

==Phrack Inc.==
Volume One, Issue Two, Phile 1 of 9

Phrack Index
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This issue of Phrack Inc. is rather lengthy file-wise compared to issue one. Phrack Inc. can be found on the following boards regularly:

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Broadway Show            | 718-615-0580 |
| Newsweek Elite           | 617-341-2535 |
| Kleptic Palace AE/Catfur | 314-527-5551 |
| Metal Shop Private       | Request only |
| Metal Shop AE            | Request only |

...as well as many other BBS's and AE's around the country. Be on the lookout for issue three. If you wish to submit an article, get in touch with any member of Metal Shop Private and have a message transmitted to me. Later on.

TARAN KING

This issue of Phrack Inc. includes the following philes:

- 1 Phrack Inc. Index - Taran King
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- 3 Homemade Guns - Man-Tooth
- 4 Blowguns - The Pyro
- 5 Tac Dialups taken from Arpanet - Phantom Phreak
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- 8 Hacking RSTS - Data Line
- 9 Phreak World News - Knight Lightning

==Phrack Inc.==

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Prevention of the Billing Office Blues

Editorial: Forest Ranger

In an earlier article there were ways explained on bullshiting the Billing Office at Bell. By doing so one could disconnect a persons line, add call forwarding, call waiting, threeway calling, speed calling, or other options that might be available through Bell. Well, this can be very disturbing and cause many problems so lets see how this can be prevented. First off, it would be a very good idea to call the Billing office for your exchange and ask that all inquires made on the your line be verified with you. Is what happens now is that Bell marks down in your file that if you decide that you would like a certain Bell option added to your line; they will call and check it out with you or the person that pays the phone bill. So if someone tries to add something onto your line you will be notified before hand. This has two advantages, one you will prevent any occurences on your line, two you will know that someone is attempting to mess around with your phone line. But, in the end you will come out on top because you took the time to listen. And as Smokey the Bear says, "Don't Shit in the woods I LIVE HERE!".

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::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
@@@@    --] Man-Tooth [--    @@@@
@@@@    presents...    @@@@
@@@@:~::~::::::::::::::::::::~::~@@@@
@@@@    --  HOMEMADE GUNS  --    @@@@
@@@@:~::~::::::::::::::::::::~::~@@@@
@@@@    from    @@@@
@@@@  "The Poor Man's James Bond"  @@@@
@@@@    by Kurt Saxon    @@@@
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
```

#### PIPE OR "ZIP" GUNS

-----

Commonly known as "zip" guns, guns made from pipe have been used for years by juvenile punks. Today's Militants make them just for the hell of it or to shoot once in an assassination or riot and throw away if there is any danger of apprehension.

They can be used many times but with some, a length of dowel is needed to force out the spent shell.

There are many variations but the illustration shows the basic design.

First, a wooden stock is made and a groove is cut for the barrel to rest in. The barrel is then taped securely to the stock with a good, strong tape.

The trigger is made from galvanized tin. A slot is punched in the trigger flap to hold a roofing, which is wired or soldered onto the flap. The trigger is bent and nailed to the stock on both sides.

The pipe is a short length of one-quarter inch steel gas or water pipe with a bore that fits in a cartridge, yet keeps the cartridge rim from passing through the pipe.

The cartridge is put in the pipe and the cap, with a hole bored through it, is screwed on. Then the trigger is slowly released to let the nail pass through the hole and rest on the primer.

To fire, the trigger is pulled back with the left hand and held back with the thumb of the right hand. The gun is then aimed and the thumb releases the trigger and the thing actually fires.

Pipes of different lengths and diameters are found in any hardware store. All caliber bullets, from the .22 to the .45 are used in such guns.

Some zip guns are made from two or three pipes nested within each other. For instance, a .22 shell will fit snugly into a length of a car's copper gas line. Unfortunately, the copper is too weak to withstand the pressure of the firing. So the length of gas line is spread with glue and pushed into a wider length of pipe. This is spread with glue and pushed into a length of steel pipe with threads and a cap.

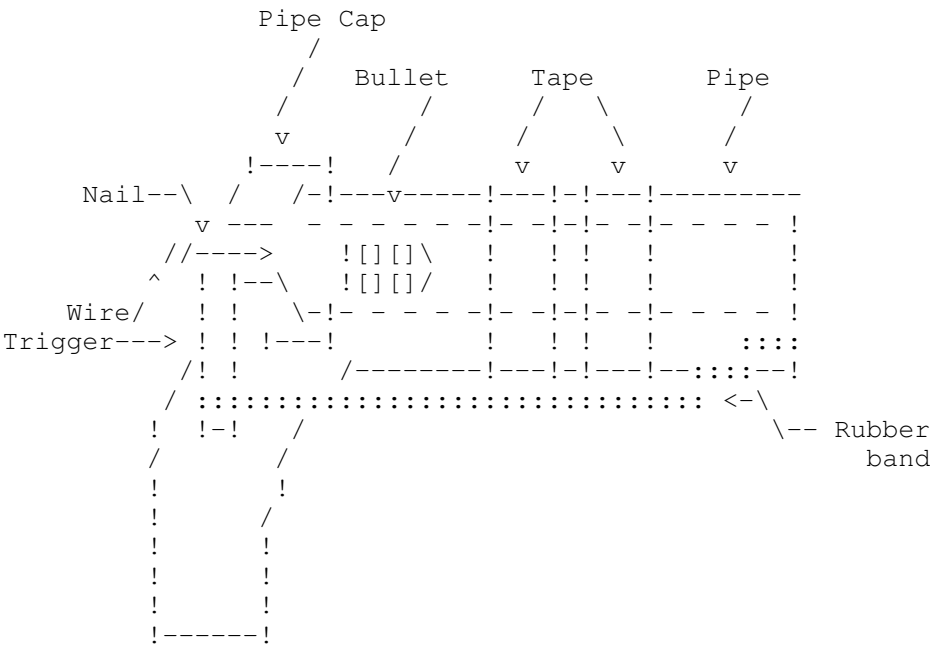
Using this method, you can accomodate any cartridge, even a rifle shell. The first size of pipe for a rifle shell accomodates the bullet. The second accomodates its wider powder chamber.

A 12-gauge shotgun can be made from a 3/4 inch steel pipe. If you want to comply with the gun laws, the barrel should be at least eighteen inches long.

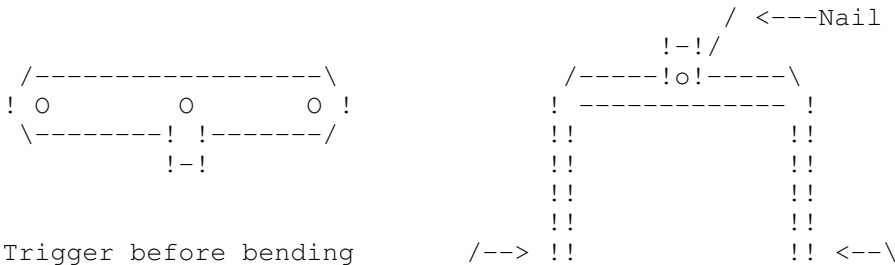
Its firing mechanism is the same as that for the pistol. It naturally has a longer stock and its handle is lengthened into a rifle butt. Also, a small nail is driven half way into each side of the stock about four inches in the front of the trigger. The rubber band is put over one nail and brought around the trigger and snagged over the other nail.

In case you actually make a zip gun, you should test it before firing it by hand. This is done by first tying the gun to a tree or post, pointed to where it will do no damage. Then a string is tied to the trigger and you go off several yards. The string is then pulled back and let go. If the barrel does not blow up, the gun is safe to fire by hand.

You should not attempt to register such a gun.



Z I P G U N



|       |    |    |      |
|-------|----|----|------|
| Place | !! | !! | Nail |
| nail  |    |    | hole |
| here  |    |    |      |

Trigger

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```
+-----+
!  How To Make Blow Darts  !
!                           !
!   Written by The Pyro    !
!                           !
!                           !
+-----+
```

Blow darts are easy to make and all the materials can be found in your own home. These darts can travel a long distance with good penetration if constructed correctly.

#### Materials needed:

- A small piece of wood
- A sewing machine needle
- A spool of thread
- A couple nails
- Hammer
- Glue
- Scissors

Hammer the two nails about two inches apart on the board. Wrap the thread tightly around the two nails. The number of times the thread is wrapped around the nails will determine the amount of weight and stability the dart has. Once you have decided you have wrapped enough thread, cut it close to the nail at around a half inch. Take this small tuft of thread and put a dab of glue on the folded end. The kind of glue you use is very important. I suggest that you use a tacky kind of glue (nothing runny, like Elmer's glue). Attach this to the needle and hold until it is dry.

Another kind of dart can be made with Q-tips. This kind of dart doesn't work as well as the first one, but it is sometimes easier to make. first you have to get the kind of Q-tips that have a plastic stem. Cut the Q-tip close to one end. Insert the sewing needle into the Q-tip and secure it by melting the plastic slightly with a lighter. This kind of dart doesn't last long because the cotton come off easily.

#### Blow Guns:

Ordinary straws make an excellent blow gun with this kind of dart. Another kind can be made with a cheap pen by taking apart the pen and using the shell. Any long, cylindrical, object with the diameter of a straw will work very well.

T h e A l l i a n c e

618-667-3825

7pm. to 7am.

(>

```
=====
Received: (from UNKNOWN@HACKERVILLE for HATCHET@VALHALLA via XTC)
          (UNKNOWN-0481;      185 LINES); Tun, 07 Oct 88 21:12:54 CDT
Date:     Tun, 07 Oct 88 21:12 CDT
To:       HATCHET
From:     UNKNOWN@HACKERVILLE
```

Comment: converted from FBICIADATA format at 666

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Updated from November 26, 1985  
Tac Dialups taken from Arpanet  
by Phantom Phreaker

## TAC DIALUPS SORTED BY LOCATION 26-NOV-85

| State/Country | 300 Baud | 1200 Baud | 1200 Type |
|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| -----         | -----    | -----     | -----     |

## ALABAMA

|                         |                     |                     |     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Anniston Army Depot [M] |                     |                     |     |
| (ANNIS-MIL-TAC)         | (205) 235-6285 (R4) | (205) 235-7650      | B/V |
|                         | (205) 237-5731 (R8) | (205) 237-5731 (R8) | B/V |
|                         | (205) 237-5770 (R8) | (205) 237-5779 (R8) | B/V |
|                         | (205) 237-5805 (R8) | (205) 237-5805 (R8) | B/V |

\*Please note: When accessing the Anniston TAC you must first enter a  
<RETURN>, then enter DDN <RETURN>. After you receive CLASS DDN START,  
proceed as normal.

|                |                |  |  |
|----------------|----------------|--|--|
| Gunter AFS [M] |                |  |  |
| (GUNTER-TAC)   | (205) 279-3576 |  |  |
|                | (205) 279-4682 |  |  |

|                      |              |  |  |
|----------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Redstone Arsenal [M] |              |  |  |
| (MICOM-TAC)          | [none known] |  |  |

## ARIZONA

|                  |              |  |  |
|------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Ft. Huachuca [M] |              |  |  |
| (HUAC-MIL-TAC)   | [none known] |  |  |

|            |                |                |     |
|------------|----------------|----------------|-----|
| Yuma [M]   |                |                |     |
| (YUMA-TAC) | (602) 328-2186 | (602) 328-2186 | B/V |
|            | (602) 328-2187 | (602) 328-2187 | B/V |
|            | (602) 328-2188 | (602) 328-2188 | B/V |

## CALIFORNIA (NORTHERN)

|                   |              |  |  |
|-------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Alameda [M]       |              |  |  |
| (ALAMEDA-MIL-TAC) | [none known] |  |  |

|                |                     |                     |   |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| Menlo Park [M] |                     |                     |   |
| (SRI-MIL-TAC)  | (415) 327-5440 (R3) | (415) 327-5440 (R3) | B |

|                 |              |  |  |
|-----------------|--------------|--|--|
| (USGS3-TAC) [M] | [no dialups] |  |  |
|-----------------|--------------|--|--|

|                   |                                      |  |  |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Moffett Field [M] |                                      |  |  |
| (AMES-TAC)        | [no dialups; contact NSC for access] |  |  |
|                   | William Jones - (415) 694-6482       |  |  |
|                   | (FTS) 494-6482                       |  |  |
|                   | (AV) 359-6482                        |  |  |

|              |              |  |  |
|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| Monterey [M] |              |  |  |
| (NPS-TAC)    | [none known] |  |  |

|                      |              |  |  |
|----------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Sacsamento [M]       |              |  |  |
| (MCCLELLAN1-MIL-TAC) | [none known] |  |  |
| (MCCLELLAN2-MIL-TAC) | [none known] |  |  |

|              |                |  |  |
|--------------|----------------|--|--|
| Stanford [A] |                |  |  |
| (SU-TAC)     | (415) 327-5220 |  |  |

## CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN)

|                |              |  |  |
|----------------|--------------|--|--|
| China Lake [M] |              |  |  |
| (NWC-TAC)      | [none known] |  |  |

Edwards AFB [M]  
(EDWARD-MIL-TAC) [none known]

El Segundo [M]  
(AFSC-SD-TAC) (213) 643-9204 (213) 643-9204 B/V

Los Angeles [A]  
(USC-TAC) (213) 749-5436

Los Angeles [A]  
(USC-ARPA-TAC) [none known]

San Diego [M]  
(ACCAT-TAC) (619) 225-1641 (R4) (619) 225-6903 V  
(619) 225-6946 (R3)  
(619) 223-2148 V  
(619) 226-7884 (R2)

Santa Monica  
(RAND-ARPA-TAC) [A]  
(213) 393-9230  
(213) 393-9237  
(213) 393-9238  
(213) 393-9239

(RAND2-MIL-TAC) [M] [none known]

COLORADO  
Denver Fed Ctr [M]  
(USGS2-TAC) (303) 232-0206 (303) 232-0206 B/V

Lowry Air Force Base [M]  
(LOWRY-MIL-TAC) [none known]

D.C.  
Washington  
[Andrews AFB] [M]  
(AFSC-HQ-TAC) (301) 967-7930 (R16) (301) 967-7930 (R16) B  
(301) 736-2990 (R4) (301) 736-2990 (R4) B  
(301) 736-2998 (R2) (301) 736-2998 (R2) B

(PENTAGON-TAC) (202) 553-0229 (R14) (202) 553-0229 (R14) B

FLORIDA  
Eglin AFB [M]  
(AFSC-AD-TAC) (904) 882-8202 (904) 882-8202 B/V  
(904) 882-8201 (904) 882-8201 V

MacDill AFB [M]  
(MACDILL-MIL-TAC) [none known]

Naval Air Station - Jacksonville [M]  
(JAX1-MIL-TAC) [none known]

Naval Air Station - Orlando [M]  
(ORLANDO-MIL-TAC) [none known]

GEORGIA  
Robins AFB [M]  
(ROBINS-TAC) (912) 926-2725 (912) 926-2725 B/V  
(912) 926-2726  
(912) 926-3231  
(912) 926-3232  
(912) 926-2204 (912) 926-2204 B/V

HAWAII  
Camp H.M. Smith [M]  
(HAWAII2-TAC) (808) 487-5545 (808) 487-5545 B



# ILLINOIS

Scott AFB [M]  
(SCOTT-TAC) [none known]  
  
(SCOTT2-MIL-TAC) [none known]

# KANSAS

Ft. Leavenworth [M]  
(LVN-MIL-TAC) (913) 651-7041 (R8) (913) 651-7041 (R8) B

# LOUISIANA

Navy Regional Data Automation Center [M]  
(NORL-MIL-TAC) (504) 944-7940 (504) 944-7940 B  
(504) 944-7948 (R2) (504) 944-7948 (R2) B  
(504) 944-7951 (R5) (504) 944-7951 (R5) B  
(504) 944-8702 (R8) (504) 944-8702 (R8) B

# MARYLAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground [M]  
(BRL-TAC) (301) 278-6916 (R4) (301) 278-6916 (R4) B/V

Bethesda [M]  
(DAVID-TAC) (202) 227-3526 (R16) (202) 227-3526 (R16) B/V

Patuxent River [M]  
(PAX-RV-TAC) (301) 863-4815 (301) 863-4815 B/V  
(301) 863-4816 (301) 863-4816 B/V  
(301) 863-5750 (R6) (301) 863-5750 (R6) B/V

Silver Spring [M]  
(WHITEOAK-MIL-TAC) (301) 572-5960 (R10) (301) 572-5960 (R10) B  
(301) 572-5970 (R10) (301) 572-5970 (R10) B

# MASSACHUSETTS

Hanscom AFB [M]  
(AFGL-TAC) (617) 861-3000 (R8) (617) 861-3000 (R8) B  
(617) 861-4965 (R8) (617) 861-4965 (R8)

# Cambridge

(BBN-MIL-TAC) [M] [none known]  
  
(BBN-ARPA-TAC) [A] [no dialup capability]  
  
(CCA-ARP-TAC) [A] [none known]  
  
(MIT-TAC) [A]

(617) 491-5669 (617) 258-6224 V  
(617) 491-5708 (617) 258-6225 V  
(617) 491-5734 (617) 258-6227 V  
(617) 491-5819 (617) 258-6248 V  
(617) 491-5826  
(617) 491-5841  
(617) 491-5849  
(617) 491-6769  
(617) 491-6772  
(617) 491-6937  
(617) 258-6241  
(617) 258-6242  
(617) 258-6243

# MICHIGAN

U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command (TACOM) - Warren [M]  
(TACOM-TAC) [none known]

# MISSOURI

St. Louis [M]  
(STLA-TAC) [none known]

## NEBRASKA

Offutt AFB [M]

(SAC1-MIL-TAC) [none known]

(SAC2-MIL-TAC) (402) 292-4638 (R10) (402) 292-4638 (R10) B

(SAC-ARPA-TAC) [A]

(402) 294-2398 (402) 294-2398 B

(402) 291-2018 (402) 291-2018 B

(402) 292-7054 (402) 292-7054 B

## NEW JERSEY

Dover [M]

(ARDC-TAC) (201) 724-6731 (201) 724-6731 B/V

(201) 724-6732 (201) 724-6732 B/V

(201) 724-6733 (201) 724-6733 B/V

(201) 724-6734 (201) 724-6734 B/V

Fort Monmouth [M]

(FTMONMOUTH1-MIL-TAC) (201) 544-2052 (201) 544-2052 B/V

(201) 544-2062 (201) 544-2062 B/V

(201) 544-2072 (201) 544-2072 B/V

(201) 544-2396 (201) 544-2396 B/V

(201) 544-2430 (201) 544-2430 B/V

(FTMONMOUTH2-MIL-TAC) (201) 544-4254 (R3) (201) 544-2430 B

(201) 544-2636 B

(201) 544-2638 B

(201) 544-2777 B

## NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque [M]

(AFWL-TAC) [none known]

White Sands [M]

(WSMR-TAC) [no dialups; contact NSC for access]

Claude (Skeet) Steffey - (505) 678-1271

(FTS) 898-1271

(AV) 258-1271

## NEW YORK

Griffiss AFB

(RADC-ARPA-TAC) [A] [no dialup capability]

(RADC-TAC) [M]

(315) 339-4913 (R5)

(315) 337-2004 (315) 337-2004 B/V

(315) 337-2005 (315) 337-2005 B/V

(315) 330-2294 (315) 330-2294 (FTS) 952 B/V

(315) 330-3587 (315) 330-3587 (FTS) 952 B/V

## NORTH CAROLINA

Ft. Bragg [A]

(BRAGG-ARPA-TAC) (919) 396-1131 (R10) (919) 396-1426 (R5) B/V

(919) 396-1491 (R8) B/V

Ft. Bragg [M]

(BRAGG-MIL-TAC) [none known]

## OHIO

Wright-Patterson AFB [M]

(WPAFB-TAC) (513) 258-4218

(513) 258-4219

(513) 258-4987

(513) 258-4988

(513) 258-4989

(513) 258-4990

|                  |                     |                     |   |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| (WPAFB2-MIL-TAC) | (513) 257-2172 (R8) | (513) 257-2172 (R8) | B |
|                  | (513) 257-2690 (R8) | (513) 257-2690 (R8) | B |
|                  | (513) 257-3625 (R8) | (513) 257-3625 (R8) | B |

## OKLAHOMA

Tinker AFB [M]  
 (TINKER-MIL-TAC) [none known]

## PENNSYLVANIA

New Cumberland Army Depot [M]  
 (NCAD-MIL-TAC) [none known]

(NCAD2-MIL-TAC) [none known]

## TEXAS

Brooks AFB [M]  
 (BROOKS-AFB-TAC) (512) 536-3081 (R6) (512) 536-3081 (R6) B/V

Richardson [A]  
 (COLLINS-TAC) (214) 235-2131 (214) 235-2131 B  
 (214) 235-2143 (214) 235-2143 B  
 (214) 235-2178 (214) 235-2178 B  
 (214) 235-2204 (214) 235-2204 B  
 (214) 235-2251 (214) 235-2251 B  
 (214) 235-2278 (214) 235-2278 B

## UTAH

Dugway Proving Ground [M]  
 (DUGWAY-MIL-TAC) [none known]

Salt Lake City (University of Utah) [A]  
 (UTAH-TAC) (801) 581-3486 (801) 581-3486 B/V

## VIRGINIA

Alexandria [M]  
 (DARCOM-TAC) (202) 274-5300 (202) 274-5300 B  
 (202) 274-5320 (R6) (202) 274-5320 (R6) B

Arlington  
 (ARPA1-MIL-TAC) [M] [none known]

(ARPA2-MIL-TAC) [M] [none known]

(ARPA3-TAC) [A] [no dialup capability]

Dahlgren [M]  
 (NSWC-TAC) (703) 663-2162 (R8) (703) 663-2162 (R8) B

Langley Air Force Base [M]  
 (LANGLEY-MIL-TAC) [none known]

McLean [M]  
 (DDN-PMO-MIL-TAC) [none known]

(MITRE-TAC) [M]  
 (703) 442-8020 (R15)  
 (703) 893-0330 (R10) (703) 893-0330 (R10) B/V

Norfolk [M]  
 (NORFOLK-MILTAC) (804) 423-0241 (R2) (804) 423-0241 (R2) B  
 (804) 423-0247 (R2) (804) 423-0247 (R2) B  
 (804) 423-0346 (R4) (804) 423-0346 (R4) B  
 (804) 423-0480 (804) 423-0480 B  
 (804) 423-0486 (R2) (804) 423-0486 (R2) B

|                     |                     |   |
|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| (804) 423-0489      | (804) 423-0489      | B |
| (804) 423-0570      | (804) 423-0570      | B |
| (804) 423-0572 (R2) | (804) 423-0572 (R2) | B |
| (804) 423-0577 (R2) | (804) 423-0577 (R2) | B |
| (804) 423-0651      | (804) 423-0651      | B |
| (804) 423-0654 (R3) | (804) 423-0654 (R3) | B |
| (804) 423-0841 (R2) | (804) 423-0841 (R2) | B |
| (804) 423-0845      | (804) 423-0845      | B |
| (804) 423-0849      | (804) 423-0849      | B |
| (804) 423-0858      | (804) 423-0858      | B |
| (804) 423-0950      | (804) 423-0950      | B |
| (804) 423-0952      | (804) 423-0952      | B |
| (804) 423-0955 (R3) | (804) 423-0955 (R3) | B |
| (804) 423-0959      | (804) 423-0959      | B |

## Reston

(DCEC-ARPA-TAC) [A] [no dialups available]

(DCEC-MIL-TAC) [M]

|                     |                |   |
|---------------------|----------------|---|
| (703) 437-2892 (R5) | (703) 437-2928 | B |
| (703) 437-2925      | (703) 437-2929 | B |
| (703) 437-2926      |                |   |
| (703) 437-2927      |                |   |

## WASHINGTON

Seattle [A]

(WASHINGTON-TAC) [no dialup capability]

## ENGLAND [M]

(CROUGHTON-MIL-TAC) [none known]

## GERMANY [M]

(FRANKFURT-MIL-TAC)

(M) 2311-5641 (R8) B

(RAMSTEIN2-MIL-TAC) [none known]

## ITALY [M]

(AGNANO-MIL-TAC)

## JAPAN [M]

(BUCKNER-MIL-TAC)

(ZAMA-MIL-TAC)

## KOREA [M]

(KOREA-TAC) (M) 264-4951 (R8) B

## PHILIPPINES [M]

(CLARK-MIL-TAC)

## SPAIN [M]

(MILNET-TJN-TAC) [none known]

(ROTA-MIL-TAC) [none known]

## Notes:

1. "(R10)" following phone number indicates a rotary with 10 lines.
2. For alternate phone numbers, FTS=Federal Telephone System.
3. (M)=Military DoD Telephone System.
4. [M] denotes a MILNET TAC and [A] denotes an ARPANET TAC.
5. "1200 Type" refers to the modem compatibility for 1200 baud only:  
B/V = Bell and Vadic  
B = Bell 212A only

5.txt            Wed Apr 26 09:43:37 2017            7

V    =   Vadic 3400 only

6. This list is contained in the file NETINFO:TAC-PHONES.LIST at SRI-NIC.

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Toward Universal Information Services Via ISDN  
~~~~~  
by Taran King

From PROTO newsletter of AT&T Bell Laboratories

Phase one, the Present.
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The local network of today, although still largely voice-oriented, is already on the path to Universal Information Services. Lightguide fiber is dramatically expanding the capacity of local networks, helping to lower the costs and increase the demand for high-band width, Information Age services. And public networks are increasingly digital and geared for data and special services. For example:

- o The AT&T Network Systems 5ESS (TM <riliight>) switch, designed by Bell Laboratories, can serve as the hub of a local deployment of remote modules at locations up to 100 miles from a host central office.
- o The Integrated Special Services Network (ISSN) is a channel network that provides special services, customer control options and digital private lines rearrangeable under software control. The ISSN incorporates digital carrier terminating equipment such as the D4 Channel Bank, D5 Digital Terminal System and Digital Access and Cross-connect System (DACS).
- o The New Centrex is bringing greater levels of customer control, improved services and a broad range of data capabilities to the business customer.

Today's public networks consist of multiple or overlay networks. The public switched network, or circuit network, mainly for voice, is the base network. Two kinds of overlay networks provide special services. Channel networks carry private lines leased by large customers and transmit much of today's data and image traffic; they also handle traffic for network operations support. Packet networks carry data communications, while packet switching is used internally to public networks for common channel signaling to set up, route and take down calls, or to give customers information.

"Overlay networks help telecommunications companies efficiently meet growing demand for digital transmission and special services," says Stan Johnston, Market Planning Manager, Network Systems Evolution, in AT&T Network Systems. "Their integration into a single network, however, would be still more effective."

Phase two, the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN).  
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The ISDN is a concept to which AT&T is committed - and it's the foundation for Universal Information Services. The central idea of ISDN, as AT&T Network Systems sees it, is to provide an individual user a link to the local central office of generous band-width - a digital subscriber line that can carry 144,000 bits per second (sure beats 2400 baud!). The band-width is subdivided into two 64,000-bit channels, which may carry voice or data or both, and one 16,000-bit channel for packetized signaling information or data transport. Such a link provides convenient "integrated" network access by accommodating voice, data and signaling over a single line.

The ISDN will make it easier for a customer to get varied services from public and private networks. More bandwidth for big customers will be available through another ISDN access standard, the extended digital subscriber line, which provides 1.5 billion bits per second as 24 channels of 64,000 bits each.

In 1986, new software from Bell Labs will enable the 5ESS switch to accommodate ISDN-sized 144,000-bit channels that standardize and simplify subscribers' use of local networks. AT&T is committed to future products that will also be ISDN-compatible. Other vendors, too, some of whom already plan to build premises, terminal, and other equipment to ISDN standards, will make ISDN a cooperative effort.

By providing integrated digital access to networks, ISDN will make important progress toward the goal of Universal Information Services. But overlay networks will continue to divvy up the transport job. And messages needing less than 144,000 bits per second will not fill their allotted bandwidth, leaving capacity underutilized.

Phase three, Universal Information Services.

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Rooted in the fertile ground of 5ESS switches, ISDN equipment and technologies such as wideband packet transport, Universal Information Services will bear fruit during the 1990s. From a single kind of network will hang services as different as apples, oranges and pears. Just as network access was integrated in ISDN, transport functions will increasingly be integrated by powerful new network equipment evolved from equipment developed for the ISDN. Where customers once got standard-sized ISDN channels, they'll get big bandwidth for large jobs, little bandwidth for small jobs.





Operations - (as of 10/84)  
Network Miles                      20,543  
(microwave, optical fiber, satellite)

Circuits                              238,000  
Employees                            9,500 (full-time, approx.)

MCI AIRSIGNAL

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MCI Airsignal provides personal message delivery and car telephone services. MCI Message Service is offered in more than 50 metropolitan areas. In 1984, service will commence in New York City, Baltimore-Washington, Los Angeles, and Chicago. MCI car telephone service is offered in 20 markets.

Personal Message Delivery Service

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ALPHANUMERIC MESSAGE SERVICE

Displays up to 40-character message using letters and/or numbers. Memory and recall ability. Alerts subscriber with a silent visual alert or a soft tone.

DISPLAY MESSAGE SERVICE

Displays up to 24-digit message (e.g., phone number, stock quotes, sales figures, coded messages). Memory and recall capability. Alerts customer to message with a silent visual alert or a soft tone.

      TONE MESSAGE SERVICE

Notifies customer of a message with a soft tone.

      VOICE MESSAGE SERVICE

Receives message in actual voice of caller.

      EXPRESS MESSAGE SERVICE

Receives and stores messages. Instantly alerts subscriber via pager when a message is received.

Car Telephone Service

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Enables customers to place calls to or receive calls from anywhere in the world, 24 hours a day, as they travel in their cars. With the advent of new cellular technology, both the quality and the accessibility of car telephone service will vastly improve.

MCI has thus far obtained franchises to operate a new kind of mobile phone service, cellular telephone, in Minneapolis and Pittsburgh, and has received favorable decisions from FCC administration law judges authorizing service in Los Angeles, Denver-Boulder, and Kansas City. MCI has applied for licenses to provide cellular service in 81 metropolitan areas.

MCI Airsignal Branch Sales Offices

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Personal Message Service/Conventional Mobile Phone Service

|            |       |          |
|------------|-------|----------|
| Birmingham | (205) | 942-2924 |
| Sacramento | (916) | 444-2350 |
| Memphis    | (901) | 682-9658 |
| Cleveland  | (216) | 464-7311 |
| Dallas     | (214) | 788-5111 |
| Fresno     | (209) | 486-7410 |
| Las Vegas  | (702) | 382-7461 |
| Denver     | (303) | 778-7878 |
| Portland   | (503) | 227-2556 |

|              |       |          |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| Philadelphia | (215) | 677-9845 |
| Atlanta      | (404) | 252-2114 |
| West Florida | (813) | 875-3404 |
| Minneapolis  | (612) | 544-8175 |
| Kansas City  | (913) | 648-8090 |
| Miami        | (305) | 491-0122 |
| Pittsburgh   | (412) | 343-1611 |
| Houston      | (713) | 464-2516 |
| Bakersfield  | (805) | 832-2346 |

#### Cellular Telephone Offices

|                                 |       |          |
|---------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Minneapolis-St. Paul            | (612) | 544-3312 |
| Los Angeles                     | (714) | 527-0385 |
| Elsewhere in California         | (800) | 344-3455 |
| Headquarters - Washington, D.C. | (202) | 429-9660 |

#### MCI INTERNATIONAL

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MCI International provides private-line voice service to several overseas countries, and data and message services, including telex, cablegram, leased channel, and packet switching communications, to more than 200 overseas points. MCI has moved into two new areas of service: International direct-dial telephone service and international electronic mail and hard-copy delivery services.

#### International Record Services

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TELEX SERVICE (domestic and international) permits instantaneous, two-way, written communications with other subscribers worldwide. Customers can send messages at any time, even though the receiving terminal may be unattended. MCI International offers access to its telex service from a variety of terminals and networks; not only subscribers with telex terminals but also those with communicating word processors, data terminals or computers that communicate over telephone lines can take advantage of MCI International telex service. To subscribers connected to its own telex network, MCI International offers World Message Services--a package of communications offerings including telex, cablegram and MCI Mail services. Various service enhancements are available to save time, improve operating efficiency and simplify records keeping for telex users.

CABLEGRAM SERVICE, the traditional means of international written communications, offers flexibility in delivery and economical rates for shorter messages. Cablegrams can be delivered to virtually any overseas point. Subscribers with telex terminals or various other types of equipment can access and TELUS cablegram switch and take advantage of such service enhancements as abbreviated addressing and departmental billing.

LEASED CHANNEL SERVICE provides an exclusive line between a U.S. firm and its overseas office for private communications 24 hours a day. Each MCI International leased channel is tailored to meet the needs of a specific customer for teleprinter, facsimile, voice and/or data traffic. For subscribers with several offices requiring private communications with each other, MCI International offers a versatile message-switching service. Voice/data leases can be configured to meet a whole array of communicating needs; for example, one channel might carry data traffic from a computer at night, voice communications during office hours, and simultaneous teleprinter messages at any time. Data channels can handle requirements for traffic at any speed from 1200 bits per second to 1.544 megabits per second.

IMPACS SERVICE uses packet-switching technology to provide international communications service between data terminals and computers. Impacs offers on-line, real-time connections and enables many types of incompatible systems to communicate. Impacs service offers virtually error-free transmission because of the error-detection and retransmission capability of the network.

INSTALINK SERVICE allows businesses overseas to use regular telex equipment to access remote computing systems and databases in the U.S. Subscribers can retrieve data from a computer-based information service or use a computing system connecting to a packet-switching network in the U.S.

INTERNATIONAL FACSIMILE SERVICE enables subscribers to send duplicates of original documents overseas quickly and efficiently, even when neither the sender nor the receiver has facsimile transmission equipment, or when the sender and receiver have incompatible equipment.

DATEL SERVICE provides automatic or voice-coordinated data transmission at speeds up to 2400 bits per second. Either digital or analog facsimile traffic can be transmitted via Datel. Datel facilities are conditioned to ensure high-quality transmission. The MCI International switching center allows communications between incompatible terminals.

MARITIME SERVICES provide instant, high--quality contact between ships at sea or offshore rigs, and between these vessels and land-based subscribers worldwide.

#### International Voice Services

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PRIVATE LINE SERVICE provides, fast, easy access to a single overseas location at an economical monthly rate. This technically efficient system maximizes the use of line capacity by recognizing idle time and assigning a speaker to a transmission path only when the path is needed. Users can dial a four-digit extension from a regular business phone to reach a key overseas location.

#### International Mail Services

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WORLD MESSAGE SERVICE subscribers can access the domestic electronic mail and hard-copy delivery offerings of MCI Mail. In addition, MCI International is developing fast, low-cost services that will deliver electronic messages and high-quality printed documents worldwide.

#### Customer Service

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THE CUSTOMER TROUBLE REPORTING ASSISTANCE CENTER at MCI International addresses customer concerns such as equipment maintenance and service performance questions. Customer service specialists, on duty 24 hours a day on business days, answer questions and electronically route service requests to technicians nationwide.

#### MCI DIGITAL INFORMATION SERVICES CORP.

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MCI Digital Information Services, MCI's newest unit, provides high-speed, low-cost, time-sensitive message delivery (MCI Mail), either electronically or via hard copy.

MCI Mail provides time-sensitive document delivery to anyone, anywhere vial MCI's long-distance telephone network. MCI Mail can reach a recipient instantly, in four hours or less, or overnight by noon the next day. Prices are as much as 90 percent lower than comparable time-sensitive mail delivery services. MCI Mail can be delivered electronically, terminal to terminal, or laser printed on letterhead stationery with the customer's signature.

MCI Mail customers can even order gifts and services direct through MCI Mail, ranging from software and paper for personal computers to investment advisory services to travel specials.

There are no sign-up, monthly service charges or "connect time" charges for MCI Mail. MCI Mail can be used by virtually any personal computer, word processor, electronic typewriter, data terminal, telex, or other digital communications device. The service is accessed by a local telephone call or 800 number.

#### MCI Mail

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INSTANT delivery to an "electronic" mailbox.

FOUR-HOUR paper delivery by courier to 17 major metropolitan areas regardless of point of origin.

OVERNIGHT paper delivery by courier by noon the next day in 20,000 continental U.S. cities.

MCI LETTER transmitted electronically to the MCI digital postal center nearest its destination, then delivered locally by the U.S. Postal Service.

TELEX DISPATCH enables MCI Mail subscribers to transmit messages to the more than 1.6 million telex subscribers worldwide.

VOLUME MAIL enables customers to send large mailings in a variety of letter formats, at substantial savings in delivery time and expense.

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Look for more MCI Files coming to Metal Shop soon!

This has been a Knight Lightning Presentation

==Phrack Inc.==  
Volume One, Issue Two, Phile 8 of 9

# The Hackers Guide to RSTS-E 8.0

Data Line. TWX 650-240-6356

Rsts is one of the most versatile operating systems available for the PDP-11 series of computers. It can emulate both RSX and RT-11 (though not fully), and is often a choice where multiple concurrent operating systems must be online. I was a system manager on an 11-23 for about a year and learned a fair amount about the OS (perhaps forgetting a good deal in the interim). This phile applies to release 8.0 and the entire 7 series. By the way, version 9.0 is it - DEC is discontinuing RSTS with that release and using 9.0 as a bridge to VMS for the PDP-11 series. The logon will tell which version you are hacking.

If the SYSTAT-before-logon has been disabled (It probably has), no big worry. Account 1,2 must be present on the system and contains most of the system utilities. On booting, the account is called at least 8 times to put batch processors and spoolers online. Changing [1,2]'s passwords in the command file is a tedious process - most system managers are too lazy, so it won't change often. Oh yes, the default PW for 1,2 is SYSLIB. This knowledge should cut hacking time considerably for many systems. When you get in, RUN \$MONEY. This gives all accounts, KCT's (Billing units), accesses, time on system, and PASSWORDS, if you ask. Don't reset the system when it asks, it merely zeroes the program and not the hardware, but could tip someone off that he system had been hacked.

Personally, I like running out of a new account, so RUN \$REACT. Pick a new account, making sure the first number (before the comma) is a "1" to get full privilege. Accept defaults for disk placement. As for Cluster size, I prefer 4. It's large enough to get fast disk access, but small enough so that little space is wasted for small files. Cluster size is shown (CLU or CLS) on MONEY and on DIR/FULL. Follow conventions and you'll stand less chance of being noticed.

RSTS has some of the most complete HELP files short of a CDC mainframe. HELP HELP will give the first screen of the nested menus. Be sure to do this from a privileged account or you'll miss about half of the best commands. HELP SYSTAT will give a thorough overview of the system setup & status program.

RUN \$SYSTAT (or just SYS if the Concise Command Language is set up normally). On the left is a report of the system users including all background jobs (print spoolers, batch processors and the like), their keyboard, and what state they are in (RN=run, ^C=waiting for input, DCL=logged on, no program running, DR=Disk Read, DW=Disk Write). To the right is a list of busy I/O devices. At the end is a full report of Disk names (DR:=Hard, DU:=floppy), and space allocated/free. To cause some havoc pick a target KB, preferably one running a financial type program. Note the Job leftmost column. Simply type UT KILL and he's totally gone, without so much as a logoff message. If done during a Disk Write - get out the backups!!

If just tying up resources is more your game, RUN \$VT50PY. It gives the utilization readout on a 20 second basis, or whenever a key is struck. The program itself uses a lot of CPU time, so when the Interval <20>? comes up, enter a 1 and watch the EXEC percent go through the roof.

If wasting paper is more your style, find the KB: number of the printer (KB0: is the console) from SYSTAT when it's in use, or try LP1:. Find a long text file (DIR [\*,\*]\*.txt) and COPY LP1:=filename. Don't forget the colon when referring to keyboards or printers.

Try DTR. If DATATRIEVE is online, you can set up a database of huge proportions. Again, full help is available. SET GUIDE (configure your terminal for VT-100) and it takes you through every step.



==Phrack Inc.==  
Volume One, Issue Two, Phile 9 of 9

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Phreak World News
Compiled by
\\\\\\=-{ Knight Lightning }-=/////

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# Spitfire Hacker Leaves Phreak World

Spitfire Hacker resigned from the phreaking world in December due to a lack of computer. He now is holding a job and trying to earn enough money to get another computer. He says that he plans to be back by November 1986.

## MCI Cracks Down

Dr. Crash busted for MCI scanning. In the early part of December, Dr. Crash ran a scanner on MCI, MCI traced him and told him to stop, unfortunately Dr. Hack, another 314er, started scanning the same port later that night. MCI didn't trace it again and assumed it was Dr. Crash back at work. All of his files were hidden away but MCI and authorities confiscated his Atari computer and his phone. MCI security told Dr. Crash that he was part of an ongoing investigation. Later that month he had a meeting with MCI security, where they questioned him about the incident. His computer, they told him, will arrive in the mail soon.

Also in this issues news, Jester Sluggo said his goodbyes to St.Louis and now has returned to his home in Cross-Bar Territory.

Announcing...

```

      | \ / |      / _____ /
      | _ | | _ | et al / /hop
      / _____ / /
      / _____ / AE
300/1200/2400 Baud/20 Megs Online
  24 hours a day/7 days a week
    Sysop: Cheap Shades
      (314) 256-7284

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If you would like to become a member of this board please contact Cheap Shades, Knight Lightning, or Taran King for the general password.

Metal Shop...PRIVATE

Metal Shop is now officially a private BBS. On Jan. 2 Taran King and Knight Lightning purged 241 users from the Metal Shop userlist. There are now general passwords and new user passwords to this system. If you would like to become a member of Metal Shop, please contact Taran King, Knight Lightning, or Cheap Shades on any bbs they are on.

# Extasyy Elite Disbanded

The following data has not been completely researched and may be considered as rumors. Bit Blitz busted for phreaking, the organization and enforcement agencies are unknown. However, \$3000 worth of computer material (7 computers) were confiscated. Also it is reported that The Mentor informed on him.

The Mentor was busted for breaking into his school to steal 29 computers. Also

it has been said that Poltergeist is in the hospital with leukemia.  
It is unknown if any other members were busted for any other reasons. However,  
all former members are apparently safe now.

The Bit Blitz and Crustaceo Mutoid are supposedly forming a new group called  
Rising Force and The Mentor is starting an elite hacking group.

Much of this information has been supplied by former Extasyy member:

Kleptic Wizard

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Legion of Doom Vs. Stronghold East Elite

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Somehow The Maelstrom found the secret LOD VMS in 305, and decided to post  
about it on Stronghold East. Knight Lightning spoke with Compu-Phreak of the  
LOD, and he said that he told Slave Driver, co-sysop of Stronghold East, to  
remove all posts concerning the LOD VMS, and the LOD itself. He also  
threatened that failure to do so would bring down the wrath of the 6 most  
active members of the LOD.

When last looked at Stronghold East still had the information online.

The LOD VMS has 96 megs online and store information in a way similar to  
laserdisc.

All readers are encouraged NOT to call it as Compu-Phreak is getting pissed  
and you don't have the passwords anyway.

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Dartmouth Abandoned

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With the destruction of the 58107s 12-27-65 password to the Dartmouth system,  
it seems to have been abandoned by phreaks. This is good because basically it  
only causes trouble. Many users get impersonated on that system and false  
rumors are constantly being started. The best way to have a conference is a  
tele-conference...start one today!

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