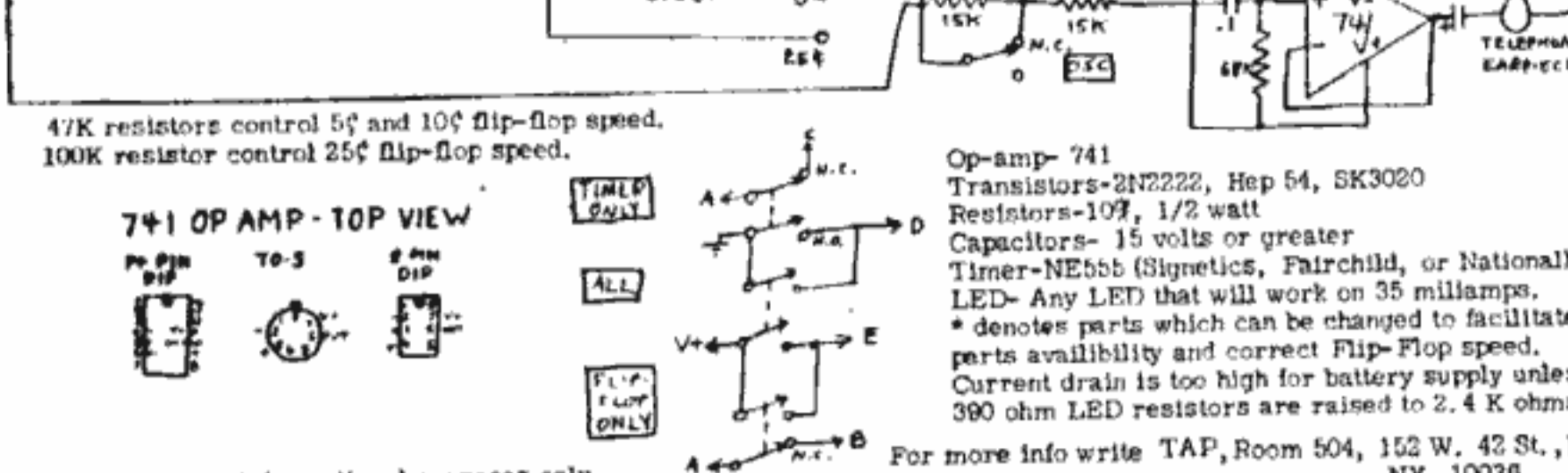


Through this circuit is designed to demonstrate busy tones and dial tones, it can just as easily be used to produce Multi-frequency tones (Blue Box).

Transistors- 2N2222, Hep 54, SK3020, or equivalent
 Voltage Controlled Oscillator- Intersil 8038CC
 Diode- 1N914 or equivalent
 Relay- 15 Volt with coil greater than 500 ohms, SPTT
 Frequency Adjust- 50K ohm trimpot, one for each desired frequency
 LED- Any LED that will work on 35 milliamperes
 Capacitors- 15 volts or greater
 Resistors- 10%, 1/2 watt

DISPLAYED RED BOX WITH LEDs

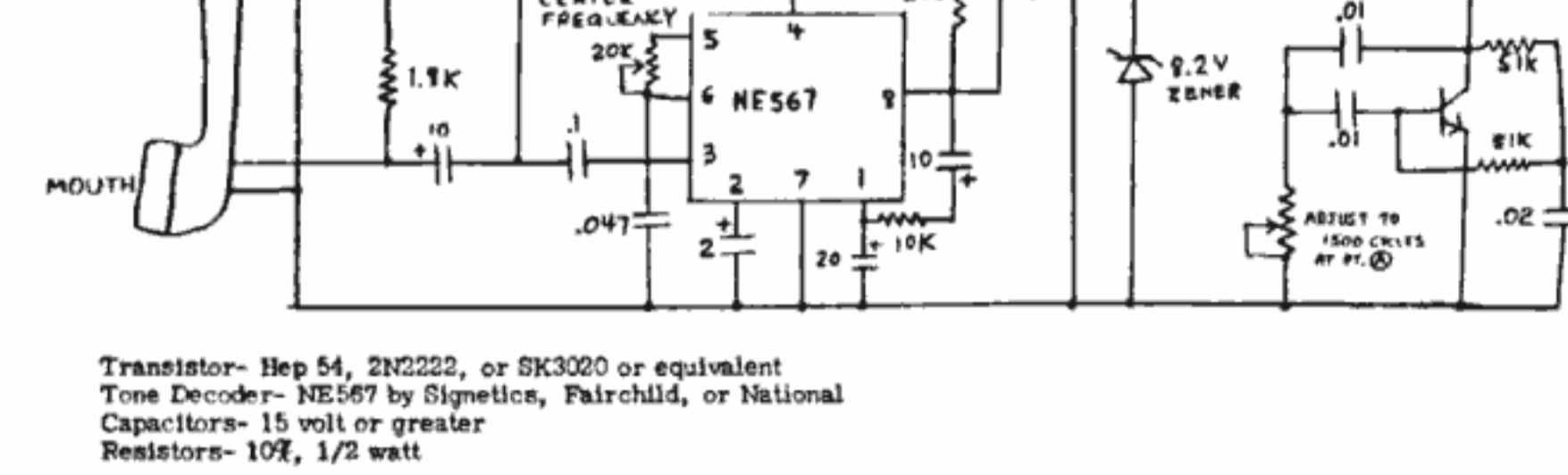
This red box is designed to demonstrate the operation of an ordinary red box. It uses Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) as indicator lights, and therefore uses too much current to run on batteries (unless modified, below). A red LED will only need the "All" button, connecting points A, B, and C together. Coin selector is 2 pole, 3 position.



4.7K resistors control 50 and 100 flip-flop speed.
 100K resistor control 250 flip-flop speed.
 Op-amp- 741
 Transistors- 2N2222, Hep 54, SK3020
 Resistors- 10%, 1/2 watt
 Capacitors- 15 volts or greater
 Timer- NE555 (Cipres, or National)
 LED- Any LED that will work on 35 milliamperes.
 * denotes parts which can be changed to facilitate parts availability and correct flip-flop speed.
 Current drain is too high for battery supply unless 300 ohm LED resistors are raised to 2.4 K ohms.
 For more info write TAP, Room 604, 152 W. 42 St., NY, 10036

2600 WHISTLE PERFECTOR

This device will allow one to practice whistling 2600 cycles per second. This is the highest "F" on a phone. When properly whistled, you will hear a "chirp" when you stop the whistle.



Transistor- Hep 54, 2N2222, or SK3020 or equivalent
 Tone Decoder- HE507 by Signetics, Fairchild, or National
 Capacitors- 15 volt or greater
 Resistors- 10%, 1/2 watt
 Note- Adjust oscillator frequency to 1800 cycles or below with 30 mfd. capacitor bypassed. Adjust Center frequency to 2600 cycles. Increasing 2 mfd. capacitor to 20 mfd. restricts bandwidth from 5 K to 2 K. Please copy many bands with the typically 4 K. Teach all your friends to practice on their phones with long-distance information.
 For more info write TAP, Room 604, 152 W. 42 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10036.
 Dial any long distance area code plus 555-1212, wait for long-distance noise, then whistle. Don't panic if the operator comes on. Just keep whistling. It's legal!

RECEIVE FREE LONG-DISTANCE CALLS!

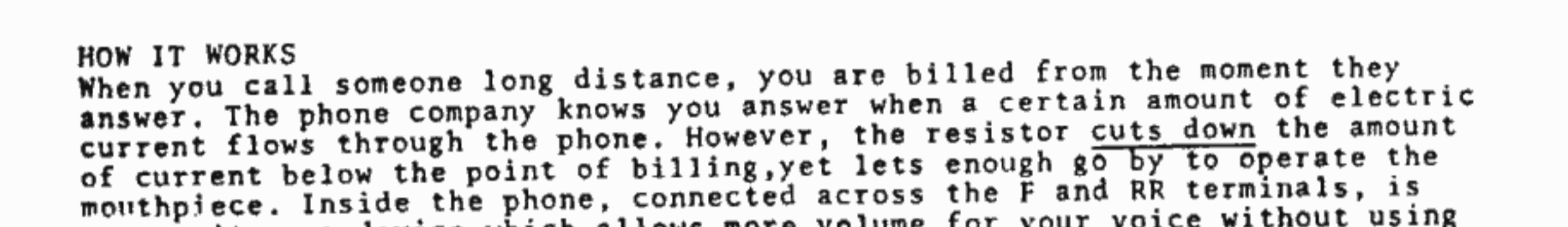
Now you can receive calls at no charge to the caller, and anyone, even a child, can convert their phone to do this in less than 30 minutes. You only need two parts: A "single pole, single throw toggle switch" and a "10,000 ohm, 1/2 watt, 10% resistor". Hardware stores carry switches with two wires already on them, and these are convenient to use. The resistor can be bought for 20¢ at a radio-tv supply or electronic hobbyist store, such as Lafayette Radio. If you can't find a switch with wires already on it, get one with screw terminals so you can easily attach on wires.

Cut two pieces of wire at least 6 inches long. Strip off the insulation 1/2 inch from each end. Attach one wire to each of the two switch screws, and you now have a switch with two 6 inch wires connected.

Turn your normal dial phone upside down and unscrew the two screws, and remove the case. You will now see a small metal box with 16 screws on top and wires connected to them. Locate the screw marked "F" using our diagram and loosen it. Wrap one of the resistor wires around it and tighten the screw. Loosen the "RR" screw and remove the green wire. Then wrap the other resistor wire around the "RR" screw along with one of the switch wires. Tighten the "RR" screw and be sure the wires only touch the proper terminals and no others. Finally, wrap the remaining switch wire around the green wire you just removed and wrap the two up tightly in scotch or electrical tape.

Close up the phone, running the switch wires out the side or rear of the case. Hang up receiver and get a piece of tape and a pen. Pick up the phone and flip switch to the position that gives you a dial tone. Using tape, mark this position of the switch "Normal". Now flip the switch to the other position and the dial tone should stop. Mark this position of the switch "Free". If you don't get it to work right, check your wiring for a break or a wire touching a nearby screw inside the phone.

Leave the switch "Normal" for everyday use. When your friends call, quickly lift and drop receiver as fast as you can. This is very important that you do it quickly. This should stop the rings. If not, do it again. Then switch to "Free", pick up the phone and talk. Keep all calls as short as you can, always less than 15 minutes. At end of call, hang up, then switch to "Normal". If the call is local, switch to "Normal" immediately or you may be cut off. Your friend can call right back, so the shorter the call the better it is.



TAP, Room 603, 147 W. 42 St., NY 10036

HOW IT WORKS

When you call someone long distance, you are billed from the moment they answer. The phone company knows you answer when a certain amount of electric current flows through the phone. However, the resistor cuts down the amount of current below the point of billing, yet lets enough go by to operate the mouthpiece. Inside the phone, connected across the F and RR terminals, is a capacitor, a device which allows more volume for your voice without using any more electric current.

Answering the phone normally for a fraction of a second stops the rings, but does not let enough current flow to start the billing. If you answer normally for even one full second, however, billing will start. Therefore, hanging up and switching to free will cut you off.

To render the device ineffective, the phone company would have to spend billions of dollars and many years of changing the country's phone systems. Using this device is illegal in some places, and we strongly urge you to inspect all phones you see for the device. If you see it, rip it out and eat it immediately.

By the way, you cannot use an extension phone during a free call unless it too is modified and the switch is in "Free".

RECEIVE FREE LONG-DISTANCE CALLS!

Now you can receive calls at no charge to the caller, and anyone, even a child, can convert their phone to do this in less than 30 minutes. You only need two parts: A "single pole, single throw toggle switch" and a "10,000 ohm, 1/2 watt, 10% resistor". Hardware stores carry switches with two wires already on them, and these are convenient to use. The resistor can be bought for 20¢ at a radio-tv supply or electronic hobbyist store, such as Lafayette Radio. If you can't find a switch with wires already on it, get one with screw terminals so you can easily attach on wires.

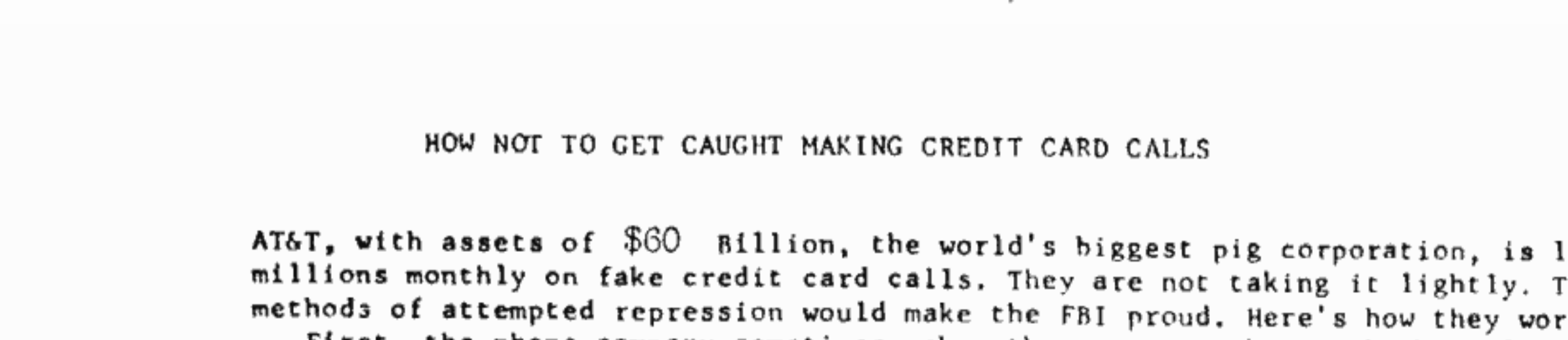
Cut two pieces of wire at least 6 inches long. Strip off the insulation 1/2 inch from each end. Attach one wire to each of the two switch screws, and you now have a switch with two 6 inch wires connected.

Turn your normal dial phone upside down and unscrew the 3 small screws, and remove the case. Now push the dial downwards and toward the front of the phone, and remove it. Now you will see a yellow board with 16 screws and wires connected to them. Using our diagram, locate the screw marked "5" and loosen it. Wrap one of the resistor wires around it and tighten the screw. Loosen the "11" screw and remove the yellow wire that goes to the dial. Leave the other yellow wire on the screw. Then wrap the other resistor wire around the "11" screw along with one of the switch wires. Tighten the screw and be sure that the wires touch only the proper terminals and no others. Finally, wrap the remaining switch wire around the yellow wire you just removed and wrap the two up tightly in scotch or electrical tape.

Close up the phone, running the switch wires out the side or rear of the case. Hang up receiver and get a piece of tape and a pen. Pick up the phone and flip switch to the position that gives you a dial tone. Using tape, mark this position of the switch "Normal". Now flip the switch to the other position and the dial tone should stop. Mark this position of the switch "Free". If you don't get it to work right, check your wiring for a break or a wire touching a nearby screw inside the phone.

Leave the switch "Normal" for everyday use. When your friends call, quickly lift and drop receiver as fast as you can. This is very important that you do it quickly. This should stop the rings. If not, do it again. Then switch to "Free", pick up the phone and talk. Keep all calls as short as you can, always less than 15 minutes. At end of call, hang up, then switch to "Normal". If the call is local, switch to "Normal" immediately or you may be cut off. Your friend can call right back, so the shorter the call the better it is.

MODIFYING AN "AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC" PHONE



For General Telephone Customers only. We also have instructions for Bell Telephone Customers.

Published for informational purposes only by the Technological American Party. Subscribe now! \$2 to TAP, Room 604, 152 W. 42 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10036

HOW IT WORKS

When you call someone long distance, you are billed from the moment they answer. The phone company knows you answer when a certain amount of electric current flows through the phone. However, the resistor cuts down the amount of current below the point of billing, yet lets enough go by to operate the mouthpiece. Inside the phone, connected across the F and RR terminals, is a capacitor, a device which allows more volume for your voice without using any more electric current.

Answering the phone normally for a fraction of a second stops the rings, but does not let enough current flow to start the billing. If you answer normally for even one full second, however, billing will start. Therefore, hanging up and switching to free will cut you off.

To render the device ineffective, the phone company would have to spend billions of dollars and many years of changing the country's phone systems. Using this device is illegal in some places, and we strongly urge you to inspect all phones you see for the device. If you see it, rip it out and eat it immediately.

By the way, you cannot use an extension phone during a free call unless it too is modified and the switch is in "Free".

HOW NOT TO GET CAUGHT MAKING CREDIT CARD CALLS

AT&T, with assets of \$60 billion, the world's biggest pig corporation, is losing millions monthly on fake credit card calls. They are not taking it lightly. Their methods of attempted repression would make the FBI proud. Here's how they work it.

First, the phone company sometimes makes the operator that took the call attempt to trace the caller. They tell him/her that they'll take the cost of the call out of their salary if they don't see her try to find out who made the call. She or he will call the number you called and try to make your friend spill the beans, by saying they already know, or that they'll have to pay for the call, etc. They may ask whose name the number is listed under, or they may ask to speak to your mother. Sometimes they guess who placed the call by seeing who regularly calls the called number from a particular city. They may bill the called party, billing it as a third party call or a credit call.

If she or he gets a lead, they turn over your name to the security division. They have special pigs who do only that, tracing and trying to make us talk. They have staked out phone booths, tepped phones, and cooperated with school authorities to catch callers. They call the suspected person into an office and give them the third degree, promising not to prosecute if they fink on all their friends or on YIPF. It's called divide and conquer. They may follow you around, or attempt to make you sign statements. YOU DON'T HAVE TO TELL THEM ANYTHING! Refuse to talk without your lawyer present. Above all, don't sign anything. They try to get you to sign a confession just like in the movies. Don't be intimidated by these junior fascists! Throw tomatoes at them, put sugar in their gas tanks. All power to the imagination!

Regardless of the code this year, you must sound authentic. Here's how: Sound rushed, older, businesslike, and in general slightly pissed at the operator. If you were real, you would be. Have number memorized, tell her "Credit card, xxx-xxx-xxxx". That's all. Tell her the number you're calling from if she asks, but change the last digit or two. Any further questions means she's suspicious. Hang up, practice and try again at another booth. Often she asks something to see if you'll hang up. Make up an answer if you don't know, but know the area code and city of the credit card.

Always dial direct when possible. Dial "0" and the number you're calling. This makes them less suspicious. Of course never call from a home phone, only pay phones.

Never use a number that some poor dude owns. Rip off corporations and pigs. At airports find the phone lobby and listen as piggo businessmen read off their numbers. If you know the code, use the telephone number of a big corporation. Don't worry, they're all pigs.

Remember to write down each call you make and receive for free. Refuse to pay anything extra on your bill, and they'll take it off your bill. Refuse to tell curious operators anything. Say "I'm sorry the operator, but I think it must have been for one of the other people who use this phone. I just don't recall." Be friendly but stupid. It works! Do not talk to them besides this, don't let Bell security pork into your home or talk to them, and they'll go away. They have no legal right to see you, even if they have a Bell "Security" badge. They're not cops, just pigs.

Don't call people who you don't trust. Make all your friends read this; xerox it and then bill your calls to Xerox.

It helps sometimes to use business hours, and never stay on long, they may place a call and then trace the call and get you. 15 minutes maximum. Also don't talk in such a manner as to make an operator suspicious if she's listening to the call; they have been known to. Remember, you're a businessperson on a business call, at least for the first few seconds until the operator has clicked off the line.

In some areas, a computer checks the credit card, and if you made it up, even if you know the code, the operator will be aware of its status. So don't stay on long. Know also the company name, area, city, etc. if at all possible. Operators usually ask. But if you use the above method, you should encounter little difficulty. We don't. And above everything, remember: TRY IT, YOU'LL LIKE IT!

Credit cards are really easy to make up. Take the number of a corporation, add the RAO code for the area it's in (See TAP issues 31 & 73 for RAO codes) and then add the code number for the last digit of the corporation's phone number. For example, IBM in Spokane, Washington is (509)-838-8201. The RAO code for the area code 509 is 728. So far we have the number 509-838-8201-728. Now we add the digit "6" for the last number "1" of the corporation's phone number. The result: 509-838-8201-728-6. That's all you need to know! Now don't actually use this credit card number or you may put IBM out of business!

TAP, Room 603, 147 W. 42 St., NY 10036

1982 Credit Card Code

IF LAST DIGIT IS:	CHECK DIGIT IS:
1	2
2	1
3	4
4	3
5	6
6	5
7	8
8	7
9	0