

GBPPR 'Zine



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"Graduation is no longer about the students at all. It's about the school, proudly presenting another fine batch of perfectly acceptable programmed graduates to the rest of the community,' she wrote. The new speech, she added, 'is not me.'"

--- Quote from Jem Lugo about her rejected Springstead High valedictorian graduation speech and the re-education camps known as "public schools."
(www.tampabay.com/news/education/k12/article1007433.ece?71)

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Intelligent Simplex Peripheral Interface / #1A ESS

AT&T PRACTICES
Standard

AT&T 231-365-005
Issue 4, May 1989

INTELLIGENT SIMPLEX PERIPHERAL INTERFACE IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES (1AE9 AND LATER GENERIC PROGRAMS) 1A ESS™ SWITCH

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1. GENERAL

This practice provides procedures for implementing the ISPI (intelligent simplex peripheral interface) feature for the 1A ESS switch. Included are translator descriptions and RC (recent change) implementation procedures. Also included are procedures for controller and trunk maintenance/diagnostics. The ISPI feature is initially available in the 1AE9 generic program.

This practice is reissued to:

- Revise ISPI feature implementation flowchart (Fig. 9) to show the correct stage at which "trunk testing" should be done in the procedure. This change is also reflected in the procedure itself.
- Update information for adding new or modifying existing custom announcements (Part 9)
- Make minor corrections as required.

Items and fields shown in translator layouts and keywords shown in RC and verify messages are not necessarily included in the list of abbreviations and acronyms. These items and keywords are defined in legends included in translator layout figures or tables associated with the RC and verify message.

Refer to AT&T Practice 231-318-316 for additional general information on RC message formats, interpretation of message flowcharts, and RC roll-back and roll-forward procedures.

Refer to the information accompanying the message flowcharts for definitions of keywords used in RC messages.

1.1 Additional References

Refer to the following practices for related information.

- AT&T Practice 231-368-001 — *System Recovery and System Operations — (File Store Offices) or 231-368-011 — System Operations and Recovery — APS Office*
- AT&T Practice 231-390-235 — *Local Area Signaling Services — General Description (Features Description)*
- AT&T Practice 231-318-340 — *Local Area Signaling Services (LASS) — Recent Change Implementation Procedures*
- AT&T Practice 231-390-170 — *Message Service Feature Document*
- AT&T Practice 231-318-364 — *Recent Change Formats and Implementation — Description and Procedures — Message Desk Service*
- AT&T Practice 231-390-391 — *Remote Access Service Feature Document, 1A ESS Switch*
- AT&T Practice 231-390-389 — *Remote Access Call Forwarding Feature Description*
- AT&T Practice 231-390-239 — *Automatic Recall — Local Area Signaling Services (Automatic Callback Feature Description)*
- AT&T Practice 231-390-523 — *Total Separation Selective Call Forwarding Feature Local Area Signaling Services, 1A ESS Switch*

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- AT&T Practice 231-318-334 — CAMA, CCIS, CFTRK, POINTC, SCGA, TG, TGBVT, TGMEM, TKCNV, TKCONV, TMBCGA, and TRK — Trunk Translation Recent Change Formats
- AT&T Practice 231-318-336 — ARS, CCOL, CHRGX, DIGTRN, DITABS, DNHT, IDDD, IWSA, NOCNOG, NOGRAC, RATPAT, RI, RLST, TDXD, and TNDA — Rate and Route Recent Change Formats
- AT&T Practice 231-318-355 — CTXCB, CTXDI, CTXEXR, CXDICH, DITABS, Centrex — CO/ESSX-1 Recent Change Formats
- AT&T Practice 231-318-331 — ANIDL, BISI, CFG, CLAM, CPD, JUNCT, LRE, MSN, NMTGC, PLM, PUC, PUCMB, RCHAN, ROTL, RSP, RSCCB, and SIMFAC — Recent Change Formats
- AT&T Practice 231-318-325 — ACT, CFV, DNRNGE, LINE, MLHG, MOVE, MPTY, SCLIST, SEL, TWOPTY, VEND — Line Recent Change Formats
- AT&T TOP 231-371-001 — Traffic and Plant Measurements
- AT&T Practice 231-300-015 — Plant Measurements
- AT&T Practice 231-318-320 — Procedures for Adding or Deleting Hard Tables, Data Tables, Subtranslators, Auxiliary Blocks, and Unit Type Translators
- AT&T Practice 231-318-319 — RC.GENT, PSBLK, PSWD, and SUBTRAN
- AT&T Practice 231-318-317 — Recent Change Message Program Listings, System Acknowledgments, RC18, RC16, RC29, and RC Failure Output Messages Description
- Translation Guide TG-1A — 1 ESS Switch 2-Wire (Provides documentation of translators and associated forms)
- PA-6A002 — 1A ESS System Translation Output Configuration Arranged for 2-Wire Operation [Provides information relating the translation memory (translators) and forms]
- IM-6A001 and OM-6A001 — 1A ESS Input Messages (Generic Input and Output messages description)
- PK-6A1374 — ISPIC (ISPI controller) Maintenance Guide
- PK-1A045 — Trunk and Service Circuit Maintenance Guide

1.2 Flowchart Symbols

The following symbols are used in RC message flowcharts.

- **OPTION Symbol:** The OPTION symbol indicates that all flowlines leaving the symbol are optional. None, one, some, or all such flowlines may be selected.
- ⊗ **EXCLUSIVE OR Symbol:** The EXCLUSIVE OR symbol indicates that one of two or more flowlines leaving the symbol must be selected.
- ⊕ **NONEXCLUSIVE OR Symbol:** The NONEXCLUSIVE OR symbol indicates that one or more of the flowlines leaving the symbol must be selected (no less than one, but more than one may be selected).
- **AND Symbol:** The AND symbol indicates that all flowlines leaving the symbol must be used.
- ⌈
%
⌋ **Repeatable Segment:** The repeatable segment symbol indicates that the keyword unit or the specific group of keyword units within the segment bracket can be repeated in the

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RC message without re-entering previous keyword units. Each segment is terminated by the percent sign.

In change message flowcharts, keywords without a variable shown are Y(ES)/N(O) keywords. When a Y(ES)/N(O) feature is added, enter the keyword; when a Y(ES)/N(O) feature is removed, enter the keyword followed by NO or N.

When using a change message flowchart, refer to the associated new message flowchart for valid combinations of keywords.

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2. GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Listed below are abbreviations and/or acronyms used in this practice:

AC	Automatic Callback
ACI	Application Circuit Interface
ACP	Application Circuit Processor
AML	Automatic Maintenance Limits
APT	Automatic Progression Testing
ASC	Announcement Service Circuit
ATI	Announcement Trunk Interface
bps	Bits Per Second
CATP	Conditional All Test Pass
COT	Customer Originated Trace
CPD	Central Pulse Distributor
CPI	Circuit Program Index
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
CTTU	Central Trunk Test Unit
DTI	Data Transmitter Interface
EPSM	Expanded Programmable Speech Memory
EQL	Equipment Location
FDDL	Full Duplex Data Link
FSK	Frequency Shift Keying
H&W	High and Wet
ICBM	Intelligent Simplex Peripheral Interface Common Buffer Memory
ICLID	Individual Calling Line Identification
I/O	Input/Output
IOP	Input/Output Processor
ISPI	Intelligent Simplex Peripheral Interface
ISPIC	Intelligent Simplex Peripheral Interface Controller
ISPICM	Intelligent Simplex Peripheral Interface Controller Maintenance
ISU	Individual Calling Line Identification Service Unit
LASS	Local Area Signaling Services
MSS	Message Service System
MSN	Master Scanner Number
MTTP	Manual Trunk Test Panel

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NOTR	Number of Trunk Members
NTP1	Non-Trunk Program Index
OOS	Out of Service
PMC	Power Monitor and Control
PSM	Programmable Speech Memory
PTW	Primary Translation Word
RACF	Remote Access Call Forwarding
RAS	Remote Access Service
RC	Recent Change
RC/DTI	Ringin9 Circuit for Individual Lines/Data Transmitter Interface
REX	Routine Exercise
RI	Route Index
RTTU	Remote Trunk Test Unit
SLE	Screen List Editing
SSM	Synthesized Speech Memory
STTP	Supplementary Trunk Test Panel
TCC	Trunk Class Code
TG	Trunk Group
TGN	Trunk Group Number
TI	Trunk Interface
TLN	Trunk Link Network
TLTP	Trunk and Line Test Panel
TML	Trunk Maintenance List
TNN	Trunk Network Number
TNN-PEN	Trunk Network Number to Peripheral Equipment Number
TNN-TGN	Trunk Network Number to Trunk Group Number
TOP	Task Oriented Practice
TPI	Trunk Program Index
TSSCF	Total Separation of Selected Call Forwarding
TTN	Test Table Number
TU	Trunk Usage
VDI	Voice-band Digital Interface
VMWI	Visual Message Waiting Indication

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3. ISPI FEATURE DESCRIPTION

The ISPI feature is the generic software interface needed to provide the 1A ESS switch with the ability to communicate with new simplex micro-processor controllers. This communication link is provided via normal TIs (trunk interfaces) and over dedicated I/O (input/output) channels (refer to 4.3). The typical hardware configuration used for ISPI is shown in Fig. 1.

The controllers currently available are the ASC (announcement service circuit) and the ISU (ICLID service unit). Functionally, these controllers are quite different; however, they require the same common hardware and software interface.

ISPI allows, newly featured, call processing software and maintenance software to interact with the new controllers. Those functions that ISPI can perform are listed below:

- (1) Play announcement message or message segment to customer (ASC)
- (2) Collect specified number of digits (ASC)
- (3) Transmit digit information to customer (ISU)
- (4) Perform timing functions (ASC)
- (5) Diagnose specified controller and/or service circuit
- (6) Perform required fault recovery and maintenance actions on controllers and service circuits.

The ISPI feature is required to support all call processing features that utilize the ASC and/or the ISU.

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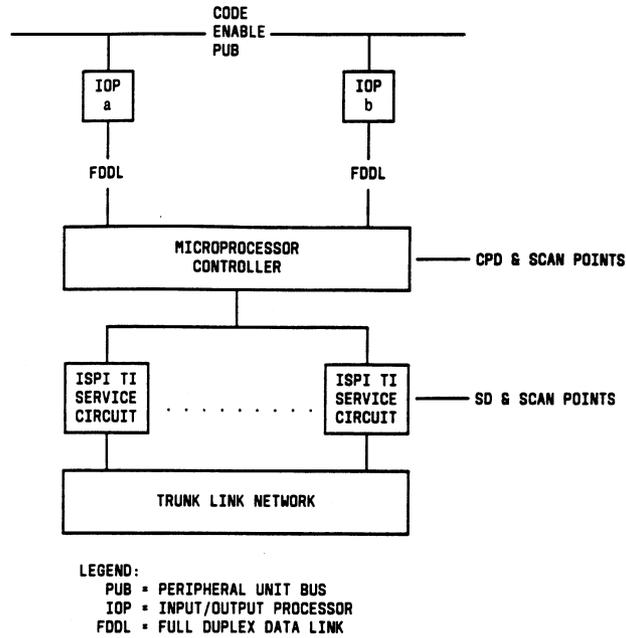


Fig. 1 — Typical ISPI Hardware Configuration

4. HARDWARE USED WITH ISPI FEATURE

The ASC and ISU are mounted on the specialized trunk and service circuit frame (J6A007A-1). No more than three units (3 ASCs, 3 ISUs, or any combination) can be mounted on the frame. If the third unit is mounted on the frame, an additional filter (J1A053AA-1) is required.

4.1 Announcement Service Circuit

The ASC (SD-6A003-01) is a micro-processor controlled multi-circuit unit which controls up to eight (8) application circuits (ATIs). The common hardware in this unit consists of a micro-processor controller, a communications interface, power control circuitry, and announcement memory.

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The ASC assembly (J6A007EA-1) is shown in Fig. 2. This unit is equipped with the following apparatus.

- Up to four speech memory boards positioned from left to right on the unit in EQLs (equipment locations) 008, 016, 024, and 032, respectively. They are described as follows:
 - (Required) One standard announcement SSM (synthesized speech memory) board (TM433) — This board is *always* positioned in EQL 008.
 - (Optional) Up to three custom announcement boards (refer to Part 9) positioned in EQL 016, 024, and/or 032 — These can be any combination of the TM432 SSM boards, the TM690 PSM (programmable speech memory) boards, and/or the TM744 EPSM (expanded PSM) boards.

In contrast to their position on the unit, the speech memory boards are searched from right to left for announcement messages.

- Two processor circuit boards — The ACP (application circuit processor) board (TM434) and the ACI (application circuit interface) board (TM435)
- One PMC (power monitor and control) circuit board (TM507)
- Up to eight ATI (announcement trunk interface) circuit boards (TM504) positioned left to right in slots 0 through 7
- A test position with terminal fields for office cabling.
- Power converters and fuse blocks are mounted on the power unit. This unit is located on top of the ASC assembly and comes equipped with three power supplies (two 5 volt and one ± 12 volt).

The ASC provides synthesized voice, immediate start, and concatenated announcements. These announcements can be interrupted via customer responses (dual tone or dial pulse inputs). All announcement services are provided to software clients over ISPI TI service circuits. The TI associated with the ASC is the ATI (announcement trunk interface) circuit.

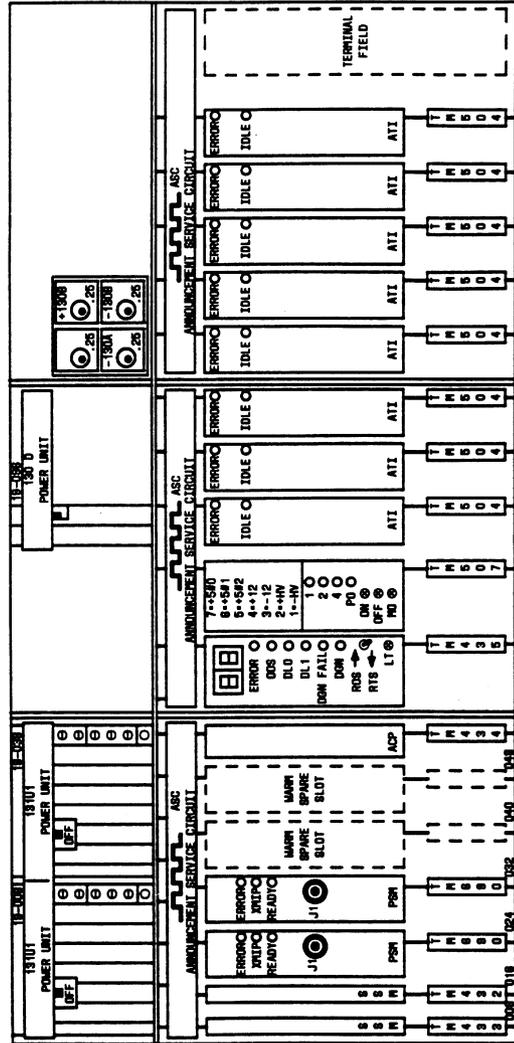
4.1.1 Announcement Trunk Interface

The ATI circuit board (TM504) provides the 2-wire interface for the ASC to the TLN (trunk link network). All announcements are transmitted over the 2-wire interface to the customer.

The ATI circuit board contains a voice-signal processor that is used for speech generation. It also contains a voice coder/decoder, a hybrid line-feed detector, network interface hardware, dual tone receiver, and a dial-pulse receiver.

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- LEGEND:
- = LAMP (LED)
 - ◻ = SLIDE SWITCH
 - ⊖ = TEST JACK
 - ⊕ = TOGGLE SWITCH
 - ⊗ = PUSHBUTTON SWITCH
 - = FACEPLATE JACK

Fig. 2 — ASC Assembly (J6A007EA-1)

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4.2 ICLID Service Unit

The ISU (SD-6A009-01) is a micro-processor controlled multi-circuit unit which controls up to eight application circuits [8-ringing circuit and DTI (data transmitter interface) combinations]. The common hardware in this unit consists of a micro-processor controller, a communications interface, and power control circuitry.

The ISU assembly (J6A007EB-1) is shown in Fig. 3. This unit is equipped with the following apparatus.

- A power unit on which two power converters (one 5 volt and one ± 12 volt) are mounted
- Two processor circuit boards — One ACP board (TM434) and one ACI board (TM435)
- Up to eight RC/DTI [ringing circuit for individual lines (SD-1A621-01) and data transmitter interface circuit board (TM541)] combinations positioned left to right in slots 0 through 7 (upper shelf) and slots 8 through 15 (lower shelf)
- A test position, with terminal fields, for office cabling
- One PMC circuit board (TM507).

The ISU enables the called party to identify the calling party prior to answering the call. The directory number of the calling party is transmitted to the customer premises equipment during the first ringing phase of the call. This service is provided via another ISPI TI service circuit. This TI circuit is composed of two components, RC/DTI (ringing circuit and data transmitter interface circuit).

4.2.1 Ringing Circuit/Data Transmitter Interface

Calling line identification data is transmitted to the customer over the switching network via the RC/DTI trunk interface.

The ringing circuit (SD-1A621-01) provides all the standard functions required to ring a single party line. It also provides the 2-wire interface to the customer's line appearance for the DTI circuit.

During the first quiet interval of the ringing cycle, the DTI circuit (TM541) transmits the calling line display data to the customer premises equipment. The data is transmitted using FSK (frequency shift keying) signals at a rate of 1200 bps.

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4.2.2 ICLID Test Circuit (CPS JD64)

The ICLID test circuit, CPS JD64, is used to verify FSK signals that are sent over the specified ICLID TI. The associated diagnostic will test all hardware components of the DTI circuit board.

Two (2) ICLID test circuits are required per office. These test circuits are to be mounted on the ISU frame (J6A007A-1). If the office is equipped with more than one ISU, the test circuits should be mounted on different ISU frames.

4.3 Input/Output Processor (IOP) Data Links

ISPICs communicate with the 1A processor over IOP data links. These data links are asynchronous, full duplex, 1200 bps channels. Two I/O channels are required for each controller. A maximum of 72 channels can be assigned for ISPI. These I/O channels are driven by FG19 circuits. The two data links must be from separate IOPs, which may or may not reside in the same IOP frame. One data link is designated as the active communication channel while the other serves as a back-up.

The IOP lead from the ISPIC to the IOP frame must be less than 200 feet long. If not, an additional 1200 baud data set is required at each ISPIC.

Refer to AT&T TOP 231-361-010 for IOP growth procedures. Also refer to AT&T Practice 231-302-305 for implementation, removal, and restoral of IOP channels.

5. TRANSLATOR DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 TNN-PEN (Trunk Network Number to Peripheral Equipment Number) Translator

A new TNN-PEN auxiliary block structure (Fig. 4) is required to define characteristics of TI service circuits associated with ISPICs.

The CPIs (circuit program index) for the service circuits associated with ISPICs are:

- ATI circuit is assigned CPI 225
- Ringing circuit (SD-1A621-01) is assigned CPI 226
- ICLID test circuit (CPS JD64) is assigned CPI 230.

The allowed signal distributor circuits for the service circuits associated with CPIs 225, 226, and 230 are SD-1A338-02 and SSD-1A402-01.

In addition, a new five-word "variable part" for CPIs 225 and 226 is also included in the new TNN-PEN auxiliary block (Fig. 4). The fifth word (word 8) contains the address of the TNN-PEN supplementary auxiliary block (Fig. 5).

5.2 Master Scanner Number (MSN) Translator

The MSN translator is unchanged. However, it requires a Type-4 PTW (primary translation word) for each controller. It also requires a Type-2 PTW for ISPI service circuit to TLN interface.

The TPI (trunk program index) values are as follows. The fast master scan point is assigned TPI 0 and the supervisory master scan points assigned TPI 1.

5.3 TCC (Trunk Class Code) Expansion Table Translator

The TCC expansion table translator contains the CPI value for ISPI service circuits. This value is stored in bits 7-0 of word 4. Other bits that are set to one and their meaning are listed below.

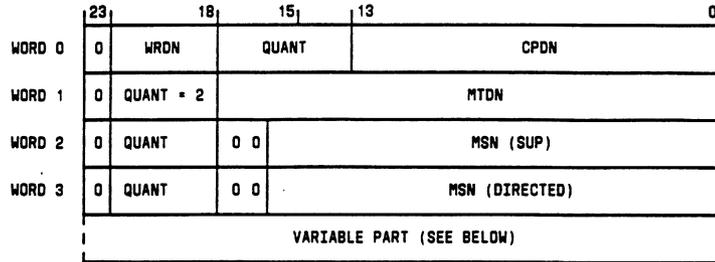
- Word 1, bits 1-0 — Miscellaneous
- Word 3, bit 3 — Denotes ISPI TG (trunk group) for CPI 225 and 226 only.

All other bits are set to zero.

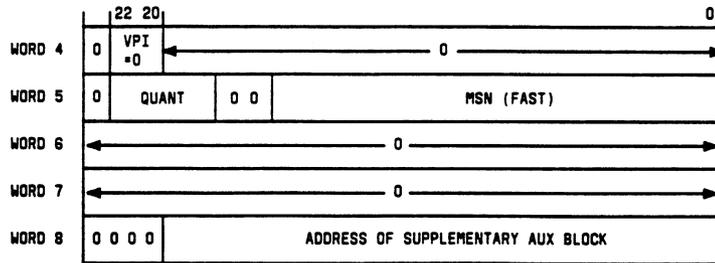
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TRUNK NETWORK NUMBER TO PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT NUMBER AUXILIARY BLOCK



**TNN-PEN AUXILIARY BLOCK
VARIABLE PART WORDS FOR CIRCUIT PROGRAM INDEX (CPI) 225 AND 226**



LEGEND:

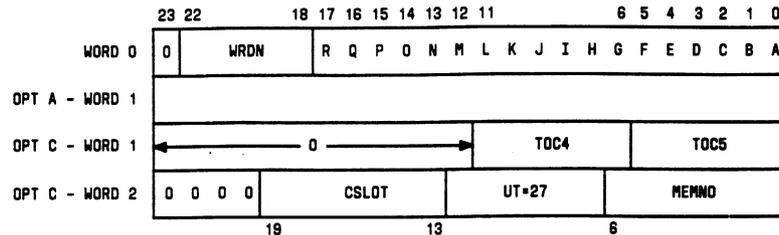
- WORD 0 WRDN = NUMBER OF WORDS IN THE AUXILIARY BLOCK:
 - 9 FOR CPI 225 AND 226
 - 4 FOR CPI 230.
- QUANT = QUANTITY OF CENTRAL PULSE DISTRIBUTOR POINTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRUNK NETWORK NUMBER:
 - 1 FOR CPI 230 (OTHERWISE 0):
- CPDN = CENTRAL PULSE DISTRIBUTOR NUMBER FOR CPI 230 ONLY.
- WORD 1 QUANT = QUANTITY OF SIGNAL DISTRIBUTOR POINTS:
 - 2 FOR CPI 225, 226, AND 230
- MTDN = MISCELLANEOUS TRUNK DISTRIBUTOR NUMBER.
- WORD 2 QUANT = QUANTITY OF SUPERVISORY MASTER SCAN POINTS:
 - 1 FOR CPI 225 (OTHERWISE 0)
- MSN = MASTER SCANNER NUMBER.
- WORD 3 QUANT = QUANTITY OF DIRECTED MASTER SCAN POINTS:
 - 2 FOR CPI 226
 - 8 FOR CPI 230
 - 0 FOR CPI 225
- MSN = MASTER SCANNER NUMBER.
- WORD 5 QUANT = QUANTITY OF FAST MASTER SCAN POINTS:
 - 1 FOR CPI 226 (OTHERWISE 0)
- MSN = MASTER SCANNER NUMBER
- WORD 8 = ADDRESS OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY AUXILIARY BLOCK WHICH CONTAINS MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE TNN.

Fig. 4 — TNN-PEN Auxiliary Block

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TNN-PEN SUPPLEMENTARY AUXILIARY BLOCK



LEGEND:

- WORD 0 WRDN = NUMBER OF WORDS IN THE AUXILIARY BLOCK.

- A,B,...R = OPTION BITS. AN OPTION BIT SET INDICATES THAT THE CORRESPONDING OPTION WORD(S) ARE BUILT IN THE AUX BLOCK. OPTION BIT C (BIT 2 = 1) INDICATES THAT THE ISPI OPTION WORDS ARE BUILT. OPTION BIT A IS BEING RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE. IN THE FUTURE, IF ADDITIONAL OPTION WORDS ARE NEEDED (MORE WORDS THAN OPTION BITS A-R CAN INDICATE), OPTION BIT A WILL INDICATE THAT AN OPTIONAL WORD CONTAINING ADDITIONAL OPTION BITS EXIST (OPT A - WORD 1).

- OPT A - WORD 1 = OPTIONAL WORD CONTAINING ADDITIONAL OPTION BITS. THIS WORD WILL BE BUILT IF OPTIONS A-R ARE USED AND MORE OPTION BITS ARE NEEDED.

- OPT C - WORD 1 TOC4 = TRUNK ORDER CODE DIGIT 4. SIX BIT RECENT CHANGE CODE.

- TOC5 = TRUNK ORDER CODE DIGIT 5. SIX BIT RECENT CHANGE CODE.

- OPT C - WORD 2 CSLOT = CIRCUIT SLOT. SLOT NUMBER WHERE CIRCUIT IS PHYSICALLY MOUNTED.

- UT = UNIT TYPE = 27 (ISPI).

- MEMNO = UNIT TYPE MEMBER NUMBER.

Fig. 5 — TNN-PEN Supplementary Auxiliary Block

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5.4 ISPI Unit-Type Translators (Fig. 6)

5.4.1 Unit Type 27

ISPI requires a new unit-type 27 auxiliary block (Fig. 7) to define CPD (central pulse distributor) points, scan points, and IOP channel data for each controller. This layout also identifies ISPI service circuits in terms of TNNs (trunk network number) and corresponding slot numbers.

Listed below are restrictions for the unit-type-27 layout.

- Since the RC/DTI circuit uses two TNN slots per circuit, the TNN positions corresponding to the DTI slots must always be zeros
- RC/DTI circuit pairs must be mounted on the same shelf.

The size of the unit-type-27 auxiliary block is dependent on the number of shelves occupied by the controller; therefore, the size is determined as follows.

Number of Shelves	Number of Words
1	15
2	23

5.4.2 Unit Type 22

ISPI also requires a unit-type-22 PTW (Fig. 8) to identify the ISPI feature as a valid feature for each associated I/O channel. The software channel number is used as the unit-type member number input to this unit-type translator.

5.5 TNN-TGN (Trunk Network Number to Trunk Group Number) Translator

The TNN-TGN translator requires a Type-2A PTW containing the TCC (trunk class code) (bits 18-10) and TGN (trunk group number) (bits 9-0). These translations are required for ATIs, ringing circuits, and ICLID test circuits.

5.6 TGN Translator

The TGN translator requires a Type-1B PTW containing a TTN (test table number) (bits 20-18) of 0, TU (trunk usage) (bits 11-10) of 3 (miscellaneous), and number of trunk members in TG (NOTR) (bits 9-0). These translations are also required for ATIs, ringing circuits, and ICLID test circuits.

Note: The NOTR field (bits 9-0) is equal to 2 for ICLID test circuits.

Intelligent Simplex Peripheral Interface / #1A ESS

ISS 4, AT&T 231-365-005

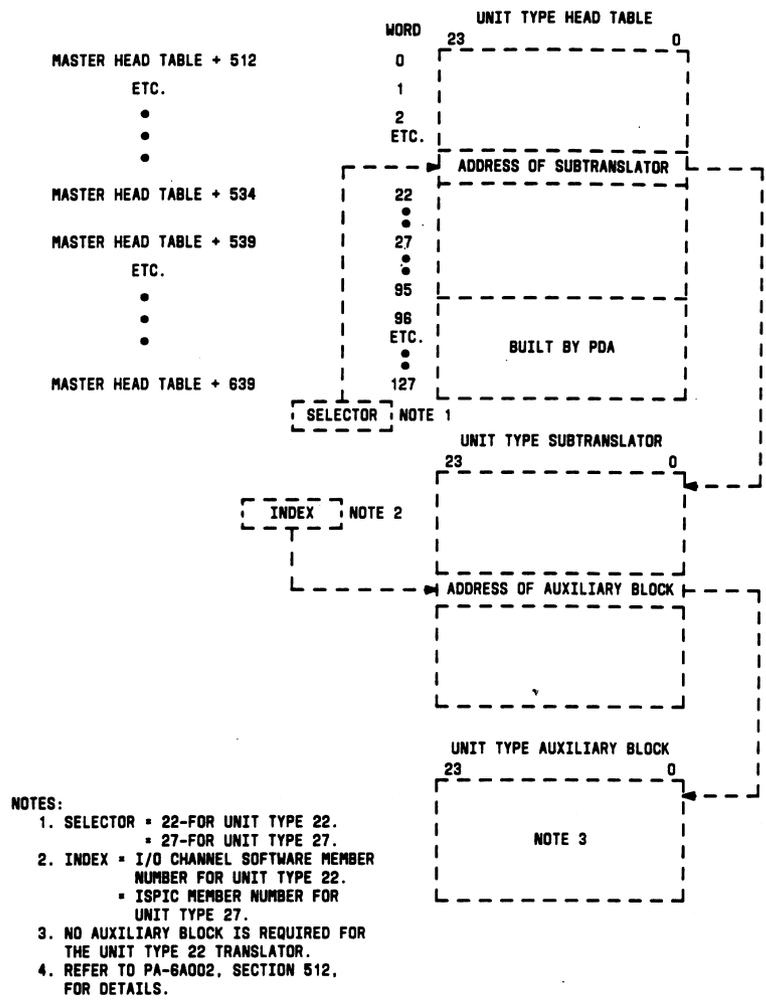
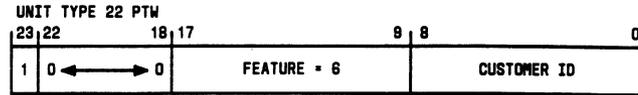


Fig. 6 — Flow Diagram for ISPI Unit Type Translators



LEGEND:
 FEATURE = FEATURE ASSOCIATED WITH IOP CHANNEL (6 DENOTES ISPI)
 CUSTOMER ID = FEATURE CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: THE ISPIC MEMBER NUMBER OF THE UNIT TYPE 27 AUX BLOCK ASSOCIATED WITH THIS I/O SOFTWARE CHANNEL.

Fig. 8 — Unit Type 22 PTW

6. ISPI FEATURE IMPLEMENTATION

ISPI requires a 9SISPI set card which consists of two feature packages: set cards 9F220 (ISPI) and 9F102 (DIAL). Other set cards that are required depend on the type controller(s) being supported by the ISPI feature; these cards are listed below.

- ISPIAC — This card specifies the number of ASC controllers in the office
- ISPIIC — This card specifies the number of ISU controllers in the office.

The ISPI feature implementation (Fig. 9) also involves the following translations: unit type, trunk, routing, and traffic/plant measurements.

6.1 Establish Unit Type Translations

Use the following procedures to add unit-type-27 translations, then repeat for unit-type 22.

6.1.1 Establish Unit-Type Subtranslator

Determine if unit-type subtranslator exists. At the terminal, enter:

DUMP:CSS,ADR aaaaaa!

aaaaaa = Starting address of head table for the unit-type subtranslator:
 = 7721033 for unit-type 27
 = 7721026 for unit-type 22.

System response is the DUMP:CSS output message containing an 8-digit octal number representing the subtranslator address. Record this address for later use. Note that if this number is all zeros, the subtranslator does not exist.

Intelligent Simplex Peripheral Interface / #1A ESS

AT&T 231-365-005

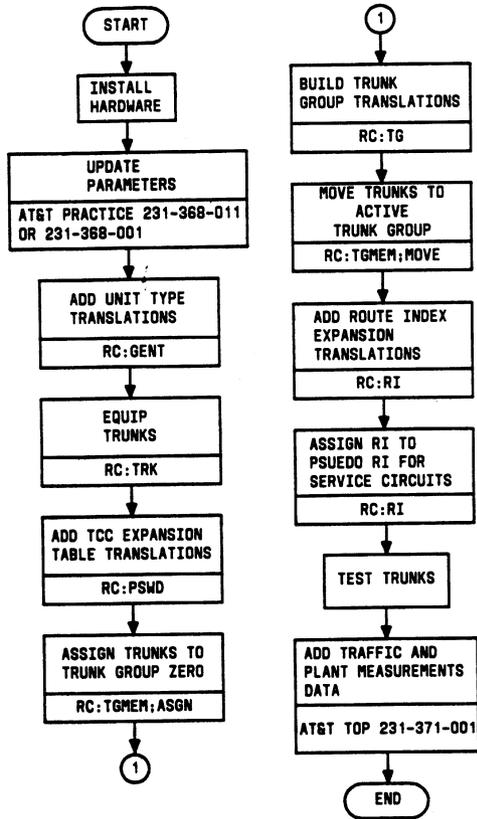


Fig. 9 — ISPI Feature Implementation

GBPPR Interferometric Surveillance Device Experiments

Change?

So Rahm Emanuel's pet monkey recently escaped his cage and came to Green Bay. *Great...* The gist of Obongo's spiel (and staged questions, heh!) was that he wants to destroy the health care industry and our education system to pay back his union/ACORN cronies. Hospital rates, rationing, and waiting times will go up, and the quality of care will go down. Illegal aliens (a.k.a., "Undocumented Canadians") will destroy those hospitals built on the legal citizen's back. Once great schools (and teachers) will now have to lower their standards and take in failing or unteachable "urban" and "minority" students. And by minority, he doesn't mean students whose (married) parents work two jobs so they don't have to suck on the government's tit. He means stupid, lazy non-Whites.

Then we started thinking... Just as Germany's past fight(s) against Jewish Communists and Bolsheviks arguably brought to the world the technology behind most of today's most complicated devices, our fight against the Mulatto Marxist should try and accomplish the same. Our final goal is to allow people a chance to fight back against Barry Soetoro's little band of unelected czars and oligarchs. We can take the same technology *they* use to suppress the masses, and turn it back onto *them*. In the spirit of open-source software and hardware, we'll try to expose and document all those little secret technologies you mealy little taxpayers are not suppose to know.

Overview

The Holy Grail of the amateur espionage enthusiast is a device you can point at a person (or dwelling) and record any sounds they are making. You're probably thinking "*Just use a directional microphone, dumbass!*" But wait, there is something out there even more advanced...

Since the late 1940s, the U.S. embassy in Moscow has been under a constant barrage of high-powered microwave energy. Conspiracy theories aside, the idea is that audio within a target embassy office will cause various nearby items to "vibrate," and any reflected microwave energy will also become modulated with this audio. The surveillance receiver is essentially phase demodulating the Doppler shifts induced onto the microwave signal by the slight *physical* motion of these objects. It works by mixing the received RF signal with a portion of the transmitted signal and greatly amplifying the final output. Modern devices of this type, operating at millimeter wavelengths in the 60+ GHz range, can literally fit in the palm of your hand. Information on their operation (and manufactures) leaks in from the "black" world when you study remote heartbeat monitoring equipment. One advantage to using millimeter wavelength microwave energy is the *very* narrow beamwidth (and high ERP) you can obtain. This will allow you to sweep the target location for any audio "sweetspots."

It is even possible to directly illuminate the larynx of the target person you are trying to listen to. The raw audio output sounds very muddy (and rectified), and you will also hear some human "internal noise," but the convenience of remote stand-off operations more than makes up for any disadvantages. Oh, and another thing... Those audio noise maskers used to "secure" certain locations with a blanket of white noise will have little effect on a surveillance device of this type. If you can illuminate the target's larynx/body directly, the returned Doppler shift will be *greater* (due to the physical motion) than that of a noise-emitting speaker just a few feet away. Laser-based interferometric surveillance systems are easily defeated by this method of noise masking, whereas RF-based devices shine – and can also go through walls...

Our microwave interferometric surveillance device will be based around a common 10 or 24 GHz Gunnplexer. Higher frequencies (smaller wavelengths) will give *much* greater performance, but signal sources at those frequencies can be difficult or expensive to find. Old police radar guns are a perfect source for obtaining X-, K-, or Ka-band Gunn diode sources.

The Gunnplexer and horn antenna will be mounted at the focal point of a surplus 18-inch DISH Network satellite dish to provide an additional gain of 30 dB or so. The mixer output from the Gunnplexer will go through a series of low-noise pre-amplifiers before being synchronously demodulated via a lock-in amplifier. The output will then be low-pass filtered and sent to a standard headphone audio amplifier. A little trick we'll be using to increase the performance of this device is to modulate the transmitted RF carrier with an ultrasonic (32,768 Hz) tone, and then use that *same tone* as a reference for the lock-in amplifier extracting the phase-modulated target signal. By using a lock-in amplifier, it should be possible to achieve a signal-to-noise ratio of 100 dB or more. That is equal to picking out a signal in noise 100,000 times *greater* than the target signal.

That's the idea at least...

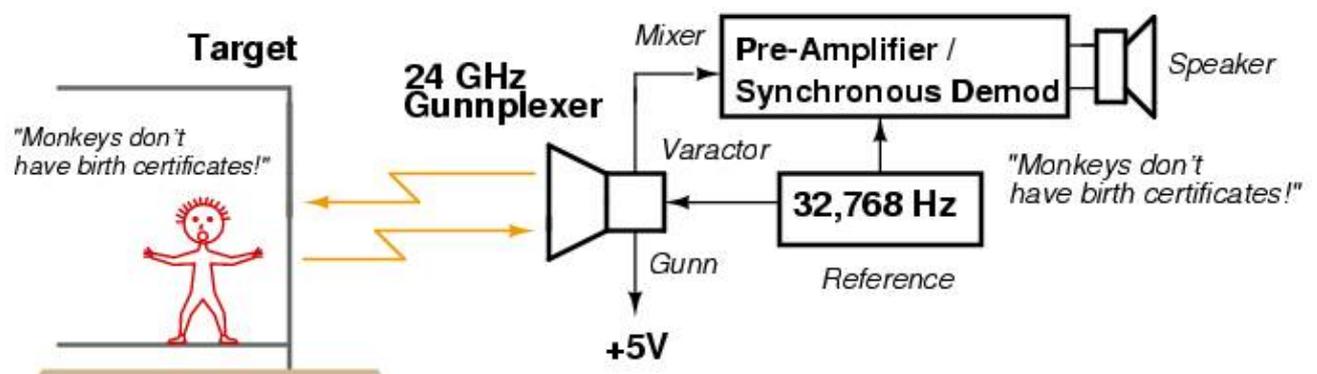
This whole idea is still **very** experimental and will be a continuous "work-in-progress." We'll be sure to make note on any future updates.

The operating range is still quite poor, only a few feet – or even inches – in some cases. The way around this is to increase the radiated power. The device used by the Russians is said to put out thousands of watts of RF power and has been known to **sterilize** people inside the embassy. Oops!

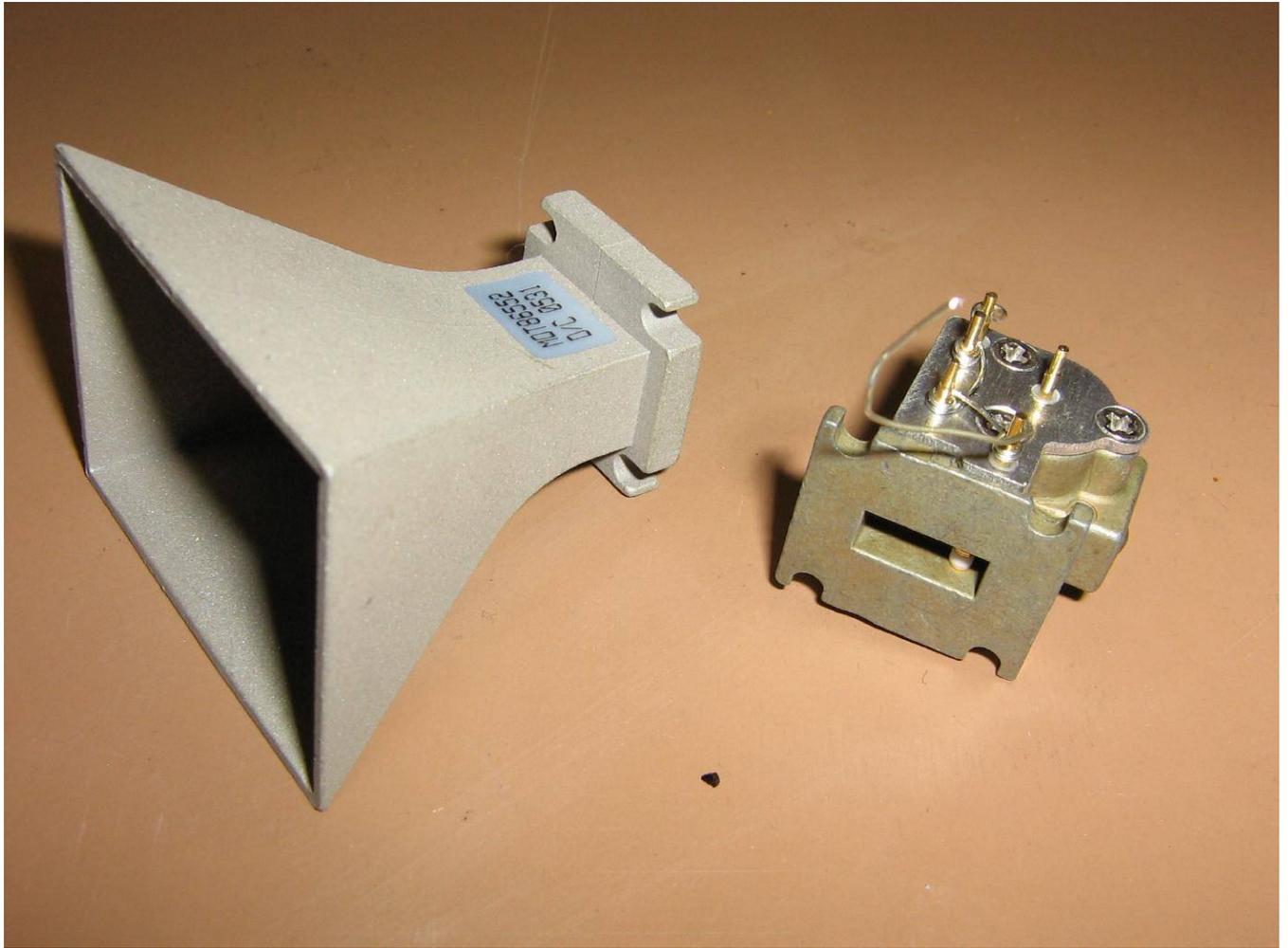
The lock-in amplifier portion of the circuit, which is actually optional, does appear to significantly reduce the effects of outside interference on the target signal, especially the 60/120 Hz hum from the oscillating plasma in fluorescent lights. Note that surveillance devices of this type are typically swamped with low-frequency audio noise, so high-pass filtering is recommend before any gain stages. Also, lock-in amplifiers usually have a lead/lag phase control for their reference. Not sure how to do that, yet.

Gunnplexers with dual IF mixer outputs can even be configured for a "binaural" setup. This is a clever way to "trick" your brain into thinking you are listening to sounds in a 3D space. Since most dual mixer Gunnplexer's already provide the proper 90° phase shift of the local oscillator signal, all you'll need to do is make two separate pre-amplifier stages and run them into two separate speakers configured into a makeshift pair of headphones.

You'll also like to know that state-of-the-art devices of this type can receive the "modulated" 95 GHz radiation your body naturally emits. That means their operation is completely *passive*, no transmitters to detect!



Pictures & Construction Notes



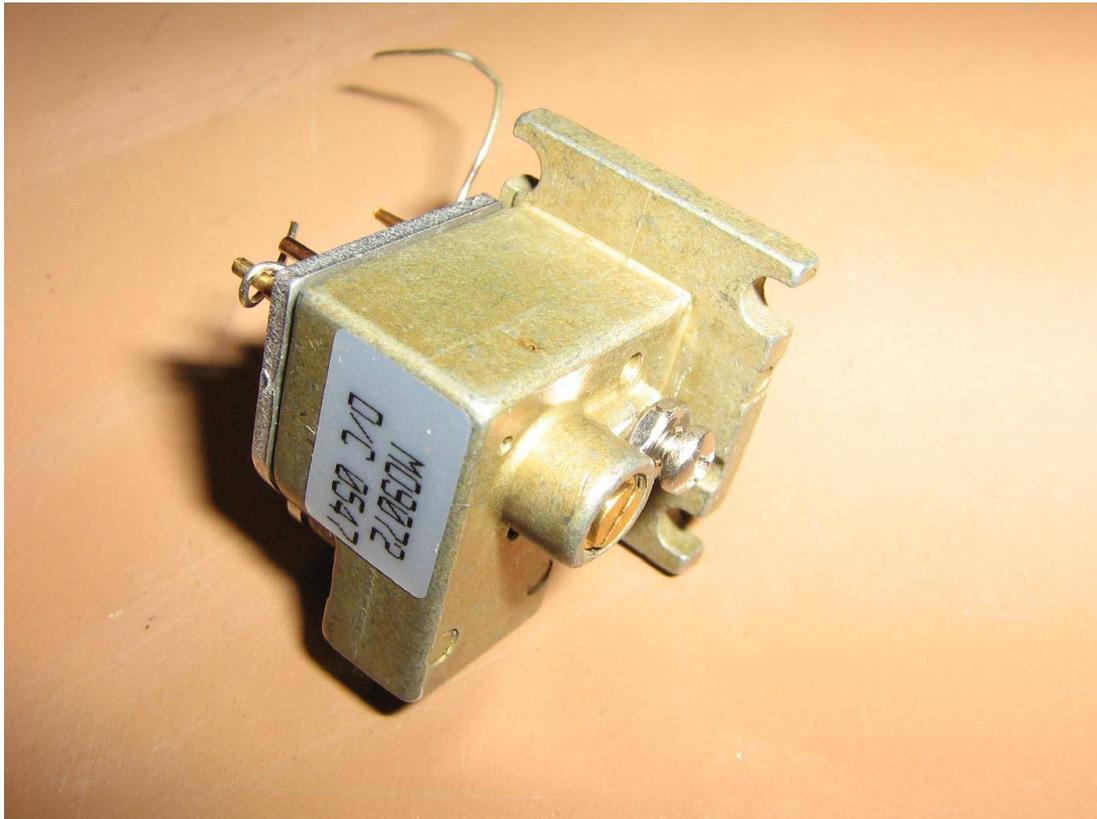
24 GHz Gunnplexer and matching horn antenna.

The Gunn source is a Microsemi MO9072 Voltage Controlled Transceiver. We'll be using the common term "Gunnplexer" to refer to this module. It puts out around 5 mW at 24 GHz with a +5 VDC (150 mA) power source. It has a varactor diode for electronic frequency tuning or input modulation. It also has dual mixer IF outputs, which are handy for use in radar applications.

The pyramidal horn antenna is a Microsemi MDT86552. It covers 18–27 GHz and has around 17 dB of gain.

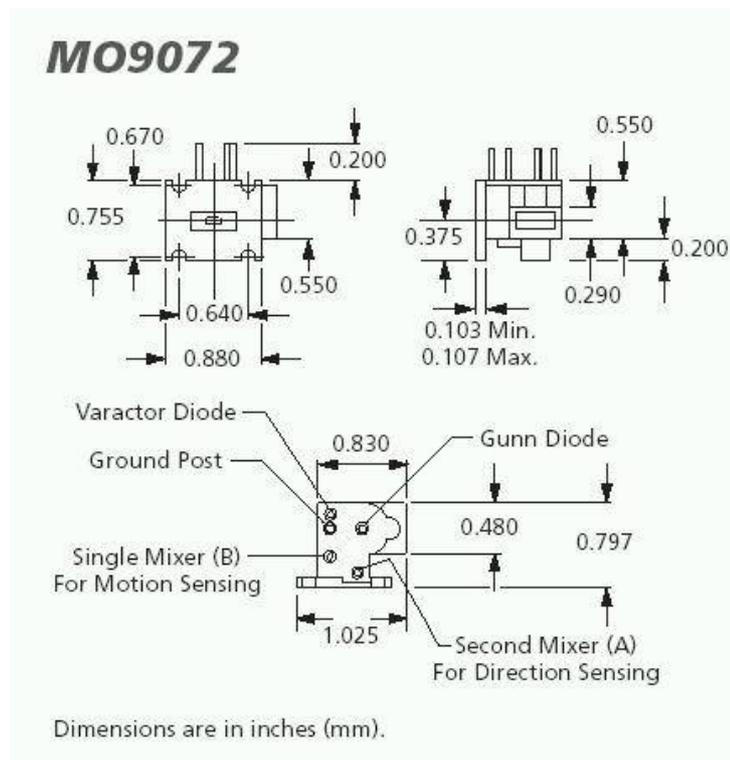
The two mixer output pins are tied to ground (when not in use) to protect the sensitive mixer diodes from static zaps.

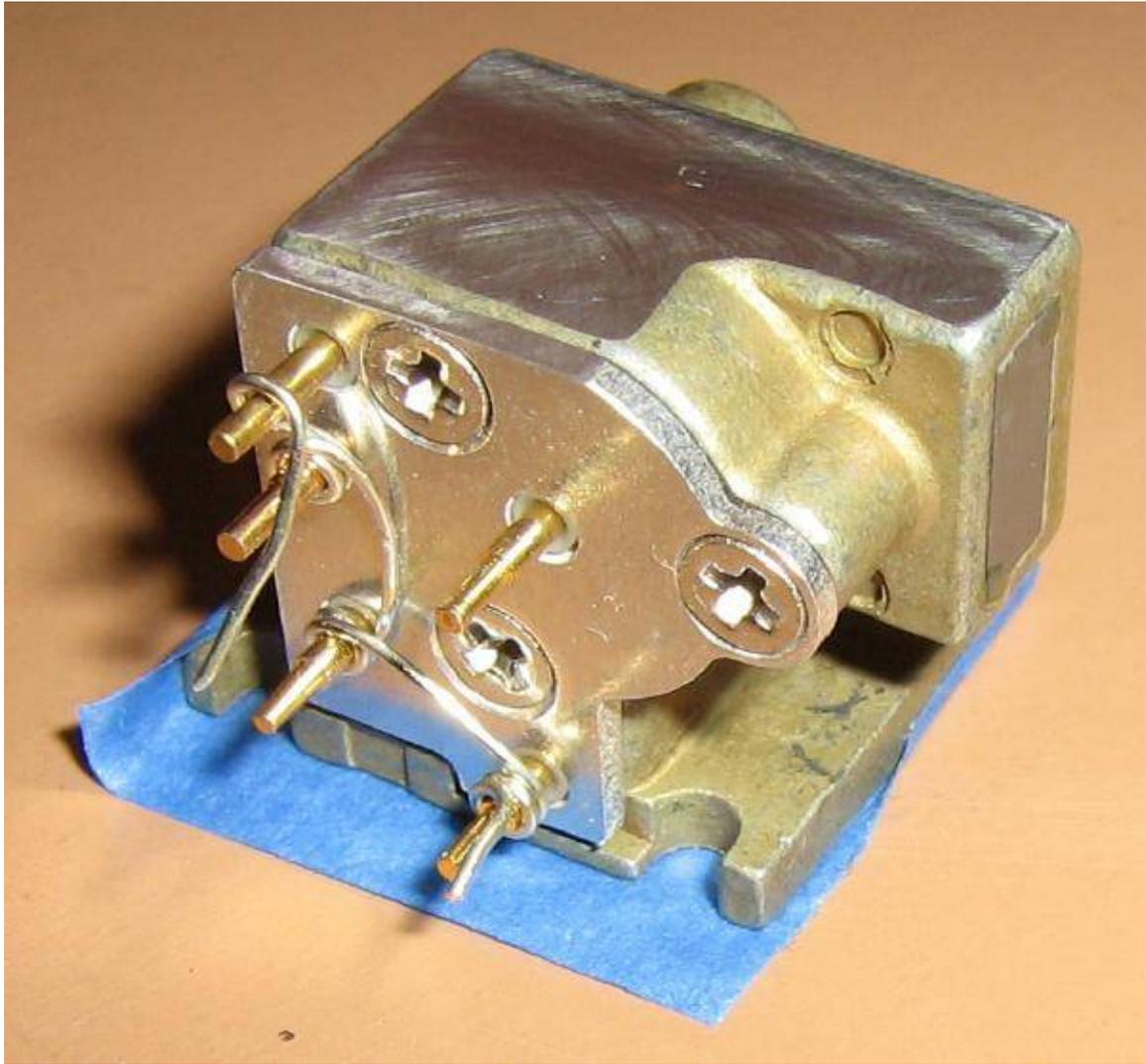
When in stock, you can order the Gunnplexer and horn antenna from SHF Microwave Parts Co. (www.shfmicro.com)



Close up of the Microsemi MO9072 Voltage Controlled Transceiver.

Note that there isn't really any way to mount it!

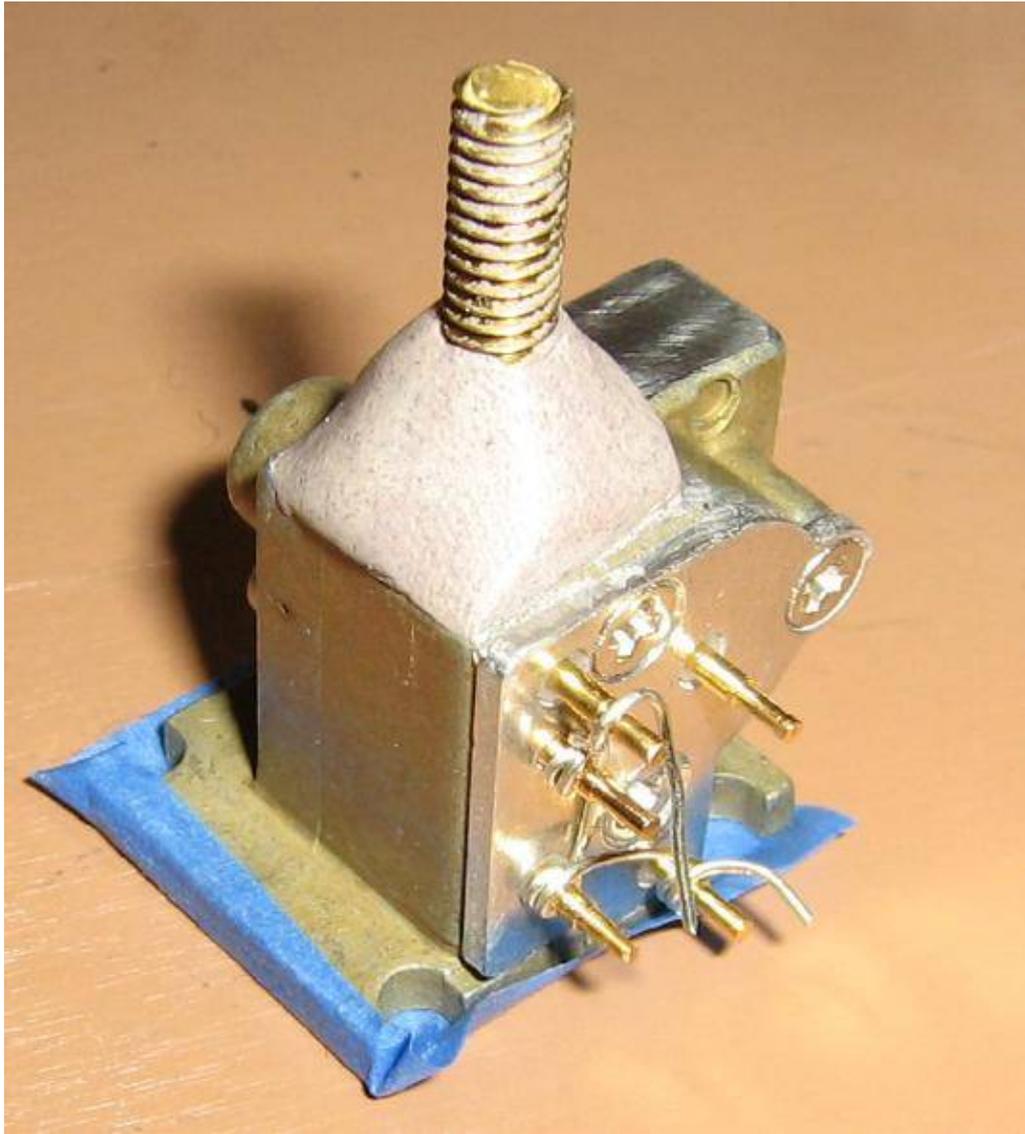




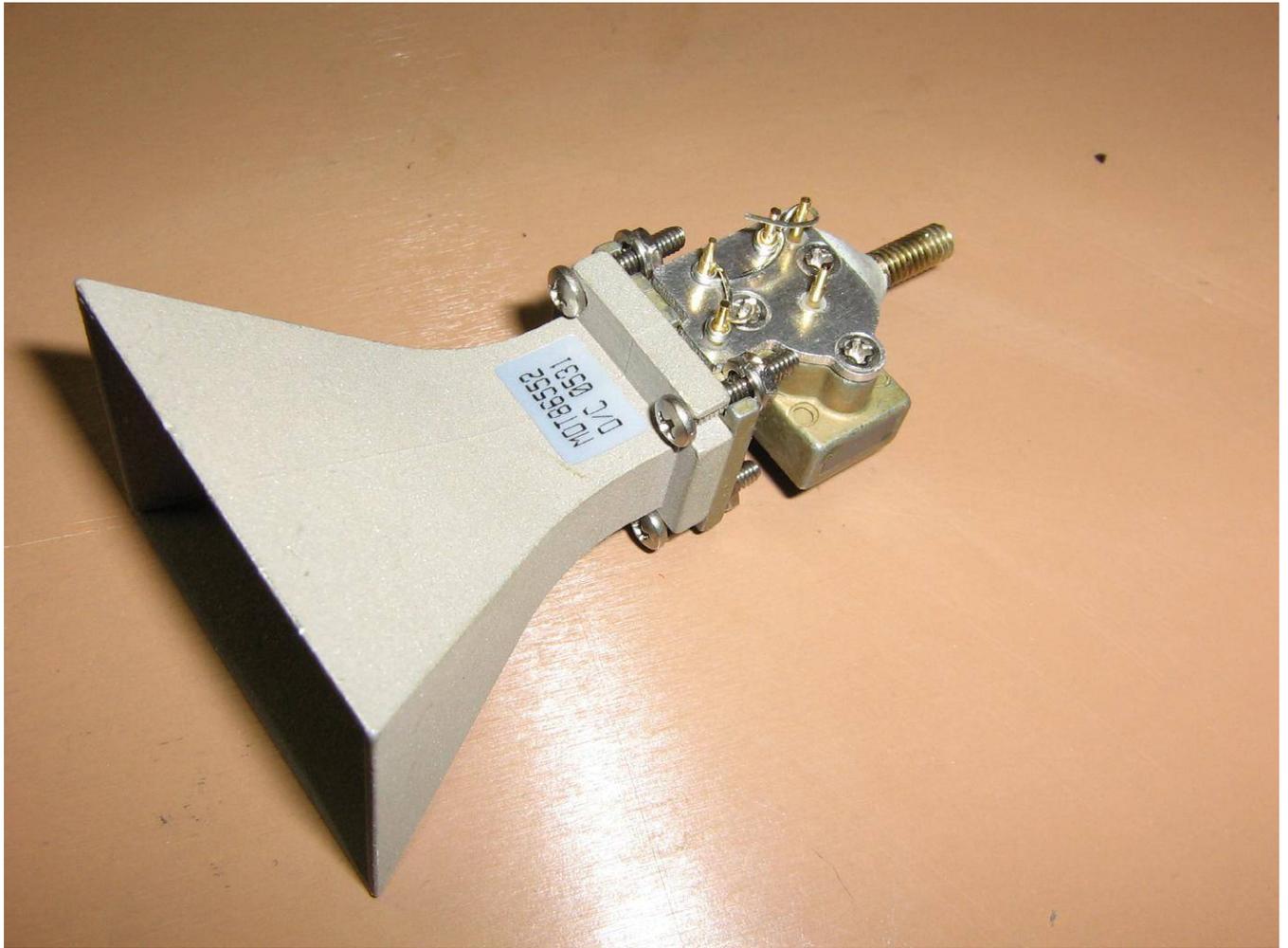
Close up of the Microsemi MO9072 Voltage Controlled Transceiver.

The back of the module has been polished using some 1000-grit sandpaper so a threaded bolt can be epoxied to the module's body. This should allow for easy mounting at the focal point of the dish.

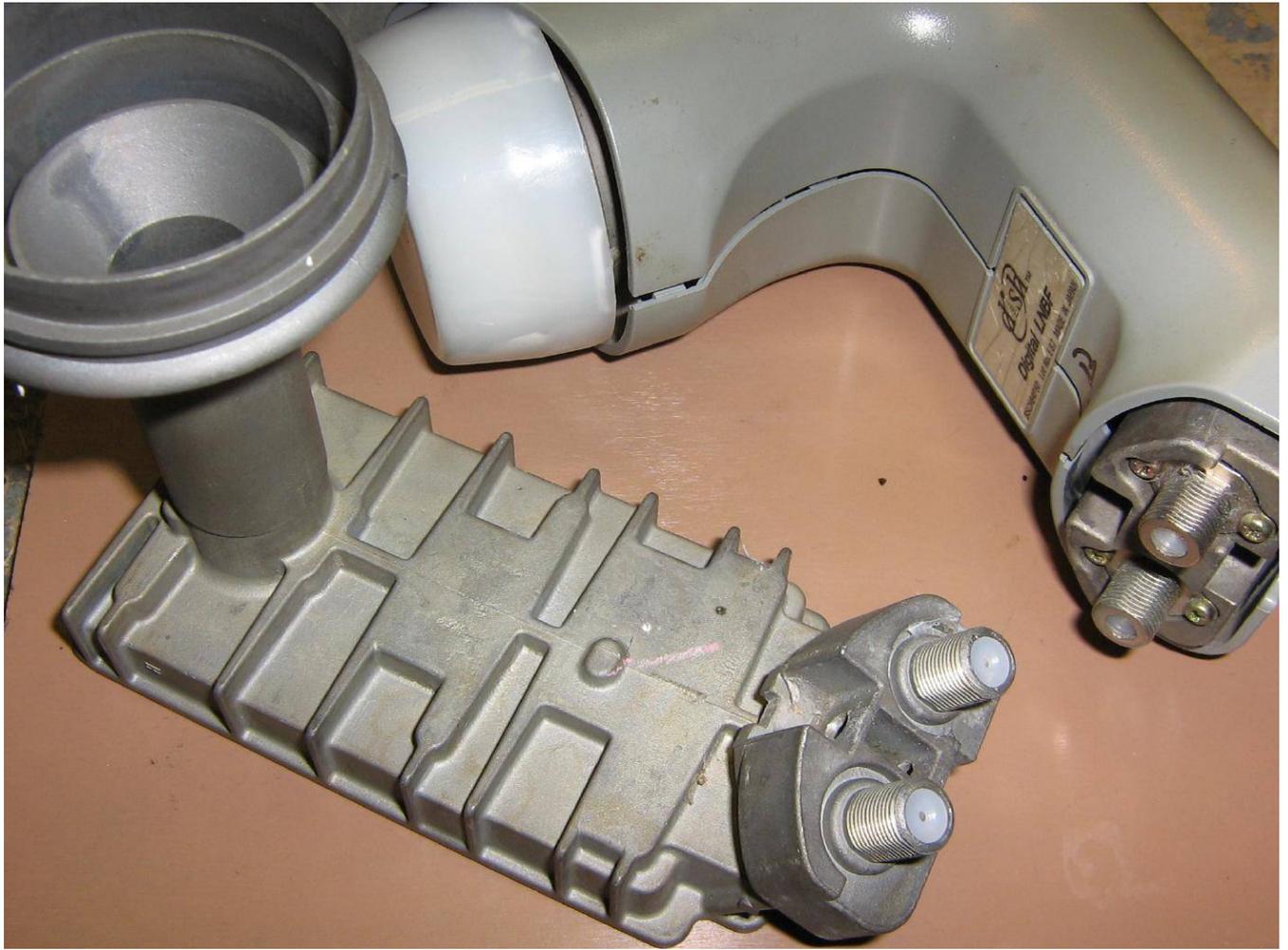
Protect the waveguide cavity opening with a bit of painter's tape.



One inch long #8 brass mounting bolt epoxied to the back of the Microsemi MO9072.
The head of the mounting bolt was also polished flat.

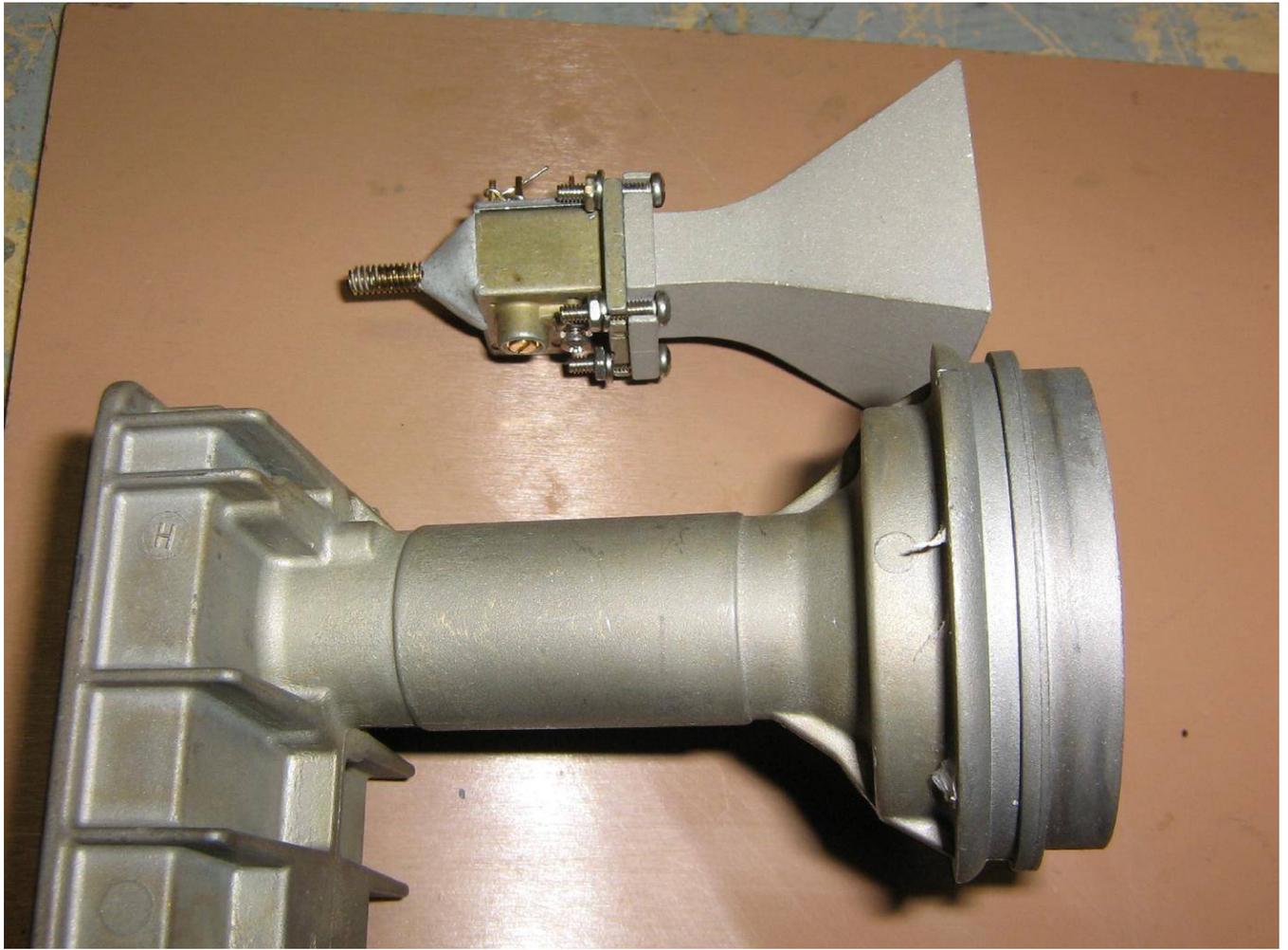


Attach the horn antenna to the Microsemi MO9072 using #4 stainless steel or brass hardware.



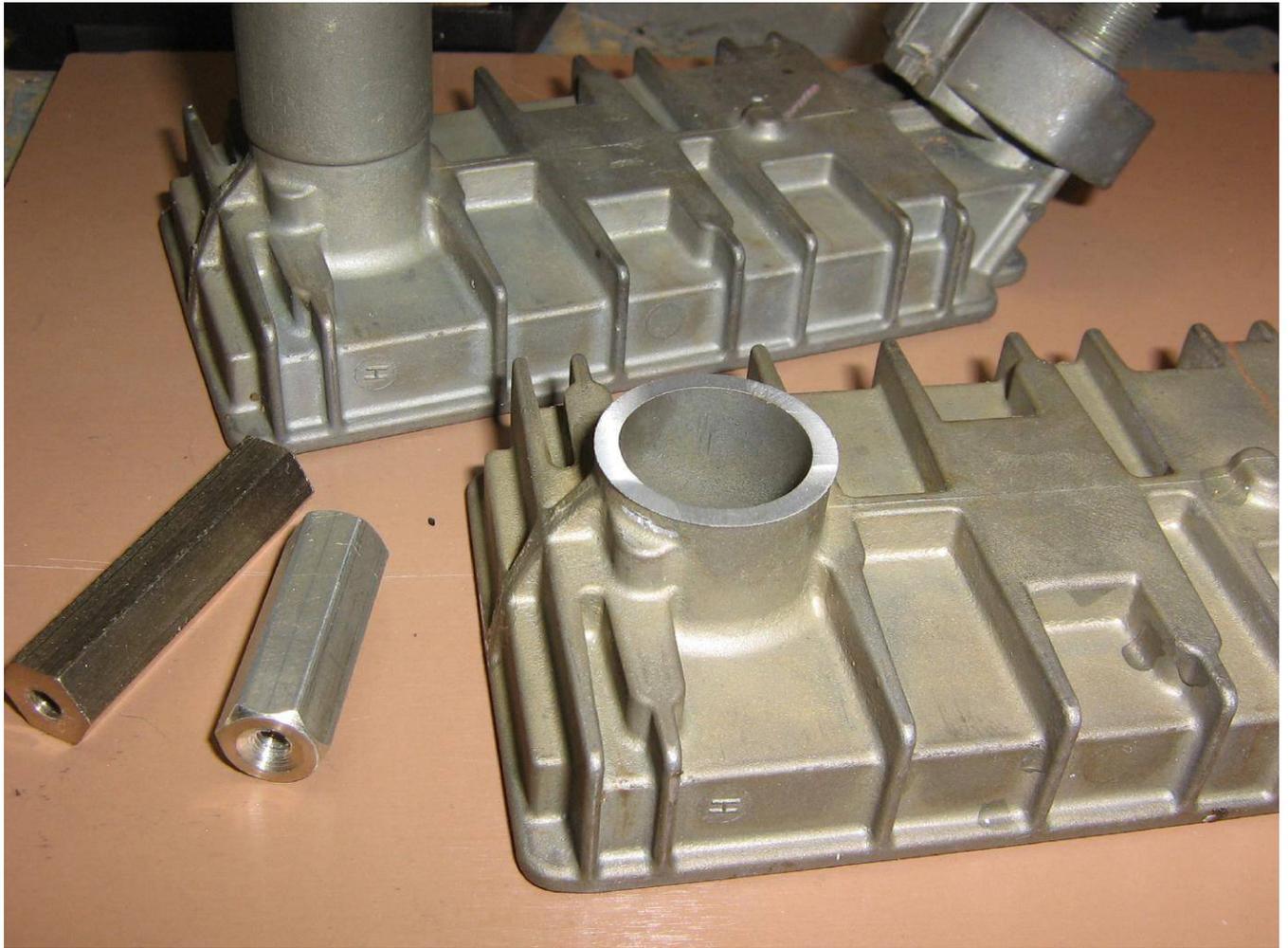
Stock DISH Network low-noise block downconverters (LNB).

These will be used as a mounting bracket for the Microsemi MO9072 and its associated electronics.



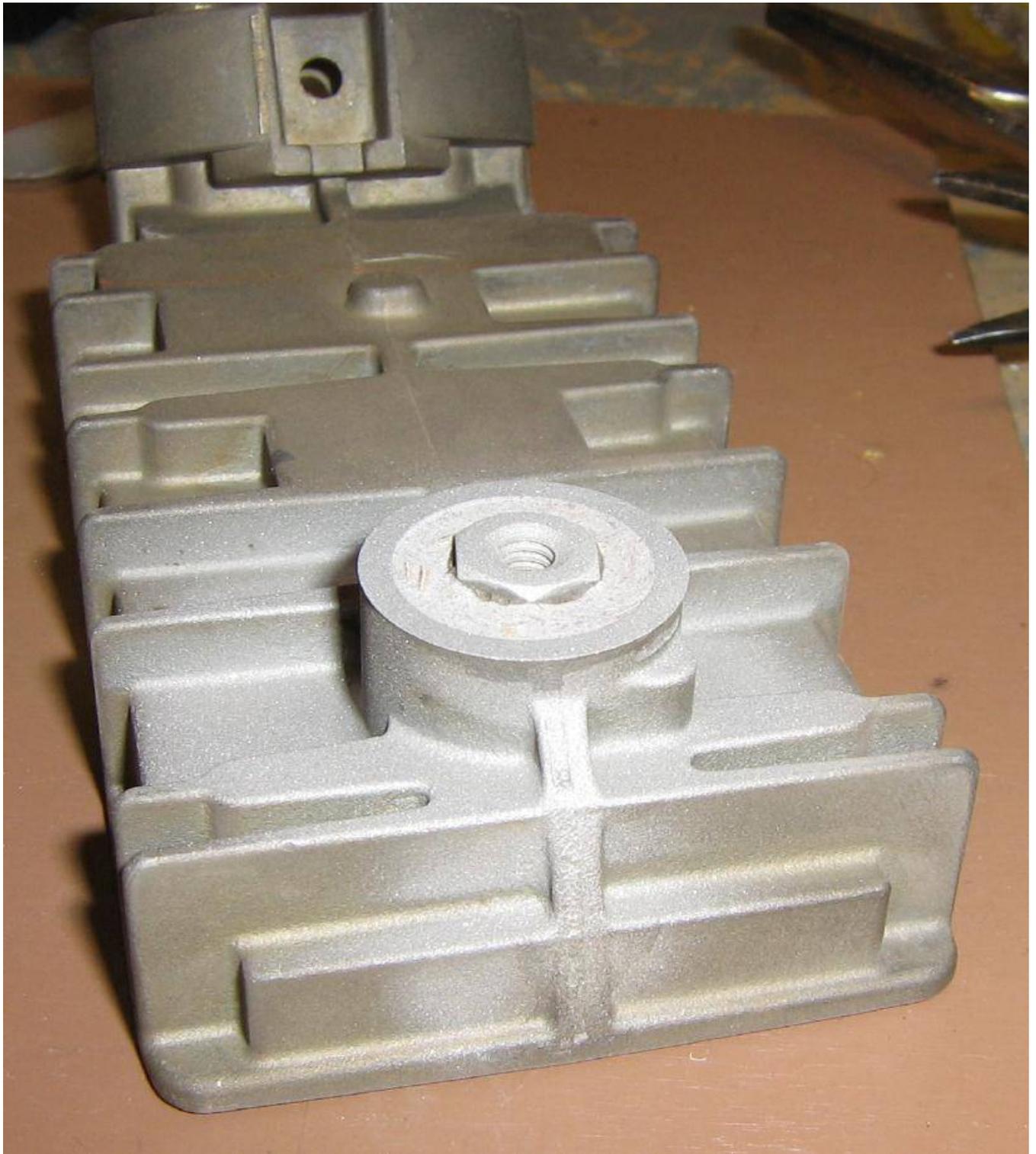
Side-by-side comparison.

The focal point should be just slightly inside the feedhorn opening.



Cut and file down the center waveguide section on the low-noise block downconverter as shown above.

A #8 threaded standoff (left-side) will be placed inside the center of the hollow waveguide section. The Microsemi MO9072 will attach to this standoff.



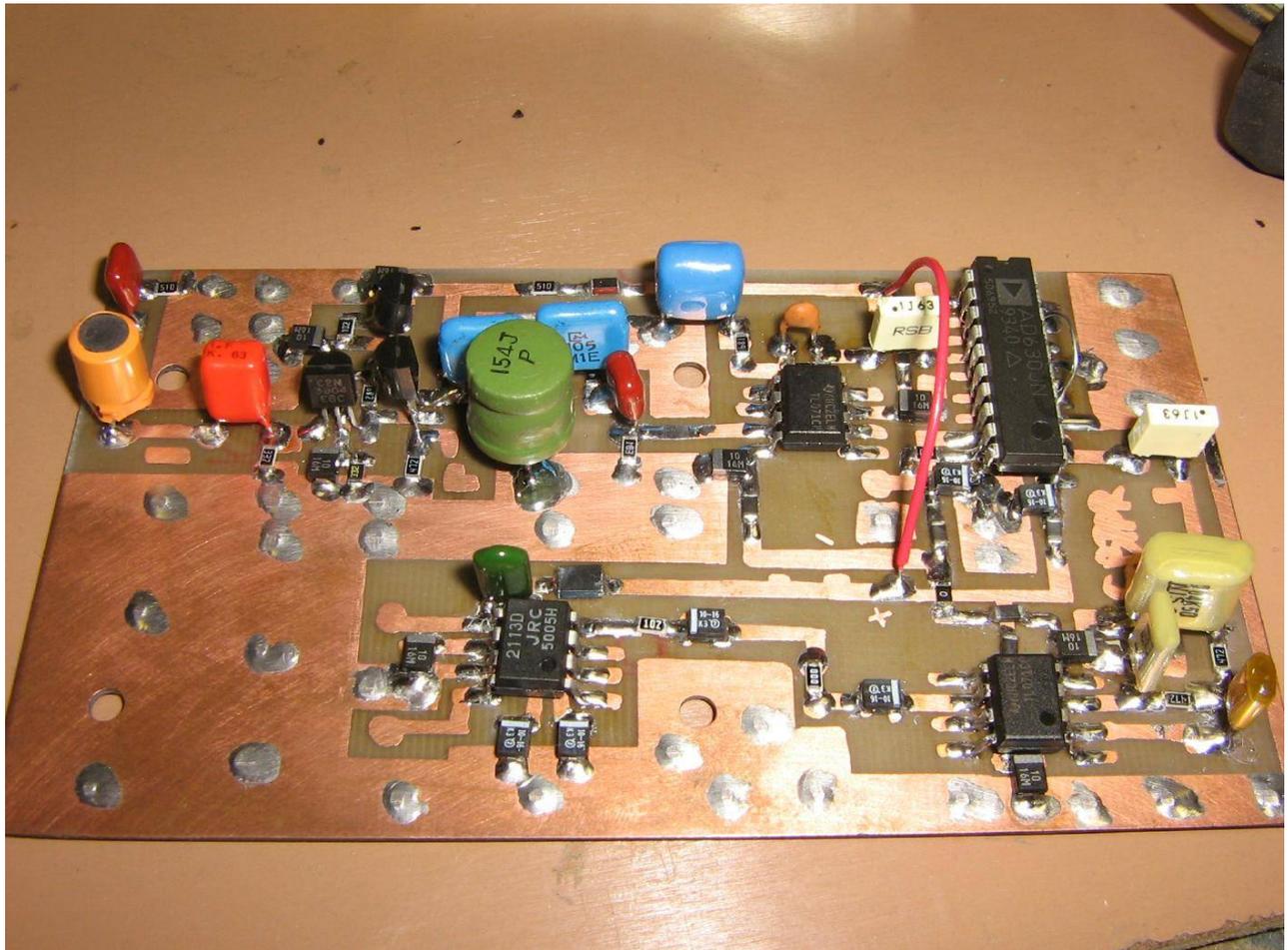
Fill the hollow waveguide section with some 2-part epoxy putty, drill it out, and epoxy the threaded standoff into the hole. Cut the threaded standoff, if needed, so it fits flush.



Finished side-by-side overview.

Shows what you are kinda aiming for in the end.

The threaded rod allows you to slightly adjust the dish's focal point location into the feed horn.



Low-noise pre-amplifier and synchronous demodulator board.

The Gunnplexer's mixer input is on the left. Some Gunnplexer mixer's like to have 2.2 kohm resistor to ground for loading. Experiment with different values to see if it lowers the noise floor.

The input pre-amplifier is based around Rick Campbell's direct conversion receivers often seen in *QST*. The pre-amplifier's common emitter transistor is biased for a 50 ohm input and around 40 dB of gain. The signal passes through an audio diplexer and a low-pass filter set at 50 kHz. Not sure on the output impedance of the Gunnplexer's mixer diode, but it's usually low. The second transistor is set to drive a 500 ohm impedance high-pass filter with its cutoff set at around 300 Hz. The signal then passes onto the first TL071 op-amp which amplifies the signal by another 37 dB.

The output of the first TL071 drives an Analog Devices AD630 synchronous demodulator wired as a lock-in amplifier. The synchronous demodulator's reference signal is tapped from the 32,768 Hz modulating signal on the Gunnplexer's varactor diode.

The output of the AD630 passes through a TL071 op-amp configured as a 3,000 Hz low-pass filter. The signal then drives a JRC NJM2113 (or MC34119) headphone amplifier where it is amplified another 30 dB or so. A 10 kohm potentiometer controls the gain/volume of the NJM2113.

For maximum dynamic range, power the circuit from a clean ± 12 VDC power supply.

Components and parts layout in the picture will vary from the schematic due to constant tweaks.

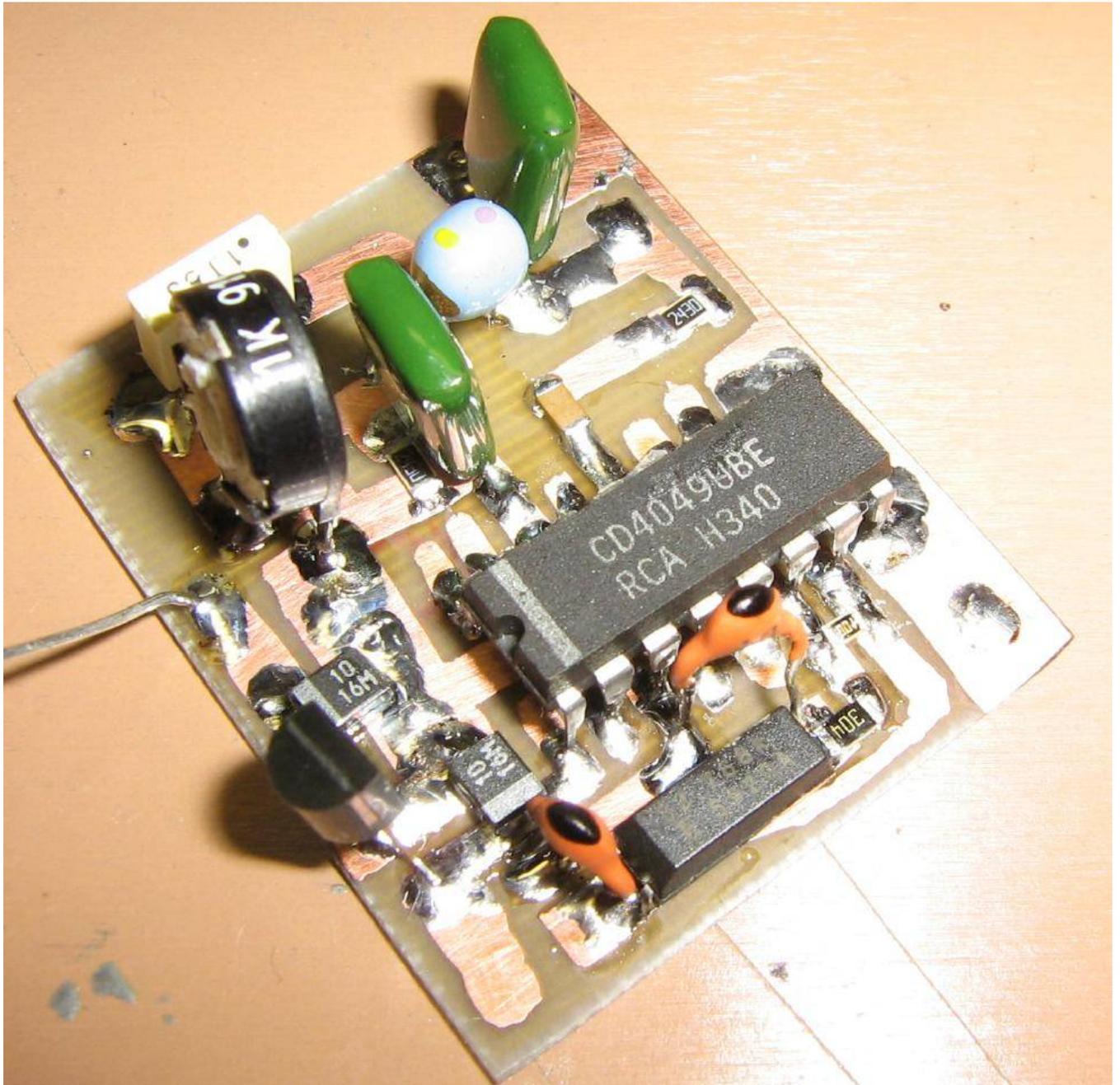


Case overview.

The Gunnplexer's voltage regulator board, based around a Micrel MIC29152, is shown mounted to the case via double-sided tape.

Try to use a single-point ground for this project to reduce interference from ground loops.

Below the voltage regulator board are the feed-through capacitors for the MO9072's connections. Note that the feed-throughs for the two mixer inputs are not capacitors, but straight feed-through connectors.

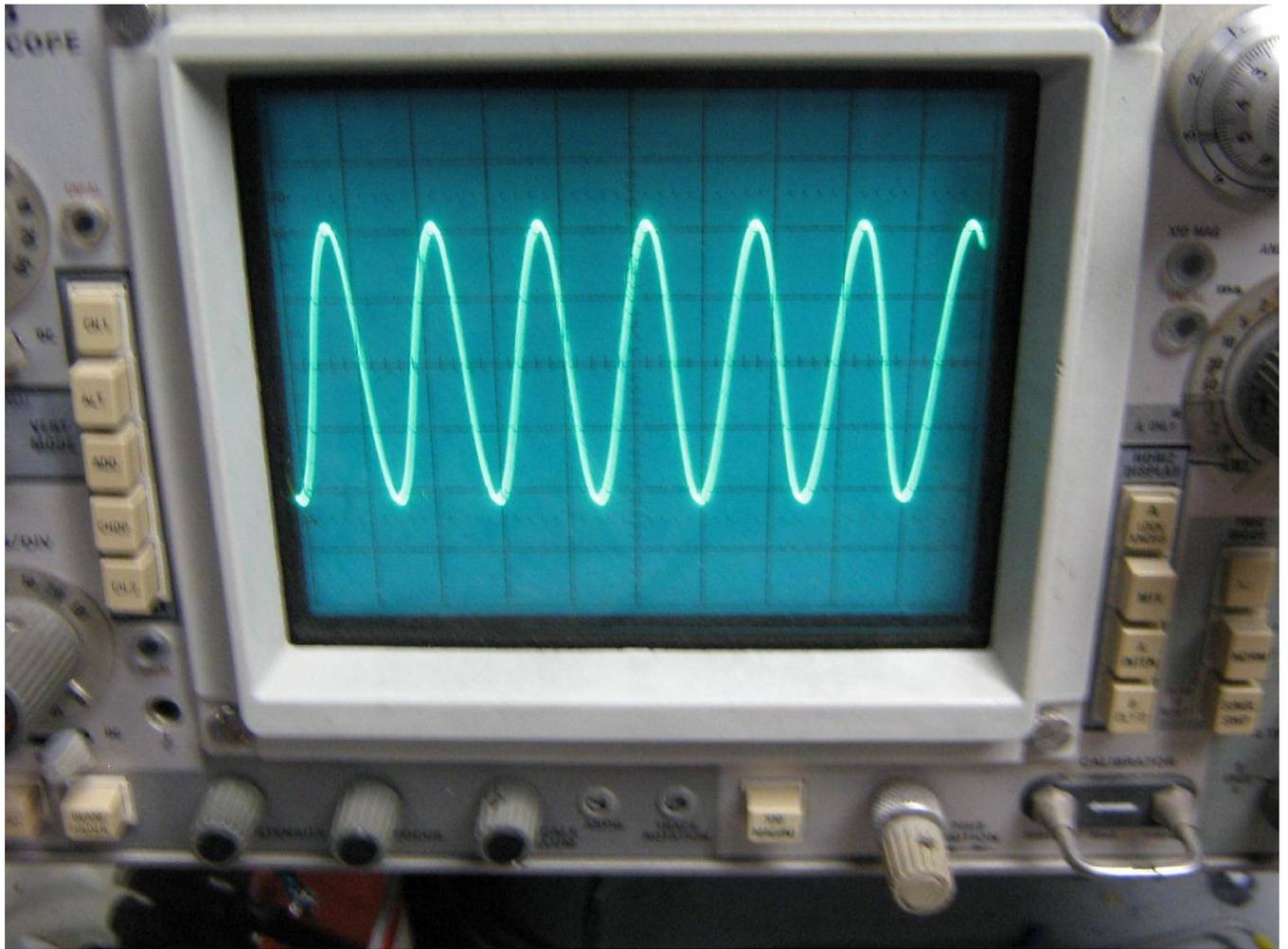


32,768 Hz reference oscillator board.

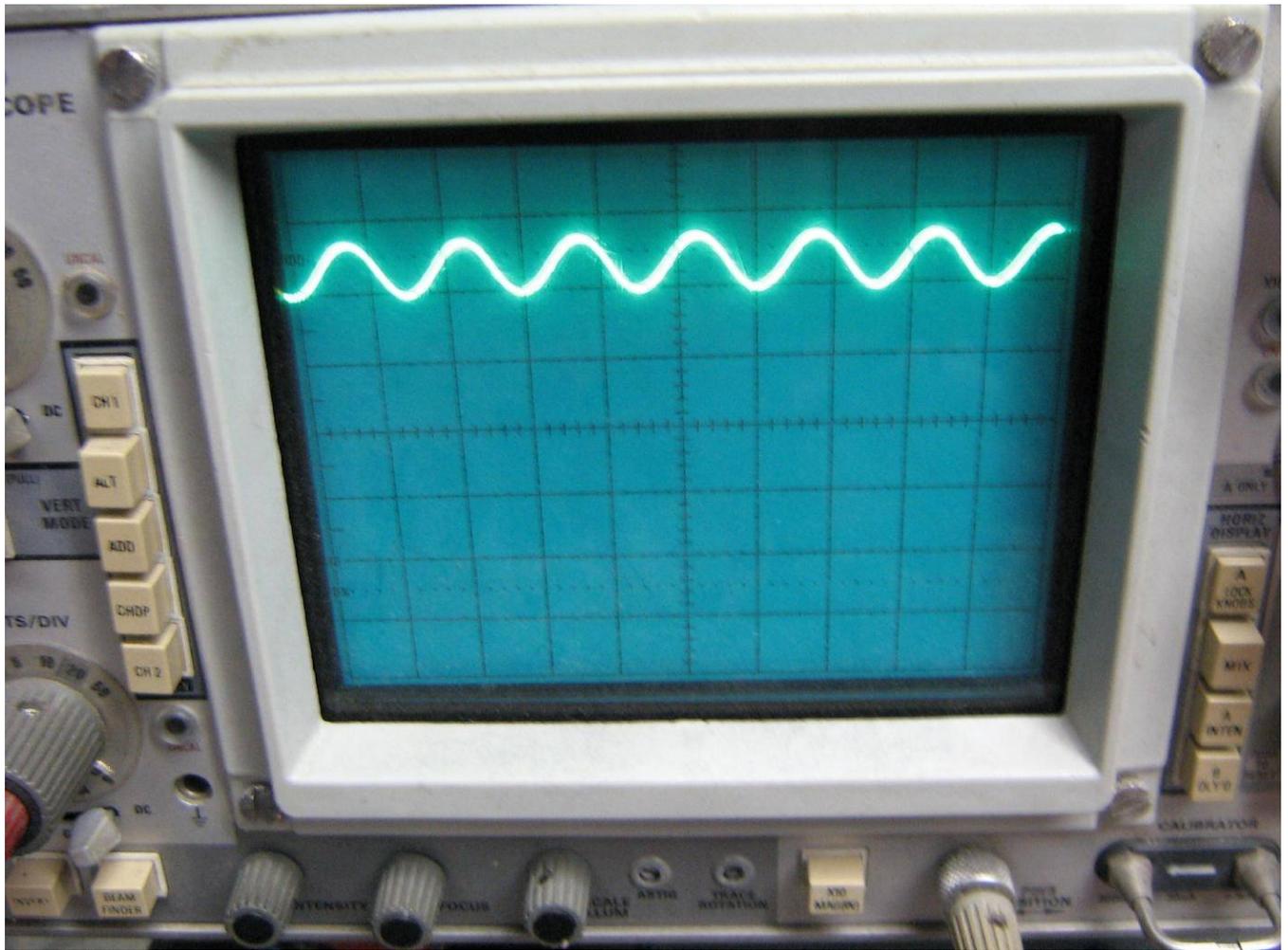
This board consists of a standard 32,768 Hz clock crystal buffered by a CD4049 to form a square-wave oscillator. The square wave output of the CD4049 is then low-pass filtered to make a nice stable sine wave.

This sine wave then modulates the MO9072 (via its varactor diode) and serves as a reference for the AD630 lock-in amplifier.

It is "remote modulation" of this reference signal which we are trying to extract as our target audio. Any signals not in phase with this reference signal are attenuated by the AD630 lock-in amplifier.



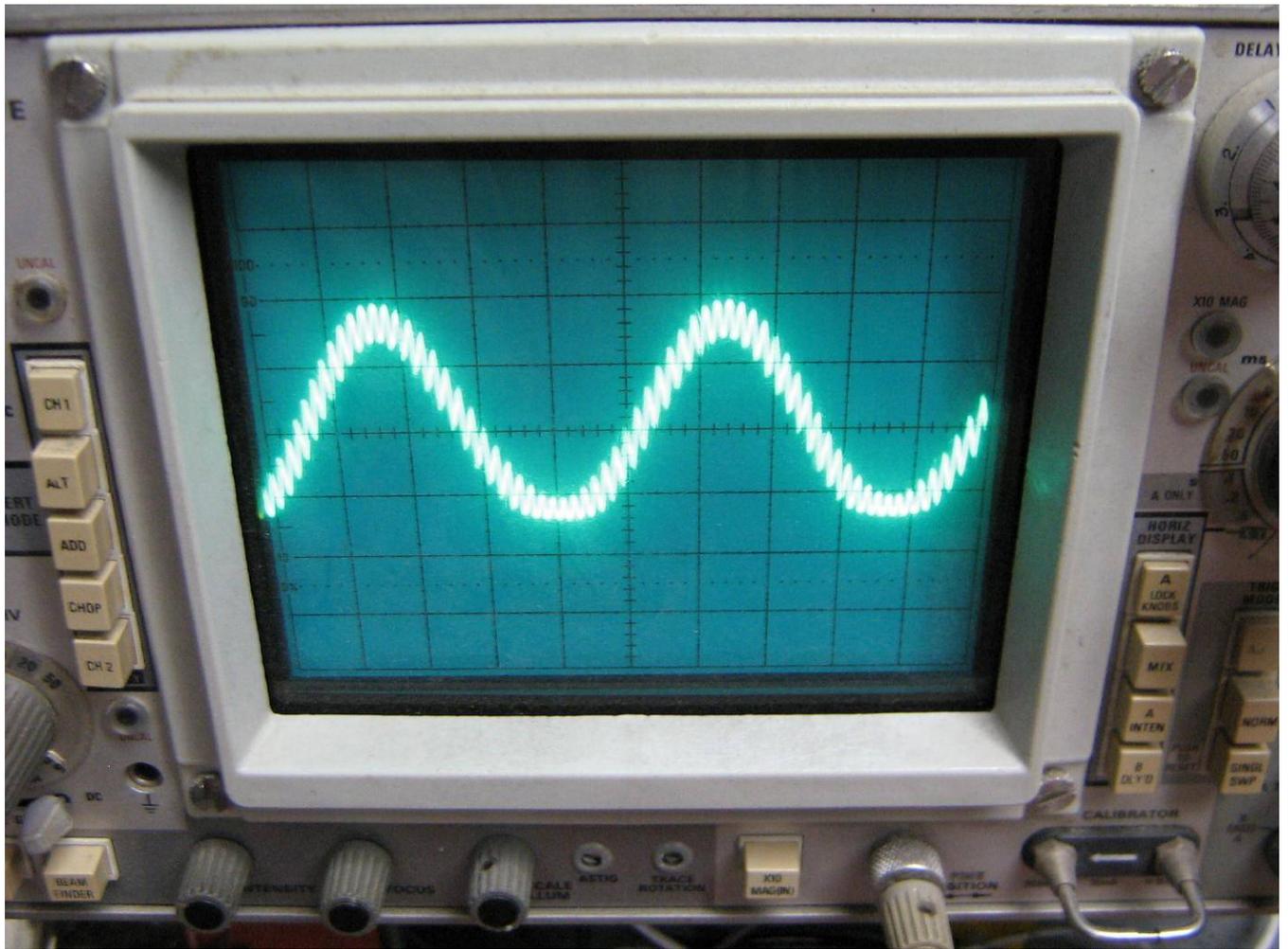
Output of the 32,768 Hz reference oscillator. 0.2 volts per division.



Gunnplexer varactor diode bias line.

The 32,768 Hz reference oscillator signal is riding on a 2.5 volt DC offset.

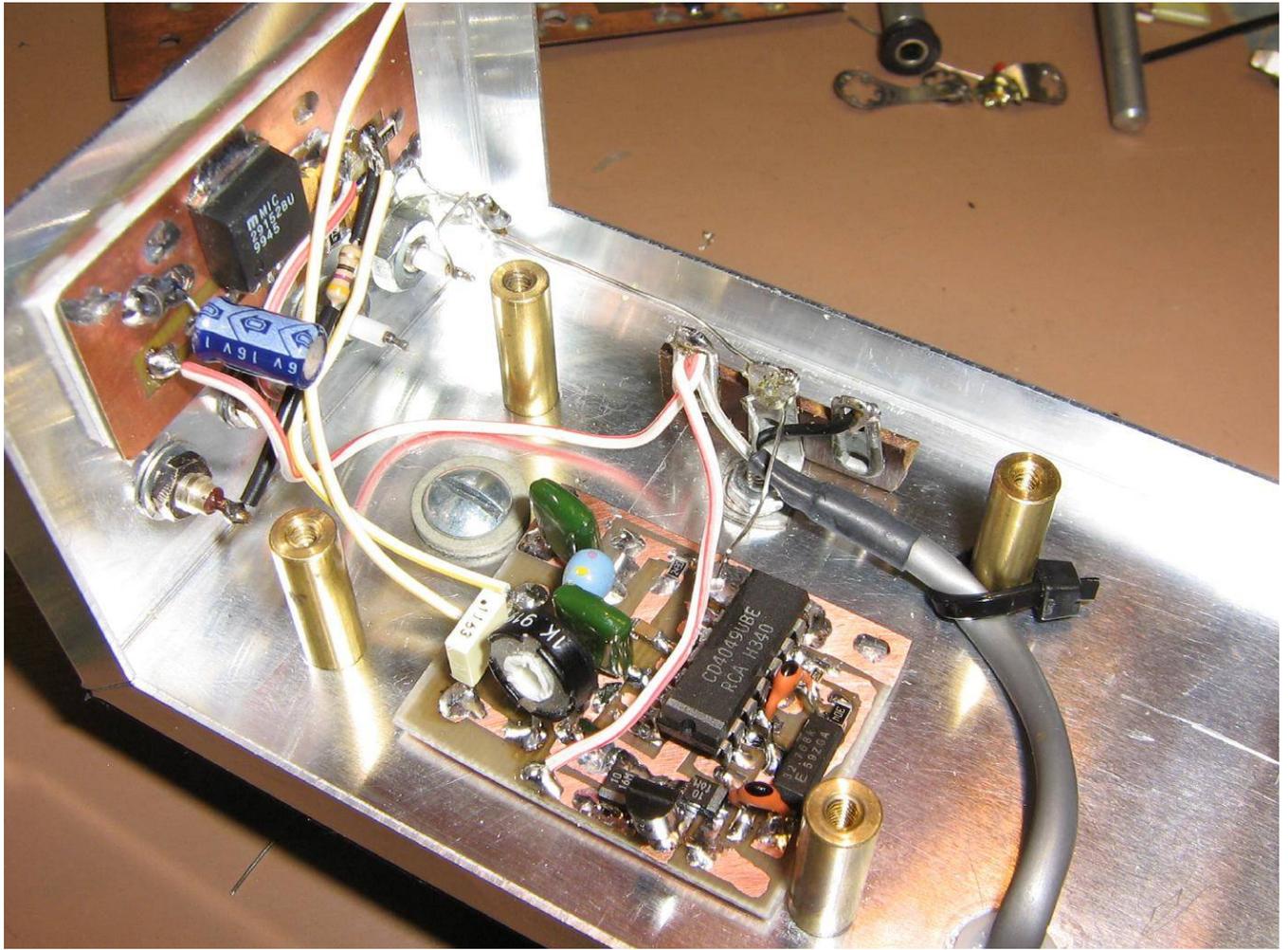
Not really sure on the required peak-to-peak voltage level of the input reference signal, so you'll have to play around with that one a bit.



Test output of the AD630 lock-in amplifier before any low-pass filtering.

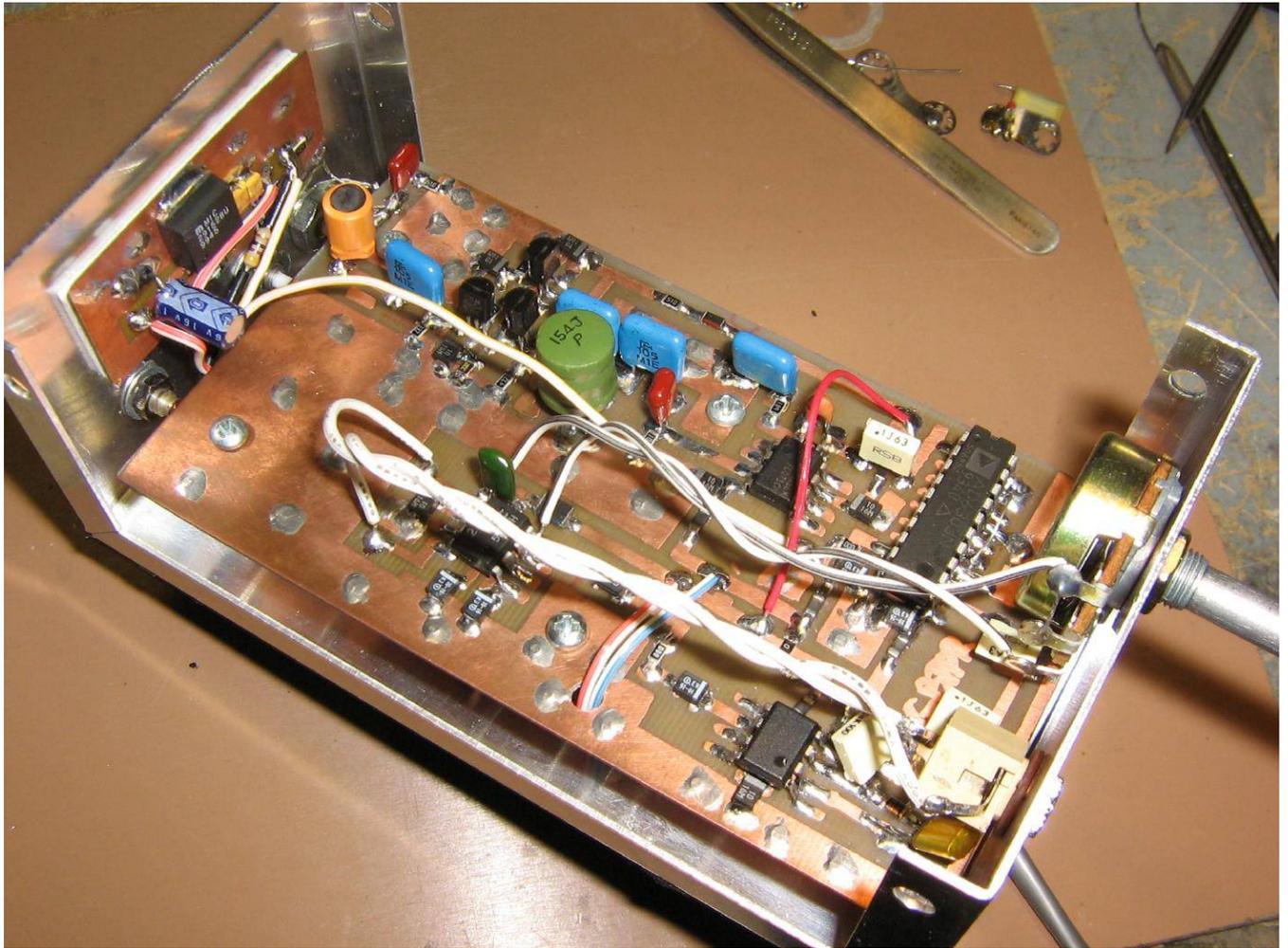
A 1,000 Hz test tone into the pre-amplifier's input is riding on the AD630's 32,768 Hz reference oscillator signal.

This signal will then be low-pass filtered to remove the ultrasonic reference frequency, leaving only the target audio.



Mounting the 32,768 Hz reference oscillator circuit board.

The DC power input cable is on the right. It runs through a drilled out F connector on the LNB.

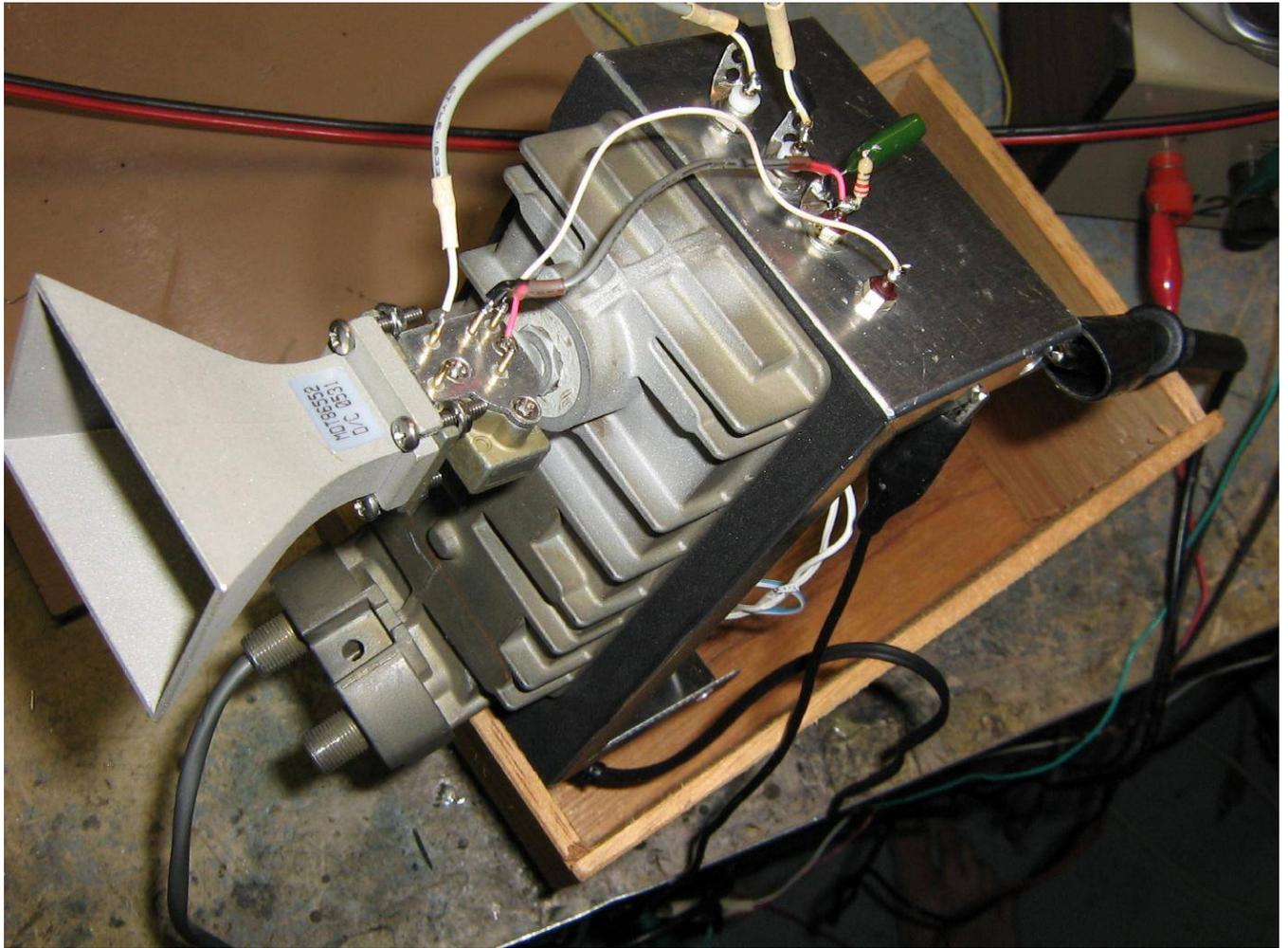


Construction completed.

The 10 kohm volume/gain potentiometer and headphone output jack are on the right.

Note that the NJM2113 can oscillate, in some cases, if any of the connecting wires are too long. Twist the wires to help prevent this.

The above picture shows the NJM2113 wired differently from the schematic (variable feedback gain), but the schematic version is correct.



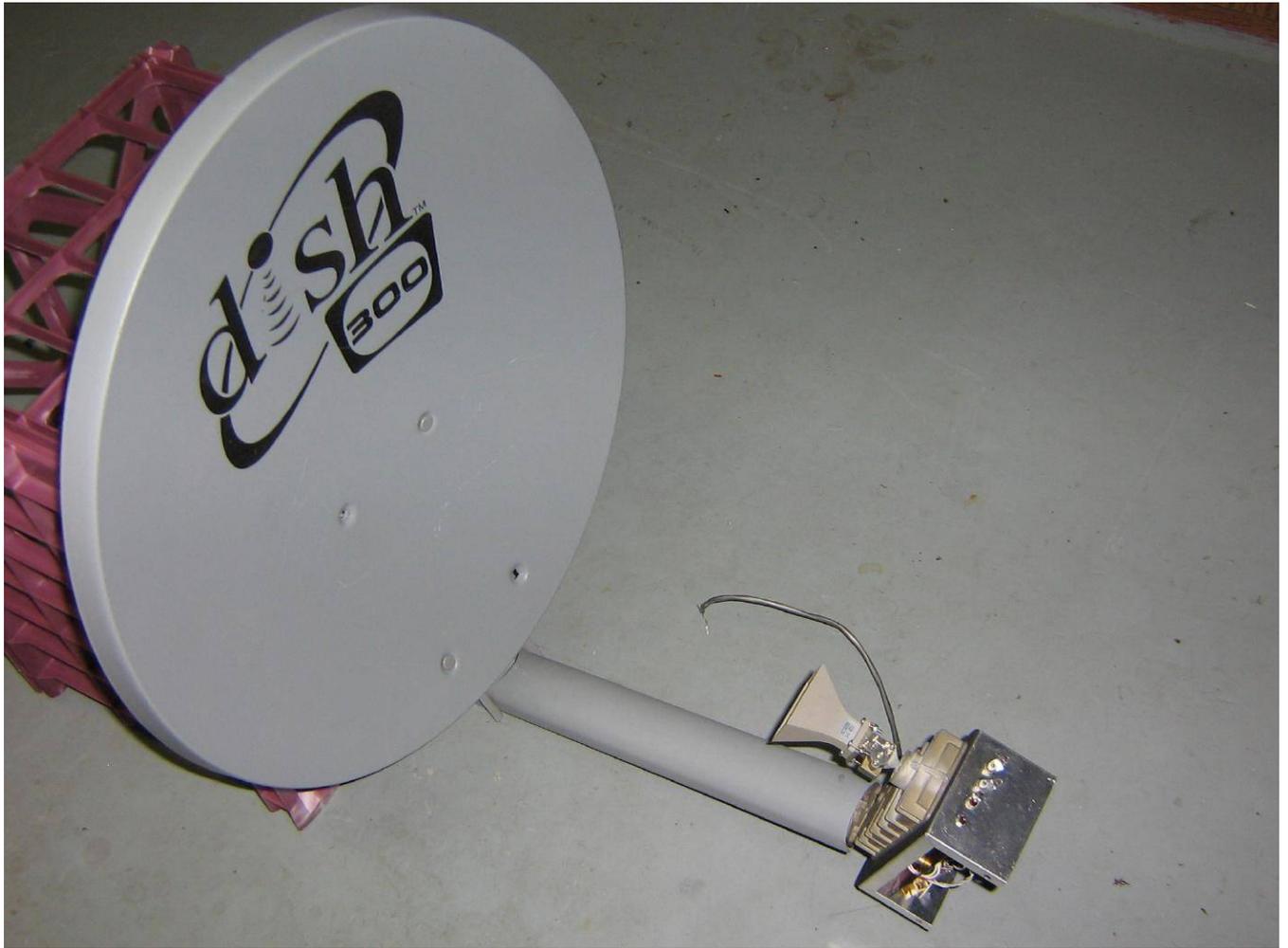
Gunnplexer wiring.

+5 VDC to the Gunn diode, the DC offset and 32,768 Hz reference signal to the varactor diode, and a mixer output. Be sure to use shielded wiring for the mixer output connection.

There should be a resistor/capacitor "snubber" circuit on the Gunn diode voltage line to prevent it from oscillating.

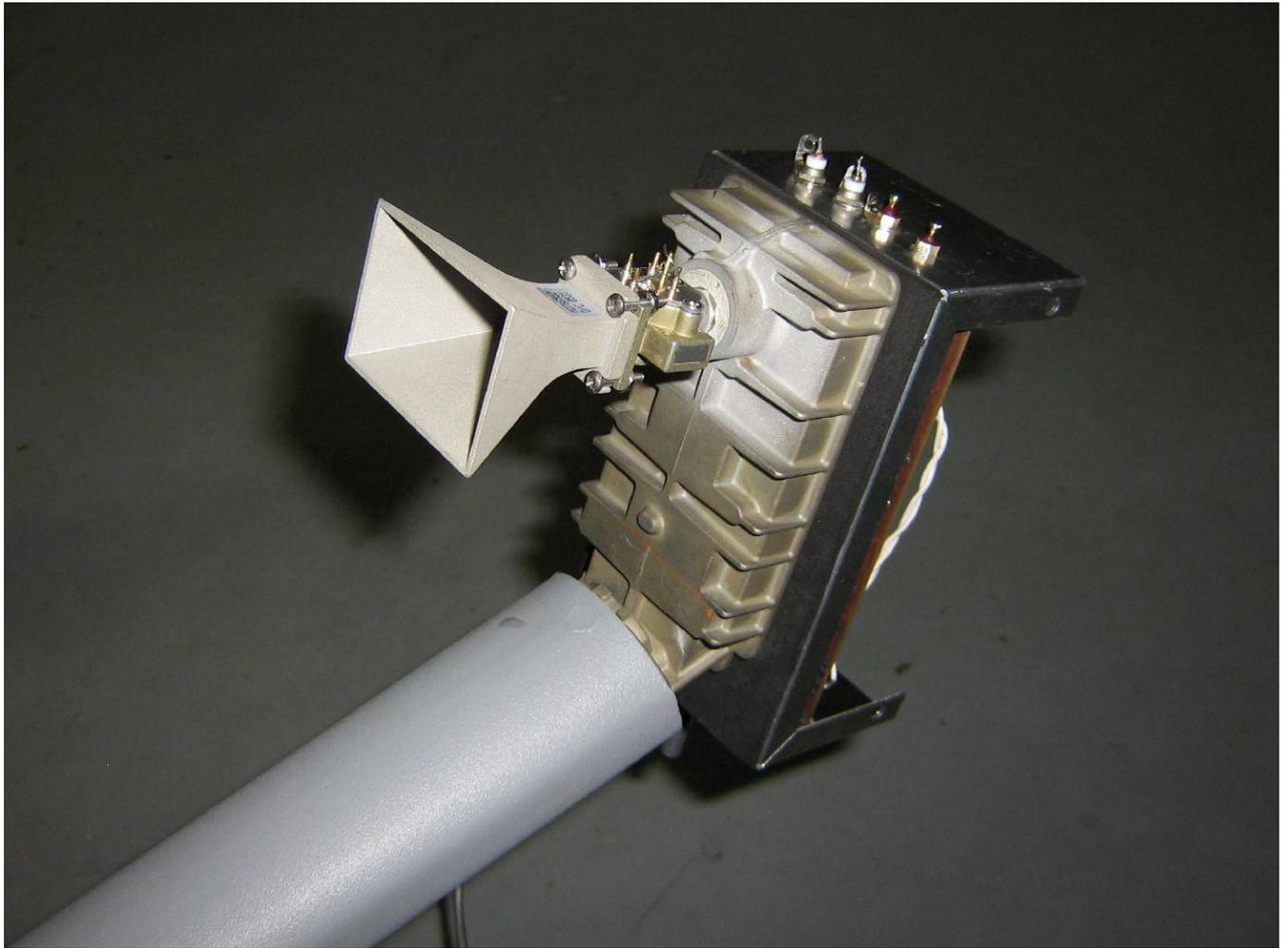
Both mixer outputs appear to give the same results.

A piece of art foam isolates the LNB from the case to maintain a single-point ground.



Test mounting on a DISH Network satellite dish.

The 3 dB beamwidth will be around 2° .



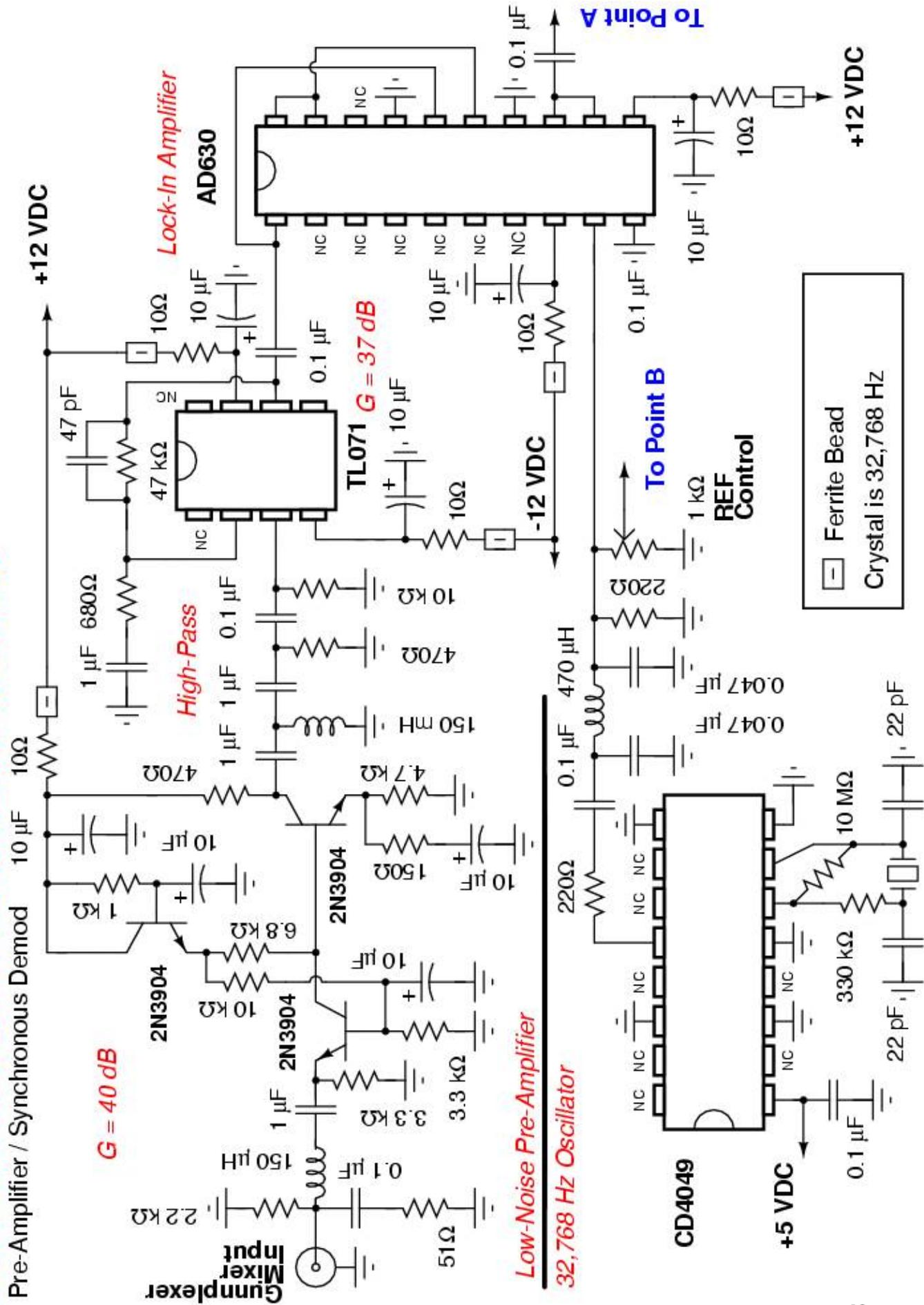
There are all sorts of parameters to take into account when mounting a feed horn antenna operating at 24 GHz. Since we can't really control most of them, just aim for something that looks reasonable when compared to the stock setup. Ideally, you'll want to tune the focal point so the feed horn illuminates the dish for maximum efficiency and minimum sidelobe radiation.

Since these particular satellite dishes operate with an offset feed, they'll need to be tilted *forward* for a horizontal path. Aim the device at a fan while listening with a pair of headphones to determine the proper tilt angle.

The overall performance of this device will usually follow the standard "radar" equation. That is, to *double* the operating range of this device, you'd need to increase the output power *sixteen* times.

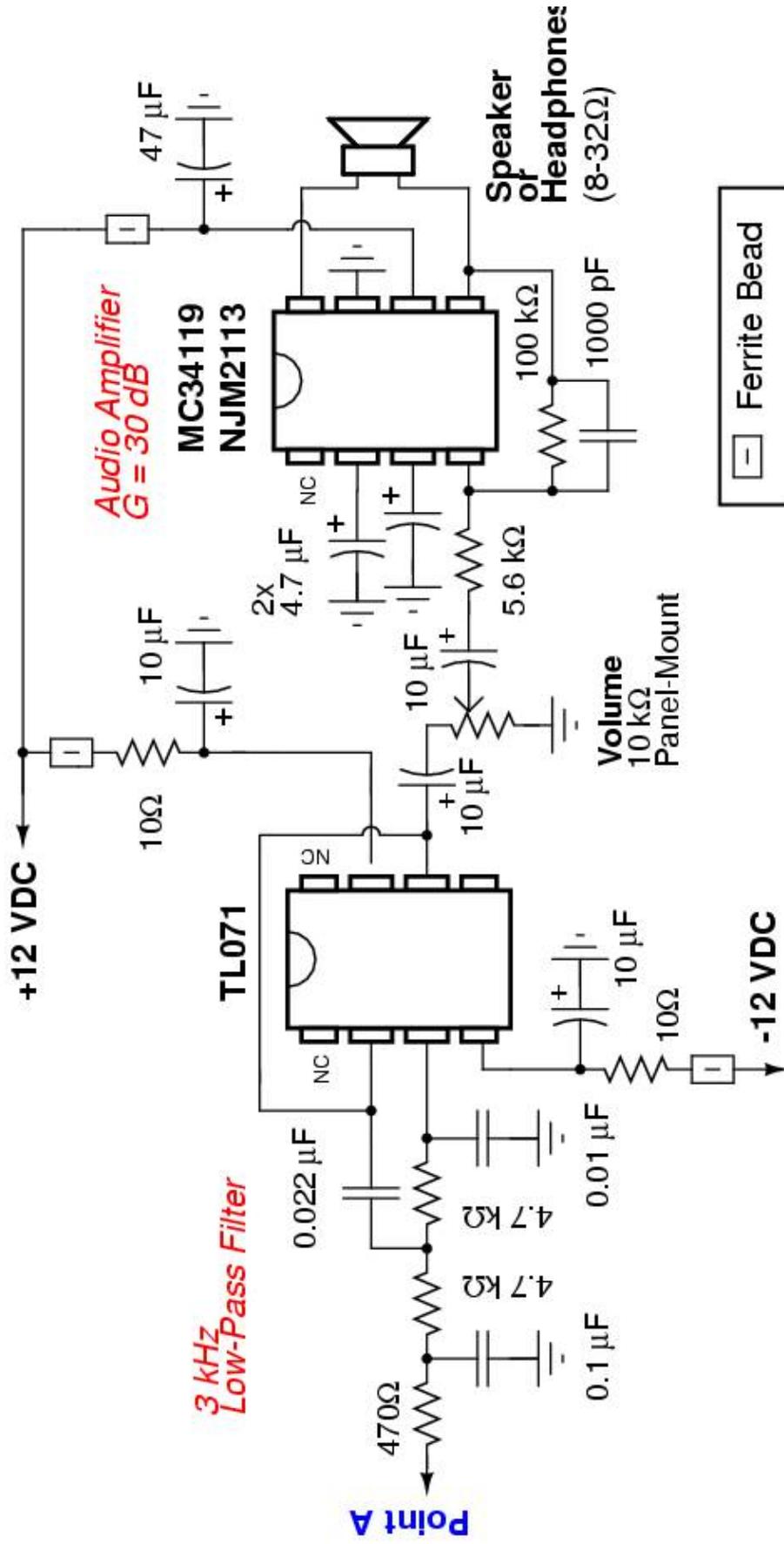
When in doubt, use more power!

GBPPR Interferometric Surveillance Device



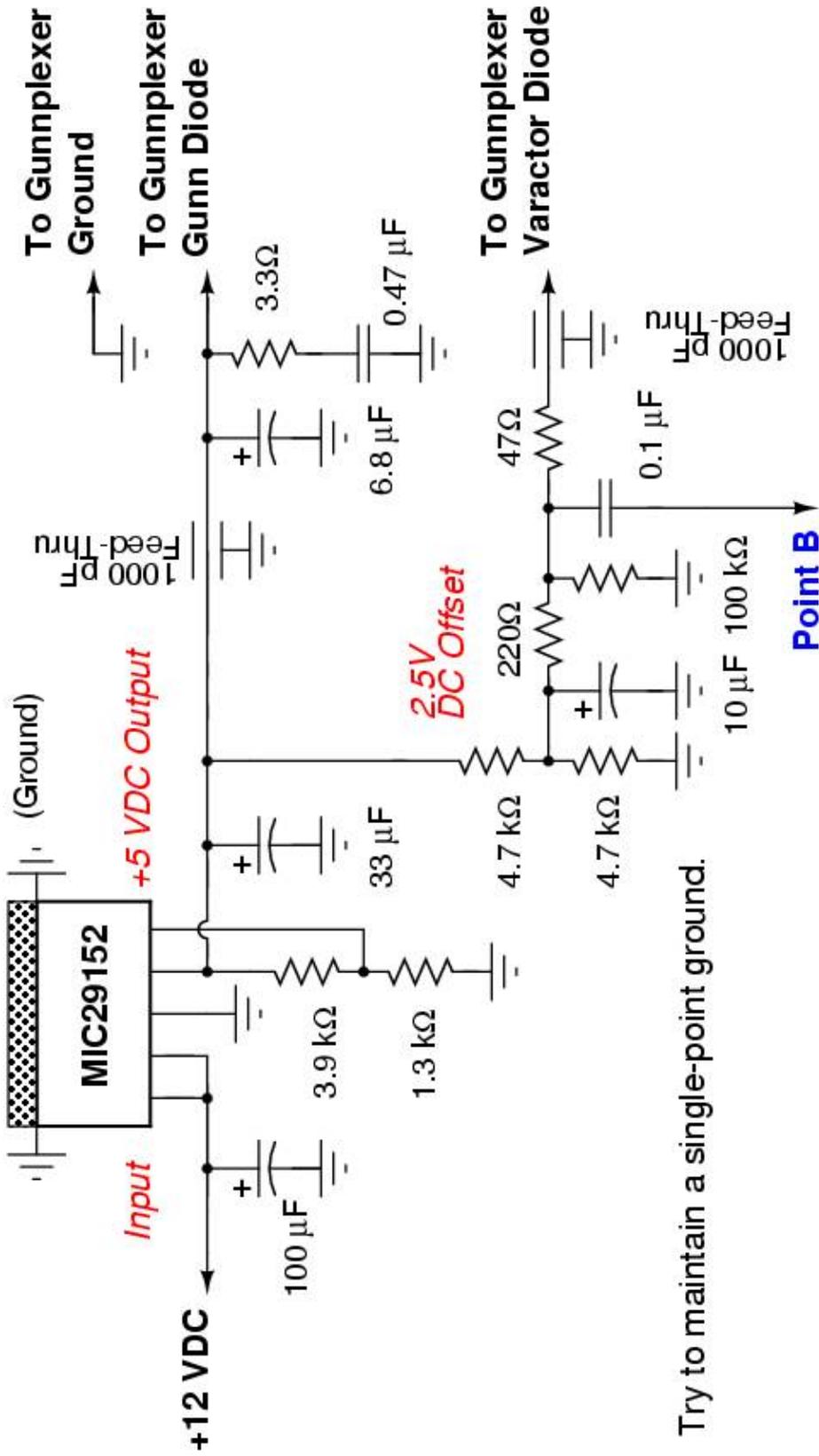
GBPPR Interferometric Surveillance Device

Low-Pass Filter & Headphone Amplifier



GBPPR Interferometric Surveillance Device

Gunplexer Voltage Regulator & Varactor Bias



Try to maintain a single-point ground.

GBPPR vs. Obongo

Overview

Because *GBPPR 'Zine* editors were denied press passes to Obongo's "townhall" debacle in Green Bay, Wisconsin on June 11, 2009 – we've decided to steal some photos off a local news website and add our own notes and observations.

Also, since there is really *no proof* that Barack Hussein Obama (a.k.a., Barry Soetoro) can *legally* hold the Office of the President of the United States, we'll be picking out some potential security flaws in what was obviously only a training exercise in Presidential protection procedures.

Hopefully, some of these security holes will be noted or taken care of when a *real* President, like a Ron Paul or Sarah Palin, take office.



Yes We Can!

Pre-Meeting

The mock townhall "meeting" took place at Southwest High School in Green Bay, Wisconsin on June 11, 2009. A few days before, the local media outlets were running around talking to people attending the rally about the types of questions they'd like to ask the President. Yes, these *same* questions (and questioners!) were mysteriously the *same* ones that were asked by the people Obongo chose at "random."

Either Obongo is a fucking psychic, or the Whitehouse is pre-screening questions. I guess the Magic Negro can't handle the pressure of not knowing a question ahead of time and needs to have the liberal media cover for him. We guarantee you won't be hearing anything about *that!*

On With The Show

Only homeowners of the local houses were allowed to stay on their lawns. Vehicles entering the general area needing to be checked with bomb-sniffing dogs. People with "long lenses" on their cameras were asked to remove them to verify their proper operation. A legitimate emergency call in a house near the school took place, and the fire engine and ambulance were allowed to pass through without any "bomb sniffing." Everything was coordinated via the Secret Service.

At numerous times, the cops (GBPD) were having problems not making the repeater input to their trunked radio system. The repeater input is on the *north* end of the city, and all this hoopla took place on the *south* end. Apparently directional antennas are too great a concept for Green Bay police. Extensive use of cellular phones was used when they needed extra "security."

One *very* interesting signal we found was an open VHF microphone (161.73 MHz) located at the school. This microphone was open all day during the stage setup and up till tear down. By monitoring this frequency we were able to get the name of the person to contact to get passed the locked doors at the school. Also, it appears to still be possible to intercept any analog point-to-point 2.4 GHz microwave television transmissions used by the local media outlets. Keep this in mind, as raw video feeds can leak all sorts of security details.

One thing that was *very* interesting during protest, was a group of Canadians who flew down to join the protest and warn us about the dangers of a government-controlled health care system. Now *that's* dedication folks. The media didn't exactly cover that one...

The most active Secret Service frequency was the 165.375 MHz CHARLIE repeater. It can be safe to assume we missed a lot of covert radio traffic on unknown frequencies. When Clinton came to town, they put a portable repeater on top of Lambeau Field to extend the coverage of their portable radios. A lot of the Secret Service and other security radio traffic appeared to originate from the airport area, so that's likely their "HQ" during the visit.

As soon as the large Boeing airplane using the pirate callsign of "Air Force One" touched down, and the motorcade nonsense started, 165.8875 MHz became active. Mobile flutter on the 165.8875 MHz signal's indicated they came from within the motorcade itself. This means they can be used as a RF tracking beacon, if so needed. All Secret Service traffic was P25 digital and encrypted.

The motorcade also appeared to also include RF jamming devices. LOL! Sure hope no one puts their "gimmicks" on the Secret Service's repeater input frequencies, or a 800 MHz trunk control channel. Wouldn't want them jamming themselves...

The Presidential limo drivers "pre-drive" the motorcade route ahead of time (multiple times) to observe if anything changes over the course of the visit. There were multiple routes and multiple limo drivers. The first limo always seems to act as a decoy/blocker. Also, for some reason, they motorcade relies on a conventional ambulance within the motorcade itself. This could be a decoy, but the reliance on an "unprotected" ambulance seems kinda dumb. Spend your ZOG bucks and get a nice bullet/EMP-proof ambulance. Also, regular ambulances tend to rely on unprotected VHF radio transmissions to send vital patient information to the hospital they are traveling to. This can reveal their position (and the target hospital), and are trivial to jam.

The SWAT/counter-assault guys and "counter-sniper" snipers all appeared to be vulnerable to directed-energy (ADS/Frey-type weapons) or laser countermeasures. Also, I still think it's possible to "distract" bomb-sniffing/attacks dogs using ultrasonic mixing or directed-energy RF weapons. Dogs *really* don't like RF weapons.

Several of the motorcade vehicles also appeared vulnerable to direct EMP-induced attacks against their ignition/fuel-control systems. Good to know if you need to create a quite traffic jam.

Other things to keep in mind, is Boeing's use of a 4.3 GHz radar altimeter. This could potentially be spoofed to cause the plane to crash into the ground while performing a poor weather landing. Also, the plane's IFF transmitter makes a really nice RF beacon for something on the ground to follow that will be immune to infrared-based countermeasures.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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At left, Amanda Berken, 16, and Chloe Doberstein, 17, both juniors at Green Bay Southwest High School, get their photo taken next to the marquee welcoming President Barack Obama at Green Bay Southwest High School in Green Bay on Thursday, June 11, 2009. Photo by Evan Siegle/Press-Gazette

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Sheeple.

School was actually in session until around 9 or 10 a.m. This made for a traffic nightmare, and artificially increased the number of Obongo "supporters" the media likes to report.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

<< First < Previous | 2 of 27 | Next > Last >>

ADVERTISE



Security surrounds the grounds outside Green Bay Southwest High School before the arrival of President Barack Obama in Green Bay on Thursday, June 11, 2009. Photo by Evan Siegle/Press-Gazette

 [print photo](#) | [photos main page](#) |

Police.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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RT



Hundreds of people wait in line outside Green Bay Southwest High School before the arrival of President Barack Obama in Green Bay on Thursday, June 11, 2009. Photo by Evan Siegle/Press-Gazette

 [print photo](#) | [photos main page](#) |

More Sheeple.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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ADV



Law enforcement officers sweep vehicles entering the parking lot of Green Bay Southwest High School hours before President Barack Obama's town hall meeting in the gymnasium of the school in Green Bay, Wis., Thursday, June 11, 2009. Photo by M.P. King/Press-Gazette

 [print photo](#) | [photos main page](#) |

Bomb dogs coordinated via the Secret Service.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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Students walk by media trucks outside Green Bay Southwest High School before President Barack Obama's town hall meeting in Green Bay, Wis., Thursday morning, June 11, 2009. Photo by M.P. King/Press-Gazette

[print photo](#) | [photos main page](#) |

Some of the video transmissions were analog FM in the 2.4 GHz band.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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ADVERTI



Ticketed attendees line up outside of Green Bay Southwest High School hours before President Barack Obama's town hall meeting in Green Bay, Wis., Thursday morning, June 11, 2009. Photo by M.P.

King/Press-Gazette

 [print photo](#) | [photos main page](#) |

More Sheeple.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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AD VET



President Barack Obama arrives at Austin Straubel Airport in Ashwaubenon, Wisconsin, for a town hall meeting on Thursday, June 11, 2009. Post-Crescent photo by Kirk Wagner.

 [print photo](#) | [photos main page](#) |

Nigger president, kike congressman, nigger-loving governor, and the mayor.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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President Barack Obama leaves Air Force One at Austin Straubel Airport in Ashwaubenon, Wisconsin, before a town hall meeting on Thursday, June 11, 2009. Post-Crescent photo by Kirk Wagner.

 [print photo](#) | [photos main page](#) |

Non-U.S. citizen pretending to be the President during this training exercise.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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ADVER



President Barack Obama arrives at Austin Straubel Airport in Ashwaubenon, Wisconsin, for a town hall meeting on Thursday, June 11, 2009. Post-Crescent photo by Kirk Wagner.

 [print photo](#) | [photos main page](#) |

Too many niggers. Note the antennas.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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ADVI



President Barack Obama's arrival at Austin Straubel Airport in Ashwaubenon, Wisconsin, for a town hall meeting on Thursday, June 11, 2009. Post-Crescent photo by Kirk Wagner.

 [print photo](#) | [photos main page](#) |

The President is usually in the second limo.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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ADVERTIS



A sniper sets up on the terminal roof in preparations for President Barack Obama's arrival at Austin Straubel Airport in Ashwaubenon, Wisconsin, for a town hall meeting on Thursday, June 11, 2009. Post-Crescent photo by Kirk Wagner.

 [print photo](#) | [photos main page](#)

Counter-sniper sniper.

Over 500 people were murdered in Obama's Chicago in 2008. Who will protect you?

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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RDV



Security prepares for President Barack Obama's arrival at Austin Straubel Airport in Ashwaubenon, Wisconsin, for a town hall meeting on Thursday, June 11, 2009. Post-Crescent photo by Kirk Wagner.

 [print photo](#) | [photos main page](#) |

Most of these people can be outsmarted by just talking fast.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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Secret Service agents check the runway before President Barack Obama's arrival at Austin Straubel Airport in

Ashwaubenon, Wisconsin, for a town hall meeting on Thursday, June 11, 2009. Post-Crescent photo by Kirk Wagner.

Securing the airport and runway.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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RDV



A Secret Service agent checks the boarding ramp before President Barack Obama's arrival at Austin Straubel Airport in Ashwaubenon, Wisconsin, for a town hall meeting on Thursday, June 11, 2009. Post-Crescent photo by Kirk Wagner.

 [print photo](#) | [photos main page](#) |

Securing the boarding ramp.

Obama's Green Bay visit, gal. 1

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Emergency personnel await President Barack Obama's arrival at Austin Straubel Airport in Ashwaubenon, Wisconsin, for a town hall meeting on Thursday, June 11, 2009. Post-Crescent photo by Kirk Wagner.

 print photo | photos main page

If they only knew...



Counter-assault team.

From:

www.defensereview.com/defrev-photo-analysis-us-secret-service-ppd-cat-operator-tactical-hardware

Radio Intercepts

Here are a few MP3 audio files of local radio traffic heard during the training exercise.

http://zine.gbppr.org/Jun_11_2009-165.375MHz.mp3 (21 seconds)

P25 digital data on 165.375 MHz. This was the Secret Service's most active VHF frequency. Recorded from a non-P25 capable scanner.

http://zine.gbppr.org/Jun_11_2009-800TRUNK.mp3 (20 minutes)

Time compressed and raw audio (some minor cuts were made) from the Brown County 800 MHz trunked radio system used by the Green Bay and Ashwaubenon police departments. Audio starts when they take away a guy for talking about "bombs" near the school. Police units within the "700" and "800" range were in charge of security for this exercise. Unit 700 (Swanson) was the main contact. Yes, that's her radio cutting out from not making the repeater input! Fine police work there... They also talk to a guy who has a "camouflage" backpack. You think they harrassed people with "Obama" backpacks? Packerland is the street Southwest High School is on and was the main route for the motorcade. The cross streets are called out as the motorcade passes through them. Note the call about the wild 'coons!

http://zine.gbppr.org/Jun_11_2009-161.73MHz.mp3 (12 minutes)

Open wireless microphone at 161.73 MHz during the stage setup at the school. This was about three hours before the hoopla took place. Continuous recording. Note how sensitive the microphone is!

http://zine.gbppr.org/Jun_11_2009-161.73MHz-2.mp3 (25 minutes)

Open wireless microphone at 161.73 MHz time compressed up until the meeting. Includes the "mic check" faggot. Note that all the microphones are wireless. And I'll bet you thought transmitting on fast-food drive-thrus was funny! At 13:15 into the MP3, you can get the name of the person to contact for getting passed the locked doors at the school. At 20:30 you can hear some reporters talking about blatant ACORN voter fraud (I wish!).

Bonus

Offishal Birth
Certificat for
HAWAII 

Certificate numbr: 52 Mom: Mrs. Obama
Sign: LEO DAD: Mr. Obama
Barack Obama was born Obama
in Hawaii in 1961. and this
is proof. Also he is a U.S. citizen!

doctor Revlon ~~Revlon~~
Another Doctor NKE

End of Issue #63



Any Questions?

Editorial and Rants

During Obongo's townhall "meeting" in Green Bay on June 11, 2009, at least two of the people asking questions were pre-interviewed days before by the local media asking those hypothetical "What would you ask the President?" questions.

The really funny part is, the dumb nigger actually stated during the beginning of the meeting that none of the questions were staged! LOL! Change!

Helen Thomas: Not Even Nixon Tried to Control the Media Like Obama

July 1, 2009 – From: www.cnsnews.com

By Penny Starr and Fred Lucas

Following a testy exchange during Wednesday's briefing with White House Press Secretary Robert Gibbs, veteran White House correspondent Helen Thomas told CNSNews.com that not even Richard Nixon tried to control the press the way President Obama is trying to control the press.

"Nixon didn't try to do that," Thomas said. "They couldn't control (the media). They didn't try."

"What the hell do they think we are, puppets?" Thomas said. "They're supposed to stay out of our business. They are our public servants. We pay them."

Thomas said she was especially concerned about the arrangement between the Obama Administration and a writer from the liberal Huffington Post web site. The writer was invited by the White House to President Obama's press conference last week on the understanding that he would ask Obama a question about Iran from among questions that had been sent to him by people in Iran.

"When you call the reporter the night before you know damn well what they are going to ask to control you," Thomas said.

"I'm not saying there has never been managed news before, but this is carried to fare-thee-well--for the town halls, for the press conferences," she said. "It's blatant. They don't give a damn if you know it or not. They ought to be hanging their heads in shame."

During today's briefing, Thomas interrupted a back-and-forth between Gibbs and Chip Reid, the White House correspondent for CBS News, when Reid was questioning Gibbs about who was going to decide what questions would be asked of President Obama in a townhall meeting that was scheduled to take place in Annandale, Va., today.

Gibbs then had an exchange involving Reid and Thomas that went as follows:

Gibbs: "... But, again, let's---How about we do this? I promise we will interrupt the AP's tradition of asking the first question. I will let you [Chip Reid] ask me a question tomorrow as to whether you thought the questions at the town hall meeting that the President conducted in Annandale---"

Chip Reid: "I'm perfectly happy to---"

Helen Thomas: "That's not his point. The point is the control---"

Reid: "Exactly."

Thomas: "We have never had that in the White House. And we have had some, but not--- This White House."

Gibbs: "Yes, I was going to say, I'll let you amend her question."

Thomas: "I'm amazed. I'm amazed at you people who call for openness and transparency and---"

Gibbs: "Helen, you haven't even heard the questions."

Reid: "It doesn't matter. It's the process."

Thomas: "You have left open---"

Reid: "Even if there's a tough question, it's a question coming from somebody who was invited or was screened, or the question was screened."

Thomas: "It's shocking. It's really shocking."

Gibbs: "Chip, let's have this discussion at the conclusion of the town hall meeting. How about that?"

Reid: "Okay."

Gibbs: "I think---"

Thomas: "No, no, no, we're having it now---"

Gibbs: "Well, I'd be happy to have it now."

Thomas: "It's a pattern."

Gibbs: "Which question did you object to at the town hall meeting, Helen?"

Thomas: "It's a pattern. It isn't the question---"

Gibbs: "What's a pattern?"

Thomas: "It's a pattern of controlling the press."

Gibbs: "How so? Is there any evidence currently going on that I'm controlling the press---poorly, I might add."

Thomas: "Your formal engagements are pre-packaged."

Gibbs: "How so?"

Reid: "Well, and controlling the public---"

Thomas: "How so? By calling reporters the night before to tell them they're going to be called on. That is shocking."

Gibbs: "We had this discussion ad nauseam and---"

Thomas: "Of course you would, because you don't have any answers."

Gibbs: "Well, because I didn't know you were going to ask a question, Helen. Go ahead."

Thomas: "Well, you should have."

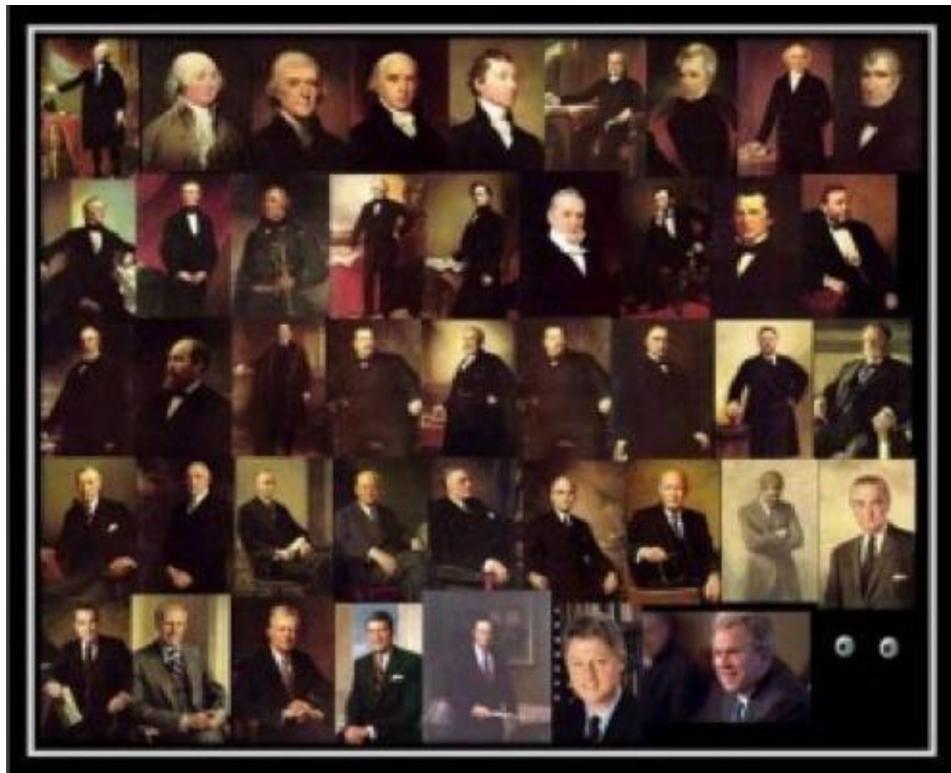
Reporter: Thank you for your support.

Gibbs: "That's good. Have you e-mailed your question today?"

Thomas: "I don't have to e-mail it. I can tell you right now what I want to ask."

Gibbs: "I don't doubt that at all, Helen. I don't doubt that at all."

Thomas, 89, has covered the White House during every presidency since John F. Kennedy's.



Number of people killed over the July 4th, 2009 weekend:

In Chicago, Illinois: 11

In Wasilla, Alaska: 0

How's that Obongo/Ayers "leadership" working out? LOL! Change!

Latest Weekend Toll: 11 Killed, Dozens Injured

July 6, 2009 – From: www.chicagobreakingnews.com

The weekend that started violently has ended the same way.

Another four people were slain overnight, Chicago police said this morning.

Before that, seven people had been killed and more than 20 wounded on city streets from Saturday into Sunday -- including an unidentified woman who was found strangled on the 3300 block of West Congress Parkway.

From the start of the holiday weekend midnight Friday until the early hours of this morning there were 63 shootings and one stabbing, according to police sources.

The most recent homicides include:

- An unidentified woman in her 30s was found dead Sunday morning in an alley behind the 3300 block of West Congress Parkway. An autopsy Monday found that the woman had been strangled and ruled her death a homicide, according to the Cook County medical examiner's office.
- Everette Snow, 18, of the 2200 block of East 78th Street. He was shot multiple times, according to the Cook County medical examiner's office. Police responded to a call at about 1 a.m. today and found Snow shot in the head, said News Affairs Officer Amina Greer. A stepbrother who fled the scene is now in custody, police said, but no charges have been filed yet.
- Francisco Lopez, 29, was shot to death about 11:40 a.m. Sunday in the Back of the Yards neighborhood, and a girl between the ages of 10 and 12 years old was hit by a stray bullet, police said. She was in good condition at a local hospital Monday night. Wentworth Area detectives have issued an investigative alert for a 27-year-old Hispanic man who lives on the block where the shooting occurred. Detectives believe the man may attempt to flee to Mexico, police said.
- Deonte Scott, 22, of the 400 block of West 116th Street was found shot outside of his home at about 11 p.m. Sunday, police said. Scott was outside his residence when three offenders approached and shots rang out, police said. The three offenders fled the scene, police said. It is not clear if all three were firing weapons.
- Kenneth Crawford, 38, of the 2600 block of 69th Street, was killed as he sat on a front porch with friends, according to the medical examiner's office. Police were called out to the 1200 block of West 72nd Street and found Crawford with multiple gunshot wounds. He was transported to Advocate Christ Medical Center where he was pronounced dead at 1:33 a.m. today, according to the medical examiner's office.
- Cleophus Parrow, 35, of the 500 block of East 91st Street was shot on the front porch of his Burnside neighborhood home, according to the medical examiner's office. Police were called out to the residence at about 10:35 p.m. and found Parrow with multiple gunshot wounds. A suspect was taken into custody in that homicide and a weapon was recovered, Greer said.

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History Beckons - As Prez Obama Arrives Tomorrow



Mr & Mrs Obama

US President Barack Obama is expected to announce a major foreign policy for Africa during his historic two-day visit to Ghana, beginning Friday, July 10, 2009.

Although Mr Obama has made foreign policy pronouncements for some parts of the world since assuming office in January, this year, he is yet to make one for Africa, and his visit to the country, which the White House describes as “one of our most trusted partners in sub-Saharan Africa”, is expected to be used as a platform to unveil his foreign policy for Africa.

“It is expected that President Obama will make a major foreign policy statement on Africa”, Ghana’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alhaji Mohammed Mumuni, told the Daily Graphic.

For Ghana, Obama's visit will be a celebration of another milestone in African history as it hosts the first-ever African-American President on this presidential visit to the continent of his birth.

From: www.graphicghana.com/news/page.php?news=2497

Democrats Were Right

Found on the Internet...

Much as it pains me to say this, I have to admit it – my Democrat friends were right.

They told me if I voted for McCain, the nation's hope would deteriorate, and sure enough there has been a 20 point drop in the Consumer Confidence Index since the election, reaching a lower point than any time during the Bush administration.

They told me if I voted for McCain, the U.S. would become more deeply embroiled in the Middle East, and now, tens of thousands of additional troops are scheduled to be deployed into Afghanistan.

My Democrat Party friends told me if I voted for McCain, that the economy would get worse and sure enough unemployment is approaching double digits and the new stimulus packages implemented recently have sent the stock market lower than at any time since the Islamic Terrorists attacks of 9–11.

They told me if I voted for McCain, we would see more "crooks" in high ranking positions in Federal government and sure enough, several recent cabinet nominees and Senate appointments revealed resumes of scandal, bribery, and tax fraud.

They told me if I voted for McCain, we would see more "pork at the trough" in Federal government and sure enough, 17,500 "Pork Bills" showed up in Congress since January 2009...

I was also told by my Democrat friends that if I voted for McCain, we would see more deficit spending in Washington D.C., and sure enough, Obama has spent more in just 30 days than all other Presidents together – in the entire history of the good 'ole USA...

Well I voted for McCain in November and my Democrat friends were right... all of their predictions have come true!



Nothing Funny Going On Here!

From: <http://www.daylife.com/photo/01u33pL9Ns06D>

Before the Election:

Photo from AP Photo by Tatan Syuflana

ANGKA INILAH

No. 203.

1. Nama murid : Barry Soetoro

2. Tempat dan tanggal lahir : Honolulu 4-8-61

3. Bangsa : a. Warga negara : Indonesia
b. Keturunan asing :
c. Suku bangsa :

4. Agama : Islam

5. Alamat murid : Jl. ...

6. Dari sekolah mana (dipindahkan) dan kelas berapa : ...

7. a. Diterima disekolah ini tgl. : 1-1-1964
b. Ditempatkan dikelas : I

8. a. Nama orang tua Ayah : L. Soetoro m.a.
b. Pekerjaan : ...

9. Alamat : ...

☆ 21 months ago: This registration document, made available on Jan. 24, 2007, by the Fransiskus Assisi school in Jakarta, Indonesia, shows the registration of Barack Obama under the name Barry Soetoro into the Catholic school made by his step-father, Lolo Soetoro. The document lists Barry Soetoro as a Indonesian citizen, born on August 4, 1961 in Honolulu, and shows his Muslim step-father listed the boy's religion as Islam. (AP Photo/ Tatan Syuflana)

After the Election:

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ANGKA INILAH

No. 203.

1. Nama murid : Barack Obama

2. Tempat dan tanggal lahir : Honolulu 4-8-61

3. Bangsa : a. Warga negara : Indonesia
b. Keturunan asing :
c. Suku bangsa :

4. Agama : Islam

5. Alamat murid : Jl. ...

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7. a. Diterima disekolah ini tgl. : 1-1-1964
b. Ditempatkan dikelas : I

8. a. Nama orang tua Ayah : L. Soetoro m.a.
b. Pekerjaan : ...

9. Alamat : ...

AP PHOTO 30 MONTHS AGO

This registration document, made available on Jan. 24, 2007, by the Fransiskus Assisi school in Jakarta, Indonesia, shows the registration of Barack Obama under the name Barry Soetoro into the Catholic school made by his step-father, Lolo Soetoro.

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Change!



"Don't ask questions, kid."



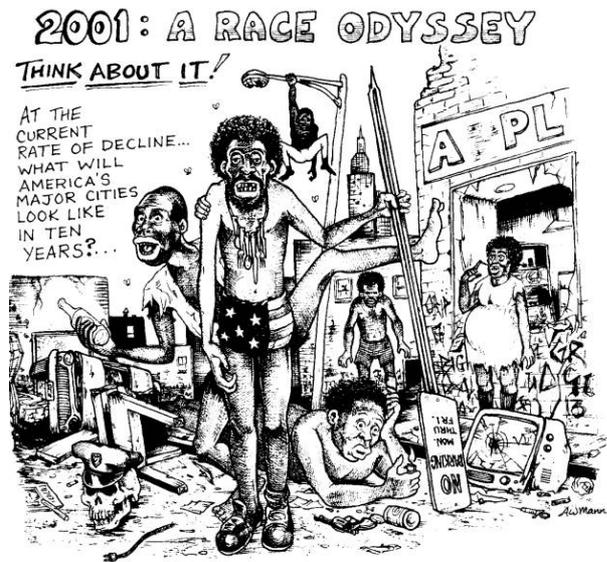
Bundesarchiv, Bild 140-1979-Arh.024-03
Foto: o. Ang. | 1941, Frühling

40 years ago this month... A bunch of hard-working White people got together and did something only they could do. They put their collective minds together and said, "Let's go to the Moon!"

And they did.

Then the liberals came.... Destroying NASA in the name of "diversity," and shuffling billions of tax dollars into never-ending nigger welfare programs and their vision of a "Great Society."

Today, you can't even walk through the streets of Chicago without getting shot.



Change!