher Stern, 20, a native of the District who will be a sophomore at Middlebury College in Vermont this fall, was a Washington Post national staff researcher this summer.

cles, which seems to defeat the whole purpose. Before it was like an orchestrated violence. We didn't slam into each other. We worked with each other. We moved in and out. Like a workout. It was great. The whole slamming thing — like hurling young male bodies into each other — was wrong. It's not the idea. Now my whole thing is like break dancing, which is a totally different dance.

Q: What is break dancing?

A: They like spin on their backs and stuff. It's a real action dance. It's a real hard dance and almost violent but it's like one person. You sort of do this groove thing and spin around the floor, jump up and down like on your back.

Q: Somebody split the back of his head open break dancing?

A: Yeah.

Q: It all seems to me at least slightly sado-masochistic. When you're jumping off a stage that is at least 5 feet tall into an audience, there's a big possibility you're going to hurt someone else. And a definite possibility you're going to hurt yourself.

A: I think it's a thrill like going down a roller coaster. You're out there and you're moving. At the beginning, the idea of stage diving was to jump into a crowd of friends and people'd catch you. The people now, of course, are going to put their boots in. Maybe it's sado-masochist. I think it's like football. It's not real violence. It's a lot of action. It's just sort of blowing it off. I don't like to crack my head open. You know, that hurts. Now, of

with u...

That was cool. But in general mostly girls are just like, ha-ha-ha. You know. Fun, fun, fun. Dress up silly. They were not into the anger thing.

Q: Are you really angry?

A: Yeah, I am pretty angry. I'm not sure why. I have mental problems, maybe. I get furious at stupid things. I can't even believe how mad it gets me to see people mess up their lives. Or just to be forced into situations I don't like to be in.

Q: Don't you think that punk expresses a lot more of hate and anger than it does love and kindness?

A: Well, outwardly expresses it. But by expressing it, I'm not too sure that it doesn't also express, you know, a want for love and the lack of it. I mean, we don't just like complain and whine. I try to offer thoughts about alternatives. I don't like whining songs. I don't like songs like "Oh, you f - - - ed up my life."

Q: Wasn't that a country song?

A: I guess so. Pretty good insight.

Q: There's a lot of people who say punks are fascists. They're wearing Nazi paraphenalia. Do they know what those things stand for?

A: Some of 'em do and some of them don't. In Virginia there are gay beaters, which I'm just not into.

Q: Gay beaters?

A: They go out and beat up gay people. People die, which I think sucks. People try

A: Skinheads, a lot of them, they're sick people. I'd drop England. They have ruined their whole thing.

Q: But you yourself don't feel any kind of fascism?

A: I certainly don't like, have problems with Pakies or blacks. I don't think of myself as a great racist or anything. I don't hate like, black kids because they're black. I mean, I hate people on an individual basis, usually.

Q: Are you at all patriotic? What do you think about America?

A: Idealistically, I think I'm patriotic. I'm not real political at all. Of course, I'm 21 years old. Sending those battleships down to Nicaragua, we know what it means to us. S - - - it's our number.

Q: What do you think of nonviolent protest?

A: Cool. Really cool. You know what my friends think right now, like, really cool? Greenpeace. Those guys are like, so cool. I've been like following them for a year now, just reading anything. Like when they rammed that ship. Those guys to me are just like really cool. I like the idea of non-violent protest cause you're really f - - - ing the authorities. Like these people in England who are freeing animals from laboratories.

Q: Are you afraid of being an adult?

A: No, I'm afraid of the adult posture. The idea of saying, you know, I have to work and this is what you do for the rest of your life.

terested in paying the money to learn that stuff, I'm not too sure that I'm interested in the credits — having to work for numbers. Always having to live for the grade. It really sucks. My senior year, seeing my friends just fall apart at the SATs. They were like going to kill themselves. That's sad. That made me kind of turn off on education.

Actually on the other hand, I might want to go to college just for the atmosphere. When I graduated from high school, my first immediate feeling was how sad it was because all of a sudden I didn't have like an authority I could buffalo constantly. High school was just basically so much fun — finding ways to mess with principals and like that.

Q: What are you going to do for the rest of your life?

A: I don't know. That's my big ace in the hole. I'm not real sure what I'm going to be doing for the rest of my life. I'm going to do this thing until it becomes dishonest or insincere.

Q: Do you think you're going to be a punk for the rest of your life?

A: I can't imagine myself changing, let's put it that way. I look forward to becoming an old man. Like hang out in the streets and talking to little kids and stuff. I love that kind of stuff. I'm not into the idea of being 30. I like being old. That sounds cool to me. To say like check it out and hang out on the porch and stuff. I like to hang out on porches a lot. Watch people go by. But the 30s are going to be real bad, I think.

The Newest High-Tech Rite of Passage

COMPUTER, From Page C1

The real story isn't the technology but the sociology: breaking into computer systems has merely become this generation's equivalent of taking a Tin Lizzie apart and reassembling it in the dean's office.

When I was taking computer science at the University of Illinois in the late '70s, you were a wimp if you couldn't crack the security of at least *one* of the school's multiple computer systems. And, believe me, most computer departments at major universities by now have had plenty of experience dealing with ornery, capricious and brilliantly demented college students with a knack for creating havoc.

My favorite memory was getting someone's password from a mutual acquaintance and using it to enter into our school's PLATO computer-assisted education system.

PLATO used all sorts of video-game-like techniques to teach the fresh principles of physics. Taking advantage of the author mode, I rewrote segments of one of the optics programs so that the angle of reflection didn't equal the angle of incidence when the unsuspecting student tri bounce light off computer-simulated mirrors. Since some 700 or 800 students were taking the course at the time, this was a wonderful way to unrepress my hostilities — although I was a bit taken aback that it took two weeks for the switcheroo to be reported.

Neither I, nor any other computer student, considered this to be a big deal. It was just a part of the educational process of getting "hands-on" experience.

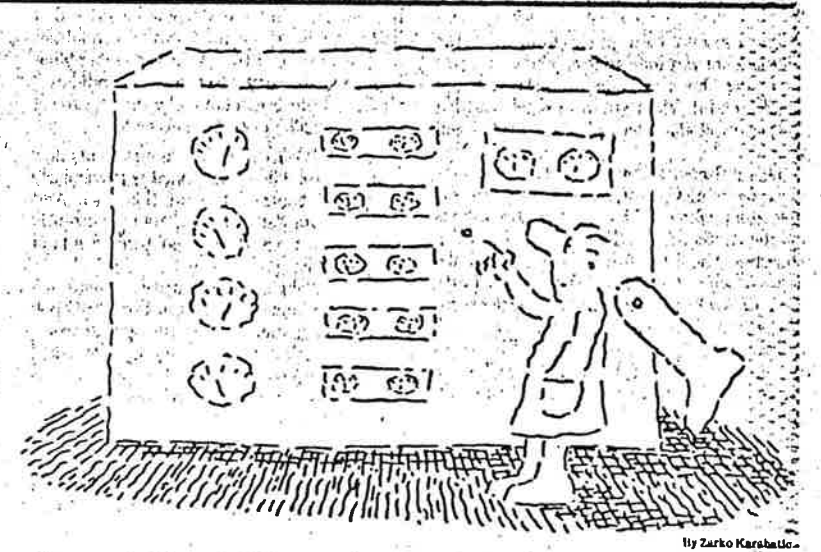
What it comes down to is that new technologies mean new pranks for kids to play. Hot-wiring never ranked as front-page news in the '50s when teen-agers went for joy rides. That's because everybody knew what a car was. Computers are now considered exotic, but if you think of them as just a machine, like any old Ford, what the Los Alamos lab did was the moral equivalent of leaving their keys in the ignition. "By this time," says computer crime expert Donn Parker, "the owners of dial-up access computer systems deserve what they get."

Clearly, there are computer systems that are dangerous to tap. The episode the FBI is investigating of the 414s getting into Sloan-Kettering's patient files is an obvious case of a prank that can have lethal unintended consequences. That pranks can become tragedies is always a possibility. But equally obviously, adults have a responsibility to guard against such access.

It's not that the kids in Milwaukee were all that clever, it's that the folks in Los Alamos — and dozens of other computer facilities around the country — are so dumb. It's not unlike shoplifting; it can be done with a minimum of skill and effort if security is lax. What we're seeing today is simply the logically malicious application of new technologies by punks.

"When I was a kid," says Parker, "the gang would go out and tear down an abandoned building. This is technological trespassing. It's essentially a mischief kind of thing and should be subject to the same sort of penalties we levy on people who damage property and such."

What Parker would like to see are high school computer classes talking about computer ethics in much the same way that drivers' education classes explain driver etiquette. "People shou e told it's not nice to break into compute ms," says Parker.



By Zarko Karabatic—

By the end of the year, industry analysts predict there will be millions of personal computers in people's homes. A lot of those machines will have communications capabilities. It's a dead certainty that adolescents — mischievious and otherwise — will want to match their wits against computer security sytems both here and abroad. Clearly, we're entering a new age of mischief much as we did with automobiles and the passage of minimum drinking age laws.

Still, I fail to see why people are so surprised by all of this. Kids will be kids — whether they're holding a bottle, the keys to a car or a floppy disc e IBM Personal Computer.

Young Computer Bandits Byte Off More Than They Could Chew

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Staff Writer

MILWAUKEE—With a cheap home computer and a telephone, half a dozen or so clever young "hackers" here reached out electronically this summer from the solitude of their bedrooms and their dens to invade—and sometimes damage—more than 60 data banks from Los Angeles to New York and from Los Alamos to Montreal.

The loosely confederated computer enthusiasts, who now are the target of a criminal investigation by the FBI, made an instant national reputation as "whiz kids" capable of frightening technological virtuosity.

They are not.

Friends, teachers and associates in the Milwaukee computer community said that the young computer raiders, aged 15 to 22, are above-average but not exceptional programmers who used generally unsophisticated break-in methods and who foolishly failed to anticipate the means by which they were caught.

They said that any bright teenager with a few hundred dollars worth of ordinary home computer hardware could commit similar acts of electronic trespass—and that, at one time or another, a good many do.

"They're not whiz kids," said Douglas Harris, who is chairman of the Marquette University department of mathematics, statistics, and computer science. "I don't think they were doing anything very technologically complex."

All of this has sounded renewed alarms about the vulnerability of even sophisticated business and military computers to invasion and van[illegible]m by outsiders with common [illegible]nd skills. It also has drawn [illegible]on to a subculture in which young computer jockeys "meet," make conversation, and exchange tips on the illicit use of computers, all without leaving their home keyboards.

The Milwaukee raiders number anywhere from seven to 10, depending on whom you count.

They did most of their communicating—and some of them first met, if that is the word—using "electronic bulletin boards" and "electronic mail."

An electronic bulletin board serves much the same purpose as a slab of cork on a wall, except that the "board" is a computer, and the messages on it can be read without being in the same room.

The bulletin board favored by the raiders is called SUE, for Serious Users Exchange. SUE is a small computer located in southern Milwaukee and attached to a "modem," a device which converts electronic signals into sounds and allows SUE to talk with other computers by telephone.

To "read" this bulletin board, a computer owner dials SUE's telephone number, cradles the phone in his own modem, and turns on his home computer. Within seconds, the two computers are in contact, and the caller can read or write messages which are accessible, as on a cork board, to anyone who looks for them. Callers also can send or receive "electronic mail" targeted to a specific reader.

Computer hobbyists use the bulletin boards to make queries and suggestions, to buy and sell equipment, to exchange programs, to make dates and to talk about the we[illegible]

[illegible] these people seem to be more comfortable communicating with electronic mail than face to face," said Glenn Wanek, the systems programmer for the Milwaukee school district, who knows most of the raiders. "They say things over a computer screen that they would not say in person."

Such as: how to invade protected computers by telephone.

Michael Vollan

Neal Patrick, 17, right, with the home computer that enabled him to break into numerous other larger computers around the country, and which got him into hot water. Patrick was one of a group of Milwaukee computer raiders called the 4-1-1s.

Several of the young computer devotees, widely dispersed around the city, found that they had a common interest in computer-raiding and began a regular electronic correspondence about a year ago. Now and then they would meet in the evening at a centrally located Pizza Hut. Sooner or later, all of them joined a local Explorer post sponsored by IBM to foster interest in computers.

Eventually, someone suggested that they call themselves "the 4-1-4s," after Milwaukee's area code, in a parody of the tough street gangs that take their names from Milwaukee's numbered streets. If they were going to be a "gang," they said, they might as well sound like one.

Free long-distance telephone calls were their first order of business.

Before that, Neal Patrick, 17, an honor student and the only member of the 4-1-4s with immunity from prosecution, said he racked up a $300 phone bill the first month he used his new modem to read computer bulletin boards around the country. His father, Richard Patrick, who pays the bills for the phone, the modem, and the Radio Shack TRS-80 model II computer, told his son that the long-distance calling was through.

Other 4-1-4s had similar problems.

They solved them, associates said, by billing their calls to other people's credit card numbers and to random Sprint or MCI long-distance accounts. These numbers are routinely available on some bulletin boards.

"They get on these boards and say, 'Hey everybody, this is a good way to break into Sprint,' " said Dennis Hill, director of academic computer services at the Milwaukee School of Engineering, where computer files were damaged in one of the first raids by a member of the 4-1-4s.

Even without the bulletin boards, every one of the 4-1-4s had the skills and equipment to find "valid" access numbers for free long-distance calls.

All they had to do was write a simple program for a modem-equipped computer, telling it to dial the local number of one of the alternative long-distance telephone companies, and then to try a random 5-digit or 6-digit access code.

The computer would know to wait momentarily, hang up, redial, and then try another, slightly altered access code. Each time, it would record the results: either the code worked or it didn't.

Computers don't mind doing repetitive tasks for long periods. Anyone who starts a program like that before going to bed at night, Milwaukee computer experts said, will find a log of working access codes waiting in the morning.

With these codes, the 4-1-4s could use long-distance bulletin boards as much as they liked—with predictable results.

"I got bored," Patrick said.

Harris, who has seen a lot of young "hackers" go through a similar cycle, said it works like this:

"You and your friends get personal computers and you go through the obligatory phase of playing games, and then you get tired of that. Then you talk to one another on your modems and then you get tired of that. Then you start looking for a way to talk to people farther away and you start looking for a way not to pay the long-distance charges. And then you get tired of that."

The final step began in May.

The 4-1-4s still wanted to "add another dimension," Patrick said, and they decided to start breaking into "mainframes," powerful computers the size of cars and trucks which are used by universities, banks, hospitals, corporations and governments.

"The step that took me from bulletin boards to mainframes was curiosity," Patrick said. "That's all it was. Just curiosity."

Like the others, Patrick worked alone in his home with growing excitement, staring long hours into a glowing screen which, if he could manage it, would open a window into faraway machines and a faraway environment.

It was the same screen that displayed spaceship games, homework, accounting records from his father's business. Patrick, although he was familiar with Wisconsin's strict computer crime law, said he found it hard to imagine that he was doing anything wrong.

"The general feeling," he said, "was that if you did do damage it was immoral, but that the mere accessing was not bad. Now with this whole mess, everyone understands that was wrong."

The reason that Patrick and his friends could "access" distant mainframes by telephone is that these powerful computers, like electronic bulletin boards, are designed with telephone access in mind.

The difference is that bulletin boards are for everyone and private mainframes are for employes or paying customers only. News media computers, for example, typically allow telephone access so that reporters in the field with portable computers can transmit and receive stories.

Most of the computers that were invaded by the 4-1-4s were part of a telephone network operated by GTE Telenet Communications Corp., which allows "remote" users to log on to the central computer with a local call.

One day, in what he said was a typical instance, Patrick broke past computer security at the Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles.

Patrick did not intend to crack that particular computer.

"It was all pure chance," he said. "There was no real attack on any single computer. There's no way to tell what computer you're accessing until after you access it."

The break-in worked like this.

Patrick called Telenet, hooked the phone to his modem, and waited for a connection. Then he typed a six-digit code of letters and numbers into his computer.

The first digit was the letter "C." This told Telenet that he wanted to make his call collect. He wanted the computer he was calling to accept the charges. Some do, some do not.

Patrick knew from other raiders that the next three digits of the Telenet code should be the area code of the computer he wanted to reach. Having no computer in mind, he entered an area code at random. That day he chose 213, which serves Los Angeles.

The last two digits identify the computer desired within that area code. Patrick again typed in numbers at random until he reached a computer that would accept his collect call.

Eventually, a sign-on message flashed onto his screen asking Patrick for his account name and password.

At this point, sitting in the solitude of his den, Patrick had reached the electronic outer wall of a computer at the Security Pacific National Bank.

Basic computer security is of two types: the kind that keeps unauthorized users out of the system entirely, and the kind that keeps authorized users from roaming around parts of the system where they do not belong.

Both "walls" were pretty flimsy.

Patrick knew, as any computer buff knows, that most computers come equipped from the factory with "system accounts," which allow installers and repairmen easy access to the entire electronic system.

These accounts come with "default passwords," a password that will continue to work unless the new owner changes them. Many don't bother.

For a computer raider, these accounts are a double blessing. If the raider guesses the password, he not only is past the outer defensive "wall," but he also has free access throughout the system, because installers and repairmen need to have the most "privileged" accounts.

Patrick did not have to spend too much time at trial and error.

The account name which got him into the Security Pacific National Bank computer was "SYSTEM." The password was "SYSTEM."

Other passwords used successfully by the raiders included "TEST," "MAINTENANCE," and "DEMO."

Once inside, Patrick said he snooped around, exploring the environment and seeing where various accounts might lead him. On a later visit inside the bank computer, Patrick found and played a game of "Star Trek."

Of all the data banks raided by the 4-1-4s, Patrick said on NBC's Today Show recently, Security Pacific's "could have proven to be the most important and the most disastrous."

"If that had been our purpose," he said, "a lot of data could have been destroyed or harmed."

Susan Taha, a bank spokesman, said, "Was it serious? Yes."

But Taha emphasized that the computer that Patrick invaded "was not a computer that contained any records of funds or customer transactions."

Other computer raids went similarly.

Patrick and his friends used generally similar tactics to tap into an unclassified computer at the Los Alamos government nuclear laboratory, a medical computer at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, and other computers at Gaffney-Cline Associates in Dallas and Canada Cement LaFarge Ltd. of Montreal.

At least twice—at Sloan-Kettering and at the Milwaukee School of Engineering—raiders destroyed files in the invaded computers. At Sloan-Kettering, the deleted file was a user log which the center would have used to bill customers for about $1,500 in computer services. At the engineering school, dozens of files were deleted apparently at random.

Sometimes the raiders could not discover a password quickly, and then some of them would program their home computers to try a long list of common passwords—including common names, colors, and car models—on the system being probed.

Some Milwaukee computer specialists believe that this repetition led to their undoing.

Many computer systems, even systems without much security, are designed to notice an unusual number of access attempts or other unusual patterns of use.

Paul Piaskoski, Patrick's lawyer, said that both the Los Angeles bank and the Sloan-Kettering center detected the raiders' intrusions and set up "trap systems," which are programs designed to keep an invader harmlessly busy in a sealed-off segment of the computer while his telephone call is traced.

Patrick's "Star Trek" game, it turned out, was one of these traps.

Late in July, the FBI began knocking at the doors of 4-1-4 members.

It was the first brush with the law for most of the 4-1-4s, who are mostly above-average students from middle-class homes, the sons of blue-collar and middle-level white collar families.

Patrick, whom school officials call the brightest of the 4-1-4s, is a top student at Rufus King Senior High School, a Milwaukee magnet school for the college-bound, and who promises to lead a strong King contingent to the national "academic decathlon" competition. His parents sell paper accounting products and live in an unpretentious maroon-and-white frame house.

The FBI attention has panicked the 4-1-4s, most of whom refused to be interviewed.

For a time, counting on their own computer privacy, they talked freely about the case via electronic mail; as in the following message, sent Aug. 10 from the girlfriend of one 4-1-4 to another member: "they might be headed in your direction, you live in the area of a prime suspect and they wer [sic] asking about you. don't say ANYTHING. and don't call me and discuss this matter."

FBI spokesman Gary Hart would provide no details of the investigation, but he discounted early news reports that the 4-1-4s were unlikely to be prosecuted.

"If that type of decision had been made," he said, "we would not be still involved."

Said Harris, the Marquette professor: "These kids had to be awfully stupid if they didn't know that once someone decides he wants to stop this, he can."

Corrections

Carlos Romero-Barcelo was identified incorrectly yesterday. He is the governor of Puerto Rico.

A 19th-century Navy ship pictured in a photo Friday was identified incorrectly. It was the USS Lehigh, commissioned in 1863.

The Washington Post
(USPS 0190-8286)
Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC
Published at 1150 15th St. NW. 20071
TELEPHONE NUMBERS
(Area Code 202)
CIRCULATION SERVICE
334-6100
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
334-6200
BUSINESS
334-6000
DIRECT LINES
334-7300 — District News Desk
334-7320 — Financial News Desk
334-7400 — Foreign News Desk
334-7332 — Metro News Desk
334-7310 — National News Desk
334-7585 — Obituaries
334-7515 — Sports News Desk