

"I would more easily believe that two Yankee professors would lie than that stones would fall from heaven."

--- Thomas Jefferson after hearing of a meteorite exploding over Weston, Connecticut on December 14, 1807.

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Building a Voice BRI Line Under a DMS-100

Overview

This job aid covers the procedures for building a standard Basic Rate Interface (BRI) line for a voice application. Instructions are for lines utilizing Centrex groups. BRI provides a means of transmitting two voice channels (each operating at 64 kbps) and one data channel (operating at 16 kbps) over a single pair of twisted copper conductors. The two voice channels are called the *bearer* or "B" channels; the single data channel is called the "D" channel.

Business Rules

Basic Rate Interface – BRI is an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) service provided via copper wire, DS0 or DS1. The switch hardware requires specific ISDN cards/equipment that must be in place *prior* to the provisioning of the BRI line. Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) must also be designed for ISDN.

Step One

Establishing the Logical Terminal Group Table (LTGRP).

Create this tuple once. Reuse the same BRI numbers for all directory numbers, incrementing each group by *one* until reaching the maximum of 1,024. Example: BRI1 55, BRI1 56, BRI1 57, etc.

>TABLE LTGRP
TABLE:LTGRP
>ADD
GROUP:
>BR11 55 # Or whichever is next.
GROUPNO:
>0
OPTION:
>\$
TUPLE TO BE ADDED:
BR11 55 0 \$
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT.
>Y

Step Two

Create Service Profile Identification (TSPID).

Establish a BRI TSPID for *every* directory number using the next available BRI number (i.e. BRI1 55, BRI1 56) and adding the directory number *plus* "01" in the TSPID for National ISDN 2. If the BRI should have multiple directory numbers, associate additional numbers to a new BRI (i.e. BRI1 56). You will attach the BRIs to the same Office Equipment (OE) in *Step 4*.

CT: >SERVORD SO: >**SLT** # Set Up Logical Terminal SONUMBER: NOW 3 12 30 PM > # Logical Terminal Identifier LTID: >BRI1 55 FUNCTION: >ADD # Logical Terminal Class LTCLASS: >BRAFS CS: # Circuit Switched Services >NI2 # "B" for B-channel packet service, "D" for D-channel packet service PS: # or "N" for no packet service. >**N** # Maximum Keys. If CS is "Y", then enter 64. MAXKEYS: >64 # Default Terminal DEFLTERM: >**N** TEI_TYPE: # Dynamic >DTEI TSPID: >832325132401 # Always add "01" at the end of the number. EKTS: $> \mathbf{Y}$ OPTION: >PVC # Protocol Version Control VERSION: >FUNCTIONAL # National ISDN 1 Compliance ISSUE: # National ISDN 1 Compliance >2 OPTION: # Call Appearance Call Handling >CACH OPTION: >\$ COMMAND AS ENTERED: SLT NOW 3 12 30 PM BRI1 55 ADD BRAFS NI2 N 64 N DTEI 832325132401 Y (PVC FUNCTIONAL 2) (CACH) \$ ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >Y WARNING: Firmware must be compatible with CACH option. 2003/12/30 17:24:41.234 TUE. JOURNAL FILE RECORD ID 1102

Step Three

Add the directory number to the BRI. Apply the same directory number (see TSPID entry) to the same BRI as created in *Step 2*.

CI: >SERVORD SO: >NEW SONUMBER: NOW 3 12 30 PM > DN: >8323251324 LCC_ACC: # Line Class Code >ISDNKSET GROUP: # Customer Group Name from Table CUSTENG >SBHG HILTON

SUBGRP: # Subgroup Value >0 NCOS: # Network Class of Service >1 KEY: # Primary DN is assigned to key 1. >1 RINGING: $> \mathbf{Y}$ # LATA for this switch LATANAME: >**L560** LTG: >0 LEN_OR_LTID: >BRI1 55 OPTKEY: >\$ COMMAND AS ENTERED: NEW NOW 3 12 30 PM 8323251324 ISDNKSET SBHQ_HILTON 0 1 1 Y L560 0 BRI1 55 \$ ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >Y CRBL values will default to VI=1 and CMD=1. The CHF command can be used to modify the CRBL values. NDNAP will default to 2 The CHF command can be used to modify the NDNAP value. 2003/12/30 17:25:43.959 TUE. JOURNAL FILE RECORD ID 1105

Step Four

Attach the office equipment to the BRI. If provisioning more that one directory number for same BRI, repeat the SERVORD command message for all BRIs to the same OE.

CT: >SERVORD SO: >SLT SONUMBER: NOW 3 12 30 PM > LTID: >BRI1 55 FUNCTION: >ATT LEN. >HA02 00 0 07 01 OPTION: >\$ COMMAND AS ENTERED: SLT NOW 3 12 30 PM BRI1 55 ATT HA02 00 0 07 01 \$ ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >Y WARNING - MNO (MANUAL OVERRIDE) FIELD HAS BEEN SET TO Y LEN : HA02 00 0 07 01 RDT line provisioning request completed Default Service is preparing loop HA02 00 0 07 01 for provisioning. 2003/12/30 17:26:18.241 TUE. JOURNAL FILE RECORD ID 1108 _____

Step Five

Verify the BRI and verify the Line Equipment Number (LEN). The LEN will display all the BRIs associated with it.

_____ >QLT BRI1 55 LTID: BRI1 55 SNPA: 832 DIRECTORY NUMBER: 3251324 LT GROUP NO: 0 LTCLASS: BRAFS DEFAULT LOGICAL TERMINAL: N EKTS: Y CACH: Y SLBRI: N CS: NI2 PS: N ELN: N VERSION: FUNCTIONAL ISSUE: 2 TSPID: 832325132401 LEN: HA02 00 0 07 01 TEI: DYNAMIC CUSTGRP: SBHQ_HILTON SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 1 RING: Y LINE CLASS CODE: ISDNKSET MAXKEYS: 64 OPTIONS: AFC CRBL 1 1 NDNAP 2 SFC VI \$ \$ N CMD BOTH \$ \$ N OFFICE OPTIONS: AIN TIID KEY DN CALLTYPE ___ _____ DN 8323251324 VI & CMD 1 KEY FEATURE ----1 CRBL 1 1 1 DBC DBC_SP

1

2

NDNAP 2

AFC DBC_SP

_____ >QLEN HA02 00 0 07 01 LEN: HA02 00 0 07 01 DCH: 16 ISG BRA CHANNEL: 1 ISG: 16 CARDCODE: RDTISD PADGRP: NPDGP PM NODE NUMBER: 364 PM TERMINAL NUMBER: 577 LTID CS PS BCH/ISG Bd AG_information TEI _____ ____ ____ ___ ___ _____ DYNAMIC BRI1 55 NI2 Ν _ AG_UNASSIGNED AG_UNASSIGNED DYNAMIC BRI1 56 NI2 N _ _____ _____ _____

Instructions for a Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN) Line

Step One

Build the Logical Terminal Identifier (LTID) and assign a "BRI1-XXX" name to it.

_____ _____ CI: >SERVORD SO: >**SLT** SONUMBER: NOW 3 12 30 PM > LTID: >BRI1 XXX FUNCTION: >ADD LTCLASS: >BRAFS CS: >NI2 PS: >**N** MAXKEYS: >64 DEFLTERM: >**N** TE1_TYPE: >DTE1 TSIP: >NPANXXXXX01 EKTS: $> \mathbf{Y}$ OPTION: >PVC VERSION: >FUNCTIONAL ISSUE: >2 OPTION: >CACH OPTION: >\$ _____

Step Two

Add the primary directory number to the first call appearance, key 1.

>SERVORD
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER: NOW 3 12 30 PM
>
DN:
>NPANXXXXX
LCC_ACC:
>ISDNKSET
GROUP:
>(Customer Group Name from Table CUSTENG)

SUBGROUP: >0 NCOS: >0 KEY: >1 RINGING: >Y LATANAME: >LXXX LTG: >0 LEN_OR_LTID: >BRI1 XXX # LTID from previous. OPTION: >MDN MDNTYPE: >CACH PRIMARY: >¥ NEWCA: # New Call Appearance >¥ CARES_TYPE: NULL > DENIAL_TRMT: # Other appearances of the DN will not ask for this information. >SILENCE BRIDGING: >¥ CONF_SIZE: >10 BRIDGE_TONE: >¥ INIT_STAT: >PRIVATE PRL MODE: >MANUAL OPTKEY: >\$ _____

Step Three

Add the second call appearance of the primary DN to the LTID, adding onto key 1.

_____ >SERVORD SO: >NEW SONUMBER: NOW 3 12 30 PM > DN: >NPANXXXXXX # Same DN. LCC_ACC: >ISDNKSET GROUP: >(Customer Group Name from Table CUSTENG) SUBGROUP: >0 NCOS: >0 KEY: # Primary DN is assigned to key 1. >2

```
RINGING:
>¥
LATANAME:
>LXXX
LTG:
>0
LEN_OR_LTID:
>BRI1 XXX # LTID from previous.
OPTKEY:
>2
OPTION:
>MDN
MDNTYPE:
>CACH
PRIMARY: # Only the first appearance is the primary.
>N
NEWCA:
>¥
CARES_TYPE: NULL
>
OPTKEY:
>$
  _____
```

Repeat the above step for each appearance of the same DN. The next key would be "3" and so on.

Step Four

Add other directory number MADN appearance to this BRI. Repeat this step for each call appearance.

```
_____
>SERVORD
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER: NOW 3 12 30 PM
>
DN:
>NPANXXXXXX # Same DN.
LCC_ACC:
>ISDNKSET
GROUP:
> (Customer Group Name from Table CUSTENG)
SUBGROUP:
>0
NCOS:
>0
KEY:
>2
            # Whichever key is requested.
RINGING:
            # Whatever is requested.
>Y or N
LATANAME:
>LXXX
LTG:
>0
LEN_OR_LTID:
>BRI1 XXX # LTID from previous.
OPTKEY:
>2
            # Whichever key is requested.
OPTION:
>MDN
MDNTYPE:
>CACH
```

```
PRIMARY: # Only the first appearance is the primary.
>N
NEWCA: # Is this a new appearance of this DN on this set?
>N # No, because it is a primary appearance somewhere else.
CARES_TYPE: NULL
>
OPTKEY:
>$
```

Step Five

Query the BRI to see if it has been built properly.

```
_____
>QLT BRI1 XXX
BRI1 XXX
OPTIONS:
SFC VI $ $ N
CFU N $ I 1 CFB N 96317150200 A 1 CBU CFD N 96317150200 A 1 CDU
OFFICE OPTIONS:
AIN LNP
 KEY DN CALLTYPE
 ____ __
          _____
     MDN NPANXXXXX VI CACH CA 1 NULL CONTROLLER
 1
 2
    MDN NPANXXXXX VI CACH CA 2 NULL
 3
    MDN NPANXXXXX VI CACH CA 3 NULL
    MDN NPANXXEEEE VI CACH CA 1 NULL
 4
 5
    MDN NPANXXEEEE VI CACH CA 2 NULL
    MDN NPANXXEEEE VI CACH CA 3 NULL
 6
 KEY FEATURE
 ____
     _____
     CFU N $ I 1
 9
     CFB N 96317150200 A I
 9
 9
     CBU
 9
     CFD N 96317150200 A 1
 9
     CDU
                  _____
```

Step Six

Attach the BRI to the LEN.

CI: >SERVORD SO: >SLT SONUMBER: NOW 3 12 30 PM > LTID: >BRI1 XXX FUNCTION: >ATT LEN: >FNO2 00 0 03 50 OPTION: >\$

Nortel DMS-100 Logical Terminal Group Table (LTGRP)

Table Name

Logical Terminal Group Table

Functional Description of Table LTGRP

Table LTGRP associates a logical terminal group name with terminal types that can be datafilled in that group. The key to this table is the name of a group of logical terminals. The options field describes what type of terminals are allowed in a group. The group ISDN is a permanent entry in table LTGRP. It does not need to be manually datafilled and cannot be deleted.

Memory is allocated dynamically for this table.

Datafill Sequence

The following tables must be datafilled after table LTGRP:

- LTDEF (Logical Terminal Definition)
- LTMAP (Logical Terminal Mapping)
- LTCALLS (Logical Terminal Calls)
- KSETLINE (Business Set and Data Unit Line Assignment)
- KSETFEAT (Business Set and Data Unit Feature)
- KSETINV (Business Set and Data Unit Inventory)

<u>Datafill</u>

The following table describes datafill for table LTGRP:

Table LTGRP Field Descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and Action
GROUP		Alphanumeric (vector of up to 8 characters)	Logical Terminal Group Name Enter the name of the group of logical terminals.
GROUPNO		0 to 31	Logical Terminal Group Number Enter the group number associated with the group name. Non-SAPI16 groups can be assigned any value from 0 to 31, but SAPI16 groups must be assigned a value between 0 and 15. Default group ISDN is automatically assigned group number 0.
OPTIONS		SAPI16 or \$	Logical Terminal Options Enter the type of terminals allowed in a group. The only option currently allowed is SAPI16. If this is specified, both packet and circuit switching terminals can be datafilled for the group. If SAPI16 is not specified, no packet switching terminals can be datafilled for the group. The default group ISDN is specified as "SAPI16".

Datafill Example

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

GROUP	GROUPNO	OPTIONS
ISDN	0 (SAPI16)	\$

Nortel DMS-100 Logical Terminal Mapping Table (LTMAP)

Table Name

Logical Terminal Mapping Table

Functional Description of Table LTMAP

This table maps logical terminals to a Line Equipment Number (LEN) or trunk span DS0 location and the terminal equipment interface, depending on the Logical Terminal Access Privilege (LTAP).

The key to this table is LTKEY (LTGRP, LTNUM).

No data store is required for this table. It uses the data store of table LTDEF.

Datafill Sequence

The following tables must be datafilled after table LTMAP:

- LTGRP (Logical Terminal Group)
- LNINV (Line Circuit Inventory)
- LTDEF (Logical Terminal Definition)
- SPECCONN (P-side to P-side Special Connection)
- TRKGRP (Trunk Group)
- TRKSGRP (Trunk Subgroup)
- TRKMEM (Trunk Member)
- DCHINV (D-Channel Handler Inventory)
- DNCTINFO (Directory Number Call Type Information)
- DNCHNL (Directory Number Channel Type)

<u>Datafill</u>

The following table describes datafill for table LTMAP:

Table LTMAP Field Descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and Action
 LTKEY		See subfields	Logical Terminal Key This field consists of subfields LTGRP and LTNUM.
	LTGRP	Alphanumeric (maximum 8 characters)	Logical Terminal Group Enter the group of the logical terminal.
	LTNUM	1 to 1,022	<i>Logical Terminal Number</i> Enter the logical terminal number within the group.
MAPPING		See subfield	Logical Terminal Mapping This field consists of subfield MAPTYPE.
	МАРТҮРЕ	CLLI, LEN, or XSG	Logical Terminal Mapping Type Enter the type of mapping being used. Enter "CLLI" and datafill refinement CLLI. Enter "LEN" and datafill refinement LEN.

			Enter "XSG" and datafill refinement XSG. For Primary Rate Access (PRA), the logical terminal identifier must be mapped to a CLLI.
	CLLI	Alphanumeric (maximum 16 characters)	<i>Common Language Location Identifier</i> Enter the CLLI of the PRA trunk to which the logical terminal is assigned.
			Note: If the mapped CLLI has the IP option provisioned in table TRKGRP, then the variant of the LTID must be NI2.
	LEN	See subfields	Line Equipment Number This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line.
			For Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) lines, field LEN consists of subfield Logical Terminal Identifier (LTID). For non-ISDN lines, field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.
	XSG	0 to 749	X.25 / X.75 Service Group This field associates an Echo Station LTID to a XSG for user loop back testing. Identify the XSG by a X.25 Link Interface Unit (XLIU) in the range of 0 through 749.
OPTION		BCH, DCHCHNL, ILDCHNL, LTBYTE, MEM, PHI, TEI, or XSG	<i>Option</i> This field is a vector of maximum two entries. If less than two entries are required, end the list with a "\$" (dollar sign).
			Enter the option that is based on the terminal access privilege chosen.
			Option B-Channel (BCH) is used for BRI packet data (that is, for PB [high-speed packet-switched data] type terminals only). Datafill refinement BCH.
			Note: TEI is disallowed for packet-only and integrated NITs with dynamic TEI.
			If the Member (MEM) option is checked, then the specified LTID is packet on PRI LTID and a member number must be provided which corresponds to the member number in table TRKMEM.
	BCH	B1 or B2	BRI B-Channel Enter the B-channel that is selected for packet data. This is specified for PB-type terminals only.
			Option D-Channel (DCHCHNL) is valid for D (low-speed packet data), BD Circuit Switched (CS) voice, or 2BD (two B-channel voice and and low-speed packet mode data) LTIDs that are associated with loops on an ISDN LTC or LGC. This option is also valid for all v5.2 ISDN lines.

DCHCHNL	0 to 31	D-Channel Handler (DCH) Channel Enter the DCH to which the loop is connected. NI-2 D-channels can only be datafilled on the 24th channel of a carrier. This option is also valid for all v5.2 ISDN lines.
		DCHCHNL must be specified for 2BD-type terminals.
		Option ISDN Line Drawer Channel (ILDCHNL) is defined for D-packet switching on ISDN line drawer for remote (ILDR) terminals. Datafill refinement ILDCHNL.
ILDCHNL	BD1 or BD2	<i>ILD Channel</i> Enter the BD-channel number to identify the channel for D-packet switching.
		Option Logical Terminal Byte (LTBYTE) is used to examine or set the internal LTID BYTE value. Datafill refinement LTBYTE.
LTBYTE	0 to 255	Logical Terminal Identifier Type Enter the value used internally to identify the terminal on the loop.
		This option is required during a Batch Change Supplement (BCS) Switch of Activity (SWACT) to ensure the LTID BYTE does not change.
		Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
		Option Packet Handler Interface (PHI) is used for D and BD-type terminals. Datafill refinement PHI.
MEM	0 to 32,767	<i>Member</i> Enter the member number of the trunk group for PRI with semipermanent packet.
PHI	0 to 1,023	<i>Packet Handler Interface</i> Enter the PHI that is selected for D and DB type terminals.
		Option Terminal Endpoint Identifier (TEI) is used for static TEI terminals to indicate the value of the static TEI. Datafill refinement TEI.
TEI	0 to 63	<i>Terminal Endpoint Identifier</i> Enter the terminal endpoint identifier that is specified for static TEI terminals.
XSG	0 to 749	X.25 / X.75 Service Group Enter the number of the X.25 or X.75 XSG to which the provisioned LTID with D-channel packet service is being assigned.
 	·	

-End-

Datafill Example

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

Note: In software release NA014 and up, the mapping of a LTID provisioned with an On–Demand B–Channel (ODB) service to a LEN requires the provisioning of the LTID with the XSG option in table LTMAP. See LTKEY entries PKT 100 and PKT 101 in the following example.

LTKEY	MAPPING	OPTION
ISDN 321 CLLI	K2KLTI64LP2	(TEI 0) \$
ISDN 320 CLLI	K2KLTI64LP1	(TEI 0) \$
ISDN 323 CLLI	LD64CL	(TEI 0) \$
ISDN 326 CLLI	K2KLTC264CLLP1	(TEI 0) \$
ISDN 327 CLLI	K2KLTC264CLLP2	(TEI 0) \$
ISDN 327 LEN	HOST 01 0 01 04	(DCHCHNL 0) \$
PKRPRA 40 CLLI	PKTPRI	(MEM 1) \$
PKT 100 LEN	ISDN 00 0 00 00	(XSG 100) (DCHCHNL 31) \$
PKT 101 LEN	ISDN 00 0 00 02	(XSG 110) \$

Supplementary Information

This section explains the error messages that can occur if you incorrectly datafill table LTMAP.

Error Messages Specific to PRI with Semipermanent Packet

Reason: Primary Rate Interface (PRI) with semipermanent packet LTID supports option MEM only.

Only MEM option should be present for packet on PRI.

Action: Perform the LTMAP datafill with only option MEM present.

Reason: The following error message displays if the MAP type is not CLLI for PRI with semipermanent packet.

The map type should be CLLI for packet on PRI LTIDs.

Action: Use CLLI instead of LEN as the datafill for MAP types.

Reason: The following error message displays if table TRKMEM does not datafill to map the CLLI and MEMBER to DS0 datafill in table SPECCONN.

Table TRKMEM should be datafilled before LTMAP.

Action: Datafill table TRKMEM for a member other than 24.

Reason: The following error message displays if the trunk group type is not PRA.

The trunk group should be PRA for packet on PRI trunk.

Action: Use CLLI. CLLI has a PRA trunk group type.

Reason: The following error message displays if the signaling type of the subgroup is not X.25 for packet on PRI CLLI MEM.

The signaling type of subgroup should be X.25 for packet on PRI CLLI MEM.

Action: Enter "X25". X.25 is the signaling type of subgroup for the packet on PRI CLLI MEM.

Reason: The following error message displays if CLLI and MEMBER already map in table LTMAP.

The CLLI & MEMBER are already in use.

Action: The same CLLI and MEMBER cannot map to another LTID.

Reason: The following error message displays if the terminal class of an LTID is not a Basic Rate Access Functional Set (BRAFS).

The terminal class of the LTID is not BRAFS.

Action: The terminal class of an LTID is BRAFS for PRI with semipermanent packet.

Reason: The following error message displays if the access privilege for the LTID is D.

The access privilege of LTID must be PB.

Action: The access privileges for the LTID is PB for PRI with semipermanent packet.

Reason: The following error message displays if table KSETINV does not datafill for the correct LTID.

The LTID is not datafilled in KSETINV.

Action: The LTID datafills in table KSETINV.

Reason: The following error message displays if table KSETLINE does not datafill.

Table KSETLINE not datafilled.

Action: The LTID datafills in table KSETLINE.

Reason: The following error message displays if the LTID does not datafill in table DNCHNL.

Table DNCHNL not datafilled.

Action: The LTID datafills in table DNCHNL.

Reason: The following error message displays if the LTID does not datafill in table DNCTINFO.

Table DNCTINFO not datafilled.

Action: The LTID datafills in table DNCTINFO.

Reason: The following error message displays if the LTID maps to a LEN and operating company personnel try to map the LTID to CLLI with MEM option using the CHANGE command.

Cannot change map type. Please delete and add the tuple.

Action: Detach the LEN from the LTID and then map this LTID to CLLI.

Reason: The following error message displays if the trunk member to change is not in the Installation Busy (INB) state.

The trunk member must be INB.

Action: Change the trunk member to the INB state.

Reason: The following error message displays if operating company personnel use the table control CHANGE command for a PRI with semipermanent packet LTID and try to assign the LTID to a BRI LEN.

Cannot change packet PRI to packet BRI. Please delete and add the tuple.

Action: Delete and then re-add the tuple.

Error Message Specific to PRI Location Indicators

The following error message appears on the MAP display if the protocol variant in table LTDEF is non–Northern Telecom North America (NTNA) or non–Northern Telecom National ISDN (NTNI), and its corresponding LTID attempts to map to a Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) whose location datafill in table TRKSGRP is LOC_MAP.

LOCATION LOC_MAP is only supported for NTNA and NTNI protocol variants. Change the protocol variant in table LTDEF.

The following error message appears on the MAP display if operating company personnel attempt to delete a tuple that table AINPRI references.

*** Delete the AINPRI entry before deleting LTMAP ***

The following error message appears if an attempt to MAP a NI–2 LTID to a CLLI datafilled as user side in table TRKSGRP (subfield IFCLASS).

*** User IFCLASS is not supported on NIPRI ***

The following error message appears on the MAP display if a B2–channel is assigned to the last card in an Integrated Services Line Card Carrier (ISLCC) and it is an ISDN line.

Only the B1-channel can be assigned on the last card in the line card carrier.

The following error message appears on the MAP display if a 2B Non–Initializing Terminal (NIT) or Fully Initializing Terminal (FIT) is assigned to an ISDN interface while the NI000050_SOC_state = IDLE.

ERROR: 2B terminals cannot be assigned to an ISDN interface. Option NI000050 must be turned ON.

For North American offices, the following error message appears on the MAP display if a 1B NIT is assigned to an ISDN interface while the NI000050_SOC_state = IDLE.

ERROR: Default terminals cannot be assigned to an ISDN interface. Option NI000050 must be turned ON.

Attention: ILDR is first available for remote switching center SONET (RSC–S) and Remote Switching Center (RSC) configurations in the NA007 release and the XPM08 stream. ILDR is first available for Remote Line Concentrating Module (RLCM), Outside Plant Module (OPM), and Outside Plant Access Cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008 release and the XPM81 stream.

The following error message appears on the MAP display if an attempt is made to define a DCHCHNL option for an ILDR terminal.

ERROR: DCHCHNL option not valid for terminals on an ILD.

The following error message appears on the MAP display if the LTID is a B-type terminal (a B access privilege is defined for this LTID in table LTDEF). The LTID cannot be used for packet switching.

ERROR: ILDCHNL option not allowed for a B-type terminal.

The following error message appears on the MAP display if the LTID is a D-type terminal (a D access privilege is defined for this LTID in table LTDEF). An ILDCHNL option must be defined.

ERROR: Must specify ildchnl option for a D-type terminal.

The following error message appears on the MAP display if the LTID is a PB-type terminal (a PB access privilege is defined for this LTID in table LTDEF). The LTID cannot be used for D-packet switching, only for B-packet switching.

ERROR: ILDCHNL option not allowed for a PB-type terminal.

The following error message appears on the MAP display if the LTID is a BD–type terminal (a BD access privilege is defined for this LTID in table LTDEF). An ILDCHNL option must be defined.

ERROR: Must specify ILDCHNL option for a BD-type terminal.

The following error message appears on the MAP display if the ILDCHNL option has been assigned to a non–ILDR terminal.

ERROR: ILDCHNL option valid only for terminals on an ILD.

The following error message appears on the MAP display if the LTID is a 2B-type terminal (a 2B access privilege is defined for this LTID in table LTDEF). The LTID cannot be attached to the ILD LEN.

ERROR: A 2B-type terminal cannot be attached to the ILD LEN.

Feature ISDN Packet Single DN (AF6782) provides the following warnings when you datafill a LTID that is assigned option 2BD in table LTDEF. The 2BD option is assigned to NI–2 Integrated Terminals (IT). Feature ISDN Packet Single DN is controlled by SOC NI000051.

The following error message appears if option TEI is assigned to a LTID that was datafilled as 2BD in table LTDEF.

ERROR: TEI option not allowed for a 2BD-type terminal.

The following error message appears if option PHI is assigned to a LTID that was datafilled as 2BD in table LTDEF.

ERROR: PHI option not allowed for a 2BD-type terminal.

The following error message appears if option BCH is assigned to an LTID that was datafilled as 2BD in table LTDEF.

ERROR: BCH option not allowed for a 2BD-type terminal.

The following error message appears if option DCHCHNL is not assigned to an LTID that was datafilled as 2BD in table LTDEF.

ERROR: Must specify DCHCHNL for a 2BD-type terminal.

The following error message appears if the NI000051_SOC_state = IDLE and the SERVORD SLT ATT command or the ADD or CHANGE command is used to attach a NI-2 interface to an ISDN terminal.

Terminal cannot be assigned to an ISDN interface. Option NI000051 must be turned ON.

Error Messages Specific to the PRI–PRI Over Multiple XPMs Feature

An error message appears under the following conditions:

If a distributed PRI is mapped in table LTMAP and the protocol variant is other than NTNI the following error message is displayed:

ERROR: <CLLI> is a Distributed PRI Interface. Distributed PRI is supported only for NTNI protocol variant.

Operating company personnel can take one of the following actions:

- Change the protocol variant to NTNI in table LTDEF.
- If a protocol variant other than NTNI is required to be datafilled, delete or change the B-channels (datafilled in table TRKMEM) and assign all of the B-channels for that trunk group to the same XPM as the D-channel. Use the CLLIREF command to get all the related TRKMEM tuples.

Error Messages Specific to the Echo Station X.25 Loopback Testing Feature

The following error message appears if you try to assign more than five Echo Station LTIDS to one XSG.

ERROR: Maximum 5 Echo Station LTID can be assigned to a XSG.

The following error message appears if you try to map an Echo Station LTID to a line equipment number.

ERROR: Echo Station LTID cannot be mapped to a LEN.

The following error message appears if you try to map a non–Echo Station LTID to a XSG. Or the user tried to map an LTID that is provisioned only in table LTDEF to a XSG in table LTMAP.

ERROR: Non Echo Station LTID cannot be mapped to XSG.

The following error message appears if you try to map an Echo Station LTID to a Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) instead of a XSG.

ERROR: Echo Station LTID cannot be mapped to a CLLI.

The following error message appears if you try to datafill options for an Echo Station LTID.

ERROR: No options are allowed to be provisioned to an Echo Station LTID.

The following error message appears if you try to map a XSG defined in table XSGDEF without a XLIU assignment to an Echo Station LTID.

ERROR: XSG is not defined in table XSGDEF.

The following error message appears if you try to change the XSG assigned to an Echo Station LTID to a XSG without a XLIU assignment in table XSGDEF.

ERROR: No XLIU is assigned to the XSG defined in table XSGDEF.

The following error message appears if you try to use the table editor CHA command to change the XSG number assigned to an Echo Station LTID.

ERROR: Change operation is not allowed for Echo Station LTID. Delete the tuple and add new tuple.

The following error message appears if you try to add an Echo Station LTID to table LTMAP when no corresponding DN tuple existed in table DNCTINFO.

ERROR: Table DNCTINFO is not datafilled for this LTID.

The following error message appears if you try to add an Echo Station LTID in table LTMAP when no corresponding DN tuple existed in table DNCHNL. Message occurs even if an entry exists in table DNCTINFO for the Echo Station DN.

ERROR: Table DNCHNL is not datafilled for this LTID.

Error Messages Specific to the On–Demand B–channel X.25 Packet Mode Data Provisioning, Data Distribution Manager, and XLIU Feature

The following error messages display and the DMS–100 operating system rejects the table LTMAP operation:

- If the user attempts to datafill a XSG not defined in table XSGDEF for an ODB LTID, the following error message displays:
- XSG xx IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE XSGDEF
- If the user attempts to datafill a XSG defined in table XSGDEF without an XLIU assignment for an ODB LTID, the following error message displays:
- NO XLIU IS ASSIGNED TO THE XSG DEFINED IN TABLE XSGDEF
- If the user attempts to datafill a XSG that has no free channels for an ODB LTID, the following error message displays:
- NO FREE CHANNELS IN THIS XSG
- If the user attempts to datafill a XSG for an ODB LTID and the creation of the channel object fails, the following error message displays:
- FAILED TO CREATE CHANNEL
- If the user attempts to datafill a XSG for an ODB LTID and the association of the link and channel objects fails, the following error message displays:
- COULD NOT ASSOCIATE CHANNEL AND LINK OBJECTS



<u>Overview</u>

A High–Energy Radio Frequency (HERF) device is nothing more than an easily controlled source of *very powerful* microwave radio energy. Sound like it will be complicated? No, it's a fucking microwave oven, you dumbass.

All you need to make one, is to spend some time digging around in your neighbor's trash. You'll need to locate an old microwave oven, which will probably still be working or easily fixed, and one of those new 18–inch satellite dish systems, complete with the low–noise block downconverter. It should be noted that microwave ovens are a source of *very dangerous* high–voltages which can kill you. Of course, if you are a *\$2600 Magazine* subscriber or Muslim, you are immune to this. Poke away! This particular HERF device was built for one purpose. To cause *extensive interference* in remote audio systems in which their volume is way too loud for my liking.

A small, consumer microwave oven's magnetron puts out around 800 watts of RF power at a frequency of 2.45 GHz. Some industrial microwave ovens operate at 915 MHz. By placing the magnetron at the focal point of the 18–inch satellite dish, the magnetron's RF output will be increase by around 15 dB. The Effective Radiated Power (ERP) output will be *at least* 20,000 watts. Good enough to cook stereos 50 feet away. Oh, yes, those big ten foot C–band dishes will get you up to 1,000,000 watts ERP.

This project will include lots of pictures, as they are easier to follow.

800 Watt Microwave Oven Magnetron Downconverter (for mounting) High-Voltage Power Supply 120 VAC Input 18-inch Satellite Dish

Block Diagrams

Minimum Safe Working Distance is 20 Feet.



Fundamental Function of the Magnetron

From the book "Microwave Oven Repair," by Homer Davidson

In a microwave oven, the magnetron tube generates the microwaves. They are transmitted to the oven cavity, reflected by the sides of the oven area, and then absorbed within the food that is in the oven cavity.

The magnetron's *cathode* is located in the center of the magnetron and is a filament that boils off electrons when it is hot. The cathode is connected to the negative side of the power supply, which has a potential of approximately 4,000 volts with respect to the anode, which is connected to the positive side. The 4,000 volts potential is produced by mean of the high–voltage transformer and doubler action of the capacitor and diode.

The electrons are negative charges, which means they are strongly repelled by the negative cathode and attracted to the positive anode. The electrons would travel straight from the cathode to the anode if the 4,000 volts potential were the only force acting in the magnetron (*Figure 1*). However, the magnetron is a type of diode with a magnetic field applied axially in the space between the cathode and anode by means of two permanent magnets (*Figure 2*).



Figure 1 – The electrons travel from cathode to anode.



Figure 2 – The two permanent magnets are found between cathode and anode.

If a magnetic field of sufficient strength is applied between the cathode and the anode, an electron would travel in a path almost at right angles to its previous direction, resulting in a circular motion of travel to the anode (*Figure 3*). Eventually, it would reach the anode.



Figure 3 – The electrons travel in a circular motion to the anode.

This circular motion by the electrons induces alternating current in the cavities of the anode. When an electron is approaching one of the segments between the two cavities, it induces a positive charge in the segment (*Figure 4*). As the electron goes past and draws away, the positive charge is reduced, while the electron is inducing a positive charge in the next segment. This inducing of alternate currents in the anode cavities can be thought of as a lumping together of the resonant circuits (*Figure 5*).



Figure 4 – When the electron approaches one of the segments between two cavities, it induces a positive charge.



Figure 5 – Lumping the resonant circuits.

In the actual operation of the magnetron, the electrons crowd together as they go around and, influenced by the forces of high–voltage and the strong magnetic field, form a spoke–wheel pattern (*Figure 6*). This crowd of electrons, which has much stronger energy than a single electron, revolves around the anode and eventually reaches the cavities, resulting in the continuous oscillation of the resonant circuit (cavities), is then taken out by the antenna and fed into the oven cavity through the waveguide (*Figure 7*).



Figure 6 – The strong magnetic field from a spoked–wheel pattern.





High-Voltage Circuits

In most of the microwave ovens, the high–voltage is generated by the action of the diode and the charging of the high–voltage capacitor. This circuit is called a *half–wave voltage doubler* circuit. This circuit is commonly used because it is economical as a smaller transformer and capacitor can be used to produce the high–voltage.

The typical half–wave voltage doubler circuit with the capacitor and diode are connected in the high–voltage transformer secondary (*Figure 10*). Generated from the filament winding on the high–voltage transformer, 3.3 VAC is applied to the magnetron filament through noise suppression chokes and capacitors. Two chokes and capacitors, enclosed within the magnetron shielded case, prevent microwaves from affecting radios and television sets.

The AC voltage of approximately 2,000 volts or more (depending on the output power of the microwave oven) is generated from the secondary winding of the high–voltage transformer. The capacitor charges through the diode during the first *positive* cycle of the AC from the transformer (*Figure 8*). The charge path of the capacitor is shown by the dashed lines. During the capacitor charging time, the magnetron is *off* because the diode shunts it. The capacitor charges to approximately 2,000 volts or more.



Figure 8 – The capacitor charges through the diode during the first positive cycle.

During the *negative* half-cycle, the voltage on the capacitor and the voltage across the transformer secondary winding are combined and applied across the magnetron's anode, shown by the solid lines (*Figure 9*). The resultant potential of approximately 4,000 volts is used to oscillate the microwaves from the magnetron. Notice that the magnetron is pulsed on and off at a rate of 60/50 Hz, depending on the line rate used.



Figure 9 – During the negative half-cycle, the voltage on the capacitor and the voltage on the transformer secondary winding are applied across the magnetron.



Figure 10 – The large power supply transformer supplies high-voltage to the voltage doubler circuit and low-voltage to the filament on the magnetron.

Pictures & Construction



Magnetron tube from an old microwave oven, I don't remember the oven's model number. Be sure to save the little metal waveguide assembly and any mounting hardware.



Waveguide assembly internal view. The final emitted RF output is via the antenna below pink ceramic "cap."



The magnetron's filament (heater) connection, which also serves as the cathode. The anode is grounded. They use standard spade lug connections. The little plastic cover assembly is actually a feed–through capacitor to keep any RF out of the high–voltage lines.



Closeup picture of the magnetron's label. It is a Sharp OM52S. The price runs around \$30 on various electrical parts websites and eBay. All consumer model magnetrons will be essentially the same.



Bottom view of the waveguide assembly. You may wish to utilize the thermal shutdown switch. It will go in series with the incoming "hot" AC power line.



Top view of the waveguide assembly. Note how there is no paint around where the brass embossed ring on the magnetron meets the waveguide. This is to prevent any dangerous RF leakage.



Use a Dremel tool to cut off or trim down the extra metal bits on the waveguide assembly.



The magnetron will be mounted on an old 18–inch satellite dish antenna. Salvage the low–noise block downconverter, cut off the off the "horn" section, and file it down to it is smooth and level. Make it resemble something like the above photo.


Then, using some two-part epoxy putty, attach the modified low-noise block downconverter to the rear of the waveguide assembly. Be sure to scrap down any paint so the epoxy is applied to a clean metal surface.



Side view. A coat of flat black spray paint will make it look scary.



A fan should be mounted to cool off the magnetron when operated for long periods of time. 120 VAC fans will allow you to tap the incoming power. You may have to experiment with the fan mounting options, though.



Stock power supply from the microwave oven. This current–limited high–voltage transformer has two secondary windings. One generates around 2,000 VAC from the incoming (primary) 120 VAC. A half–wave voltage doubler circuit consisting of a capacitor and a diode will boost this up to around 4,000 VAC. A separate secondary winding on the transformer provides the 3 VAC heater current. All microwave oven power supplies will be essentially the same, and you can swap out any components if they are bad.



Bottom view of the high–voltage transformer. Note how the protective conformal coating has been removed around the mounting holes. This will provide a good ground for the transformer. A good ground system is *required* for this project to work properly!



Transformer's terminal view. The high–voltage capacitor is epoxied to the side of the transformer. Most newer high–voltage capacitors will have an internal 10 megaohm resistor to bleed off any stray high–voltage. One side of the high–voltage secondary winding is tied to the transformer's metal case (ground). The center terminal is the 2,000 VAC output. The winding with the red cloth wire is for the 3 VAC heater output. The two spade terminals on the bottom are for the transformer's 120 VAC input.



High-voltage diode. The cathode is tied to ground.



Overview of the satellite dish which will be used for this project.



Rear view of the satellite dish showing its mounting bracket. Note the hole which will be used to hold the high–voltage transformer and support hardware.



High–voltage transformer wire connections. The capacitor will be in series with the transformer's high–voltage secondary output. The high–voltage doubler diode will be grounded to the transformer's case.



Mounting the magnetron onto the satellite dish. Note the ground wire connected to the waveguide assembly. The magnetron and the high–voltage power supply should share a common ground. This is very important!

Also, all the wires going to the magnetron are run inside the satellite's feed arm. You'll have to drill some holes in the downconverter mount to allow the wires to pass through.



Overview of the hardware used to mount the high–voltage power supply to the back of the satellite dish. Starting from the bottom–left; two 1/2–inch L–brackets, two 6–inch long pieces of aluminium stock, a 3–inch piece of 5/16–inch threaded rod, a 5/16–inch coupler and nuts, above that is a 5/16–inch bolt, two flat washers, and one large rubber washer. An octagon electrical box will hold a secondary safety switch, a 15 amp resettable fuse, and a neon light indicator.



Arrange the two 6–inch long pieces of aluminium stock like so, using the L–brackets. This will be the mount for the high–voltage transformer, which will be fairly heavy. It will also act as a common ground wiring block.



Picture showing the transformer bolted onto the mounting bracket. Note the high–voltage diode connected to a common ground.



Preparing to mount the transformer onto the back of the satellite dish. The hardware should attach as follows; from the bottom of the satellite's mounting hole (circled in the past photo), place the 5/16-inch diameter bolt with two flat washers. This is needed to strengthen the flimsy metal on the dish. On the top of the mounting hole place the rubber washer followed by the aluminium transformer mounting block. Screw all that down with a 5/16-inch nut and follow it with a coupler.



Here is a top view of all that. The exposed #8 bolt will be used for grounding purposes.



Alternate view.



Drill a hole in the octagon electrical box and mount it as so using the 3-inch long piece of 5/16-inch threaded rod and a nut.



Alternate view. The old high–voltage diode was replaced with one which uses spade lugs. This helps to eliminate the chance of an exposed high–voltage lead.



Inside the octagon electrical box. The incoming 120 VAC line passes through a simple capacitor filter, a 15 amp resettable fuse, and finally through a safety switch. The safety switch prevents the HERF device from operating if accidently plug it.





Closeup view of the octagon electrical box. The incoming 120 VAC is on the right. The two blue capacitors are 2200 pF and the large, black square thing is a 0.1 μ F capacitor. There is a snap–on ferrite bead on the 120 VAC output.



View of the filament and cathode voltage lines going to the magnetron. They are soldered to the magnetron's spade lugs and covered with protective tubing.



DANGER!

Don't let Emmanuel Goldstein near your little boys!



Top view of the magnetron connected to the satellite dish.



Final high–voltage transformer connections with all the wiring done. The transformer's filtered 120 VAC input is coming in from the left.



Side view. An old mouse pad is used to protect the transformer and any exposed wiring.



Completed top view. The 120 VAC input on the right goes to an extension cord.



Alternate side view.



Fire control box. Unfiltered, "wall outlet" 120 VAC comes in on the left. A SPST switch is in series with the "hot" line. It then goes out the plug on the right, which will be connected to the HERF device using an extension cord.



Fire Control Box



I made a little roller cart to push the HERF device around with. It is made from 3/4–inch square aluminium tube and 1.5–inch wide steel stock. L–brackets secure the corners. Yes, it's dumb.



Hinge view. This will be useful for providing the "tilt" which is needed for the offset-feed on the satellite dish to be pointed toward the horizon. It also makes storage of the HERF device quite easy.



Completed view with some little wheels added.



Rear view of the cart.



Bottom view showing the wheels.



Cart with the tilt arm in position. You may wish to experiment around with the correct angle. A 1/2–inch diameter threaded rod, coupler, washers, and nuts secure the tilt arm. There is a little protective cap on top of the threaded rod.



Closeup view of the tilt arm connection. A large notch was cut out of the arm. It is held in place with some 1/2-inch hardware.



Tilt arm locked in place. Yes, it's retarded, but it works.



Tilt arm is attached to the hinge with some countersunk bolts.



Completed cart overview. Some art foam protects the HERF device from the tilt arm.


The HERF device is secured to the tilt arm using Velcro straps. This allows for the HERF device to be quickly attached and removed. It's probably not a good idea to drill too many holes into the satellite dish's feed arm.



Rear view. The high–voltage wires going to the magnetron are passed through some 1/4–inch vinyl tubing for additional protection.



Alternate view. The satellite dish needs to be tilted forward to be aimed at the horizon.

Practice makes perfect!



Stowed position, shown with a 40 foot extension cord.

If you are wondering, it feels like walking in front of a fire!!!!

Lamp Flasher For Detecting Hidden Cameras

Overview

A simple way to locate a video signal or hidden video camera is to operate a flashing light "noise" source within the camera's likely coverage area. Then, when performing a TSCM sweep of the area with a RF spectrum analzyer or receiver, this noise source will show up as a "raster buzz" which will be in synchronization with the flashing light beacon. Wireless video cameras will be the easiest to detect, as they emit a strong RF carrier. Hardwired cameras can also be located via this method, but you'll need to do a RF search for any timing crystal or horizontal/vertical synchronization signal leakage. This can be a pain, as these RF signals or their harmonics, may be under 1 MHz.

Construction of this device is quite simple. A 4011 dual–input NAND gate is configured as a low–frequency (3 Hz or so) square wave source. The square wave pulses are then applied to a MOC3010 optoisolator (Radio Shack Part Number 276–134) with a triac driver output. The MOC3010 then controls a standard 6 Amp triac (Radio Shack Part Number 276–1000) which is in series with one lead on a standard 100 watt lightbulb. Everything is mounted inside an octagon electrical box with a fiberglass lamp holder for the cover. The octagon box is then screwed onto an old laser level tripod. An optional metal guard protects the light bulb while it's in the holder and during transportation. Ideally, the lamp flasher should be located in the center of the target area at about waist height and with all the other lights in the area turned off.

With the operating lamp flasher beacon in place, begin to continuously sweep the RF spectrum to at least 10 GHz. Be sure to use a RF detector or spectrum analzyer which has an audio output feature. If you detect a RF signal whose demodulated audio contains a "buzzing" noise *in sync* with the lamp flasher beacon – well, you've discovered a hidden video camera! To help verify the location of the camera, block one side of the lamp flasher's lightbulb with something opaque until the "buzzing" goes away. The hidden video camera will be within the shadow region that is created.



Horny Old Pedophiles Everywhere Number Six HOPE's goal is to foster and promote the consenual relationships between men and boys

Pictures



Overview of some of the parts used. Clockwise from the left. A tripod from an old laser level. It used a 5/8-inch threaded adapter instead of the standard 1/4-inch. The coupling nut is shown below it. Next, a shatterproof 100 watt lightbulb, a fiberglass lamp holder, a metal lightbulb guard, a +12 VDC "wall-wart" power adapter, and an octagon electrical box with one of those little screw-in thingys. An AC power plug is shown on the lower-left.



Take the +12 VDC wall–wart power adapter apart and salvage the tiny transformer, the bridge rectifier, and the filter capacitor. This will be turned into the internal +5 VDC power supply for the lamp flasher.



Close up view of the transformer from the power adapter. 120 VAC input is on the left, rectified and filtered DC is on the right. The unregulated voltage output measured around +17 VDC.



Bottom side of the octagon box with all the extra holes filled and taped over. Also, the 5/8-inch nut was epoxied to the bottom of the box.



Parts for the lightbulb side. The two wires on the upper-right are for the lamp holder. The metal lightbulb guard needed a circular shim to fit properly onto the lamp holder. It was made from a small piece of flat brass stock from the hobby store.



AC power input to the octagon box. Be sure the box is grounded (green wire).



Close up picture of the lamp flasher's main circuit board. The transformer is in parallel with the incoming AC power lines. The triac (lower–left) is mounted on a heatsink. The pin–out for the triac, as listed on the Radio Shack package, is wrong. Facing the rear of the triac, from left–to–right is **Gate**, **MT2**, and **MT1**.



Control board alternate view.



Light bulb connections. Purists may wish to add a few MOVs across the AC input line, a fuse, and power switch. A wireless remote control could also be handy.



Internal view. Be sure the heatsink on the triac doesn't touch anything. The 7805 voltage regulator shouldn't require a heatsink.



Tripod connection view. You may wish to experiment around with different mounting options. Clip–on lamp holders or vise grips will also work.



Completed lamp flasher beacon mounted on a tripod.







End of Issue #29



Any Questions?

Editorial and Rants

Proof all Muslims are savages and need to be killed.

Undercover on Planet Beeston

July 2, 2006 – From: www.timesonline.co.uk

The rich smell of Indian spices wafted along the road. Voices babbled in Urdu and Sylheti, a Bangladeshi dialect that my own family speak. Thick-bearded men in robes strolled the streets and youngsters wore their jeans rolled above the ankle after leaving the mosque, as Muslim custom requires.

I felt both at home and in a foreign land. This could almost be an Asian city, I thought, rather than Beeston, the suburb of Leeds where two of the July 7 bombers had lived.

I had come to gauge the mood of the community after the 7/7 attacks, which struck London a year ago this week. The world I knew as a British Muslim sprang from cosmopolitan roots, and I wanted to discover what the people of this more insular community really felt about the bombers and western culture.

I found myself both drawn to the warm embrace of the Muslim community that dominates Beeston, and shocked by the views it espoused in private.

Take, for example, Anhar Ghani, a community worker at the Hamara centre on Tempest Road that was frequented by Mohammad Sidique Khan, the leader of the bombers. Ghani became my first "friend" during six weeks of living in Beeston as an undercover Sunday Times reporter pretending to be a student, and at first he displayed a generosity of spirit hard to fault.

Like me, he is in his twenties and of Bangladeshi origin, and we warmed to each other immediately. We chatted in English and Bengali about his family –– he is married with one child –– and how to get a job and draw up a CV. Though Ghani normally dealt only with teenagers, he went out of his way to help. In his trendy jeans and trainers, he seemed like just another hopeful in modern multicultural Britain –– and I, a stranger in town, found him comforting.

But his kindness to me was coupled with a darker outlook on the wider world. I was shocked when one day at the Hamara centre he began explaining how the London bombers could be seen as martyrs.

"The western mind and the Muslim mind are two different psychologies," he said. "The Muslim mind will see that this life means nothing unless I sacrifice myself for Allah."

Inside I flinched, but outwardly I nodded with a look of sympathy. I did not want him to close up as much of the community had done after last summer's attacks. I wanted him to speak honestly.

"My life means nothing, you know," he continued. "I would give up this evil, two-seconds of a life." Earthly experience, I think he meant, was but a moment compared with paradise to come.

Later he went on to eulogise Abdullah Faisal, a firebrand Islamic cleric who was imprisoned in 2003 for inciting the murder of Jews. Faisal, said to have been a strong influence on the 7/7 bombers, has advocated the spreading of Islam "by the Kalashnikov" and declared that one aim of jihad is to "lessen the population of unbelievers".

To Ghani, the cleric was "one of the good ones" and he advised me where I might obtain recordings of his sermons.

As I looked at Ghani, a young man with much to live for, my shock turned to anger. How could he, so similar in many ways to myself, view the world through such different, bellicose eyes? How could he have become trapped in vicious dogma?

Though I would hardly be described as devout, I see myself as Muslim — and have been increasingly mindful of it since 9/11. Yet I feel nothing like Ghani's disillusion and anger at the West. Where had our roads parted? What makes places such as Beeston breeding grounds of hate?

My parents brought me to Britain when I was two and settled not in a city, but in an Oxfordshire village. My father opened the only Indian restaurant there and I grew up in a rather English environment, though my parents were strict Muslims.

It was only when I was about 10 that we moved to Tower Hamlets in east London –– a culture clash that was almost as great as being a Bangladeshi transplanted to an English village.

In Oxfordshire I had been the only Asian in my school; in Tower Hamlets my school had barely any white faces. For the first time I learnt, from my new peers, to swear in Sylheti.

Thanks to my earlier experience, however, I was always open to the world outside this community; close by, too, were more prosperous areas of London with many different cultures vying for attention.

I rarely worried about my identity or how other people perceived me as a Muslim -- until the 9/11 attacks. Suddenly there was a war on terror and Muslims were under scrutiny as never before.

The effect, to my surprise, was to make me feel more Muslim, not less. I am sure the impact on young people growing up in Beeston, an area more deprived and isolated than Tower Hamlets, was even greater.

Beeston is a suburb of Victorian terraces that have been slowly unravelling since the decline of the textile and coal industries. Unemployment is about 8%, twice the level in Leeds overall, and 42% of residents are classed as "economically inactive".

Over the years Asian Muslims of Pakistani, Kashmiri and Bangladeshi origin have congregated in the area and now run many of the businesses and shops. They open and close with Muslim prayers throughout the day.

In the six weeks I spent there, the only person of non–Asian origin I spoke to was the caretaker at a bed and breakfast place — and that was owned by Asians. I began to feel curiously detached from the Britain I had known, like a contestant in some weird reality show.

Social structures in Beeston revolve around certain community centres, shops and the mosques. Three principle mosques cater for different groups: the Hardy Street mosque is run by Kashmiri Muslims; the Stratford Street mosque is dominated by Pakistani Tablighi Jamaat Muslims, a missionary group; and the Bengali mosque on Tunstall Road is dominated by Bangladeshis.

The days were punctuated with mosque gatherings where people exchanged news and information. I found the sense of brotherhood very comforting: as we knelt and prayed, feet facing straight towards Mecca, our shoulders touched to squeeze out Satan who would fill in the gaps if they did not.

Unused to such literal rubbing of shoulders with new friends I felt a strange unity, even a growing intimacy. It was not hard to see how young men, ignorant of Britain's opportunities beyond Beeston, could find purpose in Islam.

Some worshippers attend more than one mosque, of course, and at least one of the London bombers, Khan, is known to have frequented all three. Ghani did not discourage me from attending the Stratford Street mosque, but he did warn me that the Tablighis can be a little "forceful" in their preaching.

This group has its centre 10 miles away at the Markaz mosque in Dewsbury, where thousands of worshippers arrive every evening from all over Yorkshire. It's an extraordinary sight: I had experienced nothing like it before in Britain.

You approach the Markaz mosque through an area packed with Asian shops. Men in robes throng the streets. Women are nowhere to be seen. Inside the building is one huge hall, plus two smaller halls where the sermons are translated into other languages.

Invited by Sabeer, a senior member of the Stratford Street mosque, I attended Marqaz several times. On one occasion after listening to a biyan, or sermon, Sabeer took me to the canteen. We sat cross–legged on the floor on sheets of white paper and were served by men with large buckets of lamb curry and rice. We ate with our hands, one great communal gathering sharing food.

Was I dreaming? Had I time-travelled? I had to keep reminding myself that this was Yorkshire, land of broad vowels, warm beer and Geof Boycott; but it felt like Pakistan, a country I know and the country that two of the bombers visited, apparently for training, before their attacks.

It was Eid ul–Adha, the festival celebrating the time God asked Abraham to sacrifice his son. Muslim custom is to dress in new clothes and visit friends and family at Eid, and I had bought myself a new pair of shoes and a top.

At the Bengali mosque in Beeston that morning the congregation was overflowing.

I felt odd being away from home during Eid, but people tend to be generous at this time and one man, whom I knew as Jabbar, invited me to his house after prayers.

Jabbar, clean shaven and in his thirties, ran a DIY shop on the Dewsbury Road. On the face of it Jabbar, who lived nearby with his young family, was one of those responsible, hard–working people who weave communities together. He insisted I stay for tea, and then rice and curry.

As I brought up 9/11, I was taken aback when he began to talk about a "western conspiracy against Muslims". I had been in London on the day of the 2001 attacks and like everyone else had watched in amazement and horror as the twin towers fell. I had never doubted that Osama Bin Laden had inspired the atrocity and that Islamic terrorists had perpetrated it.

Jabbar doubted it. He told me the 9/11 attacks were a conspiracy and that he had a DVD which proved it. So were the London bombings, he said.

I found myself in a ferment of mixed emotions. Here was a man who had shown great courtesy and kindness, yet believed the West was so corrupt it had staged terrorist attacks against itself. How could he be so deluded? Jabbar, however, was far from alone. One of the sternest advocates of conspiracy theory was Imran Bham, a shopkeeper running Idoo PC, a computer equipment shop.

"You don't get anywhere with the dirty kuffar (infidels)," he told me, claiming there was a widespread conspiracy against Muslims and that the 7/7 bombings were part of it. "These brothers never did it," he said. "And understand this. In order for America and Britain to go to Iraq they have to have reasons and sometimes, I'm afraid, if you haven't got a reason, you make up that reason."

He showed me pictures of the bomb blasts from the BBC on his computer, claiming ID documents must have been placed at the scene by officials because the blasts would have destroyed them.

He offered me £5 to go and buy a piece of beef, telling me to place the meat in the oven alongside my credit card, passport and other ID and then turn the temperature up. After half an hour at medium temperature, he said, the documents would melt but the beef would only be sweating. I could then draw my own conclusions.

Once again, I felt as if I had entered a strange bubble, a world where the reality I had known before had been suspended. Bham then asked me if I would ever blow myself up for Islam. I replied that the Koran says you should not harm innocent people.

"What Koran was that?" he countered. "Don't fool yourself by saying jihad is a struggle within, to get on with life, to motivate myself to get up for prayers and that sort of thing," he said. "That's not jihad. Who told you that?"

After six weeks I left Beeston quietly, slipping away to Leeds and back to London by train. As I travelled out of the Victorian streets towards Leeds city centre, I felt the claustrophobia lifting. It was relief to rejoin a wider, more diverse world.

I felt, too, guilt at having moved among the people of Beeston under a false guise. They had

welcomed me; but they had also revealed an important facet of Muslim life in Britain today. While I was there an imam of the Bengali mosque, Hamid Ali, had praised the bombers, saying their actions would make non–Muslims "prick up their ears" and listen. I had learnt such sentiments are, one way or another, widespread in Beeston. Ghani, Bham, Jabbar and many others believe in some form of conspiracy against Muslims.

Even the seemingly sensible Sabeer insisted the western "enemy" was out to get him. "It's the way of the enemy really, the kuffar," he said. "I've always known it as divide and rule."

He's utterly wrong in seeing a conspiracy, in my view -- but he's right that there is division. The Muslims of Beeston and other such areas are retreating, not engaging.

"Look what we can do if we stick together," Sabeer had told me as we drove through an area completely dominated by Muslim shops, houses and schools. But look at the price isolation also exacts.

Sabeer's view was, I believe, a defensive reaction to a perceived threat. But it is also a stance coupled with an idea of a global Islamic "brotherhood" taking precedence over other communities.

Unless the cycle of Muslim suspicion and separation can be broken, the dangers will remain. Ghani and his friends will continue to feel that, as he claimed, the western mind and the Muslim mind are irreconcilable.

But for me this is a false dichotomy. Beeston brought home that I cannot separate what is Islamic about me from what is "western." I do not see myself through the prism of us versus them, good versus evil, Muslim versus kuffar.

I'd far rather embrace the things we share.

Proof all Mexicans are savages and need to be killed.

Immigration Costs Strain National Parks

June 18, 2006 – From: www.breitbart.com

By Jennifer Talhelm

Drug smugglers fleeing Mexican police crossed into this desert park and fatally shot a ranger four years ago, prompting officials to build a 30-mile vehicle barrier.

That steel-and-concrete wall stops most cars from speeding in from Mexico. But drug and human traffickers have switched to rural entryways into Arizona.

Thousands of people now cross on foot. They leave piles of trash, build fires, damage the park's famous cacti and create countless trails through the fragile desert vegetation.

Park workers spend most of their time backing up Border Patrol officers and dealing with border issues.

"This tears my heart out, seeing the impacts on this place," Organ Pipe superintendent Kathy Billings said as she surveyed a fresh track through coarse sand.

The problems are not just on the border. After the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, the government added new homeland security responsibilities at national icons such as the Washington Monument, Independence Hall and Mount Rushmore.

Since 2001, the Park Service has received an additional \$35 million in annual money for such duties. The government also provided \$91 million in one-time dollars for icon parks and \$18 million for Organ Pipe's barrier.

But superintendents say the costs are much higher. Rangers are pulled from other duties to help patrol. Managers at Organ Pipe, for example, spend about \$100,000 a year from its maintenance budget to repair the vehicle barrier and an adjoining road.

"We'd like to see the Park Service reimbursed," said Blake Selzer of the National Parks Conservation Association, an advocacy group. "To truly address this issue, the amount of money is going to have to go up."

Homeland security, such as increased protections from illegal immigration, is a "a newly identified priority," said deputy Interior Secretary Lynn Scarlett.

Despite five years of public discussions and congressional hearings about new expenses, the Park Service could not provide The Associate Press with a detailed wish list of budget requests from the parks since Sept. 11, 2001. Nor could the agency provide an itemized tally of how such money has been spent on these new duties.

The only information available was the lump total provided to parks.

An agency spokesman said the details were kept by the individual parks or at the regional level and not in Washington.

"We have management controls and checks and balances with respect to funding of projects and operation expenses," spokesman David Barna said. "And we trust our employees to do the right thing."

Proof all Europeans are savages and need to be killed.

Anne Frank Diary Burning Sparks Outrage in Germany

July 7, 2006 – From: today.reuters.co.uk

By Dave Graham

BERLIN (Reuters) – The ceremonial burning of the diary of Holocaust victim Anne Frank by far-right extremists in eastern Germany was condemned by the German government on Friday amid calls to intensify efforts to stamp out neo-Nazi activity.

"This act was beneath contempt and could scarcely have been more primitive," the German Interior Ministry said in a statement to Reuters.

The ministry was reacting to an incident in which three men in the eastern state of Saxony–Anhalt used a copy of the diary of the Jewish teenager to re–enact the Nazis' infamous incineration of 'un–German' literature in 1933.

State prosecutors are investigating the men, who also burnt an American flag in front of a crowd estimated to have numbered more than a hundred, on suspicion of inciting racial hatred.

According to news reports, one of the men cast the diary into the flames and said: "I commit Anne Frank to the fire," borrowing words used by the Nazis in 1933.

"All of us in Saxony–Anhalt are put to shame by this," Wolfgang Boehmer, premier of Saxony–Anhalt, told the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung daily on Friday.

Boehmer said the state would act decisively to prevent a repeat of the incident, which occurred at a summer solstice celebration in late June in the village of Pretzien. Details of the episode have emerged over the past week.

Known as "Anne Frank: the Diary of a Young Girl" in English, the work chronicles the Frankfurt–born Jewish girl's period in hiding in the Nazi–occupied Netherlands, and became one of the world's most widely read books after it was published in 1947.

Juergen Falter, an expert on the far-right at the University of Mainz, said it was no accident the men targeted Anne Frank, who died aged 15 in Bergen–Belsen concentration camp in 1945, and Germany's chief post–war occupying power, the United States.

"The two (acts) go together: right-wing extremism is at the same time anti-Americanism and anti-Semitism," he said.

A number of attacks on foreigners have raised concerns that neo–Nazi violence could be increasing after far–right parties in two eastern states entered state parliaments in late 2004.

A spokesman for Saxony–Anhalt's interior ministry said the celebration was staged by the "Heimat Bund Ostelbien" –– a group which grew out of an earlier far–right organisation in the area.

"The example of Pretzien is particularly alarming as never before had (a far right group) been incorporated into village life and treated like a perfectly normal association," he said.

"The problem is more there are too few democrats in the East with the courage to stand up to it and prevent it."

Thomas Heppener, director of the Anne Frank centre in Berlin, said he was at a meeting in Pretzien when the men, all in their twenties, made no attempt to explain their actions.

"They told the village and the mayor they were sorry and that they hadn't wanted the village to be in the headlines. But that was it," he said. "There was no sign of remorse."

Where are all those people who say that we must follow the sophisticated French now?

France Passes Strict Immigration Laws, Begins Deporting

June 30, 2006 – From: www.sweetness-light.com

PARIS, June 30, 2006 (AFP) – The French parliament on Friday approved a divisive new immigration law which tilts the system in favour of qualified foreign workers and increases the restrictions on others.

The vote coincided with an escalating furore over threats by the government to deporting school–age children whose parents are illegal immigrants, which is expected to cumulate in a mass protest in Paris on Saturday.

The law, proposed by right–wing Interior Minister and presidential hopeful Nicolas Sarkozy, creates a new type of residence permit –– named a "skills and talents permit" –– for foreigners with qualifications which are judged to be important for the French economy and labour market.

At the same time it increases restrictions on migrants moving to France to join their families, as the vast majority currently do. Foreigners will be allowed into the country only if they can earn an income. The foreign spouses of French citizens will now have to wait longer for residence cards — a move designed to combat convenience marriages. And migrants will be forced to sign an "integration contract" committing them to respect the French way of life.

The law also scraps regulations that previously allowed illegal immigrants to obtain French documents if they succeeded in living in the country for 10 years. Now their cases will be dealt with on an individual basis by the authorities. The law has prompted a strongly hostile reaction from the left–wing opposition, rights groups, the Catholic church and some African countries.

Critics say it risks creaming off the most talented people from countries where they are badly needed and will make life harder for ordinary migrants.

"Keeping the best and sending back the worst is not exactly Christian," said Cardinal Philippe Barbarin, Archbishop of Lyon. The government believes there are between 200,000 and 400,000 illegal immigrants in France and is planning 26,000 deportations this year, some on flights run jointly with Britain. On Friday police said a 28-year-old illegal Moroccan immigrant committed suicide in the detention centre where he was being held before being deported. His 18-year-old French girlfriend is pregnant.

As the immigration bill worked its way through parliament, a political row intensified over the fate of thousands of young illegal immigrants, who campaigners fear could be deported with their families once the school term ends in early July. Politicians from the left–wing opposition, media personalities and sports stars have been among thousands to sign a petition which promises to provide refuge for children threatened with expulsion after June 30, when a government moratorium expires. Former Socialist minister Jacques Lang has described the government's action as a "manhunt."

The children are from families who entered France illegally and who would normally be expelled along with their parents. Bu campaigners say that most of them know no other country and that deportation would be inhumane.

On Friday the lawyer appointed by Sarkozy to mediate in the dispute said there would be no immediate deportations of children. "Families have till August 13 to lodge a dossier. There will be no child hunt ... there will be no expulsions this summer," lawyer Arno Klarsfeld told Sud radio.

In mid–June Sarkozy — whose father is Hungarian — yielded to pressure from campaigners and agreed that some families might be allowed to stay in France "as an exceptional and humanitarian measure, in the interest of the children". Prefects — state–appointed governors — have been told to examine individual cases and grant temporary residence permits to families in accordance with certain criteria. But campaigning groups have condemned Sarkozy's concessions as window–dressing.

"We are convinced that the criteria for judging and treating individual cases will not only be arbitrary but also unjust if their fate is left in the hands of prefects," said SOS–Racisme. The Education Without Borders Network (RESF), which has organised the petition against the government, said recently: "For thousands of children and young adults, the end of term won't be the beginning of the summer holidays but rather the beginning of a nightmare."

On Friday the lawyer for a Turkish Kurd family with seven young children — the youngest born in France — said a deportation order had been issued against the family. And the mayor of the central city of Poitiers ordered the evacuation from an abandoned school of 42 illegal immigrants who have been on hunger strike since May 29. Doctors said the hunger strikers' health was danger.

Proof all Canadians are savages and need to be killed.

Bomb Plot Suspect Spent Seven Years at Concordia

July 10, 2006 - From: www.ctv.ca

Montreal's Concordia University has confirmed that the Lebanese man accused of masterminding a terrorist plot to bomb New York transit tunnels spent seven years earning a finance degree at the institution.

Meanwhile, new allegations are emerging about 31–year–old Assem Hammoud as American authorities try to trace his steps in the United States.

A federal official told The Associated Press that Hammoud is suspected of considering setting wildfires in California and using backpacks on New York subways to carry explosive devices, which would be used to attack the transit system.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said wildfires were "only part of their planning discussions. No steps were taken to carry it out."

According to the wire agency, Hammoud travelled to California six years ago on a legitimate visa, where he is believed to have been visiting either family or friends.

However, The Lebanese Broadcasting Corp. reported Friday that Hammoud had travelled to New York and New Jersey on several occasions using a Canadian passport to survey possible targets.

American authorities say they have not ruled out the possibility Hammoud travelled to the United States using different names.

A source familiar with the case told CP that Hammoud is not a Canadian citizen, so if he used a Canadian passport, it was a fake.

"He is not Canadian, therefore he is not entitled to a Canadian passport," said the source, who asked not be to named. "He has no legal ties to Canada."

The source suggested Hammoud, who taught economics at the Lebanese International University in Beirut and has been detained there since April, may still have a girlfriend in Montreal.

Concordia University confirmed Sunday that Hammoud was an international student at the institution for seven years beginning in 1995.

He graduated with a bachelor's degree in commerce in 2002, with a major in finance and minor in international business, said university spokesperson Chris Mota.

Mota told CTV Montreal she knew little else about Hammoud's time at the institution.

"There is no one I have spoken to --- and I have spoken to people in a variety of different departments who may have heard of this person --- the name means absolutely nothing to anyone I have spoken to. I certainly have never heard his name before," Mota said.

When asked whether the university had been contacted as part of theinvestigation, she said, "not at this stage."

Other news reports suggest Hammoud was a secular Muslim who did not participate in activities geared to Islam.

"I don't recall his face or his name at all," Salam Elmenyawi, who regularly led Friday prayers on campus, told The Globe and Mail. "I don't believe he was an observant Muslim. If he was active among Muslims, I would remember him."

Plan of attack on Manhattan

U.S. officials revealed last week that eight al Qaeda–linked suspects, one of them reportedly a Canadian, were planning an attack on the tunnels that carry commuters under the Hudson River into Manhattan.

CP reported Friday that Canadian police questioned a man they suspected of active involvement in the terror plot and that he was released without arrest.

While Canadian authorities have been tightlipped about the possible local connection, authorities in Lebanon were more forthcoming, revealing they found evidence on Hammoud's personal computer in his university office.

"The information found in Hammoud's personal computer was very important because it contained maps and bombing plans that were being prepared," acting Interior Minister Ahmed Fatfat said in a local television interview on Saturday.

Although a Beirut TV station reported that Hammoud was recruited into Al Qaeda in 1994 while studying in Montreal, his family dismissed reports of his alleged links with extremism.

"His morale is high because he is confident he is innocent," his mother Nabila Qotob said. "Don't make up accusations. My son is innocent. What Al Qaeda? He never left his father's side. He loves life and fun."

Qotob asserted that her son couldn't have been a terrorist because he was having too much fun dating, drinking alcohol and driving his red convertible.

But some say his lavish lifestyle could mean just the opposite.

According to Lebanese officials, al Qaeda ordered Hammoud not to show any outward sing of religious devotion.

"Hammoud, by living a double life, by living a carefree liberal life, by drinking, by driving sports cars,

was really living the al Qaeda life," said ABC News consultant Fawaz Gerges.

Another media report said Hammoud has two brothers, one who is studying in Canada and another who is working in the United Arab Emirates.



This blog entry was quickly changed... but not quickly enough.

"OLD YELLER" KY-86 FRENCH ARMY KNIFE

