

Trunk: A path between central offices; in general 2-wire for interlocal, 4-wire for intertoll.

TSPS: Traffic Service Position System - A system that provides, under stored-program control, efficient operator assistance for toll calls. It does not switch the customer, but provides a bridge connection to the operator.

X-bar: (Crossbar) - An electromechanical office type utilizing a "fine-motion" coordinate switch and a multiplicity of central controls (called markers).

There are four varieties:

- No.1 Crossbar: Used in large urban office application; (1938)
- No.3 Crossbar: A small system started in (1974).
- No.4A/4M Crossbar: A 4-wire toll machine; (1943).
- No.4 Crossbar: A machine originally intended for relatively small suburban applications; (1948)

Crossbar Tandem: A machine used for interlocal office switching.

### **147.Phone Dial Locks -- How to Beat'em** **by The Jolly Roger**

Have you ever been in an office or somewhere and wanted to make a free phone call but some asshole put a lock on the phone to prevent out-going calls? Fret no more phellow phreak, for every system can be beaten with a little knowledge!

There are two ways to beat this obstacle, first pick the lock, I don't have the time to teach locksmithing so we go to the second method which takes advantage of telephone electronics.

To be as simple as possible when you pick up the phone you complete a circuit known as a local loop. When you hang up you break the circuit. When you dial (pulse) it also breaks the circuit but not long enough to hang up! So you can "Push-dial." To do this you >>> RAPIDLY <<< depress the switchhook. For example, to dial an operator (and then give her the number you want to call) >>> RAPIDLY <<< & >>> EVENLY <<< depress the switchhook 10 times. To dial 634-1268, depress 6 X'S pause, then 3 X'S, pause, then 4X'S, etc. It takes a little practice but you'll get the hang of it. Try practicing with your own # so you'll get a busy tone when right. It'll also work on touch-tone since a DTMF line will also accept pulse. Also, never depress the switchhook for more than a second or it'll hang up!

Finally, remember that you have just as much right to that phone as the asshole who put the lock on it!

### **148.Exchange Scanning** **by The Jolly Roger**

Almost every exchange in the bell system has test #'s and other "goodies" such as loops with dial-ups. These "goodies" are usually found between 9900 and 9999 in your local exchange. If you have the time and initiative, scan your exchange and you may become lucky!

Here are some findings in the 914-268 exchange:

9900 - ANI  
9901 - ANI  
9927 - OSC. TONE (POSSIBLE TONE SIDE OF A LOOP)  
9936 - VOICE # TO THE TELCO CENTRAL OFFICE  
9937 - VOICE # TO THE TELCO CENTRAL OFFICE  
9941 - COMPUTER (DIGITAL VOICE TRANSMISSION?)  
9960 - OSC. TONE (TONE SIDE LOOP) MAY ALSO BE A COMPUTER IN SOME EXCHANGES  
9961 - NO RESPONSE (OTHER END OF LOOP?)  
9962 - NO RESPONSE (OTHER END OF LOOP?)  
9963 - NO RESPONSE (OTHER END OF LOOP?)  
9966 - COMPUTER (SEE 9941)  
9968 - TONE THAT DISAPPEARS--RESPONDS TO CERTAIN TOUCH-TONE KEYS

Most of the numbers between 9900 & 9999 will ring or go to a "what #, please?" operator.

### **149.A Short History of Phreaking** **by The Jolly Roger**

Well now we know a little vocabulary, and now its into history, Phreak history. Back at MIT in 1964 arrived a student by the name of Stewart Nelson, who was extremely interested in the telephone. Before entering MIT, he had built autodialers, cheese boxes, and many more gadgets. But when he came to MIT he became even more interested in "fone-hacking" as they called it. After a little while he naturally started using the