



Exploding The Phone

www.explodingthephone.com

Bibliographic Cover Sheet



Title **FBI file 65-HQ-68169: Charles Pyne, Edward Ross, et al (merged)**

Date 1963-00-00

Abstract FBI file on Charles Pyne, Ed Ross, Tony Lauck, and others at Harvard in 1963.

Keywords Charles Pyne; Charlie Pyne; Edward Ross; Ed Ross; Tony Lauck; Paul Hecke; Harvard University; MIT

Notes This file is the result of merging several different FOIA requests and filling in some blanks.

Source FBI via FOIA

The following pages may contain copyrighted material. We believe that our use of this material for non-commercial educational and research purposes constitutes "fair use" under Section 107 of U.S. Copyright Law. If you wish to use this material for purposes that go beyond "fair use," you must obtain permission from the copyright owner, if any. While it will make us slightly sad to do so, we will nonetheless comply with requests from copyright owners who want their material removed from our web site.

F B I

Date: 4/24/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (62-NEW)
SUBJECT: CHARLES F. PYNE
TELEPHONE FACILITIES -
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

b6
b7C

On 4/24/63, Mr. PETER MASON, General Securities
Supervisor, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and
[redacted]
both Boston, Mass., furnished the following information to
SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

On 4/21/63, [redacted]
(protect identity per request of [redacted])

[Large redacted area]

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Boston (62-NEW)

WJM/ari
(4)

65-68169-2

b6
b7C

ENCL BEHIND FILE

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

62 MAY 15 1963

Per [Signature]

S.T. era
Hand of envelope sent to FBI Lab, by 4/25/10/63

REC-73
APR 28 1963
SEARCHED
INDEXED
FILED
UNIT

[REDACTED]

Mr. DESMOND and Mr. MASON both advised that they have been reviewing this notebook and felt that this should be called to the attention of the FBI since it contains information concerning tie lines from various defense establishments in the Boston, Mass. area, in addition to tie lines to defense establishments in other areas of the country such as Lincoln Laboratory, Raytheon Company, Arthur D. Little Company, Hanscom Air Force Base, Millstone Radar Installation, IBM, Kingston, New York, Mitre Corporation, Bedford, Mass., and General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass.

Mr. MASON advised the telephone company is presently reviewing this material on a discreet basis to determine the type information and how much information is contained therein and specifically what facilities it affects.

b7D

They advised [REDACTED] learned that the subject has accumulated sufficient information and has obtained electronic equipment which would enable him or any other individuals to place calls from any telephone to any point in the world without any record ever being made that these calls had been placed at no cost.

Mr. MASON briefly described the procedure he believes being used is that the subject dials a distant point (information or a dead station) using automatic toll dialing which would use a #4 system. Having gained access to a toll trunk and by using a 2600 cycle frequency tone, disconnects the terminating equipment thus leaving him with use of the toll facilities on an unmonitored basis. He then uses a multi frequency key tone set to dial any distant point.

Mr. DESMOND furnished a copy of the subject's notebook which is being forwarded to the Bureau with a request that the Bureau, if deemed advisable, make a copy for themselves and a copy for Boston returning the enclosed copy to Boston so that it can be returned to the telephone company.

BS 62-NEW

It is to be noted that this notebook contains Secret and other type classifications which Mr. DESMOND advised were classifications placed on this by the subject.

They requested that the information contained in this notebook not be disseminated at this time since it was felt by the telephone company that any dissemination outside the Bureau could lead to wholesale use of telephone company facilities at no cost.

Mr. DESMOND and Mr. MASON were of the opinion that this knowledge could be utilized in the following manner:

1. Tie up circuits and/or transmit false messages
2. Sold at a very high price to gambling interests for transmission of bets and information with no record being kept of calls

Mr. MASON also advised that they are presently following this situation through [redacted] in an effort to determine whether any violations within the Bureau's jurisdiction exists. They advised that should this occur they would make [redacted] available for interview.

b7D

F B I

Date: 4-27-63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ST
200
2

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (62-4265)
SUBJECT: CHARLES F. PYNE
TELEPHONE FACILITIES - MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

✓ 4-27-63
8-
9-

Re Boston airtel 4/24/63.

On 4/25/63, the records of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts were reviewed concerning the subject and reflected CHARLES FRANCIS PYNE was born 1/29/44 at Boston, Massachusetts. the son of MRS CHARLES CROSBY PYNE and [redacted] Subject's father was formerly Bursar at Harvard University and died of a heart attack during 1962. Subject is a first year student at Harvard.

b6
b7C

On 4/26/63, Mr. JOHN DESMOND, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, advised [redacted] had been contacted on Wednesday [redacted] by EDWARD ROSS, a student at Harvard University [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Airtel SAC BS
5-2-63
TWC: kalle

[Large redacted area]

re
c
||

65-68167-4

3 - Bureau
1 - Boston

APR 29 1963

(4) WJM:spd
Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge
Registered Mail

Sent _____ M Per _____ CRIME RESEARCH

56
MICR

BS 62-4265

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

Mr. PETER MASON, General Security Supervisor, advised that the line referred to by ROSS had only been installed on Wednesday, April 24 at the request of a Government Services Group and he could not understand how ROSS could get this information so quickly. He also advised that he was unable to understand the interest of the subject and ROSS in these lines.

On 4/26/63, [REDACTED] interviewed by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and advised his name was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

MASS.

[redacted] confirmed the information which is set forth in re airtel [redacted] furnished a copy of the subject's notebook which was forwarded to the Bureau with re airtel. b7D

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

It is to be noted that the Harvard students reside at Wigglesworth Hall which is a dormitory located on the campus at Harvard University.

It would appear that this situation evolves around the placing of free toll calls throughout the world by these Harvard students which is a fraud against the telephone company [redacted] b7D

[redacted] subject and ROSS in defense lines and defense securities. The Franklin Street Building which ROSS desired the master keys to and in which he expressed an interest in the floors under the sub-basements where he thought there were defense facilities, is a New England Telephone Company Building located at 185 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts, a key facility with geographical reference number 34710 with the Army having security responsibility. Lincoln Laboratory which has been mentioned in re airtel is also a key facility with geographical reference number 34515 with the Air Force having security responsibility.

Boston will maintain close contact with the telephone company at Boston, Massachusetts to ascertain whether any further requests are made of [redacted] upon receipt of additional details appropriate recommendations will be made to the Bureau. b7D

F B I

Date: 5/1/63

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, NEW YORK

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4265)

SUBJECT: CHARLES F. PYNE
TELEPHONE FACILITIES
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

W.C. Sullivan

b6
b7C

Re Boston airtels 4/24 and 27/63.

On 5/1/63 Mr. JOHN DESMOND, Security Supervisor,

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, advised SA [redacted] that they have received an inquiry from the telephone company in West Virginia concerning phone calls which were made in that state by rather peculiar means. He advised that the telephone company investigation in West Virginia has resulted in their identifying ROBERT HOLDT, who comes from Huntington, West Virginia, and is a freshman at Harvard College, as being the person responsible for these calls. Mr. DESMOND advised that these calls were made during the Christmas and Spring vacation periods.

Mr. DESMOND also advised [redacted]

[redacted] has not been contacted by the subject or EDWARD ROSS. He advised that concerning [redacted]

me b7D

REC-73

65-68169-3

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
3-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
1-Boston
WJM:cm 25 bh sc
(6)

MAY 9 1963

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Butcher
STK
W.C. Sullivan
RECEIVED UNIT

MR & MRS

The records at Harvard University as furnished by [redacted] Registrar's Office, Harvard College, to SA [redacted] on 4/30/63, reflect that EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS was born 2/5/44 at New York City, the son of GARY ROSS and LILLIAN SHAPIRO, and that his permanent residence is 649 Arnow Avenue, Bronx 67, New York, with his local residence being Dunster House, Harvard University. His field of concentration is Mathematics, and he was admitted in May, 1960, from the Bronx High School of Science, New York City, at which time he was granted Sophomore standing (unassigned credit equivalent of 4.0 courses) by the Committee on Advanced Standing on the basis of work done at the college level prior to admission. He is scheduled to be a member of the Class of 1963. This record also noted that his parents were separated.

Mr. DESMOND also advised that they have received a request for the copy of subject's notebook from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York. This notebook was furnished to the Bureau as an enclosure to Boston airtel of 4/24/63, and it is requested that the return of this notebook be expedited.

Boston Airtel of 4/27/63 noted that there were two phases to this complaint, one involving free toll calls throughout the world, which was a fraud against the telephone company, and the other concerning the interest of these students in defense telephone lines and defense facilities.

On 4/29/63 the facts concerning the placing of free phone calls throughout the world were presented to Mr. THOMAS P. O'CONNOR, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Mass., who advised SA [redacted] that the facts did not constitute any violation of Section 1343, Title 18, USC, the Fraud by Wire section, which would appear to be the only applicable statute. The facts concerning the interest in defense lines and facilities were not presented.

In view of subject's and ROSS' interest in defense lines and facilities, Bureau authority is requested to interview these individuals so that a determination can be made as to their interest in these lines and any possible violation of the Espionage Statute.

BS 62-4265

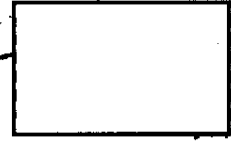
New York is requested to search their indices concerning ROSS and suairtel any information which would be pertinent to this matter.

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

Radio

Teletype



b6
b7C

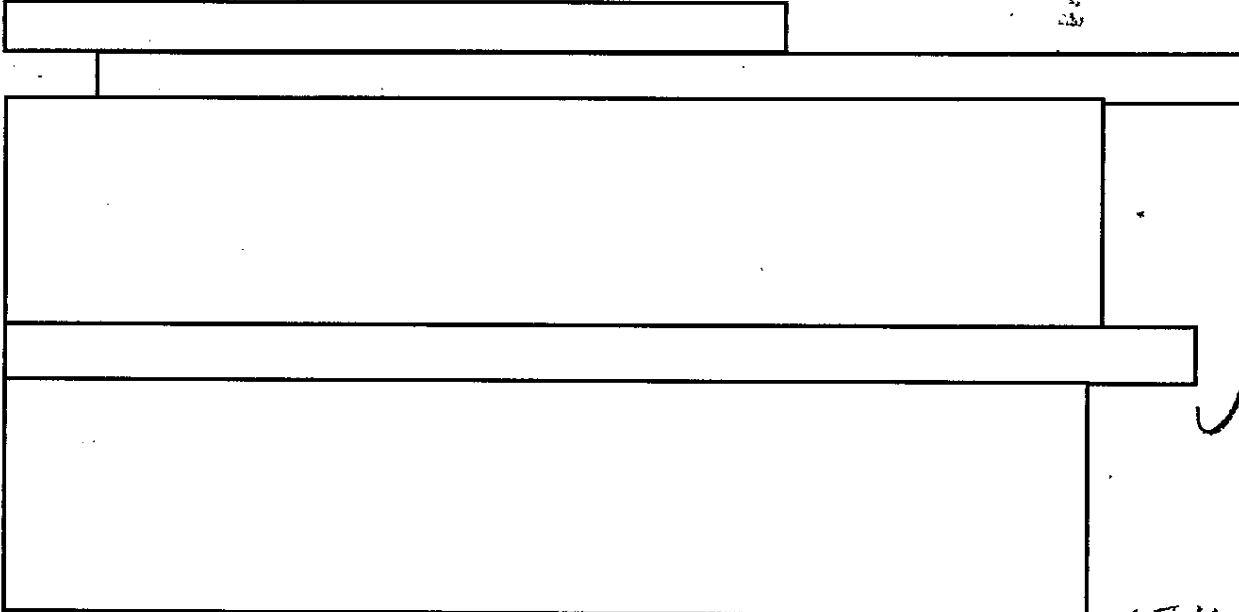
URGENT 5-2-63
 TO DIRECTOR
 FROM SAC BOSTON 022030

CHARLES F. PYNE, TELEPHONE FACILITIES, MISCELLANEOUS -
 INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE BOSTON AIRTEL MAY 1 LAST.

JOHN DESMOND, SECURITY SUPERVISOR, NEW ENGLAND TEL AND
 TEL, BOSTON, FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO TODAY WHICH WAS

b6
b7C
b7D



RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED IN REAIRTEL.

65-68169-5

RECEIVED:

6 :08 PM

JWE MAY 9 1963

EX-114

5-9
PERS. REC. UNIT

SAC, Boston
JFW:ady. ljo
5/7/63

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

5/2/63

Airtel

To: SAC, Boston (62-4265)

From: Director, FBI

**CHARLES F. PYNE
TELEPHONE FACILITIES -
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Re Boston airtel dated 4/27/63.

Boston should maintain extremely close contact with the telephone company for further information in connection with the captioned matter. Boston should be alert and advise the Bureau immediately concerning any violations of interest to the Bureau that are revealed, and should advise the Bureau most expeditiously of any contemplated investigation.

John

of 8

nr.

3

EX-114

REC-73

MCT-23

65-68169

*TC
Wen*

TWC:kak
(4)

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

50 MAY 13 1963

MAY 2 - 1963
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 3 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 3, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: CHARLES F. PYNE;
EDWARD ROSS
TELEPHONE FACILITIES
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson	
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

ST

Handwritten initials and marks

Handwritten signatures and initials

This is to advise that Charles F. Pyne, a Harvard student, has, according to the telephone company, accumulated sufficient information and obtained electronic equipment to place telephone calls to any point in the world without any record ever being made and at no cost. Another Harvard student, Edward Ross, appears to have similar information and has attempted to get photographs of a telephone employee identification card and keys to a telephone exchange. Ross and Pyne have also shown extreme interest in telephone lines of defense establishments.

This memorandum is being prepared so that the various divisions can make appropriate recommendations as to action desired. The Domestic Intelligence Division would be interested since the subject has information concerning telephone lines from defense establishments and could possibly jam communication; the Special Investigative Division would be concerned with the availability of this information to gambling interests; the Laboratory Division would be interested in the technical information the subject has assembled; the General Investigative Division would be interested in possible criminal violation; and the Administrative Division would be interested in the possible threat to the security of Bureau telephone facilities.

The Boston Office has been instructed to maintain extremely close contact with the telephone company for further information and to advise the Bureau immediately of any violations and any contemplated investigation.

Handwritten initials 'UC'

The information concerning the subjects was furnished by Peter Mason, General Security Supervisor, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and John Desmond [redacted] who is Security Supervisor for the New England Telephone Company.

- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Callahan

MAY 3 REC-731 65-68169-6

EX-114

MAY 9 1963

REC'D. SEC. PERRY REC. UNIT

62 MAY 24 1963

b6
b7c

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: CHARLES F. PYNE

[REDACTED]

Desmond and Mason advised that a review of subject Pyne's notebook shows that it contains information concerning tie lines from various defense establishments in the Boston, Massachusetts, area and to defense establishments in other areas of the country. The telephone company is presently reviewing the notebook to determine the type of information and how much information is contained therein concerning these facilities. b6
b7C
b7D

The notebook contains secret and other type classifications at the top of each page. Mr. Desmond advised that these classifications were placed on the material by the subject.

[REDACTED]

Peter Mason, Telephone Company General Security Supervisor, advised that the line referred to by Ross had only been installed on Wednesday, April 24, at the request of a Government Services Group and he could not understand how Ross could get this information so quickly. He also advised that he was unable to understand the interest of the subject and Ross in these lines.

Mr. Mason advised that they will follow this information [REDACTED] in an effort to determine whether any violations within the Bureau's jurisdiction exist. They have requested that the identity [REDACTED] concealed, but that he would be made available if a Bureau violation is determined to exist.

b6
b7C
b7D

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: CHARLES F. PYNE

ACTION

Boston has been instructed to maintain close contact with the telephone company and advise the Bureau immediately of any information of Bureau interest, as well as of any contemplated investigation by the Boston Office. It is noted that the development of possible criminal violations, if they exist, will consist primarily of tracing the telephone calls which will be done by the telephone company and we will be advised.

RECOMMENDATION

In view of the possible interest of the other divisions, copies of this memorandum have been routed in order that all interested divisions will be aware of the situation. It is recommended that this memorandum be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division, the Special Investigative Division, the Laboratory Division and the Administrative Division. It is further recommended that with regard to instructions to the Boston Office each division make appropriate recommendations so that the entire investigation will be coordinated. These recommendations should be sent to the General Investigative Division so that results of investigation can be properly channeled.

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

57A
200

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

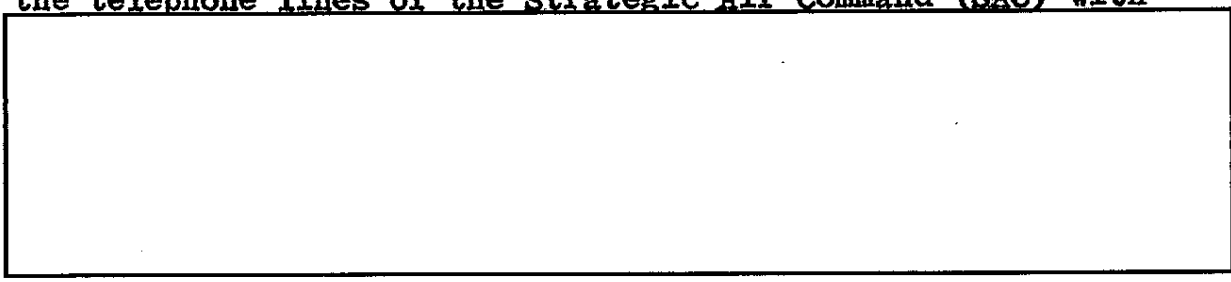
TO : Mr. Belmont *albo* DATE: May 6, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen *Rosen*

SUBJECT: CHARLES F. PYNE;
EDWARD ROSS
TELEPHONE FACILITIES
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Memorandum Rosen to Belmont dated May 3, 1963, pointed out that according to the telephone company the captioned students of Harvard University had sufficient information and electrical equipment to place telephone calls to any point in the world without any record ever being made and at no cost. It was also pointed out that Ross and Pyne have shown extreme interest in telephone lines of defense establishments.

It has now been determined that subject Pyne discussed the telephone lines of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) with



b6
b7C
b7D

ACTION TAKEN

Boston has advised that the facts concerning the placing of free telephone calls throughout the world were presented to Thomas P. O'Connor, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts. O'Connor stated that the facts did not constitute any violation of the Fraud By Wire Statutes. Boston did not present the matter of the subjects' interest in defense lines and facilities.

- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Callahan

TWC/rrf

(11) FILED
SEC. 1

57
176
MAY 27 1963

EX-114

REC-73

65-68-169

12 MAY 9 1963

NAV. INT. SEC.

MAY 10 1963
LBI - 112
SEC. 10 - 112
MAY 10 1963
MAY 10 1963

Handwritten initials

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: CHARLES F. PYNE

RECOMMENDATION OF SAC, BOSTON

Boston states that in view of the subjects' interest in defense lines and facilities, Bureau authority is requested for Boston to interview these individuals to determine any possible violation of the Espionage Statute.

RECOMMENDATION OF GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Since there is no prosecutable Federal criminal violation, the General Investigative Division recommends that the Domestic Intelligence Division issue the necessary instructions concerning investigation of the espionage violation.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]
TC/CS
[Handwritten signature]

5/7/63

REC-73 Airtel

To: SAC, Boston (62-4265)
From: Director, FBI

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Evans
- 1 - Conrad
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Wacks
- 1 - Mail Room

CHARLES W. PYNE
EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)
BUDED: 5/13/63

FBI - 702.11CE
REC'D - 207.FIAYH

9-

Reurairtel 5/2/63.

MAY 14 11 54 AM '63

Immediately interview subjects in accordance with
existing Bureau regulations including provisions set out on pages
24 and 25, Section 87D, Manual of Instructions.

In the interviews ascertain their reasons for instituting
instant telephone project; whether it was their original idea or
suggested by someone else and if the latter, who, why they
included Air Force establishments and Strategic Air Command as
well as companies engaged in defense work; whether they have
furnished or intend to furnish information obtained to anyone
other than [redacted] and if so, to whom and for what reason;
whether they realize that their attempts to obtain Air Force code
words and coded telephonic methods might involve classified
information; and any other information you deem pertinent. Submit
letterhead memorandum to reach Bureau no later than 5/13/63 and
include therein summary of information in your previous communi-
cations this case as well as results of interviews. Bufiles
contain no identifiable data re subjects [redacted] Per your request
there are enclosed subjects' notebook and copy thereof.

Enclosures - 2

JFW:slj:bjs
(11)

MAY 10 1963
MAY 13 1963
RECEIVED
PERS. REC. UNIT

NOTE: See cover memorandum Wannall to Sullivan, same caption,
dated 5/7/63, prepared by JFW:ums.

MAILED 25
MAY 8 - 1963
COMM-FBI

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

F B I

Date: 5/7/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (62-4265)
CHARLES F. PYNE
TELEPHONE FACILITIES -
MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING

b6
b7C
b7D

Rebuairtel 5/2/63, Bostel 5/2/63 and Bosairtel 5/1/63.

On 5/6/63, Mr. JOHN DESMOND, New England Tel. & Tel. Co.,
Boston, Mass., advised SA [redacted] that on 5/2/63 [redacted]

[redacted]

Mr. DESMOND also advised that another individual that they felt was involved was a PAUL HICKEL at MIT.

Upon receipt of Bureau authority to interview subject, UACB Boston will also interview EDWARD ROSS and such other individuals logically determined to be interested in defense telephone lines to determine whether there are any violations coming within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Boston
C.C. Wick WJM:maj
(4)

REC-30

EX-117

65-68169-9

3 MAY 9 1963

Wick
NSA/PT

56 MAY 14 1963
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

SEA

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan WCS
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS* DATE: 5/7/63

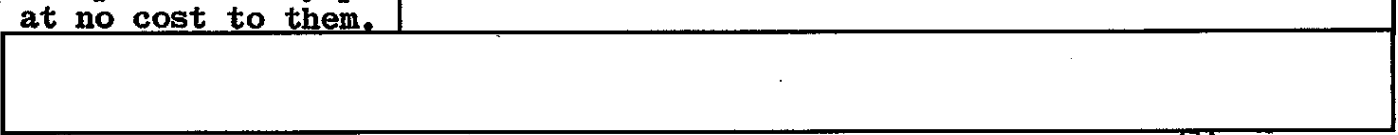
FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

SUBJECT: CHARLES F. PYNE
EDWARD SHERMAN GROSS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

Wannall
8-1
8-9

Subjects should be interviewed in order to resolve why they are engaged in project of attempting to ascertain telephone code numbers and telephone coded routes, particularly in defense establishments.

The subjects are students at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, who have accumulated sufficient mathematical information and have obtained enough electronic equipment to enable them or anyone else so knowledgeable to place telephone calls from any telephone to any point in the world without any record being made and at no cost to them.



The notebook indicates that calls were made to foreign countries (redacted) Pyne placed a call to Lima, Peru, utilizing his telephonic equipment); to various cities in the U.S.; and to military installations. The notebook also indicates efforts to obtain coded telephone numbers and coded telephone routes as well as telephonic operational methods for Air Force installations and companies holding classified Government contracts in New York State, Massachusetts and Washington, D. C.

On 5/1/63 Pyne described to Reid how to contact Strategic Air Command (SAC) operator; stated he knew the SAC code words which were changed daily; and advised he was attempting to ascertain how to answer the operator with the code word within the allowed four seconds so she would not disconnect.



Enclosure *5-6-63*
JFW:vms

EX-115

SEC. D - 20771AVH

- (8) 1 - Belmont 1 - Conrad 1 - Sullivan 1 - Wacks
- 1 - Evans 1 - DeLoach 1 - Wannall

65-68169-9

58 MAY 22 1963

11 MAY 13 1963
NAT. INT. SEC.

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: CHARLES F. PYNE
EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS

b7D

OBSERVATIONS:

The subjects [redacted] why they are conducting their telephonic experiments; however, it is possible that this is an instance of two brilliant student mathematicians embarking on an unusual research problem, finding initial success and now endeavoring to ascertain just how far they can go with this work. Their interest in defense establishments, however, does indicate potential security problem. They or others, if full access to defense establishment lines is obtained, could cause the lines to be jammed or could use them to transmit false messages or tie up the circuits. In view of this possible harm to our national security, it is felt we should take steps to ascertain definitely why the subjects are engaged in their telephonic endeavors and, specifically, to determine what is their interest in the military installations involved. This can be accomplished through interviews with the subjects and at the same time we can ascertain facts which can be presented to the Department for possible violation of a Federal statute. In this regard, the available information does not constitute any violation within our jurisdiction, it being noted that on 4/29/63 the Assistant United States Attorney, Boston, advised that the facts did not constitute a violation of the Fraud by Wire section of Title 18.

Bufiles contain no identifiable data on subjects [redacted]

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. If approved, Boston will be instructed to interview the subjects. An airtel to Boston is enclosed.

2. Upon receipt of the results of the interviews of the subjects, appropriate agencies, including Air Force, will be furnished details of this case.

enc

over

AM

AW

- 2 -

WCS

EX.

✓

10/18

Jan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 8 1963 *pls*

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

5-100
629 RB
X 2134

URGENT 5-8-63 12-00 PM MA

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, BOSTON 62-4265

CHARLES F. PYNE, TELEPHONE FACILITIES DASH MISCELLANEOUS
INFO CONCERNING.

6 C. Moran (8)
EB

RE BOSTON AIRTEL MAY ONE LAST, BOSTON TEL MAY TWO LAST
AND BOSTON AIRTEL MAY SEVEN LAST.

JOHN DESMOND, NET, AND T CO. CONTACTED OFFICE INSTANT AND
ADVISED COMPANY ANXIOUS TO HAVE COPY OF SUBJECTS BOOK RETURNED
PREVIOUSLY FORWARDED BUREAU. ALSO COMPANY IS MOST ANXIOUS TO
LEARN TODAY IF BUREAU DESIRES TO INTERVIEW SUBJECT BEFORE TELEPHONE
COMPANY CONDUCTS OWN INTERVIEW. STATES COMPANY LOSING REVENUE
AND PRACTICE OF FRAUDULENT CALLS IS SPREADING.

END ACK PLS
12-02 PM OK FBI WA MSL
TU DIS

Tel 8 Boston
578/63
JFW:vm
EX-115
REC-69
MAY 13 1963

65-68169-10

MAY 13 1963

5-100

1 - Wacks

Re

5/8/63

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

EX-115

REC-69

TO SAC BOSTON
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (65-68169) - 10

ab *(9)*

CHARLES F. PYNE, EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING PAREN NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE
END PAREN.

REURTEL MAY EIGHT LAST.

BUAIRTEL MAY SEVEN LAST INSTRUCTED YOUR OFFICE TO
INTERVIEW SUBJECTS AND ENCLOSED COPIES OF SUBJECTS' BOOK.
CONDUCT INTERVIEWS PROMPTLY AND DO NOT INTERPOSE ANY OBJECTIONS
TO INTERVIEWS BY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

JFW:VMS
(3)

b7D

NOTE: The subjects are students at Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts, who have accumulated sufficient
mathematical information and have obtained enough electronic
equipment to enable them or anyone else so knowledgeable to place
telephone calls from any telephone to any point in the world
without any record being made and at no cost to them.



The notebook indicates efforts to obtain coded telephone
numbers and coded telephone routes as well as telephonic
operational methods for Air Force installations and companies
holding classified Government contracts in New York State,
Massachusetts and Washington, D. C.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 8 1963
SEC-1

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

COPIES DESTROYED
MAY 22 1963
38 SEP 29 1970

Handwritten signatures and initials



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-15-2009 BY 60322 UC/LP/PJ/KM
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts
May 11, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CHARLES F. PYNE;
EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS;
[REDACTED]
ANTHONY G. LAUCK

b6
b7C

On April 24, 1963, Mr. PETER MASON, General
Securities Supervisor and Mr. JOHN DESMOND, Security Super-
visor, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, Boston,
Massachusetts, furnished the following information to the
FBI, Boston:

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mr. MASON requested that the identity of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] be restricted to those government
agencies having a primary interest in this matter.

b7D

Mr. DESMOND and Mr. MASON advised, after reviewing
notebook, that notebook contained information concerning tie-
lines from various defense locations in Boston, Massachusetts
area, as well as other areas of country. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PYNE had obtained electronic equipment
which would enable him to place calls from any telephone to
any point in the world at no cost and without any record
being made of calls. Mr. MASON believed procedure used by
PYNE was to dial a distant point using an automatic toll
dialing system, thereby gaining access to a toll trunk line.
Then by using a 2600 cycle frequency tone, he would be able
to disconnect the termination equipment, thus leaving him
with unmonitored toll facilities. Then by use of a multi-
frequency key tone, he could dial any distant point.

Mr. DESMOND and Mr. MASON were of the opinion that
knowledge gained by PYNE could be utilized to:

CHARLES F. PYNE;
EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS;

b6
b7C

[REDACTED];
ANTHONY G. LAUCK

1. Tie up circuits and/or transmit false messages.
2. Sell information to gambling interests.

b6
b7C
b7D

On April 26, 1963, Mr. JOHN DESMOND advised that
EDWARD ROSS, a Harvard student, contacted [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

appeared to know about free toll call system, but did not
know whether these students were aware of the interest of
PYNE and ROSS in defense lines.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mr. DESMOND advised on May 1, 1963 that he had

[REDACTED]

On May 6, 1963, Mr. DESMOND advised that on

[REDACTED]

CHARLES F. PYNE;
EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS;

[REDACTED]
ANTHONY G. LAUCK

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] and PYNE discussing a [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

On April 29, 1963, ^{MASS} the facts concerning placing of free phone calls throughout the world were presented to Mr. THOMAS P. O'CONNOR, Assistant United States Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, who advised that facts did not constitute a violation of Section 1343, Title 18, U. S. Code, the Fraud by Wire Section. ^{MASS}

In connection with the above, on May 10, 1963 the following individuals, all students at Harvard University, were separately and simultaneously interviewed: CHARLES F. PYNE, EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS, [REDACTED] and ANTHONY G. LAUCK.

They advised that they became interested as a group in telephone communications and the operation of telephone automatic dial systems. In connection with this project they determined that through various telephone tie-lines from Harvard University to Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the use of two digit numbers they were able to connect with various points such as Lincoln Laboratory, Lincoln, Massachusetts, Hanscom Air Force Base, Bedford, Massachusetts and IBM, Kingston, New York. They advised that their interest in these various tie-lines was purely academic and they were attempting to determine if at these distant points they could locate dial tones from which local calls could be made, but it was not their intention to circumvent toll charges. They had no interest in the fact that these tie-lines terminated at defense facilities. They lost interest in the project once they determined that the termination points did not provide dial tones in the New York City area.

Subsequently they conducted experiments on private line phones. They determined by dialing certain code numbers that they had obtained by pretext calls to various exchanges as telephone test men, or by experiments, they could dial telephone company distant lines. By use of these codes they could dial an "inward" operator who would not question their identity. Through this operator they could determine toll call routings

CHARLES F. PYNE;
EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS;
[REDACTED]
ANTHONY G. LAUCK;

b6
b7C

and make various toll calls throughout the United States. By the use of certain seven digit codes they could make calls to various places, for example, the first three digits would select a long distance tandem line (671), or a Boston Metropolitan dial line (331), or a tandem line to areas adjacent to Massachusetts such as New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The last digits used would select an "inward" operator such as 121 + any digit, a Boston information operator 131 + a digit, or a toll routing operator 141 + a digit. The operator would assume that the request was being made by a telephone company test man since the subjects used the test dial codes.

In their various studies concerning telephone company toll facilities, they determined that the company used multi-frequency tones to replace dial digits which is a time saving telephone company device. With the help of an MIT senior, PAUL HECKEL, they built a multi-frequency oscillator. This unit had a 2600 cycle tone. By use of this tone they could disconnect terminating equipment on certain long distance toll trunks. They would then pulse various tones on this trunk line which would connect them to different locations throughout the United States. MASS.

They advised that their primary purpose in all their experiments was purely academic. When using the tie-lines out of Harvard and MIT whenever they secured an operator on what they considered a defense line they realized that this could get them into difficulty and desisted such activities since they had no interest in defense matters.

They advised that they did not make known to any individuals outside of their own group the various codes with regard to the above calls.

They said that they became interested in [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] They said they had no interest in defense circuits and they made no request of anyone in the hope of obtaining any telephone company identification cards or keys.

CHARLES F. PYNE;
EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS;

[REDACTED]
ANTHONY G. LAUCK.

b6
b7C

On some occasions some of the group during their experiments on the tie-lines secured a BOAD (PH) switchboard which they considered an Air Force line. When they reached BOAD, a male operator requested their priority and realizing this was a government line, they immediately desisted from any further activity on this circuit. By use of these tie-lines, they also located an outside dial tone through the Millstone Radar Installation, believed to be near Lowell, Massachusetts.

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] unknown to them. However, it is possible this relates to the fact that by use of tie-lines at Hanscom, they determined from an operator at Hanscom that there were additional tie-lines from that point to Stewart Air Force Base in New York or Rome Air Force Base, New York.

They advised they had no interest whatever in SAC nor had they made any experiments concerning same.

They advised that they intended to furnish none of the information developed during their experiments to any individuals [REDACTED]

b7D

They advised that they have no interest in any defense facilities or any classified codes or information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

S.T. esa
Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 5/14/63

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Conrad
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: CHARLES F. PYNE
EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS
[redacted]

ANTHONY G. LAUCK
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

Wannall
8-
9-
7-
6-

Since interviews of subjects concerning their telephone project failed to indicate violation within our jurisdiction, we are taking no further action with respect to this matter.

My memorandum 5/7/63 pointed out that subjects Pyne and Ross are students at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, who have accumulated sufficient mathematical information and enough electronic equipment to enable them to place telephone calls to any place in the world without any record being made and at no cost to them. The notebook they prepared which contained results of their research indicated they had been in telephonic contact with Air Force installations. On 5/1/63 Pyne allegedly indicated an interest in Strategic Air Command circuits.

It was felt that Pyne and Ross and any others associated with them if they gained full access to defense lines could cause the lines to become jammed or could transmit false messages or could tie up the circuits with possible harm to our national defense. Accordingly, Boston on 5/7/63 was instructed to interview the subjects and others connected with them in this endeavor to ascertain why they were engaged in their telephone project and what interest they had in defense establishments.

b6
b7C

Boston has advised that the four subjects, all Harvard students, were interviewed separately and simultaneously on 5/10/63 (Boston determined that [redacted] and Lauck were involved subsequent to Bureau instructions to interview Pyne and Ross). The subjects advised that they became interested as a group in telephone communications and the operation of telephone automatic dial systems but their primary interest in all their experiments was purely academic. They pointed out that when using the telephone tie-lines out of Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology whenever they secured an operator on what they considered a defense line they stopped such activities since they realized that this could get them

65-68169
JFW:vms
(8)

55 MAY 22 1963

EX-112

REC-15

65-68169-12
MAY 17 1963
NAT. INT. SEC.

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan

Re: CHARLES F. PYNE
EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS

[REDACTED]

ANTHONY G. LAUCK

65-68169

b6
b7c

into difficulty and since they had no interest in defense matters. They stated that they did not make known to any individuals outside of their group the various codes involved in their calls utilizing defense lines. They emphasized they had no interest in any defense facilities or any classified telephone codes or information.

ACTION:

For information. Since there appears to be no violation within our jurisdiction (U.S. Attorney's Office, Boston, has previously advised facts did not constitute violation of Fraud of Wire Section of Title 18) we will conduct no further investigation in this case. The military agencies and the Internal Security Division, however, are being furnished copies of the letterhead memorandum submitted by Boston detailing the interviews with the subjects.

over

JA

wal
Q

V

over

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BOSTON, MASS.	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BOSTON	DATE 5/15/63	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/24-5/14/63
TITLE OF CASE CHARLES F. FINE; EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS; Edward Ross ANTHONY G. LAUCK		REPORT MADE BY SA [redacted]	TYPED BY PAS
		CHARACTER OF CASE MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING (NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)	

REFERENCE:

Boston airtel to Director dated May 11, 1963.

8-1
7-1
File 7-1
File 6-1

- C -

b6
b7C

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Five copies of this report are being designated for the Bureau in the event dissemination is to be made.

- A* -
COVER PAGE

*cc WFO
by [initials] 5/20/63*

[redacted box] *J*

EX-116
34

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE 5 - Bureau		65-68169-14	REC-21
2 - Boston (62-4265)		MAY 17 1963	
<i>1 Xerox copy made 5-20-63 JFW/any</i>		EX-116	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notation	
Agency	<i>OSI, AAG, [unclear], ONI, Army</i>	LABORATORY	
Request Recd.		NAT. INT. SEC.	
Date Fwd.	5-20-63		
How Fwd.	RIS		
By	<i>JFW/any</i>		

58 JUN 5 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED] Office: BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Date: 5/15/63
Field Office File #: 62-4265 Bureau File #:
Title: CHARLES F. PYNE;
EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS;
[REDACTED]
ANTHONY G. LAUCK
Character: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING (NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

b6
b7C

b7D

Synopsis: Mr. PETER MASON, General Securities Supervisor, and Mr. JOHN DESMOND, Security Supervisor, New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., Boston, Mass., furnished information alleging that Subjects were misusing Telephone Co. facilities including the making of improper toll calls and were unduly interested in certain defense lines [REDACTED] that Subjects made long distance toll calls by use of a pretext as Telephone Co. employees and also by use of dialing codes and multi frequency tone equipment; that they made inquiries concerning defense lines and attempted to obtain photo of Telephone Co. identification card, keys to Telephone Co. building, and plans of physical setup of Telephone Co. property. Subjects interviewed on 5/10/63 and advised had some interest in telephone communications and dial switching facilities. Experimented with tie lines at Harvard to various locations at MIT; Lincoln Lab, Lincoln, Mass.; Hanscom AFB, Bedford, Mass.; and IBM, Kingston, New York. Also by use of various dialing sequences and pretext calls to Telephone Co. were able to determine codes in order to make long distance calls to points such as any place in the United States and Canada. Experimented with various tone signals and developed multi-frequency tone equipment with 2,600 cycle tone which they used in making toll calls. Advised primary purpose academic and although experimented in locating dial tones at distant places, stated it was not their intention to circumvent payment to Telephone Co. for toll calls. Stated they had no interest in classified information, defense lines or activities, and when they realized that they had reached what they considered a defense facility, discontinued experiments on such lines. On 4/29/63, facts presented to AUSA, Boston, who advised that facts did not constitute a violation of Section 1343, T. 18, U.S.C., the Fraud by Wire Section.

- C -

BS 62-4265

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated on information furnished by Mr. PETER MASON and Mr. JOHN DESMOND, New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., Boston, Massachusetts, alleging that the Subjects were misusing telephone facilities by making improper toll calls and were unduly interested in certain defense lines.

On April 24, 1963, Mr. PETER MASON, General Securities Supervisor, and Mr. JOHN DESMOND, Security Supervisor, advised that on April 21, 1963, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

Mr. DESMOND and Mr. MASON advised that after reviewing PYNE's notebook, they noted that the notebook contained information concerning tie-lines from various defense locations in Boston, Massachusetts as well as other areas in the country such as Lincoln Laboratory, Raytheon Company, Arthur D. Little Co., Hanscom Air Force Base, Millstone Radar Installation, Mitre Corp., all within the Massachusetts area, and IBM, Kingston, New York.

DESMOND and MASON [REDACTED] learned that PYNE had obtained electronic equipment which would enable him to place calls from any telephone to any point in the world at no cost and without any record being made of the call.

b7D

Mr. MASON believed that the procedure used by PYNE was to dial a distant point which used an automatic toll dialing system, thereby gaining access to a toll trunk line, and then by using a 2,600 cycle frequency tone, he would be able to disconnect the termination equipment, thus leaving him with unmonitored toll facilities. Then by the use of a multi-frequency unit, they could dial any distant point.

BS 62-4265

Mr. DESMOND and Mr. MASON were of the opinion that knowledge gained by PYNE could be utilized to:

- 1) Tie up circuits and/or transmit false messages.
- 2) Sell information to gambling interests.

b6
b7C
b7D

On April 26, 1963, Mr. JOHN DESMOND advised [redacted]
contacted on April 24, 1963 by EDWARD ROSS [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] ROSS had heard that there were defense activities in the sub-basement of the Franklin Street Exchange and he wanted to know what these were. [redacted] that a new line had been installed from Mitre Corp., Building F, to Bangor, Maine and ROSS wanted to know what this line was being used for. b7D

Mr. MASON advised that the line referred to by ROSS had only been installed on April 24, 1963 at the request of a government service group and he could not understand how ROSS could get the information so quickly.

[redacted]

b7D

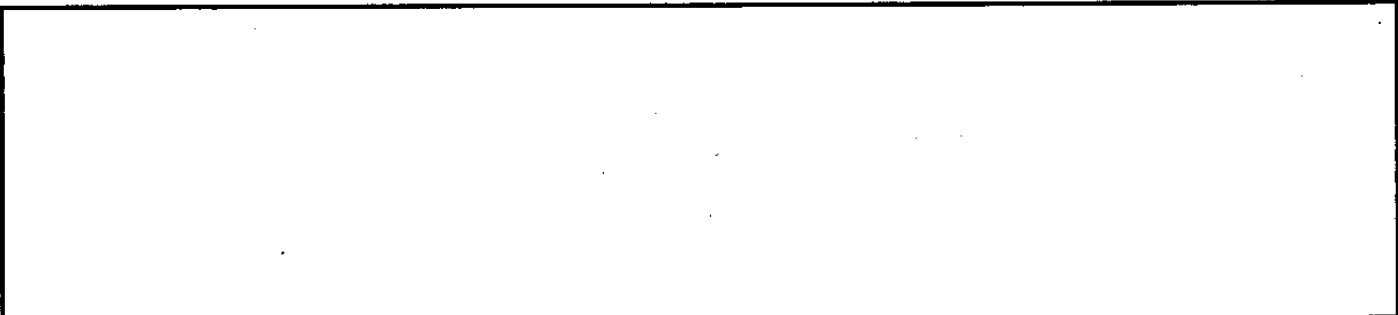
On May 2, 1963, Mr. DESMOND advised that on May 1, 1963,

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

BS 62-4265



that a PAUL BECKEL, a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, assisted this group with regard to building multi-frequency equipment.

M...

1.

Date 5/8/63

ERNEST CAMPBELL REID advised that he has been employed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. from May 16, 1962 to the present time and is a central office repairman, unrated, assigned to 185 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

b6
b7c

He advised that he had had no military service due to a history of mental illness, but that he has had no problem in this regard for approximately five years. He became acquainted with CHARLES PYNE and EDWARD ROSS through a blind student at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts. His name is ROBERT HOLDT who is a freshman at Harvard College and whose home address is Huntington, West Virginia.

REID is a "ham" radio operator and through this activity became acquainted with HOLDT while HOLDT was at the Perkins Institute for the Blind, Watertown, Massachusetts in September, 1961. HOLDT had talked to REID about meeting PYNE and ROSS for approximately two months and on April 21, 1963, he was introduced to them as an employee of the Telephone Co.

HOLDT introduced REID to PYNE and ROSS because of their mutual interest in telephone communications. They inquired of REID if he were happy with his job and whether he liked his work and ~~said~~ they could undoubtedly help him since they desired to obtain information concerning Telephone Co. techniques.

PYNE and ROSS showed REID how to make a long distance telephone call at no charge and placed a call for REID to Lima, Peru, utilizing a multi frequency tone instrument. In addition, PYNE showed REID a notebook concerning information on telephone lines and permitted REID to borrow this book.

REID said that in addition, one of them called London, England via Montreal, Canada, telling the operator that he was the testman in White Plains, New York. The operator put him through to London to the Weather Bureau.

Later, on the same evening, PYNE and some of his college friends went out to REID's home and while there, observed Telephone Co. books which they requested to borrow. These books were "#5 Crossbar" and "#5 Crossbar AMA" and a training text on N1 Carrier.

On 4/26/63 at Boston, Massachusetts File # BS 62-4265
by SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted] ras Date dictated 5/2/63

BS 62-4265

On April 24, 1963, EDWARD ROSS contacted REID and asked him if he could take a picture of his Telephone Co. identification card and could have duplicates made of keys which would give him access to the Franklin Street Exchange of the Telephone Co. where REID worked. REID said that these items were not available and did not comply.

ROSS also informed REID that a new line had been installed from Mitre Corp., Building F, to Bangor, Maine and ROSS asked REID to find out the purpose of the line. ROSS also inquired of REID if he could arrange a tour of the Franklin Street Exchange. ROSS also questioned REID about the sub-basement at the Franklin Street Exchange and ~~said~~ he understood that there were certain defense facilities located in that area.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	ERNEST CAMPBELL REID
Address:	58 Palfrey Road Belmont, Massachusetts
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Date of Birth:	January 13, 1943
Place of Birth:	Boston, Massachusetts
Height:	5' 7"
Weight:	147 pounds
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Brown
Telephone Co. ID Card:	No. 54295
Social Security No:	022-32-3233
Occupation:	Repairman, New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

5/14/63

Date

CHARLES F. PYNE was interviewed at the office of the Dean of Freshmen, Harvard College. He was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and told that he did not have to furnish any information; that any information he did furnish could be used against him in a court of law; and that he had the right to consult an attorney.

He was told that information had been developed that certain individuals, including himself, were involved in the misuse of Telephone Company communication facilities.

He furnished the following information:

b6
b7C

He and three of his associates at Harvard, EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS, [redacted] and ANTHONY G. LAUCK, became interested as a group in telephone communications and the operation of telephone automatic dial systems.

In connection with this, they were interested in trying to discover the different operations of telephone equipment and any codes that would be of interest in their experiment which would permit them to dial distant points and locate dial tones in these distant areas.

They determined through various telephone tie lines from Harvard University to Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, that, by the use of two-digit numbers, they were able to connect with various points, such as Lincoln Laboratory, Lincoln, Massachusetts; Hanscom Air Force Base, Bedford, Massachusetts; and IBM, Kingston, New York.

b6
b7C

On 5/10/63 at Cambridge, Mass. File # Boston 62-4265
by SA's [redacted] and [redacted] /ner Date dictated 5/14/63

In connection with these tie-line experiments, their interest was to locate dial tones in those areas from which they could make local calls and specifically in the New York City area. He advised that their primary interest in these tie lines was purely academic and it was not their intention to circumvent Telephone Company toll charges. They had no interest in the fact that these tie lines terminated at defense facilities and, when their experiments indicated they could not locate dial tone in the New York City area, they lost interest in the project.

In connection with their experiments in the operation of dialing networks and how dial tones operate, they obtained a book on #5 crossbar dialing systems through a friend, PAUL HECKEL, at MIT.

He also obtained a 1956 direct distance dialing system book from a former roommate at the Governor Dummer Academy.

Based on his experiments and the literature that he had previously read, he became interested in the telephone system as a hobby.

b6
b7c

He recently obtained ~~some~~ Telephone Company literature from an ERNEST REID, a Telephone Company employee, who is assigned to the Franklin Street, Boston, office. REID made available to the group books concerning general information on telephone switching and dialing equipment. He met REID through a blind student at Harvard named [REDACTED] REID and [REDACTED] had previously become acquainted because of their "ham" radio activity. [REDACTED] recently brought REID to his, PYNE's, room at Harvard and introduced them because of their common interest in telephone communications.

The group saw REID a few times, but they did not request from him any Telephone Company dialing code information, a photograph of a Telephone Company identification card, copies of keys to Telephone Company facilities, or any physical plans with regard to Telephone Company facilities.

BS 62-4265

Subsequently, the group conducted experiments on private-line phones. They discovered some old codes by dialing various sequences of numbers and, in one instance, were able to dial British Columbia and through the British Columbia operator, using the pretext of a Telephone Company test man, they were able to have the operator place calls to anywhere in the United States without charges or any record being made of the call. For some unknown reason, he got bills concerning some of these calls and, for that reason, immediately discontinued use of this technique.

He recalled that this could be done in the following manner: dial 604, which he believes to be the area code to British Columbia, followed by a series of 7 more digits, which would select the ~~city and~~ an "inward" operator, ~~the last 4 digits~~ being 1211.

He identified the "inward" operator as one who would not question their identity, believing them to be a Telephone Company test man because of the code used. They would announce themselves as test men and ask the operator for a line to anyplace within the United States.

They continued their experiments with regard to various codes that they had determined through numerous dialing sequences or by discussions with various Telephone Company test men and operators, using the pretext of being a Telephone Company employee. By use of these codes, they dialed an "inward" operator and would determine toll call routings and make various toll calls throughout the United States.

They determined, by the use of certain 7-digit codes, that they could make calls to various places; for example, the first 3 digits would select a long-distance tandem line (671) or a Boston Metropolitan tandem line (331) or a tandem line to areas adjacent to Massachusetts, which included New Hampshire and Rhode Island (881). The last 4 digits of this 7-digit sequence would select an "inward" operator, such as 121 plus any digit; a Boston "Information" operator, 131, plus a digit or a toll routing operator, 141, plus a digit. The operator would assume that the

request was being made by a Telephone Company test man since they used the test dial codes.

In furthering their experiments with regard to toll facilities, they noted that, by making certain audio tones on toll lines, they were able to operate various relays, which would cause calls to go to any area. They noted that, by whistling tones on toll lines and by the recording of audio tones on hi fi tape equipment and playing them back on the toll line, they could activate certain relays that would place the call to various areas.

Their experiments indicated to them that the Telephone Company made use of audio tones to replace the dialing of digits, which was a Telephone Company time-saving device. They also learned that the Telephone Company used multi-frequency keying to achieve this effect.

In addition, they determined that a 2600-cycle tone would disconnect the terminating equipment on certain long-distance calls.

In connection with this, with the assistance of PAUL HECKEL, the MIT student previously mentioned, they built a multi-frequency oscillator incorporating a 2600-cycle tone. They built this equipment from parts obtained through surplus radio stores.

He said they would use this equipment in the following manner: They would dial a distant point, using an automatic toll dialing system, gaining access to a toll trunk line. They would then disconnect the terminating equipment by use of the 2600-cycle frequency tone, which would give them an unmonitored toll line. They would then pulse various tones on the trunk line, which would connect them to different locations throughout the United States, depending upon the sequence of tones used.

BS 62-4265

The primary purpose of all their experiments was purely academic. Their purpose was to see where these lines terminated. On occasions, they would get operators at Lincoln Lab and Hanscom Air Force Base and, upon asking her about further tie lines, the operator on occasions volunteered information concerning tie lines to Westover Air Force Base and New York.

When using the tie lines at Harvard and MIT, whenever they discovered that they had alerted an operator on what they thought was a defense line, they realized that this might get them into difficulty and they desisted in such activity, since they had no interest whatsoever in defense matters.

On some occasions when some of the group were conducting experiments on the tie lines, they secured a BOAD (phonetic) switchboard, which they considered might be an Air Force line. When a male operator on the BOAD line requested their priority, they realized that this was a Government line and discontinued such activity.

b6
b7C

In connection with their tie line experiments, they located outside dial tone through the Millstone Radar Installation in the Lowell, Massachusetts area.

In connection with [redacted] at Hanscom Air Force Base, he said that such an individual is unknown to him. However, it is possible that this relates to the use of the tie lines at Hanscom, since they had determined from the operator there that there were tie lines from that point to Stewart Air Force Base in New York and the Rome Air Force Base, New York.

They did not make known to any individuals outside of their own group the various codes with regard to their experiments, except ERNEST REID. They had hoped through him to obtain additional information concerning Telephone Company apparatus and facilities to assist them in their experiments.

BS 62-4265

PYNE stated that he has in his possession the multi-frequency tone oscillator made from standard electronic components mentioned previously and that PAUL HECKEL also made a transistorized multi-frequency unit.

In addition, he maintained notes on all his various telephone experiments, which he has assembled in a loose-leaf folder.

They had no interest whatsoever in the Strategic Air Command and had made no experiments concerning them. They had no interest in any defense facilities or any classified codes or information.

The following is a description of PYNE:

Name	CHARLES FRANCIS PYNE
Address	Wigglesworth G 12, Harvard College
Home Address	4 Mansion Road Marblehead, Mass.
Date of Birth	<input type="text"/>
Place of Birth	Boston, Mass.
Height	5' 9"
Weight	150 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Student, Division of Engineering and Applied Physics, Harvard College.

Date May 14, 1963

1.

EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS was interviewed at the Dunster House, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and informed that he did not have to furnish any information; that any information he did furnish could be used against him in court and that he had the right to consult with an attorney before furnishing any information. He advised as follows:

He was born February 5, 1944 at New York, New York and his permanent home address is 649 Arnow Avenue, New York 67, New York. His guardian is his mother, Mrs. LILLIAN ROSS who resides at the above address.

He entered Harvard University as a member of the sophomore class, as an advanced student. He is now a member of the senior class and although eligible for graduation, he feels that in view of his youth, he will wait until 1964 to graduate. He has previously majored in the study of mathematics and is currently majoring in biochemical sciences. His Harvard address is Room E-52, Dunster House.

Late in 1962, he and three other Harvard students, namely CHARLES PYNE [redacted] and ANTHONY LAUCK, became interested in the numerical dialing system of the telephone company, from the standpoint of what they could develop through random dialing of various combinations of numbers. Through a "freak" dialing by CHARLES PYNE of a group of random numbers, they were connected with a special operator of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in Boston, Massachusetts whose duty it was to handle only long distance calls from other telephone operators, test men, maintenance men or officials of the telephone company. In other words, she took only calls emanating from within the telephone company itself.

b6
b7cb6
b7c

On 5/10/63 at Cambridge, Massachusetts File # BS 62-4265

by SAS [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 5/14/63
bmb

BS 62-4265

After this discovery, they made several calls to this Boston operator and through conversations with her in which they represented themselves as test men for the telephone company or led her to believe they were some type of telephone company representatives, they learned that telephone company employees had a certain way of contacting her so she would know she was handling a call from within the telephone company. One of these methods was to dial a certain three digit number.

Based upon what they learned from this operator in Boston, they were able to dial other similar operators at various locations throughout the United States. The other operators called at this stage of their experiments were located mostly in New York or California. When they contacted these other operators, they generally engaged in innocuous conversations as to their identities and then made inquiries as to what other possible destinations the particular operator could connect them with. He explained that the mechanics of this phase of their experimentation happened in this fashion:

They would dial the area code first; next either a zero or a one; then two random digits; then the numbers 121 and finally any other random digits. He said that numerous possibilities would be dialed before a call would be actually completed.

Early in January, 1963, there was a period of approximately three nights when they dialed several hundred numbers. Ninety-five percent of these numbers did not make any connection. The remainder connected them with long distance operators in various points throughout the country.

Shortly after this three day period in which they made a large volume of calls, they noted that they no longer were able to complete the calls with this dialing system and it is his opinion that the telephone company corrected some mistake in wiring which had permitted them to do this.

BS 62-4265

They also learned in their experimentation with the dialing system that there were certain tie lines from Harvard University to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts which, in turn, would permit direct connection with places such as the Mitre Corporation, Bedford, Massachusetts; the Hanscom Air Force Base, Bedford, Massachusetts; the MIT Lincoln Laboratory, Bedford, Massachusetts and various other private companies throughout the Northeast area of the United States. By dialing the number 83 on any Harvard telephone, they were connected with MIT, as Harvard has a direct tie line with MIT. Therefore, after dialing 83, they could then dial any MIT extension and be connected directly. Through experiments and through utilization of the MIT Telephone Directory, they discovered that by dialing MIT extension 81, they got the tie line to the MIT Lincoln Laboratory. They also discovered that by dialing other sets of two numbers, they were able to reach directly to Hanscom Air Force Base and the Mitre Corporation.

By means of dialing direct to MIT Lincoln Laboratory, Hanscom Air Force Base and the Mitre Corporation, they learned that they could be connected with tie lines from those places to various other places. This was accomplished by asking the operator with whom they were connected at any of these three places what other tie lines they could be connected with from that point. This, on occasion, led them to being directed to the Millstone Radar Base in the vicinity of Lowell, Massachusetts, a radar base in California called Camp Parks and the IBM Company in Kingston, New York.

ROSS pointed out that they always got telephone operators at the destinations and after brief, casual conversations with the operators, they would inquire if they could connect them with a line at a further distant point. In some instances, such connections would be made and in other instances, they were returned to the point where they had started.

He stated that at no time did they attempt to obtain any coded or classified information when they were connected with various national defense installations nor did they attempt to talk with anyone at these points other than the operator with whom they were connected.

He said that as a result of these experiments, they became interested in further information about long distance telephone calls as a hobby. In pursuit of this hobby, they visited various telephone company offices; had discussions with telephone company employees such as operators and test men and read several telephone company publications. Through this research, they learned that the telephone company used certain signals or sounds in their switching equipment to expedite long distance calls. They recreated, after experiments, many of these signals or sounds and tape recorded them. They then would call various long distance operators; play the tape recorder and simulate the sounds which in many instances, allowed a long distance call to be executed free of charge.

In conjunction with this phase of their experimentation, they built an audio-oscillator which could produce appropriate sounds to enable them to get control of the telephone switching equipment. The oscillator mimicked the equipment and by using it, they were able to give the switching equipment their own instructions. The audio-oscillator was made from parts purchased in electronic stores and it was constructed by CHARLES PYNE and PAUL HECKEL, the latter being a student at MIT. ROSS said that HECKEL did not participate, to his knowledge, in making any long distance telephone calls. In this phase of their experiments, they reached London, England; Anchorage, Alaska; the President's Palace in Mexico and several other long distance destinations. Several long distance calls were made and completed to the "Lost Dog", San Francisco, California, where they received reports on the number of lost and stray dogs which had been picked up and they also reached the "Weather" in London, England.

5.

BS 62-4265

ROSS stated that it was not their intention to circumvent telephone company toll charges to make personal calls. The whole thing was an experimental hobby wherein they attempted to find out how many long distance destinations they could reach. He said the calls and experiments were voluminous and they kept records of some of the successfully completed calls which accounts for some repeat calls.

He said the only other individuals known to him who were aware of their hobby were PAUL HECKEL of MIT and ERNEST REID, an employee of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in Boston, Massachusetts. He said that they met REID through a mutual friend at Harvard in the latter part of April, 1963. At that time, they had already perfected their technique. However, they discussed their project with REID and borrowed some telephone company publications from him to expand their knowledge of the telephone company operations. He said at no time did they solicit from REID the use of any telephone company equipment, identification card or official keys issued to him. ROSS said, in fact, there was no need for such a request inasmuch as they had been able to visit the telephone facilities on Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts in their capacity as students at Harvard College.

ROSS advised that their experiments in telephone calls were made from one or two locations at Harvard for the most part and an occasional call was made from their respective rooms. The Harvard locations are 1) Harvard Computation Center on campus where there is a booth with a Harvard extension in it and 2) the Harvard Department of Social Relations, 5 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. He said he and [redacted] worked at the Harvard Computation Center and he, ROSS, also worked at the Harvard Department of Social Relations.

b6
b7C

6.

BS 62-4265

The following description of EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Date of Birth:	
Place of Birth:	New York, New York
Height:	5'11"
Weight:	155 pounds
Eyes:	Brown, wears glasses
Hair:	Black
Complexion:	Medium
Marital Status:	Single

44
31
13

1.

Date 5/14/63

[redacted] was interviewed at the Office of the Dean of Freshmen, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, that he did not have to furnish any information, that any information he did furnish could be used against him in a court of law and that he had the right to consult with an attorney. [redacted] is a member of the sophomore class at Harvard University.

On May 9, 1963 [redacted] explained that he is majoring in mathematics at Harvard University and is doing considerable work in computer processing. He said that during the course of this work he became interested in telephone communications and particularly the systems to be used in distance dialing. He stated that approximately in January, 1963, he made the acquaintance of CHARLES PYNE, ANTHONY G. LAUCK and EDWARD ROSS, fellow students at Harvard University, who had similar interests in this telephone distance dialing system. He said that CHARLES PYNE had been exploring the possibilities of long distance dialing for a longer period than [redacted]. He said that PYNE had a notebook in which he compiled his findings and that about the time he made the acquaintance of PYNE he also started compiling a similar notebook.

b6
b7C

[redacted] explained that he found that he could go through the Harvard switchboard by direct tie-line to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) by simply dialing 81. This would connect him with the MIT switchboard and when he heard a different tone, would dial a second pair of digits which would connect him with Lincoln Laboratory. He said that the numbers that he dialed were all available through telephone directories. On reaching Lincoln Laboratory he would dial another pair of digits which would connect him with the IBM Corporation at Kingston, New York. When connected with that switchboard, he would dial for that particular operator by dialing "0" and when the operator came on the line, would ask for IBM, Poughkeepsie. On being connected with Poughkeepsie, he would ask the operator for the "New York line". He would thus be connected with the Metropolitan area and would be free to dial any number in that area.

On 5/9, 11/63 at Cambridge, Massachusetts File # Boston 62-4265
by SA's [redacted] & [redacted] /cap Date dictated 5/13/63

b6
b7C

BS 62-4265

[] said that this was but one of the systems that they had hit upon and he said that he and his associates experimented by dialing different numbers selected at random which would, through the use of tie-lines, bring them to various concerns throughout the country.

He said that the entire purpose of this was to learn how to make long distance telephone calls without paying for them. He insisted, however, that he had made but one long distance telephone call to Poughkeepsie, New York using any of these systems.

b6
b7c

He said that he regarded this as a hobby and did not feel that he was defrauding the telephone company in any way. He said that he did not have the ability to cut into any line and overhear a conversation and said that this could only happen by error due to a malfunction of telephone company switchboards.

On May 11, 1963 [] explained various further procedures that he and his fellow classmates followed. He said that one of the more technical types of operation involved the use of a multi-frequency oscillator. He explained that the distance dialing systems of the telephone company are automatic in many localities and calls are handled by multi-cycle tone systems. He said these tone systems when projected over the wire in pairs are picked up by individual receivers and thus are automatically routed to various cities. He said that they had a telephone directory of about seven years of age that listed the various MF signals utilized in distance dialing. Accordingly, by reference to this they were able to call distant cities. He said the procedure was simple in that they would dial the area code of a distant point and before the manual operator came on the line, would send through a series of MF signals which would have the effect of extending the call to an area that in many cases was not known to them. He explained that as in most of their cases, this was a hit or miss system and they would direct these calls using signals at random until they hit a distant operator. They then would pretend that they were test men and asked this operator in which city she was located, following which they would disconnect, and after recording the results of their experiment.

[] said that he did not have any knowledge as to defense lines as such nor did he have any of the numbers for various military installations throughout the country. He said that should they find themselves connected

BS 62-4265

with an installation that was obviously military, they would disconnect. He said that he recalled that on one occasion when he was dialing a random number on the tie-line system, he found himself connected with the Boston Air Defense (BOAD) and said that he asked BOAD if they had a line to Berkeley, California. BOAD said that they did not but suggested NORAD (North American Radar Defense). He was then connected with NORAD and again asked for the Berkeley line. When they asked for his priority, he said that he had none and they refused to put the call through. He said that he never called BOAD again and that this was the only time that he had ever reached a national defense agency to his knowledge.

With respect to the multi-frequency oscillator referred to above, he said that these are built by parts purchased from the surplus departments of electronic firms in the Boston area and he knows of two in existence in the immediate circle of his acquaintances. [redacted] said that there are other pieces of technical apparatus that can be purchased and modified through the surplus stores. He referred to one known as the "telephone patch". This technique is used on incoming long distance telephone calls. He said that when the call comes in, the first step is to stop the telephone ringing and this is accomplished by lifting the receiver off the hook for one second. He explained that the automatic billing system of the company requires that the telephone be off the hook a minimum of three seconds before the billing starts. When the receiver is lifted off the hook and then returned in one second, this merely indicates a busy signal to the billing system and no charges are recorded. [redacted] said that you then place the telephone on the telephone patch and then you are free to begin your conversation with the aid of amplification equipment that goes with the telephone patch. He said a substitute system for the patch would be placing an induction coil inside the telephone itself and connecting it to the second headset or amplifier.

b6
b7c

[redacted] said that he never made this equipment or the techniques available to anybody else and said that there were some of the Harvard students that wanted to make use of this but he refused to permit them to do so because of the fact that it would get around and come to the attention of college authorities. He never attempted to get the Strategic Air Command code words or information that would enable him to get defense lines and he never considered he might be involved in delving into classified matters since this was never his purpose.

BS 62-4265

Sometime in February he made the acquaintance of ERNEST REID, an employee of the New England Telephone Company. He said that he met REID through CHARLIE PYNE, was never to REID's home, and the only place that he ever saw REID was at PYNE's room at Harvard. He said that he was interested in talking to REID and asked him for details of a new type of telephone switching system known as Number 5 Crossbar. He said this is a completely automatic type of switching system and he was very much interested in it in order to find out how it worked. He also asked REID for details of the telephone system known as automatic message accounting, and felt that this was curiosity on his part. He explained his interest in telephone dialing systems by stating "Some people collect stamps". [redacted] denied that he had ever attempted to obtain through REID a masterkey to any telephone facility or to attain a telephone identification card.

b6
b7C

He said that there were many weaknesses in the telephone system and this intrigued him. He said that he found out that the headquarters of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, had direct tie-lines to all parts of the United States. He said that by the simple expedient of telephoning the Lynn, Massachusetts General Electric Office after hours (when inexperienced operators are on duty), he would ask to be connected with Schenectady. When he would reach Schenectady, he could ask that operator to connect him with a given point in the United States and this would be done promptly on the assumption that he was calling from Lynn, Massachusetts General Electric.

He said that he had no knowledge of any ability on the part of his associates to cut in or listen in on lines and knew of no such activity on their part.

[redacted] stated that he knew of no [redacted] or [redacted] at Hanscom Air Base and these names meant nothing to him.

The following description was secured through observation and interrogation:

Name:

[redacted]

Date of Birth:

[redacted]

Place of Birth:

New York City, New York

2.
BS 62-4265

Race: White
Sex: Male
Height: 5'8"
Weight: 130 pounds
Eyes: Brown , wears glasses
Hair: Dark black
Complexion: Sallow
Build: Slight
Marital Status: Single
Residence: [Redacted]
Father: *M. J. M. M.* [Redacted]
Mother: [Redacted]
Selective Service: Registered with Local Board 13,
321 West 44th Street
New York 36, New York.

b6
b7C

1.

Date 5/14/63

ANTHONY G. LAUCK was contacted at the Quincy House, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and initially advised that an investigation was being conducted concerning certain allegations involving the alleged misuse of telephone communications. Exhibited to him were the credentials identifying the interviewing Agents as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which fact was also made known to him orally. He was told that he did not have to provide any information, that any information he did provide could be used against him in a court of law and that he could consult with a lawyer prior to furnishing any information. He thereafter provided the following information:

He is a junior in the Class of 1964 at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He resides on campus in Room D43 at the Quincy House, Cambridge, and makes his permanent home with his parents on the Lawrenceville Road, Princeton, New Jersey.

His field of concentration at Harvard is in mathematics. He is also interested in electronics and is a ham radio operator. In the fall of 1962 he learned that three other Harvard students, namely CHARLES PYNE, EDWARD ROSS and [redacted] were experimenting with telephone communications and he thereupon joined the group because of his interest in similar fields.

b6
b7c

He was motivated by curiosity and certainly not by any intention to defraud the telephone company or because of any other ulterior motive.

The idea behind this activity originated with members of this group of Harvard students only and no one outside the group specifically knew what they were doing or what they had accomplished with the exception of a telephone company employee named ERNEST REID.

He understood that this experimenting with the telephone communications was started by other members of the group approximately two or three years ago but their interest, as his, was purely academic and was conducted with no intent of avoiding the payment of toll charges.

5/14/63

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Boston 62-4265

On _____ at _____ File # _____

by SA's [redacted] & [redacted] /cap

5/14/63

b6
b7c

Date dictated _____

BS 62-4265

In the course of their experiments and by the use of various combinations of digits on the tie-lines connecting Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), they telephonically reached a number of defense establishments such as the Mitre Corporation, Lincoln Laboratory, the Millstone Radar Installation and the Hanscom Air Force Base, all located in Massachusetts. He said for example they reached the Millstone Radar Installation, which is located somewhere near Lowell, Massachusetts, by using a Harvard University extension telephone. They found that by dialing 83 on this telephone they would be connected with MIT. Thereafter, by dialing 81 and by subsequently dialing either 56 or 59 they would be connected with the above mentioned radar establishment near Lowell, Massachusetts. He pointed out that actually anyone who dialed these same numbers and used the Harvard University extension telephone would eventually be connected with the Millstone Radar Installation. He stated that no Strategic Air Command bases were ever reached as a result of their experimentation.

They had no particular intention or reason to call defense establishments and did not do so by design. After a connection was made with a defense establishment, they engaged no one in conversation and terminated the call.

They also conducted experiments on private telephone lines. They determined by dialing certain code numbers that they had obtained by calls to various telephone exchanges and by experimentation, they could reach telephone company long-distance lines. By use of these codes they could dial an "inward" operator who would not question their identity, presuming them to be in some way connected with the telephone company. Through this operator they could thereafter determine toll call routings and make various long distance calls. In the course of their experimenting in order to determine a certain code they would dial as many as ten thousand different telephone digit combinations before arriving at the proper digits.

During their experiments they also learned that the telephone company used multi-frequency tones in place of dial digits. Accordingly, in order to duplicate these tones they would play a musical instrument known as a soprano recorder to create the proper tones. They then made a tape recording of these tones and subsequently would play the tape on the telephone line which enabled them to reach various distant areas.

BS 62-4265

In connection with the reproduction of these tones, a multi-frequency oscillator, which he said they continued to possess, was utilized. He said the oscillator was made from surplus high fidelity parts purchased locally. In addition, PAUL HECKEL, a student at MIT who assisted in building this multi-frequency unit, also constructed a transistorized multi-frequency unit for the same purpose.

He asserted that he and members of his group had no intention of obtaining any classified codes or security data or even realized that these codes might be classified.

In an effort to enlarge on his knowledge of the telephone system, he visited telephone company buildings located in Cambridge, White Plains, New York, and one located on the west side of Manhattan, New York. He went to these buildings just as any outside visitor might and never tried to obtain any information to which he might not be entitled.

He and members of his group talked with ERNEST REID, an employee of the telephone company, merely to obtain additional information regarding telephone company apparatus and facilities. Neither he nor any of the group to his knowledge ever attempted to get a telephone company identification card or duplicate keys which might give them illegal access to telephone company buildings. Furthermore, to his knowledge they have never sold any of their equipment utilized in the various experiments to anyone and he would be in strong opposition to any such transaction or to furnishing to any unauthorized individual the knowledge gained in their experiments.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	ANTHONY G. LAUCK
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	
Place of Birth:	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

4.

BS 62-4265

Height:	5'8"
Weight:	160 pounds
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Blond
Eyes:	Blue
Complexion:	Fair.

BS 62-4265

MISCELLANEOUS

On April 29, 1963, the facts concerning placing of free phone calls throughout the world were presented to Mr. THOMAS P. O'CONNOR, Assistant United States Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, who advised that the facts did not constitute a violation of Section 1343, Title 18, U.S. Code, the Fraud by Wire Section.

1 - Wacks

SAC, WFO

5-21-63

Director, FBI (65-68169)

~~CHARLES F. PYNE~~
~~EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS~~

b6
b7c

ANTHONY G. LAUCK
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

Enclosed is copy of Bureau's 5-15-63 report. Ascertain at Passport Office, Department of State, whether any information is available on any of the subjects. Sulet containing results of contact.

Enclosure

JFW:pdb
(4)

REC-13

MCT-1805-68169-13

MAILED 20
MAY 20 1963
COMM-FBI

EX-115

19 MAY 20 1963

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

62 MAY 23 1963 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

W. T. ...
J...

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-68169)

DATE: 6/25/63

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-9009) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CHARLES F. PYNE
EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS.
[redacted]

b6
b7C

ANTHONY G. LAUCK
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)
(OO:BS)

ReBulet to WFO 5/21/63, captioned as above which requested WFO to determine if any information was available at the U. S. Department of State (USDS) Passport Office for any of the captioned subjects.

A representative of the USDS, Passport Office, advised IC [redacted] on 6/7/63, that no identifiable record could be located for the following subjects:
CHARLES F. PYNE; EDWARD SHERMAN ROSS; [redacted]

b6
b7C

On 6/18/63, IC [redacted] reviewed the passport file of [redacted] which revealed the following:

ANTHONY G. LAUCK, born [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., was included in a U. S. passport #33873, issued to his mother, [redacted] on 3/21/49. LAUCK and his mother intended to depart the U. S. at New York City on 3/30/49, for a three months trip to France, Italy, England and Switzerland, for the purpose of accompanying Mrs. LAUCK's father-in-law on a business trip.

Ure

B. [redacted] PHILA, PA.

N.J.

The application for passport dated 3/16/49, listed the following relatives of Mrs. LAUCK:

b6
b7C

- 2-Bureau
- 2-Boston (62-4265) (RM)
- 1-WFO
- DH: dfn
- (5)

REC-62

65-68169-15

13 JUN 27 1963

NAT. INT. SEC. [redacted]

b6
b7C

62 JUL 10 1963

WFO 65-9009

b6
b7c

Father ~~MR/MRS~~ [redacted], born
[redacted] New York City, N. Y.

Mother - [redacted] born
[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa.

Grandfather ~~MR/MRS~~ ANTHONY GEROLD ~~FELIX~~,
born 1/25/1885, Pennsylvania

Grandmother - ANNA M. ~~FELIX~~, born 5/29/1885,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The residence of the subject and his mother was furnished as Lawrenceville Road, Princeton, New Jersey.

No additional information was furnished in LAUCK's passport file.