

TEST YOUR STASH

by

Oz Y. Mandias

This the first of a series of articles on subjects of interest. The next few should be of interest to all you depraved dopers out there. Questions and requests for articles, comments, additions and corrections, interesting info of any kind (I would be pleased to hear from technofreaks of any kind, especially underground chemists and budding Cwgley-types), as well as names and phone numbers of easy lays should be sent to TAP, c/o Oz Y. Mandias. Please remember to enclose a S. A. S. E. if you want a personal reply, though I'll reply to interesting letters without one.

First of all, there are a few basic ground-rules one should be aware of if you're into psychedelics. "THC" is almost always PCP (a. k. a. "angel dust"). THC is somewhat difficult to synthesize and expensive and there is a good market. On the other hand, PCP is easy to synthesize, cheap as hell to make and the market, until recently at least, was limited (due to reputed bad side-effects). It doesn't take a genius to figure out the result, given the lack of F. T. C. control over the unscrupulous big-time suppliers. The same can be said of stuff sold as mescaline (unless you live in the SouthWest) and psilocybin, unless you have a good connection. These are usually acid or our friend PCP again. It can be said, however, that acid is usually acid, though as to quality.....

Bearing this in mind, there are a number of simple tests you can perform to ascertain what exactly your head is getting or at least what it's not getting. The easiest of these is the very useful Marquis test (seen in "French Connection") which uses a testing reagent consisting of 20 drops of formaldehyde (available in drug stores) dissolved in 10 ml concentrated sulphuric acid (from drug stores, gas stations or school labs). A drop of this reagent is added to a drop of water on a piece of glass in which is dissolved a small amount (a few grains or fragments) of the substance to be tested. (Note: Quantities and % ages in this and the following tests need not be exactly correct.) Any color changes in the liquid are then noted and compared with the chart. These tests are not absolute proof but they are good enough for our purposes.

OTHER TESTS:

p-DMAB Test: Warm a small amount of the substance with a 1 % solution of para-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde (available from a chemical supply house) in concentrated sulphuric acid in a test tube. Note the color. Purple means LSD and related cpds., DMT, psilocin or psilocybin. Yellow means procaine or PCP. Red means THC or cannabis.

Beam's Test: Add a small amount of the substance to a solution of 5 % potassium hydroxide in methanol. A red color indicates cannabis or THC.

Zwicker's Test: To a 1 to 2 ml solution of unknown substance in methanol or ethanol add 1 to 2 ml 1 % solution of cobalt nitrate (or acetate) in methanol or ethanol. Now add 1 or 2 flakes or pellets of sodium hydroxide (lye). A deep violet-blue color indicates barbiturates. (The color persists from 1 to 10 minutes depending on cpd.)

Strychnine Test: It can be said that for all intents and purposes, there is no strychnine in acid and never has been. If you're paranoid though, take a .5 % solution of potassium dichromate in 60 % sulphuric acid and add a drop of this to a small amount of the unknown on a white tile. Purple changing to red indicates the presence of strychnine.

Chen's Test: This test will give a purple color for phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine and ephedrine, which are commonly sold as speed and won't get you off. To one drop of a 1 % solution of the unknown in vinegar (diluted with 1/2 water), add 1 drop of 1 % copper sulphate followed by 1 drop 8 % sodium hydroxide (lye). Note the color.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article was submitted in long-hand and any errors or mistakes are the result of my inability to decipher his handwriting, my lack of drug and chemical knowledge (Who, me? !), and my all-round general stupidity.



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NO. 55

MARQUIS TEST	
DRUG	COLOR ("→" = changes to)
Amphetamine	orange→brown
Dexedrine, Speed	orange→brown
Benactyzine	orange→green→blue
Bufotinine	greenish-brown
Demerol	dull orange
DMT	dull orange
Heroin	purple
LSD	grey
Lysergic acid &	brown
Lysergic acid amide	brown
Mescaline	orange
Psilocin	greenish-brown
Psilocybin	dull orange
STP	yellow

CREDIT CARD CRIME

How come there has been so little credit card counterfeiting to date?

According to Frost & Sullivan, Inc., a New York research outfit, it's because no credit card counterfeiters have yet been jailed. Once they are, these criminals will undoubtedly explain their techniques to others, which is how crime spreads.

Richard Ahern, who researched the subject for Frost & Sullivan, interviewed 76 credit card criminals in four prisons. He learned that how to steal credit cards and use them is now common knowledge in U.S. jails, but how to counterfeit credit cards is not.

Phone company loses

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The huge Pacific Telephone Co. came within a few days of seeing its downtown headquarters on the auction block to pay a disputed \$11 debt.

Louis Gary, who boasts of paying his residential telephone bill at the last minute "as a matter of principle," filed suit against the powerful utility charging it cut off his service without the customary five days notice.

He contended that his payment was mailed on time.

"They said they didn't get the payment," said Gary. "I said they did. They said tough luck and disconnected the telephone."

When the telephone company admitted in court that it had received the payment but charged him \$11 anyway to reconnect his service, Gary went to City Hall and filed suit in small claims court.

• New York Telephone Co. has issued a warning to "phone phreaks" who use "blue boxes" to illegally avoid long distance charges. The company has developed a computer which detects and prevents the fraud. However, at the news conference the company called to unveil its weapon, the computer malfunctioned. It took 20 minutes to repair the computer.

Wrong subject

WENATCHEE, Wash. — A microscopic examination in a biology lab turned into a police interrogation for a Wenatchee High School student. The class assignment last Friday was inspecting fungi. But a 15-year-old student was charged with possession of marijuana after the biology teacher discovered the "grass" the student was studying intently was the wrong specimen.

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Dear TAP,

During the Christmas break I got together with a friend of mine who's also an electrical engineering student and likes ripping Bell. He knows all the latest about the new Black Box detection system which is available to all early ESS systems and can be used on all older systems. On a partial ESS system the testing piece of hardware checks the line with a lot of low frequency signal. This works because; 1) You probably have a resistor leaking some current through to your microphone element. This 10K ohm or so is not enough to trip the billing equipment but is less than the Megohm or more on an open line. 2) Your Black Box capacitor lets the low frequency signal through great! Your capacitor (1 Mfd) passes the AC fine and isn't nearly as well hidden in the stray capacitance of the phone line as your line resistance can be. Note; they do this test when your phone is ringing, if they can pass the low frequency signal down the line, they will suspect you are Black Boxing. So far we don't know exactly how many ringing telephones can be checked at once, but supposedly, a lot since the low frequency Black Box detector need only check your line during ringing and with ESS these kind of "maintenance" checks are easy to implement. Also the exact frequency used is not known. They probably do a DC resistance check and could do an AC check anywhere from 0 - 60 Hz above that and the tone could be heard on the line. Will someone who lives in an area where they know Bell does this kind of detection try and see if there are extraneous low tones on the line during ringing. Further, Bell may also do the testing with a high frequency tone during ringing (the noise won't bother you then) which makes it really easy to measure your line capacitance.

Now some ideas! First, I don't think they can get a good yes-no result. They might get a signal to monitor your line to be sure. Their measurement capability is limited by two major factors; 1) The stray capacitance between the line from insulation losses, connection points, etc. 2) The ringer capacitor, it should hide your capacitor pretty well. Remembering how it's hooked in, it must be a pretty big capacitor to let the 20 Hz ringing signal energize the ringer coils. But note, when you hook on your Black Box, you've series connected your 1 Mfd or so with a big 2 or 3 Mfd so the total capacitance is less than either. Further, the ringer coils have some inductive reactance making the effect of your capacitor even larger. By knowing what a standard capacitance should be, any reading less than half is VERY suspect! What can we do about it? Several modifications should help you hide. 1) Put your Black Box in the circuit after the point the ringer is in. This leaves the ringer capacitor on to "swamp" the line. 2) Use a bigger capacitor, then the series effect is not so noticable. This sounds funny I know, but look at the circuit, if this is how the phone company does it, then that's the cure! At about this point I realize that the damn ringer capacitor throws a monkey wrench into the works. Some investigation should be done on what effect it really has. Think about it and let me know what you've heard. We've got to help the thousands of Boxers in Amerika tromp this menace!!!

Further, the TAP mugs and T-shirts are great!

"Hide the wires",
Mark

Dear TAP,

Until last year I was a regular recipient of your reports and now due to a situation of some urgency I find it necessary to personally respond. A certain Pacific Telephone investigator, Charles Fincher, recently paid a visit to a friend of mine, accompanied by several San Francisco police, who with a search warrant, seized a Black Box after monitoring his phone for an indefinite length of time. Fincher was overheard saying that this was the fifteenth raid this year in San Francisco. A felony citation was issued because of an alleged \$200 plus "crime" and legal proceedings begin next week. Would you be so kind as to inform your readers of the situation in San Francisco and send me any pertinent advice as to a legal defense.

Crash

Dear TAP,

Thought I should pop this note in. Less than five hours after I read the article on radar detectors I got nailed by one of N. J.'s finest(?). He had one of the new moving radar units installed in his car and he was more than happy to explain how it works (at least how he uses it) after he wrote out my ticket.

It seems that the State Police in N. J. have been installing the new moving radar units into as many of their cars as possible. Most of the units have been bought with the help of a federal grant. The unit consists of a transmit/receive antenna mounted on a swivel base and a readout unit which contains the electronics for the computations. The unit takes into consideration the speed of the police vehicle and depending on the direction of the antenna (front or back) either subtracts it from or adds it to the speed of the approaching car. It has an alarm system that can be preset for any speed up to 99 mph and any speed above the set speed will sound the alarm. By the way, the trooper that nailed me had his set for 64 mph on a 50 mph road. Of course local cops don't give you near as much of a break as that, but so far very few of them have the new units.

Fuzz Buster Barry

Dear TAP,

Since Ma claims to now have the ultimate weapon against phreaking, in the form of a computer program, how about a different method of getting into the system? You wouldn't even need a telephone. Anyone familiar with ham radio knows these guys have their own satellite through which they can talk to other hams over distances not normally possible with the frequencies they're using. The equipment for using these satellites isn't too expensive and anyone who's built any of the projects in TAP can build his own. So what am I driving at? The phone company also uses satellites as well as microwave (which can be tapped into). If some bright soul could come up with the frequencies, orbits, and access codes (if any) for these phone booths in the sky, it would be possible to phreak away without ever a worry about getting nailed. I would imagine that some of the frequencies are in the UHF range, which means that if the person using the satellite is using a halfway decent antenna, there's virtually no way to track down the originating signal. Besides, the FCC is too busy chasing Hfer's on CB. Ma Bell ain't the only one, either. There are dozens of those birds up there and many of them could just as easily be put to good use as serving the Megaporkers who currently enslave the world.

A note about the ham satellite: from what I've read, the thing was built and paid for by donated time and money and it's

its use is set by cooperative arrangement, making it just about the nearest thing I've seen to people's technology. So don't fuck it up!

Enclosing a buck. Hope it'll help. (You bet yer ass it does!)

Tuscon

Postmen stop re-used stamps

The practice of trying to give the U.S. Postal Service a licking by erasing cancellation marks from stamps and re-using them has been largely stamped out, suburban postmasters say.

Early this year, the post office issued stamps with ink strong enough to withstand the vigorous erasing required to remove a cancellation mark.

Erasing cancellation marks and re-using canceled stamps "does occur," said Lou Everhardt of the postal service's Washington

office. "Some people seem determined to beat any system."

At the Oak Lawn post office, cancellation equipment has been adjusted to produce heavier cancellation marks that are impossible to erase without destroying the stamps, said Oak Lawn Postmaster Robert Nelson.

Elmhurst Postmaster William Brian said he wasn't aware of attempts to erase cancellation marks on stamps.

However, attempts to re-

use canceled stamps are not new, Brian noted.

"We catch quite a few re-used stamps," he said. "People think the cancellation is nice and clean so they decide to use (the stamps) again."

Mail clerks generally notice re-used stamps.

Everhardt said the problem with cancellation marks being erased has diminished since the postal service switched to a new cancellation ink provided by the Bureau of Engraving. It can't be erased.

EDITOR'S NOTE : Smearing a drop of Elmer's Glue on the stamp still works. See TAP #39 for more "free" postal info.

SCANNING by Napoleon Solo

IN OUR LAST ARTICLE WE TALKED ABOUT HOW TO FIND THE 800 NUMBER IN-WATS PREFIXES. NOW WE'RE GOING TO TALK ABOUT METHODS OF FINDING INTERESTING 800 NUMBERS IN ANY 800 EXCHANGE. THE FIRST THING IS THAT OF CHOICE OF EXCHANGE AND WHAT CONSIDERATIONS THERE ARE IN CHOOSING ONE.

CHOICE OF EXCHANGE IS DEPENDENT ON WHAT TYPE OF NUMBER YOU ARE LOOKING FOR SUCH AS:

1. COMPUTERS - ONE SHOULD TRY HIGH INDUSTRIAL AREAS LIKE DALLAS, HOUSTON, SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA, L.A. AREA, AND LONG ISLAND, N.Y., WASH D.C. IS A VERY LIKELY PLACE TO HUNT IN.
2. WATS EXTENDERS - MINNAPOLIS MINN, MIAMI, ATLANTA, NEW JERSEY, LA ARE ALSO GOOD PLACES TO LOOK.
3. RECORDINGS - NY, WASH DC, ATLANTA, NJ, CALIF. ALSO, THERE ARE RADIO NEWS FEEDS ETC. SOME NETWORKS WILL PUT A NEWS FEED ON AN INWATS IN CASE THE HARD LINE NEWS FEED FAILS FOR SOME REASON.

GENERALLY, THE TELCOS WON'T PUT SILVER BOX ACCESS POINTS IN AN 800 NUMBER BUT YOU CAN NEVER TELL. IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE FOR THE MILITARY TO PUT AN AUTOVON ACCESS ON AN INWATS LINE, BUT NOWADAYS IT PROBABLY WON'T BE LIKELY.

MOST PEOPLE WILL PROBABLY CHOOSE WASH DC AS A PLACE TO START LOOKING FOR INTERESTING NUMBERS. THATS ALL FINE AND GOOD, BUT LETS NOT OVERLOOK PLACES LIKE VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND OTHER STATES CLOSE TO DC. AS THATS WHERE MOST GOVERNMENT SPECIAL OFFICES ARE LOCATED. ALSO THERE IS A LOT OF STUFF IN THE MIDWEST.

WHILE LOOKING FOR INWATS NUMBERS, TWO PASSES SHOULD BE DONE. ONE PASS TO DETERMINE THE LIKELY BANKS, AND THE OTHER PASS TO FIND THE NUMBERS IN EACH BANK. ONCE THIS IS DONE, A SYSTEMATIC METHOD OF RECORDING THE RESULTS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED. WE FIND THAT GRID PAPER IS A VERY NICE WAY TO RECORD THE INFORMATION, AS IT'S VERY COMPACT AND EASY TO LOOK AT. IT'S USUALLY GOOD PRACTICE TO NUMBER THE WORKING BANKS ALONG THE LEFT MARGIN AND THE WORKING NUMBERS WITHIN EACH BANK ALONG THE TOP.

800 NUMBERS ARE SET UP IN BANKS OF 10 NUMBERS. SUPPOSE THAT 800 NUMBERS 800-241-3460 THROUGH 800-241-3469 ARE ALL IN A BANK, THEN THE BANK WOULD BE THE 346 BANK. SIMPLY TAKE THE FIRST THREE DIGITS IN THE SUFFIX (LAST FOUR DIGITS TO AN 800 NUMBER) AND THAT IS YOUR BANK. NATURALLY, THERE ARE 1000 POSSIBLE BANKS BUT NO MORE THAN 250 TO 300 BANKS ARE ACTIVE. THE PROBLEM THEN, IS TO "SCAN" THROUGH THESE BANKS AND MAKE A RECORD OF ALL THE WORKING BANKS.

WHEN A BANK IS AN INVALID BANK, THERE WILL BE A RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MIGHT SOUND LIKE THIS: "WERE SORRY, DUE TO EQUIPMENT CONDITION, YOUR CALL DIDN'T GO THROUGH, WILL YOU PLEASE HANG UP AND DIAL YOUR OPERATOR - THIS IS A RECORDING 2132". THE "2132" NUMBER MEANS THE SWITCHING MACHINE THAT SENT THAT RECORDING WAS IN THE 213 AREA CODE AND THE "3" IS THE NUMBER THAT DESIGNATES THE MACHINE, AS THERE ARE USUALLY MORE THAN ONE PER GIVEN AREA.

A VALID BANK WILL BE ASSUMED AS ANYTHING ELSE, EVEN IF YOU HEAR SOMETHING LIKE THIS: "THE NUMBER YOU DIALED HAS BEEN DISCONNECTED, PLEASE CHECK WITH YOUR DIRECTORY OR DIAL YOUR OPERATOR." AS YOU ARE SCANNING FOR VALID BANKS, YOU SHOULDN'T DO MORE THAN SEVERAL

HUNDRED INVALID BANKS AT A TIME, BECAUSE SOMETIMES IF TOO MANY BANKS ARE DIALED ACCESS TO THE RECORDING MIGHT CAUSE TROUBLE CARDS TO DROP, THUS ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

A WORD OF WARNING: SCANNING DOES ATTRACT ATTENTION AND SHOULDN'T BE DONE ON "SENSITIVE PHONES". LOOKING FOR NUMBERS IS NOT ILLEGAL, BUT USING THEM IS. SO NEVER USE A WATS EXTENDER FROM YOUR HOME PHONE. AS IT'S JUST AS DANGEROUS AS USING A BLUE BOX.

CAREFUL NOTE TAKING IS A MUST AND THE MORE INFO YOU GET DOWN ON PAPER THE FASTEST TIME YOU WILL HAVE IN EVALUATING THE DATA.

DON'T MARK DOWN ANY NON-WORKING BANKS, AS THEY ONLY CLUTTER UP THE PAPER THE BEST WAY TO DO THIS IS A LITTLE AT A TIME AS IT DECREASES THE CHANCES OF ATTRACTING ATTENTION. THE MOST ATTENTION GETTING PART WILL BE IN THE SEARCHING OF BANKS, SO PERHAPS IF YOU FOUND ABOUT 50-100 NON-WORKING BANKS IT MIGHT BE A GOOD IDEA TO QUIT FOR A WHILE AND DO SOMETHING ELSE. IT WILL ALSO ALLOW ONE TO REACH YOU.

THE DIALING SEQUENCE MIGHT BE:

800-241-234X WHERE X COULD BE ANY DIGIT
800-241-235X (GET RECORDING)
800-241-236X (GET RECORDING)
800-241-237X (GET SOMETHING ELSE - "A HA!" A POTENTIAL WORKING BANK)
800-241-238X (GET RECORDING)

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

DO THIS UNTILL EVERY WORKING BANK HAS BEEN RECORDED. THEN WE CAN NOW GO BACK AND LOOK FOR THE NUMBERS WITHIN EACH BANK. IN FACT, IT'S NOT REALLY NECESSARY TO JUST LOOK FOR THE BANKS AS IF ONE POTENTIALLY VALID BANK IS FOUND, THERE IS NO REASON WHY WE CAN'T GO AHEAD AND LOOK FOR NUMBERS WITHIN THE BANKS AS THEY ARE FOUND.

IN THIS CASE IN THE ABOVE EXAMPLE:

800-241-2371 (DISCONNECTED NUMBER)
800-241-2372 (RING TWICE)
800-241-2372 (ANS: RECTAL CORPORATION)
800-241-2373 (BUSY)

NOTE: IF ANY NUMBERS ARE BUSY, MAKE SURE YOU RECORD IT IN A SPECIAL PLACE TO TRY IT AGAIN LATER. USUALLY, A CIRCLE OR UNDERLINE ON THE BUSY NUMBER, OR A "R" IN THAT NUMBER COLUMN WILL INDICATE THE BUSY NUMBER SO IT CAN BE TRIED AGAIN.

IF THE NUMBER RINGS, LET IT ONLY RING 3 TIMES. IF YOU THINK IT SHOULD RING MORE FOR SOME REASON, THEN LET IT DO SO.

THEN WHEN YOU GET TO:

800-241-2379 (DISCONNECTED NUMBER)
800-241-2380 (RECORDING)

AT THIS POINT, SCANNING BY 10'S WILL NOW ELIMINATE THE INVALID BANKS. THIS PROCEDURE SHOULD BE REPEATED ALL THROUGH THE EXCHANGE AS YOU MAP OUT ALL POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS. IT MIGHT BE A GOOD IDEA TO MARK DOWN THE COMPANY NAME AS IT MIGHT BECOME USEFUL TO CONTACT THAT COMPANY AS MOST COMPANYS DON'T PUBLISH THEIR NUMBERS AND DOES HELP TO COMPILE A PERSONAL 800 DIRECTORY

(Continued on next page)

The seven independent telephone companies in New Jersey might not be as big as Ma Bell, but they provide the same level of service.

New Jersey Bell has at least 30 times as many phones as its smaller counterparts, but the state's independent companies in some cases charge at lower rates.

The seven independent companies in the state serve 78,118 business and residential customers with 133,241 telephones, compared to New Jersey Bell, with almost 3 million customers and 6 million individual telephones.

Only two of the non-Bell companies in New Jersey are owned and operated by local people. The other five are subsidiaries of holding companies which operate millions of telephones around the country.

The two local companies are the Hillsborough & Montgomery Telephone Co. of Belle Meade and the Warwick Valley Telephone Co. of Warwick, N.Y., which operates the telephone system in parts of Sussex County.

But even those two companies serve more than 5,000 business and residential customers each in New Jersey and, according to statistics provided by the U.S. Independent Telephone Association in Washington, each grossed more than \$1 million in 1978.

Customers cannot pick and choose their telephone company because each utility was granted its own service area under the Federal Communications Act in the 1930s.

Hillsborough & Montgomery Telephone Co. has about 50 employees to serve 6,386 customers with 11,710 telephones.

The company has not raised its \$3.65 monthly residential rate for a dial telephone since 1958. Bell charges between \$8.20 a month and \$7.65 a month for the same service.

General Manager Roy Peterson said numerous long distance calls have enabled Hillsborough & Montgomery to keep its basic rates the same for over 20 years. The affluent new customers the company has picked up in recent years tend to make more long distance calls than New Jersey Bell customers, Peterson said.

The Warwick Valley company serves 5,024 New Jersey customers.

"We started in 1902 when a number of farmers began connecting their private lines together," said president John W. Sanford.

New Jersey Bell officials concede that in some respects the independents do have advantages, mainly because they have smaller free dialing areas and because many of their customers are more affluent than those in inner cities served by Bell.

Other non-Bell companies in New Jersey are: New Jersey Telephone Co., United of New Jersey and the West Jersey Telephone Co., all operated by United Telecommunications Inc.; the Delaware Valley Telephone Co., affiliated with General Telephone & Electronics; and the Continental Telephone Co. of New Jersey.

AT THIS TIME YOU START GETTING THE "WERE SORRY, DUE TO EQUIPMENT
CONDITION " RECORDING, YOU CAN NOW SKIP BY 10'S THUS SAVING
A LOT OF TIME.

IF SCANNING IN ONE PASS IS DONE AND NO MORE THAN 50 OR SO FAILURES OCCUR IN FINDING A WORKING BANK, IT'S POSSIBLE TO CONTINUE SCANNING UNTILL ALL THE NUMBERS ARE FOUND.

IF YOU LIKE TO WATCH TV A LOT AND WANT SOMETHING TO DO WHILE SITTING THROUGH A USED CAR COMMERCIAL, ITS POSSIBLE TO GO THROUGH 10-20 TRIES DURING ONE COMMERCIAL. AND IF YOU MULTIPLY THAT BY THE NUMBER OF COMMERCIALS IN ONE TV SHOW, IT DOESN'T TAKE A MATHEMITICIAN TO REALIZE HOW MANY NUMBERS YOU WILL GO THROUGH.

SCANNING CAN BE DONE ANYTIME YOU HAVE MORE THAN 10 MINUTES TO KILL BY WAITING FOR SOMEONE, WAITING FOR DINNER TO COOK, OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON.

IN 5-7 DAYS, IT IS POSSIBLE TO GO THROUGH AN INTIRE 800 EXCHANGE WHICH YIELDED SOMETHING LIKE 5 WATS EXTENDERS, 10 COMPUTERS, AND OTHER EQUALLY STRANGE NUMBERS. THIS WAS DONE BY SCANNING NOT MORE THAN 3 HOURS A DAY AND WAS DONE ONLY WHILE WATCHING TV OR WAITING FOR DINNER OR SNACKS.

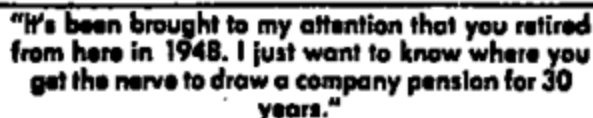
The Technological Hobbyist Conference (THC-79) will be held this year at the Diplomat Hotel in New York City on Sunday April 22, 1979 from 10:00 AM to 7:00 PM EST. Pre-registration by mail is \$5.00 and will be \$7.00 at the door. This fee is needed to pay the costs of renting the ballroom, renting PA's, projectors, etc. If you can't make it to THC-79, you can still get a supporting registration for \$3.00. This entitles you to receive any junk that gets put on our Freebee Table. Supporting Registrations may be upgraded at the door for only the additional \$2.00. Otherwise it's 7 bucks at the door. Dealer tables will be available for those wishing to sell their technological goodies but be forewarned that the people with those funny initials will be there too! Dealer tables are \$20.00. Registration materials will be held at the door so be sure to use a recognizable name. For more details see TAP #53. Please make all checks payable to TAP.

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Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
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Kearney, N. J.



Raymond Allan Williams, 31, is a crook all right, but he does have a certain flair. Williams, a convicted car thief, escaped from the honor farm at Leavenworth federal prison in Kansas the other day, driving off in a pickup truck he had caged from the motor pool. He dumped the truck in Kansas City, 20 miles away, and, with some money he had saved, rented a limousine, complete with chauffeur, and was driven to Tulsa, Okla. There, using the limousine service as a reference, Williams rented a suite of hotel rooms for himself and his driver and put all costs on the tab. He lived high for a couple of days, then went to the Tulsa Airport and bought a twin-engine private plane on credit and hired a pilot to fly him to Dallas. By that time, the FBI was on his trail, and he was arrested in Dallas. Despite his escapade, Williams won an accolade from one FBI agent. "You have to like his style," the agent said.