

"Perhaps the Italians, the former colonial masters of Somalia, caused the biggest headaches. 'The Italians paid off clan elders to not bother their troops, and even fed them information about U.N. operations,' writes U.S. Army Captain Lee A. Rysewyk, who was part of Task Force Ranger in Mogadishu in October 1993. 'The Italians guarding a checkpoint merely watched as six Nigerian peacekeepers got ambushed and killed not more than one hundred meters away,' Captain Rysewyk notes. A Kuwaiti commander later approached Rysewyk to ask if he knew the details of the Italian side deal. None of this inspired trust within the U.N. contingent, which had to work as one if it was going to succeed."

--- Excerpt from Losing Bin Laden by Richard Miniter.



Do we really want those asshole Eurosavages backing up the U.S. military?

Table of Contents

- ◆ Page 2 / Remote Call Forwarding Under a DMS-100
 - Example of adding intra-LATA remote call forwarding to a line.
- ◆ Page 6 / Nortel DMS-100 Rate Area Table (RATEAREA)
 - Calling rate area and LATA information on a DMS-100.
- Page 8 / Nortel DMS-100 External Devices Maintenance Overview
 - External device alarm information on a DMS-100.
- ◆ Page 14 / Fox News Rebroadcaster
 - Portable over-the-air television station to rebroadcast a cable TV signal.
- Page 41 / Drop & Block Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals
 - Bell System Practice on routing and termination of drop and block wiring at aerial cable terminals.
- Page 55 / Bonus
 - ◆ CIA's Directorate of Intelligence Recruitment Brochure
- ◆ Page 75 / The End
 - Editorial and rants.

Remote Call Forwarding Under a DMS-100

Overview

This job aid will describe how to build and remove a Remote Call Forwarding (RCF) option to a subscriber's line within the LATA. This service provides a working telephone number which, when dialed, is remotely forwarded to another Directory Number (DN), thereby giving an appearance of a local presence. The call forwarding is always activated and is not controlled by the subscriber. Remote call forwarding is not associated with a physical line. The subscriber will be responsible for any billable charges associated with terminating the calls, as applicable.

Business Rules

- 1. Switch Provisioning Agent who is familiar with a DMS switch, can perform SERVORD, and has their individual login and password.
- 2. RCF service will be available where tariffs have been filed.
- 3. All switch provisioning steps must be done in sequence of this document.
- 4. \mathbf{x} = Sample numerical character.
- 5. Line Class Code of VLN (Virtual Line) must be assigned in the LINEATTR table to support RCF.
- 6. All orders shall be provisioned according to the technical specifications of the contract.
- 7. Use this document for any numbers that need the "SIGDATA" option that is necessary for forwarding Operating Company Number (OCN) information on the SS7 Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP) messaging to the terminating customer. This includes toll–free numbers.

Step One

Research rate centers to identify whether the forwarded DN is local, toll, or long–distance to the local DN. This document only covers RCF within the LATA.

Step Two

In table LINEATTR (Line Attribute), determine the Line Treatment Group (LTG) and rate area. Find the appropriate virtual line for your switch and locate the "DFLTRA" and "LTG" fields.

```
>TABLE LINEATTR
>POS 148
148 VLN NONE NT 148 0 NILSFC 0 NIL NIL 00 972_NPRT_148 DALL_L552_57 $
```

Field LTG = 148 Field DFLTRA = DALL_L552_57. Field DFLTRA is the key into table RATEAREA.

Step Three

In table RATEAREA (Rate Area), determine the Message Rate Service Area (MRSA) using the "DFLTRA" value found in *Step Two*.

>**TABLE RATEAREA** >**POS DALL_1552_57** DALL_1552_57 DALL NIL 1552 \$

Field MRSA = NIL

Step Four

Add the number to the switch using the SERVORD command. In this example, DN 972-818-0010 will forward to 972-819-2222.

```
_____
CT:
>SERVORD
SO:
>NEWDN
SONUMBER: NOW 3 7 14 AM
>
BLOCK_OF_DNS:
>N
DN:
>9728180010
VDNTYPE:
>RCF
FWD_DN:
>9728192222
                # Possible Input: 18005551234
                   #
MAXCALLS:
                                   1NPANXXXXXX (Toll Call)
                   #
>1
                                  NPANXXXXXX (Local Call)
                   #
LTG:
                                   10102881NPANXXXXXX (Long Distance, inter-LATA)
>148
MRSA:
>NIL
BLK_TOLL_COM:
>N
BLOCK_TOLL_TREATMENT:
>UNDT
OM_INDEX:
>0
RTEORSCR:
>SCR
SIGDATA:
>Y
OPTION:
>$
COMMAND AS ENTERED:
NEWDN NOW 3 7 14 AM N 9728180010 RCF 9728192222 1 148 NIL N UNDT 0 SCR Y $
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
> \mathbf{Y}
```

Set MAXCALLS to the number of calls which can be forwarded simultaneously. The customer needs to specify how many paths are necessary per the contract. The maximum is 48. Set SIGDATA to "Y" to forward the OCN information to the terminating number.

Step Five

Query the directory number.

```
>QDN 9728180010
DN: 8180010
TYPE: REMOTE CALL FORWARDING
RCF_TYPE: RCF
SNPA: 972 FWD_DN: 9728192222
MAXCALLS: 1 BLK_TOLL_COM: N
BLOCK_TOLL_TREATMENT: UNDT
LNATTIDX: 148 XLAPLAN: 972_NPRT_148
```

RATEAREA: DALL_L552_57 SIGDATA: Y OM_INDEX: 0 RTEORSCR: SCR OPTIONS: NONE

Step Six

Make two test calls.

Always make a test call! One to the forwarded (local) number and one to the RCF number. They should both terminate at the same place.

Step Seven

Update the order log with the local phone number, forwarded number, LINEATTR table info, translations completed by agent name and number, and whether the test calls were successful. RCFs are not inventoried in the Access Line Inventory database as there is no hardware office equipment used.

Making Changes to an Existing RCF Directory Number

Once translations are complete, changes such as changing the forwarded number or the number of simultaneous paths may be changed.

```
>SERVORD
SO:
>CDN
SONUMBER: NOW 3 7 14 AM
>
OLD_DN:
>5108379999
NEW_DN:
                             # Repeat the same RCF number as above.
>5108379999
                             # If new number is entered, you will be
RCFTYPE:
                             # prompted to decide what treatment to
>RCF
                             # select for the old number.
FWD_DN:
>5108371234
                             # Make sure this is the number you want
                             # to change. Be sure it has the correct
MAXCALLS:
>4
                             # steering digits of 1, 1010XXX, or 011
LTG:
                             # if needed.
>2
MRSA:
>NIL
                             # If the quantity of paths changes, change here.
BLK_TOLL_COM:
>N
BLOCK_TOLL_TREATMENT:
>UNDT
OM_INDEX:
>0
RTEORSCR:
>SCR
SIGDATA:
>Y
COMMAND AS ENTERED:
CDN NOW 3 7 14 AM 5108379999 5108379999 RCF 5108371234 4 2 NIL N UNDT 0 SCR Y
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
>Y
   _____
```

Query the number to verify changes were made.

>QDN 5108379999					
DN: 8379999 TYPE: REMOTE CALL FORWARDING					
RCF_TYPE: RCF					
SNPA: 510 FWD_DN: 5108371234					
MAXCALLS: 4 BLK_TOLL_COM: N					
BLOCK_TOLL_TREATMENT: UNDT					
LNATTIDX: 2 XLAPLAN: 510_NC0000_2					
RATEAREA: NLCA_L722_2					
SIGDATA: Y					
OM_INDEX: 0 RTEORSCR: SCR					
RCF_SUS: NO					
OPTIONS: NONE					

Make two test calls, one to the forwarded (local) number and one to the RCF number. They should both terminate at the same place. Then update the order log.

How to Remove a RCF Directory Number

To remove the line, use the **SERVORD** command.

_____ >SERVORD SO: >OUTDN SONUMBER: NOW 3 7 14 AM BLOCK_OF_DNS: >N DN: >9728180010 INTERCEPT_NAME: # Blank DN (valid intercept) is only valid if >BLDN # the customer is not ported-in. COMMAND AS ENTERED: OUTDN NOW 3 7 14 AM N 9728180010 BLDN ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >Y _____

Query the number to verify changes were made.

>QDN 9728190010 DN: 9728190010 TYPE: UNASSIGNED

Update the order log. Log pertinent information in case number needs to be rebuilt.

Nortel DMS-100 Rate Area Table (RATEAREA)

Table Name

Rate Area Table

Functional Description of Table RATEAREA

Feature AU3279, LINEATTR SERVORD Enhancements, split table LINEATTR into three tables to make data management easier:

- LINEATTR (Line Attribute)
- RATEAREA (Rate Area)
- XLAPLAN (Translation Plan)

Table RATEAREA receives initial datafill in an One Night Process (ONP) from table LINEATTR. If a specific tuple from table LINEATTR results in a tuple that exists in table RATEAREA, the tuple is not added to table RATEAREA and the RATEAREA key copies back to table LINEATTR. If a specific tuple from table LINEATTR does not result in a tuple that exists in table RATEAREA, the tuple is added to table RATEAREA and the RATEAREA key copies back to table LINEATTR. If a specific tuple from table LINEATTR does not result in a tuple that exists in table RATEAREA, the tuple is added to table RATEAREA and the RATEAREA key copies back to table LINEATTR. *Note:* You can delete tuples in table RATEAREA that other tables do not reference.

The LINEATTR Compression Tool feature (59017776) checks for duplicate tuples during the ADD, CHA, and REP commands. A warning message appears before the confirmation to provide an alert of a duplicate tuple. The message only generates if table OFCVAR (Office Variables) parameter XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED (XRSE) is set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. This warning does not prevent datafill validation.

Datafill Sequence

Enter datafill into the tables that follow before you datafill table RATEAREA:

- LATANAME (Equal Access Local Access and Transport Area Name)
- LCASCRN (Local Calling Area Screening) or LCAINFO (Local Calling Area Information) if using LCA 6-digit screening
- MRSANAME (List of Multi–Unit Message Rate Area Names)
- DPCTSCRN (Dial Plan and Call Type Screening) if using LCAINFO

Table Size

Up to 32,000 tuples.

<u>Datafill</u>

The following table describes datafill for table RATEAREA:

Table RATEAREA Field Descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and Action
RTAIDX		Alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Rate Area Log Key</i> Enter index into table RATEAREA.
LCANAME		Alphanumeric (up to 8 characters) or NLCA	Local Calling Area Screening Name If you require screening of local central office codes (NNX), enter the local calling area screening name assigned to the LINEATTR key. Enter a local calling area screening name provisioned in either table LCASCRCN or LCAINFO. If screening of local NNX codes is not required, enter "NLCA".
MRSA		Alphanumeric (up to 8 characters) or NIL	Message Rate Service Area If the switching unit is equipped to provide Multi-Unit Message Rate (MUMR) services and MUMR billing records are required for calls to numbers resulting in a type of call of NP (No Prefix), enter a Message Rate Service Area (MRSA) name as datafilled in table MRSANAME field MRSA. If MUMR billing records are not required, enter "NIL".
			Calls to numbers resulting in a type of call other than NP result in normal Direct Dial (DD) or Equal Access (EA) billing records instead of MUMR billing records.
			A line does not have to be a message rate line, as indicated by its LCC, to be a MUMR line.
LATANM		Alphanumeric (up to 8 characters)	Local Access and Transport Area Name Enter the name of the Local Access and Transport Area (LATA) assigned to the LINEATTR key.
ADMININF Alphanumeric (up to 32 characters)			Administration Information Enter any string containing alphabetic characters, numeric characters, or underscores up to 32 characters. This entry provides a short explanation or note regarding the use of the LINEATTR key. The operating company defines the content of this entry.

-End-

Datafill Example

The following example MAP display shows sample datafill for table RATEAREA.

RTAIDX	LCANAME	MRSA	LATANM	ADMININF
L613_LATA1_0	L613	NIL	LATA1	\$

Nortel DMS-100 External Devices Maintenance Overview

Functional Description

The External Devices (EXT) subsystem performs the following basic functions:

- Monitors DMS-100 Office Alarm System (OAS) hardware.
- Detects and reports alarm conditions in the following:
 - Frame Supervisory Panels (FSP) or Maintenance Supervisory Panels (MSP)
 - Power Distribution Centers (PDC)
 - ♦ Office Alarm Units (OAU)
 - Power Plants
- Generates visual and audible alarm indications.

The EXT subsystem is one of the subsystems in the DMS–100 family maintenance system. Each of these subsystems controls its alarm status display in the system status area of the EXT Maintenance and Administration Position (MAP) level display. *Figure 1* shows the EXT level MAP display. The alarm system software checks for changes in the alarm status of the subsystems and updates the related audible and visual alarm indicators. These checks and updates occur about every five seconds. The EXT subsystem reports alarms that other maintenance subsystems do not report.

CM	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	Lns	Trks	Ext	APPL
	•								
Thest		Ext Al	arms	Crit	FSP	Ma	ijor	Minor	NoAlm
Ext	Quit			0	0		0	0	0
2	QUIC								
3	Equip								
4	Edath								
5 6									
7	List								
8	TstDSAlm	ι							
9	SetSD_								
	SetSC_								
	Disp_								
12	(50) (50)								
	_Crit								
	_FSP								
15	_Maj								
	_Min								
17	_NoAlm								
18									

Figure 1 – EXT Level MAP Display

The EXT subsystem does not participate in call processing. The EXT subsystem monitors the alarm status of other subsystems. This monitoring helps to ensure proper the operation of DMS–100 family switches, so call processing can function properly.

Office Alarm System

The Office Alarm System (OAS) consists of the following:

- Alarm software.
- Maintenance Trunk Modules (MTM), Service Trunk Modules (STM), or Integrated Service Modules (ISM) that contain the primary and standby Office Alarm Units (OAU).
- Various other alarm system hardware such as alarm panels.

The standby OAU is also called the standby MTM or standby ISM.

Office Alarm System Versions

The following OAS versions exist:

- Version 1
- Version 2
- Version 2 Enhanced Alarm System (EAS)
- Low Power Alarm (LPA) System

For detailed information on alarm system versions, refer to *DMS–100 Family Alarm System Description*, NTP 297–1001–122.

Alarm Detection and Reporting

The alarm system software monitors and controls alarm system hardware. When the alarm system software receives alarm or control inputs, it operates or releases Signal Distribution (SD) points in the alarm system hardware. The operation or release of SD points activates or deactivates audible or visual alarm or control functions.

Alarm and control inputs monitored by alarm system hardware connect to the alarm system software through Scan (SC) points. SC points detect signals generated by the following:

- Hard-wired alarm contacts in DMS-100 hardware.
- Operation of manual-control switches.
- Alarm circuits in miscellaneous equipment in the DMS-100 office.

Scan points have related SD points. The software that monitors the SC points is part of the EXT subsystem. The descriptions of data schema tables ALMSCGRP (Alarm Scan Group), ALMSC (Alarm Scan), ALMSDGRP (Alarm Signal Distributor Group), and ALMSD (Alarm Signal Distributor Point) in *Translations Guide* describe SC and SD point assignments for the OAS.

Alarm System Hardware

The following sections describe OAS hardware and the frame and cabinet shelves OAS hardware is provisioned on. For detailed information on alarm system hardware, see *DMS*–100 Family Alarm System Description, NTP 297–1001–122.

Office Alarm Unit

The Office Alarm Unit (OAU) is a MTM, STM (compact MTM), or ISM shelf equipped with a transmission, a processor, a control, and a power converter card. The OAU also has slots for up to 12 office alarm circuit, signal distribution, and scan detector cards.

The primary and standby OAUs connect to each other through the following:

- Alarm crosspoint field shelf (OAS Version 1)
- Alarm Cross-Connect Unit (AXU) panel (OAS Version 2 and later alarm systems)
- Main Distribution Frame (MDF)

The alarm crosspoint field shelf and AXU also connect the primary and standby OAUs to other components of the OAS. *Figure 2* shows the major hardware components of the OAS and their shelf locations (in inches from the floor).



Figure 2 – Alarm System Hardware

Maintenance Trunk Module

The maintenance trunk module is a Peripheral Module (PM) that can contain an OAU or a standby MTM. For detailed information on the MTM, see *Peripheral Modules Maintenance Guide*, NTP 297–1001–592.

Service Trunk Module

The service trunk module is a PM that consists of two compact MTM. The STM can contain an OAU or a standby MTM. For detailed information on the STM, see *Peripheral Modules Maintenance Guide*, NTP 297–1001–592.

Integrated Services Module

The integrated services module is a single shelf that replaces the Trunk Module (TM) or the Maintenance Trunk Module (MTM) shelf. The ISM shelf mounts on the Cabinetized ISM (CISM) or the Frame ISM (ISME). For detailed information on the ISM, see *Peripheral Modules Maintenance Guide*, 297–1001–592.

<u>Alarms</u>

For detailed information on alarms and alarm circuits, see *DMS*–100 Family Alarm System *Description*, NTP 297–1001–122.

Alarm Conditions

The EXT subsystem detects the following types of alarm conditions:

- Power faults
- System-detected alarm conditions
- Faults defined by operating company personnel
- Emergency calls

Power Faults

Power faults are the most severe alarm conditions detected by the EXT subsystem. A power interruption can affect the operation of individual frames or an entire switch. The power faults indicated at the EXT level of the MAP display are as follows:

- Critical (CRPWR)
- FSP
- Major (MJPWR)
- Minor (MNPWR)

Frame Supervisory Panels Faults

One or more of the following alarm conditions generates a FSP alarm:

- Shelf power converter failure at any frame in an aisle.
- Blown fuse in the office battery or alarm battery supply at any frame in an aisle.
- Cooling fan failure at any frame in an aisle.
- PDCFAIL alarm at the PDC that serves an aisle.
- ABSFAIL alarm at the PDC that serves an aisle.

The PDCFAIL and ABSFAIL alarms also generate a FSP alarm. The FSP alarm SC point identifies the aisle where the failure occurred and the PDCFAIL or ABSFAIL SC point indicates the nature (for example, a blown fuse) and location (for example, the PDC) of the alarm condition.

A blown fuse or power converter failure on a frame that contains a subsystem (for example, a TM) also generates an alarm for the affected subsystem. The EXT subsystem generates another alarm: the FSP alarm. If a FSP alarm occurs at the same time as an alarm in another subsystem, the probable cause is a local power failure.

The No Alarm (NoAlm) condition in the EXT MAP level alarm display indicates a SC point change that does not require an alarm. The system–level MAP display does not identify NoAlm conditions.

The NoAlm SC points are part of the operational hardware of the alarm system. These SC points, with the exception of TSTSCAN, monitor manual control switches in the alarm system hardware. When one of these SC points changes state, the alarm system software performs the required control function (for example, activates remote alarm transfer). The external alarms status displays these SC points generate can provide information on the status of the alarm system manual controls at remote locations. You can use these reports to check the operation of the alarm system manual controls.

System–Detected Alarm Conditions

Alarm system hardware or software problems can cause system-detected alarm conditions. When a system-detected alarm condition occurs, the switch remains operational, but the OAS may not report alarms properly. The most severe system-detected alarm condition in the EXT subsystem is an Automated Message Accounting (AMA) failure.

Alarm battery failures can cause major system–detected alarm conditions. Examples of this type of fault are the following:

- ABOAUFL (OAU Alarm Battery Failure)
- ABMTMFL (MTM Alarm Battery Failure)

Miscellaneous Alarm Conditions

Operating company personnel can program the alarm system to monitor conditions such as office temperature and humidity. Though these conditions rarely affect switch functions, you can assign any level of alarm severity from critical to no alarm. Conditions such as high temperature and humidity are called miscellaneous alarm conditions.

The operating company assigns SC points to miscellaneous alarms. Table ALMSC contains datafill for the function and alarm severity of each miscellaneous alarm SC point. For a list of suggested functions for miscellaneous alarm SC points and a description of the assignment of SC points to office alarm circuits, refer to the description of table ALMSC in *Translations Guide*.

The number of SC points available for assignment to miscellaneous alarms is site dependent.

Emergency Service Alarms

The emergency service alarms are as follows:

- ESR
- ESR_TIME

When you make an emergency call to the Fire and Police Trunk (FPT), the system generates the ESR minor alarm. The system also generates an ESR100 log.

When the system routes an emergency call to the FPT trunk, but the attendant does not answer within 30 seconds, the alarm system generates the ESR_TIME minor alarm.

The operating company can control whether or not an emergencey service alarm condition generates an alarm at the MAP terminal. To deactivate the generation an alarm, perform the following procedure.

At the MAP terminal:

1. To access table SFWALARM (Software Alarm), type:

>TABLE SFWALARM

2. To position on the alarm tuple, type:

>POS ESR_ALARM

3. Type:

>CHA

4. To change the tuple, type:

>**Y**

5. To enter No Alarm, type:

>N

6. To end the field, type:

>\$

To activate the generation of an alarm, enter Y at *Step 5* of the above procedure.

Escalation to Manual Maintenance

The EXT subsystem collects alarms from a variety of external devices and other subsystems that make up the DMS–100 family switch. When the EXT subsystem reports software alarms at the MAP terminal, the system has failed to correct the problems indicated by these alarms. In this case, operating company personnel must manually intervene to return faulty hardware to normal operation.

Although the DMS–100 family switches are designed to operate with minimum manual intervention, some manual maintenance is required. MAP responses and log reports indicate the type of manual maintenance required.

Fox News Rebroadcaster

Overview

This is a simple, and portable, over-the-air television station made from some components and video modules which were found in a local cable TV company's dumpster. The heart of the television station is based around a Holland Electronics HM55 Audio/Video Modulator. This is the device the cable TV company uses in their "head-end" to generate the TV signal which is eventually distributed throughout their coaxial cable network. This particular model HM55 modulator is set to transmit on CATV channel 8 (180–186 MHz). This frequency also happens to correspond to *over-the-air* TV channel 8. You should also try to find a modulator which transmits on standard over-the-air, VHF middle-band frequencies. The VHF-mid band allows for the use of physically smaller antennas, better overall RF coverage, and the option of using converted amateur radio or two-way radio RF power amplifiers and test equipment. Avoid the 55–88 MHz VHF low-band (TV channels 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6), if you can, and the 470–880 MHz UHF frequencies (TV channels 14–83). UHF frequencies attenuate much faster than lower frequencies, and everything tends to be much more "fussy" at those higher frequencies. Chances are you won't be able to find the *exact* same components as used in this project, but similar models do appear on eBay from time-to-time.

What this project does, basically, is to use a standard cable TV tuner module to demodulate the cable TV company's audio and video signals, then *rebroadcasts* those same audio and video signals at a frequency which a normal TV can receive. This allows others in your neighborhood or surrounding area to watch your favorite cable TV channels without having to pay \$50 a month! Isn't that nice? The transmitter's video input signal doesn't have to be from a cable TV tuner module. It can be any standard NTSC video signal source such as VCRs, DVDs, camcorders, video games, etc. The use of a 1.2 GHz or 2.4 GHz amateur radio television link can be adapted for use as a poor man's Studio–to–Transmitter (STL) link. Broadcasing porno videos around your neighborhood is *not* recommended.

An old cable TV "bridger" hybrid amplifier module is used to amplify the final RF signal generated by the Holland video modulator up to a more reasonable output power level. These amplifiers are what you'll find inside those little silver boxes hanging from the overhead coaxial lines up on the poles. Your local cable TV company's dumpster should have a few working, or easily fixed non-working ones, inside it. Check often, or just ask them. Grab some 75 ohm hardline scraps and connectors for your scanner radio runs while your at it, also. The amplifier module will require around +24 to +28 VDC at around 500 mA. The voltage polarity usually isn't marked on the amplifier's case, so be careful and reverse engineer the connections out ahead of time. There may be two or more potentiometers accessible from the outside of the amplifier module's case. If one is marked "slope." leave it alone. If one is marked "gain," then crank that puppy up! Don't expect to get more than 800 mW of RF power out of a single hybrid amplifier module. A few of them will hit two watts (+33 dBm) will a little tweaking. Consult standard VHF class-A linear amplifier schematics and application notes if you want any more RF output power (you will). TV RF power amplifiers need to be *linearly* biased to pass all the synchronization signals without any distortion. Non-linear class-C or class-AB amplifiers, like those found in some two-way radios, can be used in a pinch, but the resulting video picture will look like crap, if the television is even able to lock onto it. Experiment around. Non-linear amplifiers can, however, be used to amplify just the audio carrier section of the television signal, which can be also be quite useful.

The radiating antenna will be nothing more than a slightly tweaked set of rabbit ears and a common 300–to–75 ohm impedance matching transformer. Transmitted television signals are normally

horizontally polarized, but for portable emergency operations, vertical polarization may be better. Anyone watching on one of those cheap \$20 portable TV sets will most likely have their antenna raised *vertically*.

The main hardware components will be mounted within a small homebrew 19–inch rack carrier made from common 3/4–inch square aluminum tubing and L–brackets. View the construction pictures for more information on how to build the overall structure. It doesn't have to be the same, but try to keep it portable, if needed.

Block Diagram



Construction & Pictures



Prototype and testing setup. It is made from two pieces of three foot long, 3/4–inch square aluminum tubing, four 4–inch long by 3/4–inch wide L–brackets, a single 19–inch piece of 1–inch wide by 1/4–inch thick aluminum bar stock (#6 across the bottom), and assorted 1/4–inch bolts, nuts, washers, etc. A metal outlet and octagon box are for the 120 VAC input, power switch, and filtering. The CATV coax input is via a standard ground block.

Cutting Chart

Piece #	Length (inches)
1	13.5
2	13.5
3	8.0
4	8.0
5	17.5
6	19.0



Close up of the rear side, near the outlet box. If you look closely, you'll notice the inside L-bracket had to be cut down a little to fit.



Other side, rear view showing the octagon box and the CATV grounding block.



All the parts are disconnected, cleaned, and spray painted camo green. The hardware shown on the right side: assorted 1/4–inch hardware, CATV ground block, four rubber feet, fuse holder, power switch, and an AC input filter. The top left shows the parts for the filtered AC outlet.



Assembly of the rear section. Four holes and rubber feet were added to prevent the scratching of any surfaces. Swap out the stock rubber feet hardware for some 1-1/4 inch long, #8-32 "stove head" bolts. Those are the ones with the big, flat heads.



Rubber feet added. Rear L-brackets are next. Note how I had to cut one side of them down to fit (they hit the bolts on the top bracket). This is because I'm a fucking retard and didn't think anything out ahead of time. You'll need to cut and redrill them, or extend the length of the side pieces.



Close up view of a rear corner showing how the assembly hardware should fit.



Bottom view of the above piece showing the rubber feet.



Overview of the completed frame.



Close up of a corner. The bottom support bar should match up with the bottom hole in the L-bracket. You'll need to use slightly longer hardware to attach the support bar.



Holes drilled for the 19–inch wide rack mounted hardware. There should be an one inch gap between each module. It's best to "line up" the rack mounted hardware by hand, then drill the holes. There is an extra set of holes for any emergency modules.



AC power outlets added. Standard wiring setup, the AC comes in through the filtered outlet, through a SPDT switch, and then through a fuse holder (3 Amp fuse). It's then sent out to a standard dual–ganged AC outlet. If you can't figure any of that out, stop reading *\$2600 Magazine*.



Alternate view.



Close up view.



Component module number one. PDI Communications PDI–60AD Frequency Agile Audio/Video Demodulator. This takes the CATV input and demodulates the audio and video. It's just like a fancy VCR or TV tuner, only in a 19–inch rack. More information is available here: http://www.pdi–eft.com/htmlandflash/proprietary/60ad.html

No modifications were done to this device, except for taping over some of the holes to help waterproof it a bit.



Component module number two and the heart of the rebroadcaster. Holland HM55 Modulator. You'll want to raid your local cable TV company's dumpster for this device, or search really hard on eBay. On eBay, they vary from \$9 to \$50. There is one *major* problem. They are frequency fixed. Try to get ahold of a modulator which isn't tuned for a local TV station which is already on the air. This usually isn't a problem, but it could be in some "frequency saturated" cities. The particular Holland HM55 shown here is tuned for CATV channel 8, which also happens to correspond with over-the-air TV channel 8. Internally, it has a zillion different potentiometers and trimmer capacitors. Yes, I messed with all of them. I have no idea how to tune a TV transmitter, so just play with it until the picture looks pretty.

Now, another problem – if you get your modulator from a dumpster – is that there is probably something wrong with it. Most likely, the power supply inside the modulator is fried (or failing) and 60 Hz hum is interfering with the audio or video signals. That was the problem with this particular module. The electrolytic filter capacitors where dried out. Thankfully, it was trivial to repair the power supply section, as it's a simple step–down transformer and bridge rectifier feeding a LM7812 voltage regulator. Replace the old electrolytic capacitors with new ones of similar value.

Here are the Holland HM55 modulator's specifications from someone's old eBay page: http://ruarto.com/ebay/hm55.html



Component module number three. This consists of a "bridger" CATV hybrid amplifier mounted inside an old Holland UHF-to-VHF cable TV converter 19-inch rack case. Only the power supply, +18 VDC here, is used from the converter's case. Most CATV hybrid amplifiers require +24 or +28 VDC at around 500 mA to operate. This one appeared to work fine at only +18 VDC. The nice open space inside the case is a good place to mount the new RF power amplifier. Two new holes for the RF input and output should be drilled.



Power supply from the UHF-to-VHF cable TV converter. It's based around a standard LM7818 voltage regulator. The input electrolytic filter capacitor should be beefed up a bit.



Inside of the bridger hybrid amplifier module. The only modifications were adding a new electrolytic filter capacitor and ferrite bead on the postive voltage input lead, adding some new RF input F-connectors on the right side, and taping the RF output using a piece of coax instead of using the stock F-connector.



RF output connection closeup.



A simple removable antenna mount is made from 3/4–inch copper pipe (and threaded screw fittings), an iron pipe floor plate thingy, a short piece of 1–inch wide aluminum stock, a single 1/2–inch L–bracket, and assorted hardware.



Put it together like this. It actually works out quite well. Not having the antenna sticking out the side really saves on space. Put a bit of grease on the copper pipe threads to prevent them from being damaged.



Everything is put together!

Rear view.



Front view.



The transmitting antenna will be made from an old set of adjustable rabbit ears, and a common 300–to–75 ohm matching transformer. The input RF power will need to be kept quite low (under 1 watt) to avoid saturating the ferrite core in the matching transformer.



Taking the antenna apart. Be sure to do this very carefully. Note the little brass washers which couple to the actual antenna elements.



Trim the plastic case to the antenna to match the diameter of the impedance matching transformer. Also slightly trim down the 300 ohm leads on the transformer.



Solder the transformer's leads to the antenna element clips, and carefully put everything back together.



It should look something like this.



Use some two-part epoxy putty to secure the matching transformer to the antenna's body.



Drill a 15/32–inch hole (down about twelve inches to protect the antenna elements) in a three foot long piece of 1/2–inch diameter PVC pipe. You'll then epoxy the entire matching transformer/antenna assembly onto the PVC pipe. Also, add a threaded coupler to the bottom end of the PVC pipe to mate to the threaded coupler on the lower copper support pipe.


An optional antenna system carrier made from PVC parts. A length of 3–inch diameter PVC pipe (slightly longer than three feet) has mounted on one end a cap, and on the other end, a 3–inch coupler and threaded "clean out" cap. Make a handle out of a rubber bungee cord (with the hooks removed) bolted onto the PVC pipe. Pack in some sponges to keep everything from rattling.



Completed PVC antenna mast carrier. It is also a good idea to include some other helpful items inside the carrier like a multitool, some duct tape, a short length of rope, various RF adapters and connectors, AC power cord, coax jumpers, etc.



Completed antenna assembly. A right–angle adapter was added to the matching transformer's F–connector to remove any strain from the coax feedline.



Completed setup.

Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals

BELL SYSTEM PRACTICES AT&TCo Standard SECTION 460-300-145 Issue 4, November 1972

DROP AND BLOCK

STRAND, SHEATH, POLE, AND WALL WIRE TERMINALS

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section describes routing and terminating of drop and block wiring at aerial cable terminals.

- 1.02 This section is reissued to:
 - Add information on the 3A4-3 terminal block which replaces the 3A3-3 and 3A3-2 terminal blocks.
 - Add information on the routing of drop and block wiring.
 - Revise format and illustrations.

 All employees engaged in aerial work should be familiar with the safety precautions to be observed in working on poles and aerial terminals.

- 1.04 At each visit to the terminal location, perform the following procedures:
 - Finger-tighten the nuts on all unused binding posts to keep all contact areas as clean as possible.
 - Brush the faceplate with a water tool brush to remove any dirt that may have accumulated and check for excessive corrosion on the faceplate.
 - Trim frayed ends of wires which might cause leakage to adjacent wires or binding posts.

Caution: When cutting wire ends of wire terminated on binding posts, wear eye protection and place the free hand over the binding post before cutting the wire.

1.05 Where additional information is required, refer to Section 462-260-201 (Drop and block wiring at aerial cable terminals).

2. **BROUTING OF WIRE RUNS**

Strand-Mounted Terminals

2.01 Drop wires should preferably be run to the terminal from the adjacent pole (Fig. 1) except where they distribute from a cable extension arm or from a span clamp. A drop wire distributing from a span clamp should be run directly from the span clamp to the terminal when the span clamp is adjacent to the terminal.

2.02 Route the drop or block wires through the three hangers below the terminal, around the hanger at the far end, and below the terminal to the proper wire entrance holes of the assigned binding posts.

2.03 Refer to Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 for typical arrangements of drop wires fed from strand-mounted terminals on aerial cable. Note that the arrangement of wires is similar at all strand-mounted cable terminals.

2.04 When placing new connections, the wire should be run through all the rings below the terminal in order to provide enough slack to enable any wire to reach any pair of binding posts in the event of changes in cable pair assignments. Wire should be loosely placed to avoid sharp bends around rings which may cause damage to the wire insulation.

Pole-Mounted Terminals

2.05 All vertical drop and block wire runs on poles should be in drive rings which are in a straight line on the pole and spaced evenly about two feet apart. This line of drive rings should be about 45 degrees around the pole from the face or side of the pole upon which the terminal is mounted.

2.06 Wires should be routed through the ring run to the terminal entrance hole.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 1972
 Printed in U.S.A.

Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals

SECTION 460-300-145



♦ Fig. 1—Running Drop Wire to 49-Type Terminal at Pole♥



Fig. 2—Running Drop Wires to 61-Type Terminal

2.07 Refer to Fig. 6 and 7 for typical arrangements of drop wires at N-type terminals which are mounted on poles.

2.08 With pole-mounted cross-connecting terminals, install drop wire in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) Place drive rings on the pole as shown in Fig. 8.

(b) Where a drop wire is to be terminated on the left side of the terminal chamber, run the wire down the right side of the pole behind the terminal, through the two rings below the terminal, and into the wire entrance holes on the bottom left of the terminal box. Where the drop wire is to be terminated on the right side of the terminal chamber, run the wire down the left side of the pole behind the terminal, through the two rings below the terminal, and into the wire entrance holes on the bottom right of the terminal box.

(c) Insert the drop wire into one of the entrance holes located in the bottom of the terminal housing.

Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals

ISS 4, SECTION 460-300-145



FRONT VIEW



Fig. 3—Running Drop Wire to N-Type Terminal From Pole 4



Fig. 4—Running Drop Wire to N-Type Terminal From Guard Arm⁴



Fig. 5—Running Drop Wire to N-Type Terminal From Cable Extension Arm

Wall-Mounted Terminals

2.09 The wiring arrangements at wall-mounted terminals are very much like the arrangements at strand- and pole-mounted terminals, and should always be done in a neat and orderly fashion.

2.10 Refer to Fig. 9, 10, and 11 for arranging drop and block wires at wall-mounted terminals.

101-Type Wire Terminals

2.11 See Section 462-240-120 for a description of the 101-type wire terminals. The 101B2 wire terminal supersedes both the 101A and 101B (Fig. 12) wire terminal. It is used for making party line taps in drop and block wire runs, in distributing drops from cable and open wire lines, and in placing fusible links.

2.12 The 101-type wire terminal should be mounted on poles and walls as shown on Fig. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

3. TERMINATING WIRING AT CABLE TERMINALS

Miscellaneous Type Terminals

3.01 Cut wire to the proper length for terminating, and remove the required amount of insulation from the wire to terminate on the binding post. See Fig. 18.

Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals

SECTION 460-300-145



Fig. 6—Running Drop Wire to 10- or 16-Pair N-Type Terminal Mounted on Pole

3.02 Using long-nose pliers or other suitable tool, break through the wire entrance hole immediately below the proper pair of binding posts.

3.03 Insert the wire through the wire entrance hole and terminate it on the binding post so that the end of the insulation is about 1/8 inch from the washers. The outer covering of the drop wires should extend at least 1/4 inch inside the terminal housing. See Fig. 19.

Page 4



Fig. 7—Running Drop Wire to 26-Pair N-Type Terminal Mounted on Pole

3.04 Bridge no more than two conductors on each binding post. Where additional bridging is necessary, utilize wire terminals.

3.05 Terminate drop wire on cross-connecting type terminals by installing drop wire as shown in Fig. 20. Use G cross-connecting wire between the feeder pair binding posts and vacant drop wire binding posts if required.

49-Type Terminal

 3.06 The 3A4-3 terminal block (Fig. 21) replaces the 3A3-2 and 3A3-3 (Fig. 22) terminal blocks for use in the 49-type cable terminal. The 3A3-2 and 3A3-3 terminal blocks will be rated manufacture discontinued (MD).

3.07 The 49-type terminal was formerly supplied with one P-18A782 terminal block in position 1 and additional blocks in positions 2 and 3, if required.

3.08 Current terminals are furnished with two terminal blocks (Fig. 25) in positions 2 and

Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals



ISS 4, SECTION 460-300-145



Fig. 8—Running Drop Wire at Cross-Connecting Terminal 4

3. If an additional block is required, install in position 4.

3.09 Refer to Table A for lead colors using P-18A782 and 3A3-3 or 3A4-3 terminal blocks.

Note: No more than three terminal blocks should be mounted in a 49-type terminal and no more than eight pairs of binding posts should be used.

Fig. 9—Wall Mounted 10- or 16-Pair Terminal With Stub at Top 4

-

single mounting stud.

3.10 At seacoast or other locations where corrosion due to salt atmosphere can be expected, remove existing 3A3-3 and replace with a 3A2-3 or 3A4-3 terminal block. These blocks are similar to the 3A3-3 except that the mounting studs are made of zinc-plated steel, and the 3A4-3 has a

Page 5

Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals

SECTION 460-300-145





3.11 If cable protection is required, remove the existing block and substitute a 3A2B-3 terminal block. This block is equipped with protector units and two internally connected leads per binding post (Fig. 23).

Page 6



Fig. 11—Horizontal Wall Mounted Terminal With Stub Turned Up\$

3.12 When SCOTCHLOK_☉ UG Bridging Connectors are used to connect the 3A2B-3 terminal block leads to the cable pairs, the unused leads should first be placed under the bottom washers of their respective binding posts and cut off as close as possible. Do not remove the insulation from the extra leads.

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3.13 When selecting cable pairs by color code, use the *center* binder group markers for identifying the required group. Slide the marker to one side and then select the required cable pair within the group.

3.14 The preferred method of joining the terminal block leads to the cable pairs assigned is with the SCOTCHLOK UG Bridging Connector. The use of UG Bridging Connectors eliminates the need to cut the cable conductors, thereby reducing the possibility of open conductors beyond the

Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals

ISS 4, SECTION 460-300-145



Fig. 12—101B Wire Terminal

terminal and also improving housekeeping in the terminal. When bridging connectors are used, the second lead is not required and is cut off close to the lug (Fig. 24 and 25).

3.15 An alternate method of joining the terminal block leads to the cable conductors is with the use of B wire connectors. However, with this method the cable conductors must be cut, thereby increasing the possibility of open conductors beyond the terminal (Fig. 26).

3.16 When binding post leads already bridged to a cable pair with UG connectors are to be reassigned to another cable pair, proceed as follows:

 Cut the binding post leads as near as possible to the connectors. Do not attempt to remove the connectors from the cable pair conductors.



Fig. 13—Wiring 101-Type Terminal at Pole Mounted Terminal

- (2) Separate the newly assigned cable pairs from the preferred count binder group. Make certain these pairs are not damaged.
- (3) Reconnect the binding post leads to the newly assigned cable pair.
- 3.17 Additional drop wire terminations may be made in terminals already in plant by adding

Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals

SECTION 460-300-145



Fig. 14—Wiring 101-Type Terminal at Strand Mounted Terminal

a 3A3-3 or 3A4-3 terminal block (maximum of three blocks in a terminal).

- (1) Mount a 3A3-3 or 3A4-3 terminal block (3A2B-3 if protection is required) adjacent to the existing terminal block.
- (2) Loosen the B cable tie and fold the previously joined conductors aside to facilitate selection of the cable pairs assigned.
- (3) Loop the binding post leads through the pair clip on the right side of the terminal.
- (4) Join the binding post leads to the cable pairs assigned with SCOTCHLOK UG Connectors, or B wire connectors. Stagger the position of the connectors.



- Fig. 15—Wiring 101-Type Terminal With Vertical Wall-Mounted Terminal
 - (5) Replace the B cable ties around the conductor bundle and tie rod.

A completed installation with eight drop wire connections is shown in Fig. 27.

4. BINDING POST CAPS AND INSULATORS

4.01 These instructions cover the placing of binding post caps in cable and wire terminals as protection against accidental contacts on special

Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals

ISS 4, SECTION 460-300-145



Wall-Mounted Terminal



Fig. 16—Wiring 101-Type Terminal With Horizontal Fig. 18—Obtaining Proper Length of Wire for Termination



Fig. 17—Wiring Party Line Tap

service lines and as a means for minimizing faceplate leakage in distributing cable terminals. Table B lists the binding post caps and usage.

> Caution: Check with local test desk to make sure no cable breakdown tests are in progress before working in terminals.



Fig. 19—Terminating Wires at Terminals

Note: Special service lines cover such circuits as program supply, radio and television network services, picture transmission, teletypewriter, fire, police, power remote control, burglar alarm, etc. (See 4.06.)

4.02 Binding post caps are supplied in red and black colors as a means of identifying the types of circuits on which they are being used. The red cap is intended for use on special service lines as protection against accidental contacts and the black for minimizing faceplate leakage and other purposes.

4.03 When installing the B binding post caps, first turn down the nut of the binding post

Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals

SECTION 460-300-145



Fig. 20—Terminating Drop Wire—BD and BE Terminals

finger-tight. Force the cap over the binding post, without twisting, until the skirt of the cap is in good contact with the faceplate. If the cap is twisted while being forced over the binding post, the skirt of the cap may fold under instead of seating squarely on the faceplate as desired. Fig. 28 shows a properly placed binding post cap. 4.04 In normal usage of binding post caps, clean the binding posts and faceplate thoroughly before placing caps. Install the caps after all moisture is removed from around the binding posts.

4.05 Place the C binding post caps over the binding post with the slit in the line with

Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals

ISS 4, SECTION 460-300-145



Fig. 21-3A4-3 Terminal Block #

the faceplate. Adjust terminated wire so that it is positioned inside the hole of the cap as indicated in Fig. 29.

	TABLE A							
TERMINAL	BLOCK	LEAD	COLORS					

100	hr X	P-18A782 BLOCK		3A4-3
		OLD	NEW	3A3-3 BLOCK
Pair 1	T R	W R	W BL	W BL
Pair 2	T R	W BL	W O	W BL
Pair 3	T R	W Y	W G	W BL
Pair 4	T R	W G	W BR	
Pair 5	T R	W BR	W S	
Pair 6	T R	WS	W BL	

2AI8 PROTECTO

CAST

RESIN BLOCK WHITE TOP POST (TIP)

BOTTOM POSTS (RING) OR UNITS



Fig. 22-3A3-3 Terminal Block

4.06 Refer to Section 460-110-100 if more information on Special Service Protection is required.

Fig. 23—3A2B-3 Terminal Block, Top View

ORÂNGE G

TE

the terminated wire. Force the cap down over the binding post with terminated wire in the slit until the skirt of the cap is in good contact with

Page 11

24-GAUGE PVC INSULATED LEADS 19-1/2 IN. LONG

GREEN

Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals

SECTION 460-300-145





Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals



Strand, Sheath, Pole, and Wall Wire Terminals

SECTION 460-300-145

TABLE B BINDING POST CAPS (SEE BSP 480-110-100 FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

BINDING POST CAP	COLOR	USAGE	
В	Red or Black	On nonworking posts of N, T, and 61-type cable terminals	
С	Red or Black	On working posts of N, T, and 61-type cable terminals	
D	Red or Black	On 7A fuses installed in L type fuse chambers	
E	Red or Black	On 49-type cable terminals	
F	Red or Black	On B buried cable terminals and connecting blocks equipped with insulation crushing washers $-$ 30-2, 57B, and 59A types	
G	Red or Black	On 30-type connecting blocks	
Н	Red or Black	On 31-type connecting blocks	



Page 14 14 Pages



Directorate of Intelligence Central Intelligence Agency



Careers that can make a difference.

A professional career with new horizons

A s a member of the Directorate of Intelligence, you can make vital contributions to the nation. You will be asked to work at the

You will be asked to work at the leading edge of your professional field with colleagues who are dedicated to supporting senior policymakers with the best possible intelligence.

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The Directorate of Intelligence (DI) is the analytical arm of the CIA.

The Directorate of Intelligence is one of the four major components of the Central Intelligence Agency. The other three directorates of the CIA are responsible for developing and operating technical collection systems, for collecting foreign intelligence activities abroad, and for providing administrative and support services. In this brochure, however, we want to tell you about the special role of the Directorate of Intelligence, or "DI," as we know it.

The DI supports the President and other leading policymakers.

The role of the CIA's Directorate of Intelligence is to analyze and interpret foreign intelligence information for our nation's leaders. Those who formulate and carry out the foreign policies of the United States rely heavily on foreign intelligence information that is integrated, analyzed, and produced by our component. These national policymakers include the President of the United States, the Secretaries of State and Defense, other key members of the President's Cabinet, and members of the National Security Council. Our task in the DI, then, is to provide

Our task in the DI, then, is to provide timely, accurate, and comprehensive intelligence information of vital importance to the U.S. policymaker and to the security of our nation. In organizing and presenting the facts and in assessing their implications, we take particular pride in objective analysis and reporting. We can do this because we are not responsible for making policy decisions or for advocating one policy over another. But you can be sure that your think-

But you can be sure that your thinking and judgment can influence the direction of significant decisions at the highest levels of our government.

What is meant by intelligence production?

Intelligence production involves the conversion of raw information into "finished intelligence." It includes the integration, evaluation, and analysis of data from all available sources and the preparation of a variety of intelligence products. Such products or estimates may be presented as briefings; daily, weekly, or monthly publications; concise ad hoc reports; or comprehensive, in-depth studies and assessments.





This conversion is not a simple process. It requires careful thought and patience. The raw information is often fragmentary, complex, and, at times, contradictory. DI analysts, who specialize in various subjects or particular areas of the world, must exercise sound judgment. They also must be able to present their findings clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing. Because of the urgency and importance of the tasks at hand, our analysts frequently have to respond to short deadlines.

How we are organized.

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There are five regional offices: the Offices of African and Latin American, East Asian, Near East and South Asian, Soviet, and European Analysis. These offices conduct multidisciplinary analysis of all countries and topics within their particular areas of responsibility. By placing together political, economic, and military analysts working on the same country or geographic area, these offices not only foster broad area specialization among analysts but also ensure that every analytical discipline will be involved in intelligence assessments from inception to publication. There are also six functional offices

There are also six functional offices in the DI: the Offices of Global Issues, Current Production and Analytic Support, Leadership Analysis, Scientific and Weapons Research, Imagery Analysis, and Information Resources.

The Office of Global Issues analyzes international economic, geographic, and technological issues as well as special topics such as terrorism, narcotics, weapons transfers, and political instability.

topics such as terrorism, narcotics, weapons transfers, and political instability. The Office of Current Production and Analytic Support publishes all DI intelligence reports and produces CIA maps, charts, and specialized graphics for use in CIA reports and briefings and for the White House. It also manages the CIA's 24-hour Operations Center.

4

DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR INTELLIGENCE



The Office of Leadership Analysis focuses on people, often the most intriguing and important denominator in foreign affairs. LDA experts apply their varied academic specialties including international relations, economics, sociology, psychology, journalism, area studies and political science—in the production of reports on foreign leaders and organizations for all levels of U.S. government officials. The Office of Scientific and Weapons

The Office of Scientific and Weapons Research assesses the technical capabilities of foreign weapons and space systems. It also studies technology transfer, nuclear weapons/energy, and scientific and technological developments on a worldwide basis.

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The Office of Information Resources provides a wide variety of informationrelated services for Agency consumers. These services include library and reference support, computer-based applications development, and ADP training and consulting. In addition, the Directorate of

In addition, the Directorate of Intelligence has staff elements involved in arms control intelligence, the development of intelligence collection requirements, product evaluation, and planning and management. It also participates actively — often providing the leadership — in various interagency intelligence committees.

It should be noted that the DI is a dynamic organization subject to continuing refinement as new issues emerge and as the needs of the President and other policymakers expand or change.

You can advance rapidly . . . and will enjoy many benefits.

There are several factors that promote your personal and professional advancement at the Directorate of Intelligence:

 Promotions are competitive and based on your accomplishments. You are given additional responsibilities as soon as you are ready to assume them.

- You can select the career direction you prefer. You may specialize in one field or subject, expand your professionalism to cover several fields, or concentrate on developing managerial skills. And you may switch career directions as your career progresses and your interests change.
- You will be working on important projects at the leading edge of your field of interest.
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 You will associate with senior experts
- You will associate with senior experts in your field, not only at the CIA but also in other government agencies, in universities, and in private industry.
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Thus, your work is exceptionally important.



6



The resources at your command are unique.

Sophisticated research and analysis demands that you start with complete information on the issue at hand. Here, our organization has unique capabilities to provide and secure what you need

our organization has unique capabilities to provide and secure what you need. You will, of course, obtain information from published works, the media, academic contacts, and other government agencies in this country. We will back you with the capabilities of our Information Resources Office, which include an extensive and valuable store of data as well as computer access to our own data banks and other data banks throughout the nation. We also place at your fingertips the computer support and power necessary to do the job right. And when the information you need is not available by conventional means, we have unique capabilities to secure it through clandestine collection and by advanced technical means... anywhere in the world. Naturally, we cannot guarantee to

Naturally, we cannot guarantee to give you complete information on every issue. Often you will have only some of the pieces to the puzzle and some of these will be incomplete or sketchy. But this often makes your challenge even more interesting. And you can be sure you are getting the most complete information from the best sources in the world. Ultimately, however, the quality of your product and your own success will depend on your analytical ability, intelligence, imagination, and insight.

The emphasis is on continued education and training.

You learn on the job by tackling increasingly more demanding projects and through interaction with senior colleagues and national leaders in your profession. But you also increase your knowledge and capability by formal training. We encourage and support advanced study at universities, and we offer you a wide range of specialized courses given in the DI. This emphasis on self-improvement is not limited to the early years of your association with us. Economists on our staff, for example, typically spend more than 10 percent of their time on formal studies throughout their careers.

As part of this training, you may travel in or be assigned to work in foreign nations in order to give you firsthand knowledge and familiarization. However, your primary duty station will be in our professional offices in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

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amenities to suit your tastes. As the nation's capital, Washington, D.C., offers something of everything for everyone. Noted as one of the most beautiful cities in the country, Washington is a highly cosmopolitan area, home to embassies from almost every country in the world. It has more parks than any other major American city, and the many sidewalk cafes, the quaint, pebbled streets of Georgetown, and the sparkling monuments add to the international flavor of this city. Cultural, historical, and sports activities abound. .. and the seashore or mountains are but a few hours away.

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Following, you will find a list of the disciplines used by the Directorate of Intelligence. Career opportunities in several of these disciplines are detailed on subsequent pages.

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we are engaged in economics to search and analysis on the economics of foreign countries as well as on global issues such as those concerning international trade, monetary development, and the international commodity markets. The wide scope of our activities

The wide scope of our activities gives a broad dimension to the career opportunities we offer the economist. But there are several other unique factors that are also worthy of your consideration.

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Most of your reports will be in written form, but it is possible on occasion for even a junior economist to be invited to the White House—for



8

example, to give oral briefings to members of the National Security Council.

The opportunities for job satisfaction and professional recognition are evident.

You work in an interdisciplinary environment.

The Directorate of Intelligence employs economists who are generalists as well as specialists in varied fields including macroeconomics, international trade, international finance, labor and industrial economics, econometrics, and public finance. You will, of course, interact with other economists as you carry out your assignments. However, many of the problems we tackle are so complex that you also will deal with staff members who are experts in political, military, technological, and social disciplines.

and social disciplines. This interdisciplinary approach to economics will help stimulate your professional development.

The qualifications you need.

To qualify for an appointment, you should have an M.A. or Ph.D. in economics, although persons with good qualifications at the B.A. level will be considered. You should also possess analytical ability and research skills.

Desirable attributes of lesser importance are knowledge of foreign areas and foreign languages, advanced training in mathematics and automated data processing, and practical industrial or agricultural experience. If you meet the U.S. citizenship

If you meet the C.S. cluteriship requirement and have these qualifications, we would like to meet with you. Let us hear your career objectives, and we will clarify in detail how well you can reach them at the Directorate of Intelligence.



The Physic cienc and Engineerin

ost scientists and engi-neers at the Directorate of Intelligence are assigned to the Office of Scientific and Weapons Research, whose responsibility is to determine the nature and scope of foreign scientific and tech-nical programs and activities. It also evaluates the performance capabilities of foreign weapons and space systems.

Specific areas of research and analy-sis include scientific policy, the physical and life sciences, military technology, nuclear energy and wea-pons, nuclear proliferation, offensive and defensive strategic weapons sys-tems, tactical and general purpose weapons, antisubmarine warfare, space systems, and technology transfer.

Three examples

To further clarify what we do, let us look briefly at three case studies. An electronic engineer, who is 25 ears old and has served on our staff for three years, developed a strong technical understanding of foreign



super computers. He applied this knowledge to potential future energy and weapons systems. He then came up with new and profound concepts of vital significance to our nation. After writing the results of his research, he published his findings and conducted briefings on these subjects at the White House and at other national policymaking organizations.

In another instance, a foreign nation plans to develop a new aircraft. Our multidisciplinary teams will study every aspect of the plane's characteristics, production, and deployment, its impact on United States interests, and how can best counter this development.

In still another example, a foreign nation gains the technical ability and may have the objective of developing aggressive weapons to be used in space. Our teams ask: "What is the nature of this threat? What American satellites and spacecraft are vulnerable? When? How can we best counter the threat?'

What do these assignments mean to you?

They mean that you work almost exclusively on state-of-the-art technology. On a worldwide scale

On issues of profound concern to America's security and economic well-being. You live and work in the future.

How do our career assignments compare with jobs in private industry?

The primary difference between working for the Directorate of Intelli-gence and private industry is one of scope. In the DI you are concerned with major technological systems on a worldwide basis. Corporations are,

on the other hand, rarely able to tackle such broad assignments but are usually limited to producing parts of systems or subsystems.

Another difference is found in the support you are given to perform your tasks. A corporation is typically limited by contractual restraints, while the Directorate is equipped with resources appropriate to the importance of its mission. Consequently, we can furnish you with superior support in many areas: clerical, data processing, library services, access to data banks, computer science consultation, professional conferences, and advanced study and training.

It is obvious that these differences will affect your career development and job satisfaction. So, when you take into (a) substation, so, when you take https://www.account.that.our.salaries are competitive with those paid in private industry, you have several compelling reasons for exploring career opportunities at the Directorate of Intelligence.

You will work with leading experts in many disciplines . . . here and abroad.

As part of an interdisciplinary team, you will associate with senior members in your own field . . . plus experts in such disciplines as economics, political science, sociology, and geography.

You will also work with experts in various fields at universities, private companies, and other government agencies who can shed light on problems you are seeking to solve

And you may interact with your counterparts in the intelligence services of allied nations

When new and fresh information is needed for your analysis, you may work with operational intelligence specialists who are skilled at obtaining valuable information through clandestine per-sonal contacts in foreign countries and through sophisticated technical means. The persons you will associate with

as a staff member of the Directorate of Intelligence will add an extra dimension to your career.



Political Science, History, International Relations, Foreign Area Studies

Political analysts in the Directorate of Intelligence work on some of the most pressing and important foreign issues of the day, from nuclear proliferation, to the future leadership of specific countries, to social and demographic trends. If it affects the interests of the United States, political analysts at CIA are working on it.

Our audience is the most demanding in the world. It includes the President and other senior policymakers as well as colleagues throughout the U.S. Intelligence Community. As a political analyst and expert in your particular field, you make judgments that will assist our leaders in the decisions they must make.

The job

In its simplest terms, the task of political analysts is to think and write. Our product can be divided into three



broad categories. We prepare quick assessments of fast-breaking situations that are akin to newspaper articles and are written in a matter of hours for example, the impact on U.S. interests of a sudden coup d'erat in an important Third World country. We also do longer, more reflective analyses of events and trends, such as an examination of a particular country's foreign policy or foreign election results. And we write in-depth analyses of specific issues and developments, such as the role of the military in a country's political process.

Career patterns

As a new political analyst, you will be assigned a specific "account"—an intelligence issue or specific country or region—on the basis of your interests and expertise. Under the tutelage of a supervisor and with the assistance of veteran analysts, you will "learn the ropes." Responsibilities and rewards increase as you demonstrate your abilities. You can work on one area or coun-

You can work on one area or country during your entire career or you can change, as most analysts do. The choice, however, is yours. All managers are promoted from the ranks; so you also have the option of moving into a supervisory position or rising to become a Senior Analyst.

Education, training and travel

Political analysts bring a solid mastery of their basic discipline with them, but the craft of intelligence analysis is learned on the job. The Directorate of Intelligence will help you acquire the skills and knowledge needed to succeed in your chosen career. There are numerous in-house courses, including language training, designed to help you become a better analyst, and the Directorate will sponsor and pay for course work at local universities as long as it is related to your job. Foreign travel opportunities are also generous.

Qualifications

A bachelor's or advanced degree in political science, international relations, area studies, or the social sciences with a strong academic record is required. Strong written and oral communications skills are essential. The ability to work independently, take the initiative, and meet deadlines is also vital. Language ability or aptitude is desirable but not essential.



Computer Science Applications

omputer science applications at the Directorate of Intelligence focus on harnessing the power of the computer and making it a useful tool in the hands of our analysts. Essentially, we provide the necessary computer consultation for any group within the Directorate. Our tasks may be broadly divided into two areas: data processing and analytical methodology.

Data Processing

On the data processing side, we are concerned with storage and retrieval of data, office automation, and data bases, and we train analysts in various disciplines in the use of computer systems.

In office automation, we develop and install systems that include word processing, graphic presentations, electronic mail, and other electronic dissemination of information.

We develop large and small data bases in such a way that analysts can easily and effectively access them for information and thus study different combinations of relationships. In addition to our own data bases, we also access data bases around the nation and around the world.

To create and install useful ADP systems requires knowledge and understanding of computer science as well as awareness of how analysts function. Consequently, we are seeking persons who have a B.A., M.A., or Ph.D. in computer science along with a minor in statistics, economics, political science, history, or social sciences.

Analytical Methodology

In analytical methodology we support analysts through four academic disciplines: mathematical statistics, operations research, econometrics, and political methodology. The mathematical statistician may apply theory to a mass of jumbled data to render it coherent and meaningful. The operations research specialist will, for example, find which of the many possible paths is the most cost-effective way to move oil from the Persian Gulf to the United States. The econometrician helps build mathematical models of foreign economies. The political methodologist, with a background in both mathematics and political science, applies statistical reasoning to political data. Our work is always original, and we

Our work is always original, and we constantly face new challenges that demand high levels of creativity. We seek out complex analytical problems and help to develop new and unique ADP solutions in support of DI analysts.

You get state-of-the-art support.

The data processing facilities we place at your fingertips may well be unequalled.

You will have the latest hardware, IBM and IBM compatible, at all times. The serial numbers on our mainframes usually read from 2 to 10. You can log into the systems at any time. There is no need to wait for availabilities at odd hours. And do not worry about storage. You can have all that you need.

We are constantly searching for the latest and best in off-the-shelf applications software. We have whatever packages that are of interest to you as well as many more. Because we test new software for a number of organizations, we can even make packages available to you before they are released to the marketplace.

We also support your personal growth by encouraging attendance at technical conferences and meetings, the publishing of technical papers whenever security permits, and advanced training and education, including paid study leading to master's and Ph.D. degrees.

The Directorate of Intelligence gives you the tools and the opportunities to advance your computer science career as rapidly and as far as your talents allow.





Generalists and Specialists

Imagery Analysis

he field of imagery analysis should be of particular interest to anyone with an undergraduate or graduate degree in the political, social, physical, or earth sciences. We provide both formal and on-the-job training, including an 18-week imagery analysis familiarization course.

The Central Intelligence Agency uses imagery from various reconnaissance systems. As an imagery analyst, you will analyze resulting photographs, derive as much information as possible from them, and then correlate your findings with data from other sources to produce reports of vital importance to our nation's policymakers. Our analysis covers a wide range of subjects, including economic, military, transportation, and industrial studies.

As an imagery analyst, you will participate in an ongoing training and professional development program. You can expect to visit selected U.S. facilities and to exchange ideas with other intelligence specialists. Imagery analysis—in large focus and small will show you the world.

Military Intelligence

Maintaining peace in today's precarious world is a complex and demanding challenge. To meet that challenge, the President of the United States and our other top national policymakers must have a clear understanding of the military situation around the world. Supplying this understanding is the responsibility of the CIA's military analysts in the Directorate of Intelligence.

If you are a new analyst, joining us directly from college or from another job, we furnish the formal and on-thejob training you need to bring you to the highest level of expertise. Military experience is helpful, but not essential. We are looking for people with an undergraduate or graduate degree in foreign area studies, polltical science, history, international relations, economics, or econometrics. We are also looking for people with intellectual curiosity, analytical and research skills, and the ability to write clearly and swiftly on complex subjects. Some of the positions we offer require a strong background in statistics, data processing, or both.

As a military analyst with the DI, you will be part of a multidisciplinary team, working with economic, political, technical, and other military analysts. You will prepare reports on foreign military programs, activities,





capabilities, and intentions. Drawing on extremely sophisticated sources of information, you will conduct research on:

- The organization, development, and doctrine of the military forces of selected countries
- The relationship between economic resources and military programs.
 The strengths and weaknesses of modern military forces and their effectiveness under various
- circumstances
- · Arms control.
- Comparisons of military power in the modern world.
- Insurgency and counterinsurgency.
 Fast-breaking developments in impending wars, primarily in the Third World countries.

In all of these areas, military in-telligence is vital in keeping our policymakers informed. As a military analyst, you will make a vital contribution to their understanding.

Information Handling

CIA has information handling positions to:

- Design, develop, and operate sophisticated information and refer-
- ence facilities for all of CIA. Receive and disseminate intelligence reports and publications.
- Provide remote computer access to a large number of information systems



- Operate special libraries of books, documents, maps, and photographic material.
- · Procure publications and maps To the librarian, the Directorate of

Intelligence offers truly unique career horizons. You will use state-of-the-art technology in the library and infor-mation sciences. You will collect information on a global scale, and you will utilize sources of information not available elsewhere. The work is dynamic, demanding, fast paced, and exciting. Your material is read and used, and you watch history being made. Professional positions as Information Resources Officers are avail-able to general liberal arts majors. You will analyze, index, and disseminate intelligence documents. Or you may work in procuring books, periodicals and maps. Most librarian positions require a

master's degree in library science, but opportunities are also available for geographers, information specialists, and other liberal arts majors with a concentration in foreign area studies, political science, history, or foreign languages. Information science training is highly desirable for all positions. Reading proficiency in one or more foreign languages is a plus.

Geographic Analysis

Every development of foreign policy interest takes place within a geograph-ic context. Often these geographic dimensions of policy concerns are crit-ical to understanding the likely course of events or their implications for the United States. Geographic analysts work as both specialists and general-ists, applying their academic training in physical, human, and transportation geography to specific questions; exer-cising their integrative faculties in regional analysis; or calling on their abilities to identify and interpret broad patterns. More specifically, geographic intelligence officers:

- Describe and interpret emerging
- global patterns of population growth and refugee movements. Examine boundary disputes on land and in the oceans to determine the potential for conflict and the possi-bilities for resolution.

- Analyze transportation networks and development in international shipping.
- · Assess terrain and environmental conditions as they bear on the outcome of insurgent and governmental activities in areas of conflict.
- · Study water resources and rights issues and anticipate possibilities for conflict over access to natural resources.

Qualifications for geographic analyst positions generally include advanced degree training in geography and a spe cial interest in foreign area research. Foreign language and ADP skills are also highly desirable. Success on the job depends on ability to communicate conclusions and analysis through clear and concise written reports and brief-ings, and on demonstration of talent in integrating graphics, maps, and words into an effective consumer-oriented presentation. Ability to interact con-structively with the widest range of professionals from other disciplines, both within CIA and beyond, is also part of the job.

Biographic Intelligence

Biographic analysts in the Office of Leadership Analysis write reports on foreign leaders and organizations and answer a wide variety of related questions by researching files, interviewing persons returning from overseas assignments, and using the CIA's varied and sophisticated means of collecting data. The ability to analyze and to write

clearly and concisely on short deadlines is essential. A working knowledge of one or more foreign languages is desirable, as is experience with computerized information storage and retrieval systems

retrieval systems. The Office of Leadership Analysis stresses continuing education, and analysts are encouraged to enroll in job-related courses at local schools. Analysts also have opportunities to travel abroad.

Travel abroad. We are seeking applicants who have master's degrees with emphasis on international issues, but those who have a bachelor's degree with some foreign area focus and who have relevant practical experience will also be considered. Practical experience may take the form of overseas or military intelligence work.

Cartography

Within the Directorate of Intelligence are professionals who are involved in the full range of cartographic activities and functions. To support the creation of a wide variety of maps, they have available the very latest in computer mapping technology. Such maps, and cartographic services, are used by DI analysts and other Agency employees to provide graphics that complement and support intelligence reports, briefings, and reference work.

Intelligence reports, origing, and reference work. Our capability is varied. We create maps of the world, continents, nations, and cities. We develop thematic maps that show political, economic, and agricultural subjects. We also create maps that explain political administration, transportation trends, population characteristics and movements, and the flow of commodities as well as other special concerns.

other special concerns. A noteworthy achievement is our digital data bank of the world, which dramatically facilitates and speeds the development of maps. Because the data bank is constantly updated, it is possible to create entire maps electronically with no or, at most, limited hand work.

The DI offers excellent career opportunities to persons with master's degrees in cartography and geography. Individuals with a bachelor's degree in one of these disciplines, a strong academic record, and practical experience will also be considered. We provide advanced training in these disciplines, as well as flexible career paths. You need to supply the initiative and creativity. The DI is mapping intelligence issues throughout the world . . . want to help?

Graphic Design/Illustrating

As a graphic designer or illustrator assigned to the Office of Current Production and Analytic Support, you will have the responsibility for designing DI intelligence reports and producing specialized graphics, charts, and illustrations for CIA reports and briefings and for use by the White House. As a vital part of an interdisciplinary team, you will associate with senior

As a vital part of an interdisciplinary team, you will associate with senior members in the design field . . . plus experts in such disciplines as cartography, economics, political science, sociology, geography, science, and engineering. In addition, you will participate in an ongoing training and professional development program with strong emphasis in publication design and computer graphics.

A bachelor's or advanced degree in design or illustration and a good portfolio are required for all such positions.






How to explore a career with the Directorate of Intelligence

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to apply for employment. Because of the nature of our respon-Because of the nature of our respon-sibilities, we must conduct a security investigation of each applicant. For this reason, it is important that you contact us well ahead of the time you expect to start working. (As much as nine to twelve months' leadtime is desirable.) To apply, write to the Director of Personnel, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. 20505. En-close a resume of your education and work experience and request prelimi-nary application forms. If you are in the metropolitan Washington area, you may call the CIA Recruitment Office to inquire about employment or to arrange for an inter-view appointment. The number to be

view appointment. The number to be called during weekday business hours is (703) 351-2141.

Or, if you are in college, see your Placement Officer (preferably six to nine months before graduation) and request an interview with the CIA representative who visits your campus or whose regional office may be situ-ated watche ated nearby. CIA is an Equal Opportunity Employer.



73

19



End of Issue #28



Any Questions?

Editorial and Rants

These same Eurosavage assholes complain about Gitmo, but then turn away African immigrants – who promptly return to countries where there isn't any fucking food! Now that's torture!

Madrid Seeks to Stem Tide of African Immigrants

May 19, 2006 - From: www.breitbart.com

Spain has put the last touches to initiatives, including a strengthened presence in Africa, to try to stem the swelling tide of immigrants from the continent heading for its shores.

The government's plan was agreed as it was announced that a total of 656 African illegal immigrants had arrived in Spain's Canary Islands in the space of 24 hours.

In Madrid Deputy Prime Minister Maria–Teresa Fernandez de la Vega said after a cabinet meeting she would be going to Brussels next week to discuss the issue with, among others, European Commission President Jose Manuel Durao Barroso.

She said that "more Europe" had to be one of the weapons in the battle against would-be illegal immigration.

An "Africa plan" was to be implemented within the space of 48 hours, said de la Vega. The headquarters will be in the Senegalese capital Dakar, under the supervision of a specially appointed ambassador, Miguel Angel Mazarambroz.

His staff will cover the west African states Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea–Bissau, Niger and Senegal.

The Spanish official said embassies would be opened in Mali and Cape Verde and the mission in Sudan would be reopened to reinforce Spain's diplomatic presence in sub–Saharan Africa, at present limited to embassies in eight states (Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Senegal).

The diplomats will seek over a three to six month period to reach deals on the repatriation of illegal immigrants similar to accords already concluded with Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco and Nigeria.

Illegal immigrants can only be expelled if such agreements exist and above all if their countries of origin can be determined. Otherwise the Spanish authorities have to free them after 40 days with a notice of expulsion that cannot be implemented.

The scale of the problem is illustrated by figures showing that with well over 1,000 arrivals in the Canary Islands this week alone, the total for the year to date is now 7,384. That compared with 4,751 for the whole of last year and 8,500 in 2004.

According to the Red Cross, hundreds of would-be immigrants have drowned in seas off Spain since the end of last year. Many travel in overcrowded makeshift boats not suited to the high seas.

Red Cross workers on the Canaries say they are overwhelmed with the "avalanche" of people arriving every day, many of whom are in need of immediate medical treatment.

In all, around 2,400 immigrants without papers are awaiting processing in the archipelago.

The Canary Islands, Spanish territory and therefore part of the European Union, have been targeted by would-be immigrants since passage became more difficult from Morocco to Europe via the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, the scene last year of violent attempts by would-be immigrants to storm them. Sixteen people died in the incidents after which prospective immigrants were rounded up and dumped in the desert. Since then security measures have been tightened on both sides of the Mediterranean.

There have been cases of the Spanish navy turning back boatloads of would-be immigrants off the coast of the Canary Islands.

More proof those Nazi Eurosavages are in bed with the terrorists.

Pressed by U.S., European Banks Limit Iran Deals

May 22, 2006 - From: www.nytimes.com

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON, May 21 –– Prodded by the United States with threats of fines and lost business, four of the biggest European banks have started curbing their activities in Iran, even in the absence of a Security Council resolution imposing economic sanctions on Iran for its suspected nuclear weapons program.

Top Treasury and State Department officials have intensified their efforts to limit Iran–related activities of major banks in Europe, the United States and the Middle East in the past six months, invoking antiterrorism and banking laws. They have also traveled to Europe and the Middle East to drive home the risky nature of dealing with a country that has repeatedly rebuffed Western demands over suspending uranium enrichment, and to urge European countries to take similar steps.

Stuart A. Levey, the under secretary of the Treasury for terrorism and financial intelligence, said: "We are seeing banks and other institutions reassessing their ties to Iran. They are asking themselves if they really want to be handling business for entities owned by a government engaged in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and support for terrorism."

The four European banks — the UBS and Credit Suisse banks of Switzerland, ABN Amro of the Netherlands, and HSBC, based in London — have made varying levels of disclosure about the limits on their activities in Iran in the past six months. Almost all large European banks have branches or bureaus in the United States, units that are subject to American laws.

American officials said the United States had informed its European allies about the new pressure exerted on the banks, and indeed had asked these countries to join the effort. At the same time, the Americans have not publicized the new pressure, partly out of concern it could complicate efforts by European negotiators, who were still talking with Iran about a package of incentives to suspend uranium enrichment.

It is not clear how curbed business with four of Europe's biggest banks could adversely affect Iran. But some outside political and economic experts say it is unlikely to do much damage considering Iran is one of OPEC's leading producers and is earning hundreds of millions of dollars worth of windfall profits daily from \$70–a–barrel petroleum.

The American prodding has not yet resulted in any fines or other punishment. But UBS and ABN Amro are no strangers to the sting of American financial penalties for dealing with countries that the United States has wanted to isolate. UBS was fined \$100 million by the Federal Reserve two years ago for the unauthorized movement of dollars to Iran and other countries like Libya and Yugoslavia, which were subject to American trade sanctions at the time. Last December, ABN Amro was fined \$80 million for failure to comply with regulations against money laundering and with economic sanctions against Libya and Iran from 1997 to 2004.

UBS now says it will no longer do direct business with any individuals, businesses or banks in Iran. UBS also says it will no finance exports or imports for any corporate clients in Iran. But the bank has said that it would not stop doing business with clients who use other means to transact business there. ABN Amro also says it has minimized its activities in Iran.

"We have no representation in Iran," said Sierk Nawijn, a spokesman for ABN Amro in Amsterdam. He added that although the bank does no dollar-based business with Iran, it was participating in "a fairly limited number of transactions" with it."

Georg Söntgerath, a spokesman for Credit Suisse in Zurich, said, "As of January, we have said that we will not enter into any new business relations with corporate clients in Iran." He said the decision, which applied to Syria and some other countries, resulted from an assessment of an "increased economic risk for our bank and our clients."

He said, however, that the bank would fulfill existing contracts with businesses in Iran.

A United Nations Security Council resolution might restrict some of those kinds of dealings.

The Americans have taken other steps to pressure Iran. With American encouragement, Iran's rating as a business risk was raised last month by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a group of 30 leading countries with market economies.

At the same time, the defiance of the West by President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad of Iran has unsettled markets, and American officials have said the climate of anxiety over the prospect of globally enforced sanctions – or even military action – was having its own effect.

"I think there is a real and growing sense that there's a risk associated with doing business with Iran, with lending Iran more money or providing it with a line of credit," said Robert G. Joseph, the under secretary of state for arms control and international security. "But I would argue that their motive is market forces, more than any American pressure."

Some European diplomats from countries with missions in Tehran say that there are signs of an impact, despite the rise in oil prices.

Whatever the cause, Iran's economic growth has slowed to less than 5 percent, its stock market has dropped more than 20 percent in the past year, new investments and construction have declined, and Iranians have been sending their money abroad, or buying gold.

Iran has recently tried to counter diplomatic pressures over its nuclear program with reminders to Europe that it was a good market, with a good work force. In a regular weekly news conference on Sunday, the Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Hamidreza Assefi, urged Europe not to take any steps that would jeopardize economic links with Iran.

"We have good ties with Europe, and a bad decision by Europeans over Iran's nuclear program can undermine relations and will eventually harm the Europeans," he said.

Many experts said it would be difficult to bar banks from conducting the lucrative business of financing trade deals with Iran. Iran's largest trading partners are Japan, China, Italy, Germany and France. All of those nations have companies that use banks to finance letters of credit to export machinery, commodities and other goods to Iran.

The laws being applied against banks are varied, and many of them also apply to North Korea, Syria, Cuba and Sudan. A 1984 law requires a ban on activities with any country declared a sponsor of terrorism. Officials are also invoking the Iran–Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 and a directive signed by President Bush last year banning transactions with those suspected of helping the spread of unconventional weapons.

Under that directive, the United States has identified six Iranian entities, including its Aerospace Industries Organization, the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran and several private industrial groups, as off limits to banks that operate under American protections and laws.

Mr. Joseph said the use of American banking regulations and antiterrorism laws against European banks had been effective against Iran and would have a greater effect "if we can get other countries to take similar actions."

Some experts say they doubt that anything short of a sweeping oil embargo, or a blockade of gasoline imports — Iran imports about 40 percent of its gasoline — could get Iran to change its behavior, and the West is not contemplating such steps.

"I don't see that the pullout of a few European banks doing a tremendous amount of damage," said Karim Sadjadpour, an analyst at the International Crisis Group, an advocacy organization. "They're making \$300 million a day from oil revenues, and they can weather the storm."

Nazila Fathi contributed reporting from Tehran for this article.

Yes.

Does Diversity Make Us Unhappy?

May 22, 2006 - From: news.bbc.co.uk

By Mark Easton

It is an uncomfortable conclusion from happiness research data perhaps – but multicultural communities tend to be less trusting and less happy.

Research by the Home Office suggests that the more ethnically diverse an area is, the less people are likely to trust each other.

The Commission for Racial Equality has also done work looking at the effect of diversity on well-being.

Interviewed on The Happiness Formula, the chair of the Commission for Racial Equality, Trevor Phillips accepts that people are happier if they are with people like themselves.

"We've done work here which shows that people, frankly, when there aren't other pressures, like to live within a comfort zone which is defined by racial sameness.

"People feel happier if they're with people who are like themselves. But the question is: what does "like themselves" mean?"

Tapestry of Life

To an extent, new immigrants are always seen as outsiders and threatening. It is not necessarily a matter of ethnicity.

The arrival of the Huguenots or the Jews into Britain brought significant social tensions which have largely disappeared.

Cultural difference eventually became woven into the tapestry of British life.

Globalisation has brought new challenges – a diversity of culture and ethnicity never seen before.

There have been fierce arguments as to whether social well–being is enhanced by celebrating difference or encouraging integration, even assimilation.

Trevor Phillips believes the debate has become dangerously confused.

"Our multiculturalism which started out as a straightforward recognition of diversity became a sort of system which prized racial and ethnic difference above all other values and there lies the problem."

So, if we want happy, stable communities, where should the balance lie between diversity and integration?

Trevor Phillips believes getting it right is vital: "We need to respect people's ethnicity but also give them, at some point in the week, an opportunity to meet and want to be with people with whom they have something in common that isn't defined by their ethnicity."

"If we can find a moment, an idea, an activity which takes us out of our ethnicity and connects us to other people of different ethnicities and if only for an hour in a week then I think we can crack this problem."

Social science is also trying to help make sense of the challenges.

Building Bridges

In the jargon, they refer to the factors that bind similar people together in groups as "bonding social capital".

But it is argued that happy societies also need what they call "bridging social capital" – strong links between different groups.

"A society that has only bonding social capital and no bridging social capital looks like Beirut or Belfast or Bosnia, that is tight communities but isolated from one another."

So says Harvard professor Robert Putnam, author of "Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community".

He argues that working out how to grow bridging capital is the great challenge for Western society.

"This is the crux of the problem. The kind of social capital that is most important for the success of a modern, pluralist, multicultural democracy – the bridging social capital – is the kind that's hardest to build.

"Therefore we've got to go about the task of creating new opportunities for people to make connections to people different from them.

When bonding social capital drowns bridging social capital, conflict is inevitable.

Shared Values

Trevor Phillips believes we saw it all too clearly in the disturbances in the Lozells area of Birmingham in the Summer of 2005.

A tight–knit Asian community came into conflict with a tight–knit black community because, Phillips argues, the ethnicity that binds each community together is stronger than the links between them.

"You have two communities who more or less faced each other across a single road. They are communities which have high levels of internal bonding.

"But actually there wasn't and is very little bridging between these two communities and I think this is a perfect demonstration of what happens when people who are very different, look very different and think they are very different never touch, never interact."

What is required is a sense of identity that overarches creed, culture or ethnic background.

Nation states take different views on how this might best be achieved. The French model is to have a strict definition of Frenchness that, for instance, prohibits religious head–scarves in schools.

In the UK, citizenship ceremonies for new arrivals and lessons in schools are built around the ideas of shared values including an understanding of and respect for our democratic institutions.

Among those values is a tolerance of diversity and cultural difference.

But it is, perhaps, in sport that the efforts to build bridging social capital are most obvious.

Whether it be two football teams from different local communities breaking down barriers or an Olympic squad reflecting the multi–racial reality of modern Western society, competitive sport is seen as an important tool in binding together diverse nations and making people happy.

Boyfucker won't be mentioning this!

Hysteria at the ACLU

May 29, 2006 - From: www.townhall.com

By Jeff Jacoby

There was something missing from the full-page advertisement that the American Civil Liberties Union ran in newspapers around the country last week.

The ad kicked off an ACLU campaign called "Don't Spy On Me," which is aimed at pressuring federal and state regulators into investigating the phone companies that supplied domestic call records to federal intelligence analysts.

Subtle the ad wasn't. "IF YOU'VE USED A TELEPHONE IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS, READ THIS," shouted the headline in end-of-the-world-sized type. "AT&T, Verizon, and other phone companies may have illegally sent your phone records to the National Security Agency." The ad went on to charge that "millions of Americans" have had "their privacy invaded" by an "illegal secret arrangement" that allows "instant government access to every single phone call." It raised the alarming specter of Bush administration officials prying not only into the phone records of "political opponents, news reporters, and potential whistle blowers," but even into *your* calls to "friends, family, associates, lovers."

"Stop this abuse of power now," the advertisement urged. "File a complaint." Readers were directed to the new "Don't Spy On Me" page at the ACLU web site, where they can sign a petition telling the Federal Communications Commission to "get the spies off the line."

You would never know from all this heavy breathing that the data supplied to the NSA consisted of phone numbers only, stripped of any identifying names or addresses. Or that the calls themselves weren't actually monitored — no one was wiretapping any conversations. Or that the Supreme Court has ruled that the government doesn't need a warrant to collect phone records, since information voluntarily disclosed to a third party (such as the phone company) isn't protected by the Fourth Amendment.

Perhaps the ACLU would dismiss those facts. Perhaps it would say they don't change the central issue — that the collection of this calling data represents a government encroachment into private behavior, with all the possibilities for abuse that entails.

But something even more important was omitted from the ACLU's ad -- something so crucial to this issue that only an organization suffering from acute moral myopia could ignore it:

Context.

Nowhere in its advertisement does the ACLU make any mention of terrorism or Sept. 11, or of the horrific price we paid that day for failing to "connect the dots" before the terrorists could strike. Nowhere does the ad acknowledge that we are at war with the forces of radical Islam, or that the jihadists have been able to murder thousands of innocent people by infiltrating free societies and attacking them from within. The ACLU is passionate about protecting Americans' privacy; it says nothing about protecting American lives. How can an organization committed to civil liberties simply disregard the threat posed to the foremost civil liberty of all? Before blasting the government for data–mining through anonymous telephone records, shouldn't it at least consider whether doing so has prevented any attacks or saved any lives?

It isn't just the ACLU's advertising that provides no context for the phone-records controversy. The ACLU's web site also appears to provide none. There is no mention of counterterrorism on its home page or on its "Don't Spy On Me" page. There is, however, an animated movie featuring an intrepid hero who charges, "Someone has been secretly spying on us -- tapping our phones, reading our e-mails, tracking every move we make." Naturally, the eavesdropping villains turn out to be George Bush and Dick Cheney.

To anti–Bush partisans, the administration cannot possibly have any legitimate interest in domestic telephone records, and it was an outrage for Verizon, BellSouth, and AT&T to have supplied them. "We cannot sit by while the government and the phone companies collude in this massive, illegal, and fundamentally un–American invasion of our privacy," the ACLU's executive director, Anthony Romero, thundered last week. Funny –– that wasn't the way he spoke 18 months ago, when the ACLU itself was discovered to be using sophisticated data–mining to secretly amass information about its own members and donors. (Some ACLU board members were shocked by the revelation and publicly condemned it. "It is a violation of our values," board member Wendy Kaminer said at the time. "It is hypocrisy.") To be sure, the two cases are very different. The ACLU's data–mining was part of a fund–raising effort. The NSA's is part of the war effort.

Earlier this month, a British parliamentary committee issued its report on the terrorist attacks in London last July, and on what if anything could have been done to prevent them. It reached the obvious conclusion: "If we seek greater assurance against the possibility of attacks, some increase in intrusive activity by the UK's intelligence and security agencies is . . . inevitable." There is always some tradeoff between civil liberty and national security, and the point at which they balance is not fixed. Reasonable people understand what the ACLU seems to have forgotten: Before you can connect the dots, you have to collect them.

China refuses to take back their illegal aliens! Where is the fucking outrage from Canada, France, Mexico? They should be screaming in front of the U.N. demanding action! Round the little red bastards up and shoot them instead. They are probably spies anyway.

DHS Needs More Beds to Hold Illegals

April 18, 2006 - From: cajeproject.org

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI) – The Department of Homeland Security lacks enough beds and facilities to hold the number of illegal aliens it captures every week.

Even with its 28,000 beds, the DHS simply cannot hold the huge numbers of non–Mexican illegal aliens corralled near the Mexican border. As a result, it routinely resorts to what can aptly be called "catch and release," National Journal reported Friday.

At an April 6 hearing of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security, Chairman Harold Rogers, R–Ky., noted, "The bed space we have is nowhere near a drop in the bucket compared to the people you stop." ICE chief Julie Myers responded, "We do have a problem with absconding, yes, sir."

To reduce the number of illegal immigrants who get the chance to disappear, the Department of Homeland Security has stepped up its expedited removals, thus denying the illegals the opportunity to see a judge. Immigrants in expedited removal are held for an average of 22 days, after which they are flown back to their countries. In contrast, it takes an average of 89 days for immigrants who get a court hearing, National Journal said.

By increasing the number of available beds and the number of expedited removals, the DHS aims to end "catch and release" by October.

But achieving that goal will be tough, in part because illegal immigrants' home countries often refuse to cooperate. China, for example, refuses to take its people back, and so American officials tend to simply release them. Some 39,000 illegal immigrants from China are living in the United States despite final deportation orders, National Journal said.

This is interesting.

Web Snooping Vital, Spy Agency Boss Says

October 22, 2005 - From: www.thestar.com

By Michelle Shephard

OTTAWA – The head of Canada's eavesdropping agency says it needs to own the Internet to combat terrorism.

John Adams, chief of Canada's little–known spy agency, the Communications Security Establishment, stressed in his first interview since taking the job in July that monitoring terrorists through cyberspace is as vital as tracking them on the ground. That responsibility, plus monitoring all other forms of electronic communications and ensuring the security of the government's communications, falls to the CSE, which has quietly become one of Canada's most powerful agencies. With the exception of the Mounties, no other federal agency benefited more from the resources or powers doled out after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks crumbled New York's twin towers.

By 2007, CSE's budget is expected to grow to \$220 million, more than double what it received pre-9/11.

But some security experts are starting to challenge the effectiveness of such agencies the Americans' National Security Agency among them as well as Adams's assertion that signals intelligence will help fight terrorism. Today's terrorists have become so computer savvy and the world has become so saturated with technology that allows information to travel at a staggering speed since these agencies came of age more than half a century ago.

Others are concerned about privacy rights coming up against the government's ability to snoop and of the fate of innocents caught in their net.

To understand the gathering of signals intelligence, known as SIGINT, it's easiest to think of a big vacuum. This giant suctioning device enables governments to scoop up billions of bits of information transmitted around the world in cyberspace or on airwaves. Feed that information into sophisticated computers that scan for key words, or read through hundreds of documents and if something jumps out, it lands on the desks of analysts. That intelligence, or chatter as it is sometimes known, is then weighed and either discarded, filed away or immediately becomes part of a larger threat warning.

Immediacy is essential as CSE's U.S. counterparts were reminded on Sept. 12, 2001, when a phone call made two days earlier by a suspected Al Qaeda operative was translated: "Tomorrow is zero hour."

Before his appointment July 1, Adams, like most Canadians, was unaware of CSE's role and admits trying to learn the trade has been like "drinking out of a firehose."

"It's very much a need to know business and so I didn't need to know, so I didn't know," Adams, 63, says.

Traditionally, CSE has been a stealth agency, its leader mute.

The organization's history reaches back to 1941 when Ottawa established a civilian agency to decode enemy telegraphy and radar during World War II. During the late 1940s, a formal information–sharing agreement was signed between CSE, the NSA, (the lead agency with headquarters based in Fort Meade, Md.), Britain's Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) and signals intelligence services in Australia and New Zealand.

The agreement's details remain classified but are in play today. Eventually, an agreement, dubbed Echelon, essentially split the world into five geographical areas and each partner country was responsible for eavesdropping on one.

For 34 years, Canada gathered and shared information with its partners mainly under the radar. It wasn't until the CBC profiled their operations on the fifth estate and the ensuing outcry in the House of Commons, that the government admitted its existence.

But little changed as even basic facts such as the agency's budget and staffing numbers were protected for decades. Although, once the Cold War ended, budgets and support dwindled.

"When the wall came down, the Russians became our friends, the Soviet empire went away, and the German frontier withered, all of a sudden, governments are asking what are these guys for?" says Lawrence Surtees, a Toronto telecommunications analyst.

And as they waned, technology boomed. Radar domes, gigantic antennas, and submarines skimming the ocean floor no longer sufficed in the world of fibre optics. As one unnamed source told investigative journalist Seymour Hersh for a 1999 New Yorker magazine piece on signal intelligence: "The dirty little secret is that fibre optics and encryption are kicking Fort Meade in the nuts."

Adams agrees.

"That's why we're so hard at it and why we had to get the increased authorities in order that we could start catching up. The reality is that, yeah, we're behind the eight ball but remember the terrorist is not out there trying to move forward. They're simply exploiting known technologies."

That's where what Matthew Aid, a former NSA operative and author, calls the "boys versus the toys" debate comes in. The technology is keeping pace but what about the experience? At a security conference in Montreal this week, panellists frequently questioned effective analysis can analysts accurately digest and process the data?

As Adams describes these mathematicians, engineers, linguists and other professionals employed by CSE the "kids," as he calls them it's hard not to envision a nerdy frat party raging inside the windowless brick building where they work.

"They can't do what they do anywhere else. They're not allowed," he says. The toys keep them at a relatively low-paying job for their field, offering a challenge is far more alluring than cash.

He says they're among the brightest and most capable in the world.

But is intelligence, however expertly gathered, good intelligence? Had NSA analysts translated the "zero-hour" could they have stopped the attacks?

"As a medium, human communications whether spoken or written is a fickle and unreliable thing," Patrick Radden Keefe, author of the recently acclaimed book Chatter, told the conference yesterday.

The mandate of the CSE – as the code–makers to protect Canadian data and the code–breakers to dissect foreign communication – remained the same after 9/11 but its expanded powers now allow the collection of foreign communication that begins or ends in Canada, as long as the other party is outside the border. A call from Montreal to Islamabad could be monitored, a call from Vancouver to Halifax is off limits.

Adams says the law is strictly followed and the CSE commissioner (who declined to be interviewed for this story) closely monitors their work. But doubts have been raised.

Former CSE employee Mike Frost claims in his 1994 book that during his 19 years working there, the agency eavesdropped on Margaret Trudeau to find out if she smoked marijuana and CSE monitored two of former British prime minister Margaret Thatcher's dissenting cabinet ministers in London on behalf of Britain's secret service.

Adams says the service would never "dignify that with a comment."

David Kahn, who has since 1967 been writing about the CSE's American counterpart, the NSA, says he believes signals intelligence is sticking to the law these days but encouraged strict oversight just to make sure.

"Domestic things they would never do because if it ever came out that the NSA was wiretapping domestic conversations that would be the end of NSA, there would be such an uproar."

Adams stresses repeatedly that Canadians are not being monitored.

"I get very concerned about this Big Brother is watching me. Nothing could be further from the truth," he says. For one thing, the laws prevent it. And, even "with all of your fancy electronic filters" Big Brother couldn't keep up. "Big Brother would just be overwhelmed."

