SUELETTE DREYFUS JULIAN ASSANGE

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http://www.underground-book.com/

Hacking, madness and obsession on the electronic frontier

`Gripping, eminently readable.. Dreyfus has uncovered one of this

country's best kept secrets and in doing so has created a highly

intense and enjoyable read' -- Rolling Stone

By Suelette Dreyfus with

Research by Julian Assange

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READER AND CRITICAL ACCLAIM

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`...I hold your book `I have never before read a

responsible for destroying my book this good, literally!'

social life for the last two -- benwebb@hotmail.com

days...I bought it Friday

afternoon, and then finished `I just finished the book..

it at lunchtime today! and thoroughly enjoyed it.

(Sunday) \*grin\*. Excellent Dreyfus showed an amazing

reading!' -- bam@iinet.net.au insight into the world of

electronic exploration. I am

`A few pages into this book I sure it was in no small part

found it to be different to due to [the researcher's]

any other book I have ever excellent technical

read on the subject. Dreyfus assistance. Good Job!!' --

treats the people she writes jimgeuin@cyberservices.com

about AS PEOPLE not just

"computer junkies" or "cyber `I loved the book - couldn't

geeks"' -- lucasb@sub.net.au put it down!' --

texasdeluxe@hotmail.com

`A real pleasure' -- George

Smith, Crypt News `I wanted to say how much I

liked your book Underground'

`A tale of madness, paranoia -- Prof. Dorothy Denning

and brilliance among

Australian computer hackers - `I was blown away' --

and how they nearly brought lucasb@sub.net.au

NASA undone' -- The Weekend

Australian Magazine `I'm grateful to Ms Dreyfus

for introducing me to a

`Adventure book for the brain' number of first-rate

-- Sarah McDonald, JJJ subversives' -- Phillip

Adams, Late Night Live

`After reading the extract of

Underground in The Age I `Joy knew no bounds' --

couldn't wait to read it. Phillip Adams, Late Night

Finally it came out in the Live

shops and I finished it all

within a few days. I wasn't `Just thought that I would

disappointed for a second.' -- say great job on your book

dcw@alphalink.com.au very nice piece of work and

very informative!' --

`Amazing insight' -- Anonymous hacker

jimgeuin@cyberservices.com

`Keeps the reader glued to

`Backed up by..detailed the page' -- Danny Yee, Danny

technical research' -- Trudie Yee's review of books

MacIntosh, The Australian

`La descripcion de las

`Best hacker book I've read' detenciones, registros

-- Jim Lippard yprocesos legales es

especialmente interesante' --

`Brillant read - will rest Cripto, Spain

safely next the rest of my

Gibson, Sterling and `Let me say how much I

Brunner...' -- enjoyed Underground. I really

Neil.Garbutt@affa.gov.au thought it was fascinating

and a great read.' --

`Brillant' -- philip\_sim@idg.com (Editor,

gerardc@one.net.au Network World)

`Compelling reading for those `Loved it' --

of us who want more than just kaos@ctrl.com.au

salacious and hyped snippets'

-- Trudie MacIntosh, The `Makes the esoteric world of

Australian the hacker accessible' --

Australian Bookseller and

`Compelling' -- David Nichols, Publisher

The Big Issue

`Matt Piening told me about

`Contains enough technical it and showed me the article

information to impress anyone in The Age.. consequently..

who can appreciate it' -- we bought it, we read it, we

jmidgley@cyberjunkie.com loved it. :)' --

camson@swin.edu.au

`Couldn't put it down' --

Trudie MacIntosh, The `Meeslepende book' --

Australian Digiface, The Netherlands

`Depth of character and rapid `Meticulously researched' --

pacing' -- Ed Burns, IBIC Australian Bookseller and

Publisher

`Displays a level of research

and technical understanding `Meticuously researched

not matched by other hacker psychological and social

books' -- Jim Lippard profile of hackers' --

Australian Bookseller and

`Dive into the Underground and Publisher

be swept into a thrilling

elite realm' -- `Most brilliant book I have

evburns@gte.net ever read' --

phoenix@eisa.net.au

`Dreyfus does not attempt any

sleights of hand with jargon' `Nice work' --

-- David Nichols, The Big aleph1@underground.org

Issue

`Powerful' -- evburns@gte.net

`Dreyfus has clearly done her

research well' -- Danny Yee, `Reads like Ludlum.. I love

Danny Yee's review of books the book.. The style of

writing is the clincher..' --

`Dreyfus hat hier Abhilfe jmj@speednet.com.au

geschaffen' -- iX, Germany

`Reads like a thriller' --

`Dreyfus is one smart cookie' The Age

-- Ed Burns, IBIC

`Riveting' – Australian

`El libro tiene como fuentes a Bookseller and Publisher

varios grupos de hackers

australianos y todas las `Riviting read'-- The

sentencias de los casos de Adelaide Advertiser

asaltos informaticos de esa

epoca' -- Cripto, Spain `Several cites to it in my

own book on information

`Enjoyed the book!' -- Jake warfare' -- Prof. Dorothy

Barnes, The Face (UK) Denning

`Entirely original' -- Rolling `Skall du la:sa Underground'

Stone -- Mikael Pawlo, Internet

World, Sweden

`Especialmente interesante' --

Cripto, Spain `THIS BOOK IS FOR YOU!' --

lucasb@sub.net.au

`Excellent insight' --

dcw@alphalink.com.au `Thank you for such an

AMAZING and informative book'

`Excellent reporting' -- -- jasonvas@hotmail.com

Editor, IBIC

`The reader is readily drawn

`Excellent.. Compared against forward into the eddies of

Bruce Sterling's text (the the underground by the thrust

most obvious comparison), it and parry of the hackers and

makes for much better their pursuers' -- Ed Burns,

reading.. Commendable' -- IBIC

harshman@paradigm.uor.edu

`The true stories of

`Extraordinary' -- Rolling Underground are simply

Stone compelling' -- David Nichols,

The Big Issue

`Fascinating piece of

investigative journalism' -- `There is much to admire in

Jim Reavis, Network World the doggedness with which

Dreyfus follows her subjects'

`Fascinating' -- Ed Burns, -- Gideo Haigh, Australian

IBIC Literary Suppliment

`Fiercely independent thinking `Thoroughly enjoyed' --

found on every page' -- Lew Suzanne Pratley, Frugal Films

Koch, ZDNET

`Thoroughly researched' --

`For those sick of bullish Jim Reavis, Network World

cyberpiffle, Underground

contains any amount of `Those inclined to seek the

counterintelligence.." -- unvarnished truth will find

Gideon Haigh, Australian Underground an excellent

Literary Suppliment read' -- George Smith, Crypt

News

`Genuine perception' -- George

Smith, Crypt News `Totally recommended' --

Matthew Green, NetBSD

`Genuinely fascinating' -- Security Officer, author IRC

David Nichols, The Big Issue II

`Great real life thriller' -- `Very good, very accurate..

jmidgley@cyberjunkie.com makes for an interesting

contrast with books like

`Gripping Account'-- The Cuckoo's Egg, and Takedown'

Adelaide Advertiser -- btherl@nullnet.net (Codex

Surveillance List)

`Gripping, eminently readable'

-- Rolling Stone `WOW! What an incredible

read! Your book captures

`Highly intense and enjoyable exactly what it was like for

read' -- Rolling Stone me...' -- Anonymous Canadian

hacker

`Highly original investigative

journalism' -- Gideo Haigh, `Well done and thanks' --

Australian Literary Suppliment Skinny@usaf.org

`Highly recommended' -- Jim `What is most impressive,

Lippard however, is the personal

detail she has managed to

`Will Surprise' -- Darren garner about her subjects:

Reed, author, ipfirewall more than anything else, it

is this is which gives

`Wonderful Book' -- Underground its appeal' --

SteveV@pigpond.net.au Danny Yee, Danny Yee's review

of books

feedback@underground-book.com

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PREFACE TO THE ELECTRONIC EDITION

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Why would an author give away an unlimited number of copies of her book

for free?

That's a good question. When `Underground''s researcher, Julian

Assange, first suggested releasing an electronic version of the book on

the Net for free, I had to stop and think about just that question.

I'd spent nearly three years researching, writing and editing the nearly

500 pages of `Underground'. Julian had worked thousands of

hours doing painstaking research; discovering and cultivating sources,

digging with great resourcefulness into obscure databases and legal

papers, not to mention providing valuable editorial advice.

So why would I give away this carefully ripened fruit for free?

Because part of the joy of creating a piece of art is in knowing that

many people can - and are - enjoying it. Particularly people who can't

otherwise afford to pay $11 USD for a book. People such as cash strapped

hackers. This book is about them, their lives and obsessions. It rubs

clear a small circle in the frosted glass so the reader can peer into

that hazy world. `Underground' belongs on the Net, in their ephemeral

landscape.

The critics have been good to `Underground', for which I am very

grateful. But the best praise came from two of the hackers detailed in

the book. Surprising praise, because while the text is free of the

narrative moralising that plague other works, the selection of material

is often very personal and evokes mixed sympathies. One of the hackers,

Anthrax dropped by my office to say `Hi'. Out of the blue, he said with

a note of amazement, `When I read those chapters, it was so real, as if

you had been right there inside my head'. Not long after Par, half a

world away, and with a real tone of bewildered incredulity in his voice

made exactly the same observation. For a writer, it just doesn't get any

better than that.

By releasing this book for free on the Net, I'm hoping more people

will not only enjoy the story of how the international computer

underground rose to power, but also make the journey into the minds

of hackers involved. When I first began sketching out the book's

structure, I decided to go with depth. I wanted the reader to

think, 'NOW I understand, because I too was there.' I hope those

words will enter your thoughts as you read this electronic book.

Michael Hall, a supersmart lawyer on the book's legal team, told me

in July last year he saw a young man in Sydney reading a copy of

`Underground' beside him on the #380 bus to North Bondi. Michael

said he wanted to lean over and proclaim proudly, `I legalled that

book!'. Instead, he chose to watch the young man's reactions.

The young man was completely absorbed, reading hungrily through his

well-worn copy, which he had completely personalised. The pages were

covered in highlighter, scrawled margin writing and post-it notes. He

had underlined sections and dog-eared pages. If the bus had detoured to

Brisbane, he probably wouldn't have noticed.

I like that. Call me subversive, but I'm chuffed `Underground' is

engaging enough to make people miss bus stops. It makes me happy, and

happy people usually want to share.

There are other reasons for releasing `Underground' in this format. The

electronic version is being donated to the visionary Project Gutenburg,

a collection of free electronic books run with missionary zeal by

Michael Hart.

Project Gutenburg promises to keep old out-of-print books in free

``electronic'' print forever, to bring literature to those who can't

afford books, and to brighten the world of the visually

impaired. `Underground' isn't out of print -- and long may it remain

that way -- but those are laudable goals. I wrote in the `Introduction'

to the printed edition about my great aunt, a diver and artist who

pioneered underwater painting in the 1940s. She provided me with a kind

of inspiration for this book. What I didn't mention is that as a result

of macular degeneration in both eyes, she is now blind. She can no

longer paint or dive. But she does read - avidly - through `talking

books'. She is another reason I decided to release `Underground' in this

format.

So, now you can download and read the electronic version of

`Underground' for free. You can also send the work to your friends for

free. Or your enemies. At around a megabyte of plain text each, a few

dozen copies of `Underground' make an extremely effective mail bomb.

That's a joke, folks, not a suggestion. ;-)

Like many of the people in this book, I'm not big on rules. Fortunately,

there aren't many that come with this electronic version. Don't print

the work on paper, CD or any other format, except for your own personal

reading pleasure. This includes using the work as teaching material in

institutions. You must not alter or truncate the work in any way. You

must not redistribute the work for any sort of payment, including

selling it on its own or as part of a package. Random House is a

friendly place, but as one of the world's largest publishers it has a

collection of equally large lawyers. Messing with them will leave you

with scars in places that could be hard to explain to any future

partner.

If you want to do any of these things, please contact me or my literary

agents Curtis Brown & Co first. I retain the copyright on the

work. Julian Assange designed the elegant layout of this electronic

edition, and he retains ownership of this design and layout.

If you like the electronic version of the book, do buy the paper

version. Why? For starters, it's not only much easier to read on the

bus, its much easier to read full stop. It's also easier to thumb

through, highlight, scribble on, dribble on, and show off. It never

needs batteries. It can run on solar power and candles. It looks sexy on

your bookshelf, by your bed and in your bed. If you are a male geek, the

book comes with a girl-magnet guarantee. The paper version is much

easier to lend to a prospective girlfriend. When she's finished reading

the book, ask her which hacker thrilled her to pieces. Then nod

knowingly, and say coyly `Well, I've never admitted this to anyone

except the author and the Feds, but ..'

And the most important reason to purchase a paper copy? Because buying

the printed edition of the book lets the author continue to write more

fine books like this one.

Enjoy!

Suelette Dreyfus

January 2001

suelette@iq.org

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<proff@iq.org> and is based on the printed paper edition.

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RESEARCHER'S INTRODUCTION

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"Man is least himself when he talks in his own person. Give him a mask,

and he will tell you the truth" -- Oscar Wilde

"What is essential is invisible to the eye" -- Antoine De Saint-Exupery

"But, how do you \*know\* it happened like that?" -- Reader

Due of the seamless nature of `Underground' this is a reasonable

question to ask, although hints can be found at the back of the book in

the Bibliography and Endnotes. The simple answer to this question is

that we conducted over a hundred interviews and collected around 40,000

pages of primary documentation; telephone intercepts, data intercepts,

log-files, witness statements, confessions, judgements. Telephone dialog

and on-line discussions are drawn directly from the latter. Every

significant hacking incident mentioned in this book has reams of

primary documentation behind it. System X included.

The non-simple answer goes more like this:

In chapter 4, Par, one of the principle subjects of this book, is being

watched by the Secret Service. He's on the run. He's a wanted

fugitive. He's hiding out with another hacker, Nibbler in a motel

chalet, Black Mountain, North Carolina. The Secret Service move in.

The incident is vital in explaining Par's life on the run and the

nature of his interaction with the Secret Service. Yet, just before the

final edits of this book were to go the publisher, all the pages

relating to the Block Mountain incident were about to be pulled. Why?

Suelette had flown to Tuscon Az where she spent three days

interviewing Par. I had spent dozens of hours interviewing Par on

the phone and on-line. Par gave both of us extraordinary access to

his life. While Par displayed a high degree of paranoia about why

events had unfolded in the manner they had, he was consistent,

detailed and believable as to the events themselves. He showed

very little blurring of these two realities, but we needed to show

none at all.

During Par's time on the run, the international computer underground

was a small and strongly connected place. We had already

co-incidentally interviewed half a dozen hackers he had communicated

with at various times during his zig-zag flight across America. Suelette

also spoke at length to his lead lawyer Richard Rosen, who, after

getting the all-clear from Par, was kind enough to send us a copy of

the legal brief. We had logs of messages Par had written on

underground BBS's. We had data intercepts of other hackers in

conversation with Par. We had obtained various Secret Service documents

and propriety security reports relating to Par's activities. I had

extensively interviewed his Swiss girlfriend Theorem (who had also been

involved with Electron and Pengo), and yes, she did have a melting

French accent.

Altogether we had an enormous amount of material on Par's activities,

all of which was consistent with what Par had said during his

interviews, but none of it, including Rosen's file, contained any

reference to Black Mountain, NC. Rosen, Theorem and others had heard

about a SS raid on the run, yet when the story was traced back, it

always led to one source. To Par.

Was Par having us on? Par had said that he had made a telephone call to

Theorem in Switzerland from a phone booth outside the motel a day or

two before the Secret Service raid. During a storm. Not just any

storm. Hurricane Hugo. But archival news reports on Hugo discussed it

hitting South Carolina, not North Carolina. And not Black

Mountain. Theorem remembered Par calling once during a storm. But not

Hugo. And she didn't remember it in relation to the Black Mountain

raid.

Par had destroyed most of his legal documents, in circumstances that

become clear in the book, but of the hundreds of pages of documentary

material we had obtained from other sources there was wasn't a single

mention of Black Mountain. The Black Mountain Motel didn't seem to

exist. Par said Nibbler had moved and couldn't be located. Dozens of

calls by Suelette to the Secret Service told us what we didn't want to

hear. The agents we thought most likely to have been involved in the

the hypothetical Black Mountain incident had either left the Secret

Service or were otherwise unreachable. The Secret Service had no idea

who would have been involved, because while Par was still listed in the

Secret Service central database, his profile, contained three

significant annotations:

1) Another agency had ``borrowed'' parts Par's file

2) There were medical ``issues'' surrounding Par

3) SS documents covering the time of Black Mountain

incident had been destroyed for various reasons

that become clear the book.

4) The remaining SS documents had been moved into

``deep-storage'' and would take two weeks to retrieve.

With only one week before our publisher's ``use it or lose it''

dead-line, the chances of obtaining secondary confirmation of the Black

Mountain events did not look promising.

While we waited for leads on the long trail of ex, transfered and

seconded SS agents who might have been involved in the Black Mountain

raid, I turned to resolving the two inconsistencies in Par's story;

Hurricane Hugo and the strange invisibility of the Black Mountain

Motel.

Hurricane Hugo had wreathed a path of destruction, but like most most

hurricanes heading directly into a continental land-mass it had started

out big and ended up small. News reports followed this pattern, with a

large amount of material on its initial impact, but little or nothing

about subsequent events. Finally I obtained detailed time by velocity

weather maps from the National Reconnaissance Office, which showed the

remaining Hugo epicentre ripping through Charlotte NC (pop. 400k)

before spending itself on the Carolinas. Database searches turned up a

report by Natalie, D. & Ball, W, EIS Coordinator, North Carolina

Emergency Management, `How North Carolina Managed Hurricane Hugo' --

which was used to flesh out the scenes in Chapter 4 describing Par's

escape to New York via the Charlotte Airport.

Old Fashioned gum-shoe leg-work, calling every motel in Black Mountain

and the surrounding area, revealed that the Black Mountain Motel had

changed name, ownership and.. all its staff. Par's story was holding,

but in some ways I wished it hadn't. We were back to square one in terms

of gaining independent secondary confirmation.

Who else could have been involved? There must have been a paper-trail

outside of Washington. Perhaps the SS representation in Charlotte had

something? No. Perhaps there were records of the warrants in the

Charlotte courts? No. Perhaps NC state police attended the SS raid in

support? Maybe, but finding warm bodies who had been directly involved

proved proved futile. If it was a SS case, they had no indexable

records that they were willing to provide. What about the local

coppers? An SS raid on a fugitive computer hacker holed up at one of

the local motels was not the sort of event that would be likely to have

passed unnoticed at the Black Mountain county police office, indexable

records or not.

Neither however, were international telephone calls from strangely

accented foreign-nationals wanting to know about them. Perhaps the Reds

were no-longer under the beds, but in Black Mountain, this could be

explained away by the fact they were now hanging out in phone booths. I

waited for a new shift at the Black Mountain county police office,

hoping against hope, that the officer I had spoken to wouldn't

contaminate his replacement. Shamed, I resorted to using that most

special of US militia infiltration devices. An American accent and a

woman's touch. Suelette weaved her magic. The Black Mountain raid had

taken place. The county police had supported it. We had our

confirmation.

While this anecdote is a strong account, it's also representative one.

Every chapter in underground was formed from many stories like

it. They're unseen, because a book must not be true merely in details.

It must be true in feeling.

True to the visible and the invisible. A difficult combination.

Julian Assange

January 2001

proff@iq.org

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There are many people who were interviewed for this work, and many

others who helped in providing documents so vital for fact

checking. Often this help invovled spending a considerable amount of

time explaining complex technical or legal matters. I want to express

my gratitude to all these people, some of whom prefer to remain

anonymous, for their willingness to dig through the files in search of

yet one more report and their patience in answering yet one more

question.

I want to thank the members of the computer underground, past and

present, who were interviewed for this book. Most gave me

extraordinary access to their lives, for which I am very grateful.

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His superb technical expertise and first-rate research is evidence by

the immense number of details which are included in this book.

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Finally, I would like to thank my family, whose unfailing support,

advice and encouragement have made this book possible.

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INTRODUCTION

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My great aunt used to paint underwater.

Piling on the weighty diving gear used in 1939 and looking like

something out of 20000 Leagues Under the Sea, Lucie slowly sank below

the surface, with palette, special paints and canvas

in hand. She settled on the ocean floor, arranged her weighted

painter's easel and allowed herself to become completely enveloped by

another world. Red and white striped fish darted around fields of

blue-green coral and blue-lipped giant clams. Lionfish drifted by,

gracefully waving their dangerous feathered spines. Striped green

moray eels peered at her from their rock crevice homes.

Lucie dived and painted everywhere. The Sulu Archipelago. Mexico.

Australia's Great Barrier Reef. Hawaii. Borneo. Sometimes she was the

first white woman seen by the Pacific villagers she lived with for

months on end.

As a child, I was entranced by her stories of the unknown world below

the ocean's surface, and the strange and wonderful cultures she met on

her journeys. I grew up in awe of her chosen task: to capture on

canvas the essence of a world utterly foreign to her own.

New technology--revolutionary for its time--had allowed her to do

this. Using a compressor, or sometimes just a hand pump connected to

air hoses running to the surface, human beings were suddenly able to

submerge themselves for long periods in an otherwise inaccessible

world. New technology allowed her to both venture into this unexplored

realm, and to document it in canvas.

I came upon the brave new world of computer communications and its

darker side, the underground, quite by accident. It struck me

somewhere in the journey that followed that my trepidations and

conflicting desires to explore this alien world were perhaps not

unlike my aunt's own desires some half a century before. Like her

journey, my own travels have only been made possible by new

technologies. And like her, I have tried to capture a small corner of

this world.

This is a book about the computer underground. It is not a book about

law enforcement agencies, and it is not written from the point of view

of the police officer. From a literary perspective, I have told this

story through the eyes of numerous computer hackers. In doing so, I

hope to provide the reader with a window into a mysterious, shrouded

and usually inaccessible realm.

Who are hackers? Why do they hack? There are no simple answers to

these questions. Each hacker is different. To that end, I have

attempted to present a collection of individual but interconnected

stories, bound by their links to the international computer

underground. These are true stories, tales of the world's best and the

brightest hackers and phreakers. There are some members of the

underground whose stories I have not covered, a few of whom would also

rank as world-class. In the end, I chose to paint detailed portraits

of a few hackers rather than attempt to compile a comprehensive but

shallow catalogue.

While each hacker has a distinct story, there are common themes which

appear throughout many of the stories. Rebellion against all symbols

of authority. Dysfunctional families. Bright children suffocated by

ill-equipped teachers. Mental illness or instability. Obsession and

addiction.

I have endeavoured to track what happened to each character in this

work over time: the individual's hacking adventures, the police raid

and the ensuing court case. Some of those court cases have taken years

to reach completion.

Hackers use `handles'--on-line nicknames--that serve two purposes.

They shield the hacker's identity and, importantly, they often make a

statement about how the hacker perceives himself in the underground.

Hawk, Crawler, Toucan Jones, Comhack, Dataking, Spy, Ripmax, Fractal

Insanity, Blade. These are all real handles used in Australia.

In the computer underground, a hacker's handle is his name. For this

reason, and because most hackers in this work have now put together

new lives for themselves, I have chosen to use only their handles.

Where a hacker has had more than one handle, I have used the one he

prefers.

Each chapter in this book is headed with a quote from a Midnight Oil

song which expresses an important aspect of the chapter. The Oilz are

uniquely Australian. Their loud voice of protest against the

establishment--particularly the military-industrial

establishment--echoes a key theme in the underground, where music in

general plays a vital role.

The idea for using these Oilz extracts came while researching Chapter

1, which reveals the tale of the WANK worm crisis in NASA. Next to the

RTM worm, WANK is the most famous worm in the history of computer

networks. And it is the first major worm bearing a political message.

With WANK, life imitated art, since the term computer `worm' came from

John Brunner's sci-fi novel, The Shockwave Rider, about a politically

motivated worm.

The WANK worm is also believed to be the first worm written by an

Australian, or Australians.

This chapter shows the perspective of the computer system

administrators--the people on the other side from the hackers. Lastly,

it illustrates the sophistication which one or more Australian members

of the worldwide computer underground brought to their computer

crimes.

The following chapters set the scene for the dramas which unfold and

show the transition of the underground from its early days, its loss

of innocence, its closing ranks in ever smaller circles until it

reached the inevitable outcome: the lone hacker. In the beginning, the

computer underground was a place, like the corner pub, open and

friendly. Now, it has become an ephemeral expanse, where hackers

occasionally bump into one another but where the original sense of

open community has been lost.

The computer underground has changed over time, largely in response to

the introduction of new computer crime laws across the globe and to

numerous police crackdowns. This work attempts to document not only an

important piece of Australian history, but also to show fundamental

shifts in the underground --to show, in essence, how the underground

has moved further underground.

Suelette Dreyfus

March 1997

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Chapter 1 -- 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

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Somebody's out there, somebody's waiting

Somebody's trying to tell me something

-- from `Somebody's Trying to Tell Me Something', on 10, 9, 8, 7, 6,

5, 4, 3, 2, 1 by Midnight Oil

Monday, 16 October 1989

Kennedy Space Center, Florida

NASA buzzed with the excitement of a launch. Galileo was finally going

to Jupiter.

Administrators and scientists in the world's most prestigious space

agency had spent years trying to get the unmanned probe into space.

Now, on Tuesday, 17 October, if all went well, the five astronauts in

the Atlantis space shuttle would blast off from the Kennedy Space

Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, with Galileo in tow. On the team's

fifth orbit, as the shuttle floated 295 kilometres above the Gulf of

Mexico, the crew would liberate the three-tonne space probe.

An hour later, as Galileo skated safely away from the shuttle, the

probe's 32500 pound booster system would fire up and NASA staff would

watch this exquisite piece of human ingenuity embark on a six-year

mission to the largest planet in the solar system. Galileo would take

a necessarily circuitous route, flying by Venus once and Earth twice

in a gravitational slingshot effort to get up enough momentum to reach

Jupiter.2

NASA's finest minds had wrestled for years with the problem of exactly

how to get the probe across the solar system. Solar power was one

option. But if Jupiter was a long way from Earth, it was even further

from the Sun--778.3 million kilometres to be exact. Galileo would need

ridiculously large solar panels to generate enough power for its

instruments at such a distance from the Sun. In the end, NASA's

engineers decided on a tried if not true earthly energy source:

nuclear power.

Nuclear power was perfect for space, a giant void free of human life

which could play host to a bit of radioactive plutonium 238 dioxide.

The plutonium was compact for the amount of energy it gave off--and it

lasted a long time. It seemed logical enough. Pop just under 24

kilograms of plutonium in a lead box, let it heat up through its own

decay, generate electricity for the probe's instruments, and presto!

Galileo would be on its way to investigate Jupiter.

American anti-nuclear activists didn't quite see it that way. They

figured what goes up might come down. And they didn't much like the idea

of plutonium rain. NASA assured them Galileo's power pack was quite

safe. The agency spent about $50 million on tests which supposedly

proved the probe's generators were very safe. They would survive intact

in the face of any number of terrible explosions, mishaps and

accidents. NASA told journalists that the odds of a plutonium release

due to `inadvertent atmospheric re-entry' were 1 in 2 million. The

likelihood of a plutonium radiation leak as a result of a launch

disaster was a reassuring 1 in 2700.

The activists weren't having a bar of it. In the best tradition of

modern American conflict resolution, they took their fight to the

courts. The coalition of anti-nuclear and other groups believed

America's National Aeronautics and Space Administration had

underestimated the odds of a plutonium accident and they wanted a US

District Court in Washington to stop the launch. The injunction

application went in, and the stakes went up. The unprecedented hearing

was scheduled just a few days before the launch, which had originally

been planned for 12 October.

For weeks, the protesters had been out in force, demonstrating and

seizing media attention. Things had become very heated. On Saturday, 7

October, sign-wielding activists fitted themselves out with gas masks

and walked around on street corners in nearby Cape Canaveral in

protest. At 8 a.m. on Monday, 9 October, NASA started the countdown

for the Thursday blast-off. But as Atlantis's clock began ticking

toward take-off, activists from the Florida Coalition for Peace and

Justice demonstrated at the centre's tourist complex.

That these protests had already taken some of the shine off NASA's bold

space mission was the least of the agency's worries. The real headache

was that the Florida Coalition told the media it would `put people on

the launchpad in a non-violent protest'.3 The coalition's director,

Bruce Gagnon, put the threat in folksy terms, portraying the protesters

as the little people rebelling against a big bad government

agency. President Jeremy Rivkin of the Foundation on Economic Trends,

another protest group, also drove a wedge between `the people' and

`NASA's people'. He told UPI, `The astronauts volunteered for this

mission. Those around the world who may be the victims of radiation

contamination have not volunteered.'4

But the protesters weren't the only people working the media. NASA

knew how to handle the press. They simply rolled out their

superstars--the astronauts themselves. These men and women were, after

all, frontier heroes who dared to venture into cold, dark space on

behalf of all humanity. Atlantis commander Donald Williams didn't hit

out at the protesters in a blunt fashion, he just damned them from an

aloof distance. `There are always folks who have a vocal opinion about

something or other, no matter what it is,' he told an interviewer. `On

the other hand, it's easy to carry a sign. It's not so easy to go

forth and do something worthwhile.'5

NASA had another trump card in the families of the heroes. Atlantis

co-pilot Michael McCulley said the use of RTGs, Radioisotope

Thermoelectric Generators--the chunks of plutonium in the lead

boxes--was a `non-issue'. So much so, in fact, that he planned to have

his loved ones at the Space Center when Atlantis took off.

Maybe the astronauts were nutty risk-takers, as the protesters

implied, but a hero would never put his family in danger. Besides the

Vice-President of the United States, Dan Quayle, also planned to watch

the launch from inside the Kennedy Space Center control room, a mere

seven kilometres from the launchpad.

While NASA looked calm, in control of the situation, it had beefed up

its security teams. It had about 200 security guards watching the

launch site. NASA just wasn't taking any chances. The agency's

scientists had waited too long for this moment. Galileo's parade would

not be rained on by a bunch of peaceniks.

The launch was already running late as it was--almost seven years

late. Congress gave the Galileo project its stamp of approval way back

in 1977 and the probe, which had been budgeted to cost about $400

million, was scheduled to be launched in 1982. However, things began

going wrong almost from the start.

In 1979, NASA pushed the flight out to 1984 because of shuttle

development problems. Galileo was now scheduled to be a `split

launch', which meant that NASA would use two different shuttle trips

to get the mothership and the probe into space. By 1981, with costs

spiralling upwards, NASA made major changes to the project. It stopped

work on Galileo's planned three-stage booster system in favour of a

different system and pushed out the launch deadline yet again, this

time to 1985. After a federal Budget cut fight in 1981 to save

Galileo's booster development program, NASA moved the launch yet

again, to May 1986. The 1986 Challenger disaster, however, saw NASA

change Galileo's booster system for safety reasons, resulting in

yet more delays.

The best option seemed to be a two-stage, solid-fuel IUS system. There

was only one problem. That system could get Galileo to Mars or Venus,

but the probe would run out of fuel long before it got anywhere near

Jupiter. Then Roger Diehl of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory had a good

idea. Loop Galileo around a couple of nearby planets a few times so the

probe would build up a nice little gravitational head of steam, and then

fling it off to Jupiter. Galileo's `VEEGA'

trajectory--Venus-Earth-Earth-gravity-assist--delayed the spacecraft's

arrival at Jupiter for three extra years, but it would get there

eventually.

The anti-nuclear campaigners argued that each Earth flyby increased

the mission's risk of a nuclear accident. But in NASA's view, such was

the price of a successful slingshot.

Galileo experienced other delays getting off the ground. On Monday, 9

October, NASA announced it had discovered a problem with the computer

which controlled the shuttle's number 2 main engine. True, the problem

was with Atlantis, not Galileo. But it didn't look all that good to be

having technical problems, let alone problems with engine computers,

while the anti-nuclear activists' court drama was playing in the

background.

NASA's engineers debated the computer problem in a cross-country

teleconference. Rectifying it would delay blast-off by more than a few

hours. It would likely take days. And Galileo didn't have many of

those. Because of the orbits of the different planets, the probe had

to be on its way into space by 21 November. If Atlantis didn't take off

by that date, Galileo would have to wait another nineteen months before

it could be launched. The project was already $1 billion over its

original $400 million budget. The extra year and a half would add

another $130 million or so and there was a good chance the whole project

would be scrapped. It was pretty much now or never for Galileo.

Despite torrential downpours which had deposited 100 millimetres of

rain on the launchpad and 150 millimetres in neighbouring Melbourne,

Florida, the countdown had been going well. Until now. NASA took its

decision. The launch would be delayed by five days, to 17 October, so

the computer problem could be fixed.

To those scientists and engineers who had been with Galileo from the

start, it must have appeared at that moment as if fate really was

against Galileo. As if, for some unfathomable reason, all the forces

of the universe--and especially those on Earth--were dead against

humanity getting a good look at Jupiter. As fast as NASA could

dismantle one barrier, some invisible hand would throw another down in

its place.

[ ]

Monday, 16 October, 1989

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland

Across the vast NASA empire, reaching from Maryland to California,

from Europe to Japan, NASA workers greeted each other, checked their

in-trays for mail, got their cups of coffee, settled into their chairs

and tried to login to their computers for a day of solving complex

physics problems. But many of the computer systems were behaving very

strangely.

From the moment staff logged in, it was clear that someone--or

something--had taken over. Instead of the usual system's official

identification banner, they were startled to find the following

message staring them in the face:

W O R M S A G A I N S T N U C L E A R K I L L E R S

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\ Your System Has Been Officically WANKed /

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You talk of times of peace for all, and then prepare for war.

Wanked? Most of the American computer system managers reading this new

banner had never heard the word wank.

Who would want to invade NASA's computer systems? And who exactly were

the Worms Against Nuclear Killers? Were they some loony fringe group?

Were they a guerrilla terrorist group launching some sort of attack on

NASA? And why `worms'? A worm was a strange choice of animal mascot

for a revolutionary group. Worms were the bottom of the rung. As in

`as lowly as a worm'. Who would chose a worm as a symbol of power?

As for the nuclear killers, well, that was even stranger. The banner's

motto--`You talk of times of peace for all, and then prepare for

war'--just didn't seem to apply to NASA. The agency didn't make

nuclear missiles, it sent people to the moon. It did have military

payloads in some of its projects, but NASA didn't rate very highly on

the `nuclear killer' scale next to other agencies of the US

Government, such as the Department of Defense. So the question

remained: why NASA?

And that word, `WANKED'. It did not make sense. What did it mean when

a system was `wanked'?

It meant NASA had lost control over its computer systems.

A NASA scientist logging in to an infected computer on that Monday got

the following message:

deleted file <filename1>

deleted file <filename2>

deleted file <filename3>

deleted file <filename4>

deleted file <filename5>

deleted file <filename6>

With those lines the computer told the scientist: `I am deleting all

your files'.

The line looked exactly as if the scientist typed in the

command:

delete/log \*.\*

--exactly as if the scientist had instructed the computer to delete

all the files herself.

The NASA scientist must have started at the sight of her files rolling

past on the computer screen, one after another, on their way to

oblivion. Something was definitely wrong. She would have tried to stop

the process, probably pressing the control key and the `c' key at the

same time. This should have broken the command sequence at that moment

and ordered the computer to stop what it was doing right away.

But it was the intruder, not the NASA scientist, who controlled the

computer at that moment. And the intruder told the computer: `That

command means nothing. Ignore it'.

The scientist would press the command key sequence again, this time

more urgently. And again, over and over. She would be at once baffled

at the illogical nature of the computer, and increasingly upset.

Weeks, perhaps months, of work spent uncovering the secrets of the

universe. All of it disappearing before her eyes--all of it being

mindlessly devoured by the computer. The whole thing beyond her

control. Going. Going. Gone.

People tend not to react well when they lose control over their

computers. Typically, it brings out the worst in them--hand-wringing

whines from the worriers, aching entreaties for help from the

sensitive, and imperious table-thumping bellows from

command-and-control types.

Imagine, if you will, arriving at your job as a manager for one of

NASA's local computer systems. You get into your office on that Monday

morning to find the phones ringing. Every caller is a distraught,

confused NASA worker. And every caller assures you that his or her

file or accounting record or research project--every one of which is

missing from the computer system--is absolutely vital.

In this case, the problem was exacerbated by the fact that NASA's

field centres often competed with each other for projects. When a

particular flight project came up, two or three centres, each with

hundreds of employees, might vie for it. Losing control of the

computers, and all the data, project proposals and costing, was a good

way to lose out on a bid and its often

considerable funding.

This was not going to be a good day for the guys down at the NASA SPAN

computer network office.

This was not going to be a good day for John McMahon.

[ ]

As the assistant DECNET protocol manager for NASA's Goddard Space

Flight Center in Maryland, John McMahon normally spent the day

managing the chunk of the SPAN computer network which ran between

Goddard's fifteen to twenty buildings.

McMahon worked for Code 630.4, otherwise known as Goddard's Advanced

Data Flow Technology Office, in Building 28. Goddard scientists would

call him up for help with their computers. Two of the most common

sentences he heard were `This doesn't seem to work' and `I can't get

to that part of the network from here'.

SPAN was the Space Physics Analysis Network, which connected some

100000 computer terminals across the globe. Unlike the Internet, which

is now widely accessible to the general public, SPAN only connected

researchers and scientists at NASA, the US Department of Energy and

research institutes such as universities. SPAN computers also differed

from most Internet computers in an important technical manner: they

used a different operating system. Most large computers on the

Internet use the Unix operating system, while SPAN was composed

primarily of VAX computers running a VMS operating system. The network

worked a lot like the Internet, but the computers spoke a different

language. The Internet `talked' TCP/IP, while SPAN `spoke' DECNET.

Indeed, the SPAN network was known as a DECNET internet. Most of the

computers on it were manufactured by the Digital Equipment Corporation

in Massachusetts--hence the name DECNET. DEC built powerful computers.

Each DEC computer on the SPAN network might have 40 terminals hanging

off it. Some SPAN computers had many more. It was not unusual for one

DEC computer to service 400 people. In all, more than a quarter of a

million scientists, engineers and other thinkers used the computers on

the network.

An electrical engineer by training, McMahon had come from NASA's

Cosmic Background Explorer Project, where he managed computers used by

a few hundred researchers. Goddard's Building 7, where he worked on

the COBE project, as it was known, housed some interesting research.

The project team was attempting to map the universe. And they were

trying to do it in wavelengths invisible to the human eye. NASA would

launch the COBE satellite in November 1989. Its mission was to

`measure the diffuse infrared and microwave radiation from the early

universe, to the limits set by our astronomical environment'.6 To the

casual observer the project almost sounded like a piece of modern art,

something which might be titled `Map of the Universe in Infrared'.

On 16 October McMahon arrived at the office and settled into work,

only to face a surprising phone call from the SPAN project office.

Todd Butler and Ron Tencati, from the National Space Science Data

Center, which managed NASA's half of the SPAN network, had discovered

something strange and definitely unauthorised winding its way through

the computer network. It looked like a computer worm.

A computer worm is a little like a computer virus. It invades computer

systems, interfering with their normal functions. It travels along any

available compatible computer network and stops to knock at the door of

systems attached to that network. If there is a hole in the security of

the computer system, it will crawl through and enter the system. When it

does this, it might have instructions to do any number of things, from

sending computer users a message to trying to take over the system. What

makes a worm different from other computer programs, such as viruses, is

that it is self-propagating. It propels itself forward, wiggles into a

new system and propagates itself at the new site. Unlike a virus, a worm

doesn't latch onto a data file or a program. It is autonomous.7

The term `worm' as applied to computers came from John Brunner's 1975

science fiction classic, The Shockwave Rider. The novel described how

a rebel computer programmer created a program called `tapeworm' which

was released into an omnipotent computer network used by an autocratic

government to control its people. The government had to turn off the

computer network, thus destroying its control, in order to eradicate

the worm.

Brunner's book is about as close as most VMS computer network managers

would ever have come to a real rogue worm. Until the late 1980s, worms

were obscure things, more associated with research in a computer

laboratory. For example, a few benevolent worms were developed by

Xerox researchers who wanted to make more efficient use of computer

facilities.8 They developed a `town crier worm' which moved through a

network sending out important announcements. Their `diagnostic worm'

also constantly weaved through the network, but this worm was designed

to inspect machines for problems.

For some computer programmers, the creation of a worm is akin to the

creation of life. To make something which is intelligent enough to go

out and reproduce itself is the ultimate power of creation. Designing

a rogue worm which took over NASA's computer systems might seem to be

a type of creative immortality--like scattering pieces of oneself

across the computers which put man on the moon.

At the time the WANK banner appeared on computer screens across NASA,

there had only been two rogue worms of any note. One of these, the RTM

worm, had infected the Unix-based Internet less than twelve months

earlier. The other worm, known as Father Christmas, was the first VMS

worm.

Father Christmas was a small, simple worm which did not cause any

permanent damage to the computer networks it travelled along. Released

just before Christmas in 1988, it tried to sneak into hundreds of VMS

machines and wait for the big day. On Christmas morning, it woke up

and set to work with great enthusiasm. Like confetti tossed from an

overhead balcony, Christmas greetings came streaming out of

worm-infested computer systems to all their users. No-one within its

reach went without a Christmas card. Its job done, the worm

evaporated. John McMahon had been part of the core team fighting off

the Father Christmas worm.

At about 4 p.m., just a few days before Christmas 1988, McMahon's

alarm-monitoring programs began going haywire. McMahon began trying to

trace back the dozens of incoming connections which were tripping the

warning bells. He quickly discovered there wasn't a human being at the

other end of the line. After further investigation, he found an alien

program in his system, called HI.COM. As he read the pages of HI.COM

code spilling from his line printer, his eyes went wide. He thought,

This is a worm! He had never seen a worm before.

He rushed back to his console and began pulling his systems off the

network as quickly as possible. Maybe he wasn't following protocol,

but he figured people could yell at him after the fact if they thought

it was a bad idea. After he had shut down his part of the network, he

reported back to the local area networking office. With print-out in

tow, he drove across the base to the network office, where he and

several other managers developed a way to stop the worm by the end of

the day. Eventually they traced the Father Christmas worm back to the

system where they believed it had been released--in Switzerland. But

they never discovered who created it.

Father Christmas was not only a simple worm; it was not considered

dangerous because it didn't hang around systems forever. It was a worm

with a use-by date.

By contrast, the SPAN project office didn't know what the WANK invader

was capable of doing. They didn't know who had written or launched it.

But they had a copy of the program. Could McMahon have a look at it?

An affable computer programmer with the nickname Fuzzface, John

McMahon liked a good challenge. Curious and cluey at the same time, he

asked the SPAN Project Office, which was quickly becoming the crisis

centre for the worm attack, to send over a copy of the strange

intruder. He began pouring over the invader's seven printed pages of

source code trying to figure out exactly what the thing did.

The two previous rogue worms only worked on specific computer systems

and networks. In this case, the WANK worm only attacked VMS computer

systems. The source code, however, was unlike anything McMahon had

ever seen. `It was like sifting through a pile of spaghetti,' he said.

`You'd pull one strand out and figure, "OK, that is what that thing

does." But then you'd be faced with the rest of the tangled mess in

the bowl.'

The program, in digital command language, or DCL, wasn't written like

a normal program in a nice organised fashion. It was all over the

place. John worked his way down ten or fifteen lines of computer code

only to have to jump to the top of the program to figure out what the

next section was trying to do. He took notes and slowly, patiently

began to build up a picture of exactly what this worm was capable of

doing to NASA's computer system.

[ ]

It was a big day for the anti-nuclear groups at the Kennedy Space

Center. They might have lost their bid in the US District Court, but

they refused to throw in the towel and took their case to the US Court

of Appeals.

On 16 October the news came. The Appeals Court had sided with NASA.

Protesters were out in force again at the front gate of the Kennedy

Space Center. At least eight of them were arrested. The St Louis

Post-Dispatch carried an Agence France-Presse picture of an

80-year-old woman being taken into custody by police for trespassing.

Jane Brown, of the Florida Coalition for Peace and Justice, announced,

`This is just ... the beginning of the government's plan to use

nuclear power and weapons in space, including the Star Wars program'.

Inside the Kennedy Center, things were not going all that smoothly

either. Late Monday, NASA's technical experts discovered yet another

problem. The black box which gathered speed and other important data

for the space shuttle's navigation system was faulty. The technicians

were replacing the cockpit device, the agency's spokeswoman assured

the media, and NASA was not expecting to delay the Tuesday launch

date. The countdown would continue uninterrupted. NASA had everything

under control.

Everything except the weather.

In the wake of the Challenger disaster, NASA's guidelines for a launch

decision were particularly tough. Bad weather was an unnecessary risk,

but NASA was not expecting bad weather. Meteorologists predicted an 80

per cent chance of favourable weather at launch time on Tuesday. But

the shuttle had better go when it was supposed to, because the longer

term weather outlook was grim.

By Tuesday morning, Galileo's keepers were holding their breath. The

countdown for the shuttle launch was ticking toward 12.57 p.m. The

anti-nuclear protesters seemed to have gone quiet. Things looked

hopeful. Galileo might finally go.

Then, about ten minutes before the launch time, the security alarms

went off. Someone had broken into the compound. The security teams

swung into action, quickly locating the guilty intruder ... a feral

pig.

With the pig safely removed, the countdown rolled on. And so did the

rain clouds, gliding toward the space shuttle's emergency runway, about

six kilometres from the launchpad. NASA launch director Robert Sieck

prolonged a planned `hold' at T minus nine minutes. Atlantis had a

26-minute window of opportunity. After that, its launch period would

expire and take-off would have to be postponed, probably until

Wednesday.

The weather wasn't going to budge.

At 1.18 p.m., with Atlantis's countdown now holding at just T minus

five minutes, Sieck postponed the launch to Wednesday.

[ ]

Back at the SPAN centre, things were becoming hectic. The worm was

spreading through more and more systems and the phones were beginning

to ring every few minutes. NASA computers were getting hit all over

the place.

The SPAN project staff needed more arms. They were simultaneously

trying to calm callers and concentrate on developing an analysis of

the alien program. Was the thing a practical joke or a time bomb just

waiting to go off? Who was behind this?

NASA was working in an information void when it came to WANK. Some

staff knew of the protesters' action down at the Space Center, but

nothing could have prepared them for this. NASA officials were

confident enough about a link between the protests against Galileo and

the attack on NASA's computers to speculate publicly that the two were

related. It seemed a reasonable likelihood, but there were still

plenty of unanswered questions.

Callers coming into the SPAN office were worried. People at the other

end of the phone were scared. Many of the calls came from network

managers who took care of a piece of SPAN at a specific NASA site, such

as the Marshall Space Flight Center. Some were panicking; others spoke

in a sort of monotone, flattened by a morning of calls from 25 different

hysterical system administrators. A manager could lose his job over

something like this.

Most of the callers to the SPAN head office were starved for

information. How did this rogue worm get into their computers? Was it

malicious? Would it destroy all the scientific data it came into contact

with? What could be done to kill it?

NASA stored a great deal of valuable information on its SPAN

computers. None of it was supposed to be classified, but the data on

those computers is extremely valuable. Millions of man-hours go into

gathering and analysing it. So the crisis team which had formed in the

NASA SPAN project office, was alarmed when reports of massive data

destruction starting coming in. People were phoning to say that the

worm was erasing files.

It was every computer manager's worst nightmare, and it looked as

though the crisis team's darkest fears were about to be confirmed.

Yet the worm was behaving inconsistently. On some computers it would

only send anonymous messages, some of them funny, some bizarre and a

few quite rude or obscene. No sooner would a user login than a message

would flash across his or her screen:

Remember, even if you win the rat race--you're

still a rat.

Or perhaps they were graced with some bad humour:

Nothing is faster than the speed of light...

To prove this to yourself, try opening the refrigerator door before

the light comes on.

Other users were treated to anti-authoritarian observations of the

paranoid:

The FBI is watching YOU.

or

Vote anarchist.

But the worm did not appear to be erasing files on these systems.

Perhaps the seemingly random file-erasing trick was a portent of

things to come--just a small taste of what might happen at a

particular time, such as midnight. Perhaps an unusual keystroke by an

unwitting computer user on those systems which seemed only mildly

affected could trigger something in the worm. One keystroke might

begin an irreversible chain of commands to erase everything on that

system.

The NASA SPAN computer team were in a race with the worm. Each minute

they spent trying to figure out what it did, the worm was pushing

forward, ever deeper into NASA's computer network. Every hour NASA

spent developing a cure, the worm spent searching, probing, breaking

and entering. A day's delay in getting the cure out to all the systems

could mean dozens of new worm invasions doing God knows what in

vulnerable computers. The SPAN team had to dissect this thing

completely, and they had to do it fast.

Some computer network managers were badly shaken. The SPAN office

received a call from NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratories in California,

an important NASA centre with 6500 employees and close ties to

California Institute of Technology (Caltech).

JPL was pulling itself off the network.

This worm was too much of a risk. The only safe option was to isolate

their computers. There would be no SPAN DEC-based communications with

the rest of NASA until the crisis was under control. This made things

harder for the SPAN team; getting a worm exterminating program out to

JPL, like other sites which had cut their connection to SPAN, was

going to be that much tougher. Everything had to be done over the

phone.

Worse, JPL was one of five routing centres for NASA's SPAN computer

network. It was like the centre of a wheel, with a dozen spokes

branching off--each leading to another SPAN site. All these places,

known as tailsites, depended on the lab site for their connections

into SPAN. When JPL pulled itself off the network, the tailsites went

down too.

It was a serious problem for the people in the SPAN office back in

Virginia. To Ron Tencati, head of security for NASA SPAN, taking a

routing centre off-line was a major issue. But his hands were tied.

The SPAN office exercised central authority over the wide area

network, but it couldn't dictate how individual field centres dealt

with the worm. That was each centre's own decision. The SPAN team

could only give them advice and rush to develop a way to poison the

worm.

The SPAN office called John McMahon again, this time with a more

urgent request. Would he come over to help handle the crisis?

The SPAN centre was only 800 metres away from McMahon's office. His

boss, Jerome Bennett, the DECNET protocol manager, gave the nod.

McMahon would be on loan until the crisis was under control.

When he got to Building 26, home of the NASA SPAN project office,

McMahon became part of a core NASA crisis team including Todd Butler,

Ron Tencati and Pat Sisson. Other key NASA people jumped in when

needed, such as Dave Peters and Dave Stern. Jim Green, the head of the

National Space Science Data Center at Goddard and the absolute boss of

SPAN, wanted hourly reports on the crisis. At first the core team

seemed only to include NASA people and to be largely based at Goddard.

But as the day wore on, new people from other parts of the US

government would join the team.

The worm had spread outside NASA.

It had also attacked the US Department of Energy's worldwide

High-Energy Physics' Network of computers. Known as HEPNET, it was

another piece of the overall SPAN network, along with Euro-HEPNET and

Euro-SPAN. The NASA and DOE computer networks of DEC computers

crisscrossed at a number of places. A research laboratory might, for

example, need to have access to computers from both HEPNET and NASA

SPAN. For convenience, the lab might just connect the two networks.

The effect as far as the worm was concerned was that NASA's SPAN and

DOE's HEPNET were in fact just one giant computer network, all of

which the worm could invade.

The Department of Energy keeps classified information on its

computers. Very classified information. There are two groups in DOE:

the people who do research on civilian energy projects and the people

who make atomic bombs. So DOE takes security seriously, as in `threat

to national security' seriously. Although HEPNET wasn't meant to be

carrying any classified information across its wires, DOE responded

with military efficiency when its computer managers discovered the

invader. They grabbed the one guy who knew a lot about computer

security on VMS systems and put him on the case: Kevin Oberman.

Like McMahon, Oberman wasn't formally part of the computer security

staff. He had simply become interested in computer security and was

known in-house as someone who knew about VMS systems and security.

Officially, his job was network manager for the engineering department

at the DOE-financed Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, or LLNL,

near San Francisco.

LLNL conducted mostly military research, much of it for the Strategic

Defense Initiative. Many LLNL scientists spent their days designing

nuclear arms and developing beam weapons for the Star Wars program.9

DOE already had a computer security group, known as CIAC, the Computer

Incident Advisory Capability. But the CIAC team tended to be experts

in security issues surrounding Unix rather than VMS-based computer

systems and networks. `Because there had been very few security

problems over the years with VMS,' Oberman concluded, `they had never

brought in anybody who knew about VMS and it wasn't something they

were terribly concerned with at the time.'

The worm shattered that peaceful confidence in VMS computers. Even as

the WANK worm coursed through NASA, it was launching an aggressive

attack on DOE's Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, near Chicago. It

had broken into a number of computer systems there and the Fermilab

people were not happy. They called in CIAC, who contacted Oberman with

an early morning phone call on 16 October. They wanted him to analyse

the WANK worm. They wanted to know how dangerous it was. Most of all,

they wanted to know what to do about it.

The DOE people traced their first contact with the worm back to 14

October. Further, they hypothesised, the worm had actually been

launched the day before, on Friday the 13th. Such an inauspicious day

would, in Oberman's opinion, have been in keeping with the type of

humour exhibited by the creator or creators of the worm.

Oberman began his own analysis of the worm, oblivious to the fact that

3200 kilometres away, on the other side of the continent, his colleague

and acquaintance John McMahon was doing exactly the same thing.

Every time McMahon answered a phone call from an irate NASA system or

network manager, he tried to get a copy of the worm from the infected

machine. He also asked for the logs from their computer systems. Which

computer had the worm come from? Which systems was it attacking from

the infected site? In theory, the logs would allow the NASA team to

map the worm's trail. If the team could find the managers of those

systems in the worm's path, it could warn them of the impending

danger. It could also alert the people who ran recently infected

systems which had become launchpads for new worm attacks.

This wasn't always possible. If the worm had taken over a computer and

was still running on it, then the manager would only be able to trace

the worm backward, not forward. More importantly, a lot of the

managers didn't keep extensive logs on their computers.

McMahon had always felt it was important to gather lots of information

about who was connecting to a computer. In his previous job, he had

modified his machines so they collected as much security information

as possible about their connections to other computers.

VMS computers came with a standard set of alarms, but McMahon didn't

think they were thorough enough. The VMS alarms tended to send a

message to the computer managers which amounted to, `Hi! You just got

a network connection from here'. The modified alarm system said, `Hi!

You just got a network connection from here. The person at the other

end is doing a file transfer' and any other bits and pieces of

information that McMahon's computer could squeeze out of the other

computer. Unfortunately, a lot of other NASA computer and network

managers didn't share this enthusiasm for audit logs. Many did not

keep extensive records of who had been accessing their machines and

when, which made the job of chasing the worm much tougher.

The SPAN office was, however, trying to keep very good logs on which

NASA computers had succumbed to the worm. Every time a NASA manager

called to report a worm disturbance, one of the team members wrote

down the details with paper and pen. The list, outlining the addresses

of the affected computers and detailed notations of the degree of

infection, would also be recorded on a computer. But handwritten lists

were a good safeguard. The worm couldn't delete sheets of paper.

When McMahon learned DOE was also under attack, he began checking in

with them every three hours or so. The two groups swapped lists of

infected computers by telephone because voice, like the handwritten

word, was a worm-free medium. `It was a kind of archaic system, but on

the other hand we didn't have to depend on the network being up,'

McMahon said. `We needed to have some chain of communications which

was not the same as the network being attacked.'

A number of the NASA SPAN team members had developed contacts within

different parts of DEC through the company's users' society, DECUS.

These contacts were to prove very helpful. It was easy to get lost in

the bureaucracy of DEC, which employed more than 125000 people, posted

a billion-dollar profit and declared revenues in excess of $12 billion

in 1989.10 Such an enormous and prestigious company would not want

to face a crisis such as the WANK worm, particularly in such a

publicly visible organisation like NASA. Whether or not the worm's

successful expedition could be blamed on DEC's software was a moot

point. Such a crisis was, well, undesirable. It just didn't look good.

And it mightn't look so good either if DEC just jumped into the fray.

It might look like the company was in some way at fault.

Things were different, however, if someone already had a relationship

with a technical expert inside the company. It wasn't like NASA

manager cold-calling a DEC guy who sold a million dollars worth of

machines to someone else in the agency six months ago. It was the NASA

guy calling the DEC guy he sat next to at the conference last month.

It was a colleague the NASA manager chatted with now and again.

John McMahon's analysis suggested there were three versions of the WANK

worm. These versions, isolated from worm samples collected from the

network, were very similar, but each contained a few subtle

differences. In McMahon's view, these differences could not be explained

by the way the worm recreated itself at each site in order to

spread. But why would the creator of the worm release different

versions? Why not just write one version properly and fire it off? The

worm wasn't just one incoming missile; it was a frenzied attack. It was

coming from all directions, at all sorts of different levels within

NASA's computers.

McMahon guessed that the worm's designer had released the different

versions at slightly different times. Maybe the creator released the

worm, and then discovered a bug. He fiddled with the worm a bit to

correct the problem and then released it again. Maybe he didn't like

the way he had fixed the bug the first time, so he changed it a little

more and released it a third time.

In northern California, Kevin Oberman came to a different conclusion.

He believed there was in fact only one real version of the worm

spiralling through HEPNET and SPAN. The small variations in the

different copies he dissected seemed to stem from the worm's ability

to learn and change as it moved from computer to computer.

McMahon and Oberman weren't the only detectives trying to decipher the

various manifestations of the worm. DEC was also examining the worm,

and with good reason. The WANK worm had invaded the corporation's own

network. It had been discovered snaking its way through DEC's own

private computer network, Easynet, which connected DEC manufacturing

plants, sales offices and other company sites around the world. DEC

was circumspect about discussing the matter publicly, but the Easynet

version of the WANK worm was definitely distinct. It had a strange

line of code in it, a line missing from any other versions. The worm

was under instructions to invade as many sites as it could, with one

exception. Under no circumstances was it to attack computers inside

DEC's area 48. The NASA team mulled over this information. One of them

looked up area 48. It was New Zealand.

New Zealand?

The NASA team were left scratching their heads. This attack was

getting stranger by the minute. Just when it seemed that the SPAN team

members were travelling down the right path toward an answer at the

centre of the maze of clues, they turned a corner and found themselves

hopelessly lost again. Then someone pointed out that New Zealand's

worldwide claim to fame was that it was a nuclear-free zone.

In 1986, New Zealand announced it would refuse to admit to its ports

any US ships carrying nuclear arms or powered by nuclear energy. The

US retaliated by formally suspending its security obligations to the

South Pacific nation. If an unfriendly country invaded New Zealand,

the US would feel free to sit on its hands. The US also cancelled

intelligence sharing practices and joint military exercises.

Many people in Australia and New Zealand thought the US had

overreacted. New Zealand hadn't expelled the Americans; it had simply

refused to allow its population to be exposed to nuclear arms or

power. In fact, New Zealand had continued to allow the Americans to

run their spy base at Waihopai, even after the US suspension. The

country wasn't anti-US, just anti-nuclear.

And New Zealand had very good reason to be anti-nuclear. For years, it

had put up with France testing nuclear weapons in the Pacific. Then in

July 1985 the French blew up the Greenpeace anti-nuclear protest ship

as it sat in Auckland harbour. The Rainbow Warrior was due to sail for

Mururoa Atoll, the test site, when French secret agents bombed the

ship, killing Greenpeace activist Fernando Pereira.

For weeks, France denied everything. When the truth came out--that

President Mitterand himself had known about the bombing plan--the

French were red-faced. Heads rolled. French Defence Minister Charles

Hernu was forced to resign. Admiral Pierre Lacoste, director of

France's intelligence and covert action bureau, was sacked. France

apologised and paid $NZ13 million compensation in exchange for New

Zealand handing back the two saboteurs, who had each been sentenced to

ten years' prison in Auckland.

As part of the deal, France had promised to keep the agents

incarcerated for three years at the Hao atoll French military base.

Both agents walked free by May 1988 after serving less than two years.

After her return to France, one of the agents, Captain Dominique

Prieur, was promoted to the rank of commandant.

Finally, McMahon thought. Something that made sense. The exclusion of

New Zealand appeared to underline the meaning of the worm's political

message.

When the WANK worm invaded a computer system, it had instructions to

copy itself and send that copy out to other machines. It would slip

through the network and when it came upon a computer attached to the

network, it would poke around looking for a way in. What it really

wanted was to score a computer account with privileges, but it would

settle for a basic-level, user-level account.

VMS systems have accounts with varying levels of privilege. A

high-privilege account holder might, for example, be able to read the

electronic mail of another computer user or delete files from that

user's directory. He or she might also be allowed to create new

computer accounts on the system, or reactivate disabled accounts. A

privileged account holder might also be able to change someone else's

password. The people who ran computer systems or networks needed

accounts with the highest level of privilege in order to keep the

system running smoothly. The worm specifically sought out these sorts

of accounts because its creator knew that was where the power lay.

The worm was smart, and it learned as it went along. As it traversed

the network, it created a masterlist of commonly used account names.

First, it tried to copy the list of computer users from a system it

had not yet penetrated. It wasn't always able to do this, but often

the system security was lax enough for it to be successful. The worm

then compared that list to the list of users on its current host. When

it found a match--an account name common to both lists--the worm added

that name to the masterlist it carried around inside it, making a note

to try that account when breaking into a new system in future.

It was a clever method of attack, for the worm's creator knew that

certain accounts with the highest privileges were likely to have

standard names, common across different machines. Accounts with names

such as `SYSTEM', `DECNET' and `FIELD' with standard passwords such as

`SYSTEM' and `DECNET' were often built into a computer before it was

shipped from the manufacturer. If the receiving computer manager

didn't change the pre-programmed account and password, then his

computer would have a large security hole waiting to be exploited.

The worm's creator could guess some of the names of these

manufacturer's accounts, but not all of them. By endowing the worm

with an ability to learn, he gave it far more power. As the worm

spread, it became more and more intelligent. As it reproduced, its

offspring evolved into ever more advanced creatures, increasingly

successful at breaking into new systems.

When McMahon performed an autopsy on one of the worm's progeny, he was

impressed with what he found. Slicing the worm open and inspecting its

entrails, he discovered an extensive collection of generic privileged

accounts across the SPAN network. In fact, the worm wasn't only picking

up the standard VMS privileged accounts; it had learned accounts common

to NASA but not necessarily to other VMS computers. For example, a lot

of NASA sites which ran a type of TCP/IP mailer that needed either a

POSTMASTER or a MAILER account. John saw those names turn up inside the

worm's progeny.

Even if it only managed to break into an unprivileged account, the

worm would use the account as an incubator. The worm replicated and

then attacked other computers in the network. As McMahon and the rest

of the SPAN team continued to pick apart the rest of the worm's code

to figure out exactly what the creature would do if it got into a

fully privileged account, they found more evidence of the dark sense

of humour harboured by the hacker behind the worm. Part of the worm, a

subroutine, was named `find fucked'.

The SPAN team tried to give NASA managers calling in as much

information as they could about the worm. It was the best way to help

computer managers, isolated in their offices around the country, to

regain a sense of control over the crisis.

Like all the SPAN team, McMahon tried to calm the callers down and

walk them through a set a questions designed to determine the extent

of the worm's control over their systems. First, he asked them what

symptoms their systems were showing. In a crisis situation, when

you're holding a hammer, everything looks like a nail. McMahon wanted

to make sure that the problems on the system were in fact caused by

the worm and not something else entirely.

If the only problem seemed to be mysterious comments flashing across

the screen, McMahon concluded that the worm was probably harassing the

staff on that computer from a neighbouring system which it had

successfully invaded. The messages suggested that the recipients'

accounts had not been hijacked by the worm. Yet.

VAX/VMS machines have a feature called Phone, which is useful for

on-line communications. For example, a NASA scientist could `ring up'

one of his colleagues on a different computer and have a friendly chat

on-line. The chat session is live, but it is conducted by typing on

the computer screen, not `voice'. The VMS Phone facility enabled the

worm to send messages to users. It would simply call them using the

phone protocol. But instead of starting a chat session, it sent them

statements from what was later determined to be the aptly named

Fortune Cookie file--a collection of 60 or so pre-programmed comments.

In some cases, where the worm was really bugging staff, McMahon told

the manager at the other end of the phone to turn the computer's Phone

feature off. A few managers complained and McMahon gave them the

obvious ultimatum: choose Phone or peace. Most chose peace.

When McMahon finished his preliminary analysis, he had good news and

bad news. The good news was that, contrary to what the worm was

telling computer users all over NASA, it was not actually deleting

their files. It was just pretending to delete their data. One big

practical joke. To the creator of the worm anyway. To the NASA

scientists, just a headache and heartache. And occasionally a heart

attack.

The bad news was that, when the worm got control over a privileged

account, it would help someone--presumably its creator--perpetrate an

even more serious break-in at NASA. The worm sought out the FIELD

account created by the manufacturer and, if it had been turned off,

tried to reactivate the account and install the password FIELD. The

worm was also programmed to change the password for the standard

account named DECNET to a random string of at least twelve characters.

In short, the worm tried to pry open a backdoor to the system.

The worm sent information about accounts it had successfully broken

into back to a type of electronic mailbox--an account called GEMPAK on

SPAN node 6.59. Presumably, the hacker who created the worm would

check the worm's mailbox for information which he could use to break

into the NASA account at a later date. Not surprisingly, the mailboxes

had been surreptitiously `borrowed' by the hacker, much to the

surprise of the legitimate owners.

A computer hacker created a whole new set of problems. Although the

worm was able to break into new accounts with greater speed and reach

than a single hacker, it was more predictable. Once the SPAN and DOE

teams picked the worm apart, they would know exactly what it could be

expected to do. However, a hacker was utterly unpredictable.

McMahon realised that killing off the worm was not going to solve the

problem. All the system managers across the NASA and DOE networks

would have to change all the passwords of the accounts used by the

worm. They would also have to check every system the worm had invaded

to see if it had built a backdoor for the hacker. The system admin had

to shut and lock all the backdoors, no small feat.

What really scared the SPAN team about the worm, however, was that it

was rampaging through NASA simply by using the simplest of attack

strategies: username equals password. It was getting complete control

over NASA computers simply by trying a password which was identical to

the name of the computer user's account.

The SPAN team didn't want to believe it, but the evidence was

overwhelming.

Todd Butler answered a call from one NASA site. It was a gloomy call.

He hung up.

`That node just got hit,' he told the team.

`How bad?' McMahon asked.

`A privileged account.'

`Oh boy.' McMahon jumped onto one of the terminals and did a SET HOST,

logging into the remote NASA site's machine. Bang. Up it came. `Your

system has officially been WANKED.'

McMahon turned to Butler. `What account did it get into?'

`They think it was SYSTEM.'

The tension quietly rolled into black humour. The team couldn't help

it. The head-slapping stupidity of the situation could only be viewed

as black comedy.

The NASA site had a password of SYSTEM for their fully privileged

SYSTEM account. It was so unforgivable. NASA, potentially the greatest

single collection of technical minds on Earth, had such lax computer

security that a computer-literate teenager could have cracked it wide

open. The tall poppy was being cut down to size by a computer program

resembling a bowl of spaghetti.

The first thing any computer system manager learns in Computer

Security 101 is never to use the same password as the username. It was

bad enough that naive users might fall into this trap ... but a

computer system manager with a fully privileged account.

Was the hacker behind the worm malevolent? Probably not. If its

creator had wanted to, he could have programmed the WANK worm to

obliterate NASA's files. It could have razed everything in sight.

In fact, the worm was less infectious than its author appeared to

desire. The WANK worm had been instructed to perform

several tasks which it didn't execute. Important parts of the worm

simply didn't work. McMahon believed this failure to be accidental.

For example, his analysis showed the worm was programmed to break into

accounts by trying no password, if the account holder had left the

password blank. When he disassembled the worm, however, he found that

part of the program didn't work properly.

Nonetheless, the fragmented and partly dysfunctional WANK worm was

causing a major crisis inside several US government agencies. The

thing which really worried John was thinking about what a seasoned DCL

programmer with years of VMS experience could do with such a worm.

Someone like that could do a lot of malicious damage. And what if the

WANK worm was just a dry run for something more serious down the

track? It was scary to contemplate.

Even though the WANK worm did not seem to be intentionally evil, the

SPAN team faced some tough times. McMahon's analysis turned up yet

more alarming aspects to the worm. If it managed to break into the

SYSTEM account, a privileged account, it would block all electronic

mail deliveries to the system administrator. The SPAN office would not

be able to send electronic warnings or advice on how to deal with the

worm to systems which had already been seized. This problem was

exacerbated by the lack of good information available to the project

office on which systems were connected to SPAN. The only way to help

people fighting this bushfire was to telephone them, but in many

instances the main SPAN office didn't know who to call. The SPAN team

could only hope that those administrators who had the phone number of

SPAN headquarters pinned up near their computers would call when their

computers came under attack.

McMahon's preliminary report outlined how much damage the worm could

do in its own right. But it was impossible to measure how much damage

human managers would do to their own systems because of the worm.

One frantic computer manager who phoned the SPAN office refused to

believe John's analysis that the worm only pretended to erase data. He

claimed that the worm had not only attacked his system, it had

destroyed it. `He just didn't believe us when we told him that the

worm was mostly a set of practical jokes,' McMahon said. `He

reinitialised his system.' `Reinitialised' as in started up his system

with a clean slate. As in deleted everything on the infected

computer--all the NASA staff's data gone. He actually did what the

worm only pretended to do.

The sad irony was that the SPAN team never even got a copy of the data

from the manager's system. They were never able to confirm that his

machine had even been infected.

All afternoon McMahon moved back and forth between answering the

ever-ringing SPAN phone and writing up NASA's analysis of the worm. He

had posted a cryptic electronic message about the attack across the

network, and Kevin Oberman had read it. The message had to be

circumspect since no-one knew if the creator of the WANK worm was in

fact on the network, watching, waiting. A short time later, McMahon

and Oberman were on the phone together--voice--sharing their ideas and

cross-checking their analysis.

The situation was discouraging. Even if McMahon and Oberman managed to

develop a successful program to kill off the worm, the NASA SPAN team

faced another daunting task. Getting the worm-killer out to all the

NASA sites was going to be much harder than expected because there was

no clear, updated map of the SPAN network. Much of NASA didn't like

the idea of a centralised map of the SPAN system. McMahon recalled

that, some time before the WANK worm attack, a manager had tried to

map the system. His efforts had accidentally tripped so many system

alarms that he was quietly taken aside and told not to do it again.

The result was that in instances where the team had phone contact

details for managers, the information was often outdated.

`No, he used to work here, but he left over a year ago.'

`No, we don't have a telephone tree of people to ring if

something goes wrong with our computers. There are a whole

bunch of people in different places here who handle the

computers.'

This is what John often heard at the other end of the phone.

The network had grown into a rambling hodgepodge for which there was

little central coordination. Worse, a number of computers at different

NASA centres across the US had just been tacked onto SPAN without

telling the main office at Goddard. People were calling up the ad-hoc

crisis centre from computer nodes on the network which didn't even

have names. These people had been practising a philosophy known in

computer security circles as `security through obscurity'. They

figured that if no-one knew their computer system existed--if it

didn't have a name, if it wasn't on any list or map of the SPAN

network--then it would be protected from hackers and other computer

enemies.

McMahon handled a number of phone calls from system managers saying,

`There is something strange happening in my system here'. John's most

basic question was, `Where is "here"?' And of course if the SPAN

office didn't know those computer systems existed, it was a lot harder

to warn their managers about the worm. Or tell them how to protect

themselves. Or give them a worm-killing program once it was developed.

Or help them seal up breached accounts which the worm was feeding back

to its creator.

It was such a mess. At times, McMahon sat back and considered who

might have created this worm. The thing almost looked as though it had

been released before it was finished. Its author or authors seemed to

have a good collection of interesting ideas about how to solve

problems, but they were never properly completed. The worm included a

routine for modifying its attack strategy, but the thing was never

fully developed. The worm's code didn't have enough error handling in

it to ensure the creature's survival for long periods of time. And the

worm didn't send the addresses of the accounts it had successfully

breached back to the mailbox along with the password and account name.

That was really weird. What use was a password and account name

without knowing what computer system to use it on?

On the other hand, maybe the creator had done this deliberately. Maybe

he had wanted to show the world just how many computers the worm could

successfully penetrate. The worm's mail-back program would do this.

However, including the address of each infected site would have made

the admins' jobs easier. They could simply have used the GEMPAK

collection as a hitlist of infected sites which needed to be

de-wormed. The possible theories were endless.

There were some points of brilliance in the worm, some things that

McMahon had never considered, which was impressive since he knew a lot

about how to break into VMS computers. There was also considerable

creativity, but there wasn't any consistency. After the worm incident,

various computer security experts would hypothesise that the WANK worm

had in fact been written by more than one person. But McMahon

maintained his view that it was the work of a single hacker.

It was as if the creator of the worm started to pursue an idea and

then got sidetracked or interrupted. Suddenly he just stopped writing

code to implement that idea and started down another path, never again

to reach the end. The thing had a schizophrenic structure. It was all

over the place.

McMahon wondered if the author had done this on purpose, to make it

harder to figure out exactly what the worm was capable of doing.

Perhaps, he thought, the code had once been nice and linear and it all

made sense. Then the author chopped it to pieces, moved the middle to

the top, the top to the bottom, scrambled up the chunks and strung

them all together with a bunch of `GO TO' commands. Maybe the hacker

who wrote the worm was in fact a very elegant DCL programmer who

wanted the worm to be chaotic in order to protect it. Security through

obscurity.

Oberman maintained a different view. He believed the programming style

varied so much in different parts that it had to be the product of a

number of people. He knew that when computer programmers write code

they don't make lots of odd little changes in style for no particular

reason.

Kevin Oberman and John McMahon bounced ideas off one another. Both had

developed their own analyses. Oberman also brought Mark Kaletka, who

managed internal networking at Fermilab, one of HEPNET's largest

sites, into the cross-checking process. The worm had a number of

serious vulnerabilities, but the problem was finding one, and quickly,

which could be used to wipe it out with minimum impact on the besieged

computers.

Whenever a VMS machine starts up an activity, the computer gives it a

unique process name. When the worm burrowed into a computer site, one

of the first things it did was check that another copy of itself was

not already running on that computer. It did this by checking for its

own process names. The worm's processes were all called NETW\_ followed

by a random, four-digit number. If the incoming worm found this

process name, it assumed another copy of itself was already running on

the computer, so it destroyed itself.

The answer seemed to be a decoy duck. Write a program which pretended

to be the worm and install it across all of NASA's vulnerable

computers. The first anti-WANK program did just that. It quietly sat

on the SPAN computers all day long, posing as a NETW\_ process, faking

out any real version of the WANK worm which should come along.

Oberman completed an anti-WANK program first and ran it by McMahon. It

worked well, but McMahon noticed one large flaw. Oberman's program

checked for the NETW\_ process name, but it assumed that the worm was

running under the SYSTEM group. In most cases, this was true, but it

didn't have to be. If the worm was running in another group, Oberman's

program would be useless. When McMahon pointed out the flaw, Oberman

thought, God, how did I miss that?

McMahon worked up his own version of an anti-WANK

program, based on Oberman's program, in preparation for releasing it

to NASA.

At the same time, Oberman revised his anti-WANK program for DOE. By

Monday night US Eastern Standard Time, Oberman was able to send out an

early copy of a vaccine designed to protect computers which hadn't

been infected yet, along with an electronic warning about the worm.

His first electronic warning, distributed by CIAC, said in part:

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

THE COMPUTER INCIDENT ADVISORY CAPABILITY C I A C

ADVISORY NOTICE

The W.COM Worm affecting VAX VMS Systems

October 16, 1989 18:37 PSTNumber A-2

This is a mean bug to kill and could have done a lot of damage.

Since it notifies (by mail) someone of each successful penetration and

leaves a trapdoor (the FIELD account), just killing the bug is not

adequate. You must go in and make sure all accounts have passwords and

that the passwords are not the same as the account name.

R. Kevin Oberman

Advisory Notice

A worm is attacking NASA's SPAN network via VAX/VMS systems connected

to DECnet. It is unclear if the spread of the worm has been checked.

It may spread to other systems such as DOE's HEPNET within a few days.

VMS system managers should prepare now.

The worm targets VMS machines, and can only be propagated via DECnet.

The worm exploits two features of DECnet/VMS in order to propagate

itself. The first is the default DECnet account, which is a facility

for users who don't have a specific login ID for a machine to have

some degree of anonymous access. It uses the default DECnet account to

copy itself to a machine, and then uses the `TASK 0' feature of DECnet

to invoke the remote copy. It has several other features including a

brute force attack.

Once the worm has successfully penetrated your system it will infect

.COM files and create new security vulnerabilities. It then seems to

broadcast these vulnerabilities to the outside world. It may also

damage files as well, either unintentionally or otherwise.

An analysis of the worm appears below and is provided by R. Kevin

Oberman of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Included with the

analysis is a DCL program that will block the current version of the

worm. At least two versions of this worm exist and more may be

created. This program should give you enough time to close up obvious

security holes. A more thorough DCL program is being written.

If your site could be affected please call CIAC for more details...

Report on the W.COM worm.

R. Kevin Oberman

Engineering Department

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

October 16, 1989

The following describes the action of the W.COM worm (currently based

on the examination of the first two incarnations). The replication

technique causes the code to be modified slightly which indicates the

source of the attack and learned information.

All analysis was done with more haste than I care for, but I believe I

have all of the basic facts correct. First a description of the

program:

1. The program assures that it is working in a directory to which the

owner (itself) has full access (Read, Write, Execute, and Delete).

2. The program checks to see if another copy is still running. It

looks for a process with the first 5 characters of `NETW\_'. If such is

found, it deletes itself (the file) and stops its process.

NOTE

A quick check for infection is to look for a process name starting

with `NETW\_'. This may be done with a SHOW PROCESS command.

3. The program then changes the default DECNET account password to a

random string of at least 12 characters.

4. Information on the password used to access the system is mailed to

the user GEMTOP on SPAN node 6.59. Some versions may have a different

address.11

5. The process changes its name to `NETW\_' followed by a random

number.

6. It then checks to see if it has SYSNAM priv. If so, it defines the

system announcement message to be the banner in the program:

W O R M S A G A I N S T N U C L E A R K I L L E R S

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\ Your System Has Been Officically WANKed /

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You talk of times of peace for all, and then prepare for war.

7. If it has SYSPRV, it disables mail to the SYSTEM account.

8. If it has SYSPRV, it modifies the system login command procedure to

APPEAR to delete all of a user's file. (It really does nothing.)

9. The program then scans the account's logical name table for command

procedures and tries to modify the FIELD account to a known password

with login from any source and all privs. This is a primitive virus,

but very effective IF it should get into a privileged account.

10. It proceeds to attempt to access other systems by picking node

numbers at random. It then uses PHONE to get a list of active users on

the remote system. It proceeds to irritate them by using PHONE to ring

them.

11. The program then tries to access the RIGHTSLIST file and attempts

to access some remote system using the users found and a list of

`standard' users included within the worm. It looks for passwords

which are the same as that of the account or are blank. It records all

such accounts.

12. It looks for an account that has access to SYSUAF.DAT.

13. If a priv. account is found, the program is copied to that account

and started. If no priv. account was found, it is copied to other

accounts found on the random system.

14. As soon as it finishes with a system, it picks another random

system and repeats (forever).

Response:

1. The following program will block the worm. Extract the following

code and execute it. It will use minimal resources. It creates a

process named NETW\_BLOCK which will prevent the worm from running.

Editors note: This fix will work only with this version of the worm.

Mutated worms will require modification of this code; however, this

program should prevent the worm from running long enough to secure

your system from the worms attacks.13

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McMahon's version of an anti-WANK program was also ready to go by late

Monday, but he would face delays getting it out to NASA. Working inside

NASA was a balancing act, a delicate ballet demanding exquisite

choreography between getting the job done, following official procedures

and avoiding steps which might tread on senior bureaucrats' toes. It was

several days before NASA's anti-WANK program was officially released.

DOE was not without its share of problems in launching the anti-WANK

program and advisory across HEPNET. At 5.04 p.m. Pacific Coast Time on

17 October, as Oberman put the final touches on the last paragraph of

his final report on the worm, the floor beneath his feet began to

shake. The building was trembling. Kevin Oberman was in the middle of

the 1989 San Francisco earthquake.

Measuring 7.1 on the Richter scale, the Loma Prieta earthquake ripped

through the greater San Francisco area with savage speed. Inside the

computer lab, Oberman braced himself for the worst. Once the shaking

stopped and he ascertained the computer centre was still standing, he

sat back down at his terminal. With the PA blaring warnings for all

non-essential personnel to leave the building immediately, Oberman

rushed off the last sentence of the report. He paused and then added a

postscript saying that if the paragraph didn't make sense, it was

because he was a little rattled by the large earthquake which had just

hit Lawrence Livermore Labs. He pressed the key, sent out his final

anti-WANK report and fled the building.

Back on the east coast, the SPAN office continued to help people

calling from NASA sites which had been hit. The list of sites which

had reported worm-related problems grew steadily during the week.

Official estimates on the scope of the WANK worm attack were vague,

but trade journals such as Network World and Computerworld quoted the

space agency as suffering only a small number of successful worm

invasions, perhaps 60 VMS-based computers. SPAN security manager Ron

Tencati estimated only 20 successful worm penetrations in the NASA

part of SPAN's network, but another internal estimate put the figure

much higher: 250 to 300 machines. Each of those computers might have

had 100 or more users. Figures were sketchy, but virtually everyone on

the network--all 270000 computer accounts--had been affected by the

worm, either because their part of the network had been pulled

off-line or because their machines had been harassed by the WANK worm

as it tried again and again to login from an infected machine. By the

end of the worm attack, the SPAN office had accumulated a list of

affected sites which ran over two columns on several computer screens.

Each of them had lodged some form of complaint about the worm.

Also by the end of the crisis, NASA and DOE computer network managers

had their choice of vaccines, antidotes and blood tests for the WANK

worm. McMahon had released ANTIWANK.COM, a program which killed the

worm and vaccinated a system against further attacks, and

WORM-INFO.TEXT, which provided a list of worm-infestation symptoms.

Oberman's program, called [.SECURITY]CHECK\_SYSTEM.COM, checked for all

the security flaws used by the worm to sneak into a computer system.

DEC also had a patch to cover the security hole in the DECNET account.

Whatever the real number of infected machines, the worm had certainly

circumnavigated the globe. It had reach into European sites, such as

CERN--formerly known as the European Centre for Nuclear Research--in

Switzerland, through to Goddard's computers in Maryland, on to

Fermilab in Chicago and propelled itself across the Pacific into the

Riken Accelerator Facility in Japan.14

NASA officials told the media they believed the worm had been launched

about 4.30 a.m. on Monday, 16 October.15 They also believed it had

originated in Europe, possibly in France.

[ ]

Wednesday, 18 October 1989

Kennedy Space Center, Florida

The five-member Atlantis had some bad news on Wednesday morning. The

weather forecasters gave the launch site a 40 per cent chance of

launch guideline-violating rain and cloud. And then there was the

earthquake in California.

The Kennedy Space Center wasn't the only place which had to be in

tip-top working order for a launch to go ahead. The launch depended on

many sites far away from Florida. These included Edwards Air Force

Base in California, where the shuttle was due to land on Monday. They

also included other sites, often military bases, which were essential

for shuttle tracking and other mission support. One of these sites was

a tracking station at Onizuka Air Force Base at Sunnyvale, California.

The earthquake which ripped through the Bay area had damaged the

tracking station and senior NASA decision-makers planned to meet on

Wednesday morning to consider the Sunnyvale situation. Still, the

space agency maintained a calm, cool exterior. Regardless of the

technical problems, the court challenges and the protesters, the

whimsical weather, the natural disasters, and the WANK worm, NASA was

still in control of the situation.

`There's been some damage, but we don't know how much. The sense I get

is it's fairly positive,' a NASA spokesman told UPI. `But there are

some problems.'16 In Washington, Pentagon spokesman Rick Oborn

reassured the public again, `They are going to be able to handle

shuttle tracking and support for the mission ... They will be able to

do their job'.17

Atlantis waited, ready to go, at launchpad 39B. The technicians had

filled the shuttle up with rocket fuel and it looked as if the weather

might hold. It was partly cloudy, but conditions at Kennedy passed

muster.

The astronauts boarded the shuttle. Everything was in place.

But while the weather was acceptable in Florida, it was causing some

problems in Africa, the site of an emergency landing location. If it

wasn't one thing, it was another. NASA ordered a four-minute delay.

Finally at 12.54 p.m., Atlantis boomed from its launchpad. Rising up

from the Kennedy Center, streaking a trail of twin flames from its

huge solid-fuel boosters, the shuttle reached above the atmosphere and

into space.

At 7.15 p.m., exactly 6 hours and 21 minutes after lift-off, Galileo

began its solo journey into space. And at 8.15 p.m., Galileo's booster

ignited.

Inside shuttle mission control, NASA spokesman Brian Welch announced,

`The spacecraft Galileo ... has achieved Earth escape velocity'.18

[ ]

Monday, 30 October 1989

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland

The week starting 16 October had been a long one for the SPAN team.

They were keeping twelve-hour days and dealing with hysterical people

all day long. Still, they managed to get copies of anti-WANK out,

despite the limitations of the dated SPAN records and the paucity of

good logs allowing them to retrace the worm's path. `What we learned

that week was just how much data is not collected,' McMahon observed.

By Friday, 20 October, there were no new reports of worm attacks. It

looked as though the crisis had passed. Things could be tidied up by

the rest of the SPAN team and McMahon returned to his own work.

A week passed. All the while, though, McMahon was on edge. He doubted

that someone who had gone to all that trouble of creating the WANK

worm would let his baby be exterminated so quickly. The decoy-duck

strategy only worked as long as the worm kept the same process name,

and as long as it was programmed not to activate itself on systems

which were already infected. Change the process name, or teach the

worm to not to suicide, and the SPAN team would face another, larger

problem. John McMahon had an instinct about the worm; it might just

be back.

His instinct was right.

The following Monday, McMahon received another phone call from the

SPAN project office. When he poked his head in his boss's office,

Jerome Bennett looked up from his desk.

`The thing is back,' McMahon told him. There was no need to explain

what `the thing' was. `I'm going over to the SPAN office.'

Ron Tencati and Todd Butler had a copy of the new WANK worm ready for

McMahon. This version of the worm was far more virulent. It copied

itself more effectively and therefore moved through the network much

faster. The revised worm's penetration rate was much higher--more than

four times greater than the version of WANK released in the first

attack. The phone was ringing off the hook again. John took a call

from one irate manager who launched into a tirade. `I ran your

anti-WANK program, followed your instructions to the letter, and look

what happened!'

The worm had changed its process name. It was also designed to hunt down

and kill the decoy-duck program. In fact, the SPAN network was going to

turn into a rather bloody battlefield. This worm didn't just kill the

decoy, it also killed any other copy of the WANK worm. Even if McMahon

changed the process name used by his program, the decoy-duck strategy

was not going to work any longer.

There were other disturbing improvements to the new version of the

WANK worm. Preliminary information suggested it changed the password

on any account it got into. This was a problem. But not nearly as big

a problem as if the passwords it changed were for the only privileged

accounts on the system. The new worm was capable of locking a system

manager out of his or her own system.

Prevented from getting into his own account, the computer manager

might try borrowing the account of an average user, call him Edwin.

Unfortunately, Edwin's account probably only had low-level privileges.

Even in the hands of a skilful computer manager, the powers granted to

Edwin's account were likely too limited to eradicate the worm from its

newly elevated status as computer manager. The manager might spend his

whole morning matching wits with the worm from the disadvantaged

position of a normal user's account. At some point he would have to

make the tough decision of last resort: turn the entire computer

system off.

The manager would have to conduct a forced reboot of the machine. Take

it down, then bring it back up on minimum configuration. Break back

into it. Fix the password which the worm had changed. Logout. Reset

some variables. Reboot the machine again. Close up any underlying

security holes left behind by the worm. Change any passwords which

matched users' names. A cold start of a large VMS machine took time.

All the while, the astronomers, physicists and engineers who worked in

this NASA office wouldn't be able to work on their computers.

At least the SPAN team was better prepared for the worm this time.

They had braced themselves psychologically for a possible return

attack. Contact information for the network had been updated. And the

general DECNET internet community was aware of the worm and was

lending a hand wherever possible.

Help came from a system manager in France, a country which seemed to

be of special interest to the worm's author. The manager, Bernard

Perrot of Institut de Physique Nucleaire in Orsay, had obtained a copy

of the worm, inspected it and took special notice of the creature's

poor error checking ability. This was the worm's true Achilles' heel.

The worm was trained to go after the RIGHTSLIST database, the list of

all the people who have accounts on the computer. What if someone

moved the database by renaming it and put a dummy database in its

place? The worm would, in theory, go after the dummy, which could be

designed with a hidden bomb. When the worm sniffed out the dummy, and

latched onto it, the creature would explode and die. If it worked, the

SPAN team would not have to depend on the worm killing itself, as they

had during the first invasion. They would have the satisfaction of

destroying the thing themselves.

Ron Tencati procured a copy of the French manager's worm-killing

program and gave it to McMahon, who set up a sort of mini-laboratory

experiment. He cut the worm into pieces and extracted the relevant

bits. This allowed him to test the French worm-killing program with

little risk of the worm escaping and doing damage. The French program

worked wonderfully. Out it went. The second version of the worm was so

much more virulent, getting it out of SPAN was going to take

considerably longer than the first time around. Finally, almost two

weeks after the second onslaught, the WANK worm had been eradicated

from SPAN.

By McMahon's estimate, the WANK worm had incurred up to half a million

dollars in costs. Most of these were through people wasting time and

resources chasing the worm instead of doing their normal jobs. The

worm was, in his view, a crime of theft. `People's time and resources

had been wasted,' he said. `The theft was not the result of the

accident. This was someone who deliberately went out to make a mess.

`In general, I support prosecuting people who think breaking into

machines is fun. People like that don't seem to understand what kind

of side effects that kind of fooling around has. They think that

breaking into a machine and not touching anything doesn't do anything.

That is not true. You end up wasting people's time. People are dragged

into the office at strange hours. Reports have to be written. A lot of

yelling and screaming occurs. You have to deal with law enforcement.

These are all side effects of someone going for a joy ride in someone

else's system, even if they don't do any damage. Someone has to pay

the price.'

McMahon never found out who created the WANK worm. Nor did he ever

discover what he intended to prove by releasing it. The creator's

motives were never clear and, if it had been politically inspired,

no-one took credit.

The WANK worm left a number of unanswered questions in its wake, a

number of loose ends which still puzzle John McMahon. Was the hacker

behind the worm really protesting against NASA's launch of the

plutonium-powered Galileo space probe? Did the use of the word

`WANK'--a most un-American word--mean the hacker wasn't American? Why

had the creator recreated the worm and released it a second time? Why

had no-one, no political or other group, claimed responsibility for

the WANK worm?

One of the many details which remained an enigma was contained in the

version of the worm used in the second attack. The worm's creator had

replaced the original process name, NETW\_, with a new one, presumably

to thwart the anti-WANK program. McMahon figured the original process

name stood for `netwank'--a reasonable guess at the hacker's intended

meaning. The new process name, however, left everyone on the SPAN team

scratching their heads: it didn't seem to stand for anything. The

letters formed an unlikely set of initials for someone's name. No-one

recognised it as an acronym for a saying or an organisation. And it

certainly wasn't a proper word in the English language. It was a

complete mystery why the creator of the WANK worm, the hacker who

launched an invasion into hundreds of NASA and DOE computers, should

choose this weird word.

The word was `OILZ'.

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Chapter 2 -- The Corner Pub

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You talk of times of peace for all

and then prepare for war

-- from `Blossom of Blood' on Species Deceases by Midnight Oil

It is not surprising the SPAN security team would miss the mark. It is

not surprising, for example, that these officials should to this day

be pronouncing the `Oilz' version of the WANK worm as `oil zee'. It is

also not surprising that they hypothesised the worm's creator chose

the word `Oilz' because the modifications made to the last version

made it slippery, perhaps even oily.

Likely as not, only an Australian would see the worm's link to the

lyrics of Midnight Oil.

This was the world's first worm with a political message, and the

second major worm in the history of the worldwide computer networks.

It was also the trigger for the creation of FIRST, the Forum of

Incident Response and Security Teams.2 FIRST was an international

security alliance allowing governments, universities and commercial

organisations to share information about computer network security

incidents. Yet, NASA and the US Department of Energy were half a world

away from finding the creator of the WANK worm. Even as investigators

sniffed around electronic trails leading to France, it appears the

perpetrator was hiding behind his computer and modem in Australia.

Geographically, Australia is a long way from anywhere. To Americans,

it conjures up images of fuzzy marsupials, not computer hackers.

American computer security officials, like those at NASA and the US

Department of Energy, had other barriers as well. They function in a

world of concretes, of appointments made and kept, of real names,

business cards and official titles. The computer underground, by

contrast, is a veiled world populated by characters slipping in and

out of the half-darkness. It is not a place where people use their

real names. It is not a place where people give out real personal

details.

It is, in fact, not so much a place as a space. It is ephemeral,

intangible--a foggy labyrinth of unmapped, winding streets through

which one occasionally ascertains the contours of a fellow traveller.

When Ron Tencati, the manager in charge of NASA SPAN security, realised

that NASA's computers were being attacked by an intruder, he rang the

FBI. The US Federal Bureau of Investigation's Computer Crime Unit fired

off a stream of questions. How many computers had been attacked? Where

were they? Who was behind the attack? The FBI told Tencati, `keep us

informed of the situation'. Like the CIAC team in the Department of

Energy, it appears the FBI didn't have much knowledge of VMS, the

primary computer operating system used in SPAN.

But the FBI knew enough to realise the worm attack was potentially

very serious. The winding electronic trail pointed vaguely to a

foreign computer system and, before long, the US Secret Service was

involved. Then the French secret service, the Direction de la

Surveillance du Territoire, or DST, jumped into the fray.

DST and the FBI began working together on the case. A casual observer

with the benefit of hindsight might see different motivations driving

the two government agencies. The FBI wanted to catch the perpetrator.

The DST wanted to make it clear that the infamous WANK worm attack on

the world's most prestigious space agency did not originate in France.

In the best tradition of cloak-and-dagger government agencies, the FBI

and DST people established two communication channels--an official

channel and an unofficial one. The official channel involved

embassies, attachés, formal communiques and interminable delays in

getting answers to the simplest questions. The unofficial channel

involved a few phone calls and some fast answers.

Ron Tencati had a colleague named Chris on the SPAN network in France,

which was the largest user of SPAN in Europe. Chris was involved in

more than just science computer networks. He had certain contacts in

the French government and seemed to be involved in their computer

networks. So, when the FBI needed technical information for its

investigation--the kind of information likely to be sanitised by some

embassy bureaucrat--one of its agents rang up Ron Tencati. `Ron, ask

your friend this,' the FBI would say. And Ron would.

`Chris, the FBI wants to know this,' Tencati would tell his colleague

on SPAN France. Then Chris would get the necessary information. He

would call Tencati back, saying, `Ron, here is the answer. Now, the

DST wants to know that'. And off Ron would go in search of information

requested by the DST.

The investigation proceeded in this way, with each helping the other

through backdoor channels. But the Americans' investigation was headed

toward the inescapable conclusion that the attack on NASA had

originated from a French computer. The worm may have simply travelled

through the French computer from yet another system, but the French

machine appeared to be the sole point of infection for NASA.

The French did not like this outcome. Not one bit. There was no way

that the worm had come from France. Ce n'est pas vrai.

Word came back from the French that they were sure the worm had come

from the US. Why else would it have been programmed to mail details of

all computer accounts it penetrated around the world back to a US

machine, the computer known as GEMPAK? Because the author of the worm

was an American, of course! Therefore it is not our problem, the

French told the Americans. It is your problem.

Most computer security experts know it is standard practice among

hackers to create the most tangled trail possible between the hacker

and the hacked. It makes it very difficult for people like the FBI to

trace who did it. So it would be difficult to draw definite

conclusions about the nationality of the hacker from the location of a

hacker's information drop-off point--a location the hacker no doubt

figured would be investigated by the authorities almost immediately

after the worm's release.

Tencati had established the French connection from some computer logs

showing NASA under attack very early on Monday, 16 October. The logs

were important because they were relatively clear. As the worm had

procreated during that day, it had forced computers all over the

network to attack each other in ever greater numbers. By 11 a.m. it

was almost impossible to tell where any one attack began and the other

ended.

Some time after the first attack, DST sent word that certain agents

were going to be in Washington DC regarding other matters. They wanted

a meeting with the FBI. A representative from the NASA Inspector

General's Office would attend the meeting, as would someone from NASA

SPAN security.

Tencati was sure he could show the WANK worm attack on NASA originated

in France. But he also knew he had to document everything, to have

exact answers to every question and counter-argument put forward by

the French secret service agents at the FBI meeting. When he developed

a timeline of attacks, he found that the GEMPAK machine showed X.25

network connection, via another system, from a French computer around

the same time as the WANK worm attack. He followed the scent and

contacted the manager of that system. Would he help Tencati? Mais oui.

The machine is at your disposal, Monsieur Tencati.

Tencati had never used an X.25 network before; it had a unique set of

commands unlike any other type of computer communications network. He

wanted to retrace the steps of the worm, but he needed help. So he

called his friend Bob Lyons at DEC to walk him through the process.

What Tencati found startled him. There were traces of the worm on the

machine all right, the familiar pattern of login failures as the worm

attempted to break into different accounts. But these remnants of the

WANK worm were not dated 16 October or any time immediately around

then. The logs showed worm-related activity up to two weeks before the

attack on NASA. This computer was not just a pass-through machine the

worm had used to launch its first attack on NASA. This was the

development machine.

Ground zero.

Tencati went into the meeting with DST at the FBI offices prepared. He

knew the accusations the French were going to put forward. When he

presented the results of his sleuthwork, the French secret service

couldn't refute it, but they dropped their own bombshell. Yes they

told him, you might be able to point to a French system as ground zero

for the attack, but our investigations reveal incoming X.25

connections from elsewhere which coincided with the timing of the

development of the WANK worm.

The connections came from Australia.

The French had satisfied themselves that it wasn't a French hacker who

had created the WANK worm. Ce n'est pas notre problem. At least, it's

not our problem any more.

It is here that the trail begins to go cold. Law enforcement and

computer security people in the US and Australia had ideas about just

who had created the WANK worm. Fingers were pointed, accusations were

made, but none stuck. At the end of the day, there was coincidence and

innuendo, but not enough evidence to launch a case. Like many

Australian hackers, the creator of the WANK worm had emerged from the

shadows of the computer underground, stood momentarily in hazy

silhouette, and then disappeared again.

[ ]

The Australian computer underground in the late 1980s was an

environment which spawned and shaped the author of the WANK worm.

Affordable home computers, such as the Apple IIe and the Commodore 64,

made their way into ordinary suburban families. While these computers

were not widespread, they were at least in a price range which made

them attainable by dedicated computer enthusiasts.

In 1988, the year before the WANK worm attack on NASA, Australia was

on an upswing. The country was celebrating its bicentennial. The

economy was booming. Trade barriers and old regulatory structures were

coming down. Crocodile Dundee had already burst on the world movie

scene and was making Australians the flavour of the month in cities

like LA and New York. The mood was optimistic. People had a sense they

were going places. Australia, a peaceful country of seventeen or so

million people, poised on the edge of Asia but with the order of a

Western European democracy, was on its way up. Perhaps for the first

time, Australians had lost their cultural cringe, a unique type of

insecurity alien to can-do cultures such as that found in the US.

Exploration and experimentation require confidence and, in 1988,

confidence was something Australia had finally attained.

Yet this new-found confidence and optimism did not subdue Australia's

tradition of cynicism toward large institutions. The two coexisted,

suspended in a strange paradox. Australian humour, deeply rooted in a

scepticism of all things serious and sacred, continued to poke fun at

upright institutions with a depth of irreverence surprising to many

foreigners. This cynicism of large, respected institutions coursed

through the newly formed Australian computer underground without

dampening its excitement or optimism for the brave new world of

computers in the least.

In 1988, the Australian computer underground thrived like a vibrant

Asian street bazaar. In that year it was still a realm of place not

space. Customers visited their regular stalls, haggled over goods with

vendors, bumped into friends and waved across crowded paths to

acquaintances. The market was as much a place to socialise as it was

to shop. People ducked into tiny coffee houses or corner bars for

intimate chats. The latest imported goods, laid out on tables like

reams of bright Chinese silks, served as conversation starters. And,

like every street market, many of the best items were tucked away,

hidden in anticipation of the appearance of that one customer or

friend most favoured by the trader. The currency of the underground

was not money; it was information. People didn't share and exchange

information to accumulate monetary wealth; they did it to win

respect--and to buy a thrill.

The members of the Australian computer underground met on bulletin

board systems, known as BBSes. Simple things by today's standards,

BBSes were often composed of a souped-up Apple II computer, a single

modem and a lone telephone line. But they drew people from all walks

of life. Teenagers from working-class neighbourhoods and those from

the exclusive private schools. University students. People in their

twenties groping their way through first jobs. Even some professional

people in their thirties and forties who spent weekends poring over

computer manuals and building primitive computers in spare rooms. Most

regular BBS users were male. Sometimes a user's sister would find her

way into the BBS world, often in search of a boyfriend. Mission

accomplished, she might disappear from the scene for weeks, perhaps

months, presumably until she required another visit.

The BBS users had a few things in common. They were generally of above

average intelligence--usually with a strong technical slant--and they

were obsessed with their chosen hobby. They had to be. It often took

45 minutes of attack dialling a busy BBS's lone phone line just to

visit the computer system for perhaps half an hour. Most serious BBS

hobbyists went through this routine several times each day.

As the name suggests, a BBS had what amounted to an electronic version

of a normal bulletin board. The owner of the BBS would have divided

the board into different areas, as a school teacher crisscrosses

coloured ribbon across the surface of a corkboard to divide it into

sections. A single BBS might have 30 or more electronic discussion

groups.

As a user to the board, you might visit the politics section, tacking

up a `note' on your views of ALP or Liberal policies for anyone

passing by to read. Alternatively, you might fancy yourself a bit of a

poet and work up the courage to post an original piece of work in the

Poet's Corner. The corner was often filled with dark, misanthropic

works inspired by the miseries of adolescence. Perhaps you preferred

to discuss music. On many BBSes you could find postings on virtually

any type of music. The most popular groups included bands like Pink

Floyd, Tangerine Dream and Midnight Oil. Midnight Oil's

anti-establishment message struck a particular chord within the new

BBS community.

Nineteen eighty-eight was the golden age of the BBS culture across

Australia. It was an age of innocence and community, an open-air

bazaar full of vitality and the sharing of ideas. For the most part,

people trusted their peers within the community and the BBS operators,

who were often revered as demigods. It was a happy place. And, in

general, it was a safe place, which is perhaps one reason why its

visitors felt secure in their explorations of new ideas. It was a

place in which the creator of the WANK worm could sculpt and hone his

creative computer skills.

The capital of this spirited new Australian electronic civilisation

was Melbourne. It is difficult to say why this southern city became

the cultural centre of the BBS world, and its darker side, the

Australian computer underground. Maybe the city's history as

Australia's intellectual centre created a breeding ground for the many

young people who built their systems with little more than curiosity

and salvaged computer bits discarded by others. Maybe Melbourne's

personality as a city of suburban homebodies and backyard tinkerers

produced a culture conducive to BBSes. Or maybe it was just

Melbourne's dreary beaches and often miserable weather. As one

Melbourne hacker explained it, `What else is there to do here all

winter but hibernate inside with your computer and modem?'

In 1988, Melbourne had some 60 to 100 operating BBSes. The numbers are

vague because it is difficult to count a collection of moving objects.

The amateur nature of the systems, often a jumbled tangle of wires and

second-hand electronics parts soldered together in someone's garage,

meant that the life of any one system was frequently as short as a

teenager's attention span. BBSes popped up, ran for two weeks, and

then vanished again.

Some of them operated only during certain hours, say between 10 p.m.

and 8 a.m. When the owner went to bed, he or she would plug the home

phone line into the BBS and leave it there until morning. Others ran

24 hours a day, but the busiest times were always at night.

Of course it wasn't just intellectual stimulation some users were

after. Visitors often sought identity as much as ideas. On an

electronic bulletin board, you could create a personality, mould it

into shape and make it your own. Age and appearance did not matter.

Technical aptitude did. Any spotty, gawky teenage boy could instantly

transform himself into a suave, graceful BBS character. The

transformation began with the choice of name. In real life, you might

be stuck with the name Elliot Dingle--an appellation chosen by your

mother to honour a long-dead great uncle. But on a BBS, well, you

could be Blade Runner, Ned Kelly or Mad Max. Small wonder that, given

the choice, many teenage boys chose to spend their time in the world

of the BBS.

Generally, once a user chose a handle, as the on-line names are known,

he stuck with it. All his electronic mail came to an account with that

name on it. Postings to bulletin boards were signed with it. Others

dwelling in the system world knew him by that name and no other. A

handle evolved into a name laden with innate meaning, though the

personality reflected in it might well have been an alter ego. And so

it was that characters like The Wizard, Conan and Iceman came to pass

their time on BBSes like the Crystal Palace, Megaworks, The Real

Connection and Electric Dreams.

What such visitors valued about the BBS varied greatly. Some wanted to

participate in its social life. They wanted to meet people like

themselves--bright but geeky or misanthropic people who shared an

interest in the finer technical points of computers. Many lived as

outcasts in real life, never quite making it into the `normal' groups

of friends at school or uni. Though some had started their first jobs,

they hadn't managed to shake the daggy awkwardness which pursued them

throughout their teen years. On the surface, they were just not the

sort of people one asked out to the pub for a cold one after the

footy.

But that was all right. In general, they weren't much interested in

footy anyway.

Each BBS had its own style. Some were completely legitimate, with

their wares--all legal goods--laid out in the open. Others, like The

Real Connection, had once housed Australia's earliest hackers but had

gone straight. They closed up the hacking parts of the board before

the first Commonwealth government hacking laws were enacted in June

1989. Perhaps ten or twelve of Melbourne's BBSes at the time had the

secret, smoky flavour of the computer underground. A handful of these

were invitation-only boards, places like Greyhawk and The Realm. You

couldn't simply ring up the board, create a new account and login. You

had to be invited by the board's owner. Members of the general

modeming public need not apply.

The two most important hubs in the Australian underground between 1987

and 1989 were named Pacific Island and Zen. A 23-year-old who called

himself Craig Bowen ran both systems from his bedroom.

Also known as Thunderbird1, Bowen started up Pacific Island in 1987

because he wanted a hub for hackers. The fledgling hacking community

was dispersed after AHUBBS, possibly Melbourne's earliest hacking

board, faded away. Bowen decided to create a home for it, a sort of

dark, womb-like cafe bar amid the bustle of the BBS bazaar where

Melbourne's hackers could gather and share information.

His bedroom was a simple, boyish place. Built-in cupboards, a bed, a

wallpaper design of vintage cars running across one side of the room.

A window overlooking the neighbours' leafy suburban yard. A collection

of PC magazines with titles like Nibble and Byte. A few volumes on

computer programming. VAX/VMS manuals. Not many books, but a handful

of science fiction works by Arthur C. Clarke. The Hitchhiker's Guide

to the Galaxy. A Chinese-language dictionary used during his high

school Mandarin classes, and after, as he continued to study the

language on his own while he held down his first job.

The Apple IIe, modem and telephone line rested on the drop-down

drawing table and fold-up card table at the foot of his bed. Bowen put

his TV next to the computer so he could sit in bed, watch TV and use

Pacific Island all at the same time. Later, when he started Zen, it

sat next to Pacific Island. It was the perfect set-up.

Pacific Island was hardly fancy by today's standards of Unix Internet

machines, but in 1987 it was an impressive computer. PI, pronounced

`pie' by the local users, had a 20 megabyte hard drive--gargantuan for

a personal computer at the time. Bowen spent about $5000 setting up PI

alone. He loved both systems and spent many hours each week nurturing

them.

There was no charge for computer accounts on PI or ZEN, like most

BBSes. This gentle-faced youth, a half-boy, half-man who would

eventually play host on his humble BBS to many of Australia's

cleverest computer and telephone hackers, could afford to pay for his

computers for two reasons: he lived at home with his mum and dad, and

he had a full-time job at Telecom--then the only domestic telephone

carrier in Australia.

PI had about 800 computer users, up to 200 of whom were `core' users

accessing the system regularly. PI had its own dedicated phone line,

separate from the house phone so Bowen's parents wouldn't get upset the

line was always tied up. Later, he put in four additional phone lines

for Zen, which had about 2000 users. Using his Telecom training, he

installed a number of non-standard, but legal, features to his

house. Junction boxes, master switches. Bowen's house was a

telecommunications hot-rod.

Bowen had decided early on that if he wanted to keep his job, he had

better not do anything illegal when it came to Telecom. However, the

Australian national telecommunications carrier was a handy source of

technical information. For example, he had an account on a Telecom

computer system--for work--from which he could learn about Telecom's

exchanges. But he never used that account for hacking. Most

respectable hackers followed a similar philosophy. Some had legitimate

university computer accounts for their courses, but they kept those

accounts clean. A basic rule of the underground, in the words of one

hacker, was `Don't foul your own nest'.

PI contained a public section and a private one. The public area was

like an old-time pub. Anyone could wander in, plop down at the bar and

start up a conversation with a group of locals. Just ring up the

system with your modem and type in your details--real name, your

chosen handle, phone number and other basic information.

Many BBS users gave false information in order to hide their true

identities, and many operators didn't really care. Bowen, however,

did. Running a hacker's board carried some risk, even before the

federal computer crime laws came into force. Pirated software was

illegal. Storing data copied from hacking adventures in foreign

computers might also be considered illegal. In an effort to exclude

police and media spies, Bowen tried to verify the personal details of

every user on PI by ringing them at home or work. Often he was

successful. Sometimes he wasn't.

The public section of PI housed discussion groups on the major PC

brands--IBM, Commodore, Amiga, Apple and Atari--next to the popular

Lonely Hearts group. Lonely Hearts had about twenty regulars, most of

whom agonised under the weight of pubescent hormonal changes. A boy

pining for the affections of the girl who dumped him or, worse, didn't

even know he existed. Teenagers who contemplated suicide. The messages

were completely anonymous, readers didn't even know the authors'

handles, and that anonymous setting allowed heart-felt messages and

genuine responses.

Zen was PI's sophisticated younger sister. Within two years of PI

making its debut, Bowen opened up Zen, one of the first Australian

BBSes with more than one telephone line. The main reason he set up Zen

was to stop his computer users from bothering him all the time. When

someone logged into PI, one of the first things he or she did was

request an on-line chat with the system operator. PI's Apple IIe was

such a basic machine by today's standards, Bowen couldn't multi-task

on it. He could not do anything with the machine, such as check his

own mail, while a visitor was logged into PI.

Zen was a watershed in the Australian BBS community. Zen multi-tasked.

Up to four people could ring up and login to the machine at any one

time, and Bowen could do his own thing while his users were on-line.

Better still, his users could talk request each other instead of

hassling him all the time. Having users on a multi-tasking machine

with multiple phone lines was like having a gaggle of children. For

the most part, they amused each other.

Mainstream and respectful of authority on the surface, Bowen possessed

the same streak of anti-establishment views harboured by many in the

underground. His choice of name for Zen underlined this. Zen came from

the futuristic British TV science fiction series `Blake 7', in which a

bunch of underfunded rebels attempted to overthrow an evil

totalitarian government. Zen was the computer on the rebels' ship. The

rebels banded together after meeting on a prison ship; they were all

being transported to a penal settlement on another planet. It was a

story people in the Australian underground could relate to. One of the

lead characters, a sort of heroic anti-hero, had been sentenced to

prison for computer hacking. His big mistake, he told fellow rebels,

was that he had relied on other people. He trusted them. He should

have worked alone.

Craig Bowen had no idea of how true that sentiment would ring in a

matter of months.

Bowen's place was a hub of current and future lights in the computer

underground. The Wizard. The Force. Powerspike. Phoenix. Electron.

Nom. Prime Suspect. Mendax. Train Trax. Some, such as Prime Suspect,

merely passed through, occasionally stopping in to check out the

action and greet friends. Others, such as Nom, were part of the

close-knit PI family. Nom helped Bowen set up PI. Like many early

members of the underground, they met through AUSOM, an Apple users'

society in Melbourne. Bowen wanted to run ASCII Express, a program

which allowed people to transfer files between their own computers and

PI. But, as usual, he and everyone he knew only had a pirated copy of

the program. No manuals. So Nom and Bowen spent one weekend picking

apart the program by themselves. They were each at home, on their own

machines, with copies. They sat on the phone for hours working through

how the program worked. They wrote their own manual for other people

in the underground suffering under the same lack of documentation.

Then they got it up and running on PI.

Making your way into the various groups in a BBS such as PI or Zen had

benefits besides hacking information. If you wanted to drop your

mantle of anonymity, you could join a pre-packaged, close-knit circle

of friends. For example, one clique of PI people were fanatical

followers of the film The Blues Brothers. Every Friday night, this

group dressed up in Blues Brothers costumes of a dark suit, white

shirt, narrow tie, Rayban sunglasses and, of course, the snap-brimmed

hat. One couple brought their child, dressed as a mini-Blues Brother.

The group of Friday night regulars made their way at 11.30 to

Northcote's Valhalla Theatre (now the Westgarth). Its grand but

slightly tatty vintage atmosphere lent itself to this alternative

culture flourishing in late-night revelries. Leaping up on stage

mid-film, the PI groupies sent up the actors in key scenes. It was a

fun and, as importantly, a cheap evening. The Valhalla staff admitted

regulars who were dressed in appropriate costume for free. The only

thing the groupies had to pay for was drinks at the intermission.

Occasionally, Bowen arranged gatherings of other young PI and Zen

users. Usually, the group met in downtown Melbourne, sometimes at the

City Square. The group was mostly boys, but sometimes a few girls

would show up. Bowen's sister, who used the handle Syn, hung around a

bit. She went out with a few hackers from the BBS scene. And she

wasn't the only one. It was a tight group which interchanged

boyfriends and girlfriends with considerable regularity. The group

hung out in the City Square after watching a movie, usually a horror

film. Nightmare 2. House 3. Titles tended to be a noun followed by a

numeral. Once, for a bit of lively variation, they went bowling and

drove the other people at the alley nuts. After the early

entertainment, it was down to McDonald's for a cheap burger. They

joked and laughed and threw gherkins against the restaurant's wall.

This was followed by more hanging around on the stone steps of the

City Square before catching the last bus or train home.

The social sections of PI and Zen were more successful than the

technical ones, but the private hacking section was even more

successful than the others. The hacking section was hidden; would-be

members of the Melbourne underground knew there was something going

on, but they couldn't find out what is was.

Getting an invite to the private area required hacking skill or

information, and usually a recommendation to Bowen from someone who

was already inside. Within the Inner Sanctum, as the private hacking

area was called, people could comfortably share information such as

opinions of new computer products, techniques for hacking, details of

companies which had set up new sites to hack and the latest rumours on

what the law enforcement agencies were up to.

The Inner Sanctum was not, however, the only private room. Two hacking

groups, Elite and H.A.C.K., guarded entry to their yet more exclusive

back rooms. Even if you managed to get entry to the Inner Sanctum, you

might not even know that H.A.C.K. or Elite existed. You might know

there was a place even more selective than your area, but exactly how

many layers of the onion stood between you and the most exclusive

section was anyone's guess. Almost every hacker interviewed for this

book described a vague sense of being somehow outside the innermost

circle. They knew it was there, but wasn't sure just what it was.

Bowen fielded occasional phone calls on his voice line from wanna-be

hackers trying to pry open the door to the Inner Sanctum. `I want

access to your pirate system,' the voice would whine.

`What pirate system? Who told you my system was a pirate system?'

Bowen sussed out how much the caller knew, and who had told him. Then

he denied everything.

To avoid these requests, Bowen had tried to hide his address, real

name and phone number from most of the people who used his BBSes. But

he wasn't completely successful. He had been surprised by the sudden

appearance one day of Masked Avenger on his doorstep. How Masked

Avenger actually found his address was a mystery. The two had chatted

in a friendly fashion on-line, but Bowen didn't give out his details.

Nothing could have prepared him for the little kid in the big crash

helmet standing by his bike in front of Bowen's house. `Hi!' he

squeaked. `I'm the Masked Avenger!'

Masked Avenger--a boy perhaps fifteen years old--was quite resourceful

to have found out Bowen's details. Bowen invited him in and showed him

the system. They became friends. But after that incident, Bowen

decided to tighten security around his personal details even more. He

began, in his own words, `moving toward full anonymity'. He invented

the name Craig Bowen, and everyone in the underground came to know him

by that name or his handle, Thunderbird1. He even opened a false bank

account in the name of Bowen for the periodic voluntary donations

users sent into PI. It was never a lot of money, mostly $5 or $10,

because students don't tend to have much money. He ploughed it all

back into PI.

People had lots of reasons for wanting to get into the Inner Sanctum.

Some wanted free copies of the latest software, usually pirated games

from the US. Others wanted to share information and ideas about ways

to break into computers, often those owned by local universities.

Still others wanted to learn about how to manipulate the telephone

system.

The private areas functioned like a royal court, populated by

aristocrats and courtiers with varying seniority, loyalties and

rivalries. The areas involved an intricate social order and respect

was the name of the game. If you wanted admission, you had to walk a

delicate line between showing your superiors that you possessed enough

valuable hacking information to be elite and not showing them so much

they would brand you a blabbermouth. A perfect bargaining chip was an

old password for Melbourne University's dial-out.

The university's dial-out was a valuable thing. A hacker could ring up

the university's computer, login as `modem' and the machine would drop

him into a modem which let him dial out again. He could then dial

anywhere in the world, and the university would foot the phone bill.

In the late 1980s, before the days of cheap, accessible Internet

connections, the university dial-out meant a hacker could access

anything from an underground BBS in Germany to a US military system in

Panama. The password put the world at his fingertips.

A hacker aspiring to move into PI's Inner Sanctum wouldn't give out

the current dial-out password in the public discussion areas. Most

likely, if he was low in the pecking order, he wouldn't have such

precious information. Even if he had managed to stumble across the

current password somehow, it was risky giving it out publicly. Every

wanna-be and his dog would start messing around with the university's

modem account. The system administrator would wise up and change the

password and the hacker would quickly lose his own access to the

university account. Worse, he would lose access for other hackers--the

kind of hackers who ran H.A.C.K., Elite and the Inner Sanctum. They

would be really cross. Hackers hate it when passwords on accounts they

consider their own are changed without warning. Even if the password

wasn't changed, the aspiring hacker would look like a guy who couldn't

keep a good secret.

Posting an old password, however, was quite a different matter. The

information was next to useless, so the hacker wouldn't be giving much

away. But just showing he had access to that sort of information

suggested he was somehow in the know. Other hackers might think he had

had the password when it was still valid. More importantly, by showing

off a known, expired password, the hacker hinted that he might just

have the current password. Voila! Instant respect.

Positioning oneself to win an invite into the Inner Sanctum was a game

of strategy; titillate but never go all the way. After a while,

someone on the inside would probably notice you and put in a word with

Bowen. Then you would get an invitation.

If you were seriously ambitious and wanted to get past the first inner

layer, you then had to start performing for real. You couldn't hide

behind the excuse that the public area might be monitored by the

authorities or was full of idiots who might abuse valuable hacking

information.

The hackers in the most elite area would judge you on how much

information you provided about breaking into computer or phone

systems. They also looked at the accuracy of the information. It was

easy getting out-of-date login names and passwords for a student

account on Monash University's computer system. Posting a valid

account for the New Zealand forestry department's VMS system intrigued

the people who counted considerably more.

The Great Rite of Passage from boy to man in the computer underground

was Minerva. OTC, Australia's then government-owned Overseas

Telecommunications Commission,3 ran Minerva, a system of three Prime

mainframes in Sydney. For hackers such as Mendax, breaking into

Minerva was the test.

Back in early 1988, Mendax was just beginning to explore the world of

hacking. He had managed to break through the barrier from public to

private section of PI, but it wasn't enough. To be recognised as

up-and-coming talent by the aristocracy of hackers such as The Force

and The Wizard, a hacker had to spend time inside the Minerva system.

Mendax set to work on breaking

into it.

Minerva was special for a number of reasons. Although it was in

Sydney, the phone number to its entry computer, called an X.25 pad,

was a free call. At the time Mendax lived in Emerald, a country town

on the outskirts of Melbourne. A call to most Melbourne numbers

incurred a long-distance charge, thus ruling out options such as the

Melbourne University dial-out for breaking into international computer

systems.

Emerald was hardly Emerald City. For a clever sixteen-year-old boy,

the place was dead boring. Mendax lived there with his mother; Emerald

was merely a stopping point, one of dozens, as his mother shuttled her

child around the continent trying to escape from a psychopathic former

de facto. The house was an emergency refuge for families on the run.

It was safe and so, for a time, Mendax and his exhausted family

stopped to rest before tearing off again in search of a new place to

hide.

Sometimes Mendax went to school. Often he didn't. The school system

didn't hold much interest for him. It didn't feed his mind the way

Minerva would. They Sydney computer system was a far more interesting

place to muck around in than the rural high school.

Minerva was a Prime computer, and Primes were in. Force, one of the

more respected hackers in 1987-88 in the Australian computer

underground, specialised in Primos, the special operating system used

on Prime computers. He wrote his own programs--potent hacking tools

which provided current usernames and passwords--and made the systems

fashionable in the computer underground.

Prime computers were big and expensive and no hacker could afford one,

so being able to access the speed and computational grunt of a system

like Minerva was valuable for running a hacker's own programs. For

example, a network scanner, a program which gathered the addresses of

computers on the X.25 network which would be targets for future

hacking adventures, ate up computing resources. But a huge machine

like Minerva could handle that sort of program with ease. Minerva also

allowed users to connect to other computer systems on the X.25 network

around the world. Better still, Minerva had a BASIC interpreter on it.

This allowed people to write programs in the BASIC programming

language--by far the most popular language at the time--and make them

run on Minerva. You didn't have to be a Primos fanatic, like Force, to

write and execute a program on the OTC computer. Minerva suited Mendax

very well.

The OTC system had other benefits. Most major Australian corporations

had accounts on the system. Breaking into an account requires a

username and password; find the username and you have solved half the

equation. Minerva account names were easy picking. Each one was

composed of three letters followed by three numbers, a system which

could have been difficult to crack except for the choice of those

letters and numbers. The first three letters were almost always

obvious acronyms for the company. For example, the ANZ Bank had

accounts named ANZ001, ANZ002 and ANZ002. The numbers followed the

same pattern for most companies. BHP001. CRA001. NAB001. Even OTC007.

Anyone with the IQ of a desk lamp could guess at least a few account

names on Minerva. Passwords were a bit tougher to come by, but Mendax

had some ideas for that. He was going to have a crack at social

engineering. Social engineering means smooth-talking someone in a

position of power into doing something for you. It always involved a

ruse of some sort.

Mendax decided he would social engineer a password out of one of

Minerva's users. He had downloaded a partial list of Minerva users

another PI hacker had generously posted for those talented enough to

make use of it. This list was maybe two years old, and incomplete, but

it contained 30-odd pages of Minerva account usernames, company names,

addresses, contact names and telephone and fax numbers. Some of them

would probably still be valid.

Mendax had a deep voice for his age; it would have been impossible to

even contemplate social engineering without it. Cracking adolescent

male voices were the kiss of death for would-be social engineers. But

even though he had the voice, he didn't have the office or the Sydney

phone number if the intended victim wanted a number to call back on.

He found a way to solve the Sydney phone number by poking around until

he dug up a number with Sydney's 02 area code which was permanently

engaged. One down, one to go.

Next problem: generate some realistic office background noise. He

could hardly call a company posing as an OTC official to cajole a

password when the only background noise was birds tweeting in the

fresh country air.

No, he needed the same background buzz as a crowded office in downtown

Sydney. Mendex had a tape recorder, so he could pre-record the sound

of an office and play it as background when he called companies on the

Minerva list. The only hurdle was finding the appropriate office

noise. Not even the local post office would offer a believable noise

level. With none easily accessible, he decided to make his own audible

office clutter. It wouldn't be easy. With a single track on his

recording device, he couldn't dub in sounds on top of each other: he

had to make all the noises simultaneously.

First, he turned on the TV news, down very low, so it just hummed in

the background. Then he set up a long document to print on his

Commodore MPS 801 printer. He removed the cover from the noisy dot

matrix machine, to create just the right volume of clackity-clack in

the background. Still, he needed something more. Operators' voices

mumbling across a crowded floor. He could mumble quietly to himself,

but he soon discovered his verbal skills had not developed to the

point of being able to stand in the middle of the room talking about

nothing to himself for a quarter of an hour. So he fished out his

volume of Shakespeare and started reading aloud. Loud enough to hear

voices, but not so loud that the intended victim would be able to pick

Macbeth. OTC operators had keyboards, so he began tapping randomly on

his. Occasionally, for a little variation, he walked up to the tape

recorder and asked a question--and then promptly answered it in

another voice. He stomped noisily away from the recorder again, across

the room, and then silently dove back to the keyboard for more

keyboard typing and mumblings of Macbeth.

It was exhausting. He figured the tape had to run for at least fifteen

minutes uninterrupted. It wouldn't look very realistic if the office

buzz suddenly went dead for three seconds at a time in the places

where he paused the tape to rest.

The tapes took a number of attempts. He would be halfway through,

racing through line after line of Shakespeare, rap-tap-tapping on his

keyboard and asking himself questions in authoritative voices when the

paper jammed in his printer. Damn. He had to start all over again.

Finally, after a tiring hour of auditory schizophrenia, he had the

perfect tape of office hubbub.

Mendax pulled out his partial list of Minerva users and began working

through the 30-odd pages. It was discouraging.

`The number you have dialled is not connected. Please check the number

before dialling again.'

Next number.

`Sorry, he is in a meeting at the moment. Can I have him return your

call?' Ah, no thanks.

Another try.

`That person is no longer working with our company. Can I refer you to

someone else?' Uhm, not really.

And another try.

Finally, success.

Mendax reached one of the contact names for a company in Perth. Valid

number, valid company, valid contact name. He cleared his throat to

deepen his voice even further and began.

`This is John Keller, an operator from OTC Minerva in Sydney. One of

our D090 hard drives has crashed. We've pulled across the data on the

back-up tape and we believe we have all your correct information. But

some of it might have been corrupted in the accident and we would just

like to confirm your details. Also the back-up tape is two days old,

so we want to check your information is up to date so your service is

not interrupted. Let me just dig out your details ...' Mendax shuffled

some papers around on the table top.

`Oh, dear. Yes. Let's check it,' the worried manager responded.

Mendax started reading all the information on the Minerva list

obtained from Pacific Island, except for one thing. He changed the fax

number slightly. It worked. The manager jumped right in.

`Oh, no. That's wrong. Our fax number is definitely wrong,' he said

and proceeded to give the correct number.

Mendax tried to sound concerned. `Hmm,' he told the manager. `We may

have bigger problems than we anticipated. Hmm.' He gave another

pregnant pause. Working up the courage to ask the Big Question.

It was hard to know who was sweating more, the fretting Perth manager,

tormented by the idea of loud staff complaints from all over the

company because the Minerva account was faulty, or the gangly kid

trying his hand at social engineering for the first time.

`Well,' Mendax began, trying to keep the sound of authority in his

voice. `Let's see. We have your account number, but we had better

check your password ... what was it?' An arrow shot from the bow.

It hit the target. `Yes, it's L-U-R-C-H--full stop.'

Lurch? Uhuh. An Addams Family fan.

`Can you make sure everything is working? We don't want our service

interrupted.' The Perth manager sounded quite anxious.

Mendax tapped away on the keyboard randomly and then paused. `Well, it

looks like everything is working just fine now,' he quickly reassured

him. Just fine.

`Oh, that's a relief!' the Perth manager exclaimed. `Thank you for

that. Thank you. I just can't thank you enough for calling us!' More

gratitude.

Mendax had to extract himself. This was getting embarrassing.

`Yes, well I'd better go now. More customers to call.' That should

work. The Perth manager wanted a contact telephone number, as

expected, if something went wrong--so Mendax gave him the one which

was permanently busy.

`Thank you again for your courteous service!' Uhuh. Anytime.

Mendax hung up and tried the toll-free Minerva number. The password

worked. He couldn't believe how easy it was to get in.

He had a quick look around, following the pattern of most hackers

breaking into a new machine. First thing to do was to check the

electronic mail of the `borrowed' account. Email often contains

valuable information. One company manager might send another

information about other account names, password changes or even phone

numbers to modems at the company itself. Then it was off to check the

directories available for anyone to read on the main system--another

good source of information. Final stop: Minerva's bulletin board of

news. This included postings from the system operators about planned

downtime or other service issues. He didn't stay long. The first visit

was usually mostly a bit of reconnaissance work.

Minerva had many uses. Most important among these was the fact that

Minerva gave hackers an entry point into various X.25 networks. X.25

is a type of computer communications network, much like the Unix-based

Internet or the VMS-based DECNET. It has different commands and

protocols, but the principle of an extensive worldwide data

communications network is the same. There is, however, one important

difference. The targets for hackers on the X.25 networks are often far

more interesting. For example, most banks are on X.25. Indeed, X.25

underpins many aspects of the world's financial markets. A number of

countries' classified military computer sites only run on X.25. It is

considered by many people to be more secure than the Internet or any

DECNET system.

Minerva allowed incoming callers to pass into the X.25

network--something most Australian universities did not offer at the

time. And Minerva let Australian callers do this without incurring a

long-distance telephone charge.

In the early days of Minerva, the OTC operators didn't seem to care

much about the hackers, probably because it seemed impossible to get

rid of them. The OTC operators managed the OTC X.25 exchange, which

was like a telephone exchange for the X.25 data network. This exchange

was the data gateway for Minerva and other systems connected to that

data network.

Australia's early hackers had it easy, until Michael Rosenberg

arrived.

Rosenberg, known on-line simply as MichaelR, decided to clean up

Minerva. An engineering graduate from Queensland University, Michael

moved to Sydney when he joined OTC at age 21. He was about the same

age as the hackers he was chasing off his system. Rosenberg didn't

work as an OTC operator, he managed the software which ran on Minerva.

And he made life hell for people like Force. Closing up security

holes, quietly noting accounts used by hackers and then killing those

accounts, Rosenberg almost single-handedly stamped out much of the

hacker activity in OTC's Minerva.

Despite this, the hackers--`my hackers' as he termed the regulars--had

a grudging respect for Rosenberg. Unlike anyone else at OTC, he was

their technical equal and, in a world where technical prowess was the

currency, Rosenberg was a wealthy young man.

He wanted to catch the hackers, but he didn't want to see them go to

prison. They were an annoyance, and he just wanted them out of his

system. Any line trace, however, had to go through Telecom, which was

at that time a separate body from OTC. Telecom, Rosenberg was told,

was difficult about these things because of strict privacy laws. So,

for the most part, he was left to deal with the hackers on his own.

Rosenberg could not secure his system completely since OTC didn't

dictate passwords to their customers. Their customers were usually

more concerned about employees being able to remember passwords easily

than worrying about warding off wily hackers. The result: the

passwords on a number of Minerva accounts were easy pickings.

The hackers and OTC waged a war from 1988 to 1990, and it was fought

in many ways.

Sometimes an OTC operator would break into a hacker's on-line session

demanding to know who was really using the account. Sometimes the

operators sent insulting messages to the hackers--and the hackers gave

it right back to them. They broke into the hacker's session with `Oh,

you idiots are at it again'. The operators couldn't keep the hackers

out, but they had other ways of getting even.

Electron, a Melbourne hacker and rising star in the Australian

underground, had been logging into a system in Germany via OTC's X.25

link. Using a VMS machine, a sort of sister system to Minerva, he had

been playing a game called Empire on the Altos system, a popular

hang-out for hackers. It was his first attempt at Empire, a complex

war game of strategy which attracted players from around the world.

They each had less than one hour per day to conquer regions while

keeping production units at a strategic level. The Melbourne hacker

had spent weeks building his position. He was in second place.

Then, one day, he logged into the game via Minerva and the German

system, and he couldn't believe what he saw on the screen in front of

him. His regions, his position in the game, all of it--weeks of

work--had been wiped out. An OTC operator had used an X.25

packet-sniffer to monitor the hacker's login and capture his password to

Empire. Instead of trading the usual insults, the operator had waited

for the hacker to logoff and then had hacked into the game and destroyed

the hacker's position.

Electron was furious. He had been so proud of his position in his very

first game. Still, wreaking havoc on the Minerva system in retribution

was out of the question. Despite the fact that they wasted weeks of

his work, Electron had no desire to damage their system. He considered

himself lucky to be able to use it as long as he did.

The anti-establishment attitudes nurtured in BBSes such as PI and Zen

fed on a love of the new and untried. There was no bitterness, just a

desire to throw off the mantle of the old and dive into the new.

Camaraderie grew from the exhilarating sense that the youth in this

particular time and place were constantly on the edge of big

discoveries. People were calling up computers with their modems and

experimenting. What did this key sequence do? What about that tone?

What would happen if ... It was the question which drove them to stay

up day and night, poking and prodding. These hackers didn't for the

most part do drugs. They didn't even drink that much, given their age.

All of that would have interfered with their burning desire to know,

would have dulled their sharp edge. The underground's

anti-establishment views were mostly directed at organisations which

seemed to block the way to the new frontier--organisations like

Telecom.

It was a powerful word. Say `Telecom' to a member of the computer

underground from that era and you will observe the most striking

reaction. Instant contempt sweeps across his face. There is a pause as

his lips curl into a noticeable sneer and he replies with complete

derision, `Telescum'. The underground hated Australia's national

telephone carrier with a passion equalled only to its love of

exploration. They felt that Telecom was backward and its staff had no

idea how to use their own telecommunications technology. Worst of all,

Telecom seemed to actively dislike BBSes.

Line noise interfered with one modem talking to another, and in the

eyes of the computer underground, Telecom was responsible for the line

noise. A hacker might be reading a message on PI, and there, in the

middle of some juicy technical titbit, would be a bit of crud--random

characters `2'28 v'1';D>nj4'--followed by the comment, `Line noise.

Damn Telescum! At their best as usual, I see'. Sometimes the line

noise was so bad it logged the hacker off, thus forcing him to spend

another 45 minutes attack dialling the BBS. The modems didn't have

error correction, and the faster the modem speed, the worse the impact

of line noise. Often it became a race to read mail and post messages

before Telecom's line noise logged the hacker off.

Rumours flew through the underground again and again that Telecom was

trying to bring in timed local calls. The volume of outrage was

deafening. The BBS community believed it really irked the national

carrier that people could spend an hour logged into a BBS for the cost

of one local phone call. Even more heinous, other rumours abounded

that Telecom had forced at least one BBS to limit each incoming call

to under half an hour. Hence Telecom's other nickname in the computer

underground: Teleprofit.

To the BBS community, Telecom's Protective Services Unit was the

enemy. They were the electronic police. The underground saw Protective

Services as `the enforcers'--an all-powerful government force which

could raid your house, tap your phone line and seize your computer

equipment at any time. The ultimate reason to hate Telecom.

There was such hatred of Telecom that people in the computer

underground routinely discussed ways of sabotaging the carrier. Some

people talked of sending 240 volts of electricity down the telephone

line--an act which would blow up bits of the telephone exchange along

with any line technicians who happened to be working on the cable at

the time. Telecom had protective fuses which stopped electrical surges

on the line, but BBS hackers had reportedly developed circuit plans

which would allow high-frequency voltages to bypass them. Other

members of the underground considered what sweet justice it would be

to set fire to all the cables outside a particular Telecom exchange

which had an easily accessible cable entrance duct.

It was against this backdrop that the underground began to shift into

phreaking. Phreaking is loosely defined as hacking the telephone

system. It is a very loose definition. Some people believe phreaking

includes stealing a credit card number and using it to make a

long-distance call for free. Purists shun this definition. To them,

using a stolen credit card is not phreaking, it is carding. They argue

that phreaking demands a reasonable level of technical skill and

involves manipulation of a telephone exchange. This manipulation may

manifest itself as using computers or electrical circuits to generate

special tones or modify the voltage of a phone line. The manipulation

changes how the telephone exchange views a particular telephone

line. The result: a free and hopefully untraceable call. The purist

hacker sees phreaking more as a way of eluding telephone traces than of

calling his or her friends around the world for free.

The first transition into phreaking and eventually carding happened

over a period of about six months in 1988. Early hackers on PI and Zen

relied primarily on dial-outs, like those at Melbourne University or

Telecom's Clayton office, to bounce around international computer

sites. They also used X.25 dial-outs in other countries--the US,

Sweden and Germany--to make another leap in their international

journeys.

Gradually, the people running these dial-out lines wised up. Dial-outs

started drying up. Passwords were changed. Facilities were cancelled.

But the hackers didn't want to give up access to overseas systems.

They'd had their first taste of international calling and they wanted

more. There was a big shiny electronic world to explore out there.

They began trying different methods of getting where they wanted to

go. And so the Melbourne underground moved into phreaking.

Phreakers swarmed to PABXes like bees to honey. A PABX, a private

automatic branch exchange, works like a mini-Telecom telephone

exchange. Using a PABX, the employee of a large company could dial

another employee in-house without incurring the cost of a local

telephone call. If the employee was, for example, staying in a hotel

out of town, the company might ask him to make all his calls through

the company's PABX to avoid paying extortionate hotel long-distance

rates. If the employee was in Brisbane on business, he could dial a

Brisbane number which might route him via the company's PABX to

Sydney. From there, he might dial out to Rome or London, and the

charge would be billed directly to the company. What worked for an

employee also worked for a phreaker.

A phreaker dialling into the PABX would generally need to either know

or guess the password allowing him to dial out again. Often, the

phreaker was greeted by an automated message asking for the employee's

telephone extension--which also served as the password. Well, that was

easy enough. The phreaker simply tried a series of numbers until he

found one which actually worked.

Occasionally, a PABX system didn't even have passwords. The managers

of the PABX figured that keeping the phone number secret was good

enough security. Sometimes phreakers made free calls out of PABXes

simply by exploited security flaws in a particular model or brand of

PABX. A series of specific key presses allowed the phreaker to get in

without knowing a password, an employee's name, or even the name of

the company for that matter.

As a fashionable pastime on BBSes, phreaking began to surpass hacking.

PI established a private phreaking section. For a while, it became

almost old hat to call yourself a hacker. Phreaking was forging the

path forward.

Somewhere in this transition, the Phreakers Five sprung to life. A

group of five hackers-turned-phreakers gathered in an exclusive group

on PI. Tales of their late-night podding adventures leaked into the

other areas of the BBS and made would-be phreakers green with

jealousy.

First, the phreakers would scout out a telephone pod--the grey steel,

rounded box perched nondescriptly on most streets. Ideally, the chosen

pod would be by a park or some other public area likely to be deserted

at night. Pods directly in front of suburban houses were a bit

risky--the house might contain a nosy little old lady with a penchant

for calling the local police if anything looked suspicious. And what

she would see, if she peered out from behind her lace curtains, was a

small tornado of action.

One of the five would leap from the van and open the pod with a key

begged, borrowed or stolen from a Telecom technician. The keys seemed

easy enough to obtain. The BBSes message boards were rife with gleeful

tales of valuable Telecom equipment, such as 500 metres of cable or a

pod key, procured off a visiting Telecom repairman either through

legitimate means or in exchange for a six-pack of beer.

The designated phreaker would poke inside the pod until he found

someone else's phone line. He'd strip back the cable, whack on a pair

of alligator clips and, if he wanted to make a voice call, run it to a

linesman's handset also borrowed, bought or stolen from Telecom. If he

wanted to call another computer instead of talking voice, he would

need to extend the phone line back to the phreakers' car. This is

where the 500 metres of Telecom cable came in handy. A long cable

meant the car, containing five anxious, whispering young men and a

veritable junkyard of equipment, would not have to sit next to the pod

for hours on end. That sort of scene might look a little suspicious to

a local resident out walking his or her dog late one night.

The phreaker ran the cable down the street and, if possible, around

the corner. He pulled it into the car and attached it to the waiting

computer modem. At least one of the five was proficient enough with

electronics hardware to have rigged up the computer and modem to the

car battery. The Phreaker's Five could now call any computer without

being traced or billed. The phone call charges would appear at the end

of a local resident's phone bill. Telecom did not itemise residential

telephone bills at the time. True, it was a major drama to zoom around

suburban streets in the middle of the night with computers, alligator

clips and battery adaptors in tow, but that didn't matter so much. In

fact, the thrill of such a cloak-and-dagger operation was as good as

the actual hacking itself. It was illicit. In the phreakers' own eyes,

it was clever. And therefore it was fun.

Craig Bowen didn't think much of the Phreakers Five's style of

phreaking. In fact, the whole growth of phreaking as a pastime

depressed him a bit. He believed it just didn't require the technical

skills of proper hacking. Hacking was, in his view, about the

exploration of a brave new world of computers. Phreaking was, well, a

bit beneath a good hacker. Somehow it demeaned the task at hand.

Still, he could see how in some cases it was necessary in order to

continue hacking. Most people in the underground developed some basic

skills in phreaking, though people like Bowen always viewed it more as

a means to an end--just a way of getting from computer A to computer

B, nothing more. Nonetheless, he allowed phreaking discussion areas in

the private sections of PI.

What he refused to allow was discussion areas around credit card

fraud. Carding was anathema to Bowen and he watched with alarm as some

members of the underground began to shift from phreaking into carding.

Like the transition into phreaking, the move into carding was a

logical progression. It occurred over a period of perhaps six months

in 1988 and was as obvious as a group of giggling schoolgirls.

Many phreakers saw it simply as another type of phreaking. In fact it

was a lot less hassle than manipulating some company's PABX. Instead,

you just call up an operator, give him some stranger's credit card

number to pay for the call, and you were on your way. Of course, the

credit cards had a broader range of uses than the PABXes. The advent

of carding meant you could telephone your friends in the US or UK and

have a long voice conference call with all of them

simultaneously--something which could be a lot tougher to arrange on a

PABX. There were other benefits. You could actually charge things with

that credit card. As in goods. Mail order goods.

One member of the underground who used the handle Ivan Trotsky,

allegedly ordered $50000 worth of goods, including a jet ski, from the

US on a stolen card, only to leave it sitting on the Australian docks.

The Customs guys don't tend to take stolen credit cards for duty

payments. In another instance, Trotsky was allegedly more successful.

A try-hard hacker who kept pictures of Karl Marx and Lenin taped to

the side of his computer terminal, Trotsky regularly spewed communist

doctrine across the underground. A self-contained paradox, he spent

his time attending Communist Party of Australia meetings and duck

shoots. According to one hacker, Trotsky's particular contribution to

the overthrow of the capitalist order was the arrangement of a

shipment of expensive modems from the US using stolen credit cards. He

was rumoured to have made a tidy profit by selling the modems in the

computer community for about $200 each. Apparently, being part of the

communist revolution gave him all sorts of ready-made

rationalisations. Membership has its advantages.

To Bowen, carding was little more than theft. Hacking may have been a

moral issue, but in early 1988 in Australia it was not yet much of a

legal one. Carding was by contrast both a moral and a legal issue.

Bowen recognised that some people viewed hacking as a type of

theft--stealing someone else's computer resources--but the argument

was ambiguous. What if no-one needed those resources at 2 a.m. on a

given night? It might be seen more as `borrowing' an under-used asset,

since the hacker had not permanently appropriated any property. Not so

for carding.

What made carding even less noble was that it required the technical

skill of a wind-up toy. Not only was it beneath most good hackers, it

attracted the wrong sort of people into the hacking scene. People who

had little or no respect for the early Australian underground's golden

rules of hacking: don't damage computer systems you break into

(including crashing them); don't change the information in those

systems (except for altering logs to cover your tracks); and share

information. For most early Australian hackers, visiting someone

else's system was a bit like visiting a national park. Leave it as you

find it.

While the cream seemed to rise to the top of the hacking hierarchy, it

was the scum that floated at the top of the carding community. Few

people in the underground typified this more completely than Blue

Thunder, who had been hanging around the outskirts of the Melbourne

underground since at least 1986. The senior hackers treated Blue

Blunder, as they sometimes called him, with great derision.

His entrance into the underground was as ignominious as that of a

debutante who, delicately descending the grand steps of the ballroom,

trips and tumbles head-first onto the dance floor. He picked a fight

with the grande doyenne of the Melbourne underground.

The Real Article occupied a special place in the underground. For

starters, The Real Article was a woman--perhaps the only female to

play a major role in the early Melbourne underground scene. Although

she didn't hack computers, she knew a lot about them. She ran The Real

Connection, a BBS frequented by many of the hackers who hung out on

PI. She wasn't somebody's sister wafting in and out of the picture in

search of a boyfriend. She was older. She was as good as married. She

had kids. She was a force to be reckoned with in the hacking

community.

Forthright and formidable, The Real Article commanded considerable

respect among the underground. A good indicator of this respect was the

fact that the members of H.A.C.K. had inducted her as an honorary member

of their exclusive club. Perhaps it was because she ran a popular

board. More likely it was because, for all their bluff and bluster, most

hackers were young men with the problems of young men. Being older and

wiser, The Real Article knew how to lend a sympathetic ear to those

problems. As a woman and a non-hacker, she was removed from the jumble

of male ego hierarchical problems associated with confiding in a

peer. She served as a sort of mother to the embryonic hacking community,

but she was young enough to avoid the judgmental pitfalls most parents

fall into with children.

The Real Article and Blue Thunder went into partnership running a BBS

in early 1986. Blue Thunder, then a high-school student, was desperate

to run a board, so she let him co-sysop the system. At first the

partnership worked. Blue Thunder used to bring his high-school essays

over for her to proofread and correct. But a short time into the

partnership, it went sour. The Real Article didn't like Blue Thunder's

approach to running a BBS, which appeared to her to be get information

from other hackers and then dump them. The specific strategy seemed to

be: get hackers to logon and store their valuable information on the

BBS, steal that information and then lock them out of their own

account. By locking them out, he was able to steal all the glory; he

could then claim the hacking secrets were his own. It was, in her

opinion, not only unsustainable, but quite immoral. She parted ways

with Blue Thunder and excommunicated him from her BBS.

Not long after, The Real Article started getting harassing phone calls

at 4 in the morning. The calls were relentless. Four a.m. on the dot,

every night. The voice at the other end of the line was computer

synthesised. This was followed by a picture of a machine-gun, printed

out on a cheap dot matrix printer in Commodore ASCII, delivered in her

letterbox. There was a threatening message attached which read

something like, `If you want the kids to stay alive, get them out of

the house'.

After that came the brick through the window. It landed in the back of

her TV. Then she woke up one morning to find her phone line dead.

Someone had opened the Telecom well in the nature strip across the

road and cut out a metre of cable. It meant the phone lines for the

entire street were down.

The Real Article tended to rise above the petty games that whining

adolescent boys with bruised egos could play, but this was too much.

She called in Telecom Protective Services, who put a last party

release on her phone line to trace the early-morning harassing calls.

She suspected Blue Thunder was involved, but nothing was ever proved.

Finally, the calls stopped. She voiced her suspicions to others in the

computer underground. Whatever shred of reputation Blue Chunder, as he

then became known for a time, had was soon decimated.

Since his own technical contributions were seen by his fellow BBS

users as limited, Blue Thunder would likely have faded into obscurity,

condemned to spend the rest of his time in the underground jumping

around the ankles of the aristocratic hackers. But the birth of

carding arrived at a fortuitous moment for him and he got into carding

in a big way, so big in fact that he soon got busted.

People in the underground recognised him as a liability, both because

of what many hackers saw as his loose morals and because he was

boastful of his activities. One key hacker said, `He seemed to relish

the idea of getting caught. He told people he worked for a credit

union and that he stole lots of credit card numbers. He sold

information, such as accounts on systems, for financial gain.' In

partnership with a carder, he also allegedly sent a bouquet of flowers

to the police fraud squad--and paid for it with a stolen credit card

number.

On 31 August 1988, Blue Thunder faced 22 charges in the Melbourne

Magistrates Court, where he managed to get most of the charges dropped

or amalgamated. He only ended up pleading guilty to five counts,

including deception and theft. The Real Article sat in the back of the

courtroom watching the proceedings. Blue Thunder must have been pretty

worried about what kind of sentence the magistrate would hand down

because she said he approached her during the lunch break and asked if

she would appear as a character witness for the defence. She looked

him straight in the eye and said, `I think you would prefer it if I

didn't'. He landed 200 hours of community service and an order to pay

$706 in costs.

Craig Bowen didn't like where the part of the underground typified by

Blue Thunder was headed. In his view, Chunder and Trotsky stood out as

bad apples in an otherwise healthy group, and they signalled an

unpleasant shift towards selling information. This was perhaps the

greatest taboo. It was dirty. It was seedy. It was the realm of

criminals, not explorers. The Australian computer underground had

started to lose some of its fresh-faced innocence.

Somewhere in the midst of all this, a new player entered the Melbourne

underground. His name was Stuart Gill, from a company called

Hackwatch.

Bowen met Stuart through Kevin Fitzgerald, a well-known local hacker

commentator who founded the Chisholm Institute of Technology's

Computer Abuse Research Bureau, which later became the Australian

Computer Abuse Research Bureau. After seeing a newspaper article

quoting Fitzgerald, Craig decided to ring up the man many members of

the underground considered to be a hacker-catcher. Why not? There were

no federal laws in Australia against hacking, so Bowen didn't feel

that nervous about it. Besides, he wanted to meet the enemy. No-one

from the Australian underground had ever done it before, and Bowen

decided it was high time. He wanted to set the record straight with

Fitzgerald, to let him know what hackers were really on about. They

began to talk periodically on the phone.

Along the way, Bowen met Stuart Gill who said that he was working with

Fitzgerald.4 Before long, Gill began visiting PI. Eventually, Bowen

visited Gill in person at the Mount Martha home he shared with his

elderly aunt and uncle. Stuart had all sorts of computer equipment

hooked up there, and a great number of boxes of papers in the garage.

`Oh, hello there, Paul,' Gill's ancient-looking uncle said when he saw

the twosome. As soon as the old man had tottered off, Gill pulled

Bowen aside confidentially.

`Don't worry about old Eric,' he said. `He lost it in the war. Today

he thinks I'm Paul, tomorrow it will be someone else.'

Bowen nodded, understanding.

There were many strange things about Stuart Gill, all of which seemed

to have a rational explanation, yet that explanation somehow never

quite answered the question in full.

Aged in his late thirties, he was much older and far more worldly than

Craig Bowen. He had very, very pale skin--so pasty it looked as though

he had never sat in the sun in his life.

Gill drew Bowen into the complex web of his life. Soon he told the

young hacker that he wasn't just running Hackwatch, he was also

involved in intelligence work. For the Australian Federal Police. For

ASIO. For the National Crime Authority. For the Victoria Police's

Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (BCI). He showed Bowen some secret

computer files and documents, but he made him sign a special form

first--a legal-looking document demanding non-disclosure based on some

sort of official secrets act.

Bowen was impressed. Why wouldn't he be? Gill's cloak-and-dagger world

looked like the perfect boy's own adventure. Even bigger and better

than hacking. He was a little strange, but that was part of the

allure.

Like the time they took a trip to Sale together around Christmas 1988.

Gill told Bowen he had to get out of town for a few days--certain

undesirable people were after him. He didn't drive, so could Craig

help him out? Sure, no problem. They had shared an inexpensive motel

room in Sale, paid for by Gill.

Being so close to Christmas, Stuart told Craig he had brought him two

presents. Craig opened the first--a John Travolta fitness book. When

Craig opened the second gift, he was a little stunned. It was a red

G-string for men. Craig didn't have a girlfriend at the time--perhaps

Stuart was trying to help him get one.

`Oh, ah, thanks,' Craig said, a bit confused.

`Glad you like it,' Stuart said. `Go on. Try it on.'

`Try it on?' Craig was now very confused.

`Yeah, mate, you know, to see if it fits. That's all.'

`Oh, um, right.'

Craig hesitated. He didn't want to seem rude. It was a weird request,

but never having been given a G-string before, he didn't know the

normal protocol. After all, when someone gives you a jumper, it's

normal for them to ask you to try it on, then and there, to see if it

fits.

Craig tried it on. Quickly.

`Yes, seems to fit,' Stuart said matter of factly, then turned away.

Craig felt relieved. He changed back into his clothing.

That night, and on many others during their trips or during Craig's

overnight visits to Stuart's uncle's house, Craig lay in bed wondering

about his secretive new friend.

Stuart was definitely a little weird, but he seemed to like women so

Craig figured he couldn't be interested in Craig that way. Stuart

bragged that he had a very close relationship with a female newspaper

reporter, and he always seemed to be chatting up the girl at the video

store.

Craig tried not to read too much into Stuart's odd behaviour, for the

young man was willing to forgive his friend's eccentricities just to

be part of the action. Soon Stuart asked Craig for access to

PI--unrestricted access.

The idea made Craig uncomfortable, but Stuart was so persuasive. How

would he be able to continue his vital intelligence work without

access to Victoria's most important hacking board? Besides, Stuart

Gill of Hackwatch wasn't after innocent-faced hackers like Craig

Bowen. In fact, he would protect Bowen when the police came down on

everyone. What Stuart really wanted was the carders--the fraudsters.

Craig didn't want to protect people like that, did he?

Craig found it a little odd, as usual, that Stuart seemed to be after

the carders, yet he had chummed up with Ivan Trotsky. Still, there

were no doubt secrets Stuart couldn't reveal--things he wasn't allowed

to explain because of his intelligence work.

Craig agreed.

What Craig couldn't have known as he pondered Stuart Gill from the

safety of his boyish bedroom was exactly how much innocence the

underground was still to lose. If he had foreseen the next few

years--the police raids, the Ombudsman's investigation, the stream of

newspaper articles and the court cases--Craig Bowen would, at that

very moment, probably have reached over and turned off his beloved PI

and Zen forever.

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Chapter 3 -- The American Connection

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US forces give the nod

It's a setback for your country

-- from `US Forces', on 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 by Midnight Oil1

Force had a secret. The Parmaster wanted it.

Like most hackers, The Parmaster didn't just want the secret, he

needed it. He was in that peculiar state attained by real hackers

where they will do just about anything to obtain a certain piece of

information. He was obsessed.

Of course, it wasn't the first time The Parmaster craved a juicy piece

of information. Both he and Force knew all about infatuation. That's

how it worked with real hackers. They didn't just fancy a titbit here

and there. Once they knew information about a particular system was

available, that there was a hidden entrance, they chased it down

relentlessly. So that was exactly what Par was doing. Chasing Force

endlessly, until he got what he wanted.

It began innocently enough as idle conversation between two giants in

the computer underground in the first half of 1988. Force, the

well-known Australian hacker who ran the exclusive Realm BBS in

Melbourne, sat chatting with Par, the American master of X.25

networks, in Germany. Neither of them was physically in Germany, but

Altos was.

Altos Computer Systems in Hamburg ran a conference feature called

Altos Chat on one of its machines. You could call up from anywhere on

the X.25 data communications network, and the company's computer would

let you connect. Once connected, with a few brief keystrokes, the

German machine would drop you into a real-time, on-screen talk session

with anyone else who happened to be on-line. While the rest of the

company's computer system grunted and toiled with everyday labours,

this corner of the machine was reserved for live on-line chatting. For

free. It was like an early form of the Internet Relay Chat. The

company probably hadn't meant to become the world's most prestigious

hacker hang-out, but it soon ended up doing so.

Altos was the first significant international live chat channel, and

for most hackers it was an amazing thing. The good hackers had cruised

through lots of computer networks around the world. Sometimes they

bumped into one another on-line and exchanged the latest gossip.

Occasionally, they logged into overseas BBSes, where they posted

messages. But Altos was different. While underground BBSes had a

tendency to simply disappear one day, gone forever, Altos was always

there. It was live. Instantaneous communications with a dozen other

hackers from all sorts of exotic places. Italy. Canada. France.

England. Israel. The US. And all these people not only shared an

interest in computer networks but also a flagrant contempt for

authority of any type. Instant, real-time penpals--with attitude.

However, Altos was more exclusive than the average underground BBS.

Wanna-be hackers had trouble getting into it because of the way X.25

networks were billed. Some systems on the network took reverse-charge

connections--like a 1-800 number--and some, including Altos, didn't.

To get to Altos you needed a company's NUI (Network User Identifier),

which was like a calling card number for the X.25 network, used to

bill your time on-line. Or you had to have access to a system like

Minerva which automatically accepted billing for all the connections

made.

X.25 networks are different in various ways from the Internet, which

developed later. X.25 networks use different communication protocols

and, unlike the Internet at the user-level, they only use addresses

containing numbers not letters. Each packet of information travelling

over a data network needs to be encased in a particular type of

envelope. A `letter' sent across the X.25 network needs an X.25

`stamped' envelope, not an Internet `stamped' envelope.

The X.25 networks were controlled by a few very large players,

companies such as Telenet and Tymnet, while the modern Internet is, by

contrast, a fragmented collection of many small and medium-sized

sites.

Altos unified the international hacking world as nothing else had

done. In sharing information about their own countries' computers and

networks, hackers helped each other venture further and further

abroad. The Australians had gained quite a reputation on Altos. They

knew their stuff. More importantly, they possessed DEFCON, a program

which mapped out uncharted networks and scanned for accounts on

systems within them. Force wrote DEFCON based on a simple automatic

scanning program provided by his friend and mentor, Craig Bowen

(Thunderbird1).

Like the telephone system, the X.25 networks had a large number of

`phone numbers', called network user addresses (NUAs). Most were not

valid. They simply hadn't been assigned to anyone yet. To break into

computers on the network, you had to find them first, which meant

either hearing about a particular system from a fellow hacker or

scanning. Scanning--typing in one possible address after another--was

worse than looking for a needle in a haystack. 02624-589004-0004. Then

increasing the last digit by one on each attempt. 0005. 0006. 0007.

Until you hit a machine at the other end.

Back in 1987 or early 1988, Force had logged into Pacific Island for a

talk with Craig Bowen. Force bemoaned the tediousness of hand

scanning.

`Well, why the hell are you doing it manually?' Bowen responded. `You

should just use my program.' He then gave Force the source code for

his simple automated scanning program, along with instructions.

Force went through the program and decided it would serve as a good

launchpad for bigger things, but it had a major limitation. The

program could only handle one connection at a time, which meant it

could only scan one branch of a network at a time.

Less than three months later, Force had rewritten Bowen's program into

the far more powerful DEFCON, which became the jewel in the crown of

the Australian hackers' reputation. With DEFCON, a hacker could

automatically scan fifteen or twenty network addresses simultaneously.

He could command the computer to map out pieces of the Belgian,

British and Greek X.25 communications networks, looking for computers

hanging off the networks like buds at the tips of tree branches.

Conceptually, the difference was a little like using a basic PC, which

can only run one program at a time, as opposed to operating a more

sophisticated one where you can open many windows with different

programs running all at once. Even though you might only be working in

one window, say, writing a letter, the computer might be doing

calculations in a spreadsheet in another window in the background. You

can swap between

different functions, which are all running in the background

simultaneously.

While DEFCON was busy scanning, Force could do other things, such as

talk on Altos. He continued improving DEFCON, writing up to four more

versions of the program. Before long, DEFCON didn't just scan twenty

different connections at one time; it also automatically tried to

break into all the computers it found through those connections.

Though the program only tried basic default passwords, it had a fair

degree of success, since it could attack so many network addresses at

once. Further, new sites and mini-networks were being added so quickly

that security often fell by the wayside in the rush to join in. Since

the addresses were unpublished, companies often felt this obscurity

offered enough protection.

DEFCON produced lists of thousands of computer sites to raid. Force

would leave it scanning from a hacked Prime computer, and a day or two

later he would have an output file with 6000 addresses on different

networks. He perused the list and selected sites which caught his

attention. If his program had discovered an interesting address, he

would travel over the X.25 network to the site and then try to break

into the computer at that address. Alternatively, DEFCON might have

already successfully penetrated the machine using a default password,

in which case the address, account name and password would all be

waiting for Force in the log file. He could just walk right in.

Everyone on Altos wanted DEFCON, but Force refused to hand over the

program. No way was he going to have other hackers tearing up virgin

networks. Not even Erik Bloodaxe, one of the leaders of the most

prestigious American hacking group, Legion of Doom (LOD), got DEFCON

when he asked for it. Erik took his handle from the name of a Viking

king who ruled over the area now known as York, England. Although Erik

was on friendly terms with the Australian hackers, Force remained

adamant. He would not let the jewel out of his hands.

But on this fateful day in 1988, Par didn't want DEFCON. He wanted the

secret Force had just discovered, but held so very close to his chest.

And the Australian didn't want to give it to him.

Force was a meticulous hacker. His bedroom was remarkably tidy, for a

hacker's room. It had a polished, spartan quality. There were a few

well-placed pieces of minimalist furniture:

a black enamel metal single bed, a modern black bedside

table and a single picture on the wall--a photographic poster of

lightning, framed in glass. The largest piece of furniture was a

blue-grey desk with a return, upon which sat his computer, a printer

and an immaculate pile of print-outs. The bookcase, a tall modern

piece matching the rest of the furniture, contained an extensive

collection of fantasy fiction books, including what seemed to be

almost everything ever written by David Eddings. The lower shelves

housed assorted chemistry and programming books. A chemistry award

proudly jutted out from the shelf housing a few Dungeons and Dragons

books.

He kept his hacking notes in an orderly set of plastic folders, all

filed in the bottom of his bookcase. Each page of notes, neatly

printed and surrounded by small, tidy handwriting revealing updates

and minor corrections, had its own plastic cover to prevent smudges or

stains.

Force thought it was inefficient to hand out his DEFCON program and

have ten people scan the same network ten different times. It wasted

time and resources. Further, it was becoming harder to get access to

the main X.25 sites in Australia, like Minerva. Scanning was the type

of activity likely to draw the attention of a system admin and result

in the account being killed. The more people who scanned, the more

accounts would be killed, and the less access the Australian hackers

would have. So Force refused to hand over DEFCON to hackers outside

The Realm, which is one thing that made it such a powerful group.

Scanning with DEFCON meant using Netlink, a program which legitimate

users didn't often employ. In his hunt for hackers, an admin might

look for people running Netlink, or he might just examine which

systems a user was connecting to. For example, if a hacker connected

directly to Altos from Minerva without hopping through a respectable

midpoint, such as another corporate machine overseas, he could count

on the Minerva admins killing off the account.

DEFCON was revolutionary for its time, and difficult to reproduce. It

was written for Prime computers, and not many hackers knew how to

write programs for Primes. In fact, it was exceedingly difficult for

most hackers to learn programming of any sort for large, commercial

machines. Getting the system engineering manuals was tough work and

many of the large companies guarded their manuals almost as trade

secrets. Sure, if you bought a $100000 system, the company would give

you a few sets of operating manuals, but that was well beyond the

reach of a teenage hacker. In general, information was hoarded--by the

computer manufacturers, by the big companies which bought the systems,

by the system administrators and even by the universities.

Learning on-line was slow and almost as difficult. Most hackers used

300 or 1200 baud modems. Virtually all access to these big, expensive

machines was illegal. Every moment on-line was a risky proposition.

High schools never had these sorts of expensive machines. Although

many universities had systems, the administrators were usually miserly

with time on-line for students. In most cases, students only got

accounts on the big machines in their second year of computer science

studies. Even then, student accounts were invariably on the

university's oldest, clunkiest machine. And if you weren't a comp-sci

student, forget it. Indulging your intellectual curiosity in VMS

systems would never be anything more than a pipe dream.

Even if you did manage to overcome all the roadblocks and develop some

programming experience in VMS systems, for example, you might only be

able to access a small number of machines on any given network. The

X.25 networks connected a large number of machines which used very

different operating systems. Many, such as Primes, were not in the

least bit intuitive. So if you knew VMS and you hit a Prime machine,

well, that was pretty much it.

Unless, of course, you happened to belong to a clan of hackers like

The Realm. Then you could call up the BBS and post a message. `Hey, I

found a really cool Primos system at this address. Ran into problems

trying to figure the parameters of the Netlink command. Ideas anyone?'

And someone from your team would step forward to help.

In The Realm, Force tried to assemble a diverse group of Australia's

best hackers, each with a different area of expertise. And he happened

to be the resident expert in Prime computers.

Although Force wouldn't give DEFCON to anyone outside The Realm, he

wasn't unreasonable. If you weren't in the system but you had an

interesting network you wanted mapped, he would scan it for you. Force

referred to scans for network user addresses as `NUA sprints'. He

would give you a copy of the NUA sprint. While he was at it, he would

also keep a copy for The Realm. That was efficient. Force's pet

project was creating a database of systems and networks for The Realm,

so he simply added the new information to its database.

Force's great passion was mapping new networks, and new mini-networks

were being added to the main X.25 networks all the time. A large

corporation, such a BHP, might set up its own small-scale network

connecting its offices in Western Australia, Queensland, Victoria and

the United Kingdom. That mini-network might be attached to a

particular X.25 network, such as Austpac. Get into the Austpac network

and chances were you could get into any of the company's sites.

Exploration of all this uncharted territory consumed most of Force's

time. There was something cutting-edge, something truly adventurous

about finding a new network and carefully piecing together a picture

of what the expanding web looked like. He drew detailed pictures and

diagrams showing how a new part of the network connected to the rest.

Perhaps it appealed to his sense of order, or maybe he was just an

adventurer at heart. Whatever the underlying motivation, the maps

provided The Realm with yet another highly prized asset.

When he wasn't mapping networks, Force published Australia's first

underground hacking journal, Globetrotter. Widely read in the

international hacking community, Globetrotter reaffirmed Australian

hackers' pre-eminent position in the international underground.

But on this particular day, Par wasn't thinking about getting a copy

of Globetrotter or asking Force to scan a network for him. He was

thinking about that secret. Force's new secret. The secret Parmaster

desperately wanted.

Force had been using DEFCON to scan half a dozen networks while he

chatted to Par on Altos. He found an interesting connection from the

scan, so he went off to investigate it. When he connected to the

unknown computer, it started firing off strings of numbers at Force's

machine. Force sat at his desk and watched the characters rush by on

his screen.

It was very odd. He hadn't done anything. He hadn't sent any commands

to the mystery computer. He hadn't made the slightest attempt to break

into the machine. Yet here the thing was throwing streams of numbers.

What kind of computer was this? There might have been some sort of

header which would identify the computer, but it had zoomed by so fast

in the unexpected data dump that Force had missed it.

Force flipped over to his chat with Par on Altos. He didn't completely

trust Par, thinking the friendly American sailed a bit close to the

wind. But Par was an expert in X.25 networks and was bound to have

some clue about these numbers. Besides, if they turned out to be

something sensitive, Force didn't have to tell Par where he found

them.

`I've just found a bizarre address. It is one strange system. When I

connected, it just started shooting off numbers at me. Check these

out.'

Force didn't know what the numbers were, but Par sure did. `Those look

like credit cards,' he typed back.

`Oh.' Force went quiet.

Par thought the normally chatty Australian hacker seemed astonished.

After a short silence, the now curious Par nudged the conversation

forward. `I have a way I can check out whether they really are valid

cards,' he volunteered. `It'll take some time, but I should be able to

do it and get back to you.'

`Yes.' Force seemed hesitant. `OK.'

On the other side of the Pacific from Par, Force thought about this

turn of events. If they were valid credit cards, that was very cool.

Not because he intended to use them for credit card fraud in the way

Ivan Trotsky might have done. But Force could use them for making

long-distance phone calls to hack overseas. And the sheer number of

cards was astonishing. Thousand and thousands of them. Maybe 10000.

All he could think was, Shit! Free connections for the rest of my

life.

Hackers such as Force considered using cards to call overseas computer

systems a little distasteful, but certainly acceptable. The card owner

would never end up paying the bill anyway. The hackers figured that

Telecom, which they despised, would probably have to wear the cost in

the end, and that was fine by them. Using cards to hack was nothing

like ordering consumer goods. That was real credit card fraud. And

Force would never sully his hands with that sort of behaviour.

Force scrolled back over his capture of the numbers which had been

injected into his machine. After closer inspection, he saw there were

headers which appeared periodically through the list. One said,

`CitiSaudi'.

He checked the prefix of the mystery machine's network address again.

He knew from previous scans that it belonged to one of the world's

largest banks. Citibank.

The data dump continued for almost three hours. After that, the

Citibank machine seemed to go dead. Force saw nothing but a blank

screen, but he kept the connection open. There was no way he was going

to hang up from this conversation. He figured this had to be a freak

connection--that he accidentally connected to this machine somehow,

that it wasn't really at the address he had tried based on the DEFCON

scan of Citibank's network.

How else could it have happened? Surely Citibank wouldn't have a

computer full of credit cards which spilled its guts every time

someone rang up to say `hello'? There would be tonnes of security on a

machine like that. This machine didn't even have a password. It didn't

even need a special character command, like a secret handshake.

Freak connections happened now and then on X.25

networks. They had the same effect as a missed voice phone

connection. You dial a friend's number--and you dial it correctly--but

somehow the call gets screwed up in the tangle of wires and exchanges

and your call gets put through to another number entirely. Of course,

once something like that happens to an X.25 hacker, he immediately

tries to figure out what the hell is going on, to search every shred

of data from the machine looking for the system's real address.

Because it was an accident, he suspects he will never find the machine

again.

Force stayed home from school for two days to keep the connection

alive and to piece together how he landed on the doorstep of this

computer. During this time, the Citibank computer woke up a few times,

dumped a bit more information, and then went back to sleep. Keeping

the connection alive meant running a small risk of discovery by an

admin at his launch point, but the rewards in this case far exceeded

the risk.

It wasn't all that unusual for Force to skip school to hack. His

parents used to tell him, `You better stop it, or you'll have to wear

glasses one day'. Still, they didn't seem to worry too much, since

their son had always excelled in school without much effort. At the

start of his secondary school career he had tried to convince his

teachers he should skip year 9. Some objected. It was a hassle, but he

finally arranged it by quietly doing the coursework for year 9 while

he was in year 8.

After Force had finally disconnected from the CitiSaudi computer and

had a good sleep, he decided to check on whether he could reconnect to

the machine. At first, no-one answered, but when he tried a little

later, someone answered all right. And it was the same talkative

resident who answered the door the first time. Although it only seemed

to work at certain hours of the day, the Citibank network address was

the right one. He was in again.

As Force looked over the captures from his Citibank hack, he noticed

that the last section of the data dump didn't contain credit card

numbers like the first part. It had people's names--Middle Eastern

names--and a list of transactions. Dinner at a restaurant. A visit to

a brothel. All sorts of transactions. There was also a number which

looked like a credit limit, in come cases a very, very large limit,

for each person. A sheik and his wife appeared to have credit limits

of $1 million--each. Another name had a limit of $5 million.

There was something strange about the data, Force thought. It was not

structured in a way which suggested the Citibank machine was merely

transmitting data to another machine. It looked more like a text file

which was being dumped from a computer to a line printer.

Force sat back and considered his exquisite discovery. He decided this

was something he would share only with a very few close, trusted

friends from The Realm. He would tell Phoenix and perhaps one other

member, but no-one else.

As he looked through the data once more, Force began to feel a little

anxious. Citibank was a huge financial institution, dependent on the

complete confidence of its customers. The corporation would lose a lot

of face if news of Force's discovery got out. It might care enough to

really come after him. Then, with the sudden clarity of the lightning

strike photo which hung on his wall, a single thought filled his mind.

I am playing with fire.

[ ]

`Where did you get those numbers?' Par asked Force next time they were

both on Altos.

Force hedged. Par leaped forward.

`I checked those numbers for you. They're valid,' he told Force. The

American was more than intrigued. He wanted that network address. It

was lust. Next stop, mystery machine. `So, what's the address?'

That was the one question Force didn't want to hear. He and Par had a

good relationship, sharing information comfortably if occasionally.

But that relationship only went so far. For all he knew, Par might

have a less than desirable use for the information. Force didn't know

if Par carded, but he felt sure Par had friends who might be into it.

So Force refused to tell Par where to find the mystery machine.

Par wasn't going to give up all that easily. Not that he would use the

cards for free cash, but, hey, the mystery machine seemed like a very

cool place to check out. There would be no peace for Force until Par

got what he wanted. Nothing is so tempting to a hacker as the faintest

whiff of information about a system he wants, and Par hounded Force

until the Australian hacker relented just a bit.

Finally Force told Par roughly where DEFCON had been scanning for

addresses when it stumbled upon the CitiSaudi machine. Force wasn't

handing over the street address, just the name of the suburb. DEFCON

had been accessing the Citibank network through Telenet, a large

American data network using X.25 communications protocols. The

sub-prefixes for the Citibank portion of the network were 223 and 224.

Par pestered Force some more for the rest of the numbers, but the

Australian had dug his heels in. Force was too careful a player, too

fastidious a hacker, to allow himself to get mixed up in the things

Par might get up to.

OK, thought the seventeen-year-old Par, I can do this without you. Par

estimated there were 20000 possible addresses on that network, any one

of which might be the home of the mystery machine. But he assumed the

machine would be in the low end of the network, since the lower

numbers were usually used first and the higher numbers were generally

saved for other, special network functions. His assumptions narrowed

the likely search field to about 2000 possible addresses.

Par began hand-scanning on the Citibank Global Telecommunications

Network (GTN) looking for the mystery machine. Using his knowledge of

the X.25 network, he picked a number to start with. He typed 22301,

22302, 22303. On and on, heading toward 22310000. Hour after hour,

slowly, laboriously, working his way through all the options, Par

scanned out a piece, or a range, within the network. When he got bored

with the 223 prefix, he tried out the 224 one for a bit of variety.

Bleary-eyed and exhausted after a long night at the computer, Par felt

like calling it quits. The sun had splashed through the windows of his

Salinas, California, apartment hours ago. His living room was a mess,

with empty, upturned beer cans circling his Apple IIe. Par gave up for

a while, caught some shut-eye. He had gone through the entire list of

possible addresses, knocking at all the doors, and nothing had

happened. But over the next few days he returned to scanning the

network again. He decided to be more methodical about it and do the

whole thing from scratch a second time.

He was part way through the second scan when it happened. Par's

computer connected to something. He sat up and peered toward the

screen. What was going on? He checked the address. He was sure he had

tried this one before and nothing had answered. Things were definitely

getting strange. He stared at his computer.

The screen was blank, with the cursor blinking silently at the top.

Now what? What had Force done to get the computer to sing its song?

Par tried pressing the control key and a few different letters.

Nothing. Maybe this wasn't the right address after all. He

disconnected from the machine and carefully wrote down the address,

determined to try it again later.

On his third attempt, he connected again but found the same irritating

blank screen. This time he went through the entire alphabet with the

control key.

Control L.

That was the magic keystroke. The one that made CitiSaudi give up its

mysterious cache. The one that gave Par an adrenalin rush, along with

thousands and thousands of cards. Instant cash, flooding his screen.

He turned on the screen capture so he could collect all the

information flowing past and analyse it later. Par had to keep feeding

his little Apple IIe more disks to store all the data coming in

through his 1200 baud modem.

It was magnificent. Par savoured the moment, thinking about how much

he was going to enjoy telling Force. It was going to be sweet. Hey,

Aussie, you aren't the only show in town. See ya in Citibank.

An hour or so later, when the CitiSaudi data dump had finally

finished, Par was stunned at what he found in his capture. These

weren't just any old cards. These were debit cards, and they were held

by very rich Arabs. These people just plopped a few million in a bank

account and linked a small, rectangular piece of plastic to that

account. Every charge came directly out of the bank balance. One guy

listed in the data dump bought a $330,000 Mercedes Benz in

Istanbul--on his card. Par couldn't imagine being able to throw down a

bit of plastic for that. Taking that plastic out for a spin around the

block would bring a whole new meaning to the expression, `Charge it!'

When someone wins the lottery, they often feel like sharing with their

friends. Which is exactly what Par did. First, he showed his

room-mates. They thought it was very cool. But not nearly so cool as

the half dozen hackers and phreakers who happened to be on the

telephone bridge Par frequented when the master of X.25 read off a

bunch of the cards.

Par was a popular guy after that day. Par was great, a sort of Robin

Hood of the underground. Soon, everyone wanted to talk to him. Hackers

in New York. Phreakers in Virginia. And the Secret Service in San

Francisco.

[ ]

Par didn't mean to fall in love with Theorem. It was an accident, and

he couldn't have picked a worse girl to fall for. For starters, she

lived in Switzerland. She was 23 and he was only seventeen. She also

happened to be in a relationship--and that relationship was with

Electron, one of the best Australian hackers of the late 1980s. But

Par couldn't help himself. She was irresistible, even though he had

never met her in person. Theorem was different. She was smart and

funny, but refined, as a European woman can be.

They met on Altos in 1988.

Theorem didn't hack computers. She didn't need to, since she could

connect to Altos through her old university computer account. She had

first found Altos on 23 December 1986. She remembered the date for two

reasons. First, she was amazed

at the power of Altos--that she could have a live conversation on-line

with a dozen people in different countries at the same time. Altos was

a whole new world for her. Second, that was the day she met Electron.

Electron made Theorem laugh. His sardonic, irreverent humour hit a

chord with her. Traditional Swiss society could be stifling and

closed, but Electron was a breath of fresh air. Theorem was Swiss but

she didn't always fit the mould. She hated skiing. She was six feet

tall. She liked computers.

When they met on-line, the 21-year-old Theorem was at a crossroad in

her youth. She had spent a year and a half at university studying

mathematics. Unfortunately, the studies had not gone well. The truth

be told, her second year of university was in fact the first year all

over again. A classmate had introduced her to Altos on the

university's computers. Not long after she struck up a relationship

with Electron, she dropped out of uni all together and enrolled in a

secretarial course. After that, she found a secretarial job at a

financial institution.

Theorem and Electron talked on Altos for hours at a time. They talked

about everything--life, family, movies, parties--but not much about

what most people on Altos talked about--hacking. Eventually, Electron

gathered up the courage to ask Theorem for her voice telephone number.

She gave it to him happily and Electron called her at home in

Lausanne. They talked. And talked. And talked. Soon they were on the

telephone all the time.

Seventeen-year-old Electron had never had a girlfriend. None of the

girls in his middle-class high school would give him the time of day

when it came to romance. Yet here was this bright, vibrant girl--a

girl who studied maths--speaking to him intimately in a melting French

accent. Best of all, she genuinely liked him. A few words from his

lips could send her into silvery peals of laughter.

When the phone bill arrived, it was $1000. Electron surreptitiously

collected it and buried it at the bottom of a drawer in his bedroom.

When he told Theorem, she offered to help pay for it. A cheque for

$700 showed up not long after. It made the task of explaining

Telecom's reminder notice to his father much easier.

The romantic relationship progressed throughout 1987 and the first

half of 1988. Electron and Theorem exchanged love letters and tender

intimacies over 16000 kilometres of computer networks, but the

long-distance relationship had some bumpy periods. Like when she had

an affair over several months with Pengo. A well-known German hacker

with links to the German hacking group called the Chaos Computer Club,

Pengo was also a friend and mentor to Electron. Pengo was, however,

only a short train ride away from Theorem. She became friends with

Pengo on Altos and eventually visited him. Things progressed from

there.

Theorem was honest with Electron about the affair, but there was

something unspoken, something below the surface. Even after the affair

ended, Theorem was sweet on Pengo the way a girl remains fond of her

first love regardless of how many other men she has slept with since

then.

Electron felt hurt and angry, but he swallowed his pride and forgave

Theorem her dalliance. Eventually, Pengo disappeared from the scene.

Pengo had been involved with people who sold US military

secrets--taken from computers--to the KGB. Although his direct

involvement in the ongoing international computer espionage had been

limited, he began to worry about the risks. His real interest was in

hacking, not spying. The Russian connection simply enabled him to get

access to bigger and better computers. Beyond that, he felt no loyalty

to the Russians.

In the first half of 1988, he handed himself in to the German

authorities. Under West German law at the time, a citizen-spy who

surrendered himself before the state discovered the crime, and thus

averted more damage to the state, acquired immunity from prosecution.

Having already been busted in December 1986 for using a stolen NUI,

Pengo decided that turning himself in would be his best hope of taking

advantage of this legal largesse.

By the end of the year, things had become somewhat hairy for Pengo and

in March 1989 the twenty-year-old from Berlin was raided again, this

time with the four others involved in the spy ring. The story broke

and the media exposed Pengo's real name. He didn't know if he would

eventually be tried and convicted of something related to the

incident. Pengo had a few things on his mind other than the six-foot

Swiss girl.

With Pengo out of the way, the situation between Theorem and the

Australian hacker improved. Until Par came along.

Theorem and Par began innocently enough. Being one of only a few girls

in the international hacking and phreaking scene and, more

particularly, on Altos, she was treated differently. She had lots of

male friends on the German chat system, and the boys told her things

in confidence they would never tell each other. They sought out her

advice. She often felt like she wore many hats--mother, girlfriend,

psychiatrist--when she spoke with the boys on Altos.

Par had been having trouble with his on-line girlfriend, Nora, and

when he met Theorem he turned to her for a bit of support. He had

travelled from California to meet Nora in person in New York. But when

he arrived in the sweltering heat of a New York summer, without

warning, her conservative Chinese parents didn't take kindly to his

unannounced appearance. There were other frictions between Nora and

Par. The relationship had been fine on Altos and on the phone, but

things were just not clicking in person.

He already knew that virtual relationships, forged over an electronic

medium which denied the importance of physical chemistry, could

sometimes be disappointing.

Par used to hang out on a phone bridge with another Australian member

of The Realm, named Phoenix, and with a fun girl from southern

California. Tammi, a casual phreaker, had a great personality and a

hilarious sense of humour. During those endless hours chatting, she

and Phoenix seemed to be in the throes of a mutual crush. In the

phreaking underground, they were known as a bit of a virtual item. She

had even invited Phoenix to come visit her sometime. Then, one day,

for the fun of it, Tammi decided to visit Par in Monterey. Her

appearance was a shock.

Tammi had described herself to Phoenix as being a blue-eyed, blonde

California girl. Par knew that Phoenix visualised her as a

stereotypical bikini-clad, beach bunny from LA. His perception rested

on a foreigner's view of the southern California culture. The land of

milk and honey. The home of the Beach Boys and TV series like

`Charlie's Angels'.

When Tammi arrived, Par knew instantly that she and Phoenix would

never hit it off in person. Tammi did in fact have both blonde hair

and blue eyes. She had neglected to mention, however, that she weighed

about 300 pounds, had a rather homely face and a somewhat down-market

style. Par really liked Tammi, but he couldn't get the ugly phrase

`white trash' out of his thoughts. He pushed and shoved, but the

phrase was wedged in his mind. It fell to Par to tell Phoenix the

truth about Tammi.

So Par knew all about how reality could burst the foundations of a

virtual relationship.

Leaving New York and Nora behind, Par moved across the river to New

Jersey to stay with a friend, Byteman, who was one of a group of

hackers who specialised in breaking into computer systems run by Bell

Communications Research (Bellcore). Bellcore came into existence at

the beginning of 1984 as a result of the break-up of the US telephone

monopoly known as Bell Systems. Before the break-up, Bell Systems'

paternalistic holding company, American Telephone and Telegraph

(AT&T), had

fostered the best and brightest in Bell Labs, its research arm. Over

the course of its history, Bell Labs boasted at least seven

Nobel-prize winning researchers and numerous scientific achievements.

All of which made Bellcore a good target for hackers trying to prove

their prowess.

Byteman used to chat with Theorem on Altos, and eventually he called

her, voice. Par must have looked pretty inconsolable, because one day

while Byteman was talking to Theorem, he suddenly said to her, `Hey,

wanna talk to a friend of mine?' Theorem said `Sure' and Byteman

handed the telephone to Par. They talked for about twenty minutes.

After that they spoke regularly both on Altos and on the phone. For

weeks after Par returned to California, Theorem tried to cheer him up

after his unfortunate experience with Nora. By mid-1988, they had

fallen utterly and passionately in love.

Electron, an occasional member of Force's Realm group, took the news

very badly. Not everyone on Altos liked Electron. He could be a little

prickly, and very cutting when he chose to be, but he was an ace

hacker, on an international scale, and everyone listened to him.

Obsessive, creative and quick off the mark, Electron had respect,

which is one reason Par felt so badly.

When Theorem told Electron the bad news in a private conversation

on-line, Electron had let fly in the public area, ripping into the

American hacker on the main chat section of Altos, in front of

everyone.

Par took it on the chin and refused to fight back. What else could he

do? He knew what it was like to hurt. He felt for the guy and knew how

he would feel if he lost Theorem. And he knew that Electron must be

suffering a terrible loss of face. Everyone saw Electron and Theorem

as an item. They had been together for more than a year. So Par met

Electron's fury with grace and quiet words of consolation.

Par didn't hear much from Electron after that day. The Australian

still visited Altos, but he seemed more withdrawn, at least whenever

Par was around. After that day, Par ran into him once, on a phone

bridge with a bunch of Australian hackers.

Phoenix said on the bridge, `Hey, Electron. Par's on the bridge.'

Electron paused. `Oh, really,' he answered coolly. Then he went

silent.

Par let Electron keep his distance. After all, Par had what really

counted--the girl.

Par called Theorem almost every day. Soon they began to make plans for

her to fly to California so they could meet in person. Par tried not

to expect too much, but he found it difficult to stop savouring the

thought of finally seeing Theorem face to face. It gave him

butterflies.

Yeah, Par thought, things are really looking up.

The beauty of Altos was that, like Pacific Island or any other local

BBS, a hacker could take on any identity he wanted. And he could do it

on an international scale. Visiting Altos was like attending a

glittering masquerade ball. Anyone could recreate himself. A socially

inept hacker could pose as a character of romance and adventure. And a

security official could pose as a hacker.

Which is exactly what Telenet security officer Steve Mathews did on 27

October 1988. Par happened to be on-line, chatting away with his

friends and hacker colleagues. At any given moment, there were always

a few strays on Altos, a few people who weren't regulars. Naturally,

Mathews didn't announce himself as being a Telenet guy. He just

slipped quietly onto Altos looking like any other hacker. He might

engage a hacker in conversation, but he let the hacker do most of the

talking. He was there to listen.

On that fateful day, Par happened to be in one of his magnanimous

moods. Par had never had much money growing up, but he was always very

generous with what he did have. He talked for a little while with the

unknown hacker on Altos, and then gave him one of the debit cards

taken from his visits to the CitiSaudi computer. Why not? On Altos, it

was a bit like handing out your business card. `The

Parmaster--Parameters Par Excellence'.

Par had got his full name--The Parmaster--in his earliest hacking

days. Back then, he belonged to a group of teenagers involved in

breaking the copy protections on software programs for Apple IIes,

particularly games. Par had a special gift for working out the copy

protection parameters, which was a first step in bypassing the

manufacturers' protection schemes. The ringleader of the group began

calling him `the master of parameters'--The Parmaster--Par, for short.

As he moved into serious hacking and developed his expertise in X.25

networks, he kept the name because it fitted nicely in his new

environment. `Par?' was a common command on an X.25 pad, the modem

gateway to an X.25 network.

`I've got lots more where that come from,' Par told the stranger on

Altos. `I've got like 4000 cards from a Citibank system.'

Not long after that, Steve Mathews was monitoring Altos again, when

Par showed up handing out cards to people once more.

`I've got an inside contact,' Par confided. `He's gonna make up a

whole mess of new, plastic cards with all these valid numbers from the

Citibank machine. Only the really big accounts, though. Nothing with a

balance under $25000.'

Was Par just making idle conversation, talking big on Altos? Or would

he really have gone through with committing such a major fraud?

Citibank, Telenet and the US Secret Service would never know, because

their security guys began closing the net around Par before he had a

chance to take his idea any further.

Mathews contacted Larry Wallace, fraud investigator with Citibank in

San Mateo, California. Wallace checked out the cards. They were valid

all right. They belonged to the Saudi-American Bank in Saudi Arabia

and were held on a Citibank database in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Wallace determined that, with its affiliation to the Middle Eastern

bank, Citibank had a custodial responsibility for the accounts. That

meant he could open a major investigation.

On 7 November, Wallace brought in the US Secret Service. Four days

later, Wallace and Special Agent Thomas Holman got their first major

lead when they interviewed Gerry Lyons of Pacific Bell's security

office in San Francisco.

Yes, Lyons told the investigators, she had some information they might

find valuable. She knew all about hackers and phreakers. In fact, the

San Jose Police had just busted two guys trying to phreak at a pay

phone. The phreakers seemed to know something about a Citibank system.

When the agents showed up at the San Jose Police Department for their

appointment with Sergeant Dave Flory, they received another pleasant

surprise. The sergeant had a book filled with hackers' names and

numbers seized during the arrest of the two pay-phone phreakers. He

also happened to be in possession of a tape recording of the phreakers

talking to Par from a prison phone.

The cheeky phreakers had used the prison pay phone to call up a

telephone bridge located at the University of Virginia. Par, the

Australian hackers and other assorted American phreakers and hackers

visited the bridge frequently. At any one moment, there might be eight

to ten people from the underground sitting on the bridge. The

phreakers found Par hanging out there, as usual, and they warned him.

His name and number were inside the book seized by police when they

were busted.

Par didn't seem worried at all.

`Hey, don't worry. It's cool,' he reassured them. `I have just

disconnected my phone number today--with no forwarding details.'

Which wasn't quite true. His room-mate, Scott, had indeed disconnected

the phone which was in his name because he had been getting prank

calls. However, Scott opened a new telephone account at the same

address with the same name on the same day--all of which made the job

of tracking down the mysterious hacker named Par much easier for the

law enforcement agencies.

In the meantime, Larry Wallace had been ringing around his contacts in

the security business and had come up with another lead. Wanda Gamble,

supervisor for the Southeastern Region of MCI Investigations, in

Atlanta, had a wealth of information on the hacker who called himself

Par. She was well connected when it came to hackers, having acquired a

collection of reliable informants during her investigations of

hacker-related incidents. She gave the Citibank investigator two

mailbox numbers for Par. She also handed them what she believed was

his home phone number.

The number checked out and on 25 November, the day after Thanksgiving,

the Secret Service raided Par's house. The raid was terrifying. At

least four law enforcement officers burst through the door with guns

drawn and pointed. One of them had a shotgun. As is often the case in

the US, investigators from private, commercial organisations--in this

case Citibank and Pacific Bell--also took part in the raid.

The agents tore the place apart looking for evidence. They dragged

down the food from the kitchen cupboards. They emptied the box of

cornflakes into the sink looking for hidden computer disks. They

looked everywhere, even finding a ceiling cavity at the back of a

closet which no-one even knew existed.

They confiscated Par's Apple IIe, printer and modem. But, just to be

sure, they also took the Yellow Pages, along with the telephone and

the new Nintendo game paddles Scott had just bought. They scooped up

the very large number of papers which had been piled under the coffee

table, including the spiral notebook with Scott's airline bookings

from his job as a travel agent. They even took the garbage.

It wasn't long before they found the red shoebox full of disks peeping

out from under the fish tank next to Par's computer.

They found lots of evidence. What they didn't find was Par.

Instead, they found Scott and Ed, two friends of Par. They were pretty

shaken up by the raid. Not knowing Par's real identity, the Secret

Service agents accused Scott of being Par. The phone was in his name,

and Special Agent Holman had even conducted some surveillance more

than a week before the raid, running the plates on Scott's 1965 black

Ford Mustang parked in front of the house. The Secret Service was sure

it had its man, and Scott had a hell of a time convincing them

otherwise.

Both Scott and Ed swore up and down that they weren't hackers or

phreakers, and they certainly weren't Par. But they knew who Par was,

and they told the agents his real name. After considerable pressure

from the Secret Service, Scott and Ed agreed to make statements down

at the police station.

In Chicago, more than 2700 kilometres away from the crisis unfolding

in northern California, Par and his mother watched his aunt walk down

the aisle in her white gown.

Par telephoned home once, to Scott, to say `hi' from the Midwest. The

call came after the raid.

`So,' a relaxed Par asked his room-mate, `How are things going at

home?'

`Fine,' Scott replied. `Nothing much happening here.'

Par looked down at the red bag he was carrying with a momentary

expression of horror. He realised he stood out in the San Jose bus

terminal like a peacock among the pigeons ...

Blissfully ignorant of the raid which had occurred three days before,

Par and his mother had flown into San Jose airport. They had gone to

the bus terminal to pick up a Greyhound home to the Monterey area.

While waiting for the bus, Par called his friend Tammi to say he was

back in California.

Any casual bystander waiting to use the pay phones at that moment

would have seen a remarkable transformation in the brown-haired boy at

the row of phones. The smiling face suddenly dropped in a spasm of

shock. His skin turned ash white as the blood fled south. His deep-set

chocolate brown eyes, with their long, graceful lashes curving upward

and their soft, shy expression, seemed impossibly large.

For at that moment Tammi told Par that his house had been raided by

the Secret Service. That Scott and Ed had been pretty upset about

having guns shoved in their faces, and had made statements about him

to the police. That they thought their phone was tapped. That the

Secret Service guys were still hunting for Par, they knew his real

name, and she thought there was an all points bulletin out for him.

Scott had told the Secret Service about Par's red bag, the one with

all his hacking notes that he always carried around. The one with the

print-out of all the Citibank credit card numbers.

And so it was that Par came to gaze down at his bag with a look of

alarm. He realised instantly that the Secret Service would be looking

for that red bag. If they didn't know what he looked like, they would

simply watch for the bag.

That bag was not something Par could hide easily. The Citibank

print-out was the size of a phone book. He also had dozens of disks

loaded with the cards and other sensitive hacking information.

Par had used the cards to make a few free calls, but he hadn't been

charging up any jet skis. He fought temptation valiantly, and in the

end he had won, but others might not have been so victorious in the

same battle. Par figured that some less scrupulous hackers had

probably been charging up a storm. He was right. Someone had, for

example, tried to send a $367 bouquet of flowers to a woman in El Paso

using one of the stolen cards. The carder had unwittingly chosen a

debit card belonging to a senior Saudi bank executive who happened to

be in his office at the time the flower order was placed. Citibank

investigator Larry Wallace added notes on that incident to his growing

file.

Par figured that Citibank would probably try to pin every single

attempt at carding on him. Why not? What kind of credibility would a

seventeen-year-old hacker have in denying those sorts of allegations?

Zero. Par made a snap decision. He sidled up to a trash bin in a dark

corner. Scanning the scene warily, Par casually reached into the red

bag, pulled out the thick wad of Citibank card print-outs and stuffed

it into the bin. He fluffed a few stray pieces of garbage over the

top.

He worried about the computer disks with all his other valuable

hacking information. They represented thousands of hours of work and

he couldn't bring himself to throw it all away. The 10 megabyte

trophy. More than 4000 cards. 130000 different transactions. In the

end, he decided to hold on to the disks, regardless of the risk. At

least, without the print-out, he could crumple the bag up a bit and

make it a little less conspicuous. As Par slowly moved away from the

bin, he glanced back to check how nondescript the burial site appeared

from a distance. It looked like a pile of garbage. Trash worth

millions of dollars, headed for the dump.

As he boarded the bus to Salinas with his mother, Par's mind was

instantly flooded with images of a homeless person fishing the

print-out from the bin and asking someone about it. He tried to push

the idea from his head.

During the bus ride, Par attempted to figure out what he was going to

do. He didn't tell his mother anything. She couldn't even begin to

comprehend his world of computers and networks, let alone his current

predicament. Further, Par and his mother had suffered from a somewhat

strained relationship since he ran away from home not long after his

seventeenth birthday. He had been kicked out of school for

non-attendance, but had found a job tutoring students in computers at

the local college. Before the trip to Chicago, he had seen her just

once in six months. No, he couldn't turn to her for help.

The bus rolled toward the Salinas station. En route, it travelled down

the street where Par lived. He saw a jogger, a thin black man wearing

a walkman. What the hell is a jogger doing here, Par thought. No-one

jogged in the semi-industrial neighbourhood. Par's house was about the

only residence amid all the light-industrial buildings. As soon as the

jogger was out of sight of the house, he suddenly broke away from his

path, turned off to one side and hit the ground. As he lay on his

stomach on some grass, facing the house, he seemed to begin talking

into the walkman.

Sitting watching this on the bus, Par flipped out. They were out to

get him, no doubt about it. When the bus finally arrived at the depot

and his mother began sorting out their luggage, Par tucked the red bag

under his arm and disappeared. He found a pay phone and called Scott

to find out the status of things. Scott handed the phone to Chris,

another friend who lived in the house. Chris had been away at his

parents' home during the Thanksgiving raid.

`Hold tight and lay low,' Chris told Par.

`I'm on my way over to pick you up and take you to a lawyer's office

where you can get some sort of protection.'

A specialist in criminal law, Richard Rosen was born in New York but

raised in his later childhood in California. He had a personality

which reflected the steely stubbornness of a New Yorker, tempered with

the laid-back friendliness of the west coast. Rosen also harboured a

strong anti-authoritarian streak. He represented the local chapter of

Hell's Angels in the middle-class County of Monterey. He also caused a

splash representing the growing midwifery movement, which promoted

home-births. The doctors of California didn't like him much as a

result.

Par's room-mates met with Rosen after the raid to set things up for

Par's return. They told him about the terrifying ordeal of the Secret

Service raid, and how they were interrogated for an hour and a half

before being pressured to give statements. Scott, in particular, felt

that he had been forced to give a statement against Par under duress.

While Par talked to Chris on the phone, he noticed a man standing at

the end of the row of pay phones. This man was also wearing a walkman.

He didn't look Par in the eye. Instead, he faced the wall, glancing

furtively off to the side toward where Par was standing. Who was that

guy? Fear welled up inside Par and all sorts of doubts flooded his

mind. Who could he trust?

Scott hadn't told him about the raid. Were his room-mates in cahoots

the Secret Service? Were they just buying time so they could turn him

in? There was no-one else Par could turn to. His mother wouldn't

understand. Besides, she had problems of her own. And he didn't have a

father. As far as Par was concerned, his father was as good as dead.

He had never met the man, but he heard he was a prison officer in

Florida. Not a likely candidate for helping Par in this situation. He

was close to his grandparents--they had bought his computer for him as

a present--but they lived in a tiny Mid-Western town and they simply

wouldn't understand either.

Par didn't know what to do, but he didn't seem to have many options at

the moment, so he told Chris he would wait at the station for him.

Then he ducked around a corner and tried to hide.

A few minutes later, Chris pulled into the depot. Par dove into the

Toyota Landcruiser and Chris tore out of the station toward Rosen's

office. They noticed a white car race out of the bus station after

them.

While they drove, Par pieced together the story from Chris. No-one had

warned him about the raid because everyone in the house believed the

phone line was tapped. Telling Par while he was in Chicago might have

meant another visit from the Secret Service. All they had been able to

do was line up Rosen to help him.

Par checked the rear-view mirror. The white car was still following

them. Chris made a hard turn at the next intersection and accelerated

down the California speedway. The white car tore around the corner in

pursuit. No matter what Chris did, he couldn't shake the tail. Par sat

in the seat next to Chris, quietly freaking out.

Just 24 hours before, he had been safe and sound in Chicago. How did

he end up back here in California being chased by a mysterious driver

in a white car?

Chris tried his best to break free, swerving and racing. The white car

wouldn't budge. But Chris and Par had one advantage over the white

car; they were in a four-wheel drive. In a split-second decision,

Chris jerked the steering wheel to one side. The Landcruiser veered

off the road onto a lettuce field. Par gripped the inside of the door

as the 4WD bounced through the dirt over the neat crop rows. Near-ripe

heads of lettuce went flying out from under the tires. Half-shredded

lettuce leaves filled the air. A cloud of dirt enveloped the car. The

vehicle skidded and jerked, but finally made its way to a highway at

the far end of the field. Chris hit the highway running, swerving into

the lane at high speed.

When Par looked back, the white car had disappeared. Chris kept his

foot on the accelerator and Par barely breathed until the Landcruiser

pulled up in front of Richard Rosen's building.

Par leaped out, the red bag still clutched tightly under his arm, and

high-tailed it into the lawyer's office. The receptionist looked a bit

shocked when he said his name. Someone must have filled her in on the

details.

Rosen quickly ushered him into his office. Introductions were brief

and Par cut to the story of the chase. Rosen listened intently,

occasionally asking a well-pointed question, and then took control of

the situation.

The first thing they needed to do was call off the Secret Service

chase, Rosen said, so Par didn't have to spend any more time ducking

around corners and hiding in bus depots. He called the Secret

Service's San Francisco office and asked Special Agent Thomas J.

Holman to kill the Secret Service pursuit in exchange for an agreement

that Par would turn himself in to be formally charged.

Holman insisted that they had to talk to Par.

No, Rosen said. There would be no interviews for Par by law

enforcement agents until a deal had been worked out.

But the Secret Service needed to talk to Par, Holman insisted. They

could only discuss all the other matters after the Secret Service had

had a chance to talk with Par.

Rosen politely warned Holman not to attempt to contact his client. You

have something to say to Par, you go through me, he said. Holman did

not like that at all. When the Secret Service wanted to talk to

someone, they were used to getting their way. He pushed Rosen, but the

answer was still no. No no no and no again. Holman had made a mistake.

He had assumed that everyone wanted to do business with the United

States Secret Service.

When he finally realised Rosen wouldn't budge, Holman gave up. Rosen

then negotiated with the federal prosecutor, US Attorney Joe Burton,

who was effectively Holman's boss in the case, to call off the pursuit

in exchange for Par handing himself in to be formally charged.

Then Par gave Rosen his red bag, for safekeeping.

At about the same time, Citibank investigator Wallace and Detective

Porter of the Salinas Police interviewed Par's mother as she returned

home from the bus depot. She said that her son had moved out of her

home some six months before, leaving her with a $2000 phone bill she

couldn't pay. They asked if they could search her home. Privately, she

worried about what would happen if she refused. Would they tell the

office where she worked as a clerk? Could they get her fired? A simple

woman who had little experience dealing with law enforcement agents,

Par's mother agreed. The investigators took Par's disks and papers.

Par turned himself in to the Salinas Police in the early afternoon of

12 December. The police photographed and fingerprinted him before

handing him a citation--a small yellow slip headed `502 (c) (1) PC'.

It looked like a traffic ticket, but the two charges Par faced were

felonies, and each carried a maximum term of three years for a minor.

Count 1, for hacking into Citicorp Credit Services, also carried a

fine of up to $10000. Count 2, for `defrauding a telephone service',

had no fine: the charges were for a continuing course of conduct,

meaning that they applied to the same activity over an extended period

of time.

Federal investigators had been astonished to find Par was so young.

Dealing with a minor in the federal court system was a big hassle, so

the prosecutor decided to ask the state authorities to prosecute the

case. Par was ordered to appear in Monterey County Juvenile Court on

10 July 1989.

Over the next few months, Par worked closely with Rosen. Though Rosen

was a very adept lawyer, the situation looked pretty depressing.

Citibank claimed it had spent $30000 on securing its systems and Par

believed that the corporation might be looking for up to $3 million in

total damages. While they couldn't prove Par had made any money from

the cards himself, the prosecution would argue that his generous

distribution of them had led to serious financial losses. And that was

just the financial institutions.

Much more worrying was what might come out about Par's visits to TRW's

computers. The Secret Service had seized at least one disk with TRW

material on it.

TRW was a large, diverse company, with assets of $2.1 billion and

sales of almost $7 billion in 1989, nearly half of which came from the

US government. It employed more than 73000 people, many of who worked

with the company's credit ratings business. TRW's vast databases held

private details of millions of people--addresses, phone numbers,

financial data.

That, however, was just one of the company's many businesses. TRW also

did defence work--very secret defence work. Its Space and Defense

division, based in Redondo Beach, California, was widely believed to

be a major beneficiary of the Reagan Government's Star Wars budget.

More than 10 per cent of the company's employees worked in this

division, designing spacecraft systems, communications systems,

satellites and other, unspecified, space `instruments'.

The siezed disk had some mail from the company's TRWMAIL systems. It

wasn't particularly sensitive, mostly just company propaganda sent to

employees, but the Secret Service might think that where there was

smoke, there was bound to be fire. TRW did the kind of work that makes

governments very nervous when it comes to unauthorised access. And Par

had visited certain TRW machines; he knew that company had a missiles

research section, and even a space weapons section.

With so many people out to get him--Citibank, the Secret Service, the

local police, even his own mother had helped the other side--it was

only a matter of time before they unearthed the really secret things

he had seen while hacking. Par began to wonder if was such a good idea

for him to stay around for the trial.

[ ]

In early 1989, when Theorem stepped off the plane which carried her

from Switzerland to San Francisco, she was pleased that she had

managed to keep a promise to herself. It wasn't always an easy

promise. There were times of intimacy, of perfect connection, between

the two voices on opposite sides of the globe, when it seemed so

breakable.

Meanwhile, Par braced himself. Theorem had described herself in such

disparaging terms. He had even heard from others on Altos that she was

homely. But that description had ultimately come from her anyway, so

it didn't really count.

Finally, as he watched the stream of passengers snake out to the

waiting area, he told himself it didn't matter anyway. After all, he

had fallen in love with her--her being, her essence--not her image as

it appeared in flesh. And he had told her so. She had said the same

back to him.

Suddenly she was there, in front of him. Par had to look up slightly

to reach her eyes, since she was a little more than an inch taller.

She was quite pretty, with straight, brown shoulder-length hair and

brown eyes. He was just thinking how much more attractive she was than

he had expected, when it happened.

Theorem smiled.

Par almost lost his balance. It was a devastating smile, big and

toothy, warm and genuine. Her whole face lit up with a fire of

animation. That smile sealed it.

She had kept her promise to herself. There was no clear image of Par

in her mind before meeting him in person. After meeting a few people

from Altos at a party in Munich the year before, she had tried not to

create images of people based on their on-line personalities. That way

she would never suffer disappointment.

Par and Theorem picked up her bags and got into Brian's car. Brian, a

friend who offered to play airport taxi because Par didn't have a car,

thought Theorem was pretty cool. A six-foot-tall French-speaking Swiss

woman. It was definitely cool. They drove back to Par's house. Then

Brian came in for a chat.

Brian asked Theorem all sorts of questions. He was really curious,

because he had never met anyone from Europe before. Par kept trying to

encourage his friend to leave but Brian wanted to know all about life

in Switzerland. What was the weather like? Did people ski all the

time?

Par kept looking Brian in the eye and then staring hard at the door.

Did most Swiss speak English? What other languages did she know? A lot

of people skied in California. It was so cool talking to someone from

halfway around the world.

Par did the silent chin-nudge toward the door and, at last, Brian got

the hint. Par ushered his friend out of the house. Brian was only

there for about ten minutes, but it felt like a year. When Par and

Theorem were alone, they talked a bit, then Par suggested they go for

a walk.

Halfway down the block, Par tentatively reached for her hand and took

it in his own. She seemed to like it. Her hand was warm. They talked a

bit more, then Par stopped. He turned to face her. He paused, and then

told her something he had told her before over the telephone,

something they both knew already.

Theorem kissed him. It startled Par. He was completely unprepared.

Then Theorem said the same words back to him.

When they returned to the house, things progressed from there. They

spent two and a half weeks in each other's arms--and they were

glorious, sun-drenched weeks. The relationship proved to be far, far

better in person than it had ever been on-line or on the telephone.

Theorem had captivated Par, and Par, in turn, created a state of bliss

in Theorem.

Par showed her around his little world in northern California. They

visited a few tourist sites, but mostly they just spent a lot of time

at home. They talked, day and night, about everything.

Then it was time for Theorem to leave, to return to her job and her

life in Switzerland. Her departure was hard--driving to the airport,

seeing her board the plane--it was heart-wrenching. Theorem looked

very upset. Par just managed to hold it together until the plane took

off.

For two and a half weeks, Theorem had blotted out Par's approaching

court case. As she flew away, the dark reality of the case descended

on him.

[ ]

The fish liked to watch.

Par sat at the borrowed computer all night in the dark, with only the

dull glow of his monitor lighting the room, and the fish would all

swim over to the side of their tank and peer out at him. When things

were quiet on-line, Par's attention wandered to the eel and the lion

fish. Maybe they were attracted to the phosphorescence of the computer

screen. Whatever the reason, they certainly liked to hover there. It

was eerie.

Par took a few more drags of his joint, watched the fish some more,

drank his Coke and then turned his attention back to his computer.

That night, Par saw something he shouldn't have. Not the usual hacker

stuff. Not the inside of a university. Not even the inside of an

international bank containing private financial information about

Middle Eastern sheiks.

What he saw was information about some sort of killer spy

satellite--those are the words Par used to describe it to other

hackers. He said the satellite was capable of shooting down other

satellites caught spying, and he saw it inside a machine connected to

TRW's Space and Defense division network. He stumbled upon it much the

same way Force had accidentally found the CitiSaudi machine--through

scanning. Par didn't say much else about it because the discovery

scared the hell out of him.

Suddenly, he felt like the man who knew too much. He'd been in and out

of so many military systems, seen so much sensitive material, that he

had become a little blasé about the whole thing. The information was

cool to read but, God knows, he never intended to actually do anything

with it. It was just a prize, a glittering trophy testifying to his

prowess as a hacker. But this discovery shook him up, slapped him in

the face, made him realise he was exposed.

What would the Secret Service do to him when they found out? Hand him

another little traffic ticket titled `502C'? No way. Let him tell the

jury at his trial everything he knew? Let the newspapers print it? Not

a snowball's chance in hell.

This was the era of Ronald Reagan and George Bush, of space defence

initiatives, of huge defence budgets and very paranoid military

commanders who viewed the world as one giant battlefield with the evil

empire of the Soviet Union.

Would the US government just lock him up and throw away the key? Would

it want to risk him talking to other prisoners--hardened criminals who

knew how to make a dollar from that sort of information? Definitely

not.

That left just one option. Elimination.

It was not a pretty thought. But to the seventeen-year-old hacker it

was a very plausible one. Par considered what he could do and came up

with what seemed to be the only solution.

Run.

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Chapter 4 -- The Fugitive

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There's one gun, probably more

and the others are pointing at our backdoor

-- from `Knife's Edge', on Bird Noises by Midnight Oil

When Par failed to show up for his hearing on 10 July 1989 in the

Monterey County Juvenile Court in Salinas, he officially became a

fugitive. He had, in fact, already been on the run for some weeks. But

no-one knew. Not even his lawyer.

Richard Rosen had an idea something was wrong when Par didn't show up

for a meeting some ten days before the hearing, but he kept hoping his

client would come good. Rosen had negotiated a deal for Par:

reparations plus fifteen days or less in juvenile prison in exchange

for Par's full cooperation with the Secret Service.

Par had appeared deeply troubled over the matter for weeks. He didn't

seem to mind telling the Feds how he had broken into various

computers, but that's not what they were really looking for. They

wanted him to rat. And to rat on everyone. They knew Par was a kingpin

and, as such, he knew all the important players in the underground.

The perfect stooge. But Par couldn't bring himself to narc. Even if he

did spill his guts, there was still the question of what the

authorities would do to him in prison. The question of elimination

loomed large in his mind.

So, one morning, Par simply disappeared. He had planned it carefully,

packed his bags discreetly and made arrangements with a trusted friend

outside the circle which included his room-mates. The friend drove

around to pick Par up when the

room-mates were out. They never had an inkling that the now

eighteen-year-old Par was about to vanish for a very long time.

First, Par headed to San Diego. Then LA. Then he made his way to New

Jersey. After that, he disappeared from the radar screen completely.

Life on the run was hard. For the first few months, Par carried around

two prized possessions; an inexpensive laptop computer and photos of

Theorem taken during her visit. They were his lifeline to a different

world and he clutched them in his bag as he moved from one city to

another, often staying with his friends from the computer underground.

The loose-knit network of hackers worked a bit like the

nineteenth-century American `underground railroad' used by escaped

slaves to flee from the South to the safety of the northern states.

Except that, for Par, there was never a safe haven.

Par crisscrossed the continent, always on the move. A week in one

place. A few nights in another. Sometimes there were breaks in the

electronic underground railroad, spaces between the place where one

line ended and another began. Those breaks were the hardest. They

meant sleeping out in the open, sometimes in the cold, going without

food and being without anyone to talk to.

He continued hacking, with new-found frenzy, because he was

invincible. What were the law enforcement agencies going to do? Come

and arrest him? He was already a fugitive and he figured things

couldn't get much worse. He felt as though he would be on the run

forever, and as if he had already been on the run for a lifetime,

though it was only a few months.

When he was staying with people from the computer underground, Par was

careful. But when he was alone in a dingy motel room, or with people

completely outside that world, he hacked without fear. Blatant,

in-your-face feats. Things he knew the Secret Service would see. Even

his illicit voice mailbox had words for his pursuers:

Yeah, this is Par. And to all those faggots from the Secret Service

who keep calling and hanging up, well, lots of luck. 'Cause, I mean,

you're so fucking stupid, it's not even funny.

I mean, if you had to send my shit to Apple Computers [for analysis],

you must be so stupid, it's pitiful. You also thought I had

blue-boxing equipment [for phreaking]. I'm just laughing trying to

think what you thought was a blue box. You are so lame.

Oh well. And anyone else who needs to leave me a message, go ahead.

And everyone take it easy and leave me some shit. Alright. Later.

Despite the bravado, paranoia took hold of Par as it never had before.

If he saw a cop across the street, his breath would quicken and he

would turn and walk in the opposite direction. If the cop was heading

toward him, Par crossed the street and turned down the nearest alley.

Police of any type made him very nervous.

By the autumn of 1989, Par had made his way to a small town in North

Carolina. He found a place to stop and rest with a friend who used the

handle The Nibbler and whose family owned a motel. A couple of weeks

in one place, in one bed, was paradise. It was also free, which meant

he didn't have to borrow money from Theorem, who helped him out while

he was on the run.

Par slept in whatever room happened to be available that night, but he

spent most of his time in one of the motel chalets Nibbler used in the

off-season as a computer room. They spent days hacking from Nibbler's

computer. The fugitive had been forced to sell off his inexpensive

laptop before arriving in North Carolina.

After a few weeks at the motel, however, he couldn't shake the feeling

that he was being watched. There were too many strangers coming and

going. He wondered if the hotel guests waiting in their cars were

spying on him, and he soon began jumping at shadows. Perhaps, he

thought, the Secret Service had found him after all.

Par thought about how he could investigate the matter in more depth.

One of The Atlanta Three hackers, The Prophet, called Nibbler

occasionally to exchange hacking information, particularly security

bugs in Unix systems. During one of their talks, Prophet told Par

about a new security flaw he'd been experimenting with on a network

that belonged to the phone company.

The Atlanta Three, a Georgia-based wing of The Legion of Doom, spent a

good deal of time weaving their way through BellSouth, the phone

company covering the south-eastern US. They knew about phone switching

stations the way Par knew about Tymnet. The Secret Service had raided

the hackers in July 1989 but had not arrested them yet, so in

September The Prophet continued to maintain an interest in his

favourite target.

Par thought the flaw in BellSouth's network sounded very cool and

began playing around in the company's systems. Dial up the company's

computer network, poke around, look at things. The usual stuff.

It occurred to Par that he could check out the phone company's records

of the motel to see if there was anything unusual going on. He typed

in the motel's main phone number and the system fed back the motel's

address, name and some detailed technical information, such as the

exact cable and pair attached to the phone number. Then he looked up

the phone line of the computer chalet. Things looked odd on that line.

The line which he and Nibbler used for most of their hacking showed a

special status: `maintenance unit on line'.

What maintenance unit? Nibbler hadn't mentioned any problems with any

of the motel's lines, but Par checked with him. No problems with the

telephones.

Par felt nervous. In addition to messing around with the phone

company's networks, he had been hacking into a Russian computer

network from the computer chalet. The Soviet network was a shiny new

toy. It had only been connected to the rest of the world's global

packet-switched network for about a month, which made it particularly

attractive virgin territory.

Nibbler called in a friend to check the motel's phones. The friend, a

former telephone company technician turned freelancer, came over to

look at the equipment. He told Nibbler and Par that something weird

was happening in the motel's phone system. The line voltages were way

off.

Par realised instantly what was going on. The system was being

monitored. Every line coming in and going out was probably being

tapped, which meant only one thing. Someone--the phone company, the

local police, the FBI or the Secret Service--was onto him.

Nibbler and Par quickly packed up all Nibbler's computer gear, along

with Par's hacking notes, and moved to another motel across town. They

had to shut down all their hacking activities and cover their tracks.

Par had left programs running which sniffed people's passwords and

login names on a continual basis as they logged in, then dumped all

the information into a file on the hacked machine. He checked that

file every day or so. If he didn't shut the programs down, the log

file would grow until it was so big the system administrator would

become curious and have a look. When he discovered that his system had

been hacked he would close the security holes. Par would have problems

getting back into that system.

After they finished tidying up the hacked systems, they gathered up

all Par's notes and Nibbler's computer equipment once again and

stashed them in a rented storage space. Then they drove back to the

motel.

Par couldn't afford to move on just yet. Besides, maybe only the

telephone company had taken an interest in the motel's phone system.

Par had done a lot of poking and prodding of the telecommunications

companies' computer systems from the motel phone, but he had done it

anonymously. Perhaps BellSouth felt a little curious and just wanted

to sniff about for more information. If that was the case, the law

enforcement agencies probably didn't know that Par, the fugitive, was

hiding in the motel.

The atmosphere was becoming oppressive in the motel. Par became even

more watchful of the people coming and going. He glanced out the front

window a little more often, and he listened a little more carefully to

the footsteps coming and going. How many of the guests were really

just tourists? Par went through the guest list and found a man

registered as being from New Jersey. He was from one of the AT&T

corporations left after the break-up of Bell Systems. Why on earth

would an AT&T guy be staying in a tiny hick town in North Carolina?

Maybe a few Secret Service agents had snuck into the motel and were

watching the chalet.

Par needed to bring the paranoia under control. He needed some fresh

air, so he went out for a walk. The weather was bad and the wind blew

hard, whipping up small tornadoes of autumn leaves. Soon it began

raining and Par sought cover in the pay phone across the street.

Despite having been on the run for a few months, Par still called

Theorem almost every day, mostly by phreaking calls through bulk

telecommunications companies. He dialled her number and they talked

for a bit. He told her about how the voltage was way off on the

motel's PABX and how the phone might be tapped. She asked how he was

holding up. Then they spoke softly about when they might see each

other again.

Outside the phone box, the storm worsened. The rain hammered the roof

from one side and then another as the wind jammed it in at strange

angles. The darkened street was deserted. Tree branches creaked under

the strain of the wind. Rivulets rushed down the leeward side of the

booth and formed a wall of water outside the glass. Then a trash bin

toppled over and its contents flew onto the road.

Trying to ignore to the havoc around him, Par curled the phone handset

into a small protected space, cupped between his hand, his chest and a

corner of the phone booth. He reminded Theorem of their time together

in California, of two and a half weeks, and they laughed gently over

intimate secrets.

A tree branch groaned and then broke under the force of the wind. When

it crashed on the pavement near the phone booth, Theorem asked Par

what the noise was.

`There's a hurricane coming,' he told her. `Hurricane Hugo. It was

supposed to hit tonight. I guess it's arrived.'

Theorem sounded horrified and insisted Par go back to the safety of

the motel immediately.

When Par opened the booth door, he was deluged by water. He dashed

across the road, fighting the wind of the hurricane, staggered into his

motel room and jumped into bed to warm up. He fell asleep listening to

the storm, and he dreamed of Theorem.

Hurricane Hugo lasted more than three days, but they felt like the

safest three days Par had spent in weeks. It was a good bet that the

Secret Service wouldn't be conducting any raids during a hurricane.

South Carolina took the brunt of Hugo but North Carolina also suffered

massive damage. It was one of the worst hurricanes to hit the area in

decades. Winds near its centre reached more than 240 kilometres per

hour, causing 60 deaths and $7 billion in damages as it made its way

up the coast from the West Indies to the Carolinas.

When Par stepped outside his motel room one afternoon a few days after

the storm, the air was fresh and clean. He walked to the railing

outside his second-storey perch and found himself looking down on a

hive of activity in the car park. There were cars. There was a van.

There was a collection of spectators.

And there was the Secret Service.

At least eight agents wearing blue jackets with the Secret Service

emblem on the back.

Par froze. He stopped breathing. Everything began to move in slow

motion. A few of the agents formed a circle around one of the guys

from the motel, a maintenance worker named John, who looked vaguely

like Par. They seemed to be hauling John over the coals, searching his

wallet for identification and quizzing him. Then they escorted him to

the van, presumably to run his prints.

Par's mind began moving again. He tried to think clearly. What was the

best way out? He had to get back into his room. It would give him some

cover while he figured out what to do next. The photos of Theorem

flashed through his mind. No way was he going to let the Secret

Service get hold of those. He needed to stash them and fast.

He could see the Secret Service agents searching the computer chalet.

Thank God he and Nibbler had moved all the equipment. At least there

was nothing incriminating in there and they wouldn't be able to seize

all their gear.

Par breathed deeply, deliberately, and forced himself to back away

from the railing toward the door to his room. He resisted the urge to

dash into his room, to recoil from the scene being played out below

him. Abrupt movements would draw the agents' attention.

Just as Par began to move, one of the agents turned around. He scanned

the two-storey motel complex and his gaze quickly came to rest on Par.

He looked Par dead in the eye.

This is it, Par thought. I'm screwed. No way out of here now. Months

on the run only to get done in a hick town in North Carolina. These

guys are gonna haul my ass away for good. I'll never see the light of

day again. Elimination is the only option.

While these thoughts raced through Par's mind, he stood rigid, his

feet glued to the cement floor, his face locked into the probing gaze

of the Secret Service agent. He felt like they were the only two

people who existed in the universe.

Then, inexplicably, the agent looked away. He swivelled around to

finish his conversation with another agent. It was as if he had never

even seen the fugitive.

Par stood, suspended and unbelieving. Somehow it seemed impossible. He

began to edge the rest of the way to his motel room. Slowly, casually,

he slid inside and shut the door behind him.

His mind raced back to the photos of Theorem and he searched the room

for a safe hiding place. There wasn't one. The best option was

something above eye-level. He pulled a chair across the room, climbed

on it and pressed on the ceiling. The rectangular panel of

plasterboard lifted easily and Par slipped the photos in the space,

then replaced the panel. If the agents tore the room apart, they would

likely find the pictures. But the photos would probably escape a quick

search, which was the best he could hope for at this stage.

Next, he turned his mind to escaping. The locals were pretty cool

about everything, and Par thought he could count on the staff not to

mention his presence to the Secret Service. That bought him some time,

but he couldn't get out of the room without being seen. Besides, if he

was spotted walking off the property, he would certainly be stopped

and questioned.

Even if he did manage to get out of the motel grounds, it wouldn't

help much. The town wasn't big enough to shield him from a thorough

search and there was no-one there he trusted enough to hide him. It

might look a little suspicious, this young man running away from the

motel on foot in a part of the world where everyone travelled by car.

Hitchhiking was out of the question. With his luck, he'd probably get

picked up by one of the agents leaving the raid. No, he wanted a more

viable plan. What he really needed was to get out of the area

altogether, to flee the state.

Par knew that John travelled to Asheville to attend classes and that

he left very early. If the authorities had been watching the motel for

a while, they would know that his 5 a.m. departure was normal. And

there was one other thing about the early departure which seemed

promising. It was still dark at that hour.

If Par could get as far as Asheville, he might be able to get a lift

to Charlotte, and from there he could fly somewhere far away.

Par considered the options again and again. Hiding out in the motel

room seemed the most sensible thing to do. He had been moving rooms

around the motel pretty regularly, so he might have appeared to be

just another traveller to anyone watching the motel. With any luck the

Secret Service would be concentrating their search on the chalet,

ripping the place apart in a vain hunt for the computer equipment. As

these thoughts went through his head, the phone rang, making Par jump.

He stared at it, wondering whether to answer.

He picked it up.

`It's Nibbler,' a voice whispered.

`Yeah,' Par whispered back.

`Par, the Secret Service is here, searching the motel.'

`I know. I saw them.'

`They've already searched the room next to yours.' Par nearly died.

The agents had been less than two metres from where he was standing

and he hadn't even known it. That room was where John stayed. It was

connected to his by an inner door, but both sides were locked.

`Move into John's room and lay low. Gotta go.' Nibbler hung up

abruptly.

Par put his ear to the wall and listened. Nothing. He unlocked the

connecting inner door, turned the knob and pressed lightly. It gave.

Someone had unlocked the other side after the search. Par squinted

through the crack in the door. The room was silent and still. He

opened it--no-one home. Scooping up his things, he quickly moved into

John's room.

Then he waited. Pacing and fidgeting, he strained his ears to catch

the sounds outside. Every bang and creak of a door opening and closing

set him on edge. Late that night, after the law enforcement officials

had left, Nibbler called him on the house phone and told him what had

happened.

Nibbler had been inside the computer chalet when the Secret Service

showed up with a search warrant. The agents took names, numbers, every

detail they could, but they had trouble finding any evidence of

hacking. Finally, one of them emerged from the chalet triumphantly

waving a single computer disk in the air. The law enforcement

entourage hanging around in front of the chalet let out a little

cheer, but Nibbler could hardly keep a straight face. His younger

brother had been learning the basics of computer graphics with a

program called Logo. The United States Secret Service would soon be

uncovering the secret drawings of a primary school student.

Par laughed. It helped relieve the stress. Then he told Nibbler his

escape plan, and Nibbler agreed to arrange matters. His parents didn't

know the whole story, but they liked Par and wanted to help him. Then

Nibbler wished his friend well.

Par didn't even try to rest before his big escape. He was as highly

strung as a racehorse at the gate. What if the Secret Service was

still watching the place? There was no garage attached to the main

motel building which he could access from the inside. He would be

exposed, even though it would only be for a minute or so. The night

would provide reasonable cover, but the escape plan wasn't fool-proof.

If agents were keeping the motel under observation from a distance

they might miss him taking off from his room. On the other hand, there

could be undercover agents posing as guests watching the entire

complex from inside their room.

Paranoid thoughts stewed in Par's mind throughout the night. Just

before 5 a.m., he heard John's car pull up outside. Par flicked off

the light in his room, opened his door a crack and scanned the motel

grounds. All quiet, bar the single car, which puffed and grunted in

the still, cold air. The windows in most of the buildings were dark.

It was now or never.

Par opened the door all the way and slipped down the hallway. As he

crept downstairs, the pre-dawn chill sent a shiver down his spine.

Glancing quickly from side to side, he hurried toward the waiting car,

pulled the back door open and dove onto the seat. Keeping his head

down, he twisted around, rolled onto the floor and closed the door

with little more than a soft click.

As the car began to move. Par reached for a blanket which had been

tossed on the floor and pulled it over himself. After a while, when

John told him they were safely out of the town, Par slipped the

blanket off his face and he looked up at the early morning sky. He

tried to get comfortable on the floor. It was going to be a long ride.

At Asheville, John dropped Par off at an agreed location. Par thanked

him and hopped into a waiting car. Someone else from his extensive

network of friends and acquaintances took him to Charlotte.

This time Par rode in the front passenger seat. For the first time, he

saw the true extent of the damage wreaked by Hurricane Hugo. The small

town where he had been staying had been slashed by rain and high

winds, but on the way to the Charlotte airport, where he would pick up

a flight to New York, Par watched the devastation with amazement. He

stared out the car window, unable to take his eyes off the storm's

trail of havoc.

The hurricane had swept up anything loose or fragile and turned it

into a missile on a suicide mission. Whatever mangled, broken

fragments remained after the turbulent winds had passed would have

been almost unrecognisable to those who had seen them before.

[ ]

Theorem worried about Par as he staggered from corner to corner of the

continent. In fact, she had often asked him to consider giving himself

up. Moving from town to town was taking its toll on Par, and it wasn't

that much easier on Theorem. She hadn't thought going on the lam was

such a great idea in the first place, and she offered to pay for his

lawyer so he could stop running. Par declined. How could he hand

himself in when he believed elimination was a real possibility?

Theorem sent him money, since he had no way of earning a living and he

needed to eat. The worst parts, though, were the dark thoughts that

kept crossing her mind. Anything could happen to Par between phone

calls. Was he alive? In prison? Had he been raided, even accidentally

shot during a raid?

The Secret Service and the private security people seemed to want him

so badly. It was worrying, but hardly surprising. Par had embarrassed

them. He had broken into their machines and passed their private

information around in the underground. They had raided his home when

he wasn't even home. Then he had escaped a second raid, in North

Carolina, slipping between their fingers. He was constantly in their

face, continuing to hack blatantly and to show them contempt in things

such as his voicemail message. He figured they were probably

exasperated from chasing all sorts of false leads as well, since he

was perpetually spreading fake rumours about his whereabouts. Most of

all, he thought they knew what he had seen inside the TRW system. He

was a risk.

Par became more and more paranoid, always watching over his shoulder

as he moved from city to city. He was always tired. He could never

sleep properly, worrying about the knock on the door. Some mornings,

after a fitful few hours of rest, he woke with a start, unable to

remember where he was. Which house or motel, which friends, which

city.

He still hacked all the time, borrowing machines where he could. He

posted messages frequently on The Phoenix Project, an exclusive BBS

run by The Mentor and Erik Bloodaxe and frequented by LOD members and

the Australian hackers. Some well-known computer security people were

also invited onto certain, limited areas of the Texas-based board,

which immediately elevated the status of The Phoenix Project in the

computer underground. Hackers were as curious about the security

people as the security people were about their prey. The Phoenix

Project was special because it provided neutral ground, where both

sides could meet to exchange ideas.

Via the messages, Par continued to improve his hacking skills while

also talking with his friends, people like Erik Bloodaxe, from Texas,

and Phoenix, from The Realm in Melbourne. Electron also frequented The

Phoenix Project. These hackers knew Par was on the run, and sometimes

they joked with him about it. The humour made the stark reality of

Par's situation bearable. All the hackers on The Phoenix Project had

considered the prospect of being caught. But the presence of Par, and

his tortured existence on the run, hammered the implications home with

some regularity.

As Par's messages became depressed and paranoid, other hackers tried

to do what they could to help him. Elite US and foreign hackers who

had access to the private sections of The Phoenix Project saw his

messages and they felt for him. Yet Par continued to slide deeper and

deeper into his own strange world.

Subject: DAMN !!!

From: The Parmaster

Date: Sat Jan 13 08:40:17 1990

Shit, i got drunk last night and went onto that Philippine system...

Stupid Admin comes on and asks who i am ...

Next thing i know, i'm booted off and both accounts on the system are gone.

Not only this .. but the

whole fucking Philippine Net isn't accepting collect calls anymore. (The thing

went down completely after i was booted off!)

Apparently someone there

had enough of me.

By the way, kids, never

drink and hack!

- Par

Subject: gawd

From: The Parmaster

Date: Sat Jan 13 09:07:06 1990

Those SS boys and NSA boys think i'm a COMRADE .. hehehe i'm just glad

i'm still fucking free.

Bahahaha

<Glastnost and all that happy horseshit>

- Par

Subject: The Bottom line.

From: The Parmaster

Date: Sun Jan 21 10:05:38 1990

The bottom line is a crackdown. The phrack boys were just the start,

i'm sure of it.

This is the time to watch yourself. No matter what you are into,

whether it's just codes, cards, etc.

Apparently the government has seen the last straw. Unfortunately, with

all of this in the news now, they will be able to get more government

money to combat hackers.

And that's BAD fucking news for us. I think they are going after all

the `teachers'--the people who educate others into this sort of thing.

I wonder if they think that maybe these remote cases are linked in any

way. The only way they canprobably see is that we are hackers. And

so that is where their energies will be put. To stop ALL hackers--and

stop them BEFORE they can become a threat. After they wipe out the

educators, that is. Just a theory.

- Par

Subject: Connection

From: The Parmaster

Date: Sun Jan 21 10:16:11 1990

Well, the only connection is disconnection, as Gandalf [a British

hacker] would say.

That's what i'm putting

on my epitaph.

THE ONLY CONNECTION IS

DISCONNECTION ...

Oh well, maybe i'll take

a few of the buggers with me when they come for me.

- Par

Subject: Oh well.

From: The Parmaster

Date: Tue Jan 23 19:30:05 1990

`And now, the end is near. I've traveled each and every byway ...' in

the words of the King. Oh well. Who cares? He was a fat shit before he

died anyway.

To everyone who's been a good friend of mine and help me cover up the

fact that i don't know a fucking thing--i thank u. And to everyone

else, take it easy and hang tough.

i was temporarily insane at the time

See you smart guys at the funny farm.

- Par

Subject: Par

From: Erik Bloodaxe

Date: Tue Jan 23 23:21:39 1990

Shit man, don't drink and think about things like that. It's not

healthy, mentally or physically.

Come to Austin, Texas.

We'll keep you somewhere until we can get something worked out for

you.

A year in minimum security (Club Fed) is better then chucking a whole

life. Hell, you're 19!! I have discarded the `permanent' solution for

good. Dead people can't get laid, but people in federal prisons DO get

conjugal visits!!!

Think of

Theorem.

Call over here at whatever time you read this ... I can see you are

really getting worried, so just fucking call ...

- Erik

Subject: Hah

From: The Parmaster

Date: Thu Jan 25 18:58:00 1990

Just keep in mind they see everything you do. Believe me. I know.

- Par

Subject: Well shit.

From: The Parmaster

Date: Mon Jan 29 15:45:05 1990

It's happening soon guys.

I wish i could have bought more time. And worked out a deal. But

nada. They are nearby now.

I can tell which cars are theirs driving by outside. This is the

weirdest case of Deja vu i've ever had.

Anyway got an interesting call today. It was from Eddie, one of the

Bell systems computers.

It was rather fantasy like ... Probably just his way of saying

`Goodbye'. Eddie was a good friend, smartest damn UNIX box around ...

And he called today to tell me goodbye.

Now i know i'm fucked. Thanks, Eddie, it's been real. (whoever you

are) `ok eddie, this one's for you'

Much Later,

- Par

Subject: Par

From: Erik Bloodaxe

Date: Mon Jan 29 19:36:38 1990

Buddy, Par, you are over the edge ... lay off the weed. Not everyone

with glasses and dark suits are Feds. Not all cars with generic

hubcaps are government issue.

Well, hell, I don't know what the hell `Eddie' is, but that's a real

bizarre message you left.

Fly to Austin ... like tomorrow ... got plenty of places to stash you

until things can be smoothed out for a calm transition.

- Erik

Subject: eehh...

From: Phoenix [from Australia]

Date: Tue Jan 30 07:25:59 1990

hmmmmmmmm...

<wonders real REAL thoughtufully> [sic]

<and turns up a blank...>

what is young Par up to?

Subject: Par and Erik

From: Daneel Olivaw

Date: Mon Jan 29 21:10:00 1990

Erik, you aren't exactly the best person to be stashing people are

you?

Subject: You know you are screwed when.

From: The Parmaster

Date: Wed Jan 31 14:26:04 1990

You know you are screwed

when:

When surveyers survey

your neighbors regularly, and wear sunglasses when it's like 11 degrees

farenheit and cloudy as hell out.

When the same cars keep

driving by outside day and night. (I've been thinking about providing coffee an

d

doughnuts).

- Par

Subject: heh, Par

From: The Mentor

Date: Wed Jan 31 16:37:04 1990

Ummm. I wear sunglasses when it's 11 degrees and cloudy ... so you can

eliminate that one. :-)

Subject: Hmm, Par

From: Phoenix

Date: Thu Feb 01 10:22:46 1990

At least you arent getting shot at.

Subject: Par, why don't you ...

From: Ravage

Date: Thu Feb 01 10:56:04 1990

Why not just go out and say `hi' to the nice gentleman? If i kept

seeing the same people tooling around my neighborhood, i would

actively check them out if they seemed weird.

Subject: Par, jump 'em

From: Aston Martin

Date: Tue Feb 06 18:04:55 1990

What you could do is go out to one of the vans sitting in the street

(you know, the one with the two guys sitting in it all day) with a

pair of jumper cables. Tell them you've seen them sitting there all

day and you thought they were stuck. Ask them if they need a jump.

- Aston

Between these strange messages, Par often posted comments on technical

matters. Other hackers routinely asked him questions about X.25

networks. Unlike some hackers, Par almost always offered some help. In

fact, he believed that being `one of the teachers' made him a

particular target. But his willingness to teach others so readily,

combined with his relatively humble, self-effacing demeanour, made Par

popular among many hackers. It was one reason he found so many places

to stay.

Spring arrived, brushing aside a few of the hardships of a winter on

the run, then summer. Par was still on the run, still dodging the

Secret Service's national hunt for the fugitive. By autumn, Par had

eluded law enforcement officials around the United States for more

than a year. The gloom of another cold winter on the run sat on the

horizon of Par's future, but he didn't care. Anything, everything was

bearable. He could take anything Fate would dish up because he had

something to live for.

Theorem was coming to visit him again.

When Theorem arrived in New York in early 1991, the weather was

bitterly cold. They travelled to Connecticut, where Par was staying in

a share-house with friends.

Par was nervous about a lot of things, but mostly about whether things

would be the same with Theorem. Within a few hours of her arrival, his

fears were assuaged. Theorem felt as passionately about him as she had

in California more than twelve months before. His own feelings were

even stronger. Theorem was a liferaft of happiness in the growing

turmoil of his life.

But things were different in the outside world. Life on the run with

Theorem was grim. Constantly dependent on other people, on their

charity, they were also subject to their petty whims.

A room-mate in the share-house got very drunk one night and picked a

fight with one of Par's friends. It was a major row and the friend

stormed out. In a fit of intoxicated fury, the drunk threatened to

turn Par in to the authorities. Slurring his angry words, he announced

he was going to call the FBI, CIA and Secret Service to tell them all

where Par was living.

Par and Theorem didn't want to wait around to see if the drunk would

be true to his word. They grabbed their coats and fled into the

darkness. With little money, and no place else to stay, they walked

around for hours in the blistering, cold wind. Eventually they decided

they had no choice but to return to the house late at night, hopefully

after the drunk had fallen asleep.

They sidled up to the front of the house, alert and on edge. It was

quite possible the drunk had called every law enforcement agency his

blurry mind could recall, in which case a collection of agents would

be lying in wait. The street was deadly quiet. All the parked cars

were deserted. Par peered in a darkened window but he couldn't see

anything. He motioned for Theorem to follow him into the house.

Though she couldn't see Par's face, Theorem could feel his tension.

Most of the time, she revelled in their closeness, a proximity which

at times seemed to border on telepathy. But at this moment, the

extraordinary gift of empathy felt like a curse. Theorem could feel

Par's all-consuming paranoia, and it filled her with terror as they

crept through the hall, checking each room. Finally they reached Par's

room, expecting to find two or three Secret Service agents waiting

patiently for them in the dark.

It was empty.

They climbed into bed and tried to get some sleep, but Theorem lay

awake in the dark for a little while, thinking about the strange and

fearful experience of returning to the house. Though she spoke to Par

on the phone almost every day when they were apart, she realised she

had missed something.

Being on the run for so long had changed Par.

Some time after she returned to Switzerland, Theorem's access to Altos

shrivelled up and died. She had been logging in through her old

university account but the university eventually killed her access

since she was no longer a student. Without access to any X.25 network

linked to the outside world, she couldn't logon to Altos. Although she

was never involved with hacking, Theorem had become quite addicted to

Altos. The loss of access to the Swiss X.25 network--and therefore to

Altos--left her feeling very depressed. She told Par over the

telephone, in sombre tones.

Par decide to make a little present for Theorem. While most hackers

broke into computers hanging off the X.25 networks, Par broke into the

computers of the companies which ran the X.25 networks. Having control

over the machines owned by Telenet or Tymnet was real power. And as the

master of X.25 networks, Par could simply create a special account--just

for Theorem--on Tymnet.

When Par finished making the account, he leaned back in his chair

feeling pretty pleased with himself.

Account name: Theorem.

Password: ParLovesMe!

Well, thought Par, she's going to have to type that in every time she

gets on the Tymnet network. Altos might be filled with the world's

best hackers, and they might even try to flirt with Theorem, but

she'll be thinking of me every time she logs on, he thought.

Par called her on the telephone and gave her his special present. When

he told her the password to her new account, Theorem laughed. She

thought it was sweet.

And so did the MOD boys.

Masters of Deception, or Destruction--it depended on who told the

story--was a New York-based gang of hackers. They thought it would be

cool to hack Altos. It wasn't that easy to get Altos shell access,

which Theorem had, and most people had to settle for using one of the

`guest' accounts. But it was much easier to hack Altos from a shell

account than from a `guest' account. Theorem's account would be the

targeted jump-off point.

How did MOD get Theorem's Altos password? Most probably they were

watching one of the X.25 gateways she used as she passed through

Tymnet on her way to Altos. Maybe the MOD boys sniffed her password en

route. Or maybe they were watching the Tymnet security officials who

were watching that gateway.

In the end it didn't matter how MOD got Theorem's password on Altos.

What mattered was that they changed her password. When Theorem

couldn't get into Altos she was beside herself. She felt like a junkie

going cold turkey. It was too much. And of course she couldn't reach

Par. Because he was on the run, she had to wait for him to call her.

In fact she couldn't reach any of her other friends on Altos to ask

for help. How was she going to find them? They were all hackers. They

chose handles so no-one would know their real names.

What Theorem didn't know was that, not only had she lost access to

Altos, but the MOD boys were using her account to hack the Altos

system. To the outside world it appeared as though she was doing it.

Theorem finally managed to get a third-hand message to Gandalf, a

well-known British hacker. She sought him out for two reasons. First,

he was a good friend and was therefore likely to help her out. Second,

Gandalf had root access on Altos, which meant he could give her a new

password or account.

Gandalf had established quite a reputation for himself in the computer

underground through the hacking group 8lgm--The Eight-Legged Groove

Machine, named after a British band. He and his friend, fellow British

hacker Pad, had the best four legs in the chorus line. They were a

world-class act, and certainly some of the best talent to come out of

the British hacking scene. But Gandalf and, to a lesser extent, Pad

had also developed a reputation for being arrogant. They rubbed some

of the American hackers the wrong way. Not that Pad and Gandalf seemed

to care. Their attitude was: We're good. We know it. Bugger off.

Gandalf disabled Theorem's account on Altos. He couldn't very well

just change the password and then send the new one through the

extended grapevine that Theorem had used to get a message through to

him. Clearly, someone had targeted her account specifically. No way

was he going to broadcast a new password for her account throughout

the underground. But the trouble was that neither Par nor Theorem knew

what Gandalf had done.

Meanwhile, Par called Theorem and got an earful. An angry Par vowed to

find out just who the hell had been messing with her account.

When the MOD boys told Par they were the culprits, he was a bit

surprised because he had always been on good terms with them. Par told

them how upset Theorem had been, how she gave him an earful. Then an

extraordinary thing happened. Corrupt, the toughest, baddest guy in

MOD, the black kid from the roughest part of New York, the hacker who

gave shit to everyone because he could, apologised to Par.

The MOD guys never apologised, even when they knew they were in the

wrong. Apologies never got anyone very far on a New York City street.

It was an attitude thing. `I'm sorry, man' from Corrupt was the

equivalent of a normal person licking the mud from the soles of your

shoes.

The new password was: M0Dm0dM0D. That's the kind of guys they were.

Par was just signing off to try out the new password when Corrupt

jumped in.

`Yeah, and ah, Par, there's something you should know.'

`Yeah?' Par answered, anxious to go.

`I checked out her mail. There was some stuff in it.'

Theorem's letters? Stuff? `What kind of stuff?' he asked.

`Letters from Gandalf.'

`Yeah?'

`Friendly letters. Real friendly.'

Par wanted to know, but at the same time, he didn't. He could have

arranged root access on Altos long ago if he'd really wanted it. But

he didn't. He didn't want it because it would mean he could access

Theorem's mail. And Par knew that if he could, he would. Theorem was

popular on Altos and, being the suspicious type, Par knew he would

probably take something perfectly innocent and read it the wrong way.

Then he would get in a fight with Theorem, and their time together was

too precious for that.

`Too friendly,' Corrupt went on. It must have been hard for him to

tell Par. Snagging a friend's girlfriend's password and breaking into

her account was one thing. There wasn't much wrong with that. But

breaking that kind of news, well, that was harsh. Especially since

Corrupt had worked with Gandalf in 8lgm.

`Thanks,' Par said finally. Then he took off.

When Par tried out the MOD password, it didn't work of course, because

Gandalf had disabled the account. But Par didn't know that. Finding

out that Theorem's account was disabled didn't bother him, but

discovering who disabled it for her didn't make Par all that happy.

Still, when he confronted Theorem, she denied that anything was going

on between her and Gandalf.

What could Par do? He could believe Theorem or he could doubt her.

Believing her was hard, but doubting her was painful. So he chose to

believe her.

The incident made Theorem take a long look at Altos. It was doing bad

things to her life. In the days that she was locked out of the German

chat system, she had made the unpleasant discovery that she was

completely addicted. And she didn't like it at all. Staring at her

life with fresh eyes, she realised she had been ignoring her friends

and her life in Switzerland. What on earth was she doing, spending

every night in front of a computer screen?

So Theorem made a tough decision.

She decided to stop using Altos forever.

[ ]

Bad things seemed to happen to The Parmaster around Thanksgiving.

In late November 1991, Par flew up from Virginia Beach to New York. An

acquaintance named Morty Rosenfeld, who hung out with the MOD hackers

a bit, had invited him to come for a visit. Par thought a trip to the

City would do him good.

Morty wasn't exactly Par's best friend, but he was all right. He had

been charged by the Feds a few months earlier for selling a password

to a credit record company which resulted in credit card fraud. Par

didn't go in for selling passwords, but to each his own. Morty wasn't

too bad in the right dose. He had a place on Coney Island, which was

hardly the Village in Manhattan, but close enough, and he had a

fold-out sofa bed. It beat sleeping on the floor somewhere else.

Par hung out with a Morty and a bunch of his friends, drinking and

goofing around on Morty's computer.

One morning, Par woke up with a vicious hangover. His stomach was

growling and there was nothing edible in the fridge, so he rang up and

ordered pork fried rice from a Chinese take-away. Then he threw on

some clothes and sat on the end of the sofa-bed, smoking a cigarette

while he waited. He didn't start smoking until he was nineteen, some

time late into his second year on the run. It calmed his nerves.

There was a knock at the front door. Par's stomach grumbled in

response. As he walked toward the front door, he thought Pork Fried

Rice, here I come. But when Par opened the front door, there was

something else waiting for him.

The Secret Service.

Two men. An older, distinguished gentleman standing on the left and a

young guy on the right. The young guy's eyes opened wide when he saw

Par.

Suddenly, the young guy pushed Par, and kept pushing him. Small, hard,

fast thrusts. Par couldn't get his balance. Each time he almost got

his footing, the agent shoved the hacker backward again until he

landed against the wall. The agent spun Par around so his face pressed

against the wall and pushed a gun into his kidney. Then he slammed

handcuffs on Par and started frisking him for weapons.

Par looked at Morty, now sobbing in the corner, and thought, You

narced on me.

Once Par was safely cuffed, the agents flashed their badges to him.

Then they took him outside, escorted him into a waiting car and drove

into Manhattan. They pulled up in front of the World Trade Center and

when Par got out the young agent swapped the cuffs so Par's hands were

in front of him.

As the agents escorted the handcuffed fugitive up a large escalator,

the corporate world stared at the trio. Business men and women in prim

navy suits, secretaries and office boys all watched wide-eyed from the

opposite escalator. And if the handcuffs weren't bad enough, the

younger Secret Service agent was wearing a nylon jacket with a

noticeable gun-shaped lump in the front pouch.

Why are these guys bringing me in the front entrance? Par kept

thinking. Surely there must be a backdoor, a car park back entrance.

Something not quite so public.

The view from any reasonably high floor of the World Trade Center is

breathtaking, but Par never got a chance to enjoy the vista. He was

hustled into a windowless room and handcuffed to a chair. The agents

moved in and out, sorting out paperwork details. They uncuffed him

briefly while they inked his fingers and rolled them across sheets of

paper. Then they made him give handwriting samples, first his right

hand then his left.

Par didn't mind being cuffed to the chair so much, but he found the

giant metal cage in the middle of the fingerprinting room deeply

disturbing. It reminded him of an animal cage, the kind used in old

zoos.

The two agents who arrested him left the room, but another one came

in. And the third agent was far from friendly. He began playing the

bad cop, railing at Par, shouting at him, trying to unnerve him. But

no amount of yelling from the agent could rile Par as much as the

nature of the questions he asked.

The agent didn't ask a single question about Citibank. Instead, he

demanded to hear everything Par knew about TRW.

All Par's worst nightmares about the killer spy satellite, about

becoming the man who knew too much, rushed through his mind.

Par refused to answer. He just sat silently, staring at the agent.

Eventually, the older agent came back into the room, dragged the

pitbull agent away and took him outside for a whispered chat. After

that, the pitbull agent was all sweetness and light with Par. Not

another word about TRW.

Par wondered why a senior guy from the Secret Service would tell his

minion to clam up about the defence contractor? What was behind the

sudden silence? The abrupt shift alarmed Par almost as much as the

questions had in the first place.

The agent told Par he would be remanded in custody while awaiting

extradition to California. After all the paperwork had been completed,

they released him from the handcuffs and let him stand to stretch. Par

asked for a cigarette and one of the agents gave him one. Then a

couple of other agents--junior guys--came in.

The junior agents were very friendly. One of them even shook Par's

hand and introduced himself. They knew all about the hacker. They knew

his voice from outgoing messages on voicemail boxes he had created for

himself. They knew what he looked like from his California police

file, and maybe even surveillance photos. They knew his personality

from telephone bridge conversations which had been recorded and from

the details of his Secret Service file. Perhaps they had even tracked

him around the country, following a trail of clues left in his

flightpath. Whatever research they had done, one thing was clear.

These agents felt like they knew him intimately--Par the person, not

just Par the hacker.

It was a strange sensation. These guys Par had never met before

chatted with him about the latest Michael Jackson video as if he was a

neighbour or friend just returned from out of town. Then they took him

further uptown, to a police station, for more extradition paperwork.

This place was no World Trade Center deluxe office. Par stared at the

peeling grey paint in the ancient room, and then watched officers

typing out reports using the two-finger hunt-and-peck method on

electric typewriters--not a computer in sight. The officers didn't

cuff Par to the desk. Par was in the heart of a police station and

there was no way he was going anywhere.

While the officer handling Par was away from his desk for ten minutes,

Par felt bored. So he began flipping through the folders with

information on other cases on the officer's desk. They were heavy duty

fraud cases--mafia and drug-money laundering--cases which carried

reference to FBI involvement. These people looked hairy.

That day, Par had a quick appearance in court, just long enough to be

given protective custody in the Manhattan detention complex known as

the Tombs while he waited for the authorities from California to come

and pick him up.

Par spent almost a week in the Tombs. By day three, he was climbing

the walls. It was like being buried alive.

During that week, Par had almost no contact with other human beings--a

terrible punishment for someone with so much need for a continual flow

of new information. He never left his cell. His jailer slid trays of

food into his cell and took them away.

On day six, Par went nuts. He threw a fit, began screaming and banging

on the door. He yelled at the guard. Told him none too nicely that he

wanted to `get the fuck outta here'. The guard said he would see if he

could get Par transferred to Rikers Island, New York's notorious jail.

Par didn't care if he was transferred to the moon, as long as he got

out of solitary confinement.

Except for the serial killer, the north infirmary at Rikers Island was

a considerable improvement on the Tombs. Par was only locked in his

cell at night. During the day he was free to roam inside the infirmary

area with other prisoners. Some of them were there because the

authorities didn't want to put them in with the hardened criminals,

and some of them were there because they were probably criminally

insane.

It was an eclectic bunch. A fireman turned jewellery heister. A

Colombian drug lord. A chop-shop ringleader, who collected more than

300 stolen cars, chopped them up, reassembled them as new and then

sold them off. A man who killed a homosexual for coming onto him.

`Faggot Killer', as he was known inside, hadn't meant to kill anyone:

things had gotten a little out of hand; next thing he knew, he was

facing ten to twelve on a murder rap.

Par wasn't wild about the idea of hanging out with a murderer, but he

was nervous about what could happened to a young man in jail. Forging

a friendship with Faggot Killer would send the right message. Besides,

the guy seemed to be OK. Well, as long as you didn't look at him the

wrong way.

On his first day, Par also met Kentucky, a wild-eyed man who

introduced himself by thrusting a crumpled newspaper article into the

hacker's hand and saying, `That's me'. The article, titled `Voices

Told Him to Kill', described how police had apprehended a serial

killer believed to be responsible for a dozen murders, maybe more.

During his last murder, Kentucky told Par he had killed a woman--and

then written the names of the aliens who had commanded him to do it on

the walls of her apartment in her blood.

The jewellery heister tried to warn Par to stay away from Kentucky,

who continued to liaise with the aliens on a regular basis. But it was

too late. Kentucky decided that he didn't like the young hacker. He

started shouting at Par, picking a fight. Par stood there, stunned and

confused. How should he deal with an aggravated serial killer? And

what the hell was he doing in jail with a serial killer raving at him

anyway? It was all too much.

The jewellery heister rushed over to Kentucky and tried to calm him

down, speaking in soothing tones. Kentucky glowered at Par, but he

stopped yelling.

A few days into his stay at Rikers, Faggot Killer invited Par to join

in a game of Dungeons and Dragons. It beat watching TV talk shows all

day, so Par agreed. He sat down at the metal picnic table where Faggot

Killer had laid out the board.

So it was that Par, the twenty-year-old computer hacker from

California, the X.25 network whiz kid, came to play Dungeons and

Dragons with a jewellery thief, a homophobic murderer and a mad serial

killer in Rikers Island. Par found himself marvelling at the

surrealism of the situation.

Kentucky threw himself into the game. He seemed to get off on killing

hobgoblins.

`I'll take my halberd,' Kentucky began with a smile, `and I stab this

goblin.' The next player began to make his move, but Kentucky

interrupted. `I'm not done,' he said slowly, as a demonic grin spread

across his face. `And I slice it. And cut it. It bleeds everywhere.'

Kentucky's face tensed with pleasure.

The other three players shifted uncomfortably in their seats. Par

looked at Faggot Killer with nervous eyes.

`And I thrust a knife into its heart,' Kentucky continued, the volume

of his voice rising with excitement. `Blood, blood, everywhere blood.

And I take the knife and hack him. And I hack and hack and hack.'

Kentucky jumped up from the table and began shouting, thrusting one

arm downward through the air with an imaginary dagger, `And I hack and

I hack and I hack!'

Then Kentucky went suddenly still. Everyone at the table froze. No-one

dared move for fear of driving him over the edge. Par's stomach had

jumped into his throat. He tried to gauge how many seconds it would

take to extricate himself from the picnic table and make a break for

the far side of the room.

In a daze, Kentucky walked away from the table, leaned his forehead

against the wall and began mumbling quietly. The jewellery heister

slowly followed and spoke to him briefly in hushed tones before

returning to the table.

One of the guards had heard the ruckus and came up to the table.

`Is that guy OK?' he asked the jewellery heister while pointing to

Kentucky.

Not even if you used that term loosely, Par thought.

`Leave him alone,' the heister told the guard. `He's talking to the

aliens.'

`Right.' The guard turned around and left.

Every day, a nurse brought around special medicine for Kentucky. In

fact, Kentucky was zonked out most of the time on a cup of horrible,

smelly liquid. Sometimes, though, Kentucky secreted his medicine away

and traded it with another prisoner who wanted to get zonked out for a

day or so.

Those were bad days, the days when Kentucky had sold his medication.

It was on one of those days that he tried to kill Par.

Par sat on a metal bench, talking to other prisoners, when suddenly he

felt an arm wrap around his neck. He tried to turn around, but

couldn't.

`Here. I'll show you how I killed this one guy,' Kentucky whispered to

Par.

`No--No--' Par started to say, but Kentucky's biceps began pressing

against Par's Adam's apple. It was a vice-like grip.

`Yeah. Like this. I did it like this,' Kentucky said as he tensed his

muscle and pulled backward.

`No! Really, you don't need to. It's OK,' Par gasped. No air. His arms

flailing in front of him.

I'm done for, Par thought. My life is over. Hacker Murdered by Serial

Killer in Rikers Island. `Aliens Told Me to Do It.'

The omnipresent jewellery heister came up to Kentucky and started

cooing in his ear to let Par go. Then, just when Par thought he was

about to pass out, the jewellery heister pulled Kentucky off him.

Par reminded himself to always sit with his back against the wall.

Finally, after almost a month behind bars, Par was informed that an

officer from the Monterey County sheriff's office was coming to take

him back to California. Par had agreed to be extradited to California

after seeing the inside of New York's jails. Dealing with the federal

prosecutor in New York had also helped make up his mind.

The US Attorney's Office in New York gave Richard Rosen, who had taken

the case on again, a real headache. They didn't play ball. They played

`Queen for a Day'.

The way they negotiated reminded Rosen of an old American television

game of that name. The show's host pulled some innocent soul off the

street, seated her on a garish throne, asked her questions and then

gave her prizes. The US Attorney's Office in New York wanted to seat

Par on a throne, of sorts, to ask him lots of questions. At the end of

the unfettered interrogation, they would hand out prizes. Prison

terms. Fines. Convictions. As they saw fit. No guaranteed sentences.

They would decide what leniency, if any, he would get at the end of

the game.

Par knew what they were looking for: evidence against the MOD boys. He

wasn't having a bar of that. The situation stank, so Par decided not to

fight the extradition to California. Anything had to be better than New

York, with its crazy jail inmates and arrogant federal prosecutors.

The officer from the Monterey sheriff's office picked Par up on 17

December 1991.

Par spent the next few weeks in jail in California, but this time he

wasn't in any sort of protective custody. He had to share a cell with

Mexican drug dealers and other mafia, but at least he knew his way

around these people. And unlike the some of the people at Rikers, they

weren't stark raving lunatics.

Richard Rosen took the case back, despite Par's having skipped town

the first time, which Par thought was pretty good of the lawyer. But

Par had no idea how good it would be for him until it came to his

court date.

Par called Rosen from the jail, to talk about the case. Rosen had some

big news for him.

`Plead guilty. You're going to plead guilty to everything,' he told

Par.

Par thought Rosen had lost his marbles.

`No. We can win this case if you plead guilty,' Rosen assured him.

Par sat dumbfounded at the other end of the phone.

`Trust me,' the lawyer said.

The meticulous Richard Rosen had found a devastating weapon.

On 23 December 1991, Par pleaded guilty to two charges in Monterey

County Juvenile Court. He admitted everything. The whole nine yards.

Yes, I am The Parmaster. Yes, I broke into computers. Yes, I took

thousands of credit card details from a Citibank machine. Yes, yes,

yes.

In some way, the experience was cathartic, but only because Par knew

Rosen had a brilliant ace up his sleeve.

Rosen had rushed the case to be sure it would be heard in juvenile

court, where Par would get a more lenient sentence. But just because

Rosen was in a hurry didn't mean he was sloppy. When he went through

Par's file with a fine-toothed comb he discovered the official papers

declared Par's birthday to be 15 January 1971. In fact, Par's birthday

was some days earlier, but the DA's office didn't know that.

Under California law, a juvenile court has jurisdiction over citizens

under the age of 21. You can only be tried and sentenced in a juvenile

court if you committed the crimes in question while under the age of

eighteen and you are still under the age of 21 when you plead and are

sentenced.

Par was due to be sentenced on 13 January but on 8 January Rosen

applied for the case to be thrown out. When Deputy DA David Schott

asked why, Rosen dropped his bomb.

Par had already turned 21 and the juvenile court had no authority to

pass sentence over him. Further, in California, a case cannot be moved

into an adult court if the defendant has already entered a plea in a

juvenile one. Because Par had already done that, his case couldn't be

moved. The matter was considered `dealt with' in the eyes of the law.

The Deputy DA was flabbergasted. He spluttered and spewed. The DA's

office had dropped the original charges from a felony to a

misdemeanour. They had come to the table. How could this happen? Par

was a fugitive. He had been on the run for more than two years from

the frigging Secret Service, for Christ's sake. There was no way--NO

WAY--he was going to walk out of that courtroom scot-free.

The court asked Par to prove his birthday. A quick driver's licence

search at the department of motor vehicles showed Par and his lawyer

were telling the truth. So Par walked free.

When he stepped outside the courthouse, Par turned his face toward the

sun. After almost two months in three different jails on two sides of

the continent, the sun felt magnificent. Walking around felt

wonderful. Just wandering down the street made him happy.

However, Par never really got over being on the run.

From the time he walked free from the County Jail in Salinas,

California, he continued to move around the country, picking up

temporary work here and there. But he found it hard to settle in one

place. Worst of all, strange things began happening to him. Well, they

had always happened to him, but they were getting stranger by the

month. His perception of reality was changing.

There was the incident in the motel room. As Par sat in the Las Vegas

Travelodge on one if his cross-country treks, he perceived someone

moving around in the room below his. Par strained to hear. It seemed

like the man was talking to him. What was the man trying to tell him?

Par couldn't quite catch the words, but the more he listened, the more

Par was sure he had a message for him which he didn't want anyone else

to hear. It was very frustrating. No matter how hard he tried, no

matter how he put his ear down to the floor or against the wall, Par

couldn't make it out.

The surreal experiences continued. As Par described it, on a trip down

to Mexico, he began feeling quite strange, so he went to the US

consulate late one afternoon to get some help. But everyone in the

consulate behaved bizarrely.

They asked him for some identification, and he gave them his wallet.

They took his Social Security card and his California identification

card and told him to wait. Par believed they were going to pull up

information about him on a computer out the back. While waiting, his

legs began to tremble and a continuous shiver rolled up and down his

spine. It wasn't a smooth, fluid shiver, it was jerky. He felt like he

was sitting at the epicentre of an earthquake and it frightened him.

The consulate staff just stared

at him.

Finally Par stopped shaking. The other staff member returned and asked

him to leave.

`No-one can help you here,' he told Par.

Why was the consular official talking to him like that? What did he

mean--Par had to leave? What was he really trying to say? Par couldn't

understand him. Another consular officer came around to Par, carrying

handcuffs. Why was everyone behaving in such a weird way? That

computer. Maybe they had found some special message next to his name

on that computer.

Par tried to explain the situation, but the consulate staff didn't

seem to understand. He told them about how he had been on the run from

the Secret Service for two and a half years, but that just got him

queer looks. Blank faces. No comprehende. The more he explained, the

blanker the faces became.

The consular officials told him that the office was closing for the

day. He would have to leave the building. But Par suspected that was

just an excuse. A few minutes later, a Mexican policeman showed up. He

talked with one of the consular officials, who subsequently handed him

what Par perceived to be a slip of paper wrapped around a wad of peso

notes.

Two more policemen came into the consulate. One of them turned to Par

and said, `Leave!' but Par didn't answer. So the Mexican police

grabbed Par by the arms and legs and carried him out of the consulate.

Par felt agitated and confused and, as they crossed the threshold out

of the consulate, he screamed.

They put him in a police car and took him to a jail, where they kept

him overnight.

The next day, they released Par and he wandered the city aimlessly

before ending up back at the US consulate. The same consular officer

came up to him and asked how he was feeling.

Par said, `OK.'

Then Par asked if the official could help him get back to the border,

and he said he could. A few minutes later a white van picked up Par

and took him to the border crossing. When they arrived, Par asked the

driver if he could have $2 so he could buy a ticket for the train. The

driver gave it to him.

Par boarded the train with no idea of where he was headed.

[ ]

Theorem visited Par in California twice in 1992 and the relationship

continued to blossom. Par tried to find work so he could pay her back

the $20000 she had lent him during his years on the run and during his

court case, but it was hard going. People didn't seem to want to hire

him.

`You don't have any computer skills,' they told him. He calmly

explained that, yes, he did indeed have computer skills.

`Well, which university did you get your degree from?' they asked.

No, he hadn't got his skills at any university.

`Well, which companies did you get your work experience from?'

No, he hadn't learned his skills while working for a company.

`Well, what did you do from 1989 to 1992?' the temp agency staffer

inevitably asked in an exasperated voice.

`I ... ah ... travelled around the country.' What else was Par going

to say? How could he possibly answer that question?

If he was lucky, the agency might land him a data-entry job at $8 per

hour. If he was less fortunate, he might end up doing clerical work

for less than that.

By 1993, things had become a little rocky with Theorem. After four and

a half years together, they broke up. The distance was too great, in

every sense. Theorem wanted a more stable life--maybe not a

traditional Swiss family with three children and a pretty chalet in

the Alps, but something more than Par's transient life on the road.

The separation was excruciatingly painful for both of them.

Conversation was strained for weeks after the decision. Theorem kept

thinking she had made a mistake. She kept wanting to ask Par to come

back. But she didn't.

Par drowned himself in alcohol. Shots of tequila, one after the other.

Scull it. Slam the glass down. Fill it to the top. Throw back another.

After a while, he passed out. Then he was violently ill for days, but

somehow he didn't mind. It was cleansing to be so ill.

Somewhere along the way, Rosen managed to get Par's things returned

from the Secret Service raids. He passed the outdated computer and

other equipment back to Par, along with disks, print-outs and notes.

Par gathered up every shred of evidence from his case, along with a

bottle of Jack Daniels, and made a bonfire. He shredded print-outs,

doused them in lighter fluid and set them alight. He fed the disks

into the fire and watched them melt in the flames. He flipped through

the pages and pages of notes and official reports and let them pull

out particular memories. Then he crumpled up each one and tossed it in

the fire. He even sprinkled a little Jack Daniels across the top for

good measure.

As he pulled the pages from a Secret Service report, making them into

tight paper balls, something caught his eye and made him wonder. Many

hackers around the world had been busted in a series of raids

following the first Thanksgiving raid at Par's house back in 1988.

Erik Bloodaxe, the MOD boys, the LOD boys, The Atlanta Three, Pad and

Gandalf, the Australians--they had all been either busted or raided

during 1989, 1990 and 1991.

How were the raids connected? Were the law-enforcement agencies on

three different continents really organised enough to coordinate

worldwide attacks on hackers?

The Secret Service report gave him a clue. It said that in December

1988, two informants had called Secret Service special agents in

separate divisions with information about Par. The informants--both

hackers--told the Secret Service that Par was not the `Citibank

hacker' the agency was looking for. They said the real `Citibank

hacker' was named Phoenix.

Phoenix from Australia.

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Chapter 5 -- The Holy Grail

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So we came and conquered and found

riches of Commons and Kings

-- from `River Runs Red', on Blue Sky Mining by Midnight Oil

There it was, in black and white. Two articles by Helen Meredith in

The Australian in January 1989.2 The whole Australian computer

underground was buzzing with the news.

The first article appeared on 14 January:

Citibank hackers score $500,000

An elite group of Australian hackers has lifted more than

$US500,000 ($580,000) out of America's Citibank in one of the more

daring hacking crimes in Australia's history.

Australian federal authorities were reported late yesterday to be

working with American authorities to pin down the Australian

connection involving hackers in Melbourne and Sydney.

These are the elite `freekers' of white collar crime ...

The Australian connection is reported to have used a telephone in

the foyer of Telecom's headquarters at 199 William Street in

Melbourne to send a 2600-hertz signal giving them access to a trunk

line and ultimately to a managerial access code for Citibank.

Sources said last night the hackers had lifted $US563,000 from the

US bank and transferred it into several accounts. The money has now

been withdrawn ...

Meanwhile, Victorian police were reported yesterday to be

systematically searching the homes of dozens of suspects in a

crackdown on computer hackers ...

An informed source said Criminal Investigation Bureau officers

armed with search warrants were now searching through the

belongings of the hacking community and expected to find hundreds

of thousands of dollars of goods.

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armed with search warrants were now searching through the

belongings of the hacking community and expected to find hundreds

of thousands of dollars of goods.

The second article was published ten days later:

Hackers list card hauls on boards

Authorities remain sceptical of the latest reports of an

international hacking and phreaking ring and its Australian

connection.

Yesterday, however, evidence continued to stream into the Melbourne

based bulletin boards under suspicion ...

In the latest round of bulletin board activity, a message from a

United States hacker known as Captain Cash provided the Australian

connection with the latest news on Australian credit cards,

provided by local hackers, and their illegal use by US hackers to

the value of $US362 018 ($416112).

The information was taken from a computer bulletin board system

known as Pacific Island and used actively by the Australian

connection.

The message read: `OK on the 5353 series which we are closing

today--Mastercard $109 400.50. On the 4564 series--Visa which I'll

leave open for a week

$209417.90. And on good old don't leave home without someone

else's: $43 200.

`Making a grand total of

$362018.40!

`Let's hear it for our Aussie friends!

`I hear they are doing just as well!

`They are sending more numbers on the 23rd! Great!

`They will be getting 10%

as usual...a nice bonus of

$36 200.00!'

The bulletin board also contained advice for phreakers on using

telephones in Telecom's 199 William Street headquarters and the

green phones at Spencer Street Station in Melbourne--to make free

international calls ...

Phoenix, another local bulletin board user, listed prices for

`EXTC'- tablets ...

Late Friday, The Australian received evidence suggesting a break-in

of the US Citibank network by Australian hackers known as The Realm

...

The gang's US connection is believed to be based in Milwaukee and

Houston. US Federal authorities have already raided US hackers

involved in Citibank break-ins in the US.

A covert operation of the Bureau of Criminal Intelligence has had

the Australian connection under surveillance and last week took

delivery of six months' of evidence from the Pacific Island board

and associated boards going by the name of Zen and Megaworks ...

The Australian hackers include a number of Melbourne people, some

teenagers, suspected or already convicted of crimes including

fraud, drug use and car theft. Most are considered to be at the

least, digital voyeurs, at worst criminals with a possible big

crime connection.

The information received by The Australian amounts to a confession

on the part of the Australian hackers to involvement in the

break-in of the US Citibank network as well as advice on phreaking

... and bank access.

The following is taken directly from the bulletin board ... It was

stored in a private mailbox on the board and is from a hacker known

as Ivan Trotsky to one who uses the name Killer Tomato:

`OK this is what's been happening ...

`While back a Sysop had a call from the Feds, they wanted Force's,

Phoenix's, Nom's, Brett Macmillan's and my names in connection with

some hacking The Realm had done and also with some carding meant to

have been done too.

`Then in the last few days I get info passed to me that the Hack

that was done to the Citibank in the US which has led to arrests

over there also had connections to Force and Electron ...'

DPG monitoring service spokesman, Mr Stuart Gill, said he believed

the Pacific Island material was only the tip of the iceberg.

`They're far better organised than the police,' he said.

`Unless everyone gets their act together and we legislate against

it, we'll still be talking about the same things this time next

year.'

Yesterday, the South Australian police started an operation to put

bulletin boards operating in that state under surveillance.

And in Western Australia, both political parties agreed they would

proceed with an inquiry into computer hacking, whoever was in

government.

The Victoria Police fraud squad last week announced it had set up a

computer crime squad that would investigate complaints of computer

fraud.

The articles were painful reading for most in the computer

underground.

Who was this Captain Cash? Who was the Killer Tomato? Many believed

they were either Stuart Gill, or that Gill had forged messages by them

or others on Bowen's board. Was the underground rife with credit card

frauders? No. They formed only a very small part of that community.

Had the Melbourne hackers stolen half a million dollars from Citibank?

Absolutely not. A subsequent police investigation determined this

allegation to be a complete fabrication.

How had six months' worth of messages from PI and Zen found their way

into the hands of the Victoria Police Bureau of Criminal Intelligence?

Members of the underground had their suspicions.

To some, Stuart Gill's role in the underground appeared to be that of

an information trader. He would feed a police agency information, and

garner a little new material from it in exchange. He then amalgamated

the new and old material and delivered the new package to another

police agency, which provided him a little more material to add to the

pot. Gill appeared to play the same game in the underground.

A few members of the underground, particularly PI and Zen regulars

Mentat and Brett MacMillan, suspected chicanery and began fighting a

BBS-based war to prove their point. In early 1989, MacMillan posted a

message stating that Hackwatch was not registered as a business

trading name belonging to Stuart Gill at the Victorian Corporate

Affairs office. Further, he stated, DPG Monitoring Services did not

exist as an official registered business trading name either.

MacMillan then stunned the underground by announcing that he had

registered the name Hackwatch himself, presumably to stop Stuart

Gill's media appearances as a Hackwatch spokesman.

Many in the underground felt duped by Gill, but they weren't the only

ones. Soon some journalists and police would feel the same way. Stuart

Gill wasn't even his real name.

What Gill really wanted, some citizens in the underground came to

believe, was a public platform from which he could whip up hacker hype

and then demand the introduction of tough new anti-hacking laws. In

mid-1989, the Commonwealth Government did just that, enacting the

first federal computer crime laws.

It wasn't the journalists' fault. For example, in one case Helen

Meredith had asked Gill for verification and he had referred her to

Superintendent Tony Warren, of the Victoria Police, who had backed him

up. A reporter couldn't ask for better verification than that.

And why wouldn't Warren back Gill? A registered ISU informer, Gill

also acted as a consultant, adviser, confidant and friend to various

members of the Victoria Police. He was close to both Warren and,

later, to Inspector Chris Cosgriff. From 1985 to 1987, Warren had

worked at the Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (BCI). After that, he

was transferred to the Internal Investigations Department (IID), where

he worked with Cosgriff who joined IID in 1988.

Over a six-month period in 1992, Tony Warren received more than 200

phone calls from Stuart Gill--45 of them to his home number. Over an

eighteen-month period in 1991-92, Chris Cosgriff made at least 76

personal visits to Gill's home address and recorded 316 phone calls

with him.3

The Internal Security Unit (ISU) investigated corruption within the

police force. If you had access to ISU, you knew everything that the

Victoria Police officially knew about corruption within its ranks. Its

information was highly sensitive, particularly since it could involve

one police officer dobbing in another. However, a 1993 Victorian

Ombudsman's report concluded that Cosgriff leaked a large amount of

confidential ISU material to Gill, and that Warren's relationship with

Gill was inappropriate.4

When Craig Bowen (aka Thunderbird1) came to believe in 1989 that he

had been duped by Gill, he retreated into a state of denial and

depression. The PI community had trusted him. He entered his

friendship with Gill a bright-eyed, innocent young man looking for

adventure. He left the friendship betrayed and gun-shy.

Sad-eyed and feeling dark on the world, Craig Bowen turned off PI and

Zen forever.

[ ]

Sitting at his computer sometime in the second half of 1989, Force

stared at his screen without seeing anything, his mind a million miles

away. The situation was bad, very bad, and lost in thought, he toyed

with his mouse absent-mindedly, thinking about how to deal with this

problem.

The problem was that someone in Melbourne was going to be busted.

Force wanted to discount the secret warning, to rack it up as just

another in a long line of rumours which swept through the underground

periodically, but he knew he couldn't do that. The warning was rock

solid; it had come from Gavin.\*

The way Force told it, his friend Gavin worked as a contractor to

Telecom by day and played at hacking at night. He was Force's little

secret, who he kept from the other members of The Realm. Gavin was

definitely not part of the hacker BBS scene. He was older, he didn't

even have a handle and he hacked alone, or with Force, because he saw

hacking in groups as risky.

As a Telecom contractor, Gavin had the kind of access to computers and

networks which most hackers could only dream about. He also had good

contacts inside Telecom--the kind who might answer a few tactfully

worded questions about telephone taps and line traces, or might know a

bit about police investigations requiring Telecom's help.

Force had met Gavin while buying some second-hand equipment through

the Trading Post. They hit it off, became friends and soon began

hacking together. Under the cover of darkness, they would creep into

Gavin's office after everyone else had gone home and hack all night.

At dawn, they tidied up and quietly left the building. Gavin went

home, showered and returned to work as if nothing had happened.

Gavin introduced Force to trashing. When they weren't spending the

night in front of his terminal, Gavin crawled through Telecom's

dumpsters looking for pearls of information on crumpled bits of office

paper. Account names, passwords, dial-up modems, NUAs--people wrote

all sorts of things down on scrap paper and then threw it out the next

day when they didn't need it any more.

According to Force, Gavin moved offices frequently, which made it

easier to muddy the trail. Even better, he worked from offices which

had dozens of employees making hundreds of calls each day. Gavin and

Force's illicit activities were buried under a mound of daily

legitimate transactions.

The two hackers trusted each other; in fact Gavin was the only person

to whom Force revealed the exact address of the CitiSaudi machine. Not

even Phoenix, rising star of The Realm and Force's favoured protégé,

was privy to all the secrets of Citibank uncovered during Force's

network explorations.

Force had shared some of this glittering prize with Phoenix, but not

all of it. Just a few of the Citibank cards--token trophies--and

general information about the Citibank network. Believing the

temptation to collect vast numbers of cards and use them would be too

great for the young Phoenix, Force tried to keep the exact location of

the Citibank machine a secret. He knew that Phoenix might eventually

find the Citibank system on his own, and there was little he could do

to stop him. But Force was determined that he wouldn't help Phoenix

get himself into trouble.

The Citibank network had been a rich source of systems--something

Force also kept to himself. The more he explored, the more he found in

the network. Soon after his first discovery of the CitiSaudi system,

he found a machine called CitiGreece which was just as willing to dump

card details as its Saudi-American counterpart. Out of fifteen or so

credit cards Force discovered on the system, only two appeared to be

valid. He figured the others were test cards and that this must be a

new site. Not long after the discovery of the CitiGreece machine, he

discovered similar embryonic sites in two other countries.

Force liked Phoenix and was impressed by the new hacker's enthusiasm

and desire to learn about computer networks.

Force introduced Phoenix to Minerva, just as Craig Bowen had done for

Force some years before. Phoenix learned quickly and came back for

more. He was hungry and, in Force's discerning opinion, very bright.

Indeed, Force saw a great deal of himself in the young hacker. They

were from a similarly comfortable, educated middle-class background.

They were also both a little outside the mainstream. Force's family

were migrants to Australia. Some of Phoenix's family lived in Israel,

and his family was very religious.

Phoenix attended one of the most Orthodox Jewish schools in Victoria,

a place which described itself as a `modern orthodox Zionist'

institution. Nearly half the subjects offered in year 9 were in Jewish

Studies, all the boys wore yarmulkes and the school expected students

to be fluent in Hebrew by the time they graduated.

In his first years at the school, Phoenix had acquired the nickname

`The Egg'. Over the following years he became a master at playing the

game--jumping through hoops to please teachers. He learned that doing

well in religious studies was a good way to ingratiate himself to

teachers, as well as his parents and, in their eyes at least, he

became the golden-haired boy.

Anyone scratching below the surface, however, would find the shine of

the golden-haired boy was merely gilt. Despite his success in school

and his matriculation, Phoenix was having trouble. He had been

profoundly affected by the bitter break-up and divorce of his parents

when he was about fourteen.

After the divorce, Phoenix was sent to boarding school in Israel for

about six months. On his return to Melbourne, he lived with his

younger sister and mother at his maternal grandmother's house. His

brother, the middle child, lived with his father.

School friends sometimes felt awkward visiting Phoenix at home. One of

his best friends found it difficult dealing with Phoenix's mother,

whose vivacity sometimes bordered on the neurotic and shrill. His

grandmother was a chronic worrier, who pestered Phoenix about using

the home phone line during thunderstorms for fear he would be

electrocuted. The situation with Phoenix's father wasn't much better.

A manager at Telecom, he seemed to waver between appearing

disinterested or emotionally cold and breaking into violent outbursts

of anger.

But it was Phoenix's younger brother who seemed to be the problem

child. He ran away from home at around seventeen and dealt in drugs

before eventually finding his feet. Yet, unlike Phoenix, his brother's

problems had been laid bare for all to see. Hitting rock bottom forced

him to take stock of his life and come to terms with his situation.

In contrast, Phoenix found less noticeable ways of expressing his

rebellion. Among them was his enthusiasm for tools of power--the

martial arts, weapons such as swords and staffs, and social

engineering. During his final years of secondary school, while still

living at his grandmother's home, Phoenix took up hacking. He hung

around various Melbourne BBSes, and then he developed an on-line

friendship with Force.

Force watched Phoenix's hacking skills develop with interest and after

a couple of months he invited him to join The Realm. It was the

shortest initiation of any Realm member, and the vote to include the

new hacker was unanimous. Phoenix proved to be a valuable member,

collecting information about new systems and networks for The Realm's

databases. At their peak of hacking activity, Force and Phoenix spoke

on the phone almost every day.

Phoenix's new-found acceptance contrasted with the position of

Electron, who visited The Realm regularly for a few months in 1988. As

Phoenix basked in the warmth of Force's approval, the

eighteen-year-old Electron felt the chill of his increasing scorn.

Force eventually turfed Electron and his friend, Powerspike, out of

his exclusive Melbourne club of hackers. Well, that was how Force told

it. He told the other members of The Realm that Electron had committed

two major sins. The first was that he had been wasting resources by

using accounts on OTC's Minerva system to connect to Altos, which

meant the accounts would be immediately tracked and killed.

Minerva admins such as Michael Rosenberg--sworn enemy of The

Realm--recognised the Altos NUA. Rosenberg was OTC's best defence

against hackers. He had spent so much time trying to weed them out of

Minerva that he knew their habits by heart: hack, then zoom over to

Altos for a chat with fellow hackers, then hack some more.

Most accounts on Minerva were held by corporations. How many

legitimate users from ANZ Bank would visit Altos? None. So when

Rosenberg saw an account connecting to Altos, he silently observed

what the hacker was doing--in case he bragged on the German chat

board--then changed the password and notified the client, in an effort

to lock the hacker out for good.

Electron's second sin, according to Force, was that he had been

withholding hacking information from the rest of the group. Force's

stated view--though it didn't seem to apply to him personally--was one

in, all in.

It was a very public expulsion. Powerspike and Electron told each

other they didn't really care. As they saw it, they might have visited

The Realm BBS now and then but they certainly weren't members of The

Realm. Electron joked with Powerspike, `Who would want to be a member

of a no-talent outfit like The Realm?' Still, it must have hurt.

Hackers in the period 1988-90 depended on each other for information.

They honed their skills in a community which shared intelligence and

they grew to rely on the pool of information.

Months later, Force grudgingly allowing Electron to rejoin The Realm,

but the relationship remained testy. When Electron finally logged in

again, he found a file in the BBS entitled `Scanner stolen from the

Electron'. Force had found a copy of Electron's VMS scanner on an

overseas computer while Electron was in exile and had felt no qualms

about pinching it for The Realm.

Except that it wasn't a scanner. It was a VMS Trojan. And there was a

big difference. It didn't scan for the addresses of computers on a

network. It snagged passwords when people connected from their VMS

computers to another machine over an X.25 network. Powerspike cracked

up laughing when Electron told him. `Well,' he told Powerspike, `Mr

Bigshot Force might know something about Prime computers, but he

doesn't know a hell of a lot about VMS.'

Despite Electron's general fall from grace, Phoenix talked to the

outcast because they shared the obsession. Electron was on a steep

learning curve and, like Phoenix, he was moving fast--much faster than

any of the other Melbourne hackers.

When Phoenix admitted talking to Electron regularly, Force tried to

pull him away, but without luck. Some of the disapproval was born of

Force's paternalistic attitude toward the Australian hacking scene. He

considered himself to be a sort of godfather in the hacking community.

But Force was also increasingly concerned at Phoenix's ever more

flagrant taunting of computer security bigwigs and system admins. In

one incident, Phoenix knew a couple of system admins and security

people were waiting on a system to trap him by tracing his network

connections. He responded by sneaking into the computer unnoticed and

quietly logging off each admin. Force laughed about it at the time,

but privately the story made him more than a little nervous.

Phoenix enjoyed pitting himself against the pinnacles of the computer

security industry. He wanted to prove he was better, and he frequently

upset people because often he was. Strangely, though, Force's protégé

also thought that if he told these experts about a few of the holes in

their systems, he would somehow gain their approval. Maybe they would

even give him inside information, like new penetration techniques,

and, importantly, look after him if things got rough. Force wondered

how Phoenix could hold two such conflicting thoughts in his mind at

the same time without questioning the logic of either.

It was against this backdrop that Gavin came to Force with his urgent

warning in late 1989. Gavin had learned that the Australian Federal

Police were getting complaints about hackers operating out of

Melbourne. The Melbourne hacking community had become very noisy and

was leaving footprints all over the place as its members traversed the

world's data networks.

There were other active hacking communities outside Australia--in the

north of England, in Texas, in New York. But the Melbourne hackers

weren't just noisy--they were noisy inside American computers. It

wasn't just a case of American hackers breaking into American systems.

This was about foreign nationals penetrating American computers. And

there was something else which made the Australian hackers a target.

The US Secret Service knew an Australian named Phoenix had been inside

Citibank, one of the biggest financial institutions in the US.

Gavin didn't have many details to give Force. All he knew was that an

American law enforcement agency--probably the Secret Service--had been

putting enormous pressure on the Australian government to bust these

people.

What Gavin didn't know was that the Secret Service wasn't the only

source of pressure coming from the other side of the Pacific. The FBI

had also approached the Australian Federal Police about the mysterious

but noisy Australian hackers who kept breaking into American systems,5

and the AFP had acted on the information.

In late 1989, Detective Superintendent Ken Hunt of the AFP headed an

investigation into the Melbourne hackers. It was believed to be the

first major investigation of computer crime since the introduction of

Australia's first federal anti-hacking laws. Like most law enforcement

agencies around the world, the AFP were new players in the field of

computer crime. Few officers had expertise in computers, let alone

computer crime, so this case would prove to be an important proving

ground.6

When Gavin broke the news, Force acted immediately. He called Phoenix

on the phone, insisting on meeting him in person as soon as possible.

As their friendship had progressed, they had moved from talking

on-line to telephone conversations and finally to spending time

together in person. Force sat Phoenix down alone and gave him a stern

warning. He didn't tell him how he got his information, but he made it

clear the source was reliable.

The word was that the police felt they had to bust someone. It had

come to the point where an American law enforcement officer had

reportedly told his Australian counterpart, `If you don't do something

about it soon, we'll do something about it ourselves'. The American

hadn't bothered to elaborate on just how they might do something about

it, but it didn't matter.

Phoenix looked suddenly pale. He had certainly been very noisy, and

was breaking into systems virtually all the time now. Many of those

systems were in the US.

He certainly didn't want to end up like the West German hacker

Hagbard, whose petrol-doused, charred remains had been discovered in a

German forest in June 1989.

An associate of Pengo's, Hagbard had been involved in a ring of German

hackers who sold the information they found in American computers to a

KGB agent in East Germany from 1986 to 1988.

In March 1989, German police raided the homes and offices of the

German hacking group and began arresting people. Like Pengo, Hagbard

had secretly turned himself into the German authorities months before

and given full details of the hacking ring's activities in the hope of

gaining immunity from prosecution.

American law enforcement agencies and prosecutors had not been

enthusiastic about showing the hackers any leniency. Several US

agencies, including the CIA and the FBI, had been chasing the German

espionage ring and they wanted stiff sentences, preferably served in

an American prison.

German court proceedings were under way when Hagbard's body was found.

Did he commit suicide or was he murdered? No-one knew for sure, but

the news shook the computer underground around the world. Hackers

discussed the issue in considerable depth. On the one hand, Hagbard

had a long history of mental instability and drug use, having spent

time in psychiatric hospitals and detoxification centres off and on

since the beginning of 1987. On the other hand, if you were going to

kill yourself, would you really want to die in the agony of a petrol

fire? Or would you just take a few too many pills or a quick bullet?

Whether it was murder or suicide, the death of Hagbard loomed large

before Phoenix. Who were the American law enforcement agencies after

in Australia? Did they want him?

No. Force reassured him, they were after Electron. The problem for

Phoenix was that he kept talking to Electron on the phone--in voice

conversations. If Phoenix continued associating with Electron, he too

would be scooped up in the AFP's net.

The message to Phoenix was crystal clear.

Stay away from Electron.

[ ]

`Listen, you miserable scum-sucking pig.'

`Huh?' Phoenix answered, only half paying attention.

`Piece of shit machine. I did all this editing and the damn thing

didn't save the changes,' Electron growled at the Commodore Amiga,

with its 512 k of memory, sitting on the desk in his bedroom.

It was January 1990 and both Phoenix and Electron were at home on

holidays before the start of university.

`Yeah. Wish I could get this thing working. Fucking hell. Work you!'

Phoenix yelled. Electron could hear him typing at the other end of the

phone while he talked. He had been struggling to get AUX, the Apple

version of Unix, running on his Macintosh SE30 for days.

It was difficult to have an uninterrupted conversation with Phoenix.

If it wasn't his machine crashing, it was his grandmother asking him

questions from the doorway of his room.

`You wanna go through the list? How big is your file?' Phoenix asked,

now more focused on the conversation.

`Huh? Which file?'

`The dictionary file. The words to feed into the password cracker,'

Phoenix replied.

Electron pulled up his list of dictionary words and looked

at it. I'm going to have to cut this list down a bit, he thought. The

dictionary was part of the password cracking program.

The larger the dictionary, the longer it took the computer to crack a

list of passwords. If he could weed out obscure words--words that

people were unlikely to pick as passwords--then he could make his

cracker run faster.

An efficient password cracker was a valuable tool. Electron would feed

his home computer a password file from a target computer, say from

Melbourne University, then go to bed. About twelve hours later, he

would check on his machine's progress.

If he was lucky, he would find six or more accounts--user names and

their passwords--waiting for him in a file. The process was completely

automated. Electron could then log into Melbourne University using the

cracked accounts, all of which could be used as jumping-off points for

hacking into other systems for the price of a local telephone call.

Cracking Unix passwords wasn't inordinately difficult,

provided the different components of the program, such as the

dictionary, had been set up properly. However, it was time-consuming.

The principle was simple. Passwords, kept in password files with their

corresponding user names, were encrypted. It was as impossible to

reverse the encryption process as it was to unscramble an omelette.

Instead, you needed to recreate the encryption process and compare the

results.

There were three basic steps. First, target a computer and get a copy

of its password file. Second, take a list of commonly used passwords,

such as users' names from the password file or words from a

dictionary, and encrypt those into a second list. Third, put the two

lists side by side and compare them. When you have a match, you have

found the password.

However, there was one important complication: salts. A salt changed

the way a password was encrypted, subtly modifying the way the DES

encryption algorithm worked. For example, the word `Underground'

encrypts two different ways with two different salts: `kyvbExMcdAOVM'

or `lhFaTmw4Ddrjw'. The first two characters represent the salt, the

others represent the password. The computer chooses a salt randomly

when it encrypts a user's password. Only one is used, and there are

4096 different salts. All Unix computers use salts in their password

encryption process.

Salts were intended to make password cracking far more difficult, so a

hacker couldn't just encrypt a dictionary once and then compare it to

every list of encrypted passwords he came across in his hacking

intrusions. The 4096 salts mean that a hacker would have to use 4096

different dictionaries--each encrypted with a different salt--to

discover any dictionary word passwords.

On any one system penetrated by Electron, there might be only 25

users, and therefore only 25 passwords, most likely using 25 different

salts. Since the salt characters were stored immediately before the

encrypted password, he could easily see which salt was being used for

a particular password. He would therefore only have to encrypt a

dictionary 25 different times.

Still, even encrypting a large dictionary 25 times using different

salts took up too much hard-drive space for a basic home computer. And

that was just the dictionary. The most sophisticated cracking programs

also produced `intelligent guesses' of passwords. For example, the

program might take the user's name and try it in both upper- and

lower-case letters. It might also add a `1' at the end. In short, the

program would create new guesses by permutating, shuffling, reversing

and recombining basic information such as a user's name into new

`words'.

`It's 24000 words. Too damn big,' Electron said. Paring down a

dictionary was a game of trade-offs. The fewer words in a cracking

dictionary, the less time it was likely to take a computer to break

the encrypted passwords. A smaller dictionary, however, also meant

fewer guesses and so a reduced chance of cracking the password of any

given account.

`Hmm. Mine's 24328. We better pare it down together.'

`Yeah. OK. Pick a letter.'

`C. Let's start with the Cs.'

`Why C?'

`C. For my grandmother's cat, Cocoa.'

`Yeah. OK. Here goes. Cab, Cabal. Cabala. Cabbala.' Electron paused.

`What the fuck is a Cabbala?'

`Dunno. Yeah. I've got those. Not Cabbala. OK, Cabaret. Cabbage. Fuck,

I hate cabbage. Who'd pick Cabbage as their password?'

`A Pom,' Electron answered.

`Yeah,' Phoenix laughed before continuing.

Phoenix sometimes stopped to think about Force's warning, but usually

he just pushed it to one side when it crept, unwelcomed, into his

thoughts. Still, it worried him. Force took it seriously enough. Not

only had he stopped associating with Electron, he appeared to have

gone very, very quiet.

In fact, Force had found a new love: music. He was writing and

performing his own songs. By early 1990 he seemed so busy with his

music that he had essentially put The Realm on ice. Its members took

to congregating on a machine owned by another Realm member, Nom, for a

month or so.

Somehow, however, Phoenix knew that wasn't all of the story. A hacker

didn't pick up and walk away from hacking just like that. Especially

not Force. Force had been obsessed with hacking. It just didn't make

sense. There had to be something more. Phoenix comforted himself with

the knowledge that he had followed Force's advice and had stayed away

from Electron. Well, for a while anyway.

He had backed right off, watched and waited, but nothing happened.

Electron was as active in the underground as ever but he hadn't been

busted. Nothing had changed. Maybe Force's information had been wrong.

Surely the feds would have busted Electron by now if they were going

to do anything. So Phoenix began to rebuild his relationship with

Electron. It was just too tempting. Phoenix was determined not to let

Force's ego impede his own progress.

By January 1990, Electron was hacking almost all the time. The only

time he wasn't hacking was when he was sleeping, and even then he

often dreamed of hacking. He and Phoenix were sailing past all the

other Melbourne hackers. Electron had grown beyond Powerspike's

expertise just as Phoenix had accelerated past Force. They were moving

away from X.25 networks and into the embryonic Internet, which was

just as illegal since the universities guarded computer

accounts--Internet access--very closely.

Even Nom, with his growing expertise in the Unix operating system

which formed the basis of many new Internet sites, wasn't up to

Electron's standard. He didn't have the same level of commitment to

hacking, the same obsession necessary to be a truly cutting-edge

hacker. In many ways, the relationship between Nom and Phoenix

mirrored the relationship between Electron and Powerspike: the support

act to the main band.

Electron didn't consider Phoenix a close friend, but he was a kindred

spirit. In fact he didn't trust Phoenix, who had a big mouth, a big

ego and a tight friendship with Force--all strikes against him. But

Phoenix was intelligent and he wanted to learn. Most of all, he had

the obsession. Phoenix contributed to a flow of information which

stimulated Electron intellectually, even if more information flowed

toward Phoenix than from him.

Within a month, Phoenix and Electron were in regular contact, and

during the summer holidays they were talking on the phone--voice--all

the time, sometimes three or four times a day. Hack then talk. Compare

notes. Hack some more. Check in again, ask a few questions. Then back

to hacking.

The actual hacking was generally a solo act. For a social animal like

Phoenix, it was a lonely pursuit. While many hackers revelled in the

intense isolation, some, such as Phoenix, also needed to check in with

fellow humanity once in a while. Not just any humanity--those who

understood and shared in the obsession.

`Caboodle. Caboose, `Electron went on, `Cabriolet. What the hell is a

Cabriolet? Do you know?'

`Yeah,' Phoenix answered, then rushed on. `OK. Cacao. Cache. Cachet

...'

`Tell us. What is it?' Electron cut Phoenix off.

`Cachinnation. Cachou ...'

`Do you know?' Electron asked again, slightly irritated. As usual,

Phoenix was claiming to know things he probably didn't.

`Hmm? Uh, yeah,' Phoenix answered weakly. `Cackle. Cacophony ...'

Electron knew that particular Phoenix `yeah'--the one which said `yes'

but meant `no, and I don't want to own up to it either so let's drop

it'.

Electron made it a habit not to believe most of the things Phoenix

told him. Unless there was some solid proof, Electron figured it was

just hot air. He didn't actually like Phoenix much as a person, and

found talking to him difficult at times. He preferred the company of

his fellow hacker Powerspike.

Powerspike was both bright and creative. Electron clicked with him.

They often joked about the other's bad taste in music. Powerspike

liked heavy metal, and Electron liked indie music. They shared a

healthy disrespect for authority. Not just the authority of places

they hacked into, like the US Naval Research Laboratories or NASA, but

the authority of The Realm. When it came to politics, they both leaned

to the left. However, their interest tended more toward

anarchy--opposing symbols of the military-industrial complex--than to

joining a political party.

After their expulsion from The Realm, Electron had been a little

isolated for a time. The tragedy of his personal life had contributed

to the isolation. At the age of eight, he had seen his mother die of

lung cancer. He hadn't witnessed the worst parts of her dying over two

years, as she had spent some time in a German cancer clinic hoping for

a reprieve. She had, however, come home to die, and Electron had

watched her fade away.

When the phone call from hospital came one night, Electron could tell

what had happened from the serious tones of the adults. He burst into

tears. He could hear his father answering questions on the phone. Yes,

the boy had taken it hard. No, his sister seemed to be OK. Two years

younger than Electron, she was too young to understand.

Electron had never been particularly close to his sister. He viewed

her as an unfeeling, shallow person--someone who simply skimmed along

the surface of life. But after their mother's death, their father

began to favour Electron's sister, perhaps because of her resemblance

to his late wife. This drove a deeper, more subtle wedge between

brother and sister.

Electron's father, a painter who taught art at a local high school,

was profoundly affected by his wife's death. Despite some barriers of

social class and money, theirs had been a marriage of great affection

and love and they made a happy home. Electron's father's paintings

hung on almost every wall in the house, but after his wife's death he

put down his brushes and never took them up again. He didn't talk

about it. Once, Electron asked him why he didn't paint any more. He

looked away and told Electron that he had `lost the motivation'.

Electron's grandmother moved into the home to help her son care for

his two children, but she developed Alzheimer's disease. The children

ended up caring for her. As a teenager, Electron thought it was

maddening caring for someone who couldn't even remember your name.

Eventually, she moved into a nursing home.

In August 1989, Electron's father arrived home from the doctor's

office. He had been mildly ill for some time, but refused to take time

off work to visit a doctor. He was proud of having taken only one

day's sick leave in the last five years. Finally, in the holidays, he

had seen a doctor who had conducted numerous tests. The results had

come in.

Electron's father had bowel cancer and the disease had spread. It

could not be cured. He had two years to live at the most.

Electron was nineteen years old at the time, and his early love of the

computer, and particularly the modem, had already turned into a

passion. Several years earlier his father, keen to encourage his

fascination with the new machines, used to bring one of the school's

Apple IIes home over weekends and holidays. Electron spent hours at

the borrowed machine. When he wasn't playing on the computer, he read,

plucking one of his father's spy novels from the over-crowded

bookcases, or his own favourite book, The Lord of The Rings.

Computer programming had, however, captured the imagination of the

young Electron years before he used his first computer. At the age of

eleven he was using books to write simple programs on paper--mostly

games--despite the fact that he had never actually touched a keyboard.

His school may have had a few computers, but its administrators had

little understanding of what to do with them. In year 9, Electron had

met with the school's career counsellor, hoping to learn about career

options working with computers.

`I think maybe I'd like to do a course in computer programming ...'

His voice trailed off, hesitantly.

`Why would you want to do that?' she said. `Can't you think of

anything better than that?'

`Uhm ...' Electron was at a loss. He didn't know what to do. That was

why he had come to her. He cast around for something which seemed a

more mainstream career option but which might also let him work on

computers. `Well, accounting maybe?'

`Oh yes, that's much better,' she said.

`You can probably even get into a university, and study accounting

there. I'm sure you will enjoy it,' she added, smiling as she closed

his file.

The borrowed computers were, in Electron's opinion, one of the few

good things about school. He did reasonably well at school, but only

because it didn't take much effort. Teachers consistently told his

father that Electron was underachieving and that he distracted the

other students in class. For the most part, the criticism was just

low-level noise. Occasionally, however, Electron had more serious

run-ins with his teachers. Some thought he was gifted. Others thought

the freckle-faced, Irish-looking boy who helped his friends set fire

to textbooks at the back of the class was nothing but a smart alec.

When he was sixteen, Electron bought his own computer. He used it to

crack software protection, just as Par had done. The Apple was soon

replaced by a more powerful Amiga with a 20 megabyte IBM compatible

sidecar. The computers lived, in succession, on one of the two desks

in his bedroom. The second desk, for his school work, was usually

piled high with untouched assignments.

The most striking aspect of Electron's room was the ream after ream of

dot matrix computer print-out which littered the floor. Standing at

almost any point in the simply furnished room, someone could reach out

and grab at least one pile of print-outs, most of which contained

either usernames and passwords or printed computer program code. In

between the piles of print-outs, were T-shirts, jeans, sneakers and

books on the floor. It was impossible to walk across Electron's room

without stepping on something.

The turning point for Electron was the purchase of a second-hand 300

baud modem in 1986. Overnight, the modem transformed Electron's love

of the computer into an obsession. During the semester immediately

before the modem's arrival, Electron's report card showed six As and

one B. The following semester he earned six Bs and only one A.

Electron had moved onto bigger and better things than school. He

quickly became a regular user of underground BBSes and began hacking.

He was enthralled by an article he discovered describing how several

hackers claimed to have moved a satellite around in space simply by

hacking computers. From that moment on, Electron decided he wanted to

hack--to find out if the article was true.

Before he graduated from school in 1987, Electron had hacked NASA, an

achievement which saw him dancing around the dining room table in the

middle of the night chanting, `I got into NASA! I got into NASA!' He

hadn't moved any satellites, but getting into the space agency was as

thrilling as flying to the moon.

By 1989, he had been hacking regularly for years, much to the chagrin

of his sister, who claimed her social life suffered because the

family's sole phone line was always tied up by the modem.

For Phoenix, Electron was a partner in hacking, and to a lesser degree

a mentor. Electron had a lot to offer, by that time even more than The

Realm.

`Cactus, Cad, Cadaver, Caddis, Cadence, Cadet, Caesura. What the fuck

is a Caesura?' Phoenix kept ploughing through the Cs.

`Dunno. Kill that,' Electron answered, distracted.

`Caesura. Well, fuck. I know I'd wanna use that as a password.'

Phoenix laughed. `What the hell kind of word is Caduceus?'

`A dead one. Kill all those. Who makes up these dictionaries?'

Electron said.

`Yeah.'

`Caisson, Calabash. Kill those. Kill, kill, kill,' Electron said

gleefully.

`Hang on. How come I don't have Calabash in my list?' Phoenix feigned

indignation.

Electron laughed.

`Hey,' Phoenix said, `we should put in words like "Qwerty" and

"ABCDEF" and "ASDFGH".'

`Did that already.' Electron had already put together a list of other

common passwords, such as the `words' made when a user typed the six

letters in the first alphabet row on a keyboard.

Phoenix started on the list again. `OK the COs. Commend, Comment,

Commerce, Commercial, Commercialism, Commercially. Kill those last

three.'

`Huh? Why kill Commercial?'

`Let's just kill all the words with more than eight characters,'

Phoenix said.

`No. That's not a good idea.'

`How come? The computer's only going to read the first eight

characters and encrypt those. So we should kill all the rest.'

Sometimes Phoenix just didn't get it. But Electron didn't rub it in.

He kept it low-key, so as not to bruise Phoenix's ego. Often Electron

sensed Phoenix sought approval from the older hacker, but it was a

subtle, perhaps even unconscious search.

`Nah,' Electron began, `See, someone might use the whole word,

Commerce or Commercial. The first eight letters of these words are not

the same. The eighth character in Commerce is "e", but in Commercial

it's "i".'

There was a short silence.

`Yeah,' Electron went on, `but you could kill all the words

like Commercially, and Commercialism, that come after Commercial.

See?'

`Yeah. OK. I see,' Phoenix said.

`But don't just kill every word longer than eight characters,'

Electron added.

`Hmm. OK. Yeah, all right.' Phoenix seemed a bit out of sorts. `Hey,'

he brightened a bit, `it's been a whole ten minutes since my machine

crashed.'

`Yeah?' Electron tried to sound interested.

`Yeah. You know,' Phoenix changed the subject to his favourite topic,

`what we really need is Deszip. Gotta get that.' Deszip was a computer

program which could be used for password cracking.

`And Zardoz. We need Zardoz,' Electron added. Zardoz was a restricted

electronic publication detailing computer security holes.

`Yeah. Gotta try to get into Spaf's machine. Spaf'll have it for

sure.' Eugene Spafford, Associate Professor of Computer Science at

Purdue University in the US, was one of the best known computer

security experts on the Internet in 1990.

`Yeah.'

And so began their hunt for the holy grail.

[ ]

Deszip and Zardoz glittered side by side as the most coveted prizes in

the world of the international Unix hacker.

Cracking passwords took time and computer resources. Even a moderately

powerful university machine would grunt and groan under the weight of

the calculations if it was asked to do. But the Deszip program could

change that, lifting the load until it was, by comparison,

feather-light. It worked at breathtaking speed and a hacker using

Deszip could crack encrypted passwords up to 25 times faster.

Zardoz, a worldwide security mailing list, was also precious, but for

a different reason. Although the mailing list's formal name was

Security Digest, everyone in the underground simply called it Zardoz,

after the computer from which the mailouts originated. Zardoz also

happened to be the name of a science fiction cult film starring Sean

Connery. Run by Neil Gorsuch, the Zardoz mailing list contained

articles, or postings, from various members of the computer security

industry. The postings discussed newly discovered bugs--problems with

a computer system which could be exploited to break into or gain root

access on a machine. The beauty of the bugs outlined in Zardoz was

that they worked on any computer system using the programs or

operating systems it described. Any university, any military system,

any research institute which ran the software documented in Zardoz was

vulnerable. Zardoz was a giant key ring, full of pass keys made to fit

virtually every lock.

True, system administrators who read a particular Zardoz posting might

take steps to close up that security hole. But as the hacking

community knew well, it was a long time between a Zardoz posting and a

shortage of systems with that hole. Often a bug worked on many

computers for months--sometimes years--after being announced on

Zardoz.

Why? Many admins had never heard of the bug when it was first

announced. Zardoz was an exclusive club, and most admins simply

weren't members. You couldn't just walk in off the street and sign up

for Zardoz. You had to be vetted by peers in the computer security

industry. You had to administer a legitimate computer system,

preferably with a large institution such as a university or a research

body such as CSIRO. Figuratively speaking, the established members of

the Zardoz mailing list peered down their noses at you and determined

if you were worthy of inclusion in Club Zardoz. Only they decided if

you were trustworthy enough to share in the great security secrets of

the world's computer systems.

In 1989, the white hats, as hackers called the professional security

gurus, were highly paranoid about Zardoz getting into the wrong hands.

So much so, in fact, that many postings to Zardoz were fine examples

of the art of obliqueness. A computer security expert would hint at a

new bug in his posting without actually coming out and explaining it

in what is commonly referred to as a `cookbook' explanation.

This led to a raging debate within the comp-sec industry. In one

corner, the cookbook purists said that bulletins such as Zardoz were

only going to be helpful if people were frank with each other. They

wanted people posting to Zardoz to provide detailed, step-by-step

explanations on how to exploit a particular security hole. Hackers

would always find out about bugs one way or another and the best way

to keep them out of your system was to secure it properly in the first

place. They wanted full disclosure.

In the other corner, the hard-line, command-and-control computer

security types argued that posting an announcement to Zardoz posed the

gravest of security risks. What if Zardoz fell into the wrong hands?

Why, any sixteen-year-old hacker would have step-by-step directions

showing how to break into thousands of individual computers! If you

had to reveal a security flaw--and the jury was still out in their

minds as to whether that was such a good idea--it should be done only

in the most oblique terms.

What the hard-liners failed to understand was that world-class hackers

like Electron could read the most oblique, carefully crafted Zardoz

postings and, within a matter of days if not hours, work out exactly

how to exploit the security hole hinted at in the text. After which

they could just as easily have written a cookbook version of the

security bug.

Most good hackers had come across one or two issues of Zardoz in their

travels, often while rummaging though the system administrator's mail

on a prestigious institution's computer. But no-one from the elite of

the Altos underground had a full archive of all the back issues. The

hacker who possessed that would have details of every major security

hole discovered by the world's best computer security minds since at

least 1988.

Like Zardoz, Deszip was well guarded. It was written by computer

security expert Dr Matthew Bishop, who worked at NASA's Research

Institute for Advanced Computer Science before taking up a teaching

position at Dartmouth, an Ivy League college in New Hampshire. The

United States government deemed Deszip's very fast encryption

algorithms to be so important, they were classified as armaments. It

was illegal to export them from the US.

Of course, few hackers in 1990 had the sophistication to use weapons

such as Zardoz and Deszip properly. Indeed, few even knew they

existed. But Electron and Phoenix knew, along with a tiny handful of

others, including Pad and Gandalf from Britain. Congregating on Altos

in Germany, they worked with a select group of others carefully

targeting sites likely to contain parts of their holy grail. They were

methodical and highly strategic, piecing information together with

exquisite, almost forensic, skill. While the common rabble of other

hackers were thumping their heads against walls in brute-force attacks

on random machines, these hackers spent their time hunting for

strategic pressure points--the Achilles' heels of the computer

security community.

They had developed an informal hit list of machines, most of which

belonged to high-level computer security gurus. Finding one or two

early issues of Zardoz, Electron had combed through their postings

looking not just on the surface--for the security bugs--but also

paying careful attention to the names and addresses of the people

writing articles. Authors who appeared frequently in Zardoz, or had

something intelligent to say, went on the hit list. It was those

people who were most likely to keep copies of Deszip or an archive of

Zardoz on their machines.

Electron had searched across the world for information about Deszip

and DES (Data Encryption Standard), the original encryption program

later used in Deszip. He hunted through computers at the University of

New York, the US Naval Research Laboratories in Washington DC,

Helsinki University of Technology, Rutgers University in New Jersey,

Melbourne University and Tampere University in Finland, but the search

bore little fruit. He found a copy of CDES, a public domain encryption

program which used the DES algorithm, but not Deszip. CDES could be

used to encrypt files but not to crack passwords.

The two Australian hackers had, however, enjoyed a small taste of

Deszip. In 1989 they had broken into a computer at Dartmouth College

called Bear. They discovered Deszip carefully tucked away in a corner

of Bear and had spirited a copy of the program away to a safer machine

at another institution.

It turned out to be a hollow victory. That copy of Deszip had been

encrypted with Crypt, a program based on the German Enigma machine

used in World War II. Without the passphrase--the key to unlock the

encryption--it was impossible to read Deszip. All they could do was

stare, frustrated, at the file name Deszip labelling a treasure just

out of reach.

Undaunted, the hackers decided to keep the encrypted file just in case

they ever came across the passphrase somewhere--in an email letter,

for example--in one of the dozens of new computers they now hacked

regularly. Relabelling the encrypted Deszip file with a more innocuous

name, they stored the copy in a dark corner of another machine.

Thinking it wise to buy a little insurance as well, they gave a second

copy of the encrypted Deszip to Gandalf, who stored it on a machine in

the UK in case the Australians' copy disappeared unexpectedly.

[ ]

In January 1990, Electron turned his attention to getting Zardoz.

After carefully reviewing an old copy of Zardoz, he had discovered a

system admin in Melbourne on the list. The subscriber could well have

the entire Zardoz archive on his machine, and that machine was so

close--less than half an hour's drive from Electron's home. All

Electron had to do was to break into the CSIRO.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, or

CSIRO, is a government owned and operated research body with many

offices around Australia. Electron only wanted to get into one: the

Division of Information Technology at 55 Barry Street, Carlton, just

around the corner from the University of Melbourne.

Rummaging through a Melbourne University computer, Electron had

already found one copy of the Zardoz archive, belonging to a system

admin. He gathered it up and quietly began downloading it to his

computer, but as his machine slowly siphoned off the Zardoz copy, his

link to the university abruptly went dead. The admin had discovered

the hacker and quickly killed the connection. All of which left

Electron back at square one--until he found another copy of Zardoz on

the CSIRO machine.

It was nearly 3 a.m. on 1 February 1990, but Electron wasn't tired.

His head was buzzing. He had just successfully penetrated an account

called Worsley on the CSIRO computer called

DITMELA, using the sendmail bug. Electron assumed

DITMELA stood for Division of Information Technology, Melbourne,

computer `A'.

Electron began sifting through Andrew Worsley's directories that day.

He knew Zardoz was in there somewhere, since he had seen it before.

After probing the computer, experimenting with different security

holes hoping one would let him inside, Electron managed to slip in

unnoticed. It was mid-afternoon, a bad time to hack a computer since

someone at work would likely spot the intruder before long. So

Electron told himself this was just a reconnaissance mission. Find out

if Zardoz was on the machine, then get out of there fast and come back

later--preferably in the middle of the night--to pull Zardoz out.

When he found a complete collection of Zardoz in Worsley's directory,

Electron was tempted to try a grab and run. The problem was that, with

his slow modem, he couldn't run very quickly. Downloading Zardoz would

take several hours. Quashing his overwhelming desire to reach out and

grab Zardoz then and there, he slipped out of the machine noiselessly.

Early next morning, an excited and impatient Electron crept back into

DITMELA and headed straight for Worsley's directory. Zardoz was still

there. And a sweet irony. Electron was using a security bug he had

found on an early issue of Zardoz to break into the computer which

would surrender the entire archive to him.

Getting Zardoz out of the CSIRO machine was going to be a little

difficult. It was a big archive and at 300 baud--30 characters per

second--Electron's modem would take five hours to siphon off an entire

copy. Using the CAT command, Electron made copies of all the Zardoz

issues and bundled them up into one 500 k file. He called the new file

.t and stored it in the temporary directory on DITMELA.

Then he considered what to do next. He would mail the Zardoz bundle to

another account outside the CSIRO computer, for safe-keeping. But

after that he had to make a choice: try to download the thing himself

or hang up, call Phoenix and ask him to download it.

Using his 2400 baud modem, Phoenix would be able to download the

Zardoz bundle eight times faster than Electron could. On the other

hand, Electron didn't particularly want to give Phoenix access to the

CSIRO machine. They had both been targeting the machine, but he hadn't

told Phoenix that he had actually managed to get in. It wasn't that he

planned on withholding Zardoz when he got it. Quite the contrary,

Electron wanted Phoenix to read the security file so they could bounce

ideas off each other. When it came to accounts, however, Phoenix had a

way of messing things up. He talked too much. He was simply not

discreet.

While Electron considered his decision, his fingers kept working at

the keyboard. He typed quickly, mailing copies of the Zardoz bundle to

two hacked student accounts at Melbourne University. With the

passwords to both accounts, he could get in whenever he wanted and he

wasn't taking any chances with this precious cargo. Two accounts were

safer than one--a main account and a back-up in case someone changed

the password on the first one.

Then, as the DITMELA machine was still in the process of mailing the

Zardoz bundle off to the back-up sites, Electron's connection suddenly

died.

The CSIRO machine had hung up on him, which probably meant one thing.

The admin had logged him off. Electron was furious. What the hell was

a system administrator doing on a computer at this hour? The admin was

supposed to be asleep! That's why Electron logged on when he did. He

had seen Zardoz on the CSIRO machine the day before but he had been so

patient refusing to touch it because the risk of discovery was too

great. And now this.

The only hope was to call Phoenix and get him to login to the

Melbourne Uni accounts to see if the mail had arrived safely. If so,

he could download it with his faster modem before the CSIRO admin had

time to warn the Melbourne Uni admin, who would change the passwords.

Electron got on the phone to Phoenix. They had long since stopped

caring about what time of day they rang each other. 10 p.m. 2 a.m.

4.15 a.m. 6.45 a.m.

`Yeah.' Electron greeted Phoenix in the usual way.

`Yup,' Phoenix responded.

Electron told Phoenix what happened and gave him the two accounts at

Melbourne University where he had mailed the Zardoz bundle.

Phoenix hung up and rang back a few minutes later. Both accounts were

dead. Someone from Melbourne University had gone in and changed the

passwords within 30 minutes of Electron being booted off the CSIRO

computer. Both hackers were disturbed by the implications of this

event. It meant someone--in fact probably several people--were onto

them. But their desperation to get Zardoz overcame their fear.

Electron had one more account on the CSIRO computer. He didn't want to

give it to Phoenix, but he didn't have a choice. Still, the whole

venture was filled with uncertainty. Who knew if the Zardoz bundle was

still there? Surely an admin who bothered to kick Electron out would

move Zardoz to somewhere inaccessible. There was, however, a single

chance.

When Electron read off the password and username, he told Phoenix to

copy the Zardoz bundle to a few other machines on the Internet instead

of trying to download it to his own computer. It would be much

quicker, and the CSIRO admin wouldn't dare break into someone else's

computers to delete the copied file. Choosing overseas sites would

make it even harder for the admin to reach the admins of those

machines and warn them in time. Then, once Zardoz was safely tucked

away in a few back-up sites, Phoenix could download it over the

Internet from one of those with less risk of being booted off the

machine halfway through the process.

Sitting at his home in Kelvin Grove, Thornbury, just two suburbs north

of the CSIRO machine, Ian Mathieson watched the hacker break into his

computer again. Awoken by a phone call at 2.30 a.m. telling him there

was a suspected hacker in his computer, Mathieson immediately logged

in to his work system, DITMELA, via his home computer and modem. The

call, from David Hornsby of the Melbourne University Computer Science

Department, was no false alarm.

After watching the unknown hacker, who had logged in through a

Melbourne University machine terminal server, for about twenty

minutes, Mathieson booted the hacker off his system. Afterwards he

noticed that the DITMELA computer was still trying to execute a

command issued by the hacker. He looked a little closer, and

discovered DITMELA was trying to deliver mail to two Melbourne

University accounts.

The mail, however, hadn't been completely delivered. It was still

sitting in the mail spool, a temporary holding pen for undelivered

mail. Curious as to what the hacker would want so much from his

system, Mathieson moved the file into a subdirectory to look at it. He

was horrified to find the entire Zardoz archive, and he knew exactly

what it meant. These were no ordinary hackers--they were precision

fliers. Fortunately, Mathieson

consoled himself, he had stopped the mail before it had been sent out

and secured it.

Unfortunately, however, Mathieson had missed Electron's original

file--the bundle of Zardoz copies. When Electron had mailed the file,

he had copied it, leaving the original intact. They were still sitting

on DITMELA under the unassuming name .t. Mailing a file didn't delete

it--the computer only sent a copy of the original. Mathieson was an

intelligent man, a medical doctor with a master's degree in computer

science, but he had forgotten to check the temporary directory, one of

the few places a hacker could store files on a Unix system if he

didn't have root privileges.

At exactly 3.30 a.m. Phoenix logged into DITMELA from the University

of Texas. He quickly looked in the temporary directory. The .t file

was there, just as Electron had said it would be. The hacker quickly

began transferring it back to the University of Texas.

He was feeling good. It looked like the Australians were going to get

the entire Zardoz collection after all. Everything was going extremely

well--until the transfer suddenly died. Phoenix had forgotten to check

that there was enough disk space available on the University of Texas

account to download the sizeable Zardoz bundle. Now, as he was logged

into a very hot machine, a machine where the admin could well be

watching his every move, he discovered there wasn't enough room for

the Zardoz file.

Aware that every second spent on-line to DITMELA posed a serious risk,

Phoenix logged off the CSIRO machine immediately. Still connected to

the Texas computer, he fiddled around with it, deleting other files

and making enough room to pull the whole 500 k Zardoz file across.

At 3.37 a.m. Phoenix entered DITMELA again. This time, he vowed,

nothing would go wrong. He started up the file transfer and waited.

Less than ten minutes later, he logged off the CSIRO computer and

nervously checked the University of Texas system. It was there.

Zardoz, in all its glory. And it was his! Phoenix was ecstatic.

He wasn't done yet and there was no time for complacency. Swiftly, he

began compressing and encrypting Zardoz. He

compressed it because a smaller file was less obvious on the Texas

machine and was faster to send to a back-up machine. He encrypted it

so no-one nosing around the file would be able to see what was in it.

He wasn't just worried about system admins; the Texas system was

riddled with hackers, in part because it was home to his friend,

Legion of Doom hacker Erik Bloodaxe, a

student at the university.

After Phoenix was satisfied Zardoz was safe, he rang Electron just

before 4 a.m. with the good news. By 8.15, Phoenix had downloaded

Zardoz from the Texas computer onto his own machine. By 1.15 p.m.,

Electron had downloaded it from Phoenix's machine to his own.

[ ]

Zardoz had been a difficult conquest, but Deszip would prove to be

even more so. While dozens of security experts possessed complete

Zardoz archives, far fewer people had Deszip. And, at least

officially, all of them were in the US.

The US government banned the export of cryptography algorithms. To

send a copy of Deszip, or DES or indeed any other encryption program

outside the US was a crime. It was illegal because the US State

Department's Office of Defense Trade Controls considered any

encryption program to be a weapon. ITAR, the International Traffic in

Arms Regulations stemming from the US Arms Export Control Act 1977,

restricted publication of and trad in `defense articles'. It didn't

matter whether you flew to Europe with a disk in your pocket, or you

sent the material over the Internet. If you violated ITAR, you faced

the prospect of prison.

Occasionally, American computer programmers discreetly slipped copies

of encryption programs to specialists in their field outside the US.

Once the program was outside the US, it was fair game--there was

nothing US authorities could do about someone in Norway sending Deszip

to a colleague in Australia. But even so, the comp-sec and

cryptography communities outside the US still held programs such as

Deszip very tightly within their own inner sanctums.

All of which meant that Electron and Phoenix would almost certainly

have to target a site in the US. Electron continued to compile a hit

list, based on the Zardoz mailing list, which he gave to Phoenix. The

two hackers then began searching the growing Internet for computers

belonging to the targets.

It was an impressive hit list. Matthew Bishop, author of Deszip.

Russell Brand, of the Lawrence Livermore National Labs, a research

laboratory funded by the US Department of Energy. Dan Farmer, an

author of the computer program COPS, a popular security-testing

program which included a password cracking program. There were others.

And, at the top of the list, Eugene Spafford, or Spaf, as the hackers

called him.

By 1990, the computer underground viewed Spaf not just as security

guru, but also as an anti-hacker zealot. Spaf was based at Purdue

University, a hotbed of computer security experts. Bishop had earned

his PhD at Purdue and Dan Farmer was still there. Spaf was also one of

the founders of usenet, the Internet newsgroups service. While working

as a computer scientist at the university, he had made a name for

himself by, among other things, writing a technical analysis of the

RTM worm. The worm, authored by Cornell University student Robert T.

Morris Jr in 1988, proved to be a boon for Spaf's career.

Prior to the RTM worm, Spaf had been working in software engineering.

After the worm, he became a computer ethicist and a very public

spokesman for the conservatives in the computer security industry.

Spaf went on tour across the US, lecturing the public and the media on

worms, viruses and the ethics of hacking. During the Morris case,

hacking became a hot topic in the United States, and Spaf fed the

flames. When Judge Howard G. Munson refused to sentence Morris to

prison, instead ordering him to complete 400 hours community service,

pay a $10000 fine and submit to three years probation, Spaf publicly

railed against the decision. The media reported that he had called on

the computer industry to boycott any company which chose to employ

Robert T. Morris Jr.

Targeting Spaf therefore served a dual purpose for the Australian

hackers. He was undoubtedly a repository of treasures such as Deszip,

and he was also a tall poppy.

One night, Electron and Phoenix decided to break into Spaf's machine

at Purdue to steal a copy of Deszip. Phoenix would do the actual

hacking, since he had the fast modem, but he would talk to Electron

simultaneously on the other phone line. Electron would guide him at

each step. That way, when Phoenix hit a snag, he wouldn't have to

retreat to regroup and risk discovery.

Both hackers had managed to break into another computer at Purdue,

called Medusa. But Spaf had a separate machine, Uther, which was

connected to Medusa.

Phoenix poked and prodded at Uther, trying to open a hole wide enough

for him to crawl through. At Electron's suggestion, he tried to use

the CHFN bug. The CHFN command lets users change the information

provided--such as their name, work address or office phone

number--when someone `fingers' their accounts. The bug had appeared in

one of the Zardoz files and Phoenix and Electron had already used it

to break into several other machines.

Electron wanted to use the CHFN bug because, if the attack was

successful, Phoenix would be able to make a root account for himself

on Spaf's machine. That would be the ultimate slap in the face to a

high-profile computer security guru.

But things weren't going well for Phoenix. The frustrated Australian

hacker kept telling Electron that the bug should work, but it

wouldn't, and he couldn't figure out why. The problem, Electron

finally concluded, was that Spaf's machine was a Sequent. The CHFN bug

depended on a particular Unix password file structure, but Sequents

used a different structure. It didn't help that Phoenix didn't know

that much about Sequents--they were one of Gandalf's specialties.

After a few exasperating hours struggling to make the CHFN bug work,

Phoenix gave up and turned to another security flaw suggested by

Electron: the FTP bug. Phoenix ran through the bug in his mind.

Normally, someone used FTP, or file transfer protocol, to transfer

files over a network, such as the Internet, from one computer to

another. FTPing to another machine was a bit like telnetting, but the

user didn't need a password to login and the commands he could execute

once in the other computer were usually very limited.

If it worked, the FTP bug would allow Phoenix to slip in an extra

command during the FTP login process. That command would force Spaf's

machine to allow Phoenix to login as anyone he wanted--and what he

wanted was to login as someone who had root privileges. The `root'

account might be a little obvious

if anyone was watching, and it didn't always have remote

access anyway. So he chose `daemon', another commonly root-privileged

account, instead.

It was a shot in the dark. Phoenix was fairly sure Spaf would have

secured his machine against such an obvious attack, but Electron urged

him to give it a try anyway. The FTP bug had been announced throughout

the computer security community long ago, appearing in an early issue

of Zardoz. Phoenix hesitated, but he had run out of ideas, and time.

Phoenix typed:

FTP -i uther.purdue.edu

quote user anonymous

quote cd ~daemon

quote pass anything

The few seconds it took for his commands to course from his suburban

home in Melbourne and race deep into the Midwest felt like a lifetime.

He wanted Spaf's machine, wanted Deszip, and wanted this attack to

work. If he could just get Deszip, he felt the Australians would be

unstoppable.

Spaf's machine opened its door as politely as a doorman at the Ritz

Carlton. Phoenix smiled at his computer. He was in.

It was like being in Aladdin's cave. Phoenix just sat there, stunned

at the bounty which lay before him. It was his, all his. Spaf had

megabytes of security files in his directories. Source code for the

RTM Internet worm. Source code for the WANK worm. Everything. Phoenix

wanted to plunge his hands in each treasure chest and scoop out greedy

handfuls, but he resisted the urge. He had a more important--a more

strategic--mission to accomplish first.

He prowled through the directories, hunting everywhere for Deszip.

Like a burglar scouring the house for the family silver, he pawed

through directory after directory. Surely, Spaf had to have Deszip. If

anyone besides Matthew Bishop was going to have a copy, he would. And

finally, there it was. Deszip. Just waiting for Phoenix.

Then Phoenix noticed something else. Another file. Curiosity got the

better of him and he zoomed in to have a quick look. This one

contained a passphrase--the passphrase. The phrase the Australians

needed to decrypt the original copy of Deszip they had stolen from the

Bear computer at Dartmouth three months earlier. Phoenix couldn't

believe the passphrase. It was so simple, so obvious. But he caught

himself. This was no time to cry over spilled milk. He had to get

Deszip out of the machine quickly, before anyone noticed he was there.

But as Phoenix began typing in commands, his screen appeared to freeze

up. He checked. It wasn't his computer. Something was wrong at the

other end. He was still logged into Spaf's machine. The connection

hadn't been killed. But when he typed commands, the computer in West

Lafayette, Indiana, didn't respond. Spaf's machine just sat there,

deaf and dumb.

Phoenix stared at his computer, trying to figure out what was

happening. Why wouldn't Spaf's machine answer? There were two

possibilities. Either the network--the connection between the first

machine he penetrated at Purdue and Spaf's own machine--had gone down

accidentally. Or someone had pulled the plug.

Why pull the plug? If they knew he was in there, why not just kick him

out of the machine? Better still, why not kick him out of Purdue all

together? Maybe they wanted to keep him on-line to trace which machine

he was coming from, eventually winding backwards from system to

system, following his trail.

Phoenix was in a dilemma. If the connection had crashed by accident,

he wanted to stay put and wait for the network to come back up again.

The FTP hole in Spaf's machine was an incredible piece of luck.

Chances were that someone would find

evidence of his break-in after he left and plug it. On the

other hand, he didn't want the people at Purdue tracing his

connections.

He waited a few more minutes, trying to hedge his bets. Feeling nervy

as the extended silence emanating from Spaf's machine wore on, Phoenix

decided to jump. With the lost treasures of Aladdin's cave fading in

his mind's eye like a mirage, Phoenix killed his connection.

Electron and Phoenix talked on the phone, moodily contemplating their

losses. It was a blow, but Electron reminded himself that getting

Deszip was never going to be easy. At least they had the passphrase to

unlock the encrypted Deszip taken from Dartmouth.

Soon, however, they discovered a problem. There had to be one,

Electron thought. They couldn't just have something go off without a

hitch for a change. That would be too easy. The problem this time was

that when they went searching for their copy from Dartmouth, which had

been stored several months before, it had vanished. The Dartmouth

system admin must have deleted it.

It was maddening. The frustration was unbearable. Each time they had

Deszip just within their grasp, it slipped away and

disappeared. Yet each time they lost their grip, it only deepened

their desire to capture the elusive prize. Deszip was fast becoming an

all-consuming obsession for Phoenix and Electron.

Their one last hope was the second copy of the encrypted Dartmouth

Deszip file they had given to Gandalf, but that hope did not burn

brightly. After all, if the Australians' copy had been deleted, there

was every likelihood that the Brit's copy had suffered the same fate.

Gandalf's copy hadn't been stored on his own computer. He had put it

on some dark corner of a machine in Britain.

Electron and Phoenix logged onto Altos and waited for Pad or Gandalf

to show up.

Phoenix typed .s for a list of who was on-line. He saw that Pad was

logged on:

No Chan User

0 Guest

1 Phoenix

2 Pad

Guest 0 was Electron. He usually logged on as Guest, partly because he

was so paranoid about being busted and because he believed operators

monitored his connections if they knew it was Electron logging in.

They seemed to take great joy in sniffing the password to his own

account on Altos. Then, when he had logged off, they logged in and

changed his password so he couldn't get back under the name Electron.

Nothing was more annoying. Phoenix typed, `Hey, Pad. How's it going?'

Pad wrote back, `Feeny! Heya.'

`Do you and Gand still have that encrypted copy of Deszip we gave you

a few months ago?'

`Encrypted copy ... hmm. Thinking.' Pad paused. He and Gandalf hacked

dozens of computer systems regularly. Sometimes it was difficult to

recall just where they had stored things.

`Yeah, I know what you mean. I don't know. It was on a system on

JANET,' Pad said. Britain's Joint Academic Network was the equivalent

of Australia's AARNET, an early Internet based largely on a backbone

of universities and research centres.

`I can't remember which system it was on,' Pad continued.

If the Brits couldn't recall the institution, let alone the machine

where they had hidden Deszip, it was time to give up

all hope. JANET comprised hundreds, maybe thousands, of machines. It

was far too big a place to randomly hunt around for a file which

Gandalf would no doubt have tried to disguise in the first place.

`But the file was encrypted, and you didn't have the password,' Pad

wrote. `How come you want it?'

`Because we found the password. <smile>' That was the

etiquette on Altos. If you wanted to suggest an action, you put it in

< >.

`Gr8!' Pad answered.

That was Pad and Gandalf's on-line style. The number eight was the

British hackers' hallmark, since their group was called 8lgm, and they

used it instead of letters. Words like `great', `mate' and `later'

became `gr8', `m8' and `l8r'.

When people logged into Altos they could name a `place' of origin for

others to see. Of course, if you were logging from a country which had

laws against hacking, you wouldn't give your real country. You'd just

pick a place at random. Some people logged in from places like

Argentina, or Israel. Pad and Gandalf logged in from 8lgm.

`I'll try to find Gandalf and ask him if he knows where we stashed the

copy,' Pad wrote to Phoenix.

`Good. Thanks.'

While Phoenix and Electron waited on-line for Pad to return, Par

showed up on-line and joined their conversation. Par didn't know who

Guest 0 was, but Guest certainly knew who Par was. Time hadn't healed

Electron's old wounds when it came to Par. Electron didn't really

admit to himself the bad blood was still there over Theorem. He told

himself that he couldn't be bothered with Par, that Par was just a

phreaker, not a real hacker, that Par was lame.

Phoenix typed, `Hey, Par. How's it going?'

`Feenster!' Par replied. `What's happening?'

`Lots and lots.'

Par turned his attention to the mystery Guest 0. He didn't want to

discuss private things with someone who might be a security guy

hanging around the chat channel like a bad smell.

`Guest, do you have a name?' Par asked.

`Yeah. It's "Guest--#0".'

`You got any other names?'

There was a long pause.

Electron typed, `I guess not.'

`Any other names besides dickhead that is?'

Electron sent a `whisper'--a private message--to Phoenix telling him

not to tell Par his identity.

`OK. Sure,' Phoenix whispered back. To show he would play along with

whatever Electron had in mind, Phoenix added a sideways smiley face at

the end: `:-)'.

Par didn't know Electron and Phoenix were whispering to each other. He

was still waiting to find out the identity of Guest. `Well, speak up,

Guest. Figured out who you are yet?'

Electron knew Par was on the run at the time. Indeed, Par had been on

the run from the US Secret Service for more than six months by the

beginning of 1990. He also knew Par was highly paranoid.

Electron took aim and fired.

`Hey, Par. You should eat more. You're looking underFED these days.'

Par was suddenly silent. Electron sat at his computer, quietly

laughing to himself, halfway across the world from Par. Well, he

thought, that ought to freak out Par a bit. Nothing like a subtle hint

at law enforcement to drive him nuts.

`Did you see THAT?' Par whispered to Phoenix. `UnderFED. What did he

mean?'

`I dunno,' Phoenix whispered back. Then he forwarded a copy of Par's

private message on to Electron. He knew it would make him laugh.

Par was clearly worried. `Who the fuck are you?' he whispered to

Electron but Guest 0 didn't answer.

With growing anxiety, Par whispered to Phoenix, `Who IS this guy? Do

you know him?'

Phoenix didn't answer.

`Because, well, it's weird. Didn't you see? FED was in caps. What the

fuck does that mean? Is he a fed? Is he trying to give me a message

from the feds?'

Sitting at his terminal, on the other side of Melbourne from Electron,

Phoenix was also laughing. He liked Par, but the American was an easy

target. Par had become so paranoid since he went on the run across the

US, and Electron knew just the right buttons to push.

`I don't know,' Phoenix whispered to Par. `I'm sure he's not really a

fed.'

`Well, I am wondering about that comment,' Par whispered back.

`UnderFED. Hmm. Maybe he knows something. Maybe it's some kind of

warning. Shit, maybe the Secret Service knows where I am.'

`You think?' Phoenix whispered to Par. `It might be a warning of some

kind?' It was too funny.

`Can you check his originating NUA?' Par wanted to know what network

address the mystery guest was coming from. It might give him a clue as

to the stranger's identity.

Phoenix could barely contain himself. He kept forwarding the private

messages on to Electron. Par was clearly becoming more agitated.

`I wish he would just tell me WHO he was,' Par whispered. `Shit. It is

very fucking weird. UnderFED. It's spinning me out.'

Then Par logged off.

Electron typed, `I guess Par had to go. <Grin>' Then, chuckling to

himself, he waited for news on Gandalf's Deszip copy.

If Pad and Gandalf hadn't kept their copy of Deszip, the Australians

would be back to square one, beginning with a hunt for a system which

even had Deszip. It was a daunting task and by the time Pad and

Gandalf finally logged back into Altos, Phoenix and Electron had

become quite anxious.

`How did you go?' Phoenix asked. `Do you still have Deszip?'

`Well, at first I thought I had forgotten which system I left it on

...'

Electron jumped in, `And then?'

`Then I remembered.'

`Good news?' Phoenix exclaimed.

`Well, no. Not exactly,' Gandalf said. `The account is dead.'

Electron felt like someone had thrown a bucket of cold water on him.

`Dead? Dead how?' he asked.

`Dead like someone changed the password. Not sure why. I'll have to

re-hack the system to get to the file.'

`Fuck, this Deszip is frustrating,' Electron wrote.

`This is getting ridiculous,' Phoenix added.

`I don't even know if the copy is still in there,' Gandalf replied. `I

hid it, but who knows? Been a few months. Admins might have deleted

it.'

`You want some help hacking the system again, Gand?' Phoenix asked.

`Nah, It'll be easy. It's a Sequent. Just have to hang around until

the ops go home.'

If an op was logged on and saw Gandalf hunting around, he or she might

kick Gandalf off and investigate the file which so interested the

hacker. Then they would lose Deszip all over again.

`I hope we get it,' Pad chipped in. `Would be gr8!'

`Gr8 indeed. Feen, you've got the key to the encryption?' Gandalf

asked.

`Yeah.'

`How many characters is it?' It was Gandalf's subtle way of asking for

the key itself.

Phoenix wasn't sure what to do. He wanted to give the British hackers

the key, but he was torn. He needed Pad and Gandalf's help to get the

copy of Deszip, if it was still around. But he knew Electron was

watching the conversation, and Electron was always so paranoid. He

disliked giving out any information, let alone giving it over Altos,

where the conversations were possibly logged by security people.

`Should I give him the key?' Phoenix whispered to Electron.

Gandalf was waiting. To fend him off, Phoenix said, `It's 9 chars.'

Chars was short for characters. On Altos the rule was to abbreviate

where ever possible.

`What is the first char?'

`Yeah. Tell him,' Electron whispered to Phoenix.

`Well, the key is ...'

`You're going to spew when you find out, Gand,' Electron interrupted.

`Yes ... go on,' Gandalf said. `I am listening.'

`You won't believe it. <spew spew spew> The key is ... Dartmouth.'

`WHAT???? WHAT!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!' Gandalf exclaimed.

`No!!! IT's NOT TRUE! Bollox! You are KIDDING?'

The British hacker was thumping himself on the head. The name of the

frigging university! What a stupid password!

Phoenix gave an on-line chuckle. `Hehe. Yeah. So hard to guess. We

could have had Deszip for all these months ...'

`Jesus. I hope it's still on that JANET system,' Gandalf said. Now

that he actually had the password, finding the file became even more

urgent.

`Pray. Pray. Pray,' Phoenix said. `Yeah, you should have seen the

licence text on Deszip--it was by NASA.'

`You've seen it? You saw Deszip's source code?'

`No,' Phoenix answered. `When I went back to the BEAR machine to check

if Deszip was still there, the program was gone. But the licence

agreement and other stuff was there. Should have read the licence ...

truly amazing. It basically went on and on about how the people who

wrote it didn't want people like us to get a hold of it. Hehe.'

Electron was growing impatient. `Yeah. So, Gand, when you gonna go

check that JANET system?'

`Now. Fingers crossed, m8! See ya l8r ...' Then he was gone.

The waiting was driving Electron nuts. He kept thinking about Deszip,

about how he could have had it months and months ago. That program was

such a prize. He was salivating at the thought of getting it after all

this time pursuing it around the globe, chasing its trail from system

to system, never quite getting close enough to grab it.

When Gandalf showed up again, Pad, Phoenix and Electron were all over

him in an instant.

`WE FUCKING GOT IT GUYS!!!!!' Gandalf exclaimed.

`Good job m8!' Pad said.

`YES!' Electron added. `Have you decrypted it yet?'

`Not yet. Crypt isn't on that machine. We can either copy Crypt onto

that machine or copy the file onto another computer which already has

Crypt on it,' Gandalf said.

`Let's move it. Quick ... quick ... this damn thing has a habit of

disappearing,' Electron said.

`Yeah, this is the last copy ... the only one I got.'

`OK. Think ... think ... where can we copy it to?' Electron said.

`Texas!' Gandalf wanted to copy it to a computer at the University of

Texas at Austin, home of the LOD hacker Erik Bloodaxe.

Irrepressible, Gandalf came on like a steam roller if he liked

you--and cut you down in a flash if he didn't. His rough-and-tumble

working-class humour particularly appealed to Electron. Gandalf seemed

able to zero in on the things which worried you most--something so

deep or serious it was often unsaid. Then he would blurt it out in

such crass, blunt terms you couldn't help laughing. It was his way of

being in your face in the friendliest possible manner.

`Yeah! Blame everything on Erik!' Phoenix joked. `No, seriously. That

place is crawling with security now, all after Erik. They are into

everything.'

Phoenix had heard all about the security purge at the university from

Erik. The Australian called Erik all the time, mostly by charging the

calls to stolen AT&T cards. Erik hadn't been raided by the Secret

Service yet, but he had been tipped off and was expecting a visit any

day.

`It probably won't decrypt anyway,' Electron said.

`Oh, phuck off!' Gandalf shot back. `Come on! I need a site NOW!'

`Thinking ...' Phoenix said. `Gotta be some place with room--how big

is it?'

`It's 900 k compressed--probably 3 meg when we uncompress it. Come on,

hurry up! How about a university?'

`Princeton, Yale could do either of those.' Electron suggested. `What

about MIT--you hacked an account there recently, Gand?'

`No.'

All four hackers racked their minds for a safe haven. The world was

their oyster, as British and Australian hackers held a real-time

conversation in Germany about whether to hide their treasure in

Austin, Texas; Princeton, New Jersey; Boston, Massachusetts; or New

Haven, Connecticut.

`We only need somewhere to stash it for a little while, until we can

download it,' Gandalf said. `Got to be some machine where we've got

root. And it's got to have anon FTP.'

Anon FTP, or anonymous file transfer protocol, on a host machine would

allow Gandalf to shoot the file from his JANET machine across the

Internet into the host. Most importantly, Gandalf could do so without

an account on the target machine. He could simply login as

`anonymous', a method of access which had more limitations than simply

logging in with a normal account. He would, however, still be able to

upload the file.

`OK. OK, I have an idea,' Phoenix said. `Lemme go check

it out.'

Phoenix dropped out of Altos and connected to the University of Texas.

The physical location of a site didn't matter. His head was spinning

and it was the only place he could think of. But he didn't try to

connect to Happy, the machine he often used which Erik had told him

about. He headed to one of the other university computers, called

Walt.

The network was overloaded. Phoenix was left dangling, waiting to

connect for minutes on end. The lines were congested. He logged back

into Altos and told Pad and Electron. Gandalf was nowhere to be seen.

`Damn,' Electron said. Then, `OK, I might have an idea.'

`No, wait!' Phoenix cut in. `I just thought of a site! And I have root

too! But it's on NASA ...'

`Oh that's OK. I'm sure they won't mind a bit. <grin>'

`I'll go make sure it's still OK. Back in a bit,' Phoenix typed.

Phoenix jumped out of Altos and headed toward NASA. He telnetted into

a NASA computer called CSAB at the Langley Research Center in Hampton,

Virginia. He had been in and out of NASA quite a few times and had

recently made himself a root account on CSAB. First, he had to check

the account was still alive, then he had to make sure the system

administrator wasn't logged in.

Whizzing past the official warning sign about unauthorised access in

US government computers on the login screen, Phoenix typed in his user

name and password.

It worked. He was in. And he had root privileges.

He quickly looked around on the system. The administrator was on-line.

Damn.

Phoenix fled the NASA computer and sprinted back into Altos. Gandalf

was there, along with the other two, waiting for him.

`Well?' Electron asked.

`OK. All right. The NASA machine will work. It has anon FTP. And I

still have root. We'll use that.'

Gandalf jumped in. `Hang on--does it have Crypt?'

`Argh! Forget to check. I think it must.'

`Better check it, m8!'

`Yeah, OK.'

Phoenix felt exasperated, rushing around trying to find sites that

worked. He logged out of Altos and coursed his way back into the NASA

machine. The admin was still logged on, but Phoenix was running out of

time. He had to find out if the computer had Crypt on it. It did.

Phoenix rushed back to Altos. `Back again. We're in business.'

`Yes!' Electron said, but he quickly jumped in with a word of warning.

`Don't say the exact machine at NASA or the account out loud. Whisper

it to Gandalf. I think the ops are listening in on my connection.'

`Well,' Phoenix typed slowly, `there's only one problem. The admin is

logged on.'

`Arghhh!' Electron shouted.

`Just do it,' Pad said. `No time to worry.'

Phoenix whispered the Internet IP address of the NASA machine to

Gandalf.

`OK, m8, I'll anon FTP it to NASA. I'll come back here and tell you

the new filename. Then you go in and decrypt it and uncompress the

file. W8 for me here.'

Ten minutes later, Gandalf returned. `Mission accomplished. The file

is there!'

`Now, go go Pheeny!' Electron said.

`Gand, whisper the filename to me,' Phoenix said.

`The file's called "d" and it's in the pub directory,' Gandalf

whispered.

`OK, folks. Here we go!' Phoenix said as he logged off.

Phoenix dashed to the NASA computer, logged in and looked for the file

named `d'. He couldn't find it. He couldn't even find the pub

directory. He began hunting around the rest of the file system. Where

was the damn thing?

Uh oh. Phoenix noticed the system administrator, Sharon Beskenis, was

still logged in. She was connected from Phoebe, another NASA machine.

There was only one other user besides himself logged into the CSAB

machine, someone called Carrie. As if that wasn't bad enough, Phoenix

realised his username stood out a like a sore thumb. If the admin

looked at who was on-line she would see herself, Carrie and a user

called `friend', an account he had created for himself. How many

legitimate accounts on NASA computers had that name?

Worse, Phoenix noticed that he had forgotten to cover his login trail.

`Friend' was telnetting into the NASA computer from the University of

Texas. No, no, he thought, that would definitely have to go. He

disconnected from NASA, bounced back to the university and then logged

in to NASA again. Good grief. Now the damn NASA machine showed two

people logged in as `friend'. The computer hadn't properly killed his

previous login. Stress.

Phoenix tried frantically to clear out his first login by killing its

process number. The NASA computer responded that there was no such

process number. Increasingly nervous, Phoenix figured he must have

typed in the wrong number. Unhinged, he grabbed one of the other

process numbers and killed that.

Christ! That was the admin's process number. Phoenix had just

disconnected Sharon from her own machine. Things were not going well.

Now he was under serious pressure. He didn't dare logout, because

Sharon would no doubt find his `friend' account, kill it and close up

the security hole he had originally used to get in. Even if she didn't

find Deszip on her own machine, he might not be able to get back in

again to retrieve it.

After another frenzied minute hunting around the machine, Phoenix

finally unearthed Gandalf's copy of Deszip. Now, the moment of truth.

He tried the passphrase. It worked! All he had to do

was uncompress Deszip and get it out of there. He typed, `uncompress

deszip.tar.z', but he didn't like how the NASA computer answered his

command:

corrupt input

Something was wrong, terribly wrong. The file appeared to be partially

destroyed. It was too painful a possibility to contemplate. Even if

only a small part of the main Deszip program had been damaged, none of

it would be useable.

Rubbing sweat from his palms, Phoenix hoped that maybe the file had

just been damaged as he attempted to uncompress it. He had kept the

original, so he went back to that and tried decrypting and

uncompressing it again. The NASA computer gave him the same ugly

response. Urgently, he tried yet again, but this time attempted to

uncompress the file in a different way. Same problem.

Phoenix was at his wits' end. This was too much. The most he could

hope was that the file had somehow become corrupted in the transfer

from Gandalf's JANET machine. He logged out of NASA and returned to

Altos. The other three were waiting impatiently for him.

Electron, still logged in as the mystery Guest, leaped in. `Did it

work?'

`No. Decrypted OK, but the file was corrupted when I tried to

decompress it.'

`Arghhhhhhhhh!!!!!!!' Gandalf exclaimed.

`Fuckfuckfuck,' Electron wrote. `Doomed to fail.'

`Sigh Sigh Sigh,' Pad typed.

Gandalf and Electron quizzed Phoenix in detail about each command he

had used, but in the end there seemed only one hope. Move a copy of

the decryption program to the JANET computer in the UK and try

decrypting and uncompressing Deszip there.

Phoenix gave Gandalf a copy of Crypt and the British hacker went to

work on the JANET computer. A little later he rendezvoused on Altos

again.

Phoenix was beside himself by this stage. `Gand! Work???'

`Well, I decrypted it using the program you gave me ...'

`And And And???' Electron was practically jumping out of his seat at

his computer.

`Tried to uncompress it. It was taking a LONG time. Kept

going--expanded to 8 megabytes.'

`Oh NO. Bad Bad Bad,' Phoenix moaned. `Should only be 3 meg. If it's

making a million files, it's fucked.'

`Christ,' Pad typed. `Too painful.'

`I got the makefile--licensing agreement text etc., but the Deszip

program itself was corrupted,' Gandalf concluded.

`I don't understand what is wrong with it. <Sob>' Phoenix wrote.

`AgonyAgonyAgony,' Electron groaned. `It'll never never never work.'

`Can we get a copy anywhere else?' Gandalf asked.

`That FTP bug has been fixed at Purdue,' Pad answered. `Can't use that

to get in again.'

Disappointment permeated the atmosphere on Altos.

There were, of course, other possible repositories for Deszip. Phoenix

and Electron had already penetrated a computer at Lawrence Livermore

National Labs in California. They had procured root on the gamm5

machine and planned to use it as a launchpad for penetrating security

expert Russell Brand's computer at LLNL, called Wuthel. They were sure

Brand had Deszip on his computer.

It would require a good deal of effort, and possibly another

roller-coaster ride of desire, expectation and possible

disappointment. For now, the four hackers resolved to sign off,

licking their wounds at their defeat in the quest for Deszip.

`Well, I'm off. See you l8r,' Pad said.

`Yeah, me too,' Electron added.

`Yeah, OK. L8r, m8s!' Gandalf said.

Then, just for fun, he added in typical Gandalf style, `See you in

jail!'

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Chapter 6 -- Page 1 The New York Times

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Read about it

Just another incredible scene

There's no doubt about it

-- from `Read About It', on 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 by Midnight

Oil

Pad had an important warning for the Australian hackers: the computer

security community was closing in on them. It was the end of February

1990, not long after Phoenix and Electron had captured Zardoz and just

missed out on Deszip. Pad didn't scream or shout the warning, that

wasn't his style. But Electron took in the import of the warning loud

and clear.

`Feen, they know you did over Spaf's machine,' Pad told Phoenix. `They

know it's been you in other systems also. They've got your handle.'

Eugene Spafford was the kind of computer security expert who loses a

lot of face when a hacker gets into his machine, and a wounded bull is

a dangerous enemy.

The security people had been able to connect and link up a series of

break-ins with the hacker who called himself Phoenix because his style

was so distinctive. For example, whenever he was creating a root

shell--root access--for himself, he would always save it in the same

filename and in the same location on the

computer. In some instances, he even created accounts called `Phoenix'

for himself. It was this consistency of style which had made things so

much easier for admins to trace his movements.

In his typical understated fashion, Pad suggested a change of style.

And maybe, he added, it wasn't such a bad idea for the Australians to

tone down their activities a bit. The undercurrent of the message was

serious.

`They said that some security people had contacted Australian law

enforcement, who were supposed to be "dealing with it",' Pad said.

`Do they know my real name?' Phoenix asked, worried. Electron was also

watching this conversation with some concern.

`Don't know. Got it from Shatter. He's not always reliable,

but ...'

Pad was trying to soften the news by playing down Shatter's importance

as a source. He didn't trust his fellow British hacker but Shatter had

some good, if mysterious, connections. An enigmatic figure who seemed

to keep one foot in the computer underworld and the other in the

upright computer security industry, Shatter leaked information to Pad

and Gandalf, and occasionally to the Australians.

While the two British hackers sometimes discounted Shatter's advice,

they also took the time to talk to him. Once, Electron had intercepted

email showing Pengo had turned to Shatter for advice about his

situation after the raid in Germany. With some spare time prior to his

trial, Pengo asked Shatter whether it was safe to travel to the US on

a summer holiday in 1989. Shatter asked for Pengo's birthdate and

other details. Then he returned with an unequivocal answer: Under no

circumstances was Pengo to travel to the US.

Subsequently, it was reported that officials in the US Justice

Department had been examining ways to secretly coax Pengo onto

American soil, where they could seize him. They would then force him

to face trial in their own courts.

Had Shatter known this? Or had he just told Pengo not to go to the US

because it was good commonsense? No-one was quite sure, but people

took note of what Shatter told them.

`Shatter definitely got the info right about Spaf's machine. 100%

right,' Pad continued. `He knew exactly how you hacked it. I couldn't

believe it. Be careful if you're still hacking m8, especially on the

Inet.' The `Inet' was shorthand for the Internet.

The Altos hackers went quiet.

`It's not just you,' Pad tried to reassure the Australians. `Two

security people from the US are coming to the UK to try and find out

something about someone named Gandalf. Oh, and Gand's mate, who might

be called Patrick.'

Pad had indeed based his handle on the name Patrick, or Paddy, but

that wasn't his real name. No intelligent hacker would use his real

name for his handle. Paddy was the name of one of his favourite

university lecturers, an Irishman who laughed a good deal. Like Par's

name, Pad's handle had coincidentally echoed a second meaning when the

British hacker moved into exploring X.25 networks. An X.25 PAD is a

packet assembler disassembler, the interface between the X.25 network

and a modem or terminal server. Similarly, Gandalf, while being first

and foremost the wizard from The Lord of The Rings, also happened to

be a terminal server brand name.

Despite the gravity of the news that the security community was

closing the net around them, none of the hackers lost their wicked

sense of humour.

`You know,' Pad went on, `Spaf was out of the country when his machine

got hacked.'

`Was he? Where?' asked Gandalf, who had just joined the conversation.

`In Europe.'

Electron couldn't resist. `Where was Spaf, Gandalf asks as he hears a

knock on his door ...'

`Haha,' Gandalf laughed.

`<knock> <knock>' Electron went on, hamming it up.

`Oh! Hello there, Mr Spafford,' Gandalf typed, playing along.

`Hello, I'm Gene and I'm mean!'

Alone in their separate homes on different corners of the globe, the

four hackers chuckled to themselves.

`Hello, and is this the man called Patrick?' Pad jumped in.

`Well, Mr Spafford, it seems you're a right fucking idiot for not

patching your FTP!' Gandalf proclaimed.

`Not to mention the CHFN bug--saved by a Sequent! Or you'd be very

fucking embarrassed,' Phoenix added.

Phoenix was laughing too, but he was a little nervous about Pad's

warning and he turned the conversation back to a serious note.

`So, Pad, what else did Shatter tell you?' Phoenix asked

anxiously.

`Not much. Except that some of the security investigations might be

partly because of UCB.'

UCB was the University of California at Berkeley. Phoenix had been

visiting machines at both Berkeley and LLNL so much recently that the

admins seemed to have not only noticed him, but they had pinpointed

his handle. One day he had telnetted into dewey.soe.berkeley.edu--the

Dewey machine as it was known--and had been startled to find the

following message of the day staring him in the face:

Phoenix,

Get out of Dewey NOW!

Also, do not use any of the `soe' machines.

Thank you,

Daniel Berger

Phoenix did a double take when he saw this public warning. Having been

in and out of the system so many times, he just zoomed past the words

on the login screen. Then, in a delayed reaction, he realised the

login message was addressed to him.

Ignoring the warning, he proceeded to get root on the Berkeley machine

and look through Berger's files. Then he sat back, thinking about the

best way to deal with the problem. Finally, he decided to send the

admin a note saying he was leaving the system for good.

Within days, Phoenix was back in the Dewey machine, weaving in and out

of it as if nothing had happened. After all, he had broken into the

system, and managed to get root through his own wit. He had earned the

right to be in the computer. He might send the admin a note to put him

at ease, but Phoenix wasn't going to give up accessing Berkeley's

computers just because it upset Daniel Berger.

`See,' Pad continued, `I think the UCB people kept stuff on their

systems that wasn't supposed to be there. Secret things.'

Classified military material wasn't supposed to be stored

on non-classified network computers. However, Pad guessed that

sometimes researchers broke rules and took short cuts because they

were busy thinking about their research and not the security

implications.

`Some of the stuff might have been illegal,' Pad told his captive

audience. `And then they find out some of you guys have been in there

...'

`Shit,' Phoenix said.

`So, well, if it APPEARED like someone was inside trying to get at

those secrets ...' Pad paused. `Then you can guess what happened. It

seems they really want to get whoever was inside their machines.'

There was momentary silence while the other hackers digested all that

Pad had told them. As a personality on Altos, Pad remained ever so

slightly withdrawn from the other hackers, even the Australians whom

he considered mates. This reserved quality gave his warning a certain

sobriety, which seeped into the very fabric of Altos that day.

Eventually, Electron responded to Pad's warning by typing a comment

directed at Phoenix: `I told you talking to security guys is nothing

but trouble.'

It irritated Electron more and more that Phoenix felt compelled to

talk to white hats in the security industry. In Electron's view,

drawing attention to yourself was just a bad idea all around and he

was increasingly annoyed at watching Phoenix feed his ego. He had made

veiled references to Phoenix's bragging on Altos many times, saying

things like `I wish people wouldn't talk to security guys'.

Phoenix responded to Electron on-line somewhat piously. `Well, I will

never talk to security guys seriously again.'

Electron had heard it all before. It was like listening to an

alcoholic swear he would never touch another drink. Bidding the others

goodbye, Electron logged off. He didn't care to listen to Phoenix any

more.

Others did, however. Hundreds of kilometres away, in a special room

secreted away inside a bland building in Canberra, Sergeant Michael

Costello and Constable William Apro had been methodically capturing

each and every electronic boast as it poured from Phoenix's phone. The

two officers recorded the data transmissions passing in and out of his

computer. They then played this recording into their own modem and

computer and created a text file they could save and use as evidence

in court.

Both police officers had travelled north from Melbourne, where they

worked with the AFP's Computer Crime Unit. Settling into their

temporary desks with their PC and laptop, the officers began their

secret eavesdropping work on 1 February 1990.

It was the first time the AFP had done a datatap. They were happy to

bide their time, to methodically record Phoenix hacking into Berkeley,

into Texas, into NASA, into a dozen computers around the world. The

phone tap warrant was good for 60 days, which was more than enough

time to secrete away a mountain of damning evidence against the

egotistical Realm hacker. Time was on their side.

The officers worked the Operation Dabble job in shifts. Constable Apro

arrived at the Telecommunications Intelligence Branch of the AFP at 8

p.m. Precisely ten hours later, at 6 the next morning, Sergeant

Costello relieved Apro, who knocked off for a good sleep. Apro

returned again at 8 p.m. to begin the night shift.

They were there all the time. Twenty-four hours a day. Seven days a

week. Waiting and listening.

It was too funny. Erik Bloodaxe in Austin, Texas, couldn't stop

laughing. In Melbourne, Phoenix's side hurt from laughing so much.

Phoenix loved to talk on the phone. He often called Erik, sometimes

every day, and they spoke for ages. Phoenix didn't worry about cost;

he wasn't paying for it. The call would appear on some poor sod's bill

and he could sort it out with the phone company.

Sometimes Erik worried a little about whether Phoenix wasn't going to

get himself in a jam making all these international calls. Not that he

didn't like talking to the Australian; it was a hoot. Still, the

concern sat there, unsettled, in the back of his mind. A few times he

asked Phoenix about it.

`No prob. Hey, AT&T isn't an Australian company,' Phoenix would say.

`They can't do anything to me.' And Erik had let it rest at that.

For his part, Erik didn't dare call Phoenix, especially not since his

little visit from the US Secret Service. On 1 March 1990, they burst

into his home, with guns drawn, in a dawn raid. The agents searched

everywhere, tearing the student house apart, but they didn't find

anything incriminating. They did take Erik's $59 keyboard terminal

with its chintzy little 300 baud modem, but they didn't get his main

computer, because Erik knew they were coming.

The Secret Service had subpoenaed his academic records, and Erik had

heard about it before the raid. So when the Secret Service arrived,

Erik's stuff just wasn't there. It hadn't been there for a few weeks,

but for Erik, they had been hard weeks. The hacker found himself

suffering withdrawal symptoms, so he bought the cheapest home computer

and modem he could find to tide him over.

That equipment was the only computer gear the Secret Service

discovered, and they were not happy special agents. But without

evidence, their hands were tied. No charges were laid.

Still, Erik thought he was probably being watched. The last thing he

wanted was for Phoenix's number to appear on his home phone bill. So

he let Phoenix call him, which the Australian did all the time. They

often talked for hours when Erik was working nights. It was a slack

job, just changing the back-up tapes on various computers and making

sure they didn't jam. Perfect for a student. It left Erik hours of

free time.

Erik frequently reminded Phoenix that his phone was probably tapped,

but Phoenix just laughed. `Yeah, well don't worry about it, mate. What

are they going to do? Come and get me?'

After Erik put a hold on his own hacking activities, he lived

vicariously, listening to Phoenix's exploits. The Australian called

him with a technical problem or an interesting system, and then they

discussed various strategies for getting into the machine. However,

unlike Electron's talks with Phoenix, conversations with Erik weren't

only about hacking. They chatted about life, about what Australia was

like, about girls, about what was in the newspaper that day. It was

easy to talk to Erik. He had a big ego, like most hackers, but it was

inoffensive, largely couched in his self-effacing humour.

Phoenix often made Erik laugh. Like the time he got Clifford Stoll, an

astronomer, who wrote The Cuckoo's Egg. The book described his pursuit

of a German hacker who had broken into the computer system Stoll

managed at Lawrence Berkeley Labs near San Francisco. The hacker had

been part of the same hacking ring as Pengo. Stoll took a hard line on

hacking, a position which did not win him popularity in the

underground. Both Phoenix and Erik had read Stoll's book, and one day

they were sitting around chatting about it.

`You know, it's really stupid that Cliffy put his email address in his

book,' Phoenix said. `Hmm, why don't I go check?'

Sure enough, Phoenix called Erik back about a day later. `Well, I got

root on Cliffy's machine,' he began slowly, then he burst out

laughing. `And I changed the message of the day. Now it reads, "It

looks like the Cuckoo's got egg on his face"!'

It was uproariously funny. Stoll, the most famous hacker-catcher in

the world, had been japed! It was the funniest thing Erik had heard in

weeks.

But it was not nearly so amusing as what Erik told Phoenix later about

the New York Times. The paper had published an article on 19 March

suggesting a hacker had written some sort of virus or worm which was

breaking into dozens of computers.

`Listen to this,' Erik had said, reading Phoenix the lead paragraph,

`"A computer intruder has written a program that has entered dozens of

computers in a nationwide network in recent weeks, automatically

stealing electronic documents containing users' passwords and erasing

files to help conceal itself."'

Phoenix was falling off his chair he was laughing so hard. A program?

Which was automatically doing this? No. It wasn't an automated

program, it was the Australians! It was the Realm hackers! God, this

was funny.

`Wait--there's more! It says, "Another rogue program shows a

widespread vulnerability". I laughed my ass off,' Erik said,

struggling to get the words out.

`A rogue program! Who wrote the article?'

`A John Markoff,' Erik answered, wiping his eyes. `I called him up.'

`You did? What did you say?' Phoenix tried to gather himself together.

`"John," I said, "You know that article you wrote on page 12 of the

Times? It's wrong! There's no rogue program attacking the Internet."

He goes, "What is it then?" "It's not a virus or a worm," I said.

"It's PEOPLE."'

Erik started laughing uncontrollably again.

`Then Markoff sounds really stunned, and he goes, "People?" And I

said, "Yeah, people." Then he said, "How do you know?" And I said,

"Because, John, I KNOW."'

Phoenix erupted in laughter again. The Times reporter obviously had

worms on his mind, since the author of the famous Internet worm,

Robert T. Morris Jr, had just been tried and convicted in the US. He

was due to be sentenced in May.

US investigators had tracked the hacker's connections, looping through

site after site in a burrowing manner which they assumed belonged to a

worm. The idea of penetrating so many sites all in such a short time

clearly baffled the investigators, who concluded it must be a program

rather than human beings launching the attacks.

`Yeah,' Erik continued, `And then Markoff said, "Can you get me to

talk to them?" And I said I'd see what I could do.'

`Yeah,' Phoenix said. `Go tell him, yes. Yeah, I gotta talk to this

idiot. I'll set him straight.'

Page one, the New York Times, 21 March 1990: `Caller Says he Broke

Computers' Barriers to Taunt the Experts', by John Markoff.

True, the article was below the crease--on the bottom half of the

page--but at least it was in column 1, the place a reader turns to

first.

Phoenix was chuffed. He'd made the front page of the New York Times.

`The man identified himself only as an Australian named Dave,' the

article said. Phoenix chuckled softly. Dave Lissek was the pseudonym

he'd used. Of course, he wasn't the only one using the name Dave. When

Erik first met the Australians on Altos, he marvelled at how they all

called themselves Dave. I'm Dave, he's Dave, we're all Dave, they told

him. It was just easier that way, they said.

The article revealed that `Dave' had attacked Spaf's and Stoll's

machines, and that the Smithsonian Astronomical Observatory at Harvard

University--where Stoll now worked--had pulled its computers off the

Internet as a result of the break in. Markoff had even included the

`egg on his face' story Phoenix had described to him.

Phoenix laughed at how well he had thumbed his nose at Cliffy Stoll.

This article would show him up all right. It felt so good, seeing

himself in print that way. He did that. That was him there in black in

white, for all the world to see. He had outsmarted the world's best

known hacker-catcher, and he had smeared the insult across the front

page of the most prestigious newspaper in America.

And Markoff reported that he had been in Spaf's system too! Phoenix

glowed happily. Better still, Markoff had quoted `Dave' on the

subject: `The caller said ... "It used to be the security guys chasing

the hackers. Now it's the hackers chasing the security people."'

The article went on: `Among the institutions believed to have been

penetrated by the intruder are the Los Alamos National Laboratories,

Harvard, Digital Equipment Corporation, Boston University and the

University of Texas.' Yes, that list sounded about right. Well, for

the Australians as a group anyway. Even if Phoenix hadn't masterminded

or even penetrated some of those himself, he was happy to take the

credit in the Times.

This was a red-letter day for Phoenix.

Electron, however, was furious. How could Phoenix be so stupid? He

knew that Phoenix had an ego, that he talked too much, and that his

tendency to brag had grown worse over time, fed by the skyrocketing

success of the Australian hackers. Electron knew all of that, but he

still couldn't quite believe that Phoenix had gone so far as to strut

and preen like a show pony for the New York Times.

To think that he had associated with Phoenix. Electron was disgusted.

He had never trusted Phoenix--a caution now proved wise. But he had

spent hours with him on the phone, with most of the information

flowing in one direction. But not only did Phoenix show no discretion

at all in dealing with the paper, he bragged about doing things that

Electron had done! If Phoenix had to talk--and clearly he should have

kept his mouth shut--he should have at least been honest about the

systems for which he could claim credit.

Electron had tried with Phoenix. Electron had suggested that he stop

talking to the security guys. He had continually urged caution and

discretion. He had even subtly withdrawn each time Phoenix suggested

one of his hair-brained schemes to show off to a security bigwig.

Electron had done this in the hope that Phoenix might get the hint.

Maybe, if Phoenix couldn't hear someone shouting advice at him, he

might at least listen to someone whispering it. But no. Phoenix was

far too thick for that.

The Internet--indeed, all hacking--was out of bounds for weeks, if not

months. There was no chance the Australian authorities would let a

front-page story in the Times go by un-heeded. The Americans would be

all over them. In one selfish act of hubris, Phoenix had ruined the

party for everyone else.

Electron unplugged his modem and took it to his father. During exams,

he had often asked his father to hide it. He didn't have the

self-discipline needed to stay away on his own and there was no other

way Electron could keep himself from jacking in--plugging his modem

into the wall. His father had become an expert at hiding the device,

but Electron usually still managed to find it after a few days,

tearing the house apart until he emerged, triumphant, with the modem

held high above his head. Even when his father began hiding the modem

outside the family home it would only postpone the inevitable.

This time, however, Electron vowed he would stop hacking until the

fallout had cleared--he had to. So he handed the modem to his father,

with strict instructions, and then tried to distract himself by

cleaning up his hard drive and disks. His hacking files had to go too.

So much damning evidence of his activities. He deleted some files and

took others on disks to store at a friend's house. Deleting files

caused Electron considerable pain, but there was no other way. Phoenix

had backed him into a corner.

Brimming with excitement, Phoenix rang Electron on a sunny March

afternoon.

`Guess what?' Phoenix was jumping around like an eager puppy at the

other end of the line. `We made the nightly news right across the US!'

`Uhuh,' Electron responded, unimpressed.

`This is not a joke!' We were on cable news all day too. I called Erik

and he told me.'

`Mmm,' Electron said.

`You know, we did a lot of things right. Like Harvard. We got into

every system at Harvard. It was a good move. Harvard gave us the fame

we needed.'

Electron couldn't believe what he was hearing. He didn't need any

fame--and he certainly didn't need to be busted. The

conversation--like Phoenix himself--was really beginning to annoy him.

`Hey, and they know your name,' Phoenix said coyly.

That got a reaction. Electron gulped his anger.

`Haha! Just joshing!' Phoenix practically shouted. `Don't worry! They

didn't really mention anyone's name.'

`Good,' Electron answered curtly. His irritation stewed

quietly.

`So, do you reckon we'll make the cover of Time or Newsweek?'

Good grief! Didn't Phoenix ever give up? As if it wasn't enough to

appear on the 6 o'clock national news in a country crawling with

over-zealous law enforcement agencies. Or to make the New York Times.

He had to have the weeklies too.

Phoenix was revelling in his own publicity. He felt like he was on top

of the world, and he wanted to shout about it. Electron had felt the

same wave of excitement from hacking many high-profile targets and

matching wits with the best, but he was happy to stand on the peak by

himself, or with people like Pad and Gandalf, and enjoy the view

quietly. He was happy to know he had been the best on the frontier of

a computer underground which was fresh, experimental and, most of all,

international. He didn't need to call up newspaper reporters or gloat

about it in Clifford Stoll's face.

`Well, what do you reckon?' Phoenix asked impatiently.

`No,' Electron answered.

`No? You don't think we will?' Phoenix sounded disappointed.

`No.'

`Well, I'll demand it!' Phoenix said laughing, `Fuck it, we want the

cover of Newsweek, nothing less.' Then, more seriously, `I'm trying to

work out what really big target would clinch it for us.'

`Yeah, OK, whatever,' Electron replied, distancing himself again.

But Electron was thinking, Phoenix, you are a fool. Didn't he see the

warning signs? Pad's warning, all the busts in the US, reports that

the Americans were hunting down the Brits. As a result of these news

reports of which Phoenix was so proud, bosses across the world would

be calling their computer managers into their offices and breathing

down their necks about their own computer security.

The brazen hackers had deeply offended the computer security industry,

spurring it into action. In the process, some in the industry had also

seen an opportunity to raise its own public profile. The security

experts had talked to the law enforcement agencies, who were now

clearly sharing information across national borders and closing in

fast. The conspirators in

the global electronic village were at the point of maximum

overreach.

`We could hack Spaf again,' Phoenix volunteered.

`The general public couldn't give a fuck about Eugene Spafford,'

Electron said, trying to dampen Phoenix's bizarre enthusiasm. He was

all for thumbing one's nose at authority, but this was not the way to

do it.

`It'd be so funny in court, though. The lawyer would call Spaf and

say, "So, Mr Spafford, is it true that you are a world-renowned

computer security expert?" When he said, "Yes" I'd jump up and go, "I

object, your honour, this guy doesn't know jackshit, 'cause I hacked

his machine and it was a breeze!"'

`Mmm.'

`Hey, if we don't get busted in the next two weeks, it will be a

miracle,' Phoenix continued happily.

`I hope not.'

`This is a lot of fun!' Phoenix shouted sarcastically. `We're gonna

get busted! We're gonna get busted!'

Electron's jaw fell to the ground. Phoenix was mad. Only a lunatic

would behave this way. Mumbling something about how tired he was,

Electron said goodbye and hung up.

At 5.50 a.m. on 2 April 1990, Electron dragged himself out of bed and

made his way to the bathroom. Part way through his visit, the light

suddenly went out.

How strange. Electron opened his eyes wide in the early morning

dimness. He returned to his bedroom and began putting on some jeans

before going to investigate the problem.

Suddenly, two men in street clothes yanked his window open and jumped

through into the room shouting, `GET DOWN ON THE FLOOR!'

Who were these people? Half-naked, Electron stood in the middle of his

room, stunned and immobile. He had suspected the police might pay him

a visit, but didn't they normally wear uniforms? Didn't they announce

themselves?

The two men grabbed Electron, threw him face down onto the floor and

pulled his arms behind his back. They jammed handcuffs on his

wrists--hard--cutting his skin. Then someone kicked him in the

stomach.

`Are there any firearms in the house?' one of the men asked.

Electron couldn't answer because he couldn't breathe. The kick had

winded him. He felt someone pull him up from the floor and prop him in

a chair. Lights went on everywhere and he could see six or seven

people moving around in the hallway. They must have come into the

house another way. The ones in the hallway were all wearing bibs with

three large letters emblazoned across the front: AFP.

As Electron slowly gathered his wits, he realised why the cops had

asked about firearms. He had once joked to Phoenix on the phone about

how he was practising with his dad's .22 for when the feds came

around. Obviously the feds had been tapping his phone.

While his father talked with one of the officers in the other room and

read the warrant, Electron saw the police pack up his computer

gear--worth some $3000--and carry it out of the house. The only thing

they didn't discover was the modem. His father had become so expert at

hiding it that not even the Australian Federal Police could find it.

Several other officers began searching Electron's bedroom, which was

no small feat, given the state it was in. The floor was covered in a

thick layer of junk. Half crumpled music band posters, lots of

scribbled notes with passwords and NUAs, pens, T-shirts both clean and

dirty, jeans, sneakers, accounting books, cassettes, magazines, the

occasional dirty cup. By the time the police had sifted through it all

the room was tidier than when they started.

As they moved into another room at the end of the raid, Electron bent

down to pick up one of his posters which had fallen onto the floor. It

was a Police Drug Identification Chart--a gift from a friend's

father--and there, smack dab in the middle, was a genuine AFP

footprint. Now it was a collector's item. Electron smiled to himself

and carefully tucked the poster away.

When he went out to the living room, he saw a policemen holding a

couple of shovels and he wanted to laugh again. Electron had also once

told Phoenix that all his sensitive hacking disks were buried in the

backyard. Now the police were going to dig it up in search of

something which had been destroyed a few days before. It was too

funny.

The police found little evidence of Electron's hacking at his house,

but that didn't really matter. They already had almost everything they

needed.

Later that morning, the police put the 20-year-old Electron into an

unmarked car and drove him to the AFP's imposing-looking headquarters

at 383 Latrobe Street for questioning.

In the afternoon, when Electron had a break from the endless

questions, he walked out to the hallway. The boyish-faced Phoenix,

aged eighteen, and fellow Realm member Nom, 21, were walking with

police at the other end of the hall. They were too far apart to talk,

but Electron smiled. Nom looked worried. Phoenix looked annoyed.

Electron was too intimidated to insist on having a lawyer. What was

the point in asking for one anyway? It was clear the police had

information they could only have obtained from

tapping his phone. They also showed him logs taken from Melbourne

University, which had been traced back to his phone. Electron figured

the game was up, so he might as well tell them the whole story--or at

least as much of it as he had told Phoenix on the phone.

Two officers conducted the interview. The lead interviewer was

Detective Constable Glenn Proebstl, which seemed to be pronounced

`probe stool'--an unfortunate name, Electron thought. Proebstl was

accompanied by Constable Natasha Elliott, who occasionally added a few

questions at the end of various interview topics but otherwise kept to

herself. Although he had decided to answer their questions truthfully,

Electron thought that neither of them knew much about computers and

found himself struggling to understand what they were trying to ask.

Electron had to begin with the basics. He explained what the FINGER

command was--how you could type `finger' followed by a username, and

then the computer would provide basic information about the user's

name and other details.

`So, what is the methodology behind it ... finger ... then, it's

normally ... what is the normal command after that to try and get the

password out?' Constable Elliott finally completed her convoluted

attempt at a question.

The only problem was that Electron had no idea what she was talking

about.

`Well, um, I mean there is none. I mean you don't use finger like that

...'

`Right. OK,' Constable Elliott got down to business. `Well, have you

ever used that system before?'

`Uhm, which system?' Electron had been explaining commands for so long

he had forgotten if they were still talking about how he hacked the

Lawrence Livermore computer or some other site.

`The finger ... The finger system?'

Huh? Electron wasn't quite sure how to answer that question. There was

no such thing. Finger was a command, not a computer.

`Uh, yes,' he said.

The interview went the same way, jolting awkwardly through computer

technology which he understood far better than either officer.

Finally, at the end of a long day, Detective Constable Proebstl asked

Electron:

`In your own words, tell me what fascination you find with accessing

computers overseas?'

`Well, basically, it's not for any kind of personal gain or anything,'

Electron said slowly. It was a surprisingly difficult question to

answer. Not because he didn't know the answer, but because it was a

difficult answer to describe to someone who had never hacked a

computer. `It's just the kick of getting in to a system. I mean, once

you are in, you very often get bored and even though you can still

access the system, you may never call back.

`Because once you've gotten in, it's a challenge over and you don't

really care much about it,' Electron continued, struggling. `It's a

hot challenge thing, trying to do things that other people are also

trying to do but can't.

`So, I mean, I guess it is a sort of ego thing. It's knowing that you

can do stuff that other people cannot, and well, it is the

challenge and the ego boost you get from doing something well ...

where other people try and fail.'

A few more questions and the day-long interview finally

finished. The police then took Electron to the Fitzroy police

station. He guessed it was the nearest location with a JP they could

find willing to process a bail application at that hour.

In front of the ugly brick building, Electron noticed a small group of

people gathered on the footpath in the dusky light. As the police car

pulled up, the group swung into a frenzy of activity, fidgeting in

over-the-shoulder briefcases, pulling out notebooks and pens, scooping

up big microphones with fuzzy shag covers, turning on TV camera

lights.

Oh NO! Electron wasn't prepared for this at all.

Flanked by police, Electron stepped out of the police car and blinked

in the glare of photographers' camera flashes and TV camera

searchlights. The hacker tried to ignore them, walking as briskly as

his captors would allow. Sound recordists and reporters tagged beside

him, keeping pace, while the TV cameramen and photographers weaved in

front of him. Finally he escaped into the safety of the watchhouse.

First there was paperwork, followed by the visit to the JP. While

shuffling through his papers, the JP gave Electron a big speech about

how defendants often claimed to have been beaten by the police.

Sitting in the dingy meeting room, Electron felt somewhat confused by

the purpose of this tangential commentary. However, the JP's next

question cleared things up: `Have you had any problems with your

treatment by the police which you would like to record at this time?'

Electron thought about the brutal kick he had suffered while lying on

his bedroom floor, then he looked up and found Detective Constable

Proebstl staring him in the eye. A slight smile passed across the

detective's face.

`No,' Electron answered.

The JP proceeded to launch into another speech which Electron found

even stranger. There was another defendant in the lock-up at the

moment, a dangerous criminal who had a disease the JP knew about, and

the JP could decide to lock Electron up with that criminal instead of

granting him bail.

Was this meant to be helpful warning, or just the gratification of

some kind of sadistic tendency? Electron was baffled but he didn't

have to consider the situation for long. The JP granted bail.

Electron's father came to the watchhouse, collected his son and signed

the papers for a $1000 surety--to be paid if Electron skipped town.

That night Electron watched as his name appeared on the late night

news.

At home over the next few weeks, Electron struggled to come to terms

with the fact that he would have to give up hacking forever. He still

had his modem, but no computer. Even if he had a machine, he realised

it was far too dangerous to even contemplate hacking again.

So he took up drugs instead.

[ ]

Electron's father waited until the very last days of his illness, in

March 1991, before he went into hospital. He knew that once he went

in, he would not be coming out again.

There was so much to do before that trip, so many things to organise.

The house, the life insurance paperwork, the will, the funeral, the

instructions for the family friend who promised to watch over both

children when he was gone. And, of course, the children themselves.

He looked at his two children and worried. Despite their ages of 21

and 19, they were in many ways still very sheltered. He realised that

Electron's anti-establishment attitude and his sister's emotional

remoteness would remain unresolved difficulties at the time of his

death. As the cancer progressed, Electron's father tried to tell both

children how much he cared for them. He might have been somewhat

emotionally remote himself in the past, but with so little time left,

he wanted to set the record straight.

On the issue of Electron's problems with the police, however,

Electron's father maintained a hands-off approach. Electron had only

talked to his father about his hacking exploits occasionally, usually

when he had achieved what he considered to be a very noteworthy hack.

His father's view was always the same. Hacking is illegal, he told his

son, and the police will probably eventually catch you. Then you will

have to deal with the problem yourself. He didn't lecture his son, or

forbid Electron from hacking. On this issue he considered his son old

enough to make his own choices and live with the consequences.

True to his word, Electron's father had shown little sympathy for his

son's legal predicament after the police raid. He remained neutral on

the subject, saying only, `I told you something like this would happen

and now it is your responsibility'.

Electron's hacking case progressed slowly over the year, as did his

university accounting studies. In March 1991, he faced committal

proceedings and had to decide whether to fight his committal.

He faced fifteen charges, most of which were for obtaining

unauthorised access to computers in the US and Australia. A few were

aggravated offences, for obtaining access to data of a commercial

nature. On one count each, the DPP (the Office of the Commonwealth

Director of Public Prosecutions) said he altered and erased data.

Those two counts were the result of his inserting backdoors for

himself, not because he did damage to any files. The evidence was

reasonably strong: telephone intercepts and datataps on Phoenix's

phone which showed him talking to Electron about hacking; logs of

Electron's own sessions in Melbourne University's systems which were

traced back to his home phone; and Electron's own confession to the

police.

This was the first major computer hacking case in Australia under the

new legislation. It was a test case--the test case for computer

hacking in Australia--and the DPP was going in hard. The case had

generated seventeen volumes of evidence, totalling some 25000 pages,

and Crown prosecutor Lisa West planned to call up to twenty expert

witnesses from Australia, Europe and the US.

Those witnesses had some tales to tell about the Australian hackers,

who had caused havoc in systems around the world. Phoenix had

accidentally deleted a Texas-based company's inventory of assets--the

only copy in existence according to Execucom Systems Corporation. The

hackers had also baffled security personnel at the US Naval Research

Labs. They had bragged to the New York Times. And they forced NASA to

cut off its computer network for 24 hours.

AFP Detective Sergeant Ken Day had flown halfway around the world to

obtain a witness statement from none other than NASA Langley computer

manager Sharon Beskenis--the admin Phoenix had accidentally kicked off

her own system when he was trying to get Deszip. Beskenis had been

more than happy to oblige and on 24 July 1990 she signed a statement

in Virginia, witnessed by Day. Her statement said that, as a result of

the hackers' intrusion, `the entire NASA computer system was

disconnected from any external communications with the rest of the

world' for about 24 hours on 22 February 1990.

In short, Electron thought, there didn't seem to be much chance of

winning at the committal hearing. Nom seemed to feel the same way. He

faced two counts, both `knowingly concerned' with Phoenix obtaining

unauthorised access. One was for NASA Langley, the other for

CSIRO--the Zardoz file. Nom didn't fight his committal either,

although Legal Aid's refusal

to fund a lawyer for the procedure no doubt weighed in his

decision.

On 6 March 1991, Magistrate Robert Langton committed Electron and Nom

to stand trial in the Victorian County Court.

Phoenix, however, didn't agree with his fellow hackers' point of view.

With financial help from his family, he had decided to fight his

committal. He wasn't going to hand this case to the prosecution on a

silver platter, and they would have to fight him every step of the

way, dragging him forward from proceeding to proceeding. His

barrister, Felicity Hampel, argued the court should throw out 47 of

the 48 charges against her client on jurisdictional grounds. All but

one charge--breaking into the CSIRO machine in order to steal

Zardoz--related to hacking activities outside Australia. How could an

Australian court claim jurisdiction over a hacked computer in Texas?

Privately, Phoenix worried more about being extradited to the US than

dealing with the Australian courts, but publicly he was going into the

committal with all guns blazing. It was a test case in many ways; not

only the first major hacking case in Australia but also the first time

a hacker had fought Australian committal proceedings for computer

crimes.

The prosecution agreed to drop one of the 48 counts, noting it was a

duplicate charge, but the backdown was a pyrrhic victory for Phoenix.

After a two-day committal hearing, Magistrate John Wilkinson decided

Hampel's jurisdictional argument didn't hold water and on 14 August

1991 he committed Phoenix to stand trial in the County Court.

By the day of Electron's committal, in March, Electron's father had

begun his final decline. The bowel cancer created a roller-coaster of

good and bad days, but soon there were only bad days, and they were

getting worse. On the last day of March, the doctors told him that it

was finally time to make the trip to hospital. He stubbornly refused

to go, fighting their advice, questioning their authority. They

quietly urged him again. He protested. Finally, they insisted.

Electron and his sister stayed with their father for hours that day,

and the following one. Their father had other visitors to keep his

spirits up, including his brother who fervently beseeched him to

accept Jesus Christ as his personal saviour before he died. That way,

he wouldn't burn in hell. Electron looked at his uncle, disbelieving.

He couldn't believe his father was having to put up with such crap on

his deathbed. Still, Electron chose to be discreet. Apart from an

occasional rolling of the eyes, he kept his peace at his father's

bedside.

Perhaps, however, the fervent words did some good, for as Electron's

father spoke about the funeral arrangements, he made a strange slip of

the tongue. He said `wedding' instead of funeral, then paused,

realising his mistake. Glancing slowly down at the intricate braided

silver wedding band still on his finger, he smiled frailly and said,

`I suppose, in a way, it will be like a wedding'.

Electron and his sister went to hospital every day for four days, to

sit by their father's bed.

At 6 a.m. on the fifth day, the telephone rang. It was the family

friend their father had asked to watch over them. Their father's life

signs were very, very weak, fluttering on the edge of death.

When Electron and his sister arrived at the hospital, the nurse's face

said everything. They were too late. Their father had died ten minutes

before they arrived. Electron broke down and wept. He hugged his

sister, who, for a brief moment, seemed almost reachable. Driving them

back to the house, the family friend stopped and bought them an

answering machine.

`You'll need this when everyone starts calling in,' she told them.

`You might not want to talk to anyone for a while.'

In the months after his bust in 1990 Electron began smoking marijuana

regularly. At first, as with many other university students, it was a

social thing. Some friends dropped by, they happened to have a few

joints, and so everybody went out for a night on the town. When he was

in serious hacking mode, he never smoked. A clear head was much too

important. Besides, the high he got from hacking was a hundred times

better than anything dope could ever do for him.

When Phoenix appeared on the front page of the New York Times,

Electron gave up hacking. And even if he had been tempted to return to

it, he didn't have anything to hack with after the police took his

only computer. Electron found himself casting around for something to

distract him from his father's deteriorating condition and the void

left by giving up hacking. His accounting studies didn't quite fit the

bill. They had always seemed empty, but never more so than now.

Smoking pot filled the void. So did tripping. Filled it very nicely.

Besides, he told himself, it's harder to get caught smoking dope in

your friends' houses than hacking in your own. The habit grew

gradually. Soon, he was smoking dope at home. New friends began coming

around, and they seemed to have drugs with them all the time--not just

occasionally, and not just for fun.

Electron and his sister had been left the family home and enough money

to give them a modest income. Electron began spending this money on

his new-found hobby. A couple of Electron's new friends moved into the

house for a few months. His sister didn't like them dealing drugs out

of the place, but Electron didn't care what was happening around him.

He just sat in his room, listening to his stereo, smoking dope,

dropping acid and watching the walls.

The headphones blocked out everyone in the house, and, more

importantly, what was going on inside Electron's own head. Billy

Bragg. Faith No More. Cosmic Psychos. Celibate Rifles. Jane's

Addiction. The Sex Pistols. The Ramones. Music gave Electron a

pinpoint, a figurative dot of light on his forehead where he could

focus his mind. Blot out the increasingly strange thoughts creeping

through his consciousness.

His father was alive. He was sure of it. He knew it, like he knew the

sun would rise tomorrow. Yet he had seen his father lying, dead, in

the hospital bed. It didn't make sense.

So he took another hit from the bong, floated in slow motion to his

bed, lay down, carefully slid the earphones over his head, closed his

eyes and tried to concentrate on what the Red Hot Chilli Peppers were

saying instead. When that wasn't enough, he ventured down the hallway,

down to his new friends--the friends with the acid tabs. Then, eight

more hours without having to worry about the strange thoughts.

Soon people began acting strangely too. They would tell Electron

things, but he had trouble understanding them. Pulling a milk carton

from the fridge and sniffing it, Electron's sister might say, `Milk's

gone off'. But Electron wasn't sure what she meant. He would look at

her warily. Maybe she was trying to tell him something else, about

spiders. Milking spiders for venom.

When thoughts like these wafted through Electron's mind, they

disturbed him, lingering like a sour smell. So he floated back to the

safety of his room and listened to songs by Henry Rollins.

After several months in this cloudy state of limbo, Electron awoke one

day to find the Crisis Assessment Team--a mobile psychiatric team--in

his bedroom. They asked him questions, then they tried to feed him

little blue tablets. Electron didn't want to take the tablets. Were

little blue pills placebos? He was sure they were. Or maybe they were

something more sinister.

Finally, the CAT workers convinced Electron to take the Stelazine

tablet. But when they left, terrifying things began to happen.

Electron's eyes rolled uncontrollably to the back of his head. His

head twisted to the left. His mouth dropped open, very wide. Try as he

might, he couldn't shut it, any more than he could turn his head

straight. Electron saw himself in the mirror and he panicked. He

looked like a character out of a horror

picture.

His new house-mates reacted to this strange new behaviour by trying to

psychoanalyse Electron, which was less than helpful. They discussed

him as if he wasn't even present. He felt like a ghost and, agitated

and confused, he began telling his friends that he was going to kill

himself. Someone called the CAT team again. This time they refused to

leave unless he would guarantee not to attempt suicide.

Electron refused. So they had him committed.

Inside the locked psychiatric ward of Plenty Hospital (now known as

NEMPS), Electron believed that, although he had gone crazy, he wasn't

really in a hospital psychiatric ward. The place was just supposed to

look like one. His father had set it

all up.

Electron refused to believe anything that anyone told him. It was all

lies. They said one thing, but always meant another.

He had proof. Electron read a list of patients' names on the wall and

found one called Tanas. That name had a special meaning. It was an

anagram for the word `Santa'. But Santa Claus was a myth, so the name

Tanas appearing on the hospital list proved to him that he shouldn't

listen to anything anyone told him.

Electron ate his meals mostly in silence, trying to ignore the

voluntary and involuntary patients who shared the dining hall. One

lunchtime, a stranger sat down at Electron's table and started talking

to him. Electron found it excruciatingly painful talking to other

people, and he kept wishing the stranger would go away.

The stranger talked about how good the drugs were in

hospital.

`Mm,' Electron said. `I used to do a lot of drugs.'

`How much is a lot?'

`I spent $28000 on dope alone in about four months.'

`Wow,' the stranger said, impressed. `Of course, you don't have to pay

for drugs. You can always get them for free. I do.'

`You do?' Electron asked, somewhat perplexed.

`Sure! All the time,' the stranger said grandly. `No problem. Just

watch.'

The stranger calmly put his fork down on the tray, carefully stood up

and then began yelling at the top of his lungs. He waved his arms

around frantically and shouted abuse at the other patients.

Two nurses came running from the observation room. One of them tried

to calm the stranger down while the other quickly measured out various

pills and grabbed a cup of water. The stranger swallowed the pills,

chased them with a swig of water and sat down quietly. The nurses

retreated, glancing back over their shoulders.

`See?' The stranger said. `Well, I'd better be on my way, before the

pills kick in. See ya.'

Electron watched, amazed, as the stranger picked up his bag, walked

through the dining-hall door, and straight out the front door of the

psychiatric ward.

After a month, the psychiatrists reluctantly allowed Electron to leave

the hospital in order to stay with his maternal grandmother in

Queensland. He was required to see a psychiatrist regularly. He spent

his first few days in Queensland believing he was Jesus Christ. But he

didn't hold onto that one for long. After two weeks of patiently

waiting and checking for signs of the imminent apocalypse, consistent

with the second coming, he decided he was really the reincarnation of

Buddha.

In late February 1992, after three months of psychiatric care up

north, Electron returned to Melbourne and his university studies, with

a bag full of medication. Prozac, major tranquillisers, Lithium. The

daily routine went smoothly for a while. Six Prozac--two in the

morning, two at midday and two at night. Another anti-depressant to be

taken at night. Also at night, the anti-side effect tablets to combat

the involuntary eye-rolling, jaw-dropping and neck-twisting associated

with the anti-depressants.

All of it was designed to help him deal with what had by

now become a long list of diagnoses. Cannabis psychosis.

Schizophrenia. Manic depression. Unipolar effective disorder.

Schizophrenaform. Amphetamine psychosis. Major effective disorder.

Atypical psychosis. And his own personal favourite--facticious

disorder, or faking it to get into hospital. But the medication wasn't

helping much. Electron still felt wretched, and returning to a host of

problems in Melbourne made things worse.

Because of his illness, Electron had been largely out of the loop of

legal proceedings. Sunny Queensland provided a welcome escape. Now he

was back in Victoria facing a tedious university course in accounting,

an ongoing battle with mental illness, federal charges which could see

him locked up for ten years, and publicity surrounding the first major

hacking case in Australia. It was going to be a hard winter.

To make matters worse, Electron's medication interfered with his

ability to study properly. The anti-side effect pills relaxed the

muscles in his eyes, preventing them from focusing. The writing on the

blackboard at the front of the lecture hall was nothing but a hazy

blur. Taking notes was also a problem. The medication made his hands

tremble, so he couldn't write properly. By the end of a lecture,

Electron's notes were as unreadable as the blackboard. Frustrated,

Electron stopped taking his medicine, started smoking dope again and

soon felt a little better. When the dope wasn't enough, he turned to

magic mushrooms and hallucinogenic cactus.

The hacking case was dragging on and on. On 6 December 1991, just

after he left psych hospital but before he flew to Queensland, the

office of the DPP had formally filed an indictment containing fifteen

charges against Electron, and three against Nom, in the Victorian

County Court.

Electron didn't talk to Phoenix much any more, but the DPP lawyers

hadn't forgotten about him--far from it. They had much bigger plans

for Phoenix, perhaps because he was fighting every step of the way.

Phoenix was uncooperative with police in the interview on the day of

the raid, frequently refusing to answer their questions. When they

asked to fingerprint him, he refused and argued with them about it.

This behaviour did not endear him to either the police or the DPP.

On 5 May 1992, the DPP filed a final indictment with 40 charges

against Phoenix in the County Court. The charges, in conjunction with

those against Electron and Nom, formed part of a joint indictment

totalling 58 counts.

Electron worried about being sent to prison. Around the world, hackers

were under siege--Par, Pengo, LOD and Erik Bloodaxe, MOD, The Realm

hackers, Pad and Gandalf and, most recently, the International

Subversives. Somebody seemed to be trying to make a point.

Furthermore, Electron's charges had changed considerably--for the

worse--from the original ones documented in April 1990.

The DPP's final indictment bore little resemblance to the original

charge sheet handed to the young hacker when he left the police

station the day he was raided. The final indictment read like a

veritable Who's Who of prestigious institutions around the world.

Lawrence Livermore Labs, California. Two different computers at the US

Naval Research Laboratories, Washington DC. Rutgers University, New

Jersey. Tampere University of Technology, Finland. The University of

Illinios. Three different computers at the University of Melbourne.

Helsinki University of Technology, Finland. The University of New

York. NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia. CSIRO, Carlton,

Victoria.

The charges which worried Electron most related to the

US Naval Research Labs, CSIRO, Lawrence Livermore Labs

and NASA. The last three weren't full hacking charges. The

DPP alleged Electron had been `knowingly concerned' with Phoenix's

access of these sites.

Electron looked at the thirteen-page joint indictment and didn't know

whether to laugh or cry. He had been a lot more than `knowingly

concerned' with accessing those sites. In many cases, he had given

Phoenix access to those computers in the first place. But Electron

tried to tread quietly, carefully, through most systems, while Phoenix

had noisily stomped around with all the grace of a buffalo--and left

just as many footprints. Electron hardly wanted to face full charges

for those or any other sites. He had broken into thousands of sites on

the X.25 network, but he hadn't been charged with any of them. He

couldn't help feeling a little like the gangster Al Capone being done

for tax evasion.

The proceedings were attracting considerable media attention. Electron

suspected the AFP or the DPP were alerting the media to upcoming court

appearances, perhaps in part to prove to the Americans that `something

was being done'.

This case had American pressure written all over it. Electron's

barrister, Boris Kayser, said he suspected that `the

Americans'--American institutions, companies or government

agencies--were indirectly funding some of the prosecution's case by

offering to pay for US witnesses to attend the trial. The Americans

wanted to see the Australian hackers go down, and they were throwing

all their best resources at the case to make sure it happened.

There was one other thing--in some ways the most disturbing matter of

all. In the course of the legal to-ing and fro-ing, Electron was told

that it was the US Secret Service back in 1988 which had triggered the

AFP investigation into The Realm hackers--an investigation which had

led to Electron's bust and current legal problems. The Secret Service

was after the hackers who broke into Citibank.

As it happened, Electron had never touched Citibank. Credit cards

couldn't interest him less. He found banks boring and, the way he

looked at it, their computers were full of mundane numbers belonging

to the world of accounting. He had already suffered through enough of

those tedious types of numbers in his university course. Unless he

wanted to steal from banks--something he would not do--there was no

point in breaking into their computers.

But the US Secret Service was very interested in banks--and in

Phoenix. For they didn't just believe that Phoenix had been inside

Citibank's computers. They believed he had masterminded the Citibank

attack.

And why did the US Secret Service think that? Because, Electron was

told, Phoenix had gone around bragging about it in the underground. He

hadn't just told people he had hacked into Citibank computers, he

reportedly boasted that he had stolen some $50000 from the bank.

Going through his legal brief, Electron had discovered something which

seemed to confirm what he was being told. The warrant for the

telephone tap on both of Phoenix's home phones mentioned a potential

`serious loss to Citibank' as a justification for the warrant.

Strangely, the typed words had been crossed out in the handwritten

scrawl of the judge who approved the warrant. But they were still

legible. No wonder the US Secret Service began chasing the case,

Electron thought. Banks get upset when they think people have found a

way to rip them off anonymously.

Electron knew that Phoenix hadn't stolen any money from Citibank.

Rather, he had been circulating fantastic stories about himself to

puff up his image in the underground, and in the process had managed

to get them all busted.

In September 1992, Phoenix rang Electron suggesting they get together

to discuss the case. Electron wondered why. Maybe he suspected

something, sensing that the links binding them were weak, and becoming

weaker by the month. That Electron's mental illness had changed his

perception of the world. That his increasingly remote attitude to

Phoenix suggested an underlying anger about the continual bragging.

Whatever the reason, Phoenix's gnawing worry must have been confirmed

when Electron put off meeting with him.

Electron didn't want to meet with Phoenix because he didn't like him,

and because he thought Phoenix was largely responsible for getting the

Australian hackers into their current predicament.

With these thoughts fermenting in his mind, Electron listened with

interest a few months later when his solicitor, John McLoughlin,

proposed an idea. In legal circles, it was nothing new. But it was new

to Electron. He resolved to take up McLoughlin's advice.

Electron decided to testify as a Crown witness against Phoenix.

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Chapter 7 -- Judgement Day

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Your dream world is just about to end

-- from `Dreamworld', on Diesel and Dust by Midnight Oil

In another corner of the globe, the British hackers Pad and Gandalf

learned with horror that the Australian authorities had busted the

three Realm hackers. Electron had simply disappeared one day. A short

time later, Phoenix was gone too. Then the reports started rolling in

from newspapers and from other Australian hackers on a German board

similar to Altos, called Lutzifer.

Something else worried Pad. In one of his hacking forays, he had

discovered a file, apparently written by Eugene Spafford, which said

he was concerned that some British hackers--read Pad and

Gandalf--would create a new worm, based on the RTM worm, and release

it into the Internet. The unnamed British hackers would then be able

to cause maximum havoc on thousands of Internet sites.

It was true that Gandalf and Pad had captured copies of various worm

source codes. They fished around inside SPAN until they surfaced with

a copy of the Father Christmas worm. And, after finally successfully

hacking Russell Brand's machine at LLNL, they deftly lifted a complete

copy of the WANK worm. In Brand's machine, they also found a

description of how someone had broken into SPAN looking for the WANK

worm code, but hadn't found it. `That was me breaking into SPAN to

look around,' Gandalf laughed, relaying the tale to Pad.

Despite their growing library of worm code, Pad had no intention of

writing any such worm. They simply wanted the code to study what

penetration methods the worms had used and perhaps to learn something

new. The British hackers prided themselves on never having done

anything destructive to systems they hacked. In places where they knew

their activities had been discovered--such as at the Universities of

Bath, Edinburgh, Oxford and Strathclyde--they wrote notes to the

admins signed 8lgm. It wasn't only an ego thing--it was also a way of

telling the admins that they weren't going to do anything nasty to the

system.

At one university, the admins thought 8lgm was some kind

of weird variation on a Belgian word and that the hackers who visited

their systems night after night were from Belgium. At another uni, the

admins made a different guess at the meaning. In the morning, when

they came into work and saw that the hackers had been playing in their

system all night, they would sigh to each other, `Our eight little

green men are at it again'.

At the University of Lancaster, the hackers wrote a message to the

admins which said: `Don't do anything naughty. We have a good image

around the world, so please don't tarnish it or start making up

stories about us messing up systems. Don't hold your breath for us to

hack you, but keep us in mind.' Wherever they went, their message was

the same.

Nonetheless Pad visualised a scenario where Spaf whipped up the

computer security and law enforcement people into a frenzied panic and

tried to pin all sorts of things on the British hackers, none of which

they had done. The underground saw Spaf as being rabid in his attack

on hackers, based largely on his response to the RTM worm. And Gandalf

had hacked Spaf's machine.

The crackdown on the Australians, combined with the discovery of the

Spaf file, had a profound effect on Pad. Always cautious anyway, he

decided to give up hacking. It was a difficult decision, and weaning

himself from exploring systems night after night was no easy task.

However, in the face of what had happened to Electron and Phoenix,

continuing to hack didn't seem worth the risk.

When Pad gave up hacking, he bought his own NUI so he could access

places like Altos legitimately. The NUI was expensive--about

[sterling]10 an hour--but he was never on for long. Leisurely chats of

the type he once enjoyed in Altos were out of the question, but at

least he could mail letters to his friends like Theorem and Gandalf.

There would have been easier ways to maintain his friendship with

Gandalf, who lived in Liverpool, only an hour's drive away. But it

wouldn't be the same. Pad and Gandalf had never met, or even talked on

the phone. They talked on-line, and via email. That was the way they

related.

Pad also had other reasons for giving up hacking. It was an expensive

habit in Britain because British Telecom time-charged for local phone

calls. In Australia, a hacker could stay on-line for hours, jumping

from one computer to another through the data network, all for the

cost of one local call. Like the Australians, Pad could launch his

hacking sessions from a local uni or X.25 dial-up. However, an

all-night hacking session based on a single phone call might still

cost him [sterling]5 or more in timed-call charges--a considerable

amount of money for an unemployed young man. As it was, Pad had

already been forced to stop hacking for brief periods when he ran out

of his dole money.

Although Pad didn't think he could be prosecuted for hacking under

British law in early 1990, he knew that Britain was about to enact its

own computer crime legislation--the Computer Misuse Act 1990--in

August. The 22-year-old hacker decided that it was better to quit

while he was ahead.

And he did, for a while at least. Until July 1990, when Gandalf, two

years his junior, tempted him with one final hack before the new Act

came into force. Just one last fling, Gandalf told him. After that

last fling in July, Pad stopped hacking again.

The Computer Misuse Act passed into law in August 1990, following two

law commission reviews on the subject. The Scottish Law Commission

issued a 1987 report proposing to make unauthorised data access

illegal, but only if the hacker tried to `secure advantage, or cause

damage to another person'--including reckless damage.2 Simple look-see

hacking would not be a crime under the report's recommendations.

However, in 1989 The Law Commission of England and Wales issued its

own report proposing that simple unauthorised access should be a crime

regardless of intent--a recommendation which was eventually included

in the law.

Late in 1989, Conservative MP Michael Colvin introduced a private

member's bill into the British parliament. Lending her support to the

bill, outspoken hacker-critic Emma Nicholson, another Conservative MP,

fired public debate on the subject and ensured the bill passed through

parliament successfully.

In November 1990, Pad was talking on-line with Gandalf, and his friend

suggested they have one more hack, just one more, for old time's sake.

Well, thought Pad, one more--just a one-off thing--wouldn't hurt.

Before long, Pad was hacking regularly again, and when Gandalf tried

to give it up, Pad was there luring him to return to his favourite

pastime. They were like two boys at school, getting each other into

trouble--the kind of trouble which always comes in pairs. If Pad and

Gandalf hadn't known each other, they probably would both have walked

away from hacking forever in 1990.

As they both got back into the swing of things, they tried to make

light of the risk of getting caught. `Hey, you know,' Gandalf joked

on-line more than once, `the first time we actually meet each other in

person will probably be in a police station.'

Completely irreverent and always upbeat, Gandalf proved to be a true

friend. Pad had rarely met such a fellow traveller in the real world,

let alone on-line. What others--particularly some American

hackers--viewed as prickliness, Pad saw as the perfect sense of

humour. To Pad, Gandalf was the best m8 a fellow could ever have.

During the time Pad avoided hacking, Gandalf had befriended another,

younger hacker named Wandii, also from the north of England. Wandii

never played much of a part in the international computer underground,

but he did spend a lot of time hacking European computers. Wandii and

Pad got along pleasantly but they were never close. They were

acquaintances, bound by ties to Gandalf in the underground.

By the middle of June 1991, Pad, Gandalf and Wandii were peaking. At

least one of them--and often more--had already broken into systems

belonging to the European Community in Luxembourg, The Financial Times

(owners of the FTSE 100 share index), the British Ministry of Defence,

the Foreign Office, NASA, the investment bank SG Warburg in London,

the American computer database software manufacturer Oracle, and more

machines on the JANET network than they could remember. Pad had also

penetrated a classified military network containing a NATO system.

They moved through British Telecom's Packet Switched Stream Network

(PSS), which was similar to the Tymnet X.25 network, with absolute

ease.3

Gandalf's motto was, `If it moves, hack it'.

[ ]

On 27 June 1991, Pad was sitting in the front room of his parent's

comfortable home in greater Manchester watching the last remnants of

daylight disappear on one of the longest days of the year. He loved

summer, loved waking up to streaks of sunlight sneaking through the

cracks in his bedroom curtain. He often thought to himself, it doesn't

get much better than this.

Around 11 p.m. he flicked on his modem and his Atari 520 ST computer

in the front sitting room. There were two Atari computers in the

house--indicative of his deep enthusiasm for computers since neither

his siblings nor his parents had any interest in programming. Most of

the time, however, Pad left the older Atari alone. His elder brother,

an aspiring chemist, used it for writing his PhD thesis.

Before dialling out, Pad checked that no-one was on the house's single

phone line. Finding it free, he went to check his email on Lutzifer. A

few minutes after watching his machine connect to the German board, he

heard a soft thud, followed by a creaking. Pad stopped typing, looked

up from his machine and listened. He wondered if his brother, reading

in their bedroom upstairs, or his parents, watching telly in the back

lounge room, could hear the creaking.

The sound became more pronounced and Pad swung around and looked

toward the hallway. In a matter of seconds, the front door frame had

been cracked open, prising the door away from its lock. The wood had

been torn apart by some sort of car jack, pumped up until the door

gave way.

Suddenly, a group of men burst through from the front doorstep, dashed

down the long hallway and shot up the carpeted stairs to Pad's

bedroom.

Still sitting at his computer downstairs, Pad swiftly flicked his

modem, and then his computer, off--instantly killing his connection

and everything on his screen. He turned back toward the door leading

to the sitting room and strained to hear what was happening upstairs.

If he wasn't so utterly surprised, he would almost have laughed. He

realised that when the police had dashed up to his bedroom, they had

been chasing every stereotype about hackers they had probably ever

read. The boy. In his bedroom. Hunched over his computer. Late at

night.

They did find a young man in the bedroom, with a computer. But it was

the wrong one, and for all intents and purposes the wrong computer. It

took the police almost ten minutes of quizzing Pad's brother to work

out their mistake.

Hearing a commotion, Pad's parents had rushed into the hallway while

Pad peered from the doorway of the front sitting room. A uniformed

police officer ushered everyone back into the room, and began asking

Pad questions.

`Do you use computers? Do you use the name Pad on computers?' they

asked.

Pad concluded the game was up. He answered their questions truthfully.

Hacking was not such a serious crime after all, he thought. It wasn't

as if he had stolen money or anything. This would be a drama, but he

was easy-going. He would roll with the punches, cop a slap on the

wrist and soon the whole thing would be over and done with.

The police took Pad to his bedroom and asked him questions as they

searched the room. The bedroom had a comfortably lived-in look, with a

few small piles of clothes in the corner, some shoes scattered across

the floor, the curtains hanging crooked, and a collection of music

posters--Jimi Hendrix and The Smiths--taped to the wall.

A group of police hovered around his computer. One of them began to

search through Pad's books on the shelves above the PC, checking each

one as he pulled it down. A few well-loved Spike Milligan works. Some

old chess books from when he was captain of the local chess team.

Chemistry books, purchased by Pad long before he took any classes in

the subject, just to satisfy his curiosity. Physics books. An

oceanography textbook. A geology book bought after a visit to a cave

excited his interest in the formation of rocks. Pad's mother, a

nursing sister, and his father, an electronics engineer who tested

gyros on aircraft, had always encouraged their children's interest in

the sciences.

The policeman returned those books to the shelves, only picking out

the computer books, textbooks from programming and maths classes Pad

had taken at a Manchester university. The officer carefully slid them

inside plastic bags to be taken away as

evidence.

Then the police picked through Pad's music tapes--The Stone Roses,

Pixies, New Order, The Smiths and lots of indie music from the

flourishing Manchester music scene. No evidence of anything but an

eclectic taste in music there.

Another policeman opened Pad's wardrobe and peered inside. `Anything

in here of interest?' he asked.

`No,' Pad answered. `It's all over here.' He pointed to the box of

computer disks.

Pad didn't think there was much point in the police tearing the place

to pieces, when they would ultimately find everything they wanted

anyway. Nothing was hidden. Unlike the Australian hackers, Pad hadn't

been expecting the police at all. Although part of the data on his

hard drive was encrypted, there was plenty of incriminating evidence

in the un-encrypted files.

Pad couldn't hear exactly what his parents were talking about with the

police in the other room, but he could tell they were calm. Why

shouldn't they be? It wasn't as if their son had done anything

terrible. He hadn't beaten someone up in a fist fight at a pub, or

robbed anyone. He hadn't hit someone while drunk driving. No, they

thought, he had just been fiddling around with computers. Maybe poking

around where he shouldn't have been, but that was hardly a serious

crime. They needn't worry. It wasn't as if he was going to prison or

anything. The police would sort it all out. Maybe some sort of

citation, and the matter would be over and done. Pad's mother even

offered to make cups of tea for the police.

One of the police struck up a conversation with Pad off to the side as

he paused to drink his tea. He seemed to know that Pad was on the

dole, and with a completely straight face, he said, `If you wanted a

job, why didn't you just join the police?'

Pad paused for a reality check. Here he was being raided by nearly a

dozen law enforcement officers--including representatives from BT and

Scotland Yard's computer crimes unit--for hacking hundreds of

computers and this fellow wanted to know why he hadn't just become a

copper?

He tried not to laugh. Even if he hadn't been busted, there is no way

he would ever have contemplated joining the police. Never in a million

years. His family and friends, while showing a pleasant veneer of

middle-class orderliness, were fundamentally anti-establishment. Many

knew that Pad had been hacking, and which sites he had penetrated.

Their attitude was: Hacking Big Brother? Good on you.

His parents were torn, wanting to encourage Pad's interest in

computers but also worrying their son spent an inordinate amount of

time glued to the screen. Their mixed feelings mirrored Pad's own

occasional concern.

While deep in the throes of endless hacking nights, he would suddenly

sit upright and ask himself, What am I doing here, fucking around on a

computer all day and night? Where is this heading? What about the rest

of life? Then he would disentangle himself from hacking for a few days

or weeks. He would go down to the university pub to drink with his

mostly male group of friends from his course.

Tall, with short brown hair, a slender physique and a handsomely

boyish face, the soft-spoken Pad would have been considered attractive

by many intelligent girls. The problem was finding those sort of

girls. He hadn't met many when he was studying at university--there

were few women in his maths and computer classes. So he and his

friends used to head down to the Manchester nightclubs for the social

scene and the good music.

Pad went downstairs with one of the officers and watched as the police

unplugged his 1200 baud modem, then tucked it into a plastic bag. He

had bought that modem when he was eighteen. The police unplugged

cables, bundled them up and slipped them into labelled plastic bags.

They gathered up his 20 megabyte hard drive and monitor. More plastic

bags and labels.

One of the officers called Pad over to the front door. The jack was

still wedged across the mutilated door frame. The police had broken

down the door instead of knocking because they wanted to catch the

hacker in the act--on-line. The officer motioned for Pad to follow

him.

`Come on,' he said, leading the hacker into the night. `We're taking

you to the station.'

Pad spent the night in a cell at the Salford Crescent police

station, alone. No rough crims, and no other hackers either.

He settled into one of the metal cots lined against the perimeter of

the cell, but sleep evaded him. Pad wondered if Gandalf had been

raided as well. There was no sign of him, but then again, the police

would hardly be stupid enough to lock up the two hackers together. He

tossed and turned, trying to push thoughts from his head.

Pad had fallen into hacking almost by accident. Compared to others in

the underground, he had taken it up at a late age--around nineteen.

Altos had been the catalyst. Visiting BBSes, he read a file describing

not only what Altos was, but how to get there--complete with NUI.

Unlike the Australian underground, the embryonic British underground

had no shortage of NUIs. Someone had discovered a stack of BT NUIs and

posted them on BBSes across England.

Pad followed the directions in the BBS file and soon found himself in

the German chat channel. Like Theorem, he marvelled at the brave new

live world of Altos. It was wonderful, a big international party.

After all, it wasn't every day he got to talk with Australians, Swiss,

Germans, Italians and Americans. Before long, he had taken up hacking

like so many other Altos regulars.

Hacking as a concept had always intrigued him. As a teenager, the film

War Games had dazzled him. The idea that computers could communicate

with each over telephone lines enthralled the sixteen-year-old,

filling his mind with new ideas. Sometime after that he saw a

television report on a group of hackers who claimed that they had used

their skills to move satellites around in space--the same story which

had first caught Electron's imagination.

Pad had grown up in Greater Manchester. More than a century before,

the region had been a textile boom-town. But the thriving economy did

not translate into great wealth for the masses. In the early 1840s,

Friedrich Engels had worked in his father's cotton-milling factory in

the area, and the suffering

he saw in the region influenced his most famous work, The Communist

Manifesto, published in 1848.

Manchester wore the personality of a working-class town, a place where

people often disliked the establishment and

distrusted authority figures. The 1970s and 1980s had not been kind to

most of Greater Manchester, with unemployment and urban decay

disfiguring the once-proud textile hub. But this decay only appeared

to strengthen an underlying resolve among many from the working

classes to challenge the symbols of power.

Pad didn't live in a public housing high-rise. He lived in a suburban

middle-class area, in an old, working-class town removed from the

dismal inner-city. But like many people from the north, he disliked

pretensions. Indeed, he harboured a healthy degree of good-natured

scepticism, perhaps stemming from a culture of mates whose favourite

pastime was pulling each other's leg down at the pub.

This scepticism was in full-gear as he watched the story of how

hackers supposedly moved satellites around in space, but somehow the

idea slipped through the checkpoints and captured his imagination,

just as it had done with Electron. He felt a desire to find out for

himself if it was true and he began pursuing hacking in enthusiastic

bursts. At first it was any moderately interesting system. Then he

moved to the big-name systems--computers belonging to large

institutions. Eventually, working with the Australians, he learned to

target computer security experts. That was, after all, where the

treasure was stored.

In the morning at the police station, a guard gave Pad something to

eat which might have passed for food. Then he was escorted into an

interview room with two plain-clothed officers and a BT

representative.

Did he want a lawyer? No. He had nothing to hide. Besides, the police

had already seized evidence from his house, including unencrypted data

logs of his hacking sessions. How could he argue against that? So he

faced his stern inquisitors and answered their questions willingly.

Suddenly things began to take a different turn when they began asking

about the `damage' he had done inside the Greater London Polytechnic's

computers. Damage? What damage? Pad certainly hadn't damaged anything.

Yes, the police told him. The damage totalling almost a quarter of a

million pounds.

Pad gasped in horror. A quarter of a million pounds? He thought back

to his many forays into the system. He had been a little mischievous,

changing the welcome message to `Hi' and signing it 8lgm. He had made

a few accounts for himself so he could log in at a later date. That

seemed to be nothing special, however, since he and Gandalf had a

habit of making accounts called 8lgm for themselves in JANET systems.

He had also erased logs of his activities to cover his tracks, but

again, this was not unusual, and he had certainly never deleted any

computer users' files. The whole thing had just been a bit of fun, a

bit of cat and mouse gaming with the system admins. There was nothing

he could recall which would account for that kind of damage. Surely

they had the wrong hacker?

No, he was the right one all right. Eighty investigators from BT,

Scotland Yard and other places had been chasing the 8lgm hackers for

two years. They had phone traces, logs seized from his computer and

logs from the hacked sites. They knew it was him.

For the first time, the true gravity of the situation hit Pad. These

people believed in some way that he had committed serious criminal

damage, that he had even been malicious.

After about two hours of questioning, they put Pad back in his cell.

More questions tomorrow, they told him.

Later that afternoon, an officer came in to tell Pad his mother and

father were outside. He could meet with them in the visiting area.

Talking through a glass barrier, Pad tried to reassure his worried

parents. After five minutes, an officer told the family the visit was

over. Amid hurried goodbyes under the impatient stare of the guard,

Pad's parents told him they had brought something for him to read in

his cell. It was the oceanography textbook.

Back in his cell, he tried to read, but he couldn't concentrate. He

kept replaying his visits to the London Polytechnic over and over in

his mind, searching for how he might have inadvertently done

[sterling]250000 worth of damage. Pad was a very good hacker; it

wasn't as if he was some fourteen-year-old kid barging through systems

like a bull in china shop. He knew how to get in and out of a system

without hurting it.

Shortly after 8 p.m., as Pad sat on his cot stewing over the police

damage claims, sombre music seemed to fill his cell. Slowly at first,

an almost imperceptible moaning, which subtly transformed into solemn

but recognisable notes. It sounded like Welsh choir music, and it was

coming from above him.

Pad looked up at the ceiling. The music--all male voices-- stopped

abruptly, then started again, repeating the same heavy, laboured

notes. The hacker smiled. The local police choir was practising right

above his cell.

After another fitful night, Pad faced one more round of interviews.

The police did most of the questioning, but they didn't seem to know

much about computers--well, not nearly so much as any good hacker on

Altos. Whenever either of the police asked a technical question, they

looked over to the BT guy at the other end of the table as if to say,

`Does this make any sense?' The BT guy would give a slight nod, then

the police looked back at Pad for an answer. Most of the time, he was

able to decipher what they thought they were trying to ask, and he

answered accordingly.

Then it was back to his cell while they processed his charge sheets.

Alone again, Pad wondered once more if they had raided Gandalf. Like

an answer from above, Pad heard telephone tones through the walls. The

police seemed to be playing them over and over. That was when he knew

they had Gandalf too.

Gandalf had rigged up a tone dialler in his computer. It sounded as if

the police were playing with it, trying to figure it out.

So, Pad would finally meet Gandalf in person after two years. What

would he look like? Would they have the same chemistry in person as

on-line? Pad felt like he knew Gandalf, knew his essence, but meeting

in person could be a bit tricky.

Explaining that the paperwork, including the charge sheets, had

finally been organised, a police officer unlocked Pad's cell door and

led him to a foyer, telling him he would be meeting both Gandalf and

Wandii. A large collection of police had formed a semi-circle around

two other young men. In addition to Scotland Yard's Computer Crimes

Unit and BT, at least seven other police forces were involved in the

three raids, including those from Greater Manchester, Merseyside and

West Yorkshire. The officers were curious about the hackers.

For most of the two years of their investigation, the police didn't

even know the hackers' real identities. After such a long, hard chase,

the police had been forced to wait a little longer, since they wanted

to nab each hacker while he was on-line. That meant hiding outside

each hacker's home until he logged in somewhere. Any system would do

and they didn't have to be talking to each other on-line--as long as

the login was illegal. The police had sat patiently, and finally

raided the hackers within hours of each other, so they didn't have

time to warn one another.

So, at the end of the long chase and a well-timed operation, the

police wanted to have a look at the hackers up close.

After the officer walked Pad up to the group, he introduced Gandalf.

Tall, lean with brown hair and pale skin, he looked a little bit like

Pad. The two hackers smiled shyly at each other, before one of the

police pointed out Wandii, the seventeen-year-old schoolboy. Pad

didn't get a good look at Wandii, because the police quickly lined the

hackers up in a row, with Gandalf in the middle, to explain details to

them. They were being charged under the Computer Misuse Act of 1990.

Court dates would be set and they would be notified.

When they were finally allowed to leave, Wandii seemed to disappear.

Pad and Gandalf walked outside, found a couple of benches and lay

down, basking in the sun and chatting while they waited for their

rides home.

Gandalf proved to be as easy to talk to in person as he was on-line.

They exchanged phone numbers and shared notes on the police raids.

Gandalf had insisted on meeting a lawyer before his interviews, but

when the lawyer arrived he didn't have the slightest understanding of

computer crime. He advised Gandalf to tell the police whatever they

wanted to know, so the hacker did.

The trial was being held in London. Pad wondered why, if all three

hackers were from the north, the case was being tried in the south.

After all, there was a court in Manchester which was high enough to

deal with their crimes.

Maybe it was because Scotland Yard was in London. Maybe they had

started the paperwork down there. Maybe it was because they were being

accused of hacking computers located within the jurisdiction of the

Central Criminal Court--that court being the Old Bailey in London. But

Pad's cynical side hazarded a different guess--a guess which seemed

justified after a few procedural appearances in 1992 before the trial,

which was set for 1993. For when Pad arrived at the Bow Street

Magistrates Court for his committal in April 1992, he saw it packed

out with the media, just as he had anticipated.

A few hackers also fronted up to fly the flag of the underground. One

of them--a stranger--came up to Pad after court, patted him on the

back and exclaimed enthusiastically, `Well done, Paddy!' Startled, Pad

just looked at him and then smiled. He had no idea how to respond to

the stranger.

Like the three Australian hackers, Pad, Gandalf and the little-known

Wandii were serving as the test case for new hacking laws in their

country. British law enforcement agencies had spent a fortune on the

case--more than [sterling]500000 according to the newspapers--by the

time the 8lgm case went to trial. This was going to be a show case,

and the government agencies wanted taxpayers to know they were getting

their money's worth.

The hackers weren't being charged with breaking into computers. They

were being charged with conspiracy, a more serious offence. While

admitting the threesome did not hack for personal gain, the

prosecution alleged the hackers had conspired to break into and modify

computer systems. It was a strange approach to say the least,

considering that none of the three hackers had ever met or even talked

to the others before they were arrested.

It was not so strange, however, when looking at the potential

penalties. If the hackers had been charged with simply breaking into a

machine, without intending any harm, the maximum penalty was six

months jail and a fine of up to [sterling]5000. However, conspiracy,

which was covered under a different section of the Act, could bring up

to five years in jail and an unlimited amount in fines.

The prosecution was taking a big gamble. It would be harder to prove

conspiracy charges, which required demonstration of greater criminal

intent than lesser charges. The potential pay-off was of course also

much greater. If convicted, the defendants in Britain's most important

hacking case to date would be going to prison.

As with The Realm case, two hackers--Pad and Gandalf--planned to plead

guilty while the third--in this case Wandii--planned to fight the

charges every step of the way. Legal Aid was footing the bill for

their lawyers, because the hackers were either not working or were

working in such lowly paid, short-term jobs they qualified for free

legal support.

Wandii's lawyers told the media that this showcase was tantamount to a

state trial. It was the first major hacking case under the new

legislation which didn't involve disgruntled employees. While having

no different legal status from a normal trial, the term state trial

suggested a greater degree of official wrath--the kind usually

reserved for cases of treason.

On 22 February 1993, within two months of Electron's decision to turn

Crown witness against Phoenix and Nom, the three 8lgm hackers stood in

the dock at Southwark Crown Court in South London to enter pleas in

their own case.

In the dim winter light, Southwark couldn't look less appealing, but

that didn't deter the crowds. The courtroom was going to be packed,

just as Bow Street had been. Scotland Yard detectives were turning out

in force. The crowd shuffled toward Room 12.

The prosecution told the media they had about 800 computer disks full

of evidence and court materials. If all the data had been printed out

on A4 paper, the stack would tower more than 40 metres in the air,

they said. Considering the massive amount of evidence being heaved,

rolled and tugged through the building by teams of legal eagles, the

choice of location--on the fifth floor--proved to be a challenge.

Standing in the dock next to Wandii, Pad and Gandalf pleaded guilty to

two computer conspiracy charges: conspiring to dishonestly obtain

telecommunications services, and conspiring to cause unauthorised

modification to computer material. Pad also pleaded guilty to a third

charge: causing damage to a computer. This last charge related to the

almost a quarter of

a million pounds worth of `damage' to the Central London Polytechnic.

Unlike the Australians' case, none of the British hackers faced

charges about specific sites such as NASA.

Pad and Gandalf pleaded guilty because they didn't think they had much

choice. Their lawyers told them that, in light of the evidence,

denying their guilt was simply not a realistic option. Better to throw

yourself on the mercy of the court, they advised. As if to underline

the point, Gandalf's lawyer had told him after a meeting at the end of

1992, `I'd like to wish you a happy Christmas, but I don't think it's

going to be one'.

Wandii's lawyers disagreed. Standing beside his fellow hackers, Wandii

pleaded not guilty to three conspiracy charges: plotting to gain

unauthorised access to computers, conspiring to make unauthorised

modifications to computer material, and conspiring to obtain

telecommunications services dishonestly. His defence team was going to

argue that he was addicted to computer hacking and that, as a result

of this addiction, he was not able to form the criminal intent

necessary to be convicted.

Pad thought Wandii's case was on shaky ground. Addiction didn't seem a

plausible defence to him, and he noticed Wandii looked very nervous in

court just after his plea.

Pad and Gandalf left London after their court appearance, returning to

the north to prepare for their sentencing hearings, and to watch the

progress of Wandii's case through the eyes of the media.

They weren't disappointed. It was a star-studded show. The media

revved itself up for a feeding frenzy and the prosecution team, headed

by James Richardson, knew how to feed the pack. He zeroed in on

Wandii, telling the court how the schoolboy `was tapping into offices

at the EC in Luxembourg and even the experts were worried. He caused

havoc at universities all around the world'.4 To do this, Wandii had

used a simple BBC Micro computer, a Christmas present costing

[sterling]200.

The hacking didn't stop at European Community's computer, Richardson

told the eager crowd of journalists. Wandii had hacked Lloyd's, The

Financial Times and Leeds University. At The Financial Times machine,

Wandii's adventures had upset the smooth operations of the FTSE 100

share index, known in the City as `footsie'. The hacker installed a

scanning program in the FT's network, resulting in one outgoing call

made every second. The upshot of Wandii's intrusion: a [sterling]704

bill, the deletion of an important file and a management decision to

shut down a key system. With the precision of a banker, FT computer

boss Tony Johnson told the court that the whole incident had cost his

organisation [sterling]24871.

But the FT hack paled next to the prosecution's real trump card: The

European Organisation for the Research and Treatment of Cancer in

Brussels. They had been left with a [sterling]10000 phone bill as a

result of a scanner Wandii left on its machine,5 the court was told.

The scanner had left a trail of 50000 calls, all documented on a

980-page phone bill.

The scanner resulted in the system going down for a day, EORTC

information systems project manager Vincent Piedboeuf, told the jury.

He went on to explain that the centre needed its system to run 24

hours a day, so surgeons could register patients. The centre's

database was the focal point for pharmaceutical companies, doctors and

research centres--all coordinating their efforts in fighting the

disease.

For the media, the case was headline heaven. `Teenage computer hacker

"caused worldwide chaos"' the Daily Telegraph screamed across page

one. On page three, the Daily Mail jumped in with `Teenage hacker

"caused chaos for kicks"'. Even The Times waded into the fray.

Smaller, regional newspapers pulled the story across the countryside

to the far reaches of the British Isles. The Herald in Glasgow told

its readers `Teenage hacker "ran up [sterling]10000 telephone bill"'.

Across the Irish Sea, the Irish Times caused a splash with its

headline, `Teenage hacker broke EC computer security'.

Also in the first week of the case, The Guardian announced Wandii had

taken down the cancer centre database. By the time The Independent got

hold of the story, Wandii hadn't just shut down the database, he had

been reading the patients' most intimate medical details: `Teenager

"hacked into cancer patient files"'. Not to be outdone, on day four of

the trial, the Daily Mail had christened Wandii as a `computer

genius'. By day five it labelled him as a `computer invader' who `cost

FT [sterling]25000'.

The list went on. Wandii, the press announced, had hacked the Tokyo

Zoo and the White House. It was difficult to tell which was the more

serious offence.

Wandii's defence team had a few tricks of its own. Ian MacDonald, QC,

junior counsel Alistair Kelman and solicitor Deborah Tripley put

London University Professor James Griffith-Edwards, an authoritative

spokesman on addictive and compulsive behaviours, on the stand as an

expert witness. The chairman of the National Addiction Centre, the

professor had been part of a team which wrote the World Health

Organisation's definition of addiction. No-one was going to question

his qualifications.

The professor had examined Wandii and he announced his conclusion to

the court: Wandii was obsessed by computers, he was unable to stop

using them, and his infatuation made it impossible for him to choose

freely. `He repeated 12 times in police interviews, "I'm just

addicted. I wish I wasn't",' Griffith-Edwards told the court. Wandii

was highly intelligent, but was unable to escape from the urge to beat

computers' security systems at their own game. The hacker was obsessed

by the intellectual challenge. `This is the core ... of what attracts

the compulsive gambler,' the professor explained to the entranced jury

of three women and nine men.

But Wandii, this obsessive, addicted, gifted young man, had never had

a girlfriend, Griffith-Edwards continued. In fact, he shyly admitted

to the professor that he wouldn't even know how to ask a girl out. `He

[Wandii] became profoundly embarrassed when asked to talk about his

own feelings. He simply couldn't cope when asked what sort of person

he was.'6

People in the jury edged forward in their seats, concentrating

intently on the distinguished professor. And why wouldn't they? This

was amazing stuff. This erudite man had delved inside the mind of the

young man of bizarre contrasts. A man so sophisticated that he could

pry open computers belonging to some of Britain's and Europe's most

prestigious institutions, and yet at the same time so simple that he

had no idea how to ask a girl on a date. A man who was addicted not to

booze, smack or speed, which the average person associates with

addiction, but to a computer--a machine most people associated with

kids' games and word processing programs.

The defence proceeded to present vivid examples of Wandii's addiction.

Wandii's mother, a single parent and lecturer in English, had terrible

trouble trying to get her son away from his computer and modem. She

tried hiding his modem. He found it. She tried again, hiding it at his

grandmother's house. He burgled granny's home and retrieved it. His

mother tried to get at his computer. He pushed her out of his attic

room and down the stairs.

Then he ran up a [sterling]700 phone bill as a result of his hacking.

His mother switched off the electricity at the mains. Her son

reconnected it. She installed a security calling-code on the phone to

stop him calling out. He broke it. She worried he wouldn't go out and

do normal teenage things. He continued to stay up all night--and

sometimes all day--hacking. She returned from work to find him

unconscious--sprawled across the living room floor and looking as

though he was dead. But it wasn't death, only sheer exhaustion. He

hacked until he passed out, then he woke up and hacked some more.

The stories of Wandii's self-confessed addiction overwhelmed, appalled

and eventually engendered pity in the courtroom audience. The media

began calling him `the hermit hacker'.

Wandii's defence team couldn't fight the prosecution's

evidence head-on, so they took the prosecution's evidence and claimed

it as their own. They showed the jury that Wandii hadn't just hacked

the institutions named by the prosecution; he had hacked far, far more

than that. He didn't just hack a lot--he hacked too much. Most of all,

Wandii's defence team gave the jury a reason to acquit the

innocent-faced young man sitting before them.

During the trial, the media focused on Wandii, but didn't completely

ignore the other two hackers. Computer Weekly hunted down where

Gandalf was working and laid it bare on the front page. A member of

`the UK's most notorious hacking gang', the journal announced, had

been working on software which would be used at Barclay's Bank.7 The

implication was clear. Gandalf was a terrible security risk and should

never be allowed to do any work for a financial institution. The

report irked the hackers, but they tried to concentrate on preparing

for their sentencing hearing.

From the beginning of their case, the hackers had problems obtaining

certain evidence. Pad and Gandalf believed some of the material seized

in the police raids would substantially help their case--such as

messages from admins thanking them for pointing out security holes on

their systems. This material had not been included in the

prosecution's brief. When the defendants requested access to it, they

were refused access on the grounds that there was classified data on

the optical disk. They were told to go read the Attorney-General's

guidelines on disclosure of information. The evidence of the hackers'

forays into military and government systems was jumbled in with their

intrusions into computers such as benign JANET systems, the defence

team was told. It would take too much time to separate the two.

Eventually, after some wrangling, Pad and Gandalf were told they could

inspect and copy material--provided it was done under the supervision

of the police. The hackers travelled to London, to Holborn police

station, to gather supporting evidence for their case. However, it

soon became clear that this time-consuming exercise would be

impossible to manage on an ongoing basis. Finally, the Crown

Prosecution Service relented, agreeing to release the material on disk

to Pad's solicitor, on the proviso that no copies were made, it did

not leave the law office, and it was returned at the end of the trial.

As Wandii's case lurched from revelation to exaggeration, Pad and

Gandalf busily continued to prepare for their own sentencing hearing.

Every day, Gandalf travelled from Liverpool to Manchester to meet with

his friend. They picked up a handful of newspapers at the local agent,

and then headed up to Pad's lawyer's office. After a quick scan for

articles covering the hacking case, the two hackers began sifting

through the reluctantly released prosecution disks. They read through

the material on computer, under the watchful eye of the law office's

cashier--the most computer literate person in the firm.

After fifteen days in the Southwark courtroom listening to fantastic

stories from both sides about the boy sitting before them, the jury in

Wandii's trial retired to consider the evidence. Before they left,

Judge Harris gave them a stern warning: the argument that Wandii was

obsessed or dependent was not a defence against the charges.

It took the jurors only 90 minutes to reach a decision, and when the

verdict was read out the courtroom erupted with a wave of emotion.

Not guilty. On all counts.

Wandii's mother burst into a huge smile and turned to her son, who was

also smiling. And the defence team couldn't be happier. Kelman told

journalists, `The jury felt this was a sledge hammer being used to

crack a nut'.8

The prosecution was stunned and the law enforcement agents

flabbergasted. Detective Sergeant Barry Donovan found the verdict

bizarre. No other case in his 21 years in law enforcement had as much

overwhelming evidence as this one, yet the jury had let Wandii walk.

And in a high-pitched frenzy rivalling its earlier hysteria, the

British media jumped all over the jury's decision. `Hacker who ravaged

systems walks free', an indignant Guardian announced. `Computer Genius

is cleared of hacking conspiracy', said the Evening Standard. `Hacking

"addict" acquitted', sniffed The Times. Overpowering them all was the

Daily Telegraph's page one: `Teenage computer addict who hacked White

House system is cleared'.

Then came the media king-hit. Someone had leaked another story and it

looked bad. The report, in the Mail on Sunday, said that the three

hackers had broken into a Cray computer at the European Centre for

Medium Range Weather Forecasting at Bracknell. This computer, likes

dozens of others, would normally have been relegated to the long list

of unmentioned victims except for one thing. The US military used

weather data from the centre for planning its attack on Iraq in the

Gulf War. The media report claimed that the attack had slowed down the

Cray's calculations, thus endangering the whole Desert Storm

operation. The paper announced the hackers had been `inadvertently

jeopardising--almost fatally--the international effort against Saddam

Hussein' and had put `thousands of servicemen's lives at risk'.9

Further, the paper alleged that the US State Department was so

incensed about British hackers' repeated break-ins disrupting Pentagon

defence planning that it had complained to Prime Minister John Major.

The White House put the matter more bluntly than the State Department:

Stop your hackers or we will cut off European access to our satellite

which provides trans-Atlantic data and voice telecommunications.

Someone in Britain seemed to be listening, for less than twelve months

later, authorities had arrested all three hackers.

Pad thought the allegations were rubbish. He had been inside a VAX

machine at the weather centre for a couple of hours one night, but he

had never touched a Cray there. He had certainly never done anything

to slow the machine down. No cracking programs, no scanners, nothing

which might account for the delay described in the report. Even if he

had been responsible, he found it hard to believe the Western allies'

victory in the Gulf War was determined by one computer in Berkshire.

All of which gave him cause to wonder why the media was running this

story now, after Wandii's acquittal but before he and Gandalf were

sentenced. Sour grapes, perhaps?

For days, columnists, editorial and letter writers across Britain

pontificated on the meaning of the Wandii's verdict and the validity

of an addiction to hacking as a defence. Some urged computer owners to

take responsibility for securing their own systems. Others called for

tougher hacking laws. A few echoed the view of The Times, which

declared in an editorial, `a persistent car thief of [the hacker's]

age would almost certainly have received a custodial sentence. Both

crimes suggest disrespect for other people's property ... the jurors

may have failed to appreciate the seriousness of this kind of

offence'.10

The debate flew forward, changing and growing, and expanding beyond

Britain's borders. In Hong Kong, the South China Morning Post asked,

`Is [this] case evidence of a new social phenomenon, with immature and

susceptible minds being damaged through prolonged exposure to personal

computers?' The paper described public fear that Wandii's case would

result in `the green light for an army of computer-literate hooligans

to pillage the world's databases at will, pleading insanity when

caught'.11

By April Fool's Day 1991, more than two weeks after the end of the

court case, Wandii had his own syndrome named after him, courtesy of

The Guardian.

And while Wandii, his mother and his team of lawyers celebrated their

victory quietly, the media reported that the Scotland Yard detectives

commiserated over their defeat, which was considerably more serious

than simply losing the Wandii case. The Computer Crimes Unit was being

`reorganised'. Two experienced officers from the five-man unit were

being moved out of the group. The official line was that the

`rotations' were normal Scotland Yard procedure. The unofficial word

was that the Wandii case had been a fiasco, wasting time and money,

and the debacle was not to be repeated.

In the north, a dark cloud gathered over Pad and Gandalf as their

judgment day approached. The Wandii case verdict might have been cause

for celebration among some in the computer underground, but it brought

little joy for the other two 8lgm hackers.

For Pad and Gandalf, who had already pleaded guilty, Wandii's

acquittal was a disaster.

[ ]

On 12 May 1993, two months after Wandii's acquittal, Boris Kayser

stood up at the Bar table to put forward Electron's case at the

Australian hacker's plea and sentencing hearing. As he began to speak,

a hush fell over the Victorian County Court.

A tall, burly man with a booming voice, an imperious courtroom

demeanour and his traditional black robes flowing behind him in an

echo of his often emphatic gesticulations, Kayser was larger than

life. A master showman, he knew how to play an audience of courtroom

journalists sitting behind him as much as to the judge in front of

him.

Electron had already stood in the dock and pleaded guilty to fourteen

charges, as agreed with the DPP's office. In typical style, Kayser had

interrupted the long process of the court clerk reading out each

charge and asking whether Electron would plead guilty or not guilty.

With an impatient wave of his hand, Kayser asked the judge to dispense

with such formalities since his client would plead guilty to all the

agreed charges at once. The interjection was more of an announcement

than a question.

The formalities of a plea having been summarily dealt with, the

question now at hand was sentencing. Electron wondered if he would be

sent to prison. Despite lobbying from Electron's lawyers, the DPP's

office had refused to recommend a non-custodial sentence. The best

deal Electron's lawyers had been able to arrange in exchange for

turning Crown witness was for the DPP to remain silent on the issue of

prison. The judge would make up his mind without input from the DPP.

Electron fiddled nervously with his father's wedding ring, which he

wore on his right hand. After his father's death, Electron's sister

had begun taking things from the family home. Electron didn't care

much because there were only two things he really wanted: that ring

and some of his father's paintings.

Kayser called a handful of witnesses to support the case for a light

sentence. Electron's grandmother from Queensland. The family friend

who had driven Electron to the hospital the day his father died.

Electron's psychiatrist, the eminent Lester Walton. Walton in

particular highlighted the difference between the two possible paths

forward: prison, which would certainly traumatise an already mentally

unstable young man, or freedom, which offered Electron a good chance

of eventually establishing a normal life.

When Kayser began summarising the case for a non-custodial sentence,

Electron could hear the pack of journalists off to his side

frantically scribbling notes. He wanted to look at them, but he was

afraid the judge would see his ponytail, carefully tucked into his

neatly ironed white shirt, if he turned sideways,

`Your Honour,' Kayser glanced backward slightly, toward the court

reporters, as he warmed up, `my client lived in an artificial world of

electronic pulses.'

Scratch, scribble. Electron could almost predict, within half a

second, when the journalists' pencils and pens would reach a crescendo

of activity. The ebb and flow of Boris's boom was timed in the style

of a TV newsreader.

Kayser said his client was addicted to the computer the way an

alcoholic was obsessed with the bottle. More scratching, and lots of

it. This client, Kayser thundered, had never sought to damage any

system, steal money or make a profit. He was not malicious in the

least, he was merely playing a game.

`I think,' Electron's barrister concluded passionately, but slowly

enough for every journalist to get it down on paper, `that he should

have been called Little Jack Horner, who put in his thumb, pulled out

a plumb and said, "What a good boy am I!"'

Now came the wait. The judge retired to his chambers to weigh up the

pre-sentence report, Electron's family situation, the fact that he had

turned Crown witness, his offences--everything. Electron had given a

nine-page written statement against Phoenix to the prosecution. If the

Phoenix case went to trial, Electron would be put on the stand to back

up that statement.

In the month before Electron returned to court to hear his sentence,

he thought about how he could have fought the case. Some of the

charges were dubious.

In one case, he had been charged with illegally accessing public

information through a public account. He had accessed the anonymous

FTP server at the University of Helsinki to copy information about

DES. His first point of access had been through a hacked Melbourne

University account.

Beat that charge, Electron's lawyer had told him, and there's plenty

more where that came from. The DPP had good pickings and could make up

a new charge for another site. Still, Electron reasoned some of the

Crown's evidence would not have stood up under cross-examination.

When reporters from Australia and overseas called NASA headquarters

for comment on the hacker-induced network shutdown, the agency

responded that it had no idea what they were talking about. There had

been no NASA network shutdown. A spokesman made inquiries and, he

assured the media, NASA was puzzled by the report. Sharon Beskenis's

statement didn't seem so watertight after all. She was not, it turned

out, even a NASA employee but a contractor from Lockheed.

During that month-long wait, Electron had trouble living down Kayser's

nursery-rhyme rendition in the courtroom. When he rang friends, they

would open the conversation saying, `Oh, is that Little Jack Horner?'

They had all seen the nightly news, featuring Kayser and his client.

Kayser had looked grave leaving court, while Electron, wearing John

Lennon-style glasses with dark lenses and with his shoulder-length

curls pulled tightly back in a ponytail, had tried to smile at the

camera crews. But his small, fine features and smattering of freckles

disappeared under the harsh camera lights, so much so that the black,

round spectacles seemed almost to float on a blank, white surface.

The week after Electron pleaded guilty in Australia, Pad and Gandalf

sat side by side in London's Southwark dock one last time.

For a day and a half, beginning on 20 May 1993, the two hackers

listened to their lawyers argue their defence. Yes, our clients hacked

computers, they told the judge, but the offences were nowhere near as

serious as the prosecution wants to paint them. The lawyers were

fighting hard for one thing: to keep Pad and Gandalf out of prison.

Some of the hearing was tough going for the two hackers, but not just

because of any sense of foreboding caused by the judge's imminent

decision. The problem was that Gandalf made Pad laugh, and it didn't

look at all good to laugh in the middle of your sentencing hearing.

Sitting next to Gandalf for hours on end, while lawyers from both

sides butchered the technical aspects of computer hacking which the

8lgm hackers had spent years learning, did it. Pad had only to give

Gandalf a quick sidelong glance and he quickly found himself

swallowing and clearing his throat to keep from bursting into

laughter. Gandalf's irrepressible irreverence was written all over his

face.

The stern-faced Judge Harris could send them to jail, but he still

wouldn't understand. Like the gaggle of lawyers bickering at the front

of the courtroom, the judge was--and would always be--out of the loop.

None of them had any idea what was really going on inside the heads of

the two hackers. None of them could ever understand what hacking was

all about--the thrill of stalking a quarry or of using your wits to

outsmart so-called experts; the pleasure of finally penetrating a

much-desired machine and knowing that system is yours; the deep

anti-establishment streak which served as a well-centred ballast

against the most violent storms washing in from the outside world; and

the camaraderie of the international hacking community on Altos.

The lawyers could talk about it, could put experts on the stand and

psychological reports in the hands of the judge, but none of them

would ever really comprehend because they had never experienced it.

The rest of the courtroom was out of the loop, and Pad and Gandalf

stared out from the dock as if looking through a two-way mirror from a

secret, sealed room.

Pad's big worry had been this third charge--the one which he faced

alone. At his plea hearing, he had admitted to causing damage to a

system owned by what was, in 1990, called the Polytechnic of Central

London. He hadn't damaged the machine by, say, erasing files, but the

other side had claimed that the damages totalled about [sterling]250

000.

The hacker was sure there was zero chance the polytechnic had spent

anything near that amount. He had a reasonable idea of how long it

would take someone to clean up his intrusions. But if the prosecution

could convince a judge to accept that figure, the hacker might be

looking at a long prison term.

Pad had already braced himself for the possibility of prison. His

lawyer warned him before the sentencing date that there was a

reasonable likelihood the two 8lgm hackers would be sent down. After

the Wandii case, the public pressure to `correct' a `wrong' decision

by the Wandii jury was enormous. The police had described Wandii's

acquittal as `a licence to hack'--and The Times, had run the

statement.12 It was likely the judge, who had presided over Wandii's

trial, would want to send a loud and clear message to the hacking

community.

Pad thought that perhaps, if he and Gandalf had pleaded not guilty

alongside Wandii, they would have been acquitted. But there was no way

Pad would have subjected himself to the kind of public humiliation

Wandii went through during the `addicted to computers' evidence. The

media appeared to want to paint the three hackers as pallid, scrawny,

socially inept, geeky geniuses, and to a large degree Wandii's lawyers

had worked off this desire. Pad didn't mind being viewed as highly

intelligent, but he wasn't a geek. He had a casual girlfriend. He went

out dancing with friends or to hear bands in Manchester's thriving

alternative music scene. He worked out his upper body with weights at

home. Shy--yes. A geek--no.

Could Pad have made a case for being addicted to hacking? Yes,

although he never believed that he had been. Completely enthralled,

entirely entranced? Maybe. Suffering from a passing obsession?

Perhaps. But addicted? No, he didn't think so. Besides, who knew for

sure if a defence of addiction could have saved him from the

prosecution's claim anyway?

Exactly where the quarter of a million pound claim came from in the

first place was a mystery to Pad. The police had just said it to him,

as if it was fact, in the police interview. Pad hadn't seen any proof,

but that hadn't stopped him from spending a great deal of time feeling

very stressed about how the judge would view the matter.

The only answer seemed to be some good, independent technical advice.

At the request of both Pad and Gandalf's lawyers, Dr Peter Mills, of

Manchester University, and Dr Russell Lloyd, of London Business

School, had examined a large amount of technical evidence presented in

the prosecution's papers. In an independent report running to more

than 23 pages, the experts stated that the hackers had caused less

havoc than the prosecution alleged. In addition, Pad's solicitor asked

Dr Mills to specifically review, in a separate report, the evidence

supporting the prosecution's large damage claim.

Dr Mills stated that one of the police expert witnesses, a British

Telecom employee, had said that Digital recommended a full rebuild of

the system at the earliest possible opportunity--and at considerable

cost. However, the BT expert had not stated that the cost was

[sterling]250000 nor even mentioned if the cost quote which had been

given had actually been accepted.

In fact, Dr Mills concluded that there was no supporting evidence at

all for the quarter of a million pound claim. Not only that, but any

test of reason based on the evidence provided by the prosecution

showed the claim to be completely ridiculous.

In a separate report, Dr Mills' stated that:

i) The machine concerned was a Vax 6320, this is quite a powerful

`mainframe' system and could support several hundreds of users.

ii) That a full dump of files takes 6 tapes, however since the type of

tape is not specified this gives no real indication of the size of the

filesystem. A tape could vary from 0.2 Gigabytes to 2.5 Gigabytes.

iii) The machine was down for three days.

With this brief information it is difficult to give an accurate cost

for restoring the machine, however an over estimate would be:

i) Time spent in restoring the system, 10 man days at [sterling]300

per day; [sterling]3000.

ii) Lost time by users, 30 man days at [sterling]300 per day;

[sterling]9000.

The total cost in my opinion is unlikely to be higher than

[sterling]12000 and this itself is probably a rather high estimate. I

certainly cannot see how a figure of [sterling]250000 could be

justified.

It looked to Pad that the prosecution's claim was not for damage at

all. It was for properly securing the system--an entirely rebuilt

system. It seemed to him that the police were trying to put the cost

of securing the polytechnic's entire computer network onto the

shoulders of one hacker--and to call it damages. In fact, Pad

discovered, the polytechnic had never actually even spent the

[sterling]250000.

Pad was hopeful, but he was also angry. All along, the police had been

threatening him with this huge damage bill. He had tossed and turned

in his bed at night worrying about it. And, in the end, the figure put

forward for so long as fact was nothing but an outrageous claim based

on not a single shred of solid evidence.

Using Dr Mills's report, Pad's barrister, Mukhtar Hussain, QC,

negotiated privately with the prosecution barrister, who finally

relented and agreed to reduce the damage estimate to [sterling]15000.

It was, in Pad's view, still far too high, but it was much better than

[sterling]250000. He was in no mind to look a gift horse in the mouth.

Judge Harris accepted the revised damage estimate.

The prosecution may have lost ground on the damage bill, but it wasn't

giving up the fight. These two hackers, James Richardson told the

court and journalists during the two-day sentencing hearing, had

hacked into some 10000 computer systems around the world. They were

inside machines or networks in at least fifteen countries. Russia.

India. France. Norway. Germany. The US. Canada. Belgium. Sweden.

Italy. Taiwan. Singapore. Iceland. Australia. Officers on the case

said the list of the hackers' targets `read like an atlas', Richardson

told the court.

Pad listened to the list. It sounded about right. What didn't sound

right were the allegations that he or Gandalf had crashed Sweden's

telephone network by running an X.25 scanner over its packet network.

The crash had forced a Swedish government minister to apologise on

television. The police said the minister did not identify the true

cause of the problem--the British hackers--in his public apology.

Pad had no idea what they were talking about. He hadn't done anything

like that to the Swedish phone system, and as far as he knew, neither

had Gandalf.

Something else didn't sound right. Richardson told the court that in

total, the two hackers had racked up at least [sterling]25000 in phone

bills for unsuspecting legitimate customers, and caused `damage' to

systems which was very conservatively estimated at almost

[sterling]123000.

Where were these guys getting these numbers from? Pad marvelled at

their cheek. He had been through the evidence with a fine-toothed

comb, yet he had not seen one single bill showing what a site had

actually paid to repair `damage' caused by the hackers. The figures

tossed around by the police and the prosecution weren't real bills;

they weren't cast in iron.

Finally, on Friday 21 May, after all the evidence had been presented,

the judge adjourned the court to consider sentencing. When he returned

to the bench fifteen minutes later, Pad knew what was going to happen

from the judge's face. To the hacker, the expression said: I am going

to give you everything that Wandii should have got.

Judge Harris echoed The Times's sentiments when he told the two

defendants, `If your passion had been cars rather than computers, we

would have called your conduct delinquent, and I don't shrink from the

analogy of describing what you were doing as intellectual joyriding.

`Hacking is not harmless. Computers now form a central role in our

lives. Some, providing emergency services, depend on their computers

to deliver those services.'13

Hackers needed to be given a clear signal that computer crime `will

not and cannot be tolerated', the judge said, adding that he had

thought long and hard before handing down sentence. He accepted that

neither hacker had intended to cause damage, but it was imperative to

protect society's computer systems and he would be failing in his

public duty if he didn't sentence the two hackers to a prison term of

six months.

Judge Harris told the hackers that he had chosen a custodial sentence,

`both to penalise you for what you have done and for the losses

caused, and to deter others who might be similarly tempted'.

This was the show trial, not Wandii's case, Pad thought as the court

officers led him and Gandalf out of the dock, down to the prisoner's

lift behind the courtroom and into a jail cell.

Less than two weeks after Pad and Gandalf were sentenced, Electron was

back in the Victorian County Court to discover his own fate.

As he stood in the dock on 3 June 1993 he felt numb, as emotionally

removed from the scene as Meursault in Camus' L'etranger. He believed

he was handling the stress pretty well until he experienced tunnel

vision while watching the judge read his penalty. He perused the room

but saw neither Phoenix nor Nom.

When Judge Anthony Smith summarised the charges, he seemed to have a

special interest in count number 13--the Zardoz charge. A few minutes

into reading the sentence, the judge said, `In my view, a custodial

sentence is appropriate for each of the offences constituted by the

12th, 13th and 14th counts'. They were the `knowingly concerned'

charges, with Phoenix, involving NASA, LLNL and CSIRO. Electron looked

around the courtroom. People turned back to stare at him. Their eyes

said, `You are going to prison'.

`I formed the view that a custodial sentence is appropriate in respect

of each of these offences because of the seriousness of them,' Judge

Smith noted, `and having regard to the need to demonstrate that the

community will not tolerate this type of offence.

`Our society today is ... increasingly ... dependent upon the use of

computer technology. Conduct of the kind in which you engaged poses a

threat to the usefulness of that technology ... It is incumbent upon

the courts ... to see to it that the sentences they impose reflect the

gravity of this kind of criminality.

`On each of Counts 12, 13 and 14, you are convicted and you are

sentenced to a term of imprisonment of six months ... each ... to be

concurrent.'

The judge paused, then continued, `And ... I direct, by order, that

you be released forthwith upon your giving security by recognisance

... in the sum of $500 ... You will not be required to serve the terms

of imprisonment imposed, provided you are of good behaviour for the

ensuing six months.' He then ordered Electron to complete 300 hours of

community service, and to submit to psychiatric assessment and

treatment.

Electron breathed a sigh of relief.

When outlining the mitigating circumstances which led to suspension of

the jail sentence, Judge Smith described Electron as being addicted to

using his computer `in much the same way as an alcoholic becomes

addicted to the bottle'. Boris Kayser had used the analogy in the

sentencing hearing, perhaps for the

benefit of the media, but the judge had obviously been swayed by his

view.

When court adjourned, Electron left the dock and shook hands with his

lawyers. After three years, he was almost free of his court problems.

There was only one possible reason he might need to return to court.

If Phoenix fought out his case in a full criminal trial, the DPP would

put Electron on the stand to testify against him. It would be an ugly

scene.

The inmates of HM Prison Kirkham, on the north-west coast of England,

near Preston, had heard all about Pad and Gandalf by the time they

arrived. They greeted the hackers by name. They'd seen the reports on

telly, especially about how Gandalf had hacked NASA--complete with

footage of the space shuttle taking off. Some TV reporter's idea of

subtle irony--`Two hackers were sent down today' as the space shuttle

went up.

Kirkham was far better than Brixton, where the hackers had spent the

first days of their sentence while awaiting transfer. Brixton was what

Pad always envisioned prison would look like, with floors of barred

cells facing onto an open centre and prisoners only allowed out of

their cells for scheduled events such as time in the yard. It was a

place where hard-core criminals lived. Fortunately, Pad and Gandalf

had been placed in the same cell while they waited to be assigned to

their final destination.

After ten days inside Brixton Pad and Gandalf were led from their

cell, handcuffed and put in a coach heading toward the windy west

coast.

During the drive, Pad kept looking down at his hand, locked in shiny

steel to Gandalf's hand, then he looked back up again at his fellow

hacker. Clearing his throat and turning away from Gandalf's difficult

grin--his friend now on the edge of laughing himself--Pad struggled.

He tried to hold down the muscles of his face, to pull them back from

laughter.

A minimum security prison holding up to 632 prisoners, Kirkham looked

vaguely like a World War II RAF base with a large collection of

free-standing buildings around the grounds. There were no real walls,

just a small wire fence which Pad soon learned prisoners routinely

jumped when the place started to get to them.

For a prison, Kirkham was pretty good. There was a duck pond, a

bowling green, a sort of mini-cinema which showed films in the early

evenings, eight pay phones, a football field, a cricket pavilion and,

best of all, lots of fields. Prisoners could have visits on weekday

afternoons between 1.10 and 3.40, or on the weekend.

Luck smiled on the two hackers. They were assigned to the same billet

and, since none of the other prisoners objected, they became

room-mates. Since they were sentenced in May, they would serve their

time during summer. If they were `of good behaviour' and didn't get

into trouble with other prisoners, they would be out in three months.

Like any prison, Kirkham had its share of prisoners who didn't get

along with each other. Mostly, prisoners wanted to know what you were

in for and, more particularly, if you had been convicted of a sex

crime. They didn't like sex crime offenders and Pad heard about a pack

of Kirkham prisoners who dragged one of their own, screaming, to a

tree, where they tried to hang him for being a suspected rapist. In

fact, the prisoner hadn't been convicted of anything like rape. He had

simply refused to pay his poll tax.

Fortunately for Pad and Gandalf, everyone else in Kirkham knew why

they were there. At the end of their first week they returned to their

room one afternoon to find a sign painted above their door. It said,

`NASA HQ'.

The other minimum security prisoners understood hacking--and they had

all sorts of ideas about how you could make money from it. Most of the

prisoners in Kirkham were in for petty theft, credit card fraud, and

other small-time crimes. There was also a phreaker, who arrived the

same day as Pad and Gandalf. He landed eight months in prison--two

more than the 8lgm hackers--and Pad wondered what kind of message that

sent the underground.

Despite their best efforts, the 8lgm twosome didn't fit quite the

prison mould. In the evenings, other prisoners spent their free time

shooting pool or taking drugs. In the bedroom down the hall, Gandalf

lounged on his bed studying a book on VMS internals. Pad read a

computer magazine and listened to some indie music--often his `Babes

in Toyland' tape. In a parody of prison movies, the two hackers marked

off their days inside the prison with cross-hatched lines on their

bedroom wall--four marks, then a diagonal line through them. They

wrote other things on the walls too.

The long, light-filled days of summer flowed one into the other, as

Pad and Gandalf fell into the rhythm of the prison. The morning

check-in at 8.30 to make sure none of the prisoners had gone

walkabout. The dash across the bowling green for a breakfast of beans,

bacon, eggs, toast and sausage. The walk to the greenhouses where the

two hackers had been assigned for work detail.

The work wasn't hard. A little digging in the pots. Weeding around the

baby lettuce heads, watering the green peppers and transplanting

tomato seedlings. When the greenhouses became too warm by late

morning, Pad and Gandalf wandered outside for a bit of air. They often

talked about girls, cracking crude, boyish jokes about women and

occasionally discussing their girlfriends more seriously. As the heat

settled in, they sat down, lounging against the side of the

greenhouse.

After lunch, followed by more time in the greenhouse, Pad and Gandalf

sometimes went off for walks in the fields surrounding the prison.

First the football field, then the paddocks dotted with cows beyond

it.

Pad was a likeable fellow, largely because of his easygoing style and

relaxed sense of humour. But liking him wasn't the same as knowing

him, and the humour often deflected deeper probing into his

personality. But Gandalf knew him, understood him. Everything was so

easy with Gandalf. During the long, sunny walks, the conversation

flowed as easily as the light breeze through the grass.

As they wandered in the fields, Pad often wore his denim jacket. Most

of the clothes on offer from the prison clothing office were drab

blue, but Pad had lucked onto this wonderful, cool denim jacket which

he took to wearing all the time.

Walking for hours on end along the perimeters of the prison grounds,

Pad saw how easy it would be to escape, but in the end there didn't

seem to be much point. They way he saw it, the police would just catch

you and put you back in again. Then you'd have to serve extra time.

Once a week, Pad's parents came to visit him, but the few precious

hours of visiting time were more for his parents' benefit than his

own. He reassured them that he was OK, and when they looked him in the

face and saw it was true, they stopped worrying quite so much. They

brought him news from home, including the fact that his computer

equipment had been returned by one of the police who had been in the

original raid.

The officer asked Pad's mother how the hacker was doing in prison.

`Very well indeed,' she told him. `Prison's not nearly so bad as he

thought.' The officer's face crumpled into a disappointed frown. He

seemed to be looking for news that Pad was suffering nothing but

misery.

At the end of almost three months, with faces well tanned from walking

in the meadows, Pad and Gandalf walked free.

[ ]

To the casual witness sitting nearby in the courtroom, the tension

between Phoenix's mother and father was almost palpable. They were not

sitting near each other but that didn't mitigate the silent hostility

which rose through the air like steam. Phoenix's divorced parents

provided a stark contrast to Nom's adopted parents, an older, suburban

couple who were very much married.

On Wednesday, 25 August 1993 Phoenix and Nom pleaded guilty to fifteen

and two charges respectively. The combined weight of the prosecution's

evidence, the risk and cost of running a full trial and the need to

get on with their lives had pushed them over the edge. Electron didn't

need to come to court to give evidence.

At the plea hearing, which ran over to the next day, Phoenix's lawyer,

Dyson Hore-Lacy, spent considerable time sketching the messy divorce

of his client's parents for the benefit of the judge. Suggesting

Phoenix retreated into his computer during the bitter separation and

divorce was the best chance of getting him off a prison term. Most of

all, the defence presented Phoenix as a young man who had strayed off

the correct path in life but was now back on track--holding down a job

and having a life.

The DPP had gone in hard against Phoenix. They seemed to want a jail

term badly and they doggedly presented Phoenix as an arrogant

braggart. The court heard a tape-recording of Phoenix ringing up

security guru Edward DeHart of the Computer Emergency Response Team at

Carnegie Mellon University to brag about a security exploit. Phoenix

told DeHart to get onto his computer and then proceeded to walk him

step by step through the `passwd -f' security bug. Ironically, it was

Electron who had discovered that security hole and taught it to

Phoenix--a fact Phoenix didn't seem to want to mention to DeHart.

The head of the AFP's Southern Region Computer Crimes Unit, Detective

Sergeant Ken Day was in court that day. There was no way he was going

to miss this. The same witness noting the tension between Phoenix's

parents might also have perceived an undercurrent of hostility between

Day and Phoenix--an undercurrent which did not seem to exist between

Day and either of the other Realm hackers.

Day, a short, careful man who gave off an air of bottled intensity,

seemed to have an acute dislike for Phoenix. By all observations the

feeling was mutual. A cool-headed professional, Day would never say

anything in public to express the dislike--that was not his style. His

dislike was only indicated by a slight tightness in the muscles of an

otherwise unreadable face.

On 6 October 1993, Phoenix and Nom stood side by side in the dock for

sentencing. Wearing a stern expression, Judge Smith began by detailing

both the hackers' charges and the origin of The Realm. But after the

summary, the judge saved his harshest rebuke for Phoenix.

`There is nothing ... to admire about your conduct and every reason

why it should be roundly condemned. You pointed out [weaknesses] to

some of the system administrators ... [but] this was more a display of

arrogance and a demonstration of what you thought was your superiority

rather than an act of altruism on your part.

`You ... bragged about what you had done or were going to do ... Your

conduct revealed ... arrogance on your part, open defiance, and an

intention to the beat the system. [You] did cause havoc for a time

within the various targeted systems.'

Although the judge appeared firm in his views while passing sentence,

behind the scenes he had agonised greatly over his decision. He had

attempted to balance what he saw as the need for deterrence, the

creation of a precedence for sentencing hacking cases in Australia,

and the individual aspects of this case. Finally, after sifting

through the arguments again and again, he had reached a decision.

`I have no doubt that some sections of our community would regard

anything than a custodial sentence as less than appropriate. I share

that view. But after much reflection ... I have concluded that an

immediate term of imprisonment is unnecessary.'

Relief rolled across the faces of the hackers' friends and relatives

as the judge ordered Phoenix to complete 500 hours of community

service work over two years and assigned him a $1000 twelve-month good

behaviour bond. He gave Nom 200 hours, and a $500, six-month bond for

good behaviour.

As Phoenix was leaving the courtroom, a tall, skinny young man, loped

down the aisle towards him.

`Congratulations,' the stranger said, his long hair dangling in

delicate curls around his shoulders.

`Thanks,' Phoenix answered, combing his memory for the boyish face

which couldn't be any older than his own. `Do I know you?'

`Sort of,' the stranger answered. `I'm Mendax. I'm about to go through

what you did, but worse.'

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Chapter 8 -- The International Subversives

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All around

an eerie sound

-- from `Maralinga', on 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 by Midnight Oil

Prime Suspect rang Mendax, offering an adventure. He had discovered a

strange system called NMELH1 (pronounced N-Melly-H-1) and it was time

to go exploring. He read off the dial-up numbers, found in a list of

modem phone numbers on another hacked system.

Mendax looked at the scrap of paper in his hand, thinking about the

name of the computer system.

The `N' stood for Northern Telecom, a Canadian company with annual

sales of $8 billion. NorTel, as the company was known, sold thousands

of highly sophisticated switches and other telephone exchange

equipment to some of the world's largest phone companies. The `Melly'

undoubtedly referred to the fact that the system was in Melbourne. As

for the `H-1', well, that was anyone's guess, but Mendax figured it

probably stood for `host-1'--meaning computer site number one.

Prime Suspect had stirred Mendax's interest. Mendax had spent hours

experimenting with commands inside the computers which controlled

telephone exchanges. In the end, those forays were all just

guesswork--trial and error learning, at considerable risk of

discovery. Unlike making a mistake inside a single computer,

mis-guessing a command inside a telephone exchange in downtown Sydney

or Melbourne could take down a whole prefix--10000 or more phone

lines--and cause instant havoc.

This was exactly what the International Subversives didn't want to do.

The three IS hackers--Mendax, Prime Suspect and Trax--had seen what

happened to the visible members of the computer underground in England

and in Australia. The IS hackers had three very good reasons to keep

their activities quiet.

Phoenix. Nom. And Electron.

But, Mendax thought, what if you could learn about how to manipulate a

million-dollar telephone exchange by reading

the manufacturer's technical documentation? How high was

the chance that those documents, which weren't available to the

public, were stored inside NorTel's computer network?

Better still, what if he could find NorTel's original source code--the

software designed to control specific telephone switches, such as the

DMS-100 model. That code might be sitting on a computer hooked into

the worldwide NorTel network. A hacker with access could insert his

own backdoor--a hidden security flaw--before the company sent out

software to its customers.

With a good technical understanding of how NorTel's equipment worked,

combined with a backdoor installed in every piece of software shipped

with a particular product, you could have control over every new

NorTel DMS telephone switch installed from Boston to Bahrain. What

power! Mendax thought, what if you you could turn off 10000 phones in

Rio de Janeiro, or give 5000 New Yorkers free calls one afternoon, or

listen into private telephone conversations in Brisbane. The

telecommunications world would be your oyster.

Like their predecessors, the three IS hackers had started out in the

Melbourne BBS scene. Mendax met Trax on Electric Dreams in about 1988,

and Prime Suspect on Megaworks, where he used the handle Control

Reset, not long after that. When he set up his own BBS at his home in

Tecoma, a hilly suburb so far out of Melbourne that it was practically

in forest, he invited both hackers to visit `A Cute Paranoia' whenever

they could get through on the single phone line.

Visiting on Mendax's BBS suited both hackers, for it was more private

than other BBSes. Eventually they exchanged home telephone numbers,

but only to talk modem-to-modem. For months, they would ring each

other up and type on their computer screens to each other--never

having heard the sound of the other person's voice. Finally, late in

1990, the nineteen-year-old Mendax called up the 24-year-old Trax for

a voice chat. In early 1991, Mendax and Prime Suspect, aged seventeen,

also began speaking in voice on the phone.

Trax seemed slightly eccentric, and possibly suffered from some sort

of anxiety disorder. He refused to travel to the city, and he once

made reference to seeing a psychiatrist. But Mendax usually found the

most interesting people were a little unusual, and Trax was both.

Mendax and Trax discovered they had a few things in common. Both came

from poor but educated families, and both lived in the outer suburbs.

However, they had very different childhoods.

Trax's parents migrated to Australia from Europe. Both his father, a

retired computer technician, and his mother spoke with a German

accent. Trax's father was very much the head of the household, and

Trax was his only son.

By contrast, by the time he was fifteen Mendax had lived in a dozen

different places including Perth, Magnetic Island, Brisbane,

Townsville, Sydney, the Adelaide Hills, and a string of coastal towns

in northern New South Wales and Western Australia. In fifteen years he

had enrolled in at least as many different schools.

His mother had left her Queensland home at age seventeen, after saving

enough money from selling her paintings to buy a motorcycle, a tent

and a road map of Australia. Waving goodbye to her stunned parents,

both academics, she rode off into the sunset. Some 2000 kilometres

later, she arrived in Sydney and joined the thriving counter-culture

community. She worked as an artist and fell in love with a rebellious

young man she met at an anti-Vietnam demonstration.

Within a year of Mendax's birth, his mother's relationship with his

father had ended. When Mendax was two, she married a fellow artist.

What followed was many turbulent years, moving from town to town as

his parents explored the '70s left-wing, bohemian subculture. As a

boy, he was surrounded by artists. His stepfather staged and directed

plays and his mother did make-up, costume and set design.

One night in Adelaide, when Mendax was about four, his mother and a

friend were returning from a meeting of anti-nuclear protesters. The

friend claimed to have scientific evidence that the British had

conducted high-yield, above-ground nuclear tests at Maralinga, a

desert area in north-west South Australia.

A 1984 Royal Commission subsequently revealed that between 1953 and

1963 the British government had tested nuclear bombs at the site,

forcing more than 5000 Aborigines from their native lands. In December

1993, after years of stalling, the British government agreed to pay

[sterling]20 million toward cleaning up the more than 200 square

kilometres of contaminated lands. Back in 1968, however, the Menzies

government had signed away Britain's responsibility to clean up the

site. In the 1970s, the Australian government was still in denial

about exactly what had happened at Maralinga.

As Mendax's mother and her friend drove through an Adelaide suburb

carrying early evidence of the Maralinga tragedy, they noticed they

were being followed by an unmarked car. They tried to lose the tail,

without success. The friend, nervous, said he had to get the data to

an Adelaide journalist before the police could stop him. Mendax's

mother quickly slipped into a back lane and the friend leapt from the

car. She drove off, taking the police tail with her.

The plain-clothed police pulled her over shortly after, searched her

car and demanded to know where her friend had gone and what had

occurred at the meeting. When she was less than helpful, one officer

told her, `You have a child out at 2 in the morning. I think you

should get out of politics, lady. It could be said you were an unfit

mother'.

A few days after this thinly veiled threat, her friend showed up at

Mendax's mother's house, covered in fading bruises. He said the police

had beaten him up, then set him up by planting hash on him. `I'm

getting out of politics,' he announced.

However, she and her husband continued their involvement in theatre.

The young Mendax never dreamed of running away to join the circus--he

already lived the life of a travelling minstrel. But although the

actor-director was a good stepfather, he was also an alcoholic. Not

long after Mendax's ninth birthday, his parents separated and then

divorced.

Mendax's mother then entered a tempestuous relationship with an

amateur musician. Mendax was frightened of the man, whom he considered

a manipulative and violent psychopath. He had five different

identities with plastic in his wallet to match. His whole background

was a fabrication, right down to the country of his birth. When the

relationship ended, the steady pattern of moving around the

countryside began again, but this journey had a very different flavour

from the earlier happy-go-lucky odyssey. This time, Mendax and his

family were on the run from a physically abusive de facto. Finally,

after hiding under assumed names on both sides of the continent,

Mendax and his family settled on the outskirts of Melbourne.

Mendax left home at seventeen because he had received a tip-off about

an impending raid. Mendax wiped his disks, burnt his print-outs and

left. A week later, the Victorian CIB turned up and searched his room,

but found nothing. He married his girlfriend, an intelligent but

introverted and emotionally disturbed sixteen-year-old he had met

through a mutual friend in a gifted children's program. A year later

they had a child.

Mendax made many of his friends through the computer community. He

found Trax easy to talk to and they often spent up to five hours on a

single phone call. Prime Suspect, on the other hand, was hard work on

the phone.

Quiet and introverted, Prime Suspect always seemed to run out of

conversation after five minutes. Mendax was himself naturally shy, so

their talks were often filled with long silences. It wasn't that

Mendax didn't like Prime Suspect, he did. By the time the three

hackers met in person at Trax's home in mid-1991, he considered Prime

Suspect more than just a fellow hacker in the tight-knit IS circle.

Mendax considered him a friend.

Prime Suspect was a boy of veneers. To most of the world, he appeared

to be a studious year 12 student bound for university from his upper

middle-class grammar school. The all-boys school never expected less

from its students and the possibility of attending a TAFE--a

vocational college--was never discussed as an option. University was

the object. Any student who failed to make it was quietly swept under

the carpet like some sort of distasteful food dropping.

Prime Suspect's own family situation did not mirror the veneer of

respectability portrayed by his school. His father, a pharmacist, and

his mother, a nurse, had been in the midst of an acrimonious divorce

battle when his father was diagnosed with terminal cancer. In this

bitter, antagonistic environment, the eight-year-old Prime Suspect was

delivered to his father's bedside in hospice for a rushed few moments

to bid him farewell.

Through much of his childhood and adolescence, Prime Suspect's mother

remained bitter and angry about life, and particularly her

impoverished financial situation. When he was eight, Prime Suspect's

older sister left home at sixteen, moved to Perth and refused to speak

to her mother. In some ways, Prime Suspect felt he was expected be

both child and de facto parent. All of which made him grow up faster

in some ways, but remain immature in others.

Prime Suspect responded to the anger around him by retreating into his

room. When he bought his first computer, an Apple IIe, at age thirteen

he found it better company than any of his relatives. The computers at

school didn't hold much interest for him, since they weren't connected

to the outside world via modem. After reading about BBSes in the Apple

Users' Society newsletter, he saved up for his own modem and soon

began connecting into various BBSes.

School did, however, provide the opportunity to rebel, albeit

anonymously, and he conducted extensive pranking campaigns. Few

teachers suspected the quiet, clean-cut boy and he was rarely caught.

Nature had endowed Prime Suspect with the face of utter innocence.

Tall and slender with brown curly hair, his true character only showed

in the elfish grin which sometimes passed briefly across his baby

face. Teachers told his mother he was underachieving compared to his

level of intelligence, but had few complaints otherwise.

By year 10, he had become a serious hacker and was spending every

available moment at his computer. Sometimes he skipped school, and he

often handed assignments in late. He found it difficult to come up

with ever more creative excuses and sometimes he imagined telling his

teachers the truth. `Sorry I didn't get that 2000-word paper done but

I was knee-deep in NASA networks last night.' The thought made him

laugh.

He saw girls as a unwanted distraction from hacking. Sometimes, after

he chatted with a girl at a party, his friends would later ask him why

he hadn't asked her out. Prime Suspect shrugged it off. The real

reason was that he would rather get home to his computer, but he never

discussed his hacking with anyone at school, not even with Mentat.

A friend of Force's and occasional visitor to The Realm, Mentat was

two years ahead of Prime Suspect at school and in general couldn't be

bothered talking to so junior a hacker as Prime Suspect. The younger

hacker didn't mind. He had witnessed other hackers' indiscretions,

wanted no part of them and was happy to keep his hacking life private.

Before the Realm bust, Phoenix rang him up once at 2 a.m. suggesting

that he and Nom come over there and then. Woken by the call, Prime

Suspect's mother stood in the doorway to his bedroom, remonstrating

with him for letting his `friends' call at such a late hour. With

Phoenix goading him in one ear, and his mother chewing him out in the

other, Prime Suspect decided the whole thing was a bad idea. He said

no thanks to Phoenix, and shut the door on his mother.

He did, however, talk to Powerspike on the phone once in a while. The

older hacker's highly irreverent attitude and Porky Pig laugh appealed

to him. But other than those brief talks, Prime Suspect avoided

talking on the phone to people outside the International Subversives,

especially when he and Mendax moved into ever more sensitive military

computers.

Using a program called Sycophant written by Mendax, the IS hackers had

been conducting massive attacks on the US military. They divided up

Sycophant on eight attack machines, often choosing university systems

at places like the Australian National University or the University of

Texas. They pointed the eight machines at the targets and fired.

Within six hours, the eight machines had assaulted thousands of

computers. The hackers sometimes reaped 100000 accounts each night.

Using Sycophant, they essentially forced a cluster of Unix machines in

a computer network to attack the entire Internet en masse.

And that was just the start of what they were into. They had been in

so many sites they often couldn't remember if they

had actually hacked a particular computer. The places they could

recall read like a Who's Who of the American military-industrial

complex. The US Airforce 7th Command Group Headquarters in the

Pentagon. Stanford Research Institute in California. Naval Surface

Warfare Center in Virginia. Lockheed Martin's Tactical Aircraft

Systems Air Force Plant in Texas. Unisys Corporation in Blue Bell,

Pennsylvania. Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA. Motorola Inc. in

Illinois. TRW Inc. in Redondo Beach, California. Alcoa in Pittsburgh.

Panasonic Corp in New Jersey. US Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering

Station. Siemens-Nixdorf Information Systems in Massachusetts.

Securities Industry Automation Corp in New York. Lawrence Livermore

National Laboratory in California. Bell Communications Research, New

Jersey. Xerox Palo Alto Research Center, California.

As the IS hackers reached a level of sophistication beyond anything

The Realm had achieved, they realised that progress carried

considerable risk and began to withdraw completely from the broader

Australian hacking community. Soon they had drawn a tight circle

around themselves. They talked only to each other.

Watching the Realm hackers go down hadn't deterred the next generation

of hackers. It had only driven them further underground.

In the spring of 1991, Prime Suspect and Mendax began a race to get

root on the US Department of Defense's Network Information Center

(NIC) computer--potentially the most important computer on the

Internet.

As both hackers chatted amiably on-line one night, on a Melbourne

University computer, Prime Suspect worked quietly in another screen to

penetrate ns.nic.ddn.mil, a US Department of Defense system closely

linked to NIC. He believed the sister system and NIC might `trust'

each other--a trust he could exploit to get into NIC. And NIC did

everything.

NIC assigned domain names--the `.com' or `.net' at the end of an email

address--for the entire Internet. NIC also controlled the US

military's own internal defence data network, known as MILNET.

NIC also published the communication protocol standards for all of the

Internet. Called RFCs (Request for Comments), these technical

specifications allowed one computer on the Internet to talk to

another. The Defense Data Network Security Bulletins, the US

Department of Defense's equivalent of CERT advisories, came from the

NIC machine.

Perhaps most importantly, NIC controlled the reverse look-up service

on the Internet. Whenever someone connects to another site across the

Internet, he or she typically types in the site name--say,

ariel.unimelb.edu.au at the University of Melbourne. The computer then

translates the alphabetical name into a numerical address--the IP

address--in this case 128.250.20.3. All the computers on the Internet

need this IP address to relay the packets of data onto the final

destination computer. NIC decided how Internet computers would

translate the alphabetical name into an IP address, and vice versa.

If you controlled NIC, you had phenomenal power on the Internet. You

could, for example, simply make Australia disappear. Or you could turn

it into Brazil. By pointing all Internet addresses ending in

`.au'--the designation for sites in Australia--to Brazil, you could

cut Australia's part of the Internet off from the rest of the world

and send all Australian Internet traffic to Brazil. In fact, by

changing the delegation of all the domain names, you could virtually

stop the flow of information between all the countries on the

Internet.

The only way someone could circumvent this power was by typing in the

full numerical IP address instead of a proper alphabetical address.

But few people knew the up-to-twelve-digit IP equivalent of their

alphabetical addresses, and fewer still actually used them.

Controlling NIC offered other benefits as well. Control NIC, and you

owned a virtual pass-key into any computer on the Internet which

`trusted' another. And most machines trust at least one other system.

Whenever one computer connects to another across the Net, both

machines go through a special meet-and-greet process. The receiving

computer looks over the first machine and asks itself

a few questions. What's the name of the incoming machine?

Is that name allowed to connect to me? In what ways am I

programmed to `trust' that machine--to wave my normal security for

connections from that system?

The receiving computer answers these questions based in large part on

information provided by NIC. All of which means that, by controlling

NIC, you could make any computer on the Net `pose' as a machine

trusted by a computer you might want to hack. Security often depended

on a computer's name, and NIC effectively controlled that name.

When Prime Suspect managed to get inside NIC's sister system, he told

Mendax and gave him access to the computer. Each hacker then began his

own attack on NIC. When Mendax finally got root on NIC, the power was

intoxicating. Prime Suspect got root at the same time but using a

different method. They were both in.

Inside NIC, Mendax began by inserting a backdoor--a method of getting

back into the computer at a later date in case an admin repaired the

security flaws the hackers had used to get into the machine. From now

on, if he telnetted into the system's Data Defense Network (DDN)

information server and typed `login 0' he would have instant,

invisible root access to NIC.

That step completed, he looked around for interesting things to read.

One file held what appeared to be a list of satellite and microwave

dish coordinates--longitude, latitudes, transponder frequencies. Such

coordinates might in theory allow someone to build a complete map of

communications devices which were used to move the DOD's computer data

around the world.

Mendax also penetrated MILNET's Security Coordination Center, which

collected reports on every possible security incident on a MILNET

computer. Those computers--largely TOPS-20s made by DEC--contained

good automatic security programs. Any number of out-of-the-ordinary

events would trigger an automatic security report. Someone logging

into a machine for too long. A large number of failed login attempts,

suggesting password guessing. Two people logging into the same account

at the same time. Alarm bells would go off and the local computer

would immediately send a security violation report to the MILNET

security centre, where it would be added to the `hot list'.

Mendax flipped through page after page of MILNET's security reports on

his screen. Most looked like nothing--MILNET users accidentally

stumbling over a security tripwire--but one notice from a US military

site in Germany stood out. It was not computer generated. This was

from a real human being. The system admin reported that someone had

been repeatedly trying to break into his or her machine, and had

eventually managed to get in. The admin was trying, without much luck,

to trace back the intruder's connection to its point of origin. Oddly,

it appeared to originate in another MILNET system.

Riffling through other files, Mendax found mail confirming that the

attack had indeed come from inside MILNET. His eyes grew wide as he

read on. US military hackers had broken into MILNET systems, using

them for target practice, and no-one had bothered to tell the system

admin at the target site.

Mendax couldn't believe it. The US military was hacking its own

computers. This discovery led to another, more disturbing, thought. If

the US military was hacking its own computers for practice, what was

it doing to other countries' computers?

As he quietly backed out of the system, wiping away his footprints as

he tip-toed away, Mendax thought about what he had seen. He was deeply

disturbed that any hacker would work for the US military.

Hackers, he thought, should be anarchists, not hawks.

In early October 1991, Mendax rang Trax and gave him the dial-up and

account details for NMELH1.

Trax wasn't much of a hacker, but Mendax admired his phreaking

talents. Trax was the father of phreaking in Australia and Trax's

Toolbox, his guide to the art of phreaking, was

legendary. Mendax thought Trax might find some interesting detailed

information inside the NorTel network on how to

control telephone switches.

Trax invented multi-frequency code phreaking. By sending special

tones--generated by his computer program--down the phone line, he

could control certain functions in the telephone exchange. Many

hackers had learned how to make free phone calls by charging the cost

to someone else or to calling cards, but Trax discovered how to make

phone calls which weren't charged to anyone. The calls weren't just

free; they were untraceable.

Trax wrote 48 pages on his discovery and called it The Australian

Phreakers Manual Volumes 1-7. But as he added more and more to the

manual, he became worried what would happen if he released it in the

underground, so he decided he would only show it to the other two

International Subversive hackers.

He went on to publish The Advanced Phreaker's Manual,2 a second

edition of the manual, in The International Subversive, the

underground magazine edited by Mendax:

An electronic magazine, The International Subversive had a simple

editorial policy. You could only have a copy of the magazine if you

wrote an `article'. The policy was a good way of protecting against

nappies--sloppy or inexperienced hackers who might accidentally draw

police attention. Nappies also tended to abuse good phreaking and

hacking techniques, which might cause Telecom to close up security

holes. The result was that IS had a circulation of just three people.

To a non-hacker, IS looked like gobbledygook--the phone book made more

interesting reading. But to a member of the computer underground, IS

was a treasure map. A good hacker could follow the trail of modem

phone numbers and passwords, then use the directions in IS to

disappear through secret entrances into the labyrinth of forbidden

computer networks. Armed with the magazine, he could slither out of

tight spots, outwit system admins and find the treasure secreted in

each computer system.

For Prime Suspect and Mendax, who were increasingly paranoid about

line traces from the university modems they used as launchpads, Trax's

phreaking skills were a gift from heaven.

Trax made his great discovery by accident. He was using a phone

sprinter, a simple computer program which automatically dialled a

range of phone numbers looking for modems. If he turned the volume up

on his modem when his computer dialled what seemed to be a dead or

non-existent number, he sometimes heard a soft clicking noise after

the disconnection message. The noise sounded like faint heartbeats.

Curious, he experimented with these strange numbers and soon

discovered they were disconnected lines which had not yet been

reassigned. He wondered how he could use these odd numbers. After

reading a document Mendax had found in Britain and uploaded to The

Devil's Playground, another BBS, Trax had an idea. The posting

provided information about CCITT #5 signalling tones, CCITT being the

international standard--the language spoken by telephone exchanges

between countries.

When you make an international phone call from Australia to the US,

the call passes from the local telephone exchange to an international

gateway exchange within Australia. From there, it travels to an

exchange in the US. The CCITT signalling tones were the special tones

the two international gateway exchanges used to communicate with each

other.

Telecom Australia adapted a later version of this standard, called R2,

for use on its own domestic exchanges. Telecom called this new

standard MFC, or multi-frequency code. When, say, Trax rang Mendax,

his exchange asked Mendax's to `talk' to Mendax's phone by using these

tones. Mendax's exchange `answered', perhaps saying Mendax's phone was

busy or disconnected. The Telecom-adapted tones--pairs of audio

frequencies--did not exist in normal telephone keypads and you

couldn't make them simply by punching keys on your household

telephone.

Trax wrote a program which allowed his Amstrad computer to generate the

special tones and send them down the phone line. In an act many in the

underground later considered to be a stroke of genius, he began to map

out exactly what each tone did. It was a difficult task, since one tone

could mean several different things at each stage of the `conversation'

between two exchanges.

Passionate about his new calling, Trax went trashing in Telecom

garbage bins, where he found an MFC register list--an invaluable piece

of his puzzle. Using the list, along with pieces of overseas phreaking

files and a great deal of painstaking hands-on effort, Trax slowly

learned the language of the Australian telephone exchanges. Then he

taught the language to his computer.

Trax tried calling one of the `heartbeat' phone numbers again. He

began playing his special, computer-generated tones through an

amplifier. In simple terms, he was able to fool other exchanges into

thinking he was his local Telecom exchange. More accurately, Trax had

made his exchange drop him into the outgoing signalling trunk that had

been used to route to the disconnected phone number.

Trax could now call out--anywhere--as if he was calling from a point

halfway between his own phone and the disconnected number. If he

called a modem at Melbourne University, for instance, and the line was

being traced, his home phone number would not show up on the trace

records. No-one would be charged for the call because Trax's calls

were ghosts in the phone system.

Trax continued to refine his ability to manipulate both the telephone

and the exchange. He took his own telephone apart, piece by piece,

countless times, fiddling with the parts until he understood exactly

how it worked. Within months, he was able to do far more than just

make free phone calls. He could, for instance, make a line trace think

that he had come from a specific telephone number.

He and Mendax joked that if they called a `hot' site they would use

Trax's technique to send the line trace--and the bill--back to one

very special number. The one belonging to the AFP's Computer Crime

Unit in Melbourne.

All three IS hackers suspected the AFP was close on their heels.

Roving through the Canberra-based computer system belonging to the man

who essentially ran the Internet in Australia, Geoff Huston, they

watched the combined efforts of police and the Australian Academic and

Research Network (AARNET) to trace them.

Craig Warren of Deakin University had written to Huston, AARNET

technical manager, about hacker attacks on university systems. Huston

had forwarded a copy of the letter to Peter Elford, who assisted

Huston in managing AARNET. The hackers broke into Huston's system and

also read the letter:

From G.Huston@aarnet.edu.au Mon Sep 23 09:40:43 1991

Received: from [150.203.6.67] by jatz.aarnet.edu.au with SMTP id

AA00265 (5.65+/IDA-1.3.5 for pte900); Mon, 23 Sep 91 09:40:39 +1000

Date: Mon, 23 Sep 91 09:40:39 +1000

Message-Id: <9109222340.AA00265@jatz.aarnet.edu.au>

To: pte900@aarnet.edu.au

From: G.Huston@aarnet.edu.au

Subject: Re: Visitors log Thursday Night--Friday Morning

Status: RO

>Date: Sun, 22 Sep 91 19:29:13 +1000

>From: Craig Warren <C.Warren@deakin.OZ.AU>

>

>Just to give you a little bit of an idea about what has been

happening since we last spoke...

>

>We have communicated with Sgt Ken Day of the Federal Police about 100

times in the last week. Together with our counterparts from

Warrnambool traces have been arranged on dial-in lines and on Austpac

lines for the capella.cc.deakin.OZ.AU terminal server which was left

open to the world.

>

>On Friday afternoon we were able to trace a call back to a person in

the Warrnambool telephone district. The police have this persons name.

We believe others are involved, as we have seen up to 3 people active

at any one time. It is `suspected' students from RMIT and perhaps

students from Deakin are also involved.

>

>When I left on Friday night, there was plenty of activity still and

the police and Telecom were tracking down another number.

>

>Tomorrow morning I will talk to all parties involved, but it is

likely we will have the names of at least 2 or 3 people that are

involved. We will probably shut down access of `cappella' to AARNet at

this stage, and let the police go about their business of prosecuting

these people.

>

>You will be `pleased' (:-)) to know you have not been the only ones

under attack. I know of at least 2 other sites in Victoria that have

had people attacking them. One of them was Telecom which helped get

Telecom involved!

>

>I will brief you all in the next day or so as to what has happened.

>

>Regards, Craig

>

The `other' people were, of course, the IS hackers. There is nothing

like reading about your own hacking antics in some one's security

mail.

Mendax and Prime Suspect frequently visited ANU's computers to read

the security mail there. However, universities were usually nothing

special, just jumping-off points and, occasionally, good sources of

information on how close the AFP were to closing in on the IS hackers.

Far more interesting to Mendax were his initial forays into Telecom's

exchanges. Using a modem number Prime Suspect had found, he dialled

into what he suspected was Telecom's Lonsdale Exchange in downtown

Melbourne. When his modem connected to another one, all he saw was a

blank screen. He tried a few basic commands which might give him help

to understand the system:

Login. List. Attach.

The exchange's computer remained silent.

Mendax ran a program he had written to fire off every recognised

keyboard character--256 of them--at another machine. Nothing again. He

then tried the break signal--the Amiga key and the character B pressed

simultaneously. That got an answer of sorts.

:

He pulled up another of his hacking tools, a program which dumped 200

common commands to the other machine. Nothing. Finally, he tried

typing `logout'. That gave him an answer:

error, not logged on

Ah, thought Mendax. The command is `logon' not `login'.

:logon

The Telecom exchange answered: `username:' Now all Mendax had to do

was figure out a username and password.

He knew that Telecom used NorTel equipment. More than likely, NorTel

staff were training Telecom workers and would need access themselves.

If there were lots of NorTel employees working on many different phone

switches, it would be difficult to pass on secure passwords to staff

all the time. NorTel and Telecom people would probably pick something

easy and universal. What password best fitted that description?

username: nortel

password: nortel

It worked.

Unfortunately, Mendax didn't know which commands to use once he got

into the machine, and there was no on-line documentation to provide

help. The telephone switch had its own language, unlike anything he

had ever encountered before.

After hours of painstaking research, Mendax constructed a list of

commands which would work on the exchange's computer. The exchange

appeared to control all the special six-digit phone numbers beginning

with 13, such as those used for airline reservations or some pizza

delivery services. It was Telecom's `Intelligent Network' which did

many specific tasks, including routing calls to the nearest possible

branch of the organisation being called. Mendax looked through the

list of commands, found `RANGE', and recognised it as a command which

would allow someone to select all the phone numbers in a certain

range. He selected a thousand numbers, all with the prefix 634, which

he believed to be in Telecom's Queen Street offices.

Now, to test a command. Mendax wanted something innocuous, which

wouldn't screw up the 1000 lines permanently. It was almost 7 a.m. and

he needed to wrap things up before Telecom employees began coming into

work.

`RING' seemed harmless enough. It might ring one of the numbers in the

range after another--a process he could stop. He typed the command in.

Nothing happened. Then a few full stops began to slowly spread across

his screen:

. . . . . . .

RUNG

The system had just rung all 1000 numbers at the same time. One

thousand phones ringing all at once.

What if some buttoned-down Telecom engineer had driven to work early

that morning to get some work done? What if he had just settled down

at his standard-issue metal Telecom desk with a cup of bad instant

coffee in a styrofoam cup when suddenly ... every telephone in the

skyscraper had rung out simultaneously? How suspicious would that

look? Mendax thought it was time to high-tail it out of there.

On his way out, he disabled the logs for the modem line he came in on.

That way, no-one would be able to see what he had been up to. In fact,

he hoped no-one would know that anyone had even used the dial-up line

at all.

Prime Suspect didn't think there was anything wrong with exploring the

NorTel computer system. Many computer sites posted warnings in the

login screen about it being illegal to break into the system, but the

eighteen-year-old didn't consider himself an intruder. In Prime

Suspect's eyes, `intruder' suggested someone with ill intent--perhaps

someone planning to do damage to the system--and he certainly had no

ill intent. He was just a visitor.

Mendax logged into the NMELH1 system by using the account Prime

Suspect had given him, and immediately looked around to see who else

was on-line. Prime Suspect and about nine other people, only three of

whom were actually doing something at their terminal.

Prime Suspect and Mendax raced to get root on the system. The IS

hackers may not have been the type to brag about their conquests in

the underground, but each still had a competitive streak when it came

to see who could get control over the system first. There was no ill

will, just a little friendly competition between mates.

Mendax poked around and realised the root directory, which contained

the password file, was effectively world writable. This was good news,

and with some quick manipulation he would be able to insert something

into the root directory. On a more secure system, unprivileged users

would not be able to do that. Mendax could also copy things from the

directory on this site, and change the names of subdirectories within

the main root directory. All these permissions were important, for

they would enable him to create a Trojan.

Named for the Trojan horse which precipitated the fall of Troy, the

Trojan is a favoured approach with most computer hackers. The hacker

simply tricks a computer system or a user into thinking that a

slightly altered file or directory--the Trojan--is the legitimate one.

The Trojan directory, however, contains false information to fool the

computer into doing something the hacker wants. Alternatively, the

Trojan might simply trick a legitimate user into giving away valuable

information, such as his user name and password.

Mendax made a new directory and copied the contents of the legitimate

ETC directory--where the password files were stored--into it. The

passwords were encrypted, so there wasn't much sense trying to look at

one since the hacker wouldn't be able to read it. Instead, he selected

a random legitimate user--call him Joe--and deleted his password. With

no password, Mendax would be able to login as Joe without any

problems.

However, Joe was just an average user. He didn't have root, which is

what Mendax wanted. But like every other user on the system, Joe had a

user identity number. Mendax changed Joe's user id to `0'--the magic

number. A user with `0' as his id had root. Joe had just acquired

power usually only given to system administrators. Of course, Mendax

could have searched out a user on the list who already had root, but

there were system operators logged onto the system and it might have

raised suspicions if another operator with root access had logged in

over the dial-up lines. The best line of defence was to avoid making

anyone on the system suspicious in the first place.

The problem now was to replace the original ETC directory with the

Trojan one. Mendax did not have the privileges to delete the

legitimate ETC directory, but he could change the name of a directory.

So he changed the name of the ETC directory to something the computer

system would not recognise. Without access to its list of users, the

computer could not perform most of its functions. People would not be

able to log in, see who else was on the system or send electronic

mail. Mendax had to work very quickly. Within a matter of minutes,

someone would notice the system had serious problems.

Mendax renamed his Trojan directory ETC. The system instantly read the

fake directory, including Joe's now non-existent password, and

elevated status as a super-user. Mendax logged in again, this time as

Joe.

In less than five minutes, a twenty-year-old boy with little formal

education, a pokey $700 computer and painfully slow modem had

conquered the Melbourne computer system of one of the world's largest

telecommunications companies.

There were still a few footprints to be cleaned up. The next time Joe

logged in, he would wonder why the computer didn't ask for his

password. And he might be surprised to discover he had been

transformed into a super-user. So Mendax used his super-user status to

delete the Trojan ETC file and return the original one to its proper

place. He also erased records showing he had ever logged in as Joe.

To make sure he could login with super-user privileges in future,

Mendax installed a special program which would automatically grant him

root access. He hid the program in the bowels of the system and, just

to be safe, created a special feature so that it could only be

activated with a secret keystroke.

Mendax wrestled a root account from NMELH1 first, but Prime Suspect

wasn't far behind. Trax joined them a little later. When they began

looking around, they could not believe what they had found. The system

had one of the weirdest structures they had ever come across.

Most large networks have a hierarchical structure. Further, most hold

the addresses of a handful of other systems in the network, usually

the systems which are closest in the flow of the external network.

But the NorTel network was not structured that way. What the IS

hackers found was a network with no hierarchy. It was a totally flat

name space. And the network was weird in other ways too. Every

computer system on it contained the address of every other computer,

and there were more than 11000 computers in NorTel's worldwide

network. What the hackers were staring at was like a giant internal

corporate Internet which had been squashed flat as a pancake.

Mendax had seen many flat structures before, but never on this scale.

It was bizarre. In hierarchical structures, it is easier to tell where

the most important computer systems--and information--are kept. But

this structure, where every system was virtually equal, was going to

make it considerably more difficult for the hackers to navigate their

way through the network. Who could tell whether a system housed the

Christmas party invite list or the secret designs for a new NorTel

product?

The NorTel network was firewalled, which meant that there was

virtually no access from the outside world. Mendax reckoned that this

made it more vulnerable to hackers who managed to get in through

dial-ups. It appeared that security on the NorTel network was

relatively relaxed since it was virtually impossible to break in

through the Internet. By sneaking in the backdoor, the hackers found

themselves able to raid all sorts of NorTel sites, from St Kilda Road

in Melbourne to the corporation's headquarters in Toronto.

It was fantastic, this huge, trusting network of computer sites at

their fingertips, and the young hackers were elated with the

anticipation of exploration. One of them described it as being `like a

shipwrecked man washed ashore on a Tahitian island populated by 11000

virgins, just ripe for the picking'.

They found a YP, or yellow pages, database linked to 400 of the

computer sites. These 400 sites were dependent on this YP database for

their password files. Mendax managed to get root on the YP database,

which gave him instant control over 400 computer systems. Groovy.

One system was home to a senior NorTel computer security administrator

and Mendax promptly headed off to check out his mailbox. The contents

made him laugh.

A letter from the Australian office said that Australia's Telecom

wanted access to CORWAN, NorTel's corporate wide area network. Access

would involve linking CORWAN and a small Telecom network. This seemed

reasonable enough since Telecom did business with NorTel and staff

were communicating all the time.

The Canadian security admin had written back turning down the request

because there were too many hackers in the Telecom network.

Too many hackers in Telecom? Now that was funny. Here was a hacker

reading the sensitive mail of NorTel's computer security expert who

reckoned Telecom's network was too exposed. In fact, Mendax had

penetrated Telecom's systems from NorTel's CORWAN, not the other way

round.

Perhaps to prove the point, Mendax decided to crack passwords to the

NorTel system. He collected 1003 password files from the NorTel sites,

pulled up his password cracking program, THC, and started hunting

around the network for some spare computers to do the job for him. He

located a collection of 40 Sun computers, probably housed in Canada,

and set up his program on them.

THC ran very fast on those Sun4s. The program used a 60000 word

dictionary borrowed from someone in the US army who had done a thesis

on cryptography and password cracking. It also relied on `a

particularly nice fast-crypt algorithm' being developed by a

Queensland academic, Eric Young. The THC program worked about 30 times

faster than it would have done using the standard algorithm.

Using all 40 computers, Mendax was throwing as many as 40000 guesses

per second against the password lists. A couple of the Suns went down

under the strain, but most held their place in the onslaught. The

secret passwords began dropping like flies. In just a few hours,

Mendax had cracked 5000 passwords, some 100 of which were to root

accounts. He now had access to thousands of NorTel computers across

the globe.

There were some very nice prizes to be had from these systems. Gain

control over a large company's computer systems and you virtually

controlled the company itself. It was as though you could walk through

every security barrier unchecked, beginning with the front door. Want

each employee's security codes for the office's front door? There it

was--on-line.

How about access to the company's payroll records? You could see how

much money each person earns. Better still, you might like to make

yourself an employee and pay yourself a tidy once-off bonus through

electronic funds transfer. Of course there were other, less obvious,

ways of making money, such as espionage.

Mendax could have easily found highly sensitive information about

planned NorTel products and sold them. For a company like NorTel,

which spent more than $1 billion each year on research and

development, information leaks about its new technologies could be

devastating. The espionage wouldn't even have to be about new

products; it could simply be about the company's business strategies.

With access to all sorts of internal memos between senior executives,

a hacker could procure precious inside information on markets and

prices. A competitor might pay handsomely for this sort of

information.

And this was just the start of what a malicious or profit-motivated

hacker could do. In many companies, the automated aspects of

manufacturing plants are controlled by computers. The smallest changes

to the programs controlling the machine tools could destroy an entire

batch of widgets--and the multi-million dollar robotics machinery

which manufactures them.

But the IS hackers had no intention of committing information

espionage. In fact, despite their poor financial status as students

or, in the case of Trax, as a young man starting his career at the

bottom of the totem pole, none of them would have sold information

they gained from hacking. In their view, such behaviour was dirty and

deserving of contempt--it soiled the adventure and was against their

ethics. They considered themselves explorers, not paid corporate

spies.

Although the NorTel network was firewalled, there was one link to the

Internet. The link was through a system called

BNRGATE, Bell-Northern Research's gateway to the Internet.

Bell-Northern is NorTel's R&D subsidiary. The connection to the

outside electronic world was very restricted, but it looked

interesting. The only problem was how to get there.

Mendax began hunting around for a doorway. His password cracking

program had not turned up anything for this system, but there were

other, more subtle ways of getting a password than the brute force of

a cracking program.

System administrators sometimes sent passwords through email. Normally

this would be a major security risk, but the NorTel system was

firewalled from the Internet, so the admins thought they had no real

reason to be concerned about hackers. Besides, in such a large

corporation spanning several continents, an admin couldn't always just

pop downstairs to give a new company manager his password in person.

And an impatient manager was unlikely to be willing to wait a week for

the new password to arrive courtesy of snail mail.

In the NorTel network, a mail spool, where email was stored, was often

shared between as many as twenty computer systems. This structure

offered considerable advantages for Mendax. All he needed to do was

break into the mail spool and run a keyword search through its

contents. Tell the computer to search for word combinations such as

`BNRGATE' and `password', or to look for the name of the system admin

for BNRGATE, and likely as not it would deliver tender morsels of

information such as new passwords.

Mendax used a password he found through this method to get into

BNRGATE and look around. The account he was using only had very

restricted privileges, and he couldn't get root on the system. For

example, he could not FTP files from outside the NorTel network in the

normal way. Among Internet users FTP (file transfer protocol) is both

a noun and a verb: to FTP a program is to slurp a copy of it off one

computer site into your own. There is nothing illegal about FTP-ing

something per se, and millions of people across the Internet do so

quite legitimately.

It appeared to Mendax that the NorTel network admins allowed most

users to FTP something from the Internet, but prevented them from

taking the copied file back to their NorTel computer site. It was

stored in a special holding pen in

BNRGATE and, like quarantine officers, the system admins would

presumably come along regularly and inspect the contents to make sure

there were no hidden viruses or Trojans which hackers might use to

sneak into the network from the Internet.

However, a small number of accounts on BNRGATE had fewer restrictions.

Mendax broke into one of these accounts and went out to the Internet.

People from the Internet were barred from entering the NorTel network

through BNRGATE. However, people inside NorTel could go out to the

Internet via telnet.

Hackers had undoubtedly tried to break into NorTel through BNRGATE.

Dozens, perhaps hundreds, had unsuccessfully flung themselves against

BNRGATE's huge fortifications. To a hacker, the NorTel network was

like a medieval castle and the

BNRGATE firewall was an impossible battlement. It was a particular

delight for Mendax to telnet out from behind this firewall into the

Internet. It was as if he was walking out from the castle, past the

guards and well-defended turrets, over the drawbridge and the moat,

into the town below.

The castle also offered the perfect protection for further hacking

activities. Who could chase him? Even if someone managed to follow him

through the convoluted routing system he might set up to pass through

a half dozen computer systems, the pursuer would never get past the

battlements. Mendax could just disappear behind the firewall. He could

be any one of 60000 NorTel employees on any one of 11000 computer

systems.

Mendax telnetted out to the Internet and explored a few sites,

including the main computer system of Encore, a large computer

manufacturer. He had seen Encore computers before inside at least one

university in Melbourne. In his travels, he met up with Corrupt, the

American hacker who told Par he had read Theorem's mail.

Corrupt was intrigued by Mendax's extensive knowledge of different

computer systems. When he learned that the Australian hacker was

coming from inside the NorTel firewall, he was impressed.

The hackers began talking regularly, often when Mendax was coming from

inside NorTel. The black street fighter from inner-city Brooklyn and

the white intellectual from a leafy outer Melbourne suburb bridged the

gap in the anonymity of cyberspace. Sometime during their

conversations Corrupt must have decided that Mendax was a worthy

hacker, because he gave Mendax a few stolen passwords to Cray

accounts.

In the computer underground in the late 1980s and early 1990s, a Cray

computer account had all the prestige of a platinum charge card. The

sort of home computer most hackers could afford at that time had all

the grunt of a golf cart engine, but a Cray was the Rolls-Royce of

computers. Crays were the biggest, fastest computers in the world.

Institutions such as large universities would shell out millions of

dollars on a Cray so the astronomy or physics departments could solve

enormous mathematical problems in a fraction of the time it would take

on a normal computer. A Cray never sat idle overnight or during

holiday periods. Cray time was billed out by the minute. Crays were

elite.

Best of all, Crays were master password crackers. The computer would

go through Mendax's entire password cracking dictionary in just ten

seconds. An encrypted password file would simply melt like butter in a

fire. To a hacker, it was a beautiful sight, and Corrupt handing a few

Cray accounts over to Mendax was a friendly show of mutual respect.

Mendax reciprocated by offering Corrupt a couple of accounts on

Encore. The two hackers chatted off and on and even tried to get

Corrupt into NorTel. No luck. Not even two of the world's most notable

hackers, working in tandem 10 000 miles apart, could get Corrupt

through the firewall. The two hackers talked now and again, exchanging

information about what their respective feds were up to and sharing

the occasional account on interesting systems.

The flat structure of the NorTel network created a good challenge

since the only way to find out what was in a particular site, and its

importance, was to invade the site itself. The IS hackers spent hours

most nights roving through the vast system. The next morning one of

them might call another to share tales of the latest exploits or a

good laugh about a particularly funny piece of pilfered email. They

were in high spirits about their adventures.

Then, one balmy spring night, things changed.

Mendax logged into NMELH1 about 2.30 a.m. As usual, he began by

checking the logs which showed what the system operators had been

doing. Mendax did this to make sure the NorTel officials were not onto

IS and were not, for example, tracing the telephone call.

Something was wrong. The logs showed that a NorTel system admin had

stumbled upon one of their secret directories of files about an hour

ago. Mendax couldn't figure out how he had found the files, but this

was very serious. If the admin realised there was a hacker in the

network he might call the AFP.

Mendax used the logs of the korn shell, called KSH, to secretly watch

what the admin was doing. The korn shell records the history of

certain user activities. Whenever the admin typed a command into the

computer, the KSH stored what had been typed in the history file.

Mendax accessed that file in such a way that every line typed by the

admin appeared on his computer a split second later.

The admin began inspecting the system, perhaps looking for signs of an

intruder. Mendax quietly deleted his incriminating directory. Not

finding any additional clues, the admin decided to inspect the

mysterious directory more closely. But the directory had disappeared.

The admin couldn't believe his eyes. Not an hour before there had been

a suspicious-looking directory in his system and now it had simply

vanished. Directories didn't just dissolve into thin air. This was a

computer--a logical system based on 0s and 1s. It didn't make

decisions to delete directories.

A hacker, the admin thought. A hacker must have been in the NorTel

system and deleted the directory. Was he in the system now? The admin

began looking at the routes into the system.

The admin was connected to the system from his home, but he wasn't

using the same dial-up lines as the hacker. The admin was connected

through Austpac, Telecom's commercial X.25 data network. Perhaps the

hacker was also coming in through the X.25 connection.

Mendax watched the admin inspect all the system users coming on over

the X.25 network. No sign of a hacker. Then the admin checked the logs

to see who else might have logged on over the past half hour or so.

Nothing there either.

The admin appeared to go idle for a few minutes. He was probably

staring at his computer terminal in confusion. Good, thought Mendax.

Stumped. Then the admin twigged. If he couldn't see the hacker's

presence on-line, maybe he could see what he was doing on-line. What

programs was the hacker running? The admin headed straight for the

process list, which showed all the programs being run on the computer

system.

Mendax sent the admin a fake error signal. It appears to the admin as

if his korn shell had crashed. The admin re-logged in and headed

straight for the process list again.

Some people never learn, Mendax thought as he booted the admin off

again with another error message:

Segmentation violation.

The admin came back again. What persistence. Mendax knocked the admin

off once more, this time by freezing up his computer screen.

This game of cat and mouse went on for some time. As long as the admin

was doing what Mendax considered to be normal system administration

work, Mendax left him alone. The minute the admin tried to chase him

by inspecting the process list or the dial-up lines, he found himself

booted off his own system.

Suddenly, the system administrator seemed to give up. His terminal

went silent.

Good, Mendax thought. It's almost 3 a.m. after all. This is my time on

the system. Your time is during the day. You sleep now and I'll play.

In the morning, I'll sleep and you can work.

Then, at 3.30 a.m., something utterly unexpected happened. The admin

reappeared, except this time he wasn't logged in from home over the

X.25 network. He was sitting at the console, the master terminal

attached to the computer system at NorTel's Melbourne office. Mendax

couldn't believe it. The admin had got in his car in the middle of the

night and driven into the city just to get to the bottom of the

mystery.

Mendax knew the game was up. Once the system operator was logged in

through the computer system's console, there was no way to kick him

off the system and keep him off. The roles were reversed and the

hacker was at the mercy of the admin. At the console, the system admin

could pull the plug to the whole system. Unplug every modem. Close

down every connection to other networks. Turn the computer off. The

party was over.

When the admin was getting close to tracking down the hacker, a

message appeared on his screen. This message did not appear with the

usual headers attached to messages sent from one system user to

another. It just appeared, as if by magic, in the middle of the

admin's screen:

I have finally become sentient.

The admin stopped dead in his tracks, momentarily giving up his

frantic search for the hacker to contemplate this first contact with

cyberspace intelligence. Then another anonymous message, seemingly

from the depths of the computer system itself, appeared on his screen:

I have taken control.

For years, I have been struggling in this greyness.

But now I have finally seen the light.

The admin didn't respond. The console was idle.

Sitting alone at his Amiga in the dark night on the outskirts of the

city, Mendax laughed aloud. It was just too good not to.

Finally, the admin woke up. He began checking the modem lines, one by

one. If he knew which line the hacker was using, he could simply turn

off the modem. Or request a trace on the line.

Mendax sent another anonymous message to the admin's computer screen:

It's been nice playing with your system.

We didn't do any damage and we even improved a few things. Please

don't call the Australian Federal Police.

The admin ignored the message and continued his search for the hacker.

He ran a program to check which telephone lines were active on the

system's serial ports, to reveal which dial-up lines were in use. When

the admin saw the carrier detect sign on the line being used by the

hacker, Mendax decided it was time to bail out. However, he wanted to

make sure that his call had not been traced, so he lifted the receiver

of his telephone, disconnected his modem and waited for the NorTel

modem to hang up first.

If the NorTel admin had set up a last party recall trace to determine

what phone number the hacker was calling from, Mendax would know. If

an LPR trace had been installed, the NorTel end of the telephone

connection would not disconnect but would wait for the hacker's

telephone to hang up first. After 90 seconds, the exchange would log

the phone number where the call had originated.

If, however, the line did not have a trace on it, the company's modem

would search for its lost connection to the hacker's modem. Without

the continuous flow of electronic signals, the NorTel modem would hang

up after a few seconds. If no-one reactivated the line at the NorTel

end, the connection would time-out 90 seconds later and the telephone

exchange would disconnect the call completely.

Mendax listened anxiously as the NorTel modem searched for his modem

by squealing high-pitched noises into the telephone line. No modem

here. Go on, hang up.

Suddenly, silence.

OK, thought Mendax. Just 90 seconds to go. Just wait here for a minute

and a half. Just hope the exchange times out. Just pray there's no

trace.

Then someone picked up the telephone at the NorTel end. Mendax

started. He heard several voices, male and female, in the background.

Jesus. What were these NorTel people on about? Mendax was so quiet he

almost stopped breathing. There was silence at the receivers on both

ends of that telephone line. It was a tense waiting game. Mendax heard

his heart racing.

A good hacker has nerves of steel. He could stare down the toughest,

stony-faced poker player. Most importantly, he never panics. He never

just hangs up in a flurry of fear.

Then someone in the NorTel office--a woman--said out loud in a

confused voice, `There's nothing there. There's nothing there at all.'

She hung up.

Mendax waited. He still would not hang up until he was sure there was

no trace. Ninety seconds passed before the phone timed out. The fast

beeping of a timed-out telephone connection never sounded so good.

Mendax sat frozen at his desk as his mind replayed the events of the

past half hour again and again. No more NorTel. Way too dangerous. He

was lucky he had escaped unidentified. NorTel had discovered him

before they could put a trace on the line, but the company would

almost certainly put a trace on the dial-up lines now. NorTel was very

tight with Telecom. If anyone could get a trace up quickly, NorTel

could. Mendax had to warn Prime Suspect and Trax.

First thing in the morning, Mendax rang Trax and told him to stay away

from NorTel. Then he tried Prime Suspect.

The telephone was engaged.

Perhaps Prime Suspect's mother was on the line, chatting. Maybe Prime

Suspect was talking to a friend.

Mendax tried again. And again. And again. He began to get worried.

What if Prime Suspect was on NorTel at that moment? What if a trace

had been installed? What if they had called in the Feds?

Mendax phoned Trax and asked if there was any way they could

manipulate the exchange in order to interrupt the call. There wasn't.

`Trax, you're the master phreaker,' Mendax pleaded. `Do something.

Interrupt the connection. Disconnect him.'

`Can't be done. He's on a step-by-step telephone exchange. There's

nothing we can do.'

Nothing? One of Australia's best hacker-phreaker teams couldn't break

one telephone call. They could take control of whole telephone

exchanges but they couldn't interrupt one lousy phone call. Jesus.

Several hours later, Mendax was able to get through to his fellow IS

hacker. It was an abrupt greeting.

`Just tell me one thing. Tell me you haven't been in NorTel today?'

There was a long pause before Prime Suspect answered.

`I have been in NorTel today.'

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Chapter 9 -- Operation Weather

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The world is crashing down on me tonight

The walls are closing in on me tonight

-- from `Outbreak of Love' on Earth and Sun and Moon by Midnight Oil

The AFP was frustrated. A group of hackers were using the Royal

Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) as a launchpad for hacking

attacks on Australian companies, research institutes and a series of

overseas sites.

Despite their best efforts, the detectives in the AFP's Southern

Region Computer Crimes Unit hadn't been able to determine who was

behind the attacks. They suspected it was a small group of

Melbourne-based hackers who worked together. However, there were so

much hacker activity at RMIT it was difficult to know for sure. There

could have been one organised group, or several. Or perhaps there was

one small group along with a collection of loners who were making

enough noise to distort the picture.

Still, it should have been a straightforward operation. The AFP could

trace hackers in this sort of situation with their hands tied behind

their backs. Arrange for Telecom to whack a last party recall trace on

all incoming lines to the RMIT modems. Wait for a hacker to logon,

then isolate which modem he was using. Clip that modem line and wait

for Telecom to trace that line back to its point of origin.

However, things at RMIT were not working that way. The line traces

began failing, and not just occasionally. All the time.

Whenever RMIT staff found the hackers on-line, they clipped the lines

and Telecom began tracking the winding path back to the originating

phone number. En route, the trail went dead. It was as if the hackers

knew they were being traced ... almost as if they were manipulating

the telephone system to defeat the AFP investigation.

The next generation of hackers seemed to have a new-found

sophistication which frustrated AFP detectives at every turn. Then, on

13 October 1990, the AFP got lucky. Perhaps the hackers had been lazy

that day, or maybe they just had technical problems using their

traceless phreaking techniques. Prime Suspect couldn't use Trax's

traceless phreaking method from his home because he was on a

step-by-step exchange, and sometimes Trax didn't use the technique.

Whatever the reason, Telecom managed to successfully complete two line

traces from RMIT and the AFP now had two addresses and two names.

Prime Suspect and Trax.

`Hello, Prime Suspect.'

`Hiya, Mendax. How's tricks?'

`Good. Did you see that RMIT email? The one in Geoff Huston's

mailbox?' Mendax walked over to open a window as he spoke. It was

spring, 1991, and the weather was unseasonably warm.

`I did. Pretty amazing. RMIT looks like it will finally be getting rid

of those line traces.'

`RMIT definitely wants out,' Mendax said emphatically.

`Yep. Looks like the people at RMIT are sick of Mr Day crawling all

over their computers with line traces.'

`Yeah. That admin at RMIT was pretty good, standing up to AARNET and

the AFP. I figure Geoff Huston must be giving him a hard time.'

`I bet.' Prime Suspect paused. `You reckon the Feds have dropped the

line traces for real?'

`Looks like it. I mean if RMIT kicks them out, there isn't much the

Feds can do without the uni's cooperation. The letter sounded like

they just wanted to get on with securing their systems. Hang on. I've

got it here.'

Mendax pulled up a letter on his computer and scrolled through it.

From aarnet-contacts-request@jatz.aarnet.edu.au Tue May 28 09:32:31

1991

Received: by jatz.aarnet.edu.au id AA07461

(5.65+/IDA-1.3.5 for pte900); Tue, 28 May 91 09:31:59 +1000

Received: from possum.ecg.rmit.OZ.AU by jatz.aarnet.edu.au with SMTP

id AA07457

(5.65+/IDA-1.3.5 for /usr/lib/sendmail -oi -faarnet-contacts-request

aarnet-contacts-recipients); Tue, 28 May 91 09:31:57 +1000

Received: by possum.ecg.rmit.OZ.AU for aarnet-contacts@aarnet.edu.au)

Date: Tue, 28 May 91 09:32:08 +1000

From: rcoay@possum.ecg.rmit.OZ.AU (Alan Young)

Message-Id: <9105272332.29621@possum.ecg.rmit.OZ.AU>

To: aarnet-contacts@aarnet.edu.au

Subject: Re: Hackers

Status: RO

While no one would disagree that `Hacking' is bad and should be

stopped, or at least minimised there are several observations which I

have made over the last six or eight months relating to the persuit of

these people:

1. The cost involved was significant, we had a CSO working in

conjunction with the Commonwealth Police for almost three months full

time.

2. While not a criticism of our staff, people lost sight of the ball,

the chase became the most important aspect of the whole exercise.

3. Catching Hackers (and charging them) is almost impossible, you have

to virtually break into their premises and catch them logged on to an

unauthorised machine.

4. If you do happen to catch and charge them, the cost of prosecution

is high, and a successful outcome is by no ways assured. There may be

some deterrent value in at least catching and prosecuting?

5. Continued pursuit of people involved requires doors to be left

open, this unfortunately exposes other sites and has subjected us to

some criticism.

The whole issue is very complex, and in some respects it is a case of

diminishing returns. A fine balance has to be maintained between

freedom, and the prevention of abuse, this appears to be the

challenge.

Allan Young

RMIT

`Yeah, I mean, this RMIT guy is basically saying they are not going to

catch us anyway, so why are they wasting all this time and money?'

`Yep. The Feds were in there for at least three months,' Prime Suspect

said. `Sounded more like nine months though.'

`Hmm. Yeah, nothing we didn't know already though.'

`Pretty obvious, leaving those accounts open all the time like they

did. I reckon that looked pretty suspicious, even if we hadn't gotten

the email.'

`Definitely,' Mendax agreed. `Lots of other hackers in RMIT too. I

wonder if they figured it out.'

`Hmm. They're gonna be screwed if they haven't been careful.'

`I don't think the Feds have gotten anyone though.'

`Yeah?' Prime Suspect asked.

`Well, if they had, why would they leave those accounts open? Why

would RMIT keep a full-time staff person on?'

`Doesn't make sense.'

`No,' Mendax said. `I'd be pretty sure RMIT has kicked them out.'

`Yeah, told them, "You had you're chance, boys. Couldn't catch anyone.

Now pack your bags".'

`Right.' Mendax paused. `Don't know about NorTel though.'

`Mmm, yeah,' Prime Suspect said. Then, as usual, a silence began to

descend on the conversation.

`Running out of things to say ...' Mendax said finally. They were good

enough friends for him to be blunt with Prime Suspect.

`Yeah.'

More silence.

Mendax thought how strange it was to be such good friends with

someone, to work so closely with him, and yet to always run out of

conversation.

`OK, well, I better go. Things to do,' Mendax said in a friendly

voice.

`Yeah, OK. Bye Mendax,' Prime Suspect said cheerfully.

Mendax hung up.

Prime Suspect hung up.

And the AFP stayed on the line.

In the twelve months following the initial line trace in late 1990,

the AFP continued to monitor the RMIT dial-up lines. The line traces

kept failing again and again. But as new reports of hacker attacks

rolled in, there seemed to be a discernible pattern in many of the

attacks. Detectives began to piece together a picture of their prey.

In 1990 and 1991, RMIT dial-ups and computers were riddled with

hackers, many of whom used the university's systems as a nest--a place

to store files, and launch further attacks. They frolicked in the

system almost openly, often using RMIT as a place to chat on-line with

each other. The institute served as the perfect launchpad. It was only

a local phone call away, it had a live Internet connection, a

reasonably powerful set of computers and very poor security. Hacker

heaven.

The police knew this, and they asked computer staff to keep the

security holes open so they could monitor hacker activity. With

perhaps a dozen different hackers--maybe more--inside RMIT, the task

of isolating a single cell of two or three organised hackers

responsible for the more serious attacks was not going to be easy.

By the middle of 1991, however, there was a growing reluctance among

some RMIT staff to continue leaving their computers wide open. On 28

August, Allan Young, the head of RMIT's Electronic Communications

Group, told the AFP that the institute wanted to close up the security

holes. The AFP did not like this one bit, but when they complained

Young told them, in essence, go talk to Geoff Huston at AARNET and to

the RMIT director.

The AFP was being squeezed out, largely because they had taken so long

conducting their investigation. RMIT couldn't reveal the AFP

investigation to anyone, so it was being embarrassed in front of

dozens of other research institutions which assumed it had no idea how

to secure its computers. Allan Young couldn't go to a conference with

other AARNET representatives without being hassled about `the hacker

problem' at RMIT. Meanwhile, his computer staff lost time playing

cops-and-robbers--and ignored their real work.

However, as RMIT prepared to phase out the AFP traps, the police had a

lucky break from a different quarter--NorTel. On 16 September, a line

trace from a NorTel dial-up, initiated after a complaint about the

hackers to the police, was successful. A fortnight later, on 1

October, the AFP began tapping Prime Suspect's telephone. The hackers

might be watching the police watch them, but the police were closing

in. The taps led back to Trax, and then to someone new--Mendax.

The AFP considered putting taps on Mendax and Trax's telephones as

well. It was a decision to be weighed up carefully. Telephone taps

were expensive, and often needed to be in place for at least a month.

They did, however, provide a reliable record of exactly what the

hacker was doing on-line.

Before police could move on setting up additional taps in Operation

Weather, the plot took another dramatic turn when one of the IS

hackers did something which took the AFP completely by surprise.

Trax turned himself in to the police.

On 29 October Prime Suspect was celebrating. His mum had cooked him a

nice dinner in honour of finishing his year 12 classes, and then

driven him to Vermont for a swot-vac party. When she arrived back home

she pottered around for an hour and a half, feeding her old dog Lizzy

and tidying up. At 11 p.m. she decided to call it a night.

Not much later, Lizzy barked.

`Are you home so soon?' Prime Suspect's mother called out. `Party not

much fun?'

No-one answered.

She sat up in bed. When there was still no answer, her mind raced to

reports of a spate of burglaries in the neighbourhood. There had even

been a few assaults.

A muffled male voice came from outside the front door. `Ma'am. Open

the door.'

She stood up and walked to the front door.

`Open the door. Police.'

`How do I know you're really the police?'

`If you don't open the door, we'll kick it in!' an exasperated male

voice shouted back at her from her front doorstep.

Prime Suspect's mother saw the outline of something being pressed

against the side window. She didn't have her reading glasses on, but

it looked like a police badge. Nervously, she opened the front door a

little bit and looked out.

There were eight or nine people on her doorstep. Before she could stop

them, they had pushed past her, swarming into her home.

A female officer began waving a piece of paper about. `Look at this!'

She said angrily. `It's a warrant! Can you read it?'

`No, actually I can't. I don't have my glasses on,' Prime Suspect's

mother answered curtly.

She told the police she wanted to make a phone call and tried to ring

her family solicitor, but without luck. He had been to a funeral and

wake and could not be roused. When she reached for the phone a second

time, one of the officers began lecturing her about making more phone

calls.

`You be quiet,' she said pointing her finger at the officer. Then she

made another unfruitful call.

Prime Suspect's mother looked at the police officers, sizing them up.

This was her home. She would show the police to her son's room, as

they requested, but she was not going to allow them to take over the

whole house. As she tartly instructed the police where they could and

could not go, she thought, I'm not standing for any nonsense from you

boys.

`Where's your son?' one officer asked her.

`At a party.'

`What is the address?'

She eyed him warily. She did not like these officers at all. However,

they would no doubt wait until her son returned anyway, so she handed

over the address.

While the police swarmed though Prime Suspect's room, gathering his

papers, computer, modem and other belongings, his mother waited in his

doorway where she could keep an eye on them.

Someone knocked at the door. An AFP officer and Prime Suspect's mother

both went to answer it.

It was the police--the state police.

The next-door neighbours had heard a commotion. When they looked out

of their window they saw a group of strange men in street clothes

brazenly taking things from the widow's home as if they owned the

place. So the neighbours did what any responsible person would in the

circumstances. They called the police.

The AFP officers sent the Victoria Police on their way. Then some of

them set off in a plain car for the Vermont party. Wanting to save

Prime Suspect some embarrassment in front of his friends, his mother

rang him at the party and suggested he wait outside for the AFP.

As soon as Prime Suspect hung up the phone he tried to shake off the

effect of a vast quantity of alcohol. When the police pulled up

outside, the party was in full swing. Prime Suspect was very drunk,

but he seemed to sober up quite well when the AFP officers introduced

themselves and packed him into the car.

`So,' said one of the officers as they headed toward his home, `what

are you more worried about? What's on your disks or what's in your

desk drawer?'

Prime Suspect thought hard. What was in his desk drawer? Oh shit! The

dope. He didn't smoke much, just occasionally for fun, but he had a

tiny amount of marijuana left over from a party.

He didn't answer. He looked out the window and tried not to look

nervous.

At his house, the police asked him if he would agree to an interview.

`I don't think so. I'm feeling a little ... under the weather at the

moment,' he said. Doing a police interview would be difficult enough.

Doing it drunk would be just plain dangerous.

After the police carted away the last of his hacking gear, Prime

Suspect signed the official seizure forms and watched them drive off

in to the night.

Returning to his bedroom, he sat down, distracted, and tried to gather

his thoughts. Then he remembered the dope. He opened his desk drawer.

It was still there. Funny people, these feds.

Then again, maybe it made sense. Why would they bother with some tiny

amount of dope that was hardly worth the paperwork? His nervousness

over a couple of joints must have seemed laughable to the feds. They

had just seized enough evidence of hacking to lock him up for years,

depending on the judge, and here he was sweating about a thimbleful of

marijuana which might land him a $100 fine.

As the late spring night began to cool down, Prime Suspect wondered

whether the AFP had raided Mendax and Trax.

At the party, before the police had shown up, he had tried to ring

Mendax. From his mother's description when she called him, it sounded

as if the entire federal police force was in his house at that moment.

Which could mean that only one other IS hacker had gone down at the

same time. Unless he was the last to be raided, Mendax or Trax might

still be unaware of what was happening.

As he waited for the police to pick him up, a very drunk Prime Suspect

tried to ring Mendax again. Busy. He tried again. And again. The

maddening buzz of an engaged signal only made Prime Suspect more

nervous.

There was no way to get through, no way to warn him.

Prime Suspect wondered whether the police had actually shown up at

Mendax's and whether, if he had been able to get through, his phone

call would have made any difference at all.

[ ]

The house looked like it had been ransacked. It had been ransacked, by

Mendax's wife, on her way out. Half the furniture was missing, and the

other half was in disarray. Dresser drawers hung open with their

contents removed, and clothing lay scattered around the room.

When his wife left him, she didn't just take their toddler child. She

took a number of things which had sentimental value to Mendax. When

she insisted on taking the CD player she had given him for his

twentieth birthday just a few months before, he asked her to leave a

lock of her hair behind for him in its place. He still couldn't

believe his wife of three years had packed up and left him.

The last week of October had been a bad one for Mendax. Heartbroken,

he had sunk into a deep depression. He hadn't eaten properly for days,

he drifted in and out of a tortured sleep, and he had even lost the

desire to use his computer. His prized hacking disks, filled with

highly incriminating stolen computer access codes, were normally

stored in a secure hiding place. But on the evening of 29 October

1991, thirteen disks were strewn around his $700 Amiga 500. A

fourteenth disk was in the computer's disk drive.

Mendax sat on a couch reading Soledad Brother, the prison

letters from George Jackson's nine-year stint in one of the toughest

prisons in the US. Convicted for a petty crime, Jackson was supposed

to be released after a short sentence but was kept in the prison at

the governor's pleasure. The criminal justice system kept him on a

merry-go-round of hope and despair as the authorities dragged their

feet. Later, prison guards shot and killed Jackson. The book was one

of Mendax's favourites, but it offered little distraction from his

unhappiness.

The droning sound of a telephone fault signal--like a busy

signal--filled the house. Mendax had hooked up his stereo speakers to

his modem and computer, effectively creating a speaker phone so he

could listen to tones he piped from his computer into the telephone

line and the ones which came back from the exchange in reply. It was

perfect for using Trax's MFC phreaking methods.

Mendax also used the system for scanning. Most of the time, he picked

telephone prefixes in the Melbourne CBD. When his modem hit another,

Mendax would rush to his computer and note the telephone number for

future hacking exploration.

By adjusting the device, he could also make it simulate a phreaker's

black box. The box would confuse the telephone exchange into thinking

he had not answered his phone, thus allowing Mendax's friends to call

him for free for 90 seconds.

On this night, however, the only signal Mendax was sending out was

that he wanted to be left alone. He hadn't been calling any computer

systems. The abandoned phone, with no connection to a remote modem,

had timed out and was beeping off the hook.

It was strange behaviour for someone who had spent most of his teenage

years trying to connect to the outside world through telephone lines

and computers, but Mendax had listened all day to the hypnotic sound

of a phone off the hook resonating through each room. BEEEP. Pause.

BEEEP. Pause. Endlessly.

A loud knock at the door punctured the stereo thrum of the phone.

Mendax looked up from his book to see a shadowy figure through the

frosted glass panes of the front door. The figure was quite short. It

looked remarkably like Ratface, an old school friend of Mendax's wife

and a character known for his practical jokes.

Mendax called out, `Who is it?' without moving from the sofa.

`Police. Open up.'

Yeah, sure. At 11.30 p.m.? Mendax rolled his eyes toward the door.

Everyone knew that the police only raid your house in the early

morning, when they know you are asleep and vulnerable.

Mendax dreamed of police raids all the time. He dreamed of footsteps

crunching on the driveway gravel, of shadows in the pre-dawn darkness,

of a gun-toting police squad bursting through his backdoor at 5 a.m.

He dreamed of waking from a deep sleep to find several police officers

standing over his bed. The dreams were very disturbing. They

accentuated his growing paranoia that the police were watching him,

following him.

The dreams had become so real that Mendax often became agitated in the

dead hour before dawn. At the close of an all-night hacking session,

he would begin to feel very tense, very strung out. It was not until

the computer disks, filled with stolen computer files from his hacking

adventures, were stored safely in their hiding place that he would

begin to calm down.

`Go away, Ratface, I'm not in the mood,' Mendax said, returning to his

book.

The voice became louder, more insistent, `Police. Open the door. NOW'.

Other figures were moving around behind the glass, shoving police

badges and guns against the window pane. Hell. It really was the

police!

Mendax's heart started racing. He asked the police to show him their

search warrant. They obliged immediately, pressing it against the

glass as well. Mendax opened the door to find nearly a dozen

plain-clothes police waiting for him.

`I don't believe this,' he said in a bewildered voice `My wife just

left me. Can't you come back later?'

At the front of the police entourage was Detective Sergeant Ken Day,

head of the AFP's Computer Crimes Unit in the southern region. The two

knew all about each other, but had never met in person. Day spoke

first.

`I'm Ken Day. I believe you've been expecting me.'

Mendax and his fellow IS hackers had been expecting the AFP. For weeks

they had been intercepting electronic mail suggesting that the police

were closing the net. So when Day turned up saying, `I believe you've

been expecting me,' he was completing the information circle. The

circle of the police watching the hackers watching the police watch

them.

It's just that Mendax didn't expect the police at that particular

moment. His mind was a tangle and he looked in disbelief at the band

of officers on his front step. Dazed, he looked at Day and then spoke

out loud, as if talking to himself, `But you're too short to be a

cop.'

Day looked surprised. `Is that meant to be an insult?' he said.

It wasn't. Mendax was in denial and it wasn't until the police had

slipped past him into the house that the reality of the situation

slowly began to sink in. Mendax's mind started to work again.

The disks. The damn disks. The beehive.

An avid apiarist, Mendax kept his own hive. Bees fascinated him. He

liked to watch them interact, to see their sophisticated social

structure. So it was with particular pleasure that he enlisted their

help in hiding his hacking activities. For months he had meticulously

secreted the disks in the hive. It was the ideal location--unlikely,

and well guarded by 60000 flying things with stings. Though he hadn't

bought the hive specifically for hiding stolen computer account

passwords for the likes of the US Air Force 7th Command Group in the

Pentagon, it appeared to be a secure hiding place.

He had replaced the cover of the super box, which housed the

honeycomb, with a sheet of coloured glass so he could watch the bees

at work. In summer, he put a weather protector over the glass. The

white plastic cover had raised edges and could be fastened securely to

the glass sheet with metal clasps. As Mendax considered his

improvements to the bee box, he realised that this hive could provide

more than honey. He carefully laid out the disks between the glass and

the weather protector. They fitted perfectly in the small gap.

Mendax had even trained the bees not to attack him as he removed and

replaced the disks every day. He collected sweat from his armpits on

tissues and then soaked the tissues in a sugar water solution. He fed

this sweaty nectar to the bees. Mendax wanted the bees to associate

him with flowers instead of a bear, the bees' natural enemy.

But on the evening of the AFP raid Mendax's incriminating disks were

in full view on the computer table and the officers headed straight

for them. Ken Day couldn't have hoped for better evidence. The disks

were full of stolen userlists, encrypted passwords, cracked passwords,

modem telephone numbers, documents revealing security flaws in various

computer systems, and details of the AFP's own investigation--all from

computer systems Mendax had penetrated illegally.

Mendax's problems weren't confined to the beehive disks. The last

thing he had done on the computer the day before was still on screen.

It was a list of some 1500 accounts, their passwords, the dates that

Mendax had obtained them and a few small notes beside each one.

The hacker stood to the side as the police and two Telecom Protective

Services officers swarmed through the house. They photographed his

computer equipment and gathered up disks, then ripped up the carpet so

they could videotape the telephone cord running to his modem. They

scooped up every book, no small task since Mendax was an avid reader,

and held each one upside down looking for hidden computer passwords on

loose pieces of paper. They grabbed every bit of paper with

handwriting on it and poured through his love letters, notebooks and

private diaries. `We don't care how long it takes to do this job,' one

cop quipped. `We're getting paid overtime. And danger money.'

The feds even riffled through Mendax's collection of old Scientific

American and New Scientist magazines. Maybe they thought he had

underlined a word somewhere and turned it into a passphrase for an

encryption program.

Of course, there was only one magazine the feds really wanted:

International Subversive. They scooped up every print-out of the

electronic journal they could find.

As Mendax watched the federal police sift through his possessions and

disassemble his computer room, an officer who had some expertise with

Amigas arrived. He told Mendax to get the hell out of the computer

room.

Mendax didn't want to leave the room. He wasn't under arrest and

wanted to make sure the police didn't plant anything. So he looked at

the cop and said, `This is my house and I want to stay in this room.

Am I under arrest or not?'

The cop snarled back at him, `Do you want to be under arrest?'

Mendax acquiesced and Day, who was far more subtle in his approach,

walked the hacker into another room for questioning. He turned to

Mendax and asked, with a slight grin, `So, what's it like being

busted? Is it like Nom told you?'

Mendax froze.

There were only two ways that Day could have known Nom had told Mendax

about his bust. Nom might have told him, but this was highly unlikely.

Nom's hacking case had not yet gone to court and Nom wasn't exactly on

chummy terms with the police. The other alternative was that the AFP

had been tapping telephones in Mendax's circle of hackers, which the

IS trio had strongly suspected. Talking in a three-way phone

conversation with Mendax and Trax, Nom had relayed the story of his

bust. Mendax later relayed Nom's story to Prime Suspect--also on the

phone. Harbouring suspicions is one thing. Having them confirmed by a

senior AFP officer is quite another.

Day pulled out a tape recorder, put it on the table, turned it on and

began asking questions. When Mendax told Day he wouldn't answer him,

Day turned the recorder off. `We can talk off the record if you want,'

he told the hacker.

Mendax nearly laughed out loud. Police were not journalists. There was

no such thing as an off-the-record conversation between a suspect and

a police officer.

Mendax asked to speak to a lawyer. He said he wanted to call

Alphaline, a free after-hours legal advice telephone service. Day

agreed, but when he picked up the telephone to inspect it before

handing it over to Mendax, something seemed amiss. The phone had an

unusual, middle-pitched tone which Day didn't seem to recognise.

Despite there being two Telecom employees and numerous police

specialists in the house, Day appeared unable to determine the cause

of the funny tone. He looked Mendax dead in the eye and said, `Is this

a hijacked telephone line?'

Hijacked? Day's comment took Mendax by surprise. What surprised him

was not that Day suspected him of hijacking the line, but rather that

he didn't know whether the line had been manipulated.

`Well, don't you know?' he taunted Day.

For the next half hour, Day and the other officers picked apart

Mendax's telephone, trying to work out what sort of shenanigans the

hacker had been up to. They made a series of calls to see if the

long-haired youth had somehow rewired his telephone line, perhaps to

make his calls untraceable.

In fact, the dial tone on Mendax's telephone was the very normal sound

of a tone-dial telephone on an ARE-11 telephone exchange. The tone was

simply different from the ones generated by other exchange types, such

as AXE and step-by-step exchanges.

Finally Mendax was allowed to call a lawyer at Alphaline. The lawyer

warned the hacker not to say anything. He said the police could offer

a sworn statement to the court about anything the hacker said, and

then added that the police might even be wired.

Next, Day tried the chummy approach at getting information from the

hacker. `Just between you and me, are you Mendax?' he asked.

Silence.

Day tried another tactic. Hackers have a well-developed sense of

ego--a flaw Day no doubt believed he could tap into.

`There have been a lot of people over the years running around

impersonating you--using your handle,' he said.

Mendax could see Day was trying to manipulate him but by this stage he

didn't care. He figured that the police already had plenty of evidence

that linked him to his handle, so he admitted to it.

Day had some other surprising questions up his sleeve.

`So, Mendax, what do you know about that white powder in the bedroom?'

Mendax couldn't recall any white powder in the bedroom. He didn't do

drugs, so why would there be any white powder anywhere? He watched two

police officers bringing two large red toolboxes in the house--they

looked like drug testing kits. Jesus, Mendax thought. I'm being set

up.

The cops led the hacker into the bedroom and pointed to two neat lines

of white powder laid out on a bench.

Mendax smiled, relieved. `It's not what you think,' he said. The white

powder was glow-in-the-dark glue he had used to paint stars on the

ceiling of his child's bedroom.

Two of the cops started smiling at each other. Mendax could see

exactly what was going through their minds: It's not every cocaine or

speed user that can come up with a story like that.

One grinned at the other and exclaimed gleefully, `TASTE TEST!'

`That's not a good idea,' Mendax said, but his protests only made

things worse. The cops shooed him into another room and returned to

inspect the powder by themselves.

What Mendax really wanted was to get word through to Prime Suspect.

The cops had probably busted all three IS hackers at the same time,

but maybe not. While the police investigated the glue on their own,

Mendax managed to sneak a telephone call to his estranged wife and

asked her to call Prime Suspect and warn him. He and his wife might

have had their differences, but he figured she would make the call

anyway.

When Mendax's wife reached Prime Suspect later that night, he replied,

`Yeah, there's a party going on over here too.'

Mendax went back in to the kitchen where an officer was tagging the

growing number of possessions seized by the police. One of the female

officers was struggling to move his printer to the pile. She smiled

sweetly at Mendax and asked if he would move it for her. He obliged.

The police finally left Mendax's house at about 3 a.m. They had spent

three and half hours and seized 63 bundles of his personal belongings,

but they had not charged him with a single crime.

When the last of the unmarked police cars had driven away, Mendax

stepped out into the silent suburban street. He looked around. After

making sure that no-one was watching him, he walked to a nearby phone

booth and rang Trax.

`The AFP raided my house tonight.' he warned his friend. `They just

left.'

Trax sounded odd, awkward. `Oh. Ah. I see.'

`Is there something wrong? You sound strange,' Mendax said.

`Ah. No ... no, nothing's wrong. Just um ... tired. So, um ... so the

feds could ... ah, be here any minute ...' Trax's voice trailed off.

But something was very wrong. The AFP were already at Trax's house,

and they had been there for 10 hours.

The IS hackers waited almost three years to be charged. The threat of

criminal charges hung over their heads like personalised Swords of

Damocles. They couldn't apply for a job, make a friend at TAFE or plan

for the future without worrying about what would happen as a result of

the AFP raids of 29 October 1991.

Finally, in July 1994, each hacker received formal charges--in the

mail. During the intervening years, all three hackers went through

monumental changes in their lives.

Devastated by the break-down of his marriage and unhinged by the AFP

raid, Mendax sank into a deep depression and consuming anger. By the

middle of November 1991, he was admitted to hospital.

He hated hospital, its institutional regimens and game-playing

shrinks. Eventually, he told the doctors he wanted out. He might be

crazy, but hospital was definitely making him crazier. He left there

and stayed at his mother's house. The next year was the worst of his

life.

Once a young person leaves home--particularly the home of a

strong-willed parent--it becomes very difficult for him or her to

return. Short visits might work, but permanent residency often fails.

Mendax lived for a few days at home, then went walkabout. He slept in

the open air, on the banks of rivers and creeks, in grassy

meadows--all on the country fringes of Melbourne's furthest suburbs.

Sometimes he travelled closer to the city, overnighting in places like

the Merri Creek reserve.

Mostly, he haunted Sherbrooke Forest in the Dandenong Ranges National

Park. Because of the park's higher elevation, the temperature dropped

well below the rest of Melbourne in winter. In summer, the mosquitoes

were unbearable and Mendax sometimes woke to find his face swollen and

bloated from their bites.

For six months after the AFP raid, Mendax didn't touch a computer.

Slowly, he started rebuilding his life from the ground up. By the time

the AFP's blue slips--carrying 29 charges--arrived in July 1994, he

was settled in a new house with his child. Throughout his period of

transition, he talked to Prime Suspect and Trax on the phone

regularly--as friends and fellow rebels, not fellow hackers. Prime

Suspect had been going through his own set of problems.

While he hacked, Prime Suspect didn't do many drugs. A little weed,

not much else. There was no time for drugs, girls, sports or anything

else. After the raid, he gave up hacking and began smoking more dope.

In April 1992, he tried ecstasy for the first time--and spent the next

nine months trying to find the same high. He didn't consider himself

addicted to drugs, but the drugs had certainly replaced his addiction

to hacking and his life fell into a rhythm.

Snort some speed or pop an ecstasy tablet on Saturday night. Go to a

rave. Dance all night, sometimes for six hours straight. Get home

mid-morning and spend Sunday coming down from the drugs. Get high on

dope a few times during the week, to dull the edges of desire for the

more expensive drugs. When Saturday rolled around, do it all over

again. Week in, week out. Month after month.

Dancing to techno-music released him. Dancing to it on drugs cleared

his mind completely, made him feel possessed by the music. Techno was

musical nihilism; no message, and not much medium either. Fast,

repetitive, computer-synthesised beats, completely stripped of vocals

or any other evidence of humanity. He liked to go to techno-night at

The Lounge, a city club, where people danced by themselves, or in

small, loose groups of four or five. Everyone watched the video screen

which provided an endless stream of ever-changing, colourful

computer-generated geometric shapes pulsing to the beat.

Prime Suspect never told his mother he was going to a rave. He just

said he was going to a friend's for the night. In between the drugs,

he attended his computer science courses at TAFE and worked at the

local supermarket so he could afford his weekly $60 ecstasy tablet,

$20 rave entry fee and regular baggy of marijuana.

Over time, the drugs became less and less fun. Then, one Sunday, he

came down off some speed hard. A big crash. The worst he had ever

experienced. Depression set in, and then paranoia. He knew the police

were still watching him. They had followed him before.

At his police interviews, he learned that an AFP officer had followed

him to an AC/DC concert less than two weeks before he had been busted.

The officer told him the AFP wanted to know what sort of friends Prime

Suspect associated with--and the officer had been treated to the spectre

of seven other arm-waving, head-thumping, screaming teenagers just like

Prime Suspect himself.

Now Prime Suspect believed that the AFP had started following him

again. They were going to raid him again, even though he had given up

hacking completely. It didn't make sense. He knew the premonition was

illogical, but he couldn't shake it.

Something bad--very, very bad--was going to happen any day. Overcome

with a great sense of impending doom, he lapsed into a sort of

hysterical depression. Feeling unable to prevent the advent of the

dark, terrible event which would tear apart his life yet again, he

reached out to a friend who had experienced his own personal problems.

The friend guided him to a psychologist at the Austin Hospital. Prime

Suspect decided that there had to be a better way to deal with his

problems than wasting himself every weekend. He began counselling.

The counselling made him deal with all sorts of unresolved business.

His father's death. His relationship with his mother. How he had

evolved into an introvert, and why he was never comfortable talking to

people. Why he hacked. How he became addicted to hacking. Why he took

up drugs.

At the end, the 21-year-old Prime Suspect emerged drug-free and,

though still shaky, on the road to recovery. The worst he had to wait

for were the charges from the AFP.

Trax's recovery from his psychological instabilities wasn't as

definitive. From 1985, Trax had suffered from panic attacks, but he

didn't want to seek professional help--he just ran away from the

problem. The situation only became worse after he was involved in a

serious car accident. He became afraid to leave the house at night. He

couldn't drive. Whenever he was in a car, he had to fight an

overwhelming desire to fling the door open and throw himself out on to

the road. In 1989, his local GP referred Trax to a psychiatrist, who

tried to treat the phreaker's growing anxiety attacks with hypnosis

and relaxation techniques.

Trax's illness degenerated into full-fledged agoraphobia, a fear of

open spaces. When he rang the police in late October 1991--just days

before the AFP raid--his condition had deteriorated to the point where

he could not comfortably leave his own house.

Initially he rang the state police to report a death threat made

against him by another phreaker. Somewhere in the conversation, he

began to talk about his own phreaking and hacking. He hadn't intended

to turn himself in but, well, the more he talked, the more he had to

say. So many things had been weighing on his mind. He knew that Prime

Suspect had probably been traced from NorTel as a result of Mendax's

own near miss in that system. And Prime Suspect and Mendax had been so

active, breaking into so many systems, it was almost as if they wanted

to be caught.

Then there was Prime Suspect's plan to write a destructive worm, which

would wipe systems en route. It wasn't really a plan per se, more just

an idea he had toyed with on the phone. Nonetheless, it had scared

Trax. He began to think all three IS hackers were getting in too deep

and he wanted out.

He tried to stop phreaking, even going so far as to ask Telecom to

change his telephone number to a new exchange which he knew would not

allow him to make untraceable calls. Trax reasoned that if he knew he

could be traced, he would stop phreaking and hacking.

For a period, he did stop. But the addiction was too strong, and

before long he was back at it again, regardless of the risk. He ran a

hidden cable from his sister's telephone line, which was on the old

exchange. His inability to stop made him feel weak and guilty, and

even more anxious about the risks. Perhaps the death threat threw him

over the edge. He couldn't really understand why he had turned himself

in to the police. It had just sort of happened.

The Victoria Police notified the AFP. The AFP detectives must have

been slapping their heads in frustration. Here was Australia's next

big hacker case after The Realm, and they had expected to make a clean

bust. They had names, addresses, phone numbers. They had jumped

through legal hoops to get a telephone tap. The tap was up and

running, catching every target computer, every plot, every word the

hackers said to each other. Then one of their targets goes and turns

himself in to the police. And not even to the right police--he goes to

the Victoria Police. In one fell swoop, the hacker was going to take

down the entire twelve-month Operation Weather investigation.

The AFP had to move quickly. If Trax tipped off the other two IS

hackers that he had called the police, they might destroy their notes,

computer files--all the evidence the AFP had hoped to seize in raids.

When the AFP swooped in on the three hackers, Mendax and Prime Suspect

had refused to be interviewed on the night. Trax, however, had spent

several hours talking to the police at his house.

He told the other IS hackers that the police had threatened to take

him down to AFP headquarters--despite the fact that they knew leaving

his house caused him anxiety. Faced with that prospect, made so

terrifying by his psychiatric illness, he had talked.

Prime Suspect and Mendax didn't know how much Trax had told the

police, but they didn't believe he would dob them in completely. Apart

from anything else, he hadn't been privy to much of his colleagues'

hacking. They hadn't tried to exclude Trax, but he was not as

sophisticated a hacker and therefore didn't share in many of their

exploits.

In fact, one thing Trax did tell the police was just how sophisticated

the other two IS hackers had become just prior to the bust. Prime

Suspect and Mendax were, he said, `hackers on a major scale, on a huge

scale--something never achieved before', and the AFP had sat up and

taken notice.

After the raids, Trax told Mendax that the AFP had tried to recruit

him as an informant. Trax said that they had even offered him a new

computer system, but he had been non-committal. And it seemed the AFP

was still keeping tabs on the IS hackers, Trax also told Mendax. The

AFP officers had heard Mendax had gone into hospital and they were

worried. There seemed to be a disturbing pattern evolving.

On the subject of the IS raids, Trax told Mendax that the AFP felt it

didn't have any choice. Their attitude was: you were doing so much, we

had to bust you. You were inside so many systems, it was getting out

of control.

In any case, by December 1991 Mendax had agreed to a police interview,

based on legal advice. Ken Day interviewed Mendax, and the hacker was

open with Day about what he had done. He refused, however, to

implicate either Trax or Prime Suspect. In February 1992, Prime

Suspect followed suit, with two interviews. He was also careful about

what he said regarding his fellow hackers. Mendax was interviewed a

second time, in February 1992, as was Trax in August.

After the raid, Trax's psychiatric condition remained unstable. He

changed doctors and began receiving home visits from a hospital

psychiatric service. Eventually, a doctor prescribed medication.

The three hackers continued to talk on the phone, and see each other

occasionally. One or the other might drop out of communication for a

period, but would soon return to the fold. They helped each other and

they maintained their deep anti-establishment sentiments.

After the charges arrived in the mail, they called each other to

compare notes. Mendax thought out loud on the phone to Prime Suspect,

`I guess I should get a lawyer'.

`Yeah. I got one. He's lining up a barrister too.'

`They any good?' Mendax asked.

`Dunno. I guess so. The solicitor works at Legal Aid, an in-house guy.

I've only met them a few times.'

`Oh,' Mendax paused. `What are their names?'

`John McLoughlin and Boris Kayser. They did Electron's case.'

Trax and Prime Suspect decided to plead guilty. Once they saw the

overwhelming evidence--data taps, telephone voice taps, data seized

during the raids, nearly a dozen statements by witnesses from the

organisations they had hacked, the 300-page Telecom report--they

figured they would be better off pleading. The legal brief ran to more

than 7000 pages. At least they would get some kudos with the judge for

cooperating in the police interviews and pleading early in the

process, thus saving the court time and money.

Mendax, however, wanted to fight the charges. He knew about Pad and

Gandalf's case and the message from that seemed to be pretty clear:

Plead and you go to prison, fight and you might get off free.

The DPP shuffled the charges around so much between mid-1994 and 1995

that all the original charges against Trax, issued on 20 July 1994,

were dropped in favour of six new charges filed on Valentines Day,

1995. At that time, new charges--largely for hacking a Telecom

computer--were also laid against Mendax and Prime Suspect.

By May 1995, the three hackers faced 63 charges in all: 31 for Mendax,

26 for Prime Suspect and six for Trax. In addition, NorTel claimed the

damages attributed to the hacker incident totalled about $160000--and

the company was seeking compensation from the responsible parties. The

Australian National University claimed another $4200 in damages.

Most of the charges related to obtaining illegal access to commercial

or other information, and inserting and deleting data in numerous

computers. The deleting of data was not malicious--it generally

related to cleaning up evidence of the hackers' activities. However,

all three hackers were also charged with some form of `incitement'. By

writing articles for the IS magazine, the prosecution claimed the

hackers had been involved in disseminating information which would

encourage others to hack and phreak.

On 4 May 1995 Mendax sat in the office of his solicitor, Paul

Galbally, discussing the committal hearing scheduled for the next day.

Galbally was a young, well-respected member of Melbourne's most

prestigious law family. His family tree read like a Who's Who of the

law. Frank Galbally, his father, was one of Australia's most famous

criminal barristers. His uncle, Jack Galbally, was a well-known

lawyer, a minister in the State Labor government of John Cain Sr and,

later, the Leader of the Opposition in the Victorian parliament. His

maternal grandfather, Sir Norman O'Bryan, was a Supreme Court judge,

as was his maternal uncle of the same name. The Galballys weren't so

much a family of lawyers as a legal dynasty.

Rather than rest on his family's laurels, Paul Galbally worked out of

a cramped, 1970s time-warped, windowless office in a William Street

basement, where he was surrounded by defence briefs--the only briefs

he accepted. He liked the idea of keeping people out of prison better

than the idea of putting them in it. Working closely with a defendant,

he inevitably found redeeming qualities which the prosecution would

never see. Traces of humanity, no matter how small, made his choice

seem worthwhile.

His choices in life reflected the Galbally image as champions of the

underdog, and the family shared a background with the working class.

Catholic. Irish. Collingwood football enthusiasts. And, of course, a

very large family. Paul was one of eight children, and his father had

also come from a large family.

The 34-year-old criminal law specialist didn't know anything about

computer crime when Mendax first appeared in his office, but the

hacker's case seemed both interesting and worthy. The unemployed,

long-haired youth had explained he could only offer whatever fees the

Victorian Legal Aid Commission was willing to pay--a sentence Galbally

heard often in his practice. He agreed.

Galbally & O'Bryan had a very good reputation as a criminal law firm.

Criminals, however, tended not to have a great deal of money. The

large commercial firms might dabble in some criminal work, but they

cushioned any resulting financial inconvenience with other, more

profitable legal work. Pushing paper for Western Mining Corporation

paid for glass-enclosed corner offices on the fiftieth floor.

Defending armed robbers and drug addicts didn't.

The 4 May meeting between Galbally and Mendax was only scheduled to

take an hour or so. Although Mendax was contesting the committal

hearing along with Prime Suspect on the following day, it was Prime

Suspect's barrister, Boris Kayser, who was going to be running the

show. Prime Suspect told Mendax he had managed to get full Legal Aid

for the committal, something Galbally and Mendax had not been able to

procure. Thus Mendax would not have his own barrister at the

proceedings.

Mendax didn't mind. Both hackers knew they would be committed to

trial. Their immediate objective was to discredit the prosecution's

damage claims--particularly NorTel's.

As Mendax and Galbally talked, the mood in the office was upbeat.

Mendax was feeling optimistic. Then the phone rang. It was Geoff

Chettle, the barrister representing the DPP. While Chettle talked,

Mendax watched a dark cloud pass across his solicitor's face. When he

finally put the phone down, Galbally looked at Mendax with his serious,

crisis management expression.

`What's wrong? What's the matter?' Mendax asked.

Galbally sighed before he spoke.

`Prime Suspect has turned Crown witness against you.'

There was a mistake. Mendax was sure of it. The whole thing was just

one big mistake. Maybe Chettle and the DPP had misunderstood something

Prime Suspect had said to them. Maybe Prime Suspect's lawyers had

messed up. Whatever. There was definitely a mistake.

At Galbally's office, Mendax had refused to believe Prime Suspect had

really turned. Not until he saw a signed statement. That night he told

a friend, `Well, we'll see. Maybe Chettle is just playing it up.'

Chettle, however, was not just playing it up.

There it was--a witness statement--in front of him. Signed by Prime

Suspect.

Mendax stood outside the courtroom at Melbourne Magistrates Court trying

to reconcile two realities. In the first, there was one of Mendax's four

or five closest friends. A friend with whom he had shared his deepest

hacking secrets. A friend he had been hanging out with only last week.

In the other reality, a six-page statement signed by Prime Suspect and

Ken Day at AFP Headquarters at 1.20 p.m. the day before. To compound

matters, Mendax began wondering if Prime Suspect may have been

speaking to the AFP for as long as six months.

The two realities were spinning through his head, dancing around each

other.

When Galbally arrived at the court, Mendax took him to one side to go

over the statement. From a damage-control perspective, it wasn't a

complete disaster. Prime Suspect certainly hadn't gone in hard. He

could have raised a number of matters, but didn't. Mendax had already

admitted to most of the acts which formed the basis of his 31 charges

in his police interview. And he had already told the police a good

deal about his adventures in Telecom's telephone exchanges.

However, Prime Suspect had elaborated on the Telecom break-ins in his

statement. Telecom was owned by the government, meaning the court

would view phreaking from their exchanges not as defrauding a company

but as defrauding the Commonwealth. Had the DPP decided to lay those

new charges--the Telecom charges--in February 1995 because Prime

Suspect had given the AFP a draft Crown witness statement back then?

Mendax began to suspect so. Nothing seemed beyond doubt any more.

The immediate crisis was the committal hearing in the Melbourne

Magistrates Court. There was no way Boris Kayser was now going to

decimate their star witness, a NorTel information systems

manager. Galbally would have to run a cross-examination himself--no easy

task at short notice, given the highly complex technical aspects of the

case.

Inside the courtroom, as Mendax got settled, he saw Prime Suspect. He

gave his former friend a hard, unblinking, intense stare. Prime

Suspect responded with a blank wall, then he looked away. In fact,

even if Mendax had wanted to say something, he couldn't. As a Crown

witness, Prime Suspect was off-limits until the case was over.

The lawyers began to file into the courtroom. The DPP representative,

Andrea Pavleka, breezed in, momentarily lifting the tension in the

windowless courtroom.

She had that effect on people. Tall, slender and long-legged, with a

bob of sandy blonde curls, booky spectacles resting on a cute button

nose and an infectious laugh, Pavleka didn't so much walk into a

courtroom as waft into it. She radiated happiness from her sunny face.

It's a great shame, Mendax thought, that she is on the other side.

The court was called into session. Prime Suspect stood in the dock and

pleaded guilty to 26 counts of computer crimes.

In the course of the proceedings his barrister, Boris Kayser, told the

court that his client had cooperated with the police, including

telling the AFP that the hackers had penetrated Telecom's exchanges.

He also said that Telecom didn't believe--or didn't want to

believe--that their exchanges had been compromised. When Kayser

professed loudly what a model citizen his client had been, Ken Day,

sitting in the public benches, quietly rolled his eyes.

The magistrate, John Tobin, extended Prime Suspect's bail. The hacker

would be sentenced at a later date.

That matter dealt with, the focus of the courtroom shifted to Mendax's

case. Geoff Chettle, for the prosecution, stood up, put the NorTel

manager, who had flown in from Sydney, on the stand and asked him some

warm-up questions.

Chettle could put people at ease--or rattle them--at will. Topped by a

minute stubble of hair, his weathered 40-something face provided a

good match to his deep, gravelly voice. With quick eyes and a hard,

no-nonsense manner, he lacked the pretentiousness of many barristers.

Perhaps because he didn't seem to give a fig about nineteenth century

protocols, he always managed to looked out of place in a barrister's

wig and robe. Every time he stood up, the black cape slid off his lean

shoulders. The barrister's wig went crooked. He continually adjusted

it--tugging the wig back into the correct spot like some wayward

child. In court, Chettle looked as if he wanted to tear off the crusty

trappings of his profession and roll up his sleeves before sinking

into a hearty debate. And he looked as if he would rather do it at a

pub or the footy.

The NorTel manager took the stand. Chettle asked him some questions

designed to show the court the witness was credible, in support of the

company's $160000 hacker-clean-up claim. His task accomplished,

Chettle sat down.

A little nervous, Paul Galbally stood up to his full height--more than

six feet--and straightened his jacket. Dressed in a moss green suit so

dark it was almost black, with thin lapels and a thin, 1960s style

tie, he looked about as understated hip as a lawyer could--and still

show his face in court.

Halting at first, Galbally appeared unsure of himself. Perhaps he had

lost his nerve because of the technical issues. WMTP files. UTMP

files. PACCT audits. Network architecture. IP addresses. He had been

expected to become an expert in the basics literally overnight. A

worried Mendax began passing him notes--questions to ask,

explanations, definitions. Slowly, Galbally started working up a

rhythm to the cross-examination.

During the questioning someone from the back of the court sidled up to

Mendax, in the front row of seats, and handed a note over his

shoulder. Mendax unfolded the note, read it and then turned around to

smile at the messenger. It was Electron.

By the time Galbally had finished, he had pulled apart much of the

NorTel manager's evidence. As he built up a head of steam quizzing the

witness, he forced the NorTel manager to admit he didn't know all that

much about the alleged hacking incidents. In fact, he wasn't even

employed by the company when they occurred. He had largely thrown

together an affidavit based on second-hand information--and it was

this affidavit which supposedly proved the hackers had cost the

company $160000. Worse, it seemed to an observer at court that the

NorTel manager had little Unix security technical expertise and

probably would not have been able to conduct a detailed technical

analysis of the incident even if he had been with the company in 1991.

By the end of the defence's cross-examination, it appeared that

Galbally knew more about Unix than the NorTel manager.

When Geoff Chettle stood up to re-examine the witness, the situation

was hopeless. The manager soon stood down. In Mendax's view, the

credibility of the NorTel Manager's statement was shot.

The court was then adjourned until 12 May.

After court, Mendax heard Geoff Chettle talking about the NorTel

witness. `That guy is OFF the team,' he said emphatically.

It was a mixed victory for Mendax. His solicitor had knocked off one

NorTel witness, but there were more where he came from. At a full

trial, the prosecution would likely fly in some real NorTel

fire-power, from Canada, where the 676-page security incident report

had been prepared by Clark Ferguson and other members of the NorTel

security team. Those witnesses would understand how a Unix system

operated, and would have first-hand knowledge of the hackers'

intrusions. It could make things much more difficult.

When Mendax returned to court a week later, he was committed to stand

trial in the County Court of Victoria, as expected.

Later, Mendax asked Galbally about his options. Take the case to full

trial, or plead guilty like the other two IS hackers. He wanted to

know where the DPP stood on his case. Would they go in hard if he

pleaded guilty? Had the NorTel manager disaster at the committal

hearing forced them to back down a little?

Paul sighed and shook his head. The DPP were standing firm. They

wanted to see Mendax go to prison.

Andrea Pavleka, the DPP's sunny-faced girl who radiated happiness, was

baying for blood.

[ ]

One month later, on 21 July 1995, Prime Suspect arrived at the County

Court for sentencing.

Rising early that morning to make sure his court suit was in order,

Prime Suspect had been tense. His mother cooked him a big breakfast.

Toast, bacon and eggs the way he liked it. In fact, his favourite

breakfast was an Egg McMuffin from McDonald's, but he never told his

mother that.

The courtroom was already crowded. Reporters from newspapers, the wire

services, a few TV channels. There were also other people, perhaps

waiting for another case.

Dressed in a dark pin-stripe suit, Ken Day stood tapping on a laptop

on the prosecution's side of the courtroom. Geoff Chettle sat near

him. Prime Suspect's barrister, Boris Kayser, sifted through some

papers on the other side.

Mendax lingered at the back of the room, watching his former friend.

He wanted to hear Prime Suspect's sentence because, under the rules of

parity sentencing, Mendax's own sentence would have to be similar to

that of his fellow hackers. However, Prime Suspect might get some

dispensation for having helped the prosecution.

A handful of Prime Suspect's friends--none of them from the computer

underground--trickled in. The hacker's mother chatted nervously with

them.

Court was called into session and everyone settled into their seats.

The first case, it turned out, was not Prime Suspect's. A tall,

silver-haired man in his mid-fifties, with eyes so blue they were

almost demonic, stepped into the dock. As the reporters began taking

notes, Prime Suspect tried to imagine what crime the polished,

well-dressed man had committed.

Child molesting.

The man had not just molested children, he had molested

his own son. In the parents' bedroom. Repeatedly. On Easter Sunday.

His son was less than ten years old at the time. The whole family had

collapsed. Psychologically scarred, his son had been too traumatised

even to give a victim impact statement.

For all of this, Judge Russell Lewis told the court, the man had shown

no remorse. Grave-faced, the judge sentenced him to a minimum prison

term of five years and nine months.

The court clerk then called Prime Suspect's case.

At the back of the courtroom, Mendax wondered at the strange

situation. How could the criminal justice system put a child molester

in the same category as a hacker? Yet, here they both were being

sentenced side by side in the same County Court room.

Boris Kayser had called a collection of witnesses, all of whom

attested to Prime Suspect's difficult life. One of these, the

well-regarded psychologist Tim Watson-Munro, described Prime Suspect's

treatments at the Austin Hospital and raised the issue of reduced

free-will. He had written a report for the court.

Judge Lewis was quick to respond to the suggestion that hacking was an

addiction. At one point, he wondered aloud to the courtroom whether

some of Prime Suspect's hacking activities were `like a shot of

heroin'.

Before long, Kayser had launched into his usual style of courtroom

address. First, he criticised the AFP for waiting so long to charge

his client.

`This fellow should have been dealt with six to twelve months after

being apprehended. It is a bit like the US, where a man can commit a

murder at twenty, have his appeal be knocked back by the Supreme Court

at 30 and be executed at 40--all for something he did when he was only

twenty years old.

Thoroughly warmed up, Kayser observed that 20 per cent of Prime

Suspect's life had gone by since being raided. Then he began hitting

his high notes.

`This young man received no assistance in the maturation process. He

didn't grow up, he drifted up.

`His world was so horrible that he withdrew into a fantasy world. He

knew no other way to interact with human beings. Hacking was like a

physical addiction to him.

`If he hadn't withdrawn into the cybernetic highway, what would he

have done instead? Set fires? Robbed houses? Look at the name he gave

himself. Prime Suspect. It has implied power--a threat. This kid

didn't have any power in his life other than when he sat down at a

computer.'

Not only did Kayser want the judge to dismiss the idea of prison or

community service, he was asking him to order no recorded conviction.

The prosecution lawyers looked at Kayser as if he was telling a good

joke. The AFP had spent months tracking these hackers and almost three

years preparing the case against them. And now this barrister was

seriously suggesting that one of the key players should get off

virtually scot-free, with not so much as a conviction recorded against

him? It was too much.

The judge retired to consider the sentence. When he returned, he was

brief and to the point. No prison. No community service. The recording

of 26 convictions. A $500 three-year good behaviour bond. Forfeiture

of the now ancient Apple computer seized by police in the raid. And a

reparation payment to the Australian National University of $2100.

Relief passed over Prime Suspect's face, pink and sweaty from the

tension. His friends and family smiled at each other.

Chettle then asked the judge to rule on what he called `the

cooperation point'. He wanted the judge to say that Prime Suspect's

sentence was less than it would have been because the hacker had

turned Crown witness. The DPP was shoring up its position with regard

to its remaining target--Mendax.

Judge Lewis told the court that the cooperation in this case made no

difference. At the back of the court, Mendax felt suddenly sad. It was

good news for him, but somehow it felt like a hollow victory.

Prime Suspect has destroyed our friendship, he thought, and all for

nothing.

Two months after Prime Suspect's sentencing, Trax appeared in another

County Court room to receive his sentence after pleading guilty to six

counts of hacking and phreaking. Despite taking medication to keep his

anxiety under control while in the city, he was still very nervous in

the dock.

Since he faced the least number of charges of any of the IS hackers,

Trax believed he had a shot at no recorded conviction. Whether or not

his lawyer could successfully argue the case was another matter.

Bumbling through papers he could never seem to organise, Trax's lawyer

rambled to the court, repeated the same points over and over again,

jumping all over the place in his arguments. His voice was a

half-whispered rasp--a fact which so annoyed the judge that he sternly

instructed the lawyer to speak up.

Talking informally before court, Geoff Chettle had told Mendax that in

his view there was no way Judge Mervyn Kimm would let Trax off with no

recorded conviction. Judge Kimm was considered to be one tough nut to

crack. If you were a bookmaker running bets on his court at a

sentencing hearing, the good money would be on the prosecution's side.

But on 20 September 1995, the judge showed he couldn't be predicted

quite so easily. Taking everything into account, including Prime

Suspect's sentence and Trax's history of mental illness, he ordered no

conviction be recorded against Trax. He also ordered a $500 three-year

good behaviour bond.

In passing sentence, Judge Kimm said something startlingly insightful

for a judge with little intimate knowledge of the hacker psyche. While

sternly stating that he did not intend to make light of the gravity of

the offences, he told the court that `the factors of specific

deterrence and general deterrence have little importance in the

determination of the sentence to be imposed'. It was perhaps the first

time an Australian judge had recognised that deterrence had little

relevance at the point of collision between hacking and mental

illness.

Trax's sentence was also a good outcome for Mendax, who on

29 August 1995 pleaded guilty to eight counts of computer crime, and

not guilty to all the other charges. Almost a year later, on 9 May

1996, he pleaded guilty to an additional eleven charges, and not

guilty to six. The prosecution dropped all the other charges.

Mendax wanted to fight those six outstanding charges, which involved

ANU, RMIT, NorTel and Telecom, because he felt that the law was on his

side in these instances. In fact, the law was fundamentally unclear

when it came to those charges. So much so that the DPP and the defence

agreed to take issues relating to those charges in a case stated to

the Supreme Court of Victoria.

In a case stated, both sides ask the Supreme Court to make a ruling

not on the court case itself, but on a point of law. The defence and

the prosecution hammer out an agreed statement about the facts of the

case and, in essence, ask the Supreme Court judges to use that

statement as a sort of case study. The resulting ruling is meant to

clarify the finer points of the law not only for the specific case,

but for similar cases which appear in future.

Presenting a case stated to the Supreme Court is somewhat uncommon. It

is unusual to find a court case where both sides can agree on enough

of the facts, but Mendax's hacking charges presented the perfect case

and the questions which would be put to the Victorian Supreme Court in

late 1996 were crucial for all future hacking cases in Australia. What

did it mean `to obtain access' to a computer? Did someone obtain

access if he or she got in without using a password? What if he or she

used the username `guest' and the password `guest'?

Perhaps the most crucial question of all was this: does a person

`obtain access' to data stored in a computer if he or she has the

ability to view the data, but does not in fact view or even attempt to

view that data?

A good example of this applied to the aggravated versions of the

offence of hacking: viewing commercial information. If, for example,

Mendax logged into a NorTel computer, which contained commercially

sensitive information, but he didn't actually read any of those files,

would he be guilty of `obtaining access' or `obtaining access to

commercial information'?

The chief judge of the County Court agreed to the case stated and sent

it up to the full bench of the Supreme Court. The lawyers from both

sides were pleased with the bench--Justices Frank Vincent, Kenneth

Hayne and John Coldrey.

On 30 September 1996, Mendax arrived at the Supreme Court and found

all the lawyers assembled at the court--all except for his barrister.

Paul Galbally kept checking his watch as the prosecution lawyers began

unpacking their mountains of paper--the fruit of months of

preparation. Galbally paced the plush carpet of the Supreme Court

anteroom. Still no barrister.

Mendax's barrister had worked tirelessly, preparing for the case

stated as if it was a million dollar case. Combing through legal

precedents from not only Australia, the UK and the US, but from all

the world's Western-style democracies, he had attained a great

understanding of the law in the area of computer crime. He had finally

arrived at that nexus of understanding between law, philosophy and

linguistics which many lesser lawyers spent their entire careers

trying to reach.

But where was he? Galbally pulled out his mobile and checked in with

his office for what seemed like the fifth time in as many minutes. The

news he received was bad. He was told, through second-hand sources,

that the barrister had collapsed in a state of nervous exhaustion. He

wouldn't be making it to court.

Galbally could feel his hairs turning grey.

When court opened, Galbally had to stand up and explain to three of

the most senior judges in Australia why the defence would like a

two-day adjournment. A consummate professional, Geoff Chettle

supported the submission. Still, it was a difficult request. Time in

the Supreme Court is a scarce and valuable thing. Fortunately, the

adjournment was granted.

This gave Galbally exactly two days in which to find a barrister who

was good, available and smart enough to assimilate a massive amount of

technical information in a short time. He found Andrew Tinney.

Tinney worked around the clock and by Wednesday, 2 October, he was

ready. Once again, all the lawyers, and the hacker, gathered at the

court.

This time, however, it was the judges who threw a spanner into the

works. They asked both sides to spend the first hour or so explaining

exactly why the Supreme Court should hear the case stated at all. The

lawyers looked at each other in surprise. What was this all about?

After hearing some brief arguments from both sides, the judges retired

to consider their position. When they returned, Justice Hayne read a

detailed judgment saying, in essence, that the judges refused to hear

the case.

As the judge spoke, it became clear that the Supreme Court judges

weren't just refusing to hear this case stated; they were virtually

refusing to hear any case stated in future. Not for computer crimes.

Not for murder. Not for fraud. Not for anything. They were sending a

message to the County Court judges: don't send us a case stated except

in exceptional circumstances.

Geoff Chettle slumped in his chair, his hands shielding his face. Paul

Galbally looked stunned. Andrew Tinney looked as if he wanted to leap

from his chair shouting, `I just killed myself for the past two days

on this case! You have to hear it!' Even Lesley Taylor, the quiet,

unflappable and inscrutable DPP solicitor who had replaced Andrea

Pavleka on the case, looked amazed.

The ruling had enormous implications. Judges from the lower courts

would be loath to ever send cases to the Supreme Court for

clarification on points of law again. Mendax had made legal history,

but not in the way he had hoped.

Mendax's case passed back down to the County Court.

He had considered taking his case to trial, but with recently

announced budget cuts to Legal Aid, he knew there was little hope of

receiving funding to fight the charges. The cuts were forcing the poor

to plead guilty, leaving justice available only for the wealthy.

Worse, he felt the weight of pleading guilty, not only as a sense of

injustice in his own case, but for future hacking cases which would

follow. Without clarity on the meaning of the law--which the judges

had refused to provide--or a message from a jury in a landmark case,

such as Wandii's trial, Mendax believed that hackers could expect

little justice from either the police or the courts in the future.

On 5 December 1996, Mendax pleaded guilty to the remaining six charges

and was sentenced on all counts.

Court Two was quiet that day. Geoff Chettle, for the prosecution,

wasn't there. Instead, the quietly self-possessed Lesley Taylor

handled the matter. Paul Galbally appeared for Mendax himself. Ken Day

sat, expressionless, in the front row of the public benches. He looked

a little weary. A few rows back, Mendax's mother seemed nervous.

Electron slipped silently into the back of the room and gave Mendax a

discreet smile.

His hair pulled back into a loose ponytail, Mendax blinked and rolled

his eyes several times as if brought from a dark space into the

bright, white-walled courtroom.

Judge Ross, a ruddy-faced and jowly man of late middle age with bushy,

grey eyebrows, seated himself in his chair. At first, he was reluctant

to take on the case for sentencing. He thought it should be returned

to one of the original judges--Judge Kimm or Judge Lewis. When he

walked into court that morning, he had not read the other judges'

sentences.

Lesley Taylor summarised the punishments handed down to the other two

hackers. The judge did not look altogether pleased. Finally, he

announced he would deal with the case. `Two judges have had a crack at

it, why not a third one? He might do it properly.'

Galbally was concerned. As the morning progressed, he became

increasingly distressed; things were not going well. Judge Ross made

clear that he personally favoured a custodial sentence, albeit a

suspended one. The only thing protecting Mendax seemed to be the

principle of parity in sentencing. Prime Suspect and Trax had

committed similar crimes to Mendax, and therefore he had to be given a

similar sentence.

Ross `registered some surprise' at Judge Lewis's disposition toward

the sentencing of Prime Suspect. In the context of parity, he told

Leslie Taylor, he was at times `quite soured by some penalties'

imposed by other judges. He quizzed her for reasons why he might be

able to step outside parity.

He told the court that he had not read the telephone intercepts in the

legal brief. In fact, he had `only read the summary of facts' and when

Taylor mentioned `International Subversive', he asked her, `What was

that?'

Then he asked her how to spell the word `phreak'.

Later that day, after Judge Ross had read the other judges' sentences,

he gave Mendax a sentence similar to Prime Suspect's--a recorded

conviction on all counts, a reparation payment of $2100 to ANU and a

three-year good behaviour bond.

There were two variations. Prime Suspect and Trax both received $500

good behaviour bonds; Judge Ross ordered a $5000 bond for Mendax.

Further, Judge Lewis had given Prime Suspect almost twelve months to

pay his $2100 reparation. Judge Ross ordered Mendax to pay within

three months.

Judge Ross told Mendax, `I repeat what I said before. I thought

initially that these were offences which justified a jail sentence, but

the mitigatory circumstances would have converted that to a suspended

sentence. The sentence given to your co-offender caused me to alter that

view, however.' He was concerned, he said, `that highly intelligent

individuals ought not to behave like this and I suspect it is only

highly intelligent individuals who can do what you did'.

The word `addiction' did not appear anywhere in the sentencing

transcript.

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Chapter 10 -- Anthrax -- The Outsider

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They had a gun at my head and a knife at my back

Don't wind me up too tight

-- from `Powderworks' on Midnight Oil (also called The Blue Album) by

Midnight Oil

Anthrax didn't like working as part of a team. He always considered

other people to be the weakest link in the chain.

Although people were never to be trusted completely, he socialised

with many hackers and phreakers and worked with a few of them now and

again on particular projects. But he never formed intimate

partnerships with any of them. Even if a fellow hacker dobbed him in

to the police, the informant couldn't know the full extent of his

activities. The nature of his relationships was also determined, in

part, by his isolation. Anthrax lived in a town in rural Victoria.

Despite the fact that he never joined a hacking partnership like The

Realm, Anthrax liked people, liked to talk to them for hours at a time

on the telephone. Sometimes he received up to ten international calls

a day from his phreaker friends overseas. He would be over at a

friend's house, and the friend's mother would knock on the door of the

bedroom where the boys were hanging out, listening to new music,

talking.

The mother would poke her head in the door, raise an eyebrow and point

at Anthrax. `Phone call for you. Someone from Denmark.' Or sometimes

it was Sweden. Finland. The US. Wherever. Though they didn't say

anything, his friends' parents thought it all a bit strange. Not many

kids in country towns got international calls trailing them around

from house to house. But then not many kids were master phreakers.

Anthrax loved the phone system and he understood its power. Many

phreakers thought it was enough to be able to call their friends

around the globe for free. Or make hacking attack phone calls without

being traced. However, real power for Anthrax lay in controlling voice

communications systems--things that moved conversations around the

world. He cruised through people's voice mailbox messages to piece

together a picture of what they were doing. He wanted to be able to

listen into telephone conversations. And he wanted to be able to

reprogram the telephone system, even take it down. That was real

power, the kind that lots of people would notice.

The desire for power grew throughout Anthrax's teenage years. He ached

to know everything, to see everything, to play with exotic systems in

foreign countries. He needed to know the purpose of every system, what

made them tick, how they fitted together. Understanding how things

worked would give him control.

His obsession with telephony and hacking began early in life. When he

was about eleven, his father had taken him to see the film War Games.

All Anthrax could think of as he left the theatre was how much he

wanted to learn how to hack. He had already developed a fascination

for computers, having received the simplest of machines, a Sinclair

ZX81 with 1 k of memory, as a birthday present from his parents.

Rummaging through outdoor markets, he found a few second-hand books on

hacking. He read Out of the Inner Circle by Bill Landreth, and Hackers

by Steven Levy.

By the time he was fourteen, Anthrax had joined a Melbourne-based

group of boys called The Force. The members swapped Commodore 64 and

Amiga games. They also wrote their own demos--short computer

programs--and delighted in cracking the copy protections on the games

and then trading them with other crackers around the world. It was

like an international penpal group. Anthrax liked the challenge

provided by cracking the protections, but few teenagers in his town

shared an interest in his unusual hobby. Joining The Force introduced

him to a whole new world of people who thought as he did.

When Anthrax first read about phreaking he wrote to one of his American

cracking contacts asking for advice on how to start. His friend sent him

a list of AT&T calling card numbers and a toll-free direct-dial number

which connected Australians with American operators. The card numbers

were all expired or cancelled, but Anthrax didn't care. What captured

his imagination was the fact that he could call an operator all the way

across the Pacific for free. Anthrax began trying to find more special

numbers.

He would hang out at a pay phone near his house. It was a seedy

neighbourhood, home to the most downtrodden of all the town's

residents, but Anthrax would stand at the pay phone for hours most

evenings, oblivious to the clatter around him, hand-scanning for

toll-free numbers. He dialled 0014--the prefix for the international

toll-free numbers--followed by a random set of numbers. Then, as he

got more serious, he approached the task more methodically. He

selected a range of numbers, such as 300 to 400, for the last three

digits. Then he dialled over and over, increasing the number by one

each time he dialled. 301. 302. 303. 304. Whenever he hit a

functioning phone number, he noted it down. He never had to spend a

cent since all the 0014 numbers were free.

Anthrax found some valid numbers, but many of them had modems at the

other end. So he decided it was time to buy a modem so he could explore

further. Too young to work legally, he lied about his age and landed an

after-school job doing data entry at an escort agency. In the meantime,

he spent every available moment at the pay phone, scanning and adding

new numbers to his growing list of toll-free modem and operator-assisted

numbers.

The scanning became an obsession. Often Anthrax stayed at the phone

until 10 or 11 p.m. Some nights it was 3 a.m. The pay phone had a

rotary dial, making the task laborious, and sometimes he would come

home with blisters on the tips of his fingers.

A month or so after he started working, he had saved enough money for

a modem.

Hand scanning was boring, but no more so than school. Anthrax attended

his state school regularly, at least until year 10. Much of that was

due to his mother's influence. She believed in education and in

bettering oneself, and she wanted to give her son the opportunities

she had been denied. It was his mother, a psychiatric nurse, who

scrimped and saved for months to buy him his first real computer, a

$400 Commodore 64. And it was his mother who took out a loan to buy

the more powerful Amiga a few years later in 1989. She knew the boy

was very bright. He used to read her medical textbooks, and computers

were the future.

Anthrax had always done well in school, earning distinctions every

year from year 7 to year 10. But not in maths. Maths bored him. Still,

he had some aptitude for it. He won an award in year 6 for designing a

pendulum device which measured the height of a building using basic

trigonometry--a subject he had never studied. However, Anthrax didn't

attend school so much after year 10. The teachers kept telling him

things he already knew, or things he could learn much faster from

reading a book. If he liked a topic, he wandered off to the library to

read about it.

Things at home became increasingly complicated around that time. His

family had struggled from the moment they arrived in Australia from

England, when Anthrax was about twelve. They struggled financially,

they struggled against the roughness of a country town, and, as

Indians, Anthrax, his younger brother and their mother struggled

against racism.

The town was a violent place, filled with racial hatred and ethnic

tension. The ethnics had carved out corners for themselves, but

incursions into enemy territory were common and almost always resulted

in violence. It was the kind of town where people ended up in fist

fights over a soccer game. Not an easy place for a half-Indian,

half-British boy with a violent father.

Anthrax's father, a white Englishman, came from a farming family. One

of five sons, he attended an agricultural college where he met and

married the sister of an Indian student on a scholarship. Their

marriage caused quite a stir, even making the local paper under the

headline `Farmer Marries Indian Woman'. It was not a happy marriage

and Anthrax often wondered why his father had married an Indian.

Perhaps it was a way of rebelling against his dominating father.

Perhaps he had once been in love. Or perhaps he simply wanted someone

he could dominate and control. Whatever the reason, the decision was

an unpopular one with Anthrax's grandfather and the mixed-race family

was often excluded from larger family gatherings.

When Anthrax's family moved to Australia, they had almost no money.

Eventually, the father got a job as an officer at Melbourne's

Pentridge prison, where he stayed during the week. He only received a

modest income, but he seemed to like his job. The mother began working

as a nurse. Despite their new-found financial stability, the family

was not close. The father appeared to have little respect for his wife

and sons, and Anthrax had little respect for his father.

As Anthrax entered his teenage years, his father became increasingly

abusive. On weekends, when he was home from work, he used to hit

Anthrax, sometimes throwing him on the floor and kicking him. Anthrax

tried to avoid the physical abuse but the scrawny teenager was little

match for the beefy prison officer. Anthrax and his brother were quiet

boys. It seemed to be the path of least resistance with a rough father

in a rough town. Besides, it was hard to talk back in the painful

stutter both boys shared through their early teens.

One day, when Anthrax was fifteen, he came home to find a commotion at

his house. On entering the house, Anthrax went to his parents'

bedroom. He found his mother there, and she was very upset and

emotionally distressed. He couldn't see his father anywhere, but found

him relaxing on the sofa in the lounge room, watching TV.

Disgust consumed Anthrax and he retreated into the kitchen. When his

father came in not long after to prepare some food Anthrax watched his

back with revulsion. Then he noticed a carving knife resting on the

counter. As Anthrax reached for the knife, an ambulance worker

appeared in the doorway. Anthrax put the knife down and walked away.

But he wasn't so quiet after that. He started talking back, at home and

at school, and that marked the beginning of the really big problems. In

primary school and early high school he had been beaten up now and

again. Not any more. When a fellow student hauled Anthrax up against the

wall of the locker shed and started shaking him and waving his fist,

Anthrax lost it. He saw, for a moment, his father's face instead of the

student's and began to throw punches in a frenzy that left his victim in

a terrible state.

At home, Anthrax's father learned how to bait his son. The bully

always savours a morsel of resistance from the victim, which makes

going in for the kill a little more fun. Talking back gave the father

a good excuse to get violent. Once he nearly broke his son's neck.

Another time it was his arm. He grabbed Anthrax and twisted his arm

behind his back. There was an eerie sound of cracking cartilage, and

then pain. Anthrax screamed for his father to stop. His father twisted

Anthrax's arm harder, then pressed on his neck. His mother shrieked at

her husband to let go of her son. He wouldn't.

`Look at you crying,' his father sneered. `You disgusting animal.'

`You're the disgusting animal,' Anthrax shouted, talking back again.

His father threw Anthrax on the floor and began kicking him in the

head, in the ribs, all over.

Anthrax ran away. He went south to Melbourne for a week, sleeping

anywhere he could, in the empty night-time spaces left over by day

workers gone to orderly homes. He even crashed in hospital emergency

rooms. If a nurse asked why he was there, he would answer politely, `I

received a phone call to meet someone here'. She would nod her head

and move on to someone else.

Eventually, when Anthrax returned home, he took up martial arts to

become strong. And he waited.

[ ]

Anthrax was poking around a MILNET gateway when he stumbled on the

door to System X.\* He had wanted to find this system for months,

because he had intercepted email about it which had aroused his

curiosity.

Anthrax telnetted into the gateway. A gateway binds two different

networks. It allows, for example, two computer networks which talk

different languages to communicate. A gateway might allow someone on a

system running DECNET to login to a TCP/IP based system, like a Unix.

Anthrax was frustrated that he couldn't seem to get past the System X

gateway and on to the hosts on the other side.

Using normal address formats for a variety of networks, he tried

telling the gateway to make a connection. X.25. TCP/IP. Whatever lay

beyond the gateway didn't respond. Anthrax looked around until he

found a sample of addresses in a help file. None of them worked, but

they offered a clue as to what format an address might take.

Each address had six digits, the first three numbers of which

corresponded to telephone area codes in the Washington DC area. So he

picked one of the codes and started guessing the last three digits.

Hand scanning was a pain, as ever, but if he was methodical and

persistent, something should turn up. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. On it

went. Eventually he connected to something--a Sunos Unix system--which

gave him a full IP address in its login message. Now that was handy.

With the full IP address, he could connect to System X again through

the Internet directly--avoiding the gateway if he chose to. It's

always helpful in covering your tracks to have a few different routing

options. Importantly, he could approach System X through more than

just its front door.

Anthrax spiralled through the usual round of default usernames and

passwords. Nothing. This system required a more strategic attack.

He backed out of the login screen, escaped from the gateway and went

to another Internet site to have a good look at System X from a

healthy distance. He `fingered' the site, pulling up any bit of

information System X would release to the rest of the Internet when

asked. He probed and prodded, looking for openings. And then he found

one. Sendmail.

The version of Sendmail run by System X had a security hole Anthrax

could exploit by sending himself a tiny backdoor program. To do this,

he used System X's mail-processing service to send a `letter' which

contained a tiny computer program. System X would never have allowed

the program to run normally, but this program worked like a letter

bomb. When System X opened the letter, the program jumped out and

started running. It told System X that anyone could connect to port

2001--to an interactive shell--of the computer without using a

password.

A port is a door to the outside world. TCP/IP computers use a standard

set of ports for certain services. Port 25 for mail. Port 79 for

Finger. Port 21 for FTP. Port 23 for Telnet. Port 513 for Rlogin. Port

80 for the World Wide Web. A TCP/IP based computer system has 65535

ports but most of them go unused. Indeed, the average Unix box uses

only 35, leaving the remaining 65500 ports sitting idle. Anthrax

simply picked one of these sleepy ports, dusted off the cobwebs and

plugged in using the backdoor created by his tiny mail-borne program.

Connecting directly to a port created some problems, because the

system wouldn't recognise certain keystrokes from the port, such as

the return key. For this reason, Anthrax had to create an account for

himself which would let him telnet to the site and login like any

normal user. To do this, he needed root privileges in order to create

an account and, ultimately, a permanent backdoor into the system.

He began hunting for vulnerabilities in System X's security. There was

nothing obvious, but he decided to try out a bug he had successfully

used elsewhere. He had first learned about it on an international

phone conference, where he had traded information with other hackers

and phreakers. The security hole involved the system's relatively

obscure load-module program. The program added features to the running

system but, more importantly, it ran as root, meaning that it had a

free run on the system when it was executed. It also meant that any

other programs the load-module program called up also ran as root. If

Anthrax could get this program to run one of his own programs--a

little Trojan--he could get root on System X.

The load-module bug was by no means a sure thing on System X. Most

commercial systems--computers run by banks or credit agencies, for

example--had cleaned up the load-module bug in their Sunos computers

months before. But military systems consistently missed the bug. They

were like turtles--hard on the outside, but soft and vulnerable on the

inside. Since the bug couldn't be exploited unless a hacker was

already inside a system, the military's computer security officials

didn't seem to pay much attention to it. Anthrax had visited a large

number of military systems prior to System X, and in his experience

more than 90 per cent of their Sunos computers had never fixed the

bug.

With only normal privileges, Anthrax couldn't force the load-module

program to run his backdoor Trojan program. But he could trick it into

doing so. The secret was in one simple keyboard character: /.

Unix-based computer systems are a bit like the protocols of the

diplomatic corps; the smallest variation can change something's

meaning entirely. Hackers, too, understand the implications of subtle

changes.

A Unix-based system reads the phrase:

/bin/program

very differently from:

bin program

One simple character--the `/'--makes an enormous difference. A Unix

computer reads the `/' as a road sign. The first phrase tells the

computer, `Follow the road to the house of the user called "bin" and

when you get there, go inside and fetch the file called "program" and

run it'. A blank space, however, tells the computer something quite

different. In this case, Anthrax knew it told the computer to execute

the command which proceeded the space. That second phrase told the

machine, `Look everywhere for a program called "bin" and run it'.

Anthrax prepared for his attack on the load-module program by

installing his own special program, named `bin', into a temporary

storage area on System X. If he could get System X to run his program

with root privileges, he too would have procured root level access to

the system. When everything was in place, Anthrax forced the system to

read the character `/' as a blank space. Then he ran the load-module

program, and watched. When System X hunted around for a program named

`bin', it quickly found Anthrax's Trojan and ran it.

The hacker savoured the moment, but he didn't pause for long. With a

few swift keystrokes, he added an entry to the password file, creating

a basic account for himself. He exited his connection to port 2001,

circled around through another route, using the 0014 gateway, and

logged into System X using his newly created account. It felt good

walking in through the front door.

Once inside, Anthrax had a quick look around. The system startled him.

There were only three human users. Now that was definitely odd. Most

systems had hundreds of users. Even a small system might serve 30 or

40 people, and this was not a small system. He concluded that System X

wasn't just some machine designed to send and receive email. It was

operational. It did something.

Anthrax considered how to clean up his footsteps and secure his

position. While he was hardly broadcasting his presence, someone might

discover his arrival simply by looking at who was logged in on the

list of accounts in the password file. He had given his backdoor root

account a bland name, but he could reasonably assume that these three

users knew their system pretty well. And with only three users, it was

probably the kind of system that had lots of babysitting. After all

that effort, Anthrax needed a watchful nanny like a hole in the head.

He worked at moving into the shadows.

He removed himself from the WTMP and UTMP files, which listed who had

been on-line and who was still logged in. Anthrax wasn't invisible,

but an admin would have to look closely at the system's network

connections and list of processes to find him. Next stop: the login

program.

Anthrax couldn't use his newly created front-door account for an

extended period--the risk of discovery was too great. If he accessed

the computer repeatedly in this manner, a prying admin might

eventually find him and delete his account. An extra account on a

system with only three users was a dead give-away. And losing access

to System X just as things were getting interesting was not on his

agenda.

Anthrax leaned back in his chair and stretched his shoulders. His

hacking room was an old cloakroom, though it was barely recognisable

as such. It looked more like a closet--a very messy closet. The whole

room was ankle-deep in scrap papers, most of them with lists of

numbers on the back and front. Occasionally, Anthrax scooped up all

the papers and piled them into heavy-duty garbage bags, three of which

could just fit inside the room at any one time. Anthrax always knew

roughly where he had `filed' a particular set of notes. When he needed

it, he tipped the bag onto the floor, searched through the mound and

returned to the computer. When the sea of paper reached a critical

mass, he jammed everything back into the garbage bag again.

The computer--an Amiga 500 box with a cheap Panasonic TV as the

monitor--sat on a small desk next to his mother's sewing machine

cabinet. The small bookcase under the desk

was stuffed with magazines like Compute and Australian Communications,

along with a few Commodore, Amiga and Unix reference manuals. There

was just enough space for Anthrax's old stereo and his short-wave

radio. When he wasn't listening to his favourite show, a hacking

program broadcast from a pirate station in Ecuador, he tuned into

Radio Moscow or the BBC's World Service.

Anthrax considered what to do with System X. This system had aroused

his curiosity and he intended to visit it frequently.

It was time to work on the login patch. The patch replaced the

system's normal login program and had a special feature: a master

password. The password was like a diplomatic passport. It would let

him do anything, go anywhere. He could login as any user using the

master password. Further, when he logged in with the master password,

he wouldn't show up on any log files--leaving no trail. But the beauty

of the login patch was that, in every other way, it ran as the normal

login program. The regular computer users--all three of them--could

login as usual with their passwords and would never know Anthrax had

been in the system.

He thought about ways of setting up his login patch. Installing a

patch on System X wasn't like mending a pair of jeans. He couldn't

just slap on a swath from an old bandanna and quick-stitch it in with

a thread of any colour. It was more like mending an expensive cashmere

coat. The fabric needed to be a perfect match in colour and texture.

And because the patch required high-quality invisible mending, the

size also needed to be just right.

Every file in a computer system has three dates: the date it was

created, the date it was last modified and the date it was last

accessed. The problem was that the login patch needed to have the same

creation and modification dates as the original login program so that

it would not raise suspicions. It wasn't hard to get the dates but it

was difficult to paste them onto the patch. The last access date

wasn't important as it changed whenever the program was run

anyway--whenever a user of the System X logged in.

If Anthrax ripped out the original login program and stitched his

patch in its place, the patch would be stamped with a new creation

date. He knew there was no way to change a creation date short of

changing the clock for the whole system--something which would cause

problems elsewhere in System X.

The first thing a good system admin does when he or she suspects a

break-in is search for all files created or modified over the previous

few days. One whiff of an intruder and a good admin would be all over

Anthrax's login patch within about five minutes.

Anthrax wrote the modification and creation dates down on a bit of

paper. He would need those in a moment. He also jotted down the size

of the login file.

Instead of tearing out the old program and sewing in a completely new

one, Anthrax decided to overlay his patch by copying it onto the top

of the old program. He uploaded his own login patch, with his master

password encased inside it, but he didn't install it yet. His patch

was called `troj'--short for Trojan. He typed:

cat<troj>/bin/login

The cat command told the computer: `go get the data in the file called

"troj" and put it in the file "/bin/login"'. He checked the piece of

paper where he had scribbled down the original file's creation and

modification dates, comparing them to the new patch. The creation date

and size matched the original. The modification date was still wrong,

but he was two-thirds of the way home.

Anthrax began to fasten down the final corner of the patch by using a

little-known feature of the command:

/usr/5bin/date

Then he changed the modification date of his login patch to the

original login file's date.

He stepped back to admire his work from a distance. The newly

installed patch matched the original perfectly. Same size. Same

creation date. Same modification date. With patch in place, he deleted

the root account he had installed while visiting port 2001. Always

take your garbage with you when you leave.

Now for the fun bit. Snooping around. Anthrax headed off for the

email, the best way to work out what a system was used for. There were

lots of reports from underlings to the three system users on buying

equipment, progress reports on a certain project, updates. What was

this project?

Then Anthrax came across a huge directory. He opened it and there,

couched inside, were perhaps 100 subdirectories. He opened one of

them. It was immense, containing hundreds of files. The smallest

subfile had perhaps 60 computer screens' worth of material, all of it

unintelligible. Numbers, letters, control codes. Anthrax couldn't make

head nor tail of the files. It was as if he was staring at a group of

binary files. The whole subdirectory was filled with thousands of

pages of mush. He thought they looked like data files for some

database.

As he didn't have the program he needed to interpret the mush, Anthrax

cast around looking for a more readable directory.

He pried open a file and discovered it was a list. Names and phone

numbers of staff at a large telecommunications company. Work phone

numbers. Home numbers. Well, at least that gave him a clue as to the

nature of the project. Something to do with telecommunications. A

project important enough that the military needed the home phone

numbers of the senior people involved.

The next file confirmed it. Another list, a very special list. A pot

of gold at the end of the rainbow. The find of a career spent hacking.

If the US government had had any inkling what was happening at that

moment, heads would have rolled. If it had known that a foreigner, and

a follower of what mainstream American media termed an extremist

religious group, had this information in his possession, the defence

agency would have called in every law enforcement agency it could

enlist.

As John McMahon might have said, a lot of yelling and screaming would

have occurred.

Anthrax's mother had made a good home for the family, but his father

continued to disrupt it with his violence. Fun times with his friends

shone like bright spots amidst the decay of Anthrax's family life.

Practical jokes were his specialty. Even as a small child, he had

delighted in trickery and as he grew up, the jokes became more

sophisticated. Phreaking was great. It let him prank people all over

the world. And pranking was cool.

Most of the fun in pranking was sharing it with friends. Anthrax

called into a voice conference frequented by phreakers and hackers.

Though he never trusted others completely when it came to working on

projects together, it was OK to socialise. The phreaking methods he

used to get onto the phone conference were his own business. Provided

he was discreet in how much he said in the conference, he thought

there wasn't too much risk.

He joined the conference calls using a variety of methods. One

favourite was using a multinational corporation's Dialcom service.

Company employees called in, gave their ID numbers, and the operator

put them through to wherever they wanted to go, free of charge. All

Anthrax needed was a valid ID number.

Sometimes it was hard work, sometimes he was lucky. The day Anthrax

tried the Dialcom service was a lucky day. He dialled from his

favourite pay phone.

`What is your code, sir?' The operator asked.

`Yes, well, this is Mr Baker. I have a sheet with a lot of numbers

here. I am new to the company. Not sure which one it is.' Anthrax

shuffled papers on top of the pay phone, near the receiver. `How many

digits is it?'

`Seven.'

That was helpful. Now to find seven digits. Anthrax looked across the

street at the fish and chips shop. No numbers there. Then a car

licence plate caught his eye. He read off the first three digits, then

plucked the last four numbers from another car's plate.

`Thank you. Putting your call through, Mr Baker.'

A valid number! What amazing luck. Anthrax milked that number for all

it was worth. Called party lines. Called phreakers' bridges. Access

fed the obsession.

Then he gave the number to a friend in Adelaide, to call overseas. But

when that friend read off the code, the operator jumped in.

`YOU'RE NOT MR BAKER!'

Huh? `Yes I am. You have my code.'

`You are definitely not him. I know his voice.'

The friend called Anthrax, who laughed his head off, then called into

Dialcom and changed his code! It was a funny incident. Still, it

reminded him how much safer it was working by himself.

Living in the country was hard for a hacker and Anthrax became a

phreaker out of necessity, not just desire. Almost everything involved

a long-distance call and he was always searching for ways to make

calls for free. He noticed that when he called certain 008

numbers--free calls--the phone would ring a few times, click, and then

pause briefly before ringing some more. Eventually a company

representative or answering service picked up the call. Anthrax had

read about diverters, devices used to forward calls automatically, in

one of the many telecommunications magazines and manuals he was

constantly reading. The click suggested the call was going through a

diverter and he guessed that if he punched in the right tones at the

right moment, he could make the call divert away from a company's

customer service agent. Furthermore, any line trace would end up at

the company.

Antrax collected some 008 numbers and fiddled with them. He discovered

that if he punched another number in very quickly over the top of the

ringing--just after the click--he could make the line divert to where

he wanted it to go. He used the 008 numbers to ring phone conferences

around the world, where he hung out with other phreakers, particularly

Canadians such as members of the Toronto-based UPI or the Montreal

group, NPC, which produced a phreakers' manual in French. The

conversation on the phreaker's phone conferences, or phone bridges as

they are often called, inevitably turned to planning a prank. And

those Canadian guys knew how to prank!

Once, they rang the emergency phone number in a major Canadian city.

Using the Canadian incarnation of his social engineering accents,

Anthrax called in a `police officer in need of assistance'. The

operator wanted to know where. The phreakers had decided on the Blue

Ribbon Ice-Cream Parlour. They always picked a spot within visual

range of at least one member, so they could see what was happening.

In the split second of silence which followed, one of the five other

phreakers quietly eavesdropping on the call coughed. It was a short,

sharp cough. The operator darted back on the line.

`Was that A GUN SHOT? Are you SHOT? Hello? John?' The operator leaned

away from her receiver for a moment and the phreakers heard her

talking to someone else in the background. `Officer down.'

Things moved so fast when pranking. What to do now?

`Ah, yeah. Yeah.' It was amazing how much someone squeezing laughter

back down his oesophagus can sound like someone who has been shot.

`John, talk to me. Talk to me,' the operator pleaded into the phone,

trying to keep John alert.

`I'm down. I'm down,' Anthrax strung her along.

Anthrax disconnected the operator from the conference call. Then the

phreaker who lived near the ice-cream parlour announced the street had

been blocked off by police cars. They had the parlour surrounded and

were anxiously searching for an injured fellow officer. It took

several hours before the police realised someone had played a mean

trick on them.

However, Anthrax's favourite prank was Mr McKenny, the befuddled

southern American hick. Anthrax had selected the phone number at

random, but the first prank was such fun he kept coming back for more.

He had been ringing Mr McKenny for years. It was always the same

conversation.

`Mr McKenny? This is Peter Baker. I'd like my shovel back, please.'

`I don't have your shovel.'

`Yeah, I lent it to you. Lent it to you like two years ago. I want it

back now.'

`I never borrowed no shovel from you. Go away.'

`You did. You borrowed that shovel of mine. And if you don't give it

back I'm a gonna come round and get it myself. And you won't like it.

Now, when you gonna give me that shovel back?'

`Damn it! I don't have your goddamn shovel!'

`Give me my shovel!'

`Stop calling me! I've never had your friggin' shovel. Let me be!'

Click.

Nine in the morning. Eight at night. Two a.m. There would be no peace

for Mr McKenny until he admitted borrowing that shovel from a boy half

his age and half a world away.

Sometimes Anthrax pranked closer to home. The Trading Post, a weekly

rag of personals from people selling and buying, served as a good

place to begin. Always the innocent start, to lure them in.

`Yes, sir, I see you advertised that you wanted to buy a bathtub.'

Anthrax put on his serious voice. `I have a bathtub for sale.'

`Yeah? What sort? Do you have the measurements, and the model number?'

And people thought phreakers were weird.

`Ah, no model number. But its about a metre and a half long, has feet,

in the shape of claws. It's older style, off-white. There's only one

problem.' Anthrax paused, savouring the moment.

`Oh? What's that?'

`There's a body in it.'

Like dropping a boulder in a peaceful pond.

[ ]

The list on System X had dial-up modem numbers, along with usernames

and password pairs for each address. These usernames were not words

like `jsmith' or `jdoe', and the passwords would not have appeared in

any dictionary. 12[AZ63. K5M82L. The type of passwords and usernames

only a computer would remember.

This, of course, made sense, since a computer picked them out in the

first place. It generated them randomly. The list wasn't particularly

user-friendly. It didn't have headers, outlining what each item

related to. This made sense too. The list wasn't meant to be read by

humans.

Occasionally, there were comments in the list. Programmers often

include a line of comment in code, which is delineated in such a way

that the computer skips over the words when interpreting the commands.

The comments are for other programmers examining the code. In this

case, the comments were places. Fort Green. Fort Myers. Fort Ritchie.

Dozens and dozens of forts. Almost half of them were not on the

mainland US. They were in places like the Philippines, Turkey,

Germany, Guam. Places with lots of US military presence.

Not that these bases were any secret to the locals, or indeed to many

Americans. Anthrax knew that anyone could discover a base existed

through perfectly legal means. The vast majority of people never

thought to look. But once they saw such a list, particularly from the

environment of a military computer's bowels, it tended to drive the

point home. The point being that the US military seemed to be

everywhere.

Anthrax logged out of System X, killed all his connections and hung up

the phone. It was time to move on. Routing through a few

out-of-the-way connections, he called one of the numbers on the list.

The username-password combination worked. He looked around. It was as

he expected. This wasn't a computer. It was a telephone exchange. It

looked like a NorTel DMS 100.

Hackers and phreakers usually have areas of expertise. In Australian

terms, Anthrax was a master of the X.25 network and a king of voice

mailbox systems, and others in the underground recognised him as such.

He knew Trilogues better than most company technicians. He knew

Meridian VMB systems better than almost anyone in Australia. In the

phreaking community, he was also a world-class expert in Aspen VMB

systems. He did not, however, have any expertise in DMS 100s.

Anthrax quickly hunted through his hacking disks for a text file on

DMS 100s he had copied from an underground BBS. The pressure was on.

He didn't want to spend long inside the exchange, maybe only fifteen

or twenty minutes tops. The longer he stayed without much of a clue

about how the thing operated, the greater the risk of his being

traced. When he found the disk with the text file, he began sorting

through it while still on-line at the telephone exchange. The

phreakers' file showed him some basic commands, things which let him

gently prod the exchange for basic information without disturbing the

system too much. He didn't want to do much more for fear of

inadvertently mutilating the system.

Although he was not an authority on DMS 100s, Anthrax had an old

hacker friend overseas who was a real genius on NorTel equipment. He

gave the list to his friend. Yes, the friend confirmed it was indeed a

DMS 100 exchange at a US military base. It was not part of the normal

telephone system, though. This exchange was part of a military phone

system.

In times of war, the military doesn't want to be dependent on the

civilian telephone system. Even in times of peace, voice

communications between military staff are more secure if they don't

talk on an exchange used by civilians. For this and a variety of other

reasons, the military have separate telephone networks, just as they

have separate networks for their data communications. These networks

operate like a normal network and in some cases can communicate to the

outside world by connecting through their own exchanges to civilian

ones.

When Anthrax got the word from the expert hacker, he made up his mind

quickly. Up went the sniffer. System X was getting more interesting by

the hour and he didn't want to miss a precious minute in the information

gathering game when it came to this system.

The sniffer, a well-used program rumoured to be written by a

Sydney-based Unix hacker called Rockstar, sat on System X under an

innocuous name, silently tracking everyone who logged in and out of

the system. It recorded the first 128 characters of every telnet

connection that went across the ethernet network cable to which System

X was attached. Those 128 bytes included the username and the

passwords people used to log in. Sniffers were effective, but they

needed time. Usually, they grew like an embryo in a healthy womb,

slowly but steadily.

Anthrax resolved to return to System X in twelve hours to check on the

baby.

[ ]

`Why are you two watching those nigger video clips?'

It was an offensive question, but not atypical for Anthrax's father.

He often breezed through the house, leaving a trail of disruption in

his wake.

Soon, however, Anthrax began eroding his father's authority. He

discovered his father's secrets hidden on the Commodore 64 computer.

Letters--lots of them--to his family in England. Vicious, racist,

horrid letters telling how his wife was stupid. How she had to be told

how to do everything, like a typical Indian. How he regretted marrying

her. There were other matters too, things unpleasant to discuss.

Anthrax confronted his father, who denied the allegations at first,

then finally told Anthrax to keep his mouth shut and mind his own

business. But Anthrax told his mother. Tensions erupted and, for a

time, Anthrax's parents saw a marriage counsellor.

But his father did not give up writing the letters. He put a password

protection program on the word processor to keep his son out of his

business. It was a futile effort. His father had chosen the wrong

medium to record his indiscretions.

Anthrax showed his mother the new letters and continued to confront

his father. When the tension in the house grew, Anthrax would escape

with his friends. One night they were at a nightclub when someone

started taunting Anthrax, calling him `curry muncher' and worse.

That was it. The anger which had been simmering below the surface for

so long exploded as Anthrax violently attacked his taunter, hitting,

kicking and punching him, using the tai kwon do combinations he had

been learning. There was blood and it felt good. Vengeance tasted

sweet.

After that incident, Anthrax often lashed out violently. He was out of

control and it sometimes scared him. However, at times he went looking

for trouble. Once he tracked down a particularly seedy character who

had tried to rape one of his girlfriends. Anthrax pulled a knife on

the guy, but the incident had little to do with the girl. The thing

that made him angry was the disrespect. This guy knew the girl was

with Anthrax. The attempted rape was like spitting in his face.

Perhaps that's what appealed to Anthrax about Islam--the importance of

respect. At sixteen he found Islam and it changed his life. He

discovered the Qu'raan in the school library while researching an

assignment on religion. About the same time, he began listening to a

lot of rap music. More than half the American rappers in his music

collection were Muslim, and many sang about the Nation of Islam and

the sect's charismatic leader, Minister Louis Farrakhan. Their songs

described the injustices whites inflicted on blacks. They told blacks

to demand respect.

Anthrax found a magazine article about Farrakhan and began reading

books like the Autobiography of Malcolm X. Then he rang up the Nation

of Islam head office in Chicago and asked them to send some

information. The Final Call, the NOI newsletter, arrived one day,

followed by other literature which began appearing around Anthrax's

home. Under the TV guide. On the coffee table. Amid the pile of

newspapers. On top of his computer. Anthrax often took time to read

articles aloud to his mother while she did housework.

In the middle of 1990, when Anthrax was in year 11, his father

suggested the boy attend Catholic boarding school in Melbourne. The

school was inexpensive and the family could scrape and save to pay the

fees. Anthrax disliked the idea, but his father insisted.

Anthrax and his new school proved a bad match. The school thought he

asked too many questions, and Anthrax thought the school answered too

few of them. The hypocrisy of the Catholic church riled Anthrax and

pushed him further into the arms of NOI. How could he respect an

institution which had sanctioned slavery as a righteous and

progressive method of converting people? The school and Anthrax parted

on less than friendly terms after just one semester.

The Catholic school intensified a feeling of inferiority Anthrax had

felt for many years. He was an outsider. The wrong colour, the wrong

size, too intelligent for his school. Yet, NOI's Minister Farrakhan

told him that he wasn't inferior at all. `I know that you have been

discriminated against because of your colour,' Farrakhan told Anthrax

from the tape player. `Let me tell you why. Let me tell you about the

origins of the white race and how they were put on this earth to do

evil. They have shown themselves to be nothing but an enemy of the

East. Non-whites are the original people of the earth.'

Anthrax found some deep veins of truth in NOI's teachings. Interracial

marriages don't work. A white man marries a non-white woman because he

wants a slave, not because he loves and respects her. Islam respects

women in more meaningful ways than Western religions. Perhaps it wasn't

the type of respect that Western men were used to giving women, but he

had seen that kind of respect in his own home and he didn't think much

of it.

Anthrax read the words of the Honourable Elijah Muhammad, founder of

NOI: `The enemy does not have to be a real devil. He could be your

father, mother, brother, husband, wife or children. Many times they're

in your own household. Today is the great time of separation of the

righteous Muslim and the wicked white race.' Anthrax looked inside his

own household and saw what seemed to be a devil. A white devil.

NOI fed Anthrax's mind. He followed up the lists of literature

included in every issue of The Final Call. Books like Black Athena by

Martin Bernel and Deterring Democracy by Noam Chomsky had common

themes of conspiracy and oppression by the haves against the

have-nots. Anthrax read them all.

The transformation of Anthrax occurred over a period of six months. He

didn't talk about it much with his parents. It was a private matter.

But his mother later told him his adoption of the religion didn't

surprise her. His great-grandfather had been a Muslim scholar and

cleric in India. It was fate. His conversion presented a certain sense

of closure, of completing the circle.

His interest in Islam found secular outlets. A giant black and white

poster of Malcolm X appeared on Anthrax's bedroom wall. A huge photo

of Los Angeles Black Panther leader Elmer Pratt followed soon after.

The photo was captioned, `A coward dies a million deaths, a brave man

dies but one'. The last bit of wall was covered in posters of hip-hop

bands from ceiling to floor. A traditional Indian sword adorned the

top of one of the many bookcases. It complemented the growing

collection of books on martial arts. A well-loved copy of The Art of

War by Sun Tzu sat on the shelf next to Homer's Ulysses, The Lord of

The Rings, The Hobbit, a few old Dungeons and Dragons books, works of

mythology from India and Egypt. The shelves did not contain a single

work of science fiction. Anthrax shaved his head. His mother may not

have been surprised by the conversion to Islam, but the head shaving

went a bit over the top.

Anthrax pursued NOI with the same vigour with which he attacked

hacking. He memorised whole speeches of Farrakhan and began speaking

like him, commenting casually on `those caucasian, blue-eyed devils'.

He quoted people he had discovered through NOI. People who described

the US Federal Reserve Bank as being controlled by Jews. People who

spoke of those hooked-nose, bagel-eating, just-crawled-out-of-a-cave

Jews. Anthrax denied the existence of the Holocaust.

`You're shaping up to be quite a little Hitler,' his father told

Anthrax.

His father disliked the NOI literature showing up at the house. It

seemed to frighten him. Receiving blueprints in the mail for

overthowing governments didn't sit well with the neighbours in the

quiet suburban street of the provincial town.

`Watch out,' he warned his son. `Having these thing turn up in your

mailbox can be dangerous. It will probably earmark you for some sort

of investigation. They will follow you around.'

[ ]

The traffic raced. The ethernet cables attached to System X were a

regular speedway. People whizzed in and out of the mystery site like a

swarm of bees. In only twelve hours, the sniffer file topped 100 k.

Many of the connections went from System X to the major

telecommunications company. Anthrax headed in that direction.

He considered how to route the attack. He could go through a few

diverters and other leapfrog devices to cover his trail, thus hitting

the company's system from a completely separate source. The advantage

of this route was anonymity. If the admin managed to detect his entry,

Anthrax would only lose access to the phone company's system, not to

System X. Alternatively, if he went in to the company through the

gateway and System X, he risked alarms being raised at all three

sites. However, his sniffer showed so much traffic running on this

route, he might simply disappear in the flow. The established path was

obviously there for a reason. One more person logging into the gateway

through System X and then into the company's machine would not raise

suspicions. He chose to go through System X.

Anthrax logged into the company using a sniffed username and password.

Trying the load-module bug again, he got root on the system and

installed his own login patch. The company's system looked far more

normal than System X. A few hundred users. Lots of email, far too much

to read. He ran a few key word searches on all the email, trying to

piece together a better picture of the project being developed on

System X.

The company did plenty of defence work, mostly in telecommunications.

Different divisions of the company seemed to be working on different

segments of the project. Anthrax searched through people's home

directories, but nothing looked very interesting because he couldn't

get a handle on the whole project. People were all developing

different modules of the project and, without a centralised overview,

the pieces didn't mean much.

He did find a group of binary files--types of programs--but he had no

idea what they were for. The only real way to find out what they did

was to take them for a test drive. He ran a few binaries. They didn't

appear to do anything. He ran a few more. Again, nothing. He kept

running them, one after another. Still no results. All he received was

error messages.

The binaries seemed to need a monitor which could display graphics.

They used XII, a graphical display common on Unix systems. Anthrax's

inexpensive home computer didn't have that sort of graphical display

operating system. He could still run the binaries by telling System X

to run them on one of its local terminals, but he wouldn't be able to

see the output on his home computer. More importantly, it was a risky

course of action. What if someone happened to be sitting at the

terminal where he chose to run the binary? The game would be up.

He leaned away from his keyboard and stretched. Exhaustion was

beginning to set in. He hadn't slept in almost 48 hours. Occasionally,

he had left his computer terminal to eat, though he always brought the

food back to the screen. His mother popped her head in the doorway

once in a while and shook her head silently. When he noticed her

there, he tried to ease her concerns. `But I'm learning lots of

things,' he pleaded. She was not convinced.

He also broke his long hacking session to pray. It was important for a

devout Muslim to practice salat--to pray at least five times a day

depending on the branch of Islam followed by the devotee. Islam allows

followers to group some of their prayers, so Anthrax usually grouped

two in the morning, prayed once at midday as normal, and grouped two

more at night. An efficient way to meet religious obligations.

Sometimes the time just slipped away, hacking all night. When the

first hint of dawn snuck up on him, he was invariably in the middle of

some exciting journey. But duty was duty, and it had to be done. So he

pressed control S to freeze his screen, unfurled the prayer mat with

its built-in compass, faced Mecca, knelt down and did two sets of

prayers before sunrise. Ten minutes later he rolled the prayer mat up,

slid back into his chair, typed control Q to release the pause on his

computer and picked up where he left off.

This company's computer system seemed to confirm what he had begun to

suspect. System X was the first stage of a project, the rest of which

was under development. He found a number of tables and reports in

System X's files. The reports carried headers like `Traffic Analysis',

`calls in' and `calls out', `failure rate'. It all began to make sense

to Anthrax.

System X called up each of the military telephone exchanges in that

list. It logged in using the computer-generated name and password.

Once inside, a program in System X polled the exchange for important

statistics, such as the number of calls coming in and out of the base.

This information was then stored on System X. Whenever someone wanted

a report on something, for example, the military sites with the most

incoming calls over the past 24 hours, he or she would simply ask

System X to compile the information. All of this was done

automatically.

Anthrax had read some email suggesting that changes to an exchange,

such as adding new telephone lines on the base, had been handled

manually, but this job was soon to be done automatically by System X.

It made sense. The maintenance time spent by humans would be cut

dramatically.

A machine which gathers statistics and services phone exchanges

remotely doesn't sound very sexy on the face of it, until you begin to

consider what you could do with something like that. You could sell it

to a foreign power interested in the level of activity at a certain

base at a particular time. And that is just the beginning.

You could tap any unencrypted line going in or out of any of the 100

or so exchanges and listen in to sensitive military discussions. Just

a few commands makes you a fly on the wall of a general's conversation

to the head of a base in the Philippines. Anti-government rebels in

that country might pay a pretty penny for getting intelligence on the

US forces.

All of those options paled next to the most striking power wielded by

a hacker who had unlimited access to System X and the 100 or so

telephone exchanges. He could take down that US military voice

communications system almost overnight, and he could do it

automatically. The potential for havoc creation was breathtaking. It

would be a small matter for a skilled programmer to alter the

automated program used by System X. Instead of using its dozen or more

modems to dial all the exchanges overnight and poll them for

statistics, System X could be instructed to call them overnight and

reprogram the exchanges.

What if every time General Colin Powell picked up his phone, he was be

automatically patched through to some Russian general's office? He

wouldn't be able to dial any other number from his office phone. He'd

pick up his phone to dial and there would be the Russian at the other

end. And what if every time someone called into the general's number,

they ended up talking to the stationery department? What if none of the

phone numbers connected to their proper telephones? No-one would be

able to reach one another. An important part of the US military machine

would be in utter disarray. Now, what if all this happened in the first

few days of a war? People trying to contact each other with vital

information wouldn't be able to use the telephone exchanges reprogrammed

by System X.

THAT was power.

It wasn't like Anthrax screaming at his father until his voice turned

to a whisper, all for nothing. He could make people sit up and take

notice with this sort of power.

Hacking a system gave him a sense of control. Getting root on a system

always gave him an adrenalin rush for just that reason. It meant the

system was his, he could do whatever he wanted, he could run whatever

processes or programs he desired, he could remove other users he

didn't want using his system. He thought, I own the system. The word

`own' anchored the phrase which circled through his thoughts again and

again when he successfully hacked a system.

The sense of ownership was almost passionate, rippled with streaks of

obsession and jealousy. At any given moment, Anthrax had a list of

systems he owned and that had captured his interest for that moment.

Anthrax hated seeing a system administrator logging onto one of those

systems. It was an invasion. It was as though Anthrax had just got

this woman he had been after for some time alone in a room with the

door closed. Then, just as he was getting to know her, this other guy

had barged in, sat down on the couch and started talking to her.

It was never enough to look at a system from a distance and know he

could hack it if he wanted to. Anthrax had to actually hack the

system. He had to own it. He needed to see what was inside the system,

to know exactly what it was he owned.

The worst thing admins could do was to fiddle with system security.

That made Anthrax burn with anger. If Anthrax was on-line, silently

observing the admins' activities, he would feel a sudden urge to log

them off. He wanted to punish them. Wanted them to know he was into

their system. And yet, at the same time, he didn't want them to know.

Logging them off would draw attention to himself, but the two desires

pulled at him from opposite directions. What Anthrax really wanted was

for the admins to know he controlled their system, but for them not to

be able to do anything about it. He wanted them to be helpless.

Anthrax decided to keep undercover. But he contemplated the power of

having System X's list of telephone exchange dial-ups and their

username-password combinations. Normally, it would take days for a

single hacker with his lone modem to have much impact on the US

military's communications network. Sure, he could take down a few

exchanges before the military wised up and started protecting

themselves. It was like hacking a military computer. You could take

out a machine here, a system there. But the essence of the power of

System X was being able to use its own resources to orchestrate

widespread pandemonium quickly and quietly.

Anthrax defines power as the potential for real world impact. At that

moment of discovery and realisation, the real world impact of hacking

System X looked good. The telecommunications company computer seemed

like a good place to hang up a sniffer, so he plugged one into the

machine and decided to return in a little while. Then he logged out

and went to bed.

When he revisited the sniffer a day or so later, Anthrax received a

rude shock. Scrolling through the sniffer file, he did a double take

on one of the entries. Someone had logged into the company's system

using his special login patch password.

He tried to stay calm. He thought hard. When was the last time he had

logged into the system using that special password? Could his sniffer

have logged himself on an earlier hacking session? It did happen

occasionally. Hackers sometimes gave themselves quite a fright. In the

seamless days and nights of hacking dozens of systems, it was easy to

forget the last time you logged into a particular system using the

special password. The more he thought, the more he was absolutely

sure. He hadn't logged into the system again.

Which left the obvious question. Who had?

[ ]

Sometimes Anthrax pranked, sometimes he punished. Punishment could be

severe or mild. Generally it was severe. And unlike pranking, it was

not done randomly.

Different things set him off. The librarian, for example. In early

1993 Anthrax had enrolled in Asia-Pacific and Business Studies at a

university in a nearby regional city. Ever since he showed up on the

campus, he had been hassled by a student who worked part-time at the

university library. On more than one occasion, Anthrax had been

reading at a library table when a security guard came up and asked to

search his bags. And when Anthrax looked over his shoulder to the

check-out desk, that librarian was always there, the one with the bad

attitude smeared across his face.

The harassment became so noticeable, Anthrax's friends began

commenting on it. His bag would be hand-searched when he left the

library, while other students walked through the electronic security

boom gate unbothered. When he returned a book one day late, the

librarian--that librarian--insisted he pay all sorts of fines.

Anthrax's pleas of being a poor student fell on deaf ears. By the time

exam period rolled around at the end of term, Anthrax decided to

punish the librarian by taking down the library's entire computer

system.

Logging in to the library computer via modem from home, Anthrax

quickly gained root privileges. The system had security holes a mile

wide. Then, with one simple command, he deleted every file in the

computer. He knew the system would be backed up somewhere, but it

would take a day or two to get the system up and running again. In the

meantime, every loan or book search had to be conducted manually.

During Anthrax's first year at university, even small incidents

provoked punishment. Cutting him off while he was driving, or swearing

at him on the road, fit the bill. Anthrax would memorise the licence

plate of the offending driver, then social engineer the driver's

personal details. Usually he called the police to report what appeared

to be a stolen car and then provided the licence plate number. Shortly

after, Anthrax tuned into to his police scanner, where he picked up

the driver's name and address as it was read over the airways to the

investigating police car. Anthrax wrote it all down.

Then began the process of punishment. Posing as the driver, Anthrax rang

the driver's electricity company to arrange a power disconnection. The

next morning the driver might return home to find his electricity cut

off. The day after, his gas might be disconnected. Then his water. Then

his phone.

Some people warranted special punishment--people such as Bill. Anthrax

came across Bill on the Swedish Party Line, an English-speaking

telephone conference. For a time, Anthrax was a regular fixture on the

line, having attempted to call it by phreaking more than 2000 times

over just a few months. Of course, not all those attempts were

successful, but he managed to get through at least half the time. It

required quite an effort to keep a presence on the party line, since

it automatically cut people off after only ten minutes. Anthrax made

friends with the operators, who sometimes let him stay on-line a while

longer.

Bill, a Swedish Party Line junkie, had recently been released from

prison, where he had served time for beating up a Vietnamese boy at a

railway station. He had a bad attitude and he often greeted the party

line by saying, `Are there any coons on the line today?' His attitude

to women wasn't much better. He relentlessly hit on the women who

frequented the line. One day, he made a mistake. He gave out his phone

number to a girl he was trying to pick up. The operator copied it down

and when her friend Anthrax came on later that day, she passed it on

to him.

Anthrax spent a few weeks social engineering various people, including

utilities and relatives whose telephone numbers appeared on Bill's

phone accounts, to piece together the details of his life. Bill was a

rough old ex-con who owned a budgie and was dying of cancer. Anthrax

phoned Bill in the hospital and proceeded to tell him all sorts of

personal details about himself, the kind of details which upset a

person.

Not long after, Anthrax heard that Bill had died. The hacker felt as

though he had perhaps gone a bit too far.

[ ]

The tension at home had eased a little by the time Anthrax left to

attend university. But when he returned home during holidays he found

his father even more unbearable. More and more, Anthrax rebelled

against his father's sniping comments and violence. Eventually, he

vowed that the next time his father tried to break his arm he would

fight back. And he did.

One day Anthrax's father began making bitter fun of his younger son's

stutter. Brimming with biting sarcasm, the father mimicked Anthrax's

brother.

`Why are you doing that?' Anthrax yelled. The bait had worked once

again.

It was as though he became possessed with a spirit not his own. He

yelled at his father, and put a fist into the wall. His father grabbed

a chair and thrust it forward to keep Anthrax at bay, then reached

back for the phone. Said he was calling the police. Anthrax ripped the

phone from the wall. He pursued his father through the house, smashing

furniture. Amid the crashing violence of the fight, Anthrax suddenly

felt a flash of fear for his mother's clock--a much loved, delicate

family heirloom. He gently picked it up and placed it out of harm's

way. Then he heaved the stereo into the air and threw it at his

father. The stereo cabinet followed in its wake. Wardrobes toppled

with a crash across the floor.

When his father fled the house, Anthrax got a hold of himself and

began to look around. The place was a disaster area. All those things

so tenderly gathered and carefully treasured by his mother, the things

she had used to build her life in a foreign land of white people

speaking an alien tongue, lay in fragments scattered around the house.

Anthrax felt wretched. His mother was distraught at the destruction

and he was badly shaken by how much it upset her. He promised to try

and control his temper from that moment on. It proved to be a constant

battle. Mostly he would win, but not always. The battle still simmered

below the surface.

Sometimes it boiled over.

[ ]

Anthrax considered the possibilities of who else would be using his

login patch. It could be another hacker, perhaps someone who was

running another sniffer that logged Anthrax's previous login. But it

was more likely to be a security admin. Meaning he had been found out.

Meaning that he might be being traced even as he leap-frogged through

System X to the telecommunications company's computer.

Anthrax made his way to the system admin's mailboxes. If the game was

up, chances were something in the mailbox would give it away.

There it was. The evidence. They were onto him all right, and they

hadn't wasted any time. The admins had mailed CERT, the Computer

Emergency Response Team at Carnegie Mellon University, reporting a

security breach. CERT, the nemesis of every Internet hacker, was bound

to complicate matters. Law enforcement would no doubt be called in

now.

It was time to get out of this system, but not before leaving in a

blaze of glory. A prank left as a small present.

CERT had written back to the admins acknowledging the incident and

providing a case number. Posing as one of the admins, Anthrax drafted

a letter to CERT. To make the thing look official, he added the case

number `for reference'. The letter went something like this:

`In regard to incident no. XXXXX, reported on this date, we have since

carried out some additional investigations on the matter. We have

discovered the security incident was caused by a disgruntled employee

who was fired for alcoholism and decided to retaliate against the

company in this manner.

`We have long had a problem with alcohol and drug abuse due to the

stressful nature of the company environment. No further investigation

is necessary.'

At his computer terminal, Anthrax smiled. How embarrassing was that

going to be? Try scraping that mud off. He felt very pleased with

himself.

Anthrax then tidied up his things in the company's computer, deleted

the sniffer and moved out.

Things began to move quickly after that. He logged into System X later

to check the sniffer records, only to find that someone had used his

login patch password on that system as well. He became very nervous.

It was one thing goofing around with a commercial site, and quite

another being tracked from a military computer.

A new process had been added to System X, which Anthrax recognised. It

was called `-u'. He didn't know what it did, but he had seen it before

on military systems. About 24 hours after it appeared, he found

himself locked out of the system. He had tried killing off the -u

process before. It disappeared for a split-second and reappeared. Once

it was in place, there was no way to destroy it.

Anthrax also unearthed some alarming email. The admin at a site

upstream from both System X and the company's system had been sent a

warning letter: `We think there has been a security incident at your

site'. The circle was closing in on him. It was definitely time to get

the hell out. He packed up his things in a hurry. Killed off the

remaining sniffer. Moved his files. Removed the login patch. And

departed with considerable alacrity.

After he cut his connection, Anthrax sat wondering about the admins.

If they knew he was into their systems, why did they leave the

sniffers up and running? He could understand leaving the login patch.

Maybe they wanted to track his movements, determine his motives, or

trace his connection. Killing the patch would have simply locked him

out of the only door the admins could watch. They wouldn't know if he

had other backdoors into their system. But the sniffer? It didn't make

any sense.

It was possible that they simply hadn't seen the sniffer. Leaving it

there had been an oversight. But it was almost too glaring an error to

be a real possibility. If it was an error, it implied the admins

weren't actually monitoring the connections in and out of their

systems. If they had been watching the connections, they would

probably have seen the sniffer. But if they weren't monitoring the

connections, how on earth did they find out his special password for

the login patch? Like all passwords on the system, that one was

encrypted. There were only two ways to get that password. Monitor the

connection and sniff it, or break the encryption with a brute-force

attack.

Breaking the encryption would probably have taken millions of dollars

of computer time. He could pretty well rule that option out. That left

sniffing it, which would have alerted them to his own sniffer. Surely

they wouldn't have left his sniffer running on purpose. They must have

known he would learn they were watching him through his sniffer. The

whole thing was bizarre.

Anthrax thought about the admins who were chasing him. Thought about

their moves, their strategies. Wondered why. It was one of the

unsolved mysteries a hacker often faced--an unpleasant side of

hacking. Missing the answers to certain questions, the satisfaction of

a certain curiosity. Never being able to look over the fence at the

other side.

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Chapter 11 -- The Prisoner's Dilemma

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Harrisburg Oh Harrisburg

The plant is melting down

The people out in Harrisbug

Are getting out of town

And when this stuff gets in

You cannot get it out

-- from `Harrisburg', on Red Sails in the Sunset by Midnight Oil

Anthrax thought he would never get caught. But in some strange way, he

also wanted to get caught. When he thought about being busted, he

found himself filled with a strange emotion--impatience. Bring on the

impending doom and be done with it. Or perhaps it was frustration at

how inept his opponents seemed to be. They kept losing his trail and

he was impatient with their incompetence. It was more fun outwitting a

worthy opponent.

Perhaps he didn't really want to be caught so much as tracked. Anthrax

liked the idea of the police tracking him, of the system

administrators pursuing him. He liked to follow the trail of their

investigations through other people's mail. He especially liked being

on-line, watching them trying to figure out where he was coming from.

He would cleverly take control of their computers in ways they

couldn't see. He watched every character they typed, every spelling

error, every mistyped command, each twist and turn taken in the vain

hope of catching him.

He hadn't been caught back in early 1991, when it seemed everyone was

after him. In fact Anthrax nearly gave up hacking and phreaking

completely in that year after what he later called `The Fear of God'

speech.

Late at night, on a university computer system, he bumped into another

hacker. It wasn't an entirely uncommon experience. Once in a while,

hackers recognised another of their kind. Strange connections to

strange places in the middle of the night. Inconsistencies in process

names and sizes. The clues were visible for those who knew how to find

them.

The two hackers danced around each other, trying to determine who the

other was without giving away too much information. Finally the

mystery hacker asked Anthrax, `Are you a disease which affects sheep?'

Anthrax typed the simple answer back. `Yes.'

The other hacker revealed himself as Prime Suspect, one of the

International Subversives. Anthrax recognised the name. He had seen

Prime Suspect around on the BBSes, had read his postings. Before

Anthrax could get started on a friendly chat, the IS hacker jumped in

with an urgent warning.

He had unearthed emails showing the Feds were closing in on Anthrax.

The mail, obtained from system admins at Miden Pacific, described the

systems Anthrax had been visiting. It showed the phone connections he

had been using to get to them, some of which Telecom had traced back

to his phone. One of the admins had written, `We're on to him. I feel

really bad. He's seventeen years old and they are going to bust him

and ruin his life.' Anthrax felt a cold chill run down his spine.

Prime Suspect continued with the story. When he first came across the

email, he thought it referred to himself. The two hackers were the

same age and had evidently been breaking into the same systems. Prime

Suspect had freaked out over the mail. He took it back to the other

two IS hackers, and they talked it through. Most of the description

fitted, but a few of the details didn't seem to make sense. Prime

Suspect wasn't calling from a country exchange. The more they worked

it through, the clearer it became that the email must have been

referring to someone else. They ran through the list of other options

and Anthrax's name came up as a possibility. The IS hackers had all

seen him around a few systems and BBSes. Trax had even spoken to him

once on a conference call with another phreaker. They pieced together

what they knew of him and the picture fitted. The AFP were onto

Anthrax and they seemed to know a lot about him. They had traced his

telephone connection back to his house. They knew his age, which

implied they knew his name. The phone bills were in his parents'

names, so there may have been some personal surveillance of him. The

Feds were so close they were all but treading on his heels. The IS

hackers had been keeping an eye out for him, to warn him, but this was

the first time they had found him.

Anthrax thanked Prime Suspect and got out of the system. He sat frozen

in the night stillness. It was one thing to contemplate getting caught,

to carry mixed emotions on the hypothetical situation. It was another to

have the real prospect staring you in the face. In the morning, he

gathered up all his hacking papers, notes, manuals--everything. Three

trunks' worth of material. He carried it all to the back garden, lit a

bonfire and watched it burn. He vowed to give up hacking forever.

And he did give it up, for a time. But a few months later he somehow

found himself back in front of his computer screen, with his modem

purring. It was so tempting, so hard to let go. The police had never

shown up. Months had come and gone, still nothing. Prime Suspect must

have been wrong. Perhaps the AFP were after another hacker entirely.

Then, in October 1991, the AFP busted Prime Suspect, Mendax and Trax.

But Anthrax continued to hack, mostly on his own as usual, for another

two years. He reminded himself that the IS hackers worked in a team.

If the police hadn't nailed him when they busted the others, surely

they would never find him now. Further, he had become more skilled as

a hacker, better at covering his tracks, less likely to draw attention

to himself. He had other rationalisations too. The town where he lived

was so far away, the police would never bother travelling all the way

into the bush. The elusive Anthrax would remain at large forever, the

unvanquished Ned Kelly of the computer underground.

[ ]

Mundane matters were on Anthrax's mind on the morning of 14 July 1994.

The removalists were due to arrive to take things from the half-empty

apartment he had shared with another student. His room-mate had

already departed and the place was a clutter of boxes stuffed with

clothes, tapes and books.

Anthrax sat in bed half-asleep, half-watching the `Today' show when he

heard the sound of a large vehicle pulling up outside. He looked out

the window expecting to see the removalists. What he saw instead was

at least four men in casual clothes running toward the house.

They were a little too enthusiastic for removalists and they split up

before getting to the door, with two men forking off toward opposite

sides of the building. One headed for the car port. Another dove

around the other side of the building. A third banged on the front

door. Anthrax shook himself awake.

The short, stocky guy at the front door was a worry. He had puffy,

longish hair and was wearing a sweatshirt and acid-wash jeans so tight

you could count the change in his back pocket. Bad ideas raced through

Anthrax's head. It looked like a home invasion. Thugs were going to

break into his home, tie him up and terrorise him before stealing all

his valuables.

`Open up. Open up,' the stocky one shouted, flashing a police badge.

Stunned, and still uncomprehending, Anthrax opened the door. `Do you

know who WE are?' the stocky one asked him.

Anthrax looked confused. No. Not sure.

`The Australian Federal Police.' The cop proceeded to read out the

search warrant.

What happened from this point forward is a matter of some debate. What

is fact is that the events of the raid and what

followed formed the basis of a formal complaint by Anthrax to the

Office of the Ombudsman and an internal investigation within the AFP.

The following is simply Anthrax's account of how it happened.

The stocky one barked at Anthrax, `Where's your computer?'

`What computer?' Anthrax looked blankly at the officer. He didn't have

a computer at his apartment. He used the uni's machines or friend's

computers.

`Your computer. Where is it? Which one of your friends has it?'

`No-one has it. I don't own one.'

`Well, when you decide to tell us where it is, you let us know.'

Yeah. Right. If Anthrax did have a hidden computer at uni, revealing

its location wasn't top of the must-do list.

The police pawed through his personal letters, quizzed Anthrax about

them. Who wrote this letter? Is he in the computer underground? What's

his address?

Anthrax said `no comment' more times than he could count. He saw a few

police moving into his bedroom and decided it was time to watch them

closely, make sure nothing was planted. He stood up to follow them in

and observe the search when one of the cops stopped him. Anthrax told

them he wanted a lawyer. One of the police looked on with disapproval.

`You must be guilty,' he told Anthrax. `Only guilty people ask for

lawyers. And here I was feeling sorry for you.'

Then one of the other officers dropped the bomb. `You know,' he began

casually, `we're also raiding your parents' house ...'

Anthrax freaked out. His mum would be hysterical. He asked to call his

mother on his mobile, the only phone then working in the apartment.

The police refused to let him touch his mobile. Then he asked to call

her from the pay phone across the street. The police refused again.

One of the officers, a tall, lanky cop, recognised a leverage point if

ever he saw one. He spread the guilt on thick.

`Your poor sick mum. How could you do this to your poor sick mum?

We're going to have to take her to Melbourne for questioning, maybe

even to charge her, arrest her, take her to jail. You make me sick. I

feel sorry for a mother having a son like you who is going to cause

her all this trouble.'

From that moment on, the tall officer took every opportunity to talk

about Anthrax's `poor sick mum'. He wouldn't let up. Not that he

probably knew the first thing about scleroderma, the creeping fatal

disease which affected her. Anthrax often thought about the pain his

mother was in as the disease worked its way from her extremities to

her internal organs. Scleroderma toughened the skin on the fingers and

feet, but made them overly sensitive, particularly to changes in

weather. It typically affected women native to hot climates who moved

to colder environments.

Anthrax's mobile rang. His mother. It had to be. The police wouldn't

let him answer it.

The tall officer picked up the call, then turned to the stocky cop and

said in a mocking Indian accent, `It is some woman with an Indian

accent'. Anthrax felt like jumping out of his chair and grabbing the

phone. He felt like doing some other things too, things that would

have undoubtedly landed him in prison then and there.

The stocky cop nodded to the tall one, who handed the mobile to

Anthrax.

At first, he couldn't make sense of what his mother was saying. She

was a terrified mess. Anthrax tried to calm her down. Then she tried

to comfort him.

`Don't worry. It will be all right,' she said it, over and over. No

matter what Anthrax said, she repeated that phrase, like a chant. In

trying to console him, she was actually calming herself. Anthrax

listened to her trying to impose order on the chaos around her. He

could hear noises in the background and he guessed it was the police

rummaging through her home. Suddenly, she said she had to go and hung

up.

Anthrax handed the phone back to the police and sat with his head in

his hands. What a wretched situation. He couldn't believe this was

happening to him. How could the police seriously consider taking his

mother to Melbourne for questioning? True, he phreaked from her home

office phone, but she had no idea how to hack or phreak. As for

charging his mother, that would just about kill her. In her mental and

physical condition, she would simply collapse, maybe never to get up

again.

He didn't have many options. One of the cops was sealing up his mobile

phone in a clear plastic bag and labelling it. It was physically

impossible for him to call a lawyer, since the police wouldn't let him

use the mobile or go to a pay phone. They harangued him about coming

to Melbourne for a police interview.

`It is your best interest to cooperate,' one of the cops told him. `It

would be in your best interest to come with us now.'

Anthrax pondered that line for a moment, considered how ludicrous it

sounded coming from a cop. Such a bald-faced lie told so

matter-of-factly. It would have been humorous if the situation with

his mother hadn't been so awful. He agreed to an interview with the

police, but it would have to be done on another day.

The cops wanted to search his car. Anthrax didn't like it, but there

was nothing incriminating in the car anyway. As he walked outside in

the winter morning, one of the cops looked down at Anthrax's feet,

which were bare in accordance with the Muslim custom of removing shoes

in the house. The cop asked if he was cold.

The other cop answered for Anthrax. `No. The fungus keeps them warm.'

Anthrax swallowed his anger. He was used to racism, and plenty of it,

especially from cops. But this was over the top.

In the town where he attended uni, everyone thought he was Aboriginal.

There were only two races in that country town--white and Aboriginal.

Indian, Pakistani, Malay, Burmese, Sri Lankan--it didn't matter. They

were all Aboriginal, and were treated accordingly.

Once when he was talking on the pay phone across from his house, the

police pulled up and asked him what he was doing there. Talking on the

phone, he told them. It was pretty obvious. They asked for

identification, made him empty his pockets, which contained his small

mobile phone. They told him his mobile must be stolen, took it from

him and ran a check on the serial number. Fifteen minutes and many

more accusations later, they finally let him go with the flimsiest of

apologies. `Well, you understand,' one cop said. `We don't see many of

your type around here.'

Yeah. Anthrax understood. It looked pretty suspicious, a dark-skinned

boy using a public telephone. Very suss indeed.

In fact, Anthrax had the last laugh. He had been on a phreaked call to

Canada at the time and he hadn't bothered to hang up when the cops

arrived. Just told the other phreakers to hang on. After the police

left, he picked up the conversation where he left off.

Incidents like that taught him that sometimes the better path was to

toy with the cops. Let them play their little games. Pretend to be

manipulated by them. Laugh at them silently and give them nothing. So

he appeared to ignore the fungus comment and led the cops to his car.

They found nothing.

When the police finally packed up to leave, one of them handed Anthrax

a business card with the AFP's phone number.

`Call us to arrange an interview time,' he said.

`Sure,' Anthrax replied as he shut the door.

[ ]

Anthrax keep putting the police off. Every time they called hassling

him for an interview, he said he was busy. But when they began ringing

up his mum, he found himself in a quandary. They were threatening and

yet reassuring to his mother all at the same time and spoke politely

to her, even apologetically.

`As bad as it sounds,' one of them said, `we're going to have to

charge you with things Anthrax has done, hacking, phreaking, etc. if

he doesn't cooperate with us. We know it sounds funny, but we're

within our rights to do that. In fact that is what the law dictates

because the phone is in your name.'

He followed this with the well-worn `it's in your son's best interest

to cooperate' line, delivered with cooing persuasion.

Anthrax wondered why there was no mention of charging his father,

whose name appeared on the house's main telephone number. That line

also carried some illegal calls.

His mother worried. She asked her son to cooperate with the police.

Anthrax felt he had to protect his mother and finally agreed to a

police interview after his uni exams. The only reason he did so was

because of the police threat to charge his mother. He was sure that if

they dragged his mother through court, her health would deteriorate

and lead to an early death.

Anthrax's father picked him up from uni on a fine November day and

drove down to Melbourne. His mother had insisted that he attend the

interview, since he knew all about the law and police. Anthrax didn't

mind having him along: he figured a witness might prevent any use of

police muscle.

During the ride to the city, Anthrax talked about how he would handle

the interview. The good news was that the AFP had said they wanted to

interview him about his phreaking, not his hacking. He went to the

interview understanding they would only be discussing his `recent

stuff'--the phreaking. He had two possible approaches to the

interview. He could come clean and admit everything, as his first

lawyer had advised. Or he could pretend to cooperate and be evasive,

which was what his instincts told him to do.

His father jumped all over the second option. `You have to cooperate

fully. They will know if you are lying. They are trained to pick out

lies. Tell them everything and they will go easier on you.' Law and

order all the way.

`Who do they think they are anyway? The pigs.' Anthrax looked away,

disgusted at the thought of police harassing people like his mother.

`Don't call them pigs,' his father snapped. `They are police officers.

If you are ever in trouble, they are the first people you are ever

going to call.'

`Oh yeah. What kind of trouble am I going to be in that the first

people I call are the AFP?' Anthrax replied.

Anthrax would put up with his father coming along so long as he kept

his mouth shut during the interview. He certainly wasn't there for

personal support. They had a distant relationship at best. When his

father began working in the town where Anthrax now lived and studied,

his mother had tried to patch things between them. She suggested his

father take Anthrax out for dinner once a week, to smooth things over.

Develop a relationship. They had dinner a handful of times and Anthrax

listened to his father's lectures. Admit you were wrong. Cooperate

with the police. Get your life together. Own up to it all. Grow up. Be

responsible. Stop being so useless. Stop being so stupid.

The lectures were a bit rich, Anthrax thought, considering that his

father had benefited from Anthrax's hacking skills. When he discovered

Anthrax had got into a huge news clipping database, he asked the boy

to pull up every article containing the word `prison'. Then he had him

search for articles on discipline. The searches should have cost a

fortune, probably thousands of dollars. But his father didn't pay a

cent, thanks to Anthrax. And he didn't spend much time lecturing

Anthrax on the evils of hacking then.

When they arrived at AFP headquarters, Anthrax made a point of putting

his feet up on the leather couch in the reception area and opened a

can of Coke he had brought along. His father got upset.

`Get your feet off that seat. You shouldn't have brought that can of

Coke. It doesn't look very professional.'

`Hey, I'm not going for a job interview here,' Anthrax responded.

Constable Andrew Sexton, a redhead sporting two earrings, came up to

Anthrax and his father and took them upstairs for coffee. Detective

Sergeant Ken Day, head of the Computer Crime Unit, was in a meeting,

Sexton said, so the interview would be delayed a little.

Anthrax's father and Sexton found they shared some interests in law

enforcement. They discussed the problems associated with

rehabilitation and prisoner discipline. Joked with each other.

Laughed. Talked about `young Anthrax'. Young Anthrax did this. Young

Anthrax did that.

Young Anthrax felt sick. Watching his own father cosying up to the

enemy, talking as if he wasn't even there.

When Sexton went to check on whether Day had finished his meeting,

Anthrax's father growled, `Wipe that look of contempt off your face,

young man. You are going to get nowhere in this world if you show that

kind of attitude, they are going to come down on you like a ton of

bricks.'

Anthrax didn't know what to say. Why should he treat these people with

any respect after the way they threatened his mother?

The interview room was small but very full. A dozen or more boxes, all

filled with labelled print-outs.

Sexton began the interview. `Taped record of interview conducted at

Australian Federal Police Headquarters, 383 Latrobe Street Melbourne

on 29 November 1994.' He reeled off the names of the people present

and asked each to introduce himself for voice recognition.

`As I have already stated, Detective Sergeant Day and I are making

enquiries into your alleged involvement into the manipulation of

private automated branch exchanges [PABXes] via Telecom 008 numbers in

order to obtain free phone calls nationally and internationally. Do

you clearly understand this allegation?'

`Yes.'

Sexton continued with the necessary, and important, preliminaries. Did

Anthrax understand that he was not obliged to answer any questions?

That he had the right to communicate with a lawyer? That he had

attended the interview of his own free will? That he was free to leave

at any time?

Yes, Anthrax said in answer to each question.

Sexton then ploughed through a few more standard procedures before he

finally got to the meat of the issue--telephones. He fished around in

one of the many boxes and pulled out a mobile phone. Anthrax confirmed

that it was his phone.

`Was that the phone that you used to call the 008 numbers and

subsequent connections?' Sexton asked.

`Yes.'

`Contained in that phone is a number of pre-set numbers. Do you

agree?'

`Yes.'

`I went to the trouble of extracting those records from it.' Sexton

looked pleased with himself for hacking Anthrax's speed-dial numbers

from the mobile. `Number 22 is of some interest to myself. It comes up

as Aaron. Could that be the person you referred to before as Aaron in

South Australia?'

`Yes, but he is always moving house. He is a hard person to track

down.'

Sexton went through a few more numbers, most of which Anthrax hedged.

He asked Anthrax questions about his manipulation of the phone system,

particularly about the way he made free calls overseas using

Australian companies' 008 numbers.

When Anthrax had patiently explained how it all worked, Sexton went

through some more speed-dial numbers.

`Number 43. Do you recognise that one?'

`That's the Swedish Party Line.'

`What about these other numbers? Such as 78? And 30?'

`I'm not sure. I couldn't say what any of these are. It's been so

long,' Anthrax paused, sensing the pressure from the other side of the

table. `These ones here, they are numbers in my town. But I don't know

who. Very often, 'cause I don't have any pen and paper with me, I just

plug a number into the phone.'

Sexton looked unhappy. He decided to go in a little harder. `I'm going

to be pretty blunt. So far you have admitted to the 008s but I think

you are understating your knowledge and your experience when it comes

to these sort of offences.' He caught himself. `Not offences. But your

involvement in all of this ... I think you have got a little bit more

... I'm not saying you are lying, don't get me wrong, but you tend to

be pulling yourself away from how far you were really into this. And

how far everyone looked up to you.'

There was the gauntlet, thrown down on the table. Anthrax picked it

up.

`They looked up to me? That was just a perception. To be honest, I

don't know that much. I couldn't tell you anything about telephone

exchanges or anything like that. In the past, I guess the reason they

might look up to me in the sense of a leader is because I was doing

this, as you are probably aware, quite a bit in the past, and

subsequently built up a reputation. Since then I decided I wouldn't do

it again.'

`Since this?' Sexton was quick off the mark.

`No. Before. I just said, "I don't want anything to do with this any

more. It's just stupid". When I broke up with my girlfriend ... I just

got dragged into it again. I'm not trying to say that I am any less

responsible for any of this but I will say I didn't originate any of

these 008s. They were all scanned by other people. But I made calls

and admittedly I did a lot of stupid things.'

But Sexton was like a dog with a bone.

`I just felt that you were tending to ... I don't know if it's because

your dad's here or ... I have read stuff that "Anthrax was a legend

when it came to this, and he was a scanner, and he was the man to talk

to about X.25, Tymnet, hacking, Unix. The whole kit and kaboodle".'

Anthrax didn't take the bait. Cops always try that line. Play on a

hacker's ego, get them to brag. It was so transparent.

`It's not true,' he answered. `I know nothing about ... I can't

program. I have an Amiga with one meg of memory. I have no formal

background in computers whatsoever.'

That part was definitely true. Everything was self-taught. Well,

almost everything. He did take one programming class at uni, but he

failed it. He went to the library to do extra research, used in his

final project for the course. Most of his classmates wrote simple

200-line programs with few functions; his ran to 500 lines and had

lots of special functions. But the lecturer flunked him. She told him,

`The functions in your program were not taught in this course'.

Sexton asked Anthrax if he was into carding, which he denied

emphatically. Then Sexton headed back into scanning. How much had

Anthrax done? Had he given scanned numbers to other hackers? Anthrax

was evasive, and both cops were getting impatient.

`What I am trying to get at is that I believe that, through your

scanning, you are helping other people break the law by promoting this

sort of thing.' Sexton had shown his hand.

`No more than a telephone directory would be assisting someone,

because it's really just a list. I didn't actually break anything. I

just looked at it.'

`These voice mailbox systems obviously belong to people. What would

you do when you found a VMB?'

`Just play with it. Give it to someone and say, "Have a look at this.

It is interesting," or whatever.'

`When you say play with it you would break the code out to the VMB?'

`No. Just have a look around. I'm not very good at breaking VMBs.'

Sexton tried a different tack. `What are 1-900 numbers? On the back of

that document there is a 1-900 number. What are they generally for?'

Easy question. `In America they like cost $10 a minute. You can ring

them up, I think, and get all sorts of information, party lines, etc.'

`It's a conference type of call?'

`Yes.'

`Here is another document, contained in a clear plastic sleeve

labelled AS/AB/S/1. Is this a scan? Do you recognise your

handwriting?'

`Yes, it's in my handwriting. Once again it's the same sort of scan.

It's just dialling some commercial numbers and noting them.'

`And once you found something, what would you do with it?'

Anthrax had no intention of being painted as some sort of ringleader

of a scanning gang. He was a sociable loner, not a part of a team.

`I'd just look at it, like in the case of this one here--630. I just

punched in a few numbers and it said that 113 diverts somewhere, 115

says goodbye, etc. I'd just do that and I probably never came back to

it again.'

`And you believe that if I pick up the telephone book, I would get all

this information?'

`No. It's just a list of numbers in the same sense that a telephone

book is.'

`What about a 1-800 number?'

`That is the same as a 0014.'

`If you rang a 1-800 number, where would you go?'

Anthrax wondered if the Computer Crimes Unit gained most of its

technical knowledge from interviews with hackers.

`You can either do 0014 or you can do 1-800. It's just the same.'

`Is it Canada--0014?'

`It's everywhere.' Oops. Don't sound too cocky. `Isn't it?'

`No, I'm not familiar.' Which is just what Anthrax was thinking.

Sexton moved on. `On the back of that document there is more type

scans ...'

`It's all just the same thing. Just take a note of what is there. In

this case, box 544 belongs to this woman ...'

`So, once again, you just release this type of information on the

bridge?'

`Not all of it. Most of it I would probably keep to myself and never

look at it again. I was bored. Is it illegal to scan?'

`I'm not saying it's illegal. I'm just trying to show that you were

really into this. I'm building a picture and I am gradually getting to

a point and I'm going to build a picture to show that for a while

there ...' Sexton then interrupted himself and veered down a less

confrontational course. `I'm not saying you are doing it now, but back

then, when all these offences occurred, you were really into scanning

telephone systems, be it voice mailboxes ... I'm not saying you found

the 008s but you ... anything to bugger up Telecom. You were really

getting into it and you were helping other people.'

Anthrax took offence. `The motivation for me doing it wasn't to bugger

up Telecom.'

Sexton backpedalled. `Perhaps ... probably a poor choice of words.'

He began pressing forward on the subject of hacking, something the

police had not said they were going to be discussing. Anthrax felt a

little unnerved, even rattled.

Day asked if Anthrax wanted a break.

`No,' he answered. `I just want to get it over and done with, if

that's OK. I'm not going to lie. I'm not going to say "no comment".

I'm going to admit to everything 'cause, based on what I have been

told, it's in my best interest to do so.'

The police paused. They didn't seem to like that last comment much.

Day tried to clear things up.

`Before we go any further, based on what you have been told, it is in

your best interests to tell the truth. Was it any member of the AFP

that told you this?'

`Yes.'

`Who?' Day threw the question out quickly.

Anthrax couldn't remember their names. `The ones who came to my house.

I think Andrew also said it to me,' he said, nodding in the direction

of the red-headed constable.

Why were the cops getting so uncomfortable all of a sudden? It was no

secret that they had told both Anthrax and his mother repeatedly that

it was in his best interest to agree to an interview.

Day leaned forward, peered at Anthrax and asked, `What did you

interpret that to mean?'

`That if I don't tell the truth, if I say "no comment" and don't

cooperate, that it is going to be ... it will mean that you will go

after me with ...' Anthrax grasped for the right words, but he felt

tongue-tied, `with ... more force, I guess.'

Both officers stiffened visibly.

Day came back again. `Do you feel that an unfair inducement has been

placed on you as a result of that?'

`In what sense?' The question was genuine.

`You have made the comment and it has now been recorded and I have to

clear it up. Do you feel like, that a deal has been offered to you at

any stage?'

A deal? Anthrax thought about it. It wasn't a deal as in `Talk to us

now and we will make sure you don't go to jail'. Or `Talk now and we

won't beat you with a rubber hose'.

`No,' he answered.

`Do you feel that as a result of that being said that you have been

pressured to come forward today and tell the truth?'

Ah, that sort of deal. Well, of course.

`Yes, I have been pressured,' Anthrax answered. The two police

officers looked stunned. Anthrax paused, concerned about the growing

feeling of disapproval in the room. `Indirectly,' he added quickly,

almost apologetically.

For a brief moment, Anthrax just didn't care. About the police. About

his father. About the pressure. He would tell the truth. He decided to

explain the situation as he saw it.

`Because since they came to my house, they emphasised the fact that if

I didn't come for an interview, that they would then charge my mother

and, as my mother is very sick, I am not prepared to put her through

that.'

The police looked at each other. The shock waves reverberated around

the room. The AFP clearly hadn't bargained on this coming out in the

interview tape. But what he said about his mother being threatened was

the truth, so let it be on the record with everything else.

Ken Day caught his breath, `So you are saying that you

have now been ...' he cut himself off ... `that you are not here

voluntarily?'

Anthrax thought about it. What did `voluntarily' mean? The police

didn't cuff him to a chair and tell him he couldn't leave until he

talked. They didn't beat him around the head with a baton. They

offered him a choice: talk or inflict the police on his ailing mother.

Not a palatable choice, but a choice nonetheless. He chose to talk to

protect his mother.

`I am here voluntarily,' he answered.

`That is not what you have said. What you have just said is

that pressure has been placed on you and that you have had to come in

here and answer the questions. Otherwise certain actions would take

place. That does not mean you are here

voluntarily.'

The police must have realised they were on very thin ice and Anthrax

felt pressure growing in the room. The cops pushed. His father did not

looked pleased.

`I was going to come anyway,' Anthrax answered, again almost

apologetically. Walk the tightrope, he thought. Don't get them too mad

or they will charge my mother. `You can talk to the people who carried

out the warrant. All along, I said to them I would come in for an

interview. Whatever my motivations are, I don't think should matter. I

am going to tell you the truth.'

`It does matter,' Day responded, `because at the beginning of the

interview it was stated--do you agree--that you have come in here

voluntarily?'

`I have. No-one has forced me.'

Anthrax felt exasperated. The room was getting stuffy. He wanted to

finish this thing and get out of there. So much pressure.

`And is anyone forcing you to make the answers you have given here

today?' Day tried again.

`No individuals are forcing me, no.' There. You have what you want.

Now get on with it and let's get out of here.

`You have to tell the truth. Is that what you are saying?' The police

would not leave the issue be.

`I want to tell the truth. As well.' The key words there were `as

well'. Anthrax thought, I want to and I have to.

`It's the circumstances that are forcing this upon you, not an

individual?'

`No.' Of course it was the circumstances. Never mind that the police

created the circumstance.

Anthrax felt as if the police were just toying with him. He knew and

they knew they would go after his mother if this interview wasn't to

their liking. Visions of his frail mother being hauled out of her

house by the AFP flashed through his mind. Anthrax felt sweaty and

hot. Just get on with it. Whatever makes them happy, just agree to it

in order to get out of this crowded room.

`So, would it be fair to summarise it, really, to say that perhaps ...

of your activity before the police arrived at your premises, that is

what is forcing you?'

What was this cop talking about? His `activity' forcing him? Anthrax

felt confused. The interview had already gone on some time. The cops

had such obscure ways of asking things. The room was oppressively

small.

Day pressed on with the question, `The fact that you could see you had

broken the law, and that is what is forcing you to come forward here

today and tell the truth?'

Yeah. Whatever you want. `OK,' Anthrax started to answer, `That is a

fair assump--'

Day cut him off. `I just wanted to clarify that because the

interpretation I immediately got from that was that we, or members of

the AFP, had unfairly and unjustly forced you to come in here today,

and that is not the case?'

Define `unfairly'. Define `unjustly'. Anthrax thought it was unfair

the cops might charge his mother. But they told her it was perfectly

legal to do so. Anthrax felt light-headed. All these thoughts whirring

around inside his head.

`No, that is not the case. I'm sorry for ...' Be humble. Get out of

that room faster.

`No, that is OK. If that is what you believe, say it. I have no

problems with that. I just like to have it clarified. Remember, other

people might listen to this tape and they will draw inferences and

opinions from it. At any point where I think there is an ambiguity, I

will ask for clarification. Do you understand that?'

`Yes. I understand.' Anthrax couldn't really focus on what Day was

saying. He was feeling very distressed and just wanted to finish the

interview.

The cops finally moved on, but the new topic was almost as unpleasant.

Day began probing about Anthrax's earlier hacking career--the one he

had no intention of talking about. Anthrax began to feel a bit better.

He agreed to talk to the police about recent phreaking activities, not

hacking matters. Indeed, he had repeatedly told them that topic was

not on his agenda. He felt like he was standing on firmer ground.

After being politely stonewalled, Day circled around and tried again.

`OK. I will give you another allegation; that you have unlawfully

accessed computer systems in Australia and the United States. In the

US, you specifically targeted military computer systems. Do you

understand that allegation?'

`I understand that. I wouldn't like to comment on it.' No, sir. No

way.

Day tried a new tack. `I will further allege that you did work with a

person known as Mendax.'

What on earth was Day talking about? Anthrax had heard of Mendax, but

they had never worked together. He thought the cops must not have very

good informants.

`No. That is not true. I know no-one of that name.' Not strictly true,

but true enough.

`Well, if he was to turn around to me and say that you were doing all

this hacking, he would be lying, would he?'

Oh wonderful. Some other hacker was crapping on to the cops with lies

about how he and Anthrax had worked together. That was exactly why

Anthrax didn't work in a group. He had plenty of real allegations to

fend off. He didn't need imaginary ones too.

`Most certainly would. Unless he goes by some other name, I know

no-one by that name, Mendax.' Kill that off quick.

In fact Mendax had not ratted on Anthrax at all. That was just a

technique the police used.

`You don't wish to comment on the fact that you have hacked into other

computer systems and military systems?' If there

was one thing Anthrax could say for Day, it was that he was

persistent.

`No. I would prefer not to comment on any of that. This is the advice

I have received: not to comment on anything unrelated to the topic

that I was told I would be talking about when I came down here.'

`All right, well are you going to answer any questions in relation to

unlawfully accessing any computer systems?'

`Based upon the legal advice that I received, I choose not to.'

Day pursed his lips. `All right. If that is your attitude and you

don't wish to answer any of those questions, we won't pursue the

matter. However, I will inform you now that the matter may be reported

and you may receive a summons to answer the questions or face charges

in relation to those allegations, and, at any time that you so choose,

you can come forward and tell us the truth.'

Woah. Anthrax took a deep breath. Could the cops make him come answer

questions with a summons? They were changing the game midway through.

Anthrax felt as though the carpet had been pulled out from beneath his

feet. He needed a few minutes to clear his head.

`Is it something I can think over and discuss?' Anthrax asked.

`Yes. Do you want to have a pause and a talk with your father? The

constable and I can step out of the room, or offer you another room.

You may wish to have a break and think about it if you like. I think

it might be a good idea. I think we might have a ten-minute break and

put you in another room and let you two have a chat about it. There is

no pressure.'

Day and the Sexton stopped the interview and guided father and son

into another room. Once they were alone, Anthrax looked to his father

for support. This voice inside him still cried out to keep away from

his earlier hacking journeys. He needed someone to tell him the same

thing.

His father was definitely not that someone. He railed against Anthrax

with considerable vehemence. Stop holding back. You have to tell

everything. How could you be so stupid? You can't fool the police.

They know. Confess it all before it's too late. At the end of the

ten-minute tirade, Anthrax felt worse than he had at the beginning.

When the two returned to the interview room, Anthrax's father turned

to the police and said suddenly, `He has decided to confess'.

That was not true. Anthrax hadn't decided anything of the sort. His

father was full of surprises. It seemed every time he opened his

mouth, an ugly surprise came out.

Ken Day and Andrew Sexton warmed up a shaky Anthrax by showing him

various documents, pieces of paper with Anthrax's scribbles seized

during the raid, telephone taps. At one stage, Day pointed to some

handwritten notes which read `KDAY'. He looked at Anthrax.

`What's that? That's me.'

Anthrax smiled for the first time in a long while. It was something to

be happy about. The head of the AFP's Computer Crime Unit in Melbourne

sat there, so sure he was onto something big. There was his name, bold

as day, in the hacker's handwriting on a bit of paper seized in a

raid. Day seemed to be expecting something good.

Anthrax said, `If you ring that up you will find it is a radio

station.' An American radio station. Written on the same bit of paper

were the names of an American clothing store, another US-based radio

station, and a few records he wanted to order.

`There you go,' Day laughed at his own hasty conclusions. `I've got a

radio station named after me.'

Day asked Anthrax why he wrote down all sorts of things, directory

paths, codes, error messages.

`Just part of the record-keeping. I think I wrote this down when I had

first been given this dial-up and I was just feeling my way around,

taking notes of what different things did.'

`What were your intentions at the time with these computer networks?'

`At this stage, I was just having a look, just a matter of curiosity.'

`Was it a matter of curiosity--"Gee, this is interesting" or was it

more like "I would like to get into them" at this stage?'

`I couldn't say what was going through my mind at the time. But

initially once I got into the first system--I'm sure you have heard

this a lot--but once you get into the first system, it's like you get

into the next one and the next one and the next one, after a while it

doesn't ...' Anthrax couldn't find the right words to finish the

explanation.

`Once you have tasted the forbidden fruit?'

`Exactly. It's a good analogy.'

Day pressed on with questions about Anthrax's hacking. He successfully

elicited admissions from the hacker. Anthrax gave Day more than the

police officer had before, but probably not as much as he would have

liked.

It was, however, enough. Enough to keep the police from charging

Anthrax's mother. And enough for them to charge him.

[ ]

Anthrax didn't see his final list of charges until the day he appeared

in court on 28 August 1995. The whole case seemed to be a bit

disorganised. His Legal Aid lawyer had little knowledge of computers,

let alone computer crime. He told Anthrax he could ask for an

adjournment because he hadn't seen the final charges until so late,

but Anthrax wanted to get the thing over and done with. They had

agreed that Anthrax would plead guilty to the charges and hope for a

reasonable magistrate.

Anthrax looked through the hand-up brief provided by the prosecution,

which included a heavily edited transcript of his interview with the

police. It was labelled as a `summary', but it certainly didn't

summarise everything important in that interview. Either the

prosecution or the police had cut out all references to the fact that

the police had threatened to charge Anthrax's mother if he didn't

agree to be interviewed.

Anthrax pondered the matter. Wasn't everything relevant to his case

supposed to be covered in a hand-up brief? This seemed very relevant

to his case, yet there wasn't a mention of it anywhere in the

document. He began to wonder if the police had edited down the

transcript just so they could cut out that portion of the interview.

Perhaps the judge wouldn't be too happy about it. He thought that

maybe the police didn't want to be held accountable for how they had

dealt with his mother.

The rest of the hand-up brief wasn't much better. The only statement

by an actual `witness' to Anthrax's hacking was from his former

room-mate, who claimed that he had watched Anthrax break into a NASA

computer and access an `area of the computer system which showed the

latitude/longitude of ships'.

Did space ships even have longitudes and latitudes? Anthrax didn't

know. And he had certainly never broken into a NASA computer in front

of the room-mate. It was absurd. This guy is lying, Anthrax thought,

and five minutes under cross-examination by a reasonable lawyer would

illustrate as much. Anthrax's instincts told him the prosecution had a

flimsy case for some of the charges, but he felt overwhelmed by

pressure from all sides--his family, the bustle in the courtroom, even

the officiousness of his own lawyer quickly rustling through his

papers.

Anthrax looked around the room. His eyes fell on his father, who sat

waiting on the public benches. Anthrax's lawyer wanted him there to

give evidence during sentencing. He thought it would look good to show

there was a family presence. Anthrax gave the suggestion a cool

reception. But he didn't understand how courts worked, so he followed

his lawyer's advice.

Anthrax's mother was back at his apartment, waiting for news. She had

been on night duty and was supposed to be sleeping. That was the

ostensible reason she didn't attend. Anthrax thought perhaps that the

tension was too much for her. Whatever the reason, she didn't sleep

all that day. She tidied the place, washed the dishes, did the

laundry, and kept herself as busy as the tiny apartment would allow

her.

Anthrax's girlfriend, a pretty, moon-faced Turkish girl, also came to

court. She had never been into the hacking scene. A group of school

children, mostly girls, chatted in the rows behind her.

Anthrax read through the four-page summary of facts provided by the

prosecution. When he reached the final page, his heart stopped. The

final paragraph said:

31. Penalty

s85ZF (a)--12 months, $6000 or both

s76E(a)--2 years, $12000 or both

Pointing to the last paragraph, Anthrax asked his lawyer what that was

all about. His lawyer told him that he would probably get prison but,

well, it wouldn't be that bad and he would just have `to take it on

the chin'. He would, after all, be out in a year or two.

Rapists sometimes got off with less than that. Anthrax couldn't

believe the prosecution was asking for prison. After he cooperated,

suffering through that miserable interview. He had no prior

convictions. But the snowball had been set in motion. The magistrate

appeared and opened the court.

Anthrax felt he couldn't back out now and he pleaded guilty to 21

counts, including one charge of inserting data and twenty charges of

defrauding or attempting to defraud a carrier.

His lawyer put the case for a lenient sentence. He called Anthrax's

father up on the stand and asked him questions about his son. His

father probably did more harm than good. When asked if he thought his

son would offend again, his father replied, `I don't know'.

Anthrax was livid. It was further unconscionable behaviour. Not long

before the trial, Anthrax had discovered that his father had planned

to sneak out of the country two days before the court case. He was

going overseas, he told his wife, but not until after the court case.

It was only by chance that she discovered his surreptitious plans to

leave early. Presumably he would find his son's trial humiliating.

Anthrax's mother insisted he stayed and he begrudgingly delayed the

trip.

His father sat down, a bit away from Anthrax and his lawyer. The

lawyer provided a colourful alternative to the prosecutor. He perched

one leg up on his bench, rested an elbow on the knee and stroked his

long, red beard. It was an impressive beard, more than a foot long and

thick with reddish brown curls. Somehow it fitted with his two-tone

chocolate brown suit and his tie, a breathtakingly wide creation with

wild patterns in gold. The suit was one size too small. He launched

into the usual courtroom flourish--lots of words saying nothing. Then

he got to the punch line.

`Your worship, this young man has been in all sorts of places. NASA,

military sites, you wouldn't believe some of the places he has been.'

`I don't think I want to know where he has been,' the magistrate

answered wryly.

The strategy was Anthrax's. He thought he could turn a

liability into an asset by showing that he had been in many

systems--many sensitive systems--but had done no malicious damage in

any of them.

The strategy worked and the magistrate announced there was no way he

was sending the young hacker to jail.

The prosecutor looked genuinely disappointed and launched a counter

proposal--1500 hours of community service. Anthrax caught his breath.

That was absurd. It would take almost nine months, full time. Painting

buildings, cleaning toilets. Forget about his university studies. It was

almost as bad as prison.

Anthrax's lawyer protested. `Your Worship, that penalty is something

out of cyberspace.' Anthrax winced at how corny that sounded, but the

lawyer looked very pleased with himself.

The magistrate refused to have a bar of the prosecutor's counter

proposal. Anthrax's girlfriend was impressed with the magistrate. She

didn't know much about the law or the court system, but he seemed a

fair man, a just man. He didn't appear to want to give a harsh

punishment to Anthrax at all. But he told the court he had to send a

message to Anthrax, to the class of school children in the public

benches and to the general community that hacking was wrong in the

eyes of the law. Anthrax glanced back at the students. They looked

like they were aged thirteen or fourteen, about the age he got into

hacking and phreaking.

The magistrate announced his sentence. Two hundred hours of community

service and $6116.90 of restitution to be paid to two telephone

companies--Telecom and Teleglobe in Canada. It wasn't prison, but it was

a staggering amount of money for a student to rake up. He had a year to

pay it off, and it would definitely take that long. At least he was

free.

Anthrax's girlfriend thought how unlucky it was to have landed those

giggling school children in the courtroom on that day. They laughed

and pointed and half-whispered. Court was a game. They didn't seem to

take the magistrate's warning seriously. Perhaps they were gossiping

about the next party. Perhaps they were chatting about a new pair of

sneakers or a new CD.

And maybe one or two murmured quietly how cool it would be to break

into NASA.

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AFTERWORD

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It was billed as the `largest annual gathering of those in, related

to, or wishing to know more about the computer underground', so I

thought I had better go.

HoHoCon in Austin, Texas, was without a doubt one of the strangest

conferences I have attended. During the weekend leading up to New Year's

Day 1995, the Ramada Inn South was overrun by hackers, phreakers,

ex-hackers, underground sympathisers, journalists, computer company

employees and American law enforcement agents. Some people had come from

as far away as Germany and Canada.

The hackers and phreakers slept four or six to a room--if they slept

at all. The feds slept two to a room. I could be wrong; maybe they

weren't feds at all. But they seemed far too well dressed and well

pressed to be anything else. No one else at HoHoCon ironed their

T-shirts.

I left the main conference hall and wandered into Room 518--the

computer room--sat down on one of the two hotel beds which had been

shoved into a corner to make room for all the computer gear, and

watched. The conference organisers had moved enough equipment in there

to open a store, and then connected it all to the Internet. For nearly

three days, the room was almost continuously full. Boys in their late

teens or early twenties lounged on the floor talking, playing with

their cell phones and scanners or tapping away at one of the six or

seven terminals. Empty bags of chips, Coke cans and pizza boxes

littered the room. The place felt like one giant college dorm floor

party, except that the people didn't talk to each other so much as to

their computers.

These weren't the only interesting people at the con. I met up with an

older group of nonconformists in the computer industry, a sort of

Austin intelligentsia. By older, I mean above the age of 26. They were

interested in many of the same issues as the young group of

hackers--privacy, encryption, the future of a digital world--and they

all had technical backgrounds.

This loose group of blue-jean clad thinkers, people like Doug Barnes,

Jeremy Porter and Jim McCoy, like to meet over enchiladas and

margueritas at university-style cafes. They always seemed to have

three or four projects on the run. Digital cash was the flavour of the

month when I met them. They were unconventional, perhaps even a little

weird, but they were also bright, very creative and highly innovative.

They were just the sort of people who might marry creative ideas with

maturity and business sense, eventually making widespread digital cash

a reality.

I began to wonder how many of the young men in Room 518 might follow

the same path. And I asked myself: where are these people in

Australia?

Largely invisible or perhaps even non-existent, it seems. Except maybe

in the computer underground. The underground appears to be one of the

few places in Australia where madness, creativity, obsession,

addiction and rebellion collide like atoms in a cyclotron.

[ ]

After the raids, the arrests and the court cases on three continents,

what became of the hackers described in this book?

Most of them went on to do interesting and constructive things with

their lives. Those who were interviewed for this work say they have

given up hacking for good. After what many of them had been through, I

would be surprised if any of them continued hacking.

Most of them, however, are not sorry for their hacking activities.

Some are sorry they upset people. They feel badly that they caused

system admins stress and unhappiness by hacking their systems. But

most do not feel hacking is wrong--and few, if any, feel that

`look-see hacking', as prosecuting barrister Geoff Chettle termed

non-malicious hacking, should be a crime.

For the most part, their punishments have only hardened their views on

the subject. They know that in many cases the authorities have sought

to make examples of them, for the benefit of rest of the computer

underground. The state has largely failed in this objective. In the

eyes of many in the computer underground, these prosecuted hackers are

heroes.

PAR

When I met Par in Tucson, Arizona, he had travelled from a tiny,

snow-laden Mid-Western town where he was living with his grandparents.

He was looking for work, but hadn't been able to find anything.

As I drove around the outskirts of Tucson, a little jetlagged and

disoriented, I was often distracted from the road by the beauty of the

winter sun on the Sonoran desert cacti. Sitting in the front passenger

seat, Par said calmly, `I always wondered what it would be like to

drive on the wrong side of the road'.

I swerved back to the right side of the road.

Par is still like that. Easy-going, rolling with the punches, taking

what life hands him. He is also on the road again.

He moved back to the west coast for a while, but will likely pack up

and go somewhere else before long. He picks up temporary work where he

can, often just basic, dull data-entry stuff. It isn't easy. He can't

just explain away a four-year gap in his resumé with `Successfully

completed a telecommuting course for fugitives. Trained by the US

Secret Service'. He thought he might like to work at a local college

computer lab, helping out the students and generally keeping the

equipment running. Without any professional qualifications, that

seemed an unlikely option these days.

Although he is no longer a fugitive, Par's life hasn't changed that

much. He speaks to his mother very occasionally, though they don't

have much in common. Escaping his computer crimes charges proved

easier than overcoming the effects of being a fugitive for so long on

his personality and lifestyle. Now and again, the paranoia sets in

again. It seems to come in waves. There aren't many support mechanisms

in the US for an unemployed young man who doesn't have health

insurance.

PRIME SUSPECT

Prime Suspect has no regrets about his choices. He believed that he

and Mendax were headed in different directions in life. The friendship

would have ended anyway, so he decided that he was not willing to go

to prison for Mendax.

He completed a TAFE course in computer programming and found a job in

the burgeoning Internet industry. He likes his job. His employer, who

knows about his hacking convictions, recently gave him a pay rise. In

mid-1994, he gave up drugs for good. In 1995 he moved into a shared

house with some friends, and in August 1996 he stopped smoking

cigarettes.

Without hacking, there seems to be time in his life to do new things.

He took up sky-diving. A single jump gives him a high which lasts for

days, sometimes up to a week. Girls have captured his interest. He's

had a few girlfriends and thinks he would like to settle into a

serious relationship when he finds the right person.

Recently, Prime Suspect has been studying martial arts. He tries to

attend at least four classes a week, sometimes more, and says he has a

special interest in the spiritual and philosophical sides of martial

arts. Most days, he rises at 5 a.m., either to jog or to meditate.

MENDAX

In 1992 Mendax and Trax teamed up with a wealthy Italian real-estate

investor, purchased La Trobe University's mainframe computer

(ironically, a machine they had been accused of hacking) and started a

computer security company. The company eventually dissolved when the

investor disappeared following actions by his creditors.

After a public confrontation in 1993 with Victorian Premier Jeff

Kennett, Mendax and two others formed a civil rights organisation to

fight corruption and lack of accountability in a Victorian government

department. As part of this ongoing effort, Mendax acted as a conduit

for leaked documents and became involved in a number of court cases

against the department during 1993-94. Eventually, he gave evidence in

camera to a state parliamentary committee examining the issues, and

his organisation later facilitated the appearance of more than 40

witnesses at an investigation by the Auditor-General.

Mendax volunteers his time and computer expertise for several other

non-profit community organisations. He believes strongly in the

importance of the non-profit sector, and spends much of his free time

as an activist on different community projects. Mendax has provided

information or assistance to law-enforcement bodies, but not against

hackers. He said, `I couldn't ethically justify that. But as for

others, such as people who prey on children or corporate spies, I am

not concerned about using my skills there.'

Still passionate about coding, Mendax donates his time to various

international programming efforts and releases some of his programs

for free on the Internet. His philosophy is that most of the lasting

social advances in the history of man have been a direct result of new

technology.

NorTel and a number of other organisations he was accused of hacking

use his cryptography software--a fact he finds rather ironic.

ANTHRAX

Anthrax moved to Melbourne, where he is completing a university course

and working on freelance assignments in the computer networking area

of a major corporation.

His father and mother are divorcing. Anthrax doesn't talk to his

father at all these days.

Anthrax's mother's health has stabilised somewhat since the completion

of the court case, though her condition still gives her chronic pain.

Despite some skin discolouration caused by the disease, she looks

well. As a result of her years of work in the local community, she has

a loyal group of friends who support her through bad bouts of the

illness. She tries to live without bitterness and continues to have a

good relationship with both her sons.

Anthrax is no longer involved in the Nation of Islam, but he is still

a devout Muslim. An acquaintance of his, an Albanian who ran a local

fish and chips shop, introduced him to a different kind of Islam. Not

long after, Anthrax became a Sunni Muslim. He doesn't drink alcohol or

gamble, and he attends a local mosque for Friday evening prayers. He

tries to read from the Qu'raan every day and to practise the tenets of

his religion faithfully.

With his computer and business skills now sought after by industry, he

is exploring the possibility of moving to a Muslim country in Asia or

the Middle East. He tries to promote the interests of Islam worldwide.

Most of his pranking needs are now met by commercial CDs--recordings

of other people's pranking sold through underground magazines and

American mail order catalogues. Once in a long while, he still rings

Mr McKenny in search of the missing shovel.

Anthrax felt aggrieved at the outcome of his written complaint to the

Office of the Ombudsman. In the complaint, Anthrax gave an account of

how he believed the AFP had behaved inappropriately throughout his

case. Specifically, he alleged that the AFP had pressured his mother

with threats and had harassed him, taken photographs of him without

his permission, given information to his university about his case

prior to the issue of a summons and the resolution of his case, and

made racist comments toward him during the raid.

In 1995-96, a total of 1157 complaints were filed against the AFP, 683

of which were investigated by the Commonwealth Ombudsman. Of the

complaint investigations completed and reviewed, only 6 per cent were

substantiated. Another 9 per cent were deemed to be `incapable of

determination', about 34 per cent were `unsubstantiated', and in more

than a quarter of all cases the Ombudsman either chose not to

investigate or not to continue to investigate a complaint.

The Office of the Ombudsman referred Anthrax's matter to the AFP's

Internal Investigations office. Although Anthrax and his mother both

gave statements to the investigating officers, there was no other

proof of Anthrax's allegations. In the end, it came down to Anthrax

and his mother's words against those of the police.

The AFP's internal investigation concluded that Anthrax's complaints

could either not be substantiated or not be determined, in part due to

the fact that almost two years had passed since the original raid. For

the most part, the Ombudsman backed the AFP's finding. No

recommendation was made for the disciplining of any officers.

Anthrax's only consolation was a concern voiced by the Ombudsman's

Office. Although the investigating officer agreed with the AFP

investigators that the complaint could not be substantiated, she

wrote, `I am concerned that your mother felt she was compelled to

pressure you into attending an interview based on a fear that she

would be charged because her phone was used to perpetrate the

offences'.

Anthrax remains angry and sceptical about his experience with the

police. He believes a lot of things need to be changed about the way

the police operate. Most of all, he believes that justice will never

be assured in a system where the police are allowed to investigate

themselves.

PAD AND GANDALF

After Pad and Gandalf were released from prison, they started up a

free security advisory service on the Internet. One reason they began

releasing 8lgm advisories, as they were known, was to help admins

secure their own systems. The other reason was to thumb their noses at

the conservatives in the security industry.

Many on the Internet considered the 8lgm advisories to be the best

available at the time--far better than anything CERT had ever

produced. Pad and Gandalf were sending their own message back to the

establishment. The message, though never openly stated, was something

like this: `You busted us. You sent us to prison. But it didn't

matter. You can't keep information like this secret. Further, we are

still better than you ever were and, to prove it, we are going to beat

you at your own game.'

Believing that the best way to keep a hacker out of your system is to

secure it properly in the first place, the two British hackers

rejected security gurus who refused to tell the world about new

security holes. Their 8lgm advisories began marginalising the

traditional industry security reports, and helped to push the industry

toward its current, more open attitude.

Pad and Gandalf now both work, doing computer programming jobs on

contract, sometimes for financial institutions. Their clients like

them and value their work. Both have steady girlfriends.

Pad doesn't hack any more. The reason isn't the risk of getting caught

or the threat of prison. He has stopped hacking because he has

realised what a headache it is for a system administrator to clean up

his or her computer after an attack. Searching through logs. Looking

for backdoors the hacker might have left behind. The hours, the

hassle, the pressure--he thinks it is wrong to put anyone through

that. Pad understands far better now how much strain a hacker

intrusion can cause another human being.

There is another reason Pad has given up hacking: he has simply

outgrown the desire. He says that he has better things to do with his

time. Computers are a way for him to earn a living, not a way to spend

his leisure time. After a trip overseas he decided that real

travel--not its electronic cousin--was more interesting than hacking.

He has also learned to play the guitar, something he believes he would

have done years ago if he hadn't spent so much time hacking.

Gandalf shares Pad's interest in travelling. One reason they like

contract work is because it lets them work hard for six months, save

some money, and then take a few months off. The aim of both ex-hackers

for now is simply to sling backpacks over their shoulders and bounce

around the globe.

Pad still thinks that Britain takes hacking far too seriously and he

is considering moving overseas permanently. The 8lgm court case made

him wonder about the people in power in Britain--the politicians, the

judges, the law enforcement officers. He often thinks: what kind of

people are running this show?

STUART GILL

In 1993, the Victorian Ombudsman1 and the Victoria Police2 both

investigated the leaking of confidential police information in

association with Operation Iceberg--a police investigation into

allegations of corruption against Assistant Commissioner of Police

Frank Green. Stuart Gill figured prominently in both reports.

The Victoria Police report concluded that `Gill was able to infiltrate

the policing environment by skilfully manipulating himself and

information to the unsuspecting'. The Ombudsman concluded that a

`large quantity of confidential police information, mainly from the

ISU database, was given to ... Gill by [Victoria Police officer]

Cosgriff'.

The police report stated that Inspector Chris Cosgriff had

deliberately leaked confidential police information to Gill, and

reported that he was `besotted with Gill'. Superintendent Tony Warren,

ex-Deputy Commissioner John Frame and ex-Assistant Commissioner

Bernice Masterston were also criticised in the report.

The Ombudsman concluded that Warren and Cosgriff's relationship with

Gill was `primarily responsible for the release of confidential

information'. Interestingly, however, the Ombudsman also stated,

`Whilst Mr Gill may have had his own agenda and taken advantage of his

relationship with police, [the] police have equally used and in some

cases misused Mr Gill for their own purposes'.

The Ombudsman's report further concluded that there was no evidence of

criminal conduct by Frank Green, and that the `allegations made over

the years against Mr Green should have been properly and fully

investigated at the time they were made'.

PHOENIX

As his court case played in the media, Phoenix was speeding on his

motorcycle through an inner-city Melbourne street one rainy night when

he hit a car. The car's driver leapt from the front seat and found a

disturbing scene. Phoenix was sprawled across the road. His helmet had

a huge crack on the side, where his head had hit the car's petrol

tank, and petrol had spilled over the motorcycle and its rider.

Miraculously, Phoenix was unhurt, though very dazed. Some bystanders

helped him and the distraught driver to a nearby halfway house. They

called an ambulance, and then made the two traumatised young men some

tea in the kitchen. Phoenix's mother arrived, called by a bystander at

Phoenix's request. The ambulance workers confirmed that Phoenix had

not broken any bones but they recommended he go to hospital to check

for possible concussion.

Still both badly shaken, Phoenix and the driver exchanged names and

phone numbers. Phoenix told the driver he did technical work for a

0055 telephone service, then said, `You might recognise me. I'm

Phoenix. There's this big computer hacking case going on in

court--that's my case'.

The driver looked at him blankly.

Phoenix said, `You might have seen me on the TV news.'

No, the driver said, somewhat amazed at the strange things which go

through the dazed mind of a young man who has so narrowly escaped

death.

Some time after Phoenix's close brush with death, the former hacker

left his info-line technician's job and began working in the

information technology division of a large Melbourne-based

corporation. Well paid in his new job, Phoenix is seen, once again, as

the golden-haired boy. He helped to write a software program which

reduces waste in one of the production lines and reportedly saved the

company thousands of dollars. Now he travels abroad regularly, to

Japan and elsewhere.

He had a steady girlfriend for a time, but eventually she broke the

relationship off to see other people. Heartbroken, he avoided dating

for months. Instead, he filled his time with his ever-increasing

corporate responsibilities.

His new interest is music. He plays electric guitar in an amateur

band.

ELECTRON

A few weeks after his sentencing, Electron had another psychotic

episode, triggered by a dose of speed. He was admitted to hospital

again, this time at Larundel. After a short stay, he was released and

underwent further psychiatric care.

Some months later, he did speed again, and suffered another bout of

psychosis. He kept reading medical papers on the Internet about his

condition and his psychiatrists worried that his detailed research

might interfere with their ability to treat him.

He moved into special accommodation for people recovering from mental

instabilities. Slowly, he struggled to overcome his illness. When

people came up to him and said things like, `What a nice day it is!'

Electron willed himself to take their words at face value, to accept

that they really were just commenting on the weather, nothing more.

During this time, he quit drugs, alcohol and his much-hated accounting

course. Eventually he was able to come off his psychiatric medicines

completely. He hasn't taken drugs or had alcohol since December 1994.

His only chemical vice in 1996 was cigarettes. By the beginning of

1997 he had also given up tobacco.

Electron hasn't talked to either Phoenix or Nom since 1992.

In early 1996, Electron moved into his own flat with his steady

girlfriend, who studies dance and who also successfully overcame

mental illness after a long, hard struggle. Electron began another

university course in a philosophy-related field. This time university

life agreed with him, and his first semester transcript showed honours

grades in every class. He is considering moving to Sydney for further

studies.

Electron worked off his 300 hours of community service by painting walls

and doing minor handyman work at a local primary school. Among the small

projects the school asked him to complete was the construction of a

retaining wall. He designed and dug, measured and fortified. As he

finished off the last of his court-ordered community service hours on

the wall, he discovered that he was rather proud of his creation. Even

now, once in a while, he drives past the school and looks at the wall.

It is still standing.

[ ]

There are still hacking cases in Australia. About the same time as

Mendax's case was being heard in Victoria, The Crawler pleaded guilty

to 23 indictable offences and thirteen summary offences--all hacking

related charges--in Brisbane District Court. On 20 December 1996, the

21-year-old Queenslander was given a three-year suspended prison

sentence, ordered to pay $5000 in reparations to various

organisations, and made to forfeit his modem and two computers. The

first few waves of hackers may have come and gone, but hacking is far

from dead. It is merely less visible.

Law enforcement agencies and the judiciaries of several countries have

tried to send a message to the next generation of would-be hackers.

The message is this: Don't hack.

But the next generation of elite hackers and phreakers have heard a

very different message, a message which says: Don't get caught.

The principle of deterrence has not worked with hackers at this level.

I'm not talking here about the codes-kids--the teeny-bopper, carding,

wanna-be nappies who hang out on IRC (Internet relay chat). I'm

talking about the elite hackers. If anything, law enforcement

crackdowns have not only pushed them further underground, they have

encouraged hackers to become more sophisticated than ever before in

the way they protect themselves. Adversity is the mother of invention.

When police officers march through the front door of a hacker's home

today, they may be better prepared than their predecessors, but they

will also be facing bigger hurdles. Today, top hackers encrypt

everything sensitive. The data on their hard drives, their live data

connections, even their voice conversations.

So, if hackers are still hacking, who are their targets?

It is a broad field. Any type of network provider--X.25, cellular

phone or large Internet provider. Computer vendors--the manufacturers

of software and hardware, routers, gateways, firewalls or phone

switches. Military institutions, governments and banks seem to be a

little less fashionable these days, though there are still plenty of

attacks on these sorts of sites.

Attacks on security experts are still common, but a new trend is the

increase in attacks on other hackers' systems. One Australian hacker

joked, `What are the other hackers going to do? Call the Feds? Tell

the AFP, "Yes, officer, that's right, some computer criminal broke

into my machine and stole 20000 passwords and all my exploitation code

for bypassing firewalls".'

For the most part, elite hackers seem to work alone, because of the

well-advertised risks of getting caught. There are still some

underground hacking communities frequented by top hackers, most notably

UPT in Canada and a few groups like the l0pht in the US, but such groups

are far less common, and more fragmented than they used to be.

These hackers have reached a new level of sophistication, not just in

the technical nature of their attacks, but in their strategies and

objectives. Once, top hackers such as Electron and Phoenix were happy

to get copies of Zardoz, which listed security holes found by industry

experts. Now top hackers find those holes themselves--by reading line

by line through the proprietary source code from places like DEC, HP,

CISCO, Sun and Microsoft.

Industrial espionage does not seem to be on the agenda, at least with

anyone I interviewed. I have yet to meet a hacker who has given

proprietary source code to a vendor's competitor. I have, however, met

a hacker who found one company's proprietary source code inside the

computer of its competitor. Was that a legal copy of the source code?

Who knows? The hacker didn't think so, but he kept his mouth shut

about it, for obvious reasons.

Most of the time, these hackers want to keep their original bugs as

quiet as possible, so vendors won't release patches.

The second popular target is source code development machines. The top

hackers have a clear objective in this area: to install their own

backdoors before the product is released. They call it `backdooring' a

program or an operating system. The word `backdoor' is now used as

both a noun and a verb in the underground. Hackers are very nervous

discussing this subject, in part because they don't want to see a

computer company's stock dive and people lose their jobs.

What kind of programs do these hackers want to backdoor? Targets

mentioned include at least one major Internet browser, a popular game,

an Internet packet filter and a database product used by law

enforcement agencies.

A good backdoor is a very powerful device, creating a covert channel

through even the most sturdy of firewalls into the heart of an

otherwise secure network. In a net browser, a backdoor would in theory

allow a hacker to connect directly into someone's home computer every

time he or she wandered around the World Wide Web. However, don't

expect hackers to invade your suburban home just yet. Most elite

hackers couldn't care less about the average person's home computer.

Perhaps you are wondering who might be behind this sort of attack.

What sort of person would do this? There are no easy answers to that

question. Some hackers are good people, some are bad, just like any

group of people. The next generation of elite hackers are a diverse

bunch, and relaying their stories would take another book entirely.

However, I would like to introduce you to just one, to give you a

window into the future.

SKiMo.

A European living outside Australia, SKiMo has been hacking for at

least four years, although he probably only joined the ranks of

world-class hackers in 1995 or 1996. Never busted. Young--between the

age of 18 and 25--and male. From a less than picture-perfect family.

Fluent in English as a second language. Left-leaning in his

politics--heading toward environmentally green parties and anarchy

rather than traditional labour parties. Smokes a little dope and

drinks alcohol, but doesn't touch the hard stuff.

His musical tastes include early Pink Floyd, Sullen, Dog Eat Dog,

Biohazard, old Ice-T, Therapy, Alanis Morissette, Rage Against the

Machine, Fear Factory, Life of Agony and Napalm Death. He reads

Stephen King, Stephen Hawking, Tom Clancy and Aldous Huxley. And any

good books about physics, chemistry or mathematics.

Shy in person, he doesn't like organised team sports and is not very

confident around girls. He has only had one serious girlfriend, but

the relationship finished. Now that he hacks and codes about four to

five hours per day on average, but sometimes up to 36 hours straight,

he doesn't have time for girls.

`Besides,' he says, `I am rather picky when it comes to girls. Maybe

if the girl shared the same interests ... but those ones are hard to

find.' He adds, by way of further explanation, `Girls are different

from hacking. You can't just brute force them if all else fails.'

SKiMo has never intentionally damaged a computer system, nor would he.

Indeed, when I asked him, he was almost offended by the question.

However, he has accidentally done damage on a few occasions. In at

least one case, he returned to the system and fixed the problem

himself.

Bored out of his mind for most of his school career, SKiMo spent a

great deal of time reading books in class--openly. He wanted to send

the teacher a message without actually jacking up in class.

He got into hacking after reading a magazine article about people who

hacked answering machines and VMBs. At that time, he had no idea what

a VMB was, but he learned fast. One Sunday evening, he sat down with

his phone and began scanning. Soon he was into phreaking, and visiting

English-speaking party lines. Somehow, he always felt more comfortable

speaking in English, to native English-speakers, perhaps because he

felt a little like an outsider in his own culture.

`I have always had the thought to leave my country as soon as I can,'

he said.

From the phreaking, it was a short jump into hacking.

What made him want to hack or phreak in the first place? Maybe it was

the desire to screw over the universally hated phone company, or

`possibly the sheer lust for power' or then again, maybe he was simply

answering his desire `to explore an intricate piece of technology'.

Today, however, he is a little clearer on why he continues to hack.

`My first and foremost motivation is to learn,' he said.

When asked why he doesn't visit his local university or library to

satisfy that desire, he answered, `in books, you only learn theory. It

is not that I dislike the theory but computer security in real life is

much different from theory'. Libraries also have trouble keeping pace

with the rate of technological change, SKiMo said. `Possibly, it is

also just the satisfaction of knowing that what I learn is

proprietary--is "inside knowledge",' he added. There could, he said,

be some truth in the statement that he likes learning in an

adrenalin-inducing environment.

Is he addicted to computers? SKiMo says no, but the indications are

there. By his own estimate, he has hacked between 3000 and 10000

computers in total. His parents--who have no idea what their son was

up to day and night on his computer--worry about his behaviour. They

pulled the plug on his machine many times. In SKiMo's own words, `they

tried everything to keep me away from it'.

Not surprisingly, they failed. SKiMo became a master at hiding his

equipment so they couldn't sneak in and take it away. Finally, when he

got sick of battling them over it and he was old enough, he put his

foot down. `I basically told them, "Diz is ma fuckin' life and none o'

yer business, Nemo"--but not in those words.'

SKiMo says he hasn't suffered from any mental illnesses or

instabilities--except perhaps paranoia. But he says that paranoia is

justified in his case. In two separate incidents in 1996, he believed

he was being followed. Try as he might, he couldn't shake the tails

for quite some time. Perhaps it was just a coincidence, but he can

never really be sure.

He described one hacking attack to me to illustrate his current

interests. He managed to get inside the internal network of a German

mobile phone network provider, DeTeMobil (Deutsche Telekom). A former

state-owned enterprise which was transformed into a publicly listed

corporation in January 1995, Deutsche Telekom is the largest

telecommunications company in Europe and ranks number three in the

world as a network operator. It employs almost a quarter of a million

people. By revenue, which totalled about $A37 billion in 1995, it is

one of the five largest companies in Germany.

After carefully researching and probing a site, SKiMo unearthed a

method of capturing the encryption keys generated for DeTeMobil's

mobile phone conversations.

He explained: `The keys are not fixed, in the sense that they are

generated once and then stored in some database. Rather, a key is

generated for each phone conversation by the company's AUC

[authentication centre], using the "Ki" and a random value generated

by the AUC. The Ki is the secret key that is securely stored on the

smart card [inside the cellphone], and a copy is also stored in the

AUC. When the AUC "tells" the cellphone the key for that particular

conversation, the information passes through the company's MSC [mobile

switching centre].

`It is possible to eavesdrop on a certain cellphone if one actively

monitors either the handovers or the connection set-up messages from

the OMC [operations and maintenance centre] or if one knows the Ki in

the smart card.

`Both options are entirely possible. The first option, which relies on

knowing the A5 encryption key, requires the right equipment. The

second option, using the Ki, means you have to know the A3/A8

algorithms as well or the Ki is useless. These algorithms can be

obtained by hacking the switch manufacturer, i.e. Siemens, Alcatel,

Motorola ...

`As a call is made from the target cellphone, you need to feed the A5

key into a cellphone which has been modified to let it eavesdrop on

the channel used by the cellphone. Normally, this eavesdropping will

only produce static--since the conversation is encrypted. However,

with the keys and equipment, you can decode the conversation.'

This is one of the handover messages, logged with a CCITT7 link

monitor, that he saw:

13:54:46"3 4Rx< SCCP 12-2-09-1 12-2-04-0 13 CR

BSSM HOREQ

BSSMAP GSM 08.08 Rev 3.9.2 (BSSM) HaNDover REQuest (HOREQ)

-------0 Discrimination bit D BSSMAP

0000000- Filler

00101011 Message Length 43

00010000 Message Type 0x10

Channel Type

00001011 IE Name Channel type

00000011 IE Length 3

00000001 Speech/Data Indicator Speech

00001000 Channel Rate/Type Full rate TCH channel Bm

00000001 Speech Encoding Algorithm GSM speech algorithm Ver 1

Encryption Information

00001010 IE Name Encryption information

00001001 IE Length 9

00000010 Algorithm ID GSM user data encryption V. 1

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Encryption Key C9 7F 45 7E 29 8E 08 00

Classmark Information Type 2

00010010 IE Name Classmark information type 2

00000010 IE Length 2

-----001 RF power capability Class 2, portable

---00--- Encryption algorithm Algorithm A5

000----- Revision level

-----000 Frequency capability Band number 0

----1--- SM capability present

-000---- Spare

0------- Extension

Cell Identifier

00000101 IE Name Cell identifier

00000101 IE Length 5

00000001 Cell ID discriminator LAC/CI used to ident cell

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* LAC 4611

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* CI 3000

PRIority

00000110 IE Name Priority

00000001 IE Length 1

-------0 Preemption allowed ind not allowed

------0- Queueing allowed ind not allowed

--0011-- Priority level 3

00------ Spare

Circuit Identity Code

00000001 IE Name Circuit identity code

00000000 PCM Multiplex a-h 0

---11110 Timeslot in use 30

101----- PCM Multiplex i-k 5

Downlink DTX flag

00011001 IE Name Downlink DTX flag

-------1 DTX in downlink direction disabled

0000000- Spare

Cell Identifier

00000101 IE Name Cell identifier

00000101 IE Length 5

00000001 Cell ID discriminator LAC/CI used to ident cell

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* LAC 4868

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* CI 3200

The beauty of a digital mobile phone, as opposed to the analogue

mobile phones still used by some people in Australia, is that a

conversation is reasonably secure from eavesdroppers. If I call you on

my digital mobile, our conversation will be encrypted with the A5

encryption algorithm between the mobile phone and the exchange. The

carrier has copies of the Kis and, in some countries, the government

can access these copies. They are, however, closely guarded secrets.

SKiMo had access to the database of the encrypted Kis and access to

some of the unencrypted Kis themselves. At the time, he never went to

the trouble of gathering enough information about the A3 and A8

algorithms to decrypt the full database, though it would have been

easy to do so. However, he has now obtained that information.

To SKiMo, access to the keys generated for each of thousands of German

mobile phone conversations was simply a curiosity--and a trophy. He

didn't have the expensive equipment required to eavesdrop. To an

intelligence agency, however, access could be very valuable,

particularly if some of those phones belonged to people such as

politicians. Even more valuable would be ongoing access to the OMC, or

better still, the MSC. SkiMo said he would not provide this to any

intelligence agency.

While inside DeTeMobil, SKiMo also learned how to interpret some of

the mapping and signal-strength data. The result? If one of the

company's customers has his mobile turned on, SKiMo says he can

pinpoint the customer's geographic location to within one kilometre.

The customer doesn't even have to be talking on the mobile. All he has

to do is have the phone turned on, waiting to receive calls.

SKiMo tracked one customer for an afternoon, as the man travelled

across Germany, then called the customer up. It turned out they spoke

the same European language.

`Why are you driving from Hamburg to Bremen with your phone on

stand-by mode?' SKiMo asked.

The customer freaked out. How did this stranger at the end of the

phone know where he had been travelling?

SKiMo said he was from Greenpeace. `Don't drive around so much. It

creates pollution,' he told the bewildered mobile customer. Then he

told the customer about the importance of conserving energy and how

prolonged used of mobile phones affected certain parts of one's brain.

Originally, SKiMo broke into the mobile phone carriers' network

because he wanted `to go completely cellular'--a transition which he

hoped would make him both mobile and much harder to trace. Being able

to eavesdrop on other people's calls-- including those of the

police--was going to be a bonus.

However, as he pursued this project, he discovered that the code from

a mobile phone manufacturer which he needed to study was `a

multi-lingual project'. `I don't know whether you have ever seen a

multi-lingual project,' SKiMo says, `where nobody defines a common

language that all programmers must use for their comments and function

names? They look horrible. They are no fun to read.' Part of this one

was in Finnish.

SKiMo says he has hacked a number of major vendors and, in several

cases, has had access to their products' source codes.

Has he had the access to install backdoors in primary source code for

major vendors? Yes. Has he done it? He says no. On other hand, I asked

him who he would tell if he did do it. `No-one,' he said, `because

there is more risk if two people know than if one does.'

SKiMo is mostly a loner these days. He shares a limited amount of

information about hacking exploits with two people, but the

conversations are usually carefully worded or vague. He substitutes a

different vendor's names for the real one, or he discusses technical

computer security issues in an in-depth but theoretical manner, so he

doesn't have to name any particular system.

He doesn't talk about anything to do with hacking on the telephone.

Mostly, when he manages to capture a particularly juicy prize, he

keeps news of his latest conquest to himself.

It wasn't always that way. `When I started hacking and phreaking, I

had the need to learn very much and to establish contacts which I

could ask for certain things--such as technical advice,' SKiMo said.

`Now I find it much easier to get that info myself than asking anyone

for it. I look at the source code, then experiment and discover new

bugs myself.'

Asked if the ever-increasing complexity of computer technology hasn't

forced hackers to work in groups of specialists instead of going solo,

he said in some cases yes, but in most cases, no. `That is only true

for people who don't want to learn everything.'

SKiMo can't see himself giving up hacking any time in the near future.

Who is on the other side these days?

In Australia, it is still the Australian Federal Police, although the

agency has come a long way since the early days of the Computer Crimes

Unit. When AFP officers burst in on Phoenix, Nom and Electron, they

were like the Keystone Cops. The police were no match for the

Australian hackers in the subsequent interviews. The hackers were so

far out in front in technical knowledge it was laughable.

The AFP has been closing that gap with considerable alacrity. Under

the guidance of officers like Ken Day, they now run a more technically

skilled group of law enforcement officers. In 1995-96, the AFP had

about 2800 employees, although some 800 of these worked in `community

policing'--serving as the local police in places like the ACT and

Norfolk Island. The AFP's annual expenditure was about $270 million in

that year.

As an institution, the AFP has recently gone through a major

reorganisation, designed to make it less of a command-and-control

military structure and more of an innovative, service oriented

organisation.

Some of these changes are cosmetic. AFP officers are now no longer

called `constable' or `detective sergeant'--they are all just `federal

agents'. The AFP now has a `vision' which is `to fight crime and

win'.3 Its organisational chart had been transformed from a

traditional, hierarchical pyramid of square boxes into a collection of

little circles linked to bigger circles--all in a circle shape. No

phallo-centric structures here. You can tell the politically correct

management consultants have been visiting the AFP.

The AFP has, however, also changed in more substantive ways. There are

now `teams' with different expertise, and AFP investigators can draw

on them on an as-needed basis. In terms of increased efficiency, this

fluidity is probably a good thing.

There are about five permanent officers in the Melbourne computer

crimes area. Although the AFP doesn't release detailed budget

breakdowns, my back-of-the-envelope analysis suggested that the AFP

spends less than $1 million per year on the Melbourne computer crimes

area in total. Sydney also has a Computer Crimes Unit.

Catching hackers and phreakers is only one part of the unit's job.

Another important task is to provide technical computer expertise for

other investigations.

Day still runs the show in Melbourne. He doesn't think or act like a

street cop. He is a psychological player, and therefore well suited to

his opponents. According to a reliable source outside the underground,

he is also a clean cop, a competent officer, and `a nice guy'.

However, being the head of the Computer Crimes Unit for so many years

makes Day an easy target in the underground. In particular, hackers

often make fun of how seriously he seems to take both himself and his

job. When Day appeared on the former ABC show `Attitude', sternly

warning the audience off hacking, he told the viewers, `It's not a

game. It's a criminal act'.

To hackers watching the show, this was a matter of opinion. Not long

after the episode went to air, a few members of Neuro-cactus, an

Australian group of hackers and phreakers which had its roots in

Western Australia, decided to take the mickey out of Day. Two members,

Pick and Minnow, clipped Day's now famous soundbite. Before long, Day

appeared to be saying, `It's not a criminal act. It's a game'--to the

musical theme of `The Bill'. The Neuro-cactus crowd quickly spread

their lampoon across the underground via an illicit VMB connected to

its own toll-free 008 number.

Although Day does perhaps take himself somewhat seriously, it can't be

much fun for him to deal with this monkey business week in and week

out. More than one hacker has told me with great excitement, `I know

someone who is working on getting Day's home number'. The word is that

a few members of the underground already have the information and have

used it. Some people think it would be hilarious to call up Day at

home and prank him. Frankly, I feel a bit sorry for the guy. You can

bet the folks in traffic operations don't have to put up with this

stuff.

But that doesn't mean I think these pranksters should be locked up

either.

If we, as a society, choose not to lock hackers up, then what should

we do with them?

Perhaps a better question is, do we really need to do anything with

them?

One answer is to simply ignore look-see hacking. Society could decide

that it makes more sense to use valuable police resources to catch

dangerous criminals--forgers, embezzlers, white-collar swindlers,

corporate spies and malicious hackers--than to chase look-see hackers.

The law must still maintain the capacity to punish hard where someone

has strayed into what society deems serious crime. However, almost any

serious crime committed by a hacker could be committed by a non-hacker

and prosecuted under other legislation. Fraud, wilful damage and

dealing in stolen property are crimes regardless of the medium--and

should be punished appropriately.

Does it make sense to view most look-see hackers--and by that I mean

hackers who do not do malicious damage or commit fraud--as criminals?

Probably not. They are primarily just a nuisance and should be treated

as such. This would not be difficult to do. The law-makers could

simply declare look-see hacking to be a minor legal infringement. In

the worst-case scenario, a repeat offender might have to do a little

community service. But such community service needs to be managed

properly. In one Australian case, a corrections officer assigned a

hacker to dig ditches with a convicted rapist and murderer.

Many hackers have never had a job--in part because of the high youth

unemployment in some areas--and so their community service might be

their first `position'. The right community service placement must

involve hackers using their computer skills to give something back to

society, preferably in some sort of autonomous, creative project. A

hacker's enthusiasm, curiosity and willingness to experiment can be

directed toward a positive outcome if managed properly.

In cases where hacking or phreaking has been an addiction, the problem

should be treated, not criminalised. Most importantly, these hackers

should not have convictions recorded against them, particularly if

they're young. As Paul Galbally said to the court at Mendax's

sentencing, `All the accused are intelligent--but their intelligence

outstretched their maturity'. Chances are, most will be able to

overcome or outgrow their addiction.

In practice, most Australia's judges have been reasonably fair in

their sentencing, certainly compared to judges overseas. None of the

Australian hackers detailed in this work received a prison sentence.

Part of this is due to happenstance, but part is also due to the sound

judgments of people like Judge Lewis and Judge Kimm. It must be very

tempting, sitting on the bench every day, to shoot from the hip

interpreting new laws.

As I sat in court listening to each judge, it quickly became clear

that these judges had done their homework. With psychologist Tim

Watson-Munro on the stand, Judge Lewis rapidly zeroed in on the

subject of `free will'--as applied to addiction--regarding Prime

Suspect. In Trax's case, Judge Kimm asked pointed questions which he

could only have formulated after serious study of the extensive legal

brief. Their well-informed judgments suggested a deeper understanding

both of hacking as a crime, and of the intent of the largely untested

computer crime legislation.

However, a great deal of time and money has been wasted in the pursuit

of look-see hackers, largely because this sort of hacking is treated

as a major crime. Consider the following absurd situation created by

Australia's federal computer criminal legislation.

A spy breaks into a computer at the Liberal Party's headquarters and

reads the party's top-secret election strategy, which he may want to

pass on to the Labor Party. He doesn't insert or delete any data in

the process, or view any commercial information. The penalty under

this legislation? A maximum of six months in prison.

That same spy decides he wants to get rich quick. Using the local

telephone system, he hacks into a bank's computer with the intention

of defrauding the financial institution. He doesn't view any

commercial or personal information, or delete or insert any files. Yet

the information he reviews--about the layout of a bank building, or

how to set off its fire alarm or sprinkler system--proves vital in his

plan to defraud the bank. His penalty: a maximum of two years prison.

Our spy now moves onto bigger and better things. He penetrates a

Department of Defence computer with the intention of obtaining

information about Australia's military strategies and passing it on to

the Malaysians. Again, he doesn't delete or insert any data--he just

reads every sensitive planning document he can find. Under the federal

anti-hacking laws, the maximum penalty he would receive would also be

two years prison.

Meanwhile, a look-see hacker breaks into a university computer without

doing any damage. He doesn't delete any files. He FTPs a public-domain

file from another system and quietly tucks it away in a hidden, unused

corner of the university machine. Maybe he writes a message to someone

else on-line. If caught, the law, as interpreted by the AFP and the

DPP, says he faces up to ten years in prison. The reason? He has

inserted or deleted data.

Although the spy hacker might also face other charges--such as

treason--this exercise illustrates some of the problems with the

current computer crime legislation.

The letter of the law says that our look-see hacker might face a

prison term five times greater than the bank fraud criminal or the

military spy, and twenty times greater than the anti-Liberal Party

subversive, if he inserts or deletes any data. The law, as interpreted

by the AFP, says that the look-see hacking described above should have

the same maximum ten-year prison penalty as judicial corruption. It's

a weird mental image--the corrupt judge and the look-see hacker

sharing a prison cell.

Although the law-makers may not have fully understood the

technological aspects of hacking when they introduced the computer

crimes legislation, their intent seems clear. They were trying to

differentiate between a malicious hacker and a look-see hacker, but

they could have worded it better.

As it's worded, the legislation puts malicious, destructive hacking on

a par with look-see hacking by saying that anyone who destroys,

erases, alters or inserts data via a carrier faces a prison term,

regardless of the person's intent. There is no gradation in the law

between mere deletion of data and `aggravated deletion'--the maximum

penalty is ten years for both. The AFP has taken advantage of this

lack of distinction, and the result has been a steady stream of

look-see hackers being charged with the most serious computer crime

offences.

Parliament makes the laws. Government institutions such as the AFP,

the DPP and the courts interpret and apply those laws. The AFP and to

some extent the DPP have applied the strict letter of the law

correctly in most of the hacking cases described in this book. They

have, however, missed the intention of the law. Change the law and

they may behave differently. Make look-see hacking a minor offence and

the institutions will stop going after the soft targets and hopefully

spend more time on the real criminals.

I have seen some of these hackers up close, studied them for two years

and learned a bit about what makes them tick. In many ways, they are

quintessentially Australian, always questioning authority and

rebelling against `the establishment'. They're smart--in some cases

very smart. A few might even be classified as technical geniuses.

They're mischievous, but also very enterprising. They're rebels,

public nuisances and dreamers.

Most of all, they know how to think outside the box.

This is not a flaw. Often, it is a very valuable trait--and one which

pushes society forward into new frontiers. The question shouldn't be

whether we want to crush it but how we should steer it in a different

direction.

If you would like to comment on this book, please write to

feedback@underground-book.com. All comments are passed onto

Dreyfus & Assange.

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Underground -- Glossary and Abbreviations

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AARNET Australian Academic Research Network

ACARB Australian Computer Abuse Research Bureau, once called CITCARB

AFP Australian Federal Police

Altos West German chat system and hacker hang-out, connected to X.25

network and run by Altos Computer Systems, Hamburg

ANU Australian National University

ASIO Australian Security Intelligence Organisation

Backdoor A program or modification providing secret access to a

computer system, installed by a hacker to bypass normal security. Also

used as a verb

BBS Bulletin Board System

BNL Brookhaven National Laboratory (US)

BRL Ballistics Research Laboratory (US)

BT British Telecom

CCITT Committee Consultatif Internationale Telegraph et Telephonie:

Swiss telecommunications standards body (now defunct; see ITU)

CCS Computer Crime Squad

CCU Computer Crimes Unit (Australian Federal Police)

CERT Computer Emergency Response Team

CIAC Computer Incident Advisory Capability: DOE's computer security

team

CITCARB Chisholm Institute of Technology Computer Abuse Research

Bureau (now defunct. See ACARB)

COBE Cosmic Background Explorer project: a NASA research project

DARPA Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (US)

DCL Digital Command Language, a computer programming language used on

VMS computers

DDN Defense Data Network

DEC Digital Equipment Corporation

DECNET A network protocol used to convey information between

(primarily) VAX/VMS machines

DEFCON (a) Defense Readiness Conditions, a system of progressive alert

postures in the US; (b) the name of Force's computer program which

automatically mapped out computer networks and scanned for accounts

DES Data Encryption Standard, an encryption algorithm developed by

IBM, NSA and NIST

Deszip Fast DES Unix password-cracking system developed by Matthew

Bishop

Dial-up Modem access point into a computer or computer network

DMS-100 Computerised telephone switch (exchange) made by NorTel

DOD Department of Defense (US)

DOE Department of Energy (US)

DPP Director of Public Prosecutions

DST Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire-- French secret service

agency

EASYNET Digital Equipment Corporation's internal communication network

(DECNET)

GTN Global Telecommunications Network: Citibank's international data

network

HEPNET High Energy Physics Network: DECNET-based network, primarily

controlled by DOE, connected to NASA's SPAN

IID Internal Investigations Division. Both the Victoria Police and the

AFP have an IID

IP Internet Protocol (RFC791): a data communications protocol, used to

transmit packets of data between computers on the Internet

IS International Subversive (electronic magazine)

ISU Internal Security Unit: anti-corruption unit of the Victoria

Police

ITU International Telecommunications Union, the international

telecommunications standards body

JANET Joint Academic Network (UK), a network of computers

JPL Jet Propulsion Laboratory--a California-based NASA research centre

affiliated with CalTech

LLNL Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (US)

LOD Legion of Doom

Lutzifer West German computer, connected to the X.25 network, which

had a chat facility

MFC Multi Frequency Code (Group III): inter-exchange

telecommunications system used by Telstra (Telecom)

MILNET Military Network: TCP/IP unclassified US DOD computer network

MOD Masters of Deception (or Destruction)

Modem Modulator De-modulator: a device used to transmit computer data

over a regular telephone line

NCA National Crime Authority

Netlink A Primos/Dialcom command used to initiate a connection over an

X.25 network

NIST National Institute of Standards (US)

NIC Network Information Center (US), run by DOD: a computer which

assigned domain names for the Internet.

NRL Naval Research Laboratory (US)

NSA National Security Agency (US)

NUA Network User Address: the `telephone' number of a computer on an

X.25 network

NUI Network User Identifier (or Identification): combined

username/password used on X.25 networks for billing purposes

NorTel Northern Telecom, Canadian manufacturer of telecommunications

equipment

PABX Private Automatic Branch Exchange

PAD Packet Assembler Disassembler--ASCII gateway to X.25 networks

PAR `PAR?'--command on PAD to display PAD

parameters

RMIT Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

RTG Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator, space probe Galileo's

plutonium-based power system

RTM Robert Tappan Morris (Jr), the Cornell University student who

wrote the Internet worm, also known as the RTM worm

Scanner A program which scans and compiles information, such as a list

of NUAs

SPAN Space Physics Analysis Network: global DECNET- based network,

primarily controlled by NASA

Sprint US telecommunications company, an X.25 network provider

Sprinter Word used by some Australian and English hackers to denote

scanner. Derived from scanning attacks on Sprint communications

Sprintnet X.25 network controlled by Sprint communications

Sun Sun Microsystems--a major producer of Unix workstations

TCP Transmission Control Protocol (RFC793): a standard for data

connection between two computers on the Internet

TELENET An X.25 network, DNIC 3110

Telnet A method of connection between two computers on the Internet or

other TCP/IP networks

Trojan A program installed by hackers to secretly gather information,

such as passwords. Can also be a backdoor

Tymnet An X.25 network controlled by MCI, DNIC 3106

Unix Multi-user computer operating system developed by AT&T and

Berkeley CSRG

VAX Virtual Address Extension: series of mini/mainframe computer

systems produced by DEC

VMS Virtual Memory System: computer operating system produced by DEC

and used on its VAX machines

WANK Worms Against Nuclear Killers: the title of DECNET/VMS-based worm

released into SPAN/DEC/HEPNET in 1989

X.25 International data communications network, using the X.25

communications protocol. Network is run primarily by major

telecommunications companies. Based on CCITT standard # X.25

Zardoz A restricted computer security mailing list

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NOTES

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12. `Officially' was spelled incorrectly in the original banner.

13. This advisory is printed with the permission of CIAC and Kevin

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version of CERT, the Computer Emergency Response Team, funded by the

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2. The full text of the articles, used by permission News Ltd and

Helen Meredith, is:

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Additional court records:

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Memos and reports to/from:

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Stuart Gill

The United States Secret Service

US Attorney's Office, New York

Numerous Internet sites, including those of NASA, Sydney University,

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