

"In American politics, you can't do anything in the Middle East without the approval of Tel Aviv, at least on some level. It's impossible. I mean, I cannot think of a country that is so beholden to a small country like this, even a superpower, in all of history. I can't even think of it.

Look at New York City. Look at the major newspapers. They have a Zionist agenda. They do. I'm not Jewish. I'm not anything. I don't care about the Israelis. And I'm not anti–Semitic. It's just a fact. I suggested to my publisher writing a book on Israel, and he said forget it. You can't talk about the reality of Israel. The only place you can talk about the reality of Israel is in Israel. They tell you things you will never hear in the United States."

---- January 23, 2009 quote from former CIA case officer Robert Baer. (http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=45526)

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issue of data. Data mapping is accomplished in two steps:

(a) Mapping which may be completed using segment breaks can be run concurrently with system processing. This can be done without interruption of service.

(b) Mapping which will not tolerate segment breaks must be performed after normal system processing is halted.

Since file store resident data requires a rela-5.336 tively long time to move and since it is not per-call data, it is moved concurrently with call processing. In addition, the mapping program needs from file store can be fetched during this interval. Before the mapping can begin (for SUPL and SUFA), system update causes all queued file store write requests to be canceled and inhibits any other write requests. Before file store mapping can begin (for SUAP), SUAP inhibits all writes to the NORMAL file and sends a message to the FMI which the FMI returns when all write jobs to the NORMAL 1A_ FILE are finished. Reads are permitted throughout the duration of file store mapping. After the necessary file store data mapping is completed, system update then inhibits all call processing and begins main memory mapping.

5.337 Before beginning the main memory data mapping, all file store requests are inhibited

and any queued requests are canceled. In addition, all interrupts are prevent error source transmitted (pested) and will remain pested until after the system comes up on the new issue of data. Special data mapping control blocks and mapping algorithms are provided to preserve, over a system update procedure, the critical common Datapool location. Code is also provided which protects against executing requests for erroneous data mapping algorithms.

5.338 To facilitate transient main memory data mapping (and "gentle" recovery in case of

mapping failure), the update program (either SUPL, SUAP, or SUFA) will configure all duplicate call stores on the active bus in the maintenance mode. Mapping may then be performed by moving data from the normal mode stores to maintenance mode stores. This scheme permits system call data in normal mode stores to be saved. If mapping fails, the mapping routine returns successfully to the update program, the mapped stores are switched to the nor-

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mal mode, and the "old" stores are switched to the maintenance mode.

5.339 The system update program library provides

inhibit mapping flags for both main memory and file store mapping functions. The default state of these flags permits mapping. Application programs control mapping functions by setting or resetting these flags.

H. Main Memory Overwrite



The system update program listings may use the terms "PS0" and "Kcode 20" which equate to the term "program store block 0" used in this section. Likewise, the PR term "CSN" equates to the term "highest number call store" used in this section.

5.340 A full update is accomplished by pumping those stores which were affected by the update. Special care must be used in dealing with program store block 0 and the highest number call store, since these are fractionalized and have system maps and tables located in them.

5.341 For the file store, the APS update, or the APS-APS update, SUFA or SUAP uses

interprocessor commands to pump program store 0. Also SUFA or SUAP sends and completes the command protocol. Since all interrupts are pested, the sanity timer must be monitored by SUAP or SUFA to avoid a premature time-out. Sufficient time is allowed for progam store block 0 to be filled. In case of errors or other difficulties in which the time allowance is exceeded, a B-level interrupt will occur with the processor configuration state counter indicating that a pump is required. For the file store to file store update, service routines which are found in program store block 0 cannot be used since all of program store block 0 will be overwritten with the new issue. The system update program library must therefore set up the fill request and check for completion or errors. Since all interrupts are pested, the sanity timer must be monitored by SUPL to avoid a premature timeout. Sufficient time is allowed for program store block 0 to be filled. In case of errors or other difficulties in which the time allowance is exceeded, a B-level interrupt will occur with the processor configuration state counter indicating that a pump is required.

5.342 For the file store update, the pump of program store block 0 is complicated because the

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maintenance file store data request blocks (DRBs) are located in program store block 0. To avoid overwriting the DRBs, SUPL must request a pump from the start of program store block 0 to the start of the DRBs in one segment, and from the end of the DRBs to the end of the store in another segment. To avoid problems caused by having the location of the DRBs moved from one version of Datapool to another, SUPL requires that the location of the maintenance DRBs always be in the same location in all versions of Datapool.

5.343 Since the new generic or office dependent data may require more main memory storage than the previous issues, the main memory communities must be configured before the system can be pumped. To bootstrap the main memory communities, new data found in the highest number call store must be available. Therefore, after program store block 0 has been pumped, the highest number call store is pumped. Normal DKAD program requests are used at this point since program store block 0 has been pumped. Abnormal answer dispensing must be used, however, since the executive control program is not cycling.

5.344 After the highest number call store is pumped, both program store and call store communities are bootstrapped according to data in the highest number call store. For the file store update, the remainder of the stores affected by the update are then filled from the update file stores. For the APS update, the remainder of the stores are filled from the UPDATE file using normal access requests.

I. Running on New Issue

5.345 After all stores are pumped, the system is now ready to run on the new issue of data. Since a phase will not return to the update program (SUPL, SUFA, or SUAP), several items must be taken care of before the phase. The general buffer table is released, lock-out programs are released, and a transfer is made via the PATT to the phase programs.

5.346 When the phase completes, the system begins normal processing with the new version of data. A processor configuration involving a pump at this point would bring back the old version. Assuming the system functions normally, tests are now manually run to verify that the new update is successful.

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J. Copying File Store Mates

5.347 SUPL: If the MCC update key for selection of a file store for update is not altered from the initial selection, a processor configuration pump is made from the file stores containing the old issue of data. This occurs even though those files had been placed out of service. If the manual update key selection is switched after all stores are pumped, a processor configuration pump would be made from the file stores containing the new data. After confirming that the new issue of software is functioning correctly, the set of file stores containing the old issue of data must be updated and returned to service. This is accomplished by entering a restore file store message at the maintenance TTY. The file store restore routing verifies the integrity of the hardware which has been out of service. The restore calls a deferred fault recognition routine which copies data from the in-service file stores to their corresponding mates before they are placed back into service.

5.348 SUAP: If the MCC NORMAL key is not altered from its initial selection, a processor configuration pump is made from the NORMAL file which contains the old issue of data. This occurs even though the access was switched. If the UPDATE key is selected, the processor configuration pump is made from the UPDATE file which contains the new issue of data. After confirming that the new issue of software is functioning correctly, the 1A_FILE version must be renamed so that the NORMAL file contains the new data and the UPDATE file contains the old data. The UPDATE file must then be locked. This is done via the commit TTY message which causes a message to be sent to the FMI to do the rename and lock. If the update aborted or if a backout was done, another commit message can be used to just lock the UPDATE file.

5.349 SUFA: If the file store 0&2 key on the MCC panel is not altered from its initial selection, a processor configuration pump is made from the file stores which contain the old data. If the key selection is switched, ie, file store 1&3 selected, the processor configuration pump is made from the UPDATE file on the 3B disk which contains the new data. After confirming that the new issue of software is functioning correctly, the commit TTY message can be used.

WRITE PROTECT SOFTWARE

A. General

5.350 The write protect software prevents accidental overwrites from occurring within the protected main memory of the 1A ESS switch.

B. Write Protect Software Interface

5.351 Figure 51 is a block diagram depicting the write protect software interface.



Fig. 51—Write Protect Software Interface

C. Write Protect Software Function

- **5.352** The write protect software consists of three separate programs:
 - (a) Write protect administration control (WPADCTRL)
 - (b) Write protect administration common (WPADCOMM)
 - (c) Write protect administration application (WPADAPL2).

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Write Protect Administration Control (WPADCTRL)

5.353 Pident WPADCTRL is the control program for the write protect system and is treated as

a system maintenance job. It is divided into four basic routines:

- Initialization
- Service
- Maintenance
- Audit.

Initialization

- 5.354 The write protect mechanism is initialized either via the TTY or from any memory zeroing phase which requires a restart of the write protect program.
- 5.355 When a request is made for a write protect restart, all write protect jobs which are in progress or that have been requested are canceled. The 1A processor maintenance control software interfaces on base level to initialize the write protect process. A static map is built and the write protect write-read RAM is pumped.
- 5.356 The static map building occurs during the initialization phase where information defining the write protected addresses are extracted from the core-to-disk map and merge from the common and application maps to form a static map for all the main memory. Only those identified tags which appear in both the common and application map will appear in the static map. This map has a 1-to-1 correspondence with the write protect RAMs in the stores when there are no active clients and all protected memory is locked.

5.357 The static map consists of 1024 words. Its location in memory is restricted in that it resides in a back-up call store.

Service

5.358 The service routines service TTY client requests, provide status on the write protect system, and open locked memory blocks.

Maintenance

5.359 The functions of the maintenance routines are to inhibit writings when there is a write

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protect violation and inhibit audits from generating an audit message when the client memory is unlocked.

Audit

5.360 Pident WPADCTRL has a self-contained audit system. The routine is entered once every second from the maintenance software. A portion of the RAM is compared with the static map and the common associated counters to assure continuity between the hardware and software status. The status of the write protect inhibit flip-flops are compared with the call store and program store inhibit status words. The client counters are verified to assure the relocking of memory. The TTY output messages are printed to indicate the invalid RAMs and counters.

Write Protect Administration Common (WPADCOMM)

5.361 Pident WPADCOMM is a set of data tables containing common maps of client identification tags and the start and end addresses of the protected main memory. This data is used in the building of the static maps.

Write Protect Administration Application (WPADAPL2)

5.362 Pident WPADAPL2 is a set of data tables containing the application maps for the client tags and the start and end addresses of the protected main memory. This data is used in the building of the static maps.

6. INTERRUPT RECOVERY SOFTWARE FUNCTIONS

6.01 Comprehensive maintenance software is required to meet the system reliability objective of an average of less than 2 minutes per year of outage from all causes. The processor depends on integrating maintenance software with the hardware to (1) quickly recognize a fault condition, (2) isolate and configure around the faulty subsystem, (3) diagnose the faulty unit without interfering with normal processor functions, and (4) assist the maintenance personnel in locating and correcting the fault. The function and interrelationships of seven recovery programs (interrupt recovery software, system reinitialization, hardware recovery, emergency mode, processor recovery, error analysis, and software initialization) are given here.

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INTERRUPT RECOVERY SOFTWARE CONTROL

A. General

6.02 When the processor is interrupted by an error

condition, the processor central control performs a hardwired transfer from its current program address to the appropriate entry point in the software interrupt control structure. The corresponding fault recovery program then configures a working system of hardware and returns control to normal base level processing. These programs may also schedule deferred testing (fault recovery or diagnostics) on implicated units.

6.03 The ESS switch is designed to minimize the effect of maintenance activities on call processing. System maintenance features include:

- Duplication of key units
- Switchable spares for some units
- Matching of signals between duplicated units
- Unique error indicators within the equipment
- Software controlled access into various units for hardware testing
- Communication checks between units
- A multilevel maintenance interrupt structure
- System reconfiguration mechanisms.

Program initiated communications between 6.04 the central control and other units are protected by parity signals and response verifications called all-seems-well (ASW) signals. The parity signals accompany the communication from the central control to the unit and the ASW signal is returned to central control if the communication is successful. In several instances an ASW failure signal is also returned. The return of the ASW signal indicates that parity checks and additional internal checks by the unit were successful. The return of an ASW failure signal indicates that some unit or a bus system detected an error. In addition, if the unit is to return data to central control, the unit may send parity to accompany the returned data. A failure of any of the checks may result in a system interrupt.

B. Central Control Features

6.05 Communication paths between central controls (active and standby) are used for matching of operations, for passing of error signals, and for testing. Central control communications with other units over call store buses, program store buses, and auxiliary unit buses are matched. The peripheral unit reply parity is matched between central controls. Certain other internal points in the central controls are also matched. Detection of a mismatch results in an interrupt of the normal system control.

6.06 The central controls normally operate in step, but perform checks separately. For lower priority interrupts (F through J) the central control, which detects an error and initiates an interrupt or some other actions, cross-couples a signal to the other central control in order to keep it in step. For the higher priority interrupts (A through E), the standby central control is stopped but signals are still cross-coupled.

6.07 It is also possible for one central control to test the other under program control. For these tests, there is an access bus between the central controls. The bus provides the capability for the active central control to address 128 different maintenance access locations in the out-of-service central control for read or write operations. There is a 24-bit read bus and a 24-bit write bus between the data buffer registers of the two central controls in order to allow sending and receiving of data to accomplish the tests.

C. Interrupt Hierarchy

6.08 The interrupt structure (Table D) is a hierarchy of interrupt levels that are entered according to the severity of the problem encountered by the system. Manual actions to keep the system in operation are given the highest priority (A level).

6.09 The sources of the nine interrupt levels are summarized in Table D. The interrupt levels have been placed into four categories. The H- and J-level interrupts are used for input/output related tasks. The J-level interrupt is activated every 5 milliseconds by a system clock. Normally, the J-level tasks are executed and program control is returned to base level before the next 5-millisecond interrupt occurs. However, if the J-level tasks are not completed at the next 5-millisecond interrupt, an H-level

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interrupt occurs. The high priority J-level tasks are then completed before a return is made to J level.

6.10 A higher priority interrupt can interrupt a lower priority interrupt which is in progress. The only exception is the B-level interrupt which can interrupt an A level as well as all lower priority interrupts. For example, a J-level interrupt may be interrupted by a D-level interrupt. The D-level interrupt can, similarly, be interrupted by a B-level interrupt. Interrupt levels D, E, F, G, H, and J and the generate control pulse (GCP) source for B level may be inhibited during system recovery.

D. General Approach to All Interrupts

6.11 The relationship between interrupt level processing and normal system processing is illustrated in Fig. 52. During normal base level processing

trated in Fig. 52. During normal base level processing the bulk of the ESS switch programs, both call processing and maintenance, is executed.

6.12 An interrupt may occur at any time during system operation. The hardware interrupt sequencers in central control may be triggered either manually (for A or B level) or automatically by hardware. As a part of the hardware sequencer action, a wired transfer (not under program control) is made to the appropriate entry point in the processor system interrupt recovery program (SIRE) for the No. 1A. Then SIRE stores a basic set of data that may be useful for restarting base level processing after an interrupt recovery. This data is stored at memory locations (interrupt bins) that are assigned to each interrupt level.

6.13 After SIRE has stored the required data in the appropriate interrupt bin, a program transfer is made to an interrupt associated filter program. This program determines the primary source of the interrupt (see Table D) and the units involved. After the basic source of the interrupt is resolved, the appropriate fault recovery programs are entered.

6.14 The fault recovery programs are designed to isolate faulty units or subsystem rather than to identify replaceable components. These programs recognize and isolate most call-affecting faults during a single interrupt interval.

A-Level Interrupt

6.15 The A-level interrupt is manually initiated from the MCC. There are two ways to manually initiate an A-level interrupt:

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TABLE D

1A PROCESSOR INTERRUPT SOURCES

TYPE OF INTERRUPT	LEVEL OF INTERRUPT	SOURCE OF INTERRUPT	
System Configuration	А	Activated Manually From Master Control Console (MCC)	
J	В	Processor Configuration Sequencer	
		Program Request to Switch Active Central Controls	
Fault	В	Generate Control Pulse (GCP) Failure	
Detection	С	Mismatch of Data Between Central Controls	
	D	Failure to Access Call Store	
		Failure to Access Auxiliary Unit	
		Protected Address Range Write Violation	
		Underflow/Overflow of the Program Stack Counter	
		Transfer to an Address Outside the Program Store Range Without the Call Store Program Flip-Flop Set	
	Е	Failure to Access Program Store	
	F	Peripheral Unit Failure	
Testing	G	Interval Timing or Match Testing	
Processing	н	Interrupt J Level After 5 or 10 ms	
	J	Interrupt Periodically After 5 or 10 ms	

- Manual interrupt program requests
- Override control.

6.16 First, for manual interrupt program requests (such as a memory initialization phase), the manual activation of an MCC key causes a hardwire transfer to the A-level interrupt entry to SIRE. See Fig. 53 for a block diagram of A-level processing and program flow interfaces.

6.17 Second, if a manual processor configuration circuit activation is initiated from the MCC override control panel, there are two possible valid overrides. The override may select a new active central control or a basic processor which consists of a new active central control, program store bus, auxiliary unit bus, and program store 0. If the override

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involves only a new active central control, then the activation of the override causes a hardware transfer to the A-level entry to SIRE. If the manual override selects a basic processor, then a hardware initiated "pump" of program store 0 is performed before program control is transferred to the processor configuration recovery program instead of SIRE.

6.18 Third, if the processor configuration has been unsuccessful (ie, file data and program store data are multilated or certain catastrophic hardware faults have occurred), then a manual system reinitialization may be activated from the MCC system reinitialization panel. The system reinitialization allows the program to be copied from tape or a data link (instead of file store) prior to attempting a processor configuration recovery.

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Fig. 52—General Interrupt Structure







B-Level Interrupt

6.19 The B-level interrupt (Fig. 54) is initiated through automatic processor configuration circuit triggers, program requests to switch active central controls, or GCP failures.

6.20 B-level routines are normally requested automatically by the processor configuration sequencer circuitry; however, they can be entered by manual request at the MCC. The processor configuration circuit establishes a basic processor (central control, basic program store block, and program store bus) and initiates a program sequence which recovers all processor subsystems and may verify and correct transient data.

This total system recovery is attempted in two 6.21 levels. The first level is associated with the first 16 states of the processor configuration circuit and attempts to recover call-processing capabilities as quickly as possible. Speed is achieved in this level by attempting to execute the recovery programs as they exist in the program store. That is, file store data backup will not be used by the basic recovery programs. The second level of recovery is associated with the remaining 32 processor configuration circuit states. In this case, level 1 recovery has failed and the primary consideration is forcing recovery and not speed. The probability of recovery is increased in level 2 recovery by using the file store data backup copy for the basic recovery programs.

C-Level Interrupt

6.22 The C-level interrupt (Fig. 55) is initiated by a mismatch of data between the active and the standby central controls when the central controls are operating in step. A C-level interrupt causes the central control hardware sequencer in the active central control to transfer to the C-level entry of SIRE. C-level interrupt routines attempt to verify the integrity of the active central control. If the integrity of the active central control cannot be established, a switch of central controls is performed, and a B-level interrupt is initiated.

D-Level Interrupt

6.23 A D-level interrupt (Fig. 56) may be caused by any of several sources. The sources are as follows:

• Failure to access call store

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- Failure to access auxiliary units
- Range errors during call store accesses
- Stack counter underflow/overflow
- Protected area violations
- Program transfers to call store without call store program flip-flop set.

Since these sources involve two subsystems, the call store and the auxiliary unit subsystems, two levels of interrupt source filtering are used.

6.24 If the source filter indicates a call store failure, the call store recovery routines perform

initial D-level interrupt source filtering and administer call store fault recovery. If the source filter indicates that the interrupt is due to an auxiliary unit access failure, the control is transferred to the auxiliary unit recovery routines. If the source filter indicates that the interrupt is due to a range error, a stack counter error, a protected area violation, or a program transfer to call store without the flip-flop set, then the interrupt is probably a result of program operational errors.

E-Level Interrupt

6.25 Failure to access a program store will cause an E-level interrupt (Fig. 57). After the interrupt, control is passed to SIRE which stores the appropriate data in the E-level interrupt bins. E-level entry into the fault recovery program is via source filter and task dispenser routine. The routine determines the source of the interrupt and selects the appropriate service and test routines to resolve the problem. When the trouble is located in duplicated program store, the suspect unit is removed from service, and the remaining unit is set to operate as if it is not duplicated. After a configuration of program stores has been selected, an access test is performed on each memory block to verify the integrity of the program store community.

F-Level Interrupt

6.26 The source of F-level interrupts (Fig. 58) is the peripheral unit failures. Peripheral unit fail-

ures are caused by faulty peripheral units, faulty peripheral unit buses, or central control matching check failure. When a peripheral unit is addressed,



Fig. 54—B-Level Processing—Program Flow and Interfaces



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ISS 2, SECTION 231-045-005 HARDWARE SEQUENCES C-LEVEL INTERRUPT ENTRY SIRE SYSTEM INTERRUPT RECOVERY PROGRAM - LOAD C-LEVEL INTERRUPT BINS CCFR MACP CENTRAL CONTROL COMPLETE CHECK REQUEST FAULT RECOVERY PROGRAM PREPROCESSORS AND MCAI PCRV -BASIC LOGIC TESTS CCFR TASK DISPENSER ADMINISTERS ALL OTHER CENTRAL CONTROL TESTS CSER PSFR AUFR CCFR SERVICE ROUTINES, Switch Central Controls, Remove Standby, Restore Standby, Change Match Mode CCFR CCFR TEST ROUTINES PULSE SOURCE FAILURES, POST PROCESSOR SUBSYSTEM ACCESS TESTS, BOOTSTRAP, AND CENTRAL CONTROL PRINT (CCPRINT) PS ACCESS FAILURE, . . . FIRST LOOK CCFR ERROR ANALYSIS, VERIFY ACTIONS OR REQUEST COMPLETE IREC NO. 1A ESS SWITCH INTERRUPT LEVEL AUDIT INTERFACE PROGRAM CHECK, KEEP HISTORICAL DATA MARP MACP MARS 1A PROCESSOR MAINTENANCE NO. 1A ESS SWITCH MAINTENANCE MAINTENANCE RESTART PROGRAM CONTROL PROGRAM-BASE LEVEL SCHEDULER RESTART PROGRAM FOR DEFERRED FAULT RECOVERY MIRVRECV MEMORY INTEGRITY AND ► RETURN TO BASE LEVEL PROCESSING RECOVERY PROGRAM

Fig. 55—C-Level Processing—Program Flow and Interfaces

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Fig. 57—E-Level Processing—Program Flow and Interfaces

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central control examines the response signals to determine if the order instruction has been successfully executed. If these signals (enable verify and allseems-well signals) are not received, a hardwired sequencer causes an F-level interrupt. Control is passed to SIRE which stores the appropriate data in the F-level interrupt bins. A filtering process routes program control to the appropriate fault recovery program according to the type of F-level interrupt. The F-level recovery routine contains the fault recognition and recovery routines for the interrupt in these cases; it can remove an input/output unit (IOU) or MCC from service and administer the appropriate diagnostic.

G-Level Interrupt

6.27 Interrupt sources for G-level interrupts (Fig. 59) are set by special facilities of utility matching tests and by interval timing functions of the maintenance program. When such sources are set, program control is given to SIRE at the appropriate location to store the necessary information and transfer to interrupt source filter. Control is then transferred to the execution program which performs the utility function, if desired, or to maintenance delay timing routines.

H- and J-Level Interrupts

The H- and J-levels are used for call process-6.28 ing. See Fig. 60 for program flow. Input and output-related tasks are associated with these levels. A J-level interrupt is normally triggered by a clock interrupt which occurs every 5 milliseconds. Program control is then transferred via hardware to SIRE which stores the appropriate data in the J-level interrupt bins. The J-level tasks are executed and program control is returned to base level programming. If the J-level tasks are not completed before the next 5millisecond clock interrupt, an H-level interrupt is triggered by the clock interrupt. Program control is then transferred via hardware to SIRE. The SIRE program stores the appropriate data in the H-level interrupt bins and the high priority H-level tasks are executed. After these tasks are executed, the interrupted J-level tasks are executed. Then, program control is returned to the base level program.

Base Level Maintenance

5.29 During base level processing the auxiliary unit and peripheral unit community may re-

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quest maintenance on base level without disrupting service.

Error Stop

6.30 When the generic program is loaded in main memory, there are some spaces left between programs creating "holes" in main memory, sometimes referred to as "fill areas." Software errors may occur when a transfer of program control is to such a location in main memory, resulting in an insane condition. Provisions are made to correct such a condition by writing instructions in each of these locations to transfer control to the error stop routine in

Interject

SIRE (see Fig. 61).

6.31 Interject processing occurs when a unit detects an internal trouble of noninterrupt priority and sets an interject request bit. This bit is checked on regular intervals and when it is set, control is transferred to the proper entry in SIRE. There are four levels of interject processing, each having a fixed address entry to SIRE. Figure 62 is a diagram of interject processing flow and interfaces.

SYSTEM REINITIALIZATION

A. General

- 6.32 The system reinitialization (SR) programs are provided to recover the 1A ESS switch processing capabilities when file data are mutilated. These programs are also used to load the generic program and office data (ie, translations and parameters) upon initial installation of an office.
- 6.33 When faults occur in the system and fault recovery programs and software sanity pro-

grams are unable to handle them, SR programs are called upon to revive the system. These actions are entirely under manual control from the MCC. An SR action constitutes an entire reload of both main memory data and file data from backup tape-stored data or disk files. The filling of core using the tapestored data takes several minutes and includes zeroing all transient data and initializing all unit status. Thus an inadvertent or premature initiation of an SR would be detrimental to call processing.

6.34 An SR procedure appears in two parts. First, all main memory and file stores are filled.

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Fig. 58—F-Level Processing—Program Flow and Interfaces

Then various tests are performed to check the validity of the data just read from tape.

B. Memory and File Store Load

6.35 The SR is initially under control of hardware sequencers since core data is assumed to be

multilated. The sequencers are activated by keys at the MCC and the tape unit controller (TUC) and are therefore controlled by the operating personnel. The data unit selector system reinitialization sequencer aborts all jobs in process, sets pest control flip-flops, and transfers the system reinitialization request signal to the TUC that has been placed in the system

SIRE G-LEVEL INTERRUPT ENTRY SYSTEM INTERRUPT HARDWARF RECOVERY PROGRAM SEQUENCER I GAD G-LEVEL INTERRUPT BINS CCFR MATCH GULP MACP GENERIC UTILITY PROGRAM RESIDENT REQUEST MAINTENANCE REQUESTING PROGRAM'S CONTROL PROGRAM G-LEVEL TIME-OUT TIME-OUT SUCCESS CONTROL ROUTINE (≤100 CYCLES) SERVICE DELAY REQUESTS IOCP MACP I/O CONTROL PROGRAM - INTERFACE ALL INPUT/OUTPUT MESSAGES MAINTENANCE CONTROL PROGRAM - PAGING AND SCHEDULING Control for Gulp GULP UTILITY PAGED EXECUTION PROGRAM EXECUTE UTILITY IREC FUNCTIONS NO. 1A ESS SWITCH INTERRUPT LEVEL AUDIT INTERFACE PROGRAM MARP MARS NO. 1A ESS SWITCH 1A PROCESSOR RETURN TO BASE MAINTENANCE Restart Program MAINTENANCE LEVEL PROCESSING RESTART PROGRAM



reinitialization mode. The system reinitialization sequencer in the TUC controls the transfer of recovery programs from the tape into core and prevents the TUC from aborting the data transfer due to errors. Operating the system reinitialization key at the TUC enables the system reinitialization sequencer in the TUC. Activation of the system reinitialization enable key at the MCC modifies the A-level interrupt sequencer and/or processor configuration sequencer to load program stores 0 from tape instead of file store as in the processor configuration recovery program. The A-level interrupt sequencer: (a) Establishes the basic processor configuration as selected by operating keys on the MCC. If the processor configuration sequencer is used, the processor configuration state counter is activated.

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(b) Sends the pump request to and initializes the data unit selector which activates the TUC system reinitialization sequencer whose system reinitialization key is depressed.

(c) Inhibits all remaining activity on the auxiliary bus.

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Fig. 60—H- and J-Level Processing—Program Flow and Interfaces

- (d) Inhibits the central control instruction fetch sequencer from accessing the program store.
- **6.36** When the A-level sequencer or the processor configuration sequencer attempts to pass control to the correct interrupt program, the central con-

trol instruction fetch sequencer is prevented from fetching instructions from core.

- 6.37 The system reinitialization sequencer in the TUC is activated by the pump request signal from central control. This sequencer:
 - (a) Clears the TUC (aborting all previous jobs) and rewinds the tape to the load point.
 - (b) Inhibits the termination of data transfer due to errors.
 - (c) Sets the character count, which indicates the end of data transfer. The load address is set to that of the A-level interrupt program.
 - (d) Begins the data transfer from tape to core.
- 6.38 A pump complete signal is sent from the TUC through the data unit selector to the central





Fig. 61—Error Stop Processing—Program Flow and Interfaces

control to release inhibit on the instruction fetch sequencer. Program execution than begins. Figure 63 shows a functional flowchart of SR.

6.39 When errors are encountered during the transfer, a signal is sent to the MCC and the SR ERRORS lamp is lighted. Upon completion of the data transfer, as indicated by the character count in the TUC, a pump completed signal is sent to the central control. This signal resets the inhibits that block the instruction fetch sequencer in the central control.

C. Data Verification

6.40 Verification of a successful load is accomplished through a hash sum calculation. This calculation is performed on some data as it is loaded into core buffers. All other data is hash summed



Fig. 62—Interject Processing—Program Flow and Interfaces

while it is in the core buffers. For data which is normally resident in core, the hash sum verifies both the data and the low order bits of the core address. The file store address is verified in part by file administration programs when range-checking the file store mapping table. For data which resides in file stores only, the hash sum verifies both the data and the low order bits of the file store addresses.

6.41 Due to the wide range amounts of data between applications and offices within one application, an overall time limit is not satisfactory for the detection of an insane sequence. Instead, the core-to-file store mapping table and disk layout table images are used to verify that the data is arriving in an expected sequence. The program sanity timer is used to verify correct progression of the configuration programs and to time the read of individual records. The worst case limit in terms of program sanity timer resets is placed upon the reading of individual records. The timer is periodically reset during the read sequence. If the limit upon the number of resets is reached, the timer is allowed to time out and generate a B-level interrupt. (See paragraph 6.19.)

D. Central Control Basic Sanity Tests

6.42 The central control basic sanity tests are performed after the program store data has been

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Fig. 63—System Reinitialization—Flowchart (Sheet 1 of 7)

hashed to verify the contents as good data. The processor configuration sanity timer is used to time the basic sanity task. Auxiliary units are stopped during the central control basic sanity test. Some auxiliary unit buffer registers are changed during the basic sanity test and these will be initialized after the sanity tests have been completed. The central control basic sanity tests may be bypassed by a manual request.

E. Recovery From Catastrophic Faults

6.43 The processor configuration sequencer and the system reinitialization facilities are used

along with special generic fault recovery routines to control the recovery from most catastrophic hardware faults. Catastrophic hardware faults are faults that prevent the fault recovery programs from configuring the processor using the backup units. An example of such a situation is a fault occurring in both the unit and its backup. The recovery process depends on the ability of one central control to load program store 0 from units on the auxiliary bus. When faults occur that completely inhibit the central control from its loading capability, recovery is achieved through an office installation test using the portable recovery test set (PORTS).



Fig. 63—System Reinitialization—Flowchart (Sheet 2 of 7)

F. Process in the Presence of Failures

6.44 The process in the presence of failures procedure is designed for recovery from faults in both the unit and its backup. When the central control is at fault, the central control basic sanity test is bypassed. In this mode the central control may be able to configure a system with operational (but not

maintenance) capabilities. The program updates the central control status but performs no sanity tests.

6.45 The maintenance tests on call stores and pro-

gram stores are bypassed to increase the chances of configuring a working subsystem. The fault recovery programs for call store and program store are called to configure these stores without

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Fig. 63—System Reinitialization—Flowchart (Sheet 3 of 7)

maintenance capabilities. The operational tests are performed on the stores, and a system configured using this procedure is able to process calls and to diagnose units. However, one is cautioned that configuring a call store or program store which fails the maintenance test could result in that store interfering with the diagnosis of other units in the same community.

6.46 The Ignore Data Transfer Errors mode is used with the system reinitalization sequencers. This mode is also selected by the maintenance personnel and then remains in effect throughout the recovery. This mode is used when auxiliary unit faults exist that do not affect the validity of the data transferred. When this mode is selected, the recovery program initializes the auxiliary units but does not perform any tests. The error-checking circuits in the auxiliary units are also pested. In order to verify that the file stores thus configured are acceptable, the system reinitialization reads generic and translation data written on the file, and compares it to the original data from the tape.



Fig. 63—System Reinitialization—Flowchart (Sheet 4 of 7)

6.47 The duplex file store or APS failure mode is used when a parity file store, API, and 3B is suspected before performing system reinitialization. When attempting system reinitialization, key 23 is pressed and a message appears with a request to power down all non-operational stores. The system attempts to load system generic information into file store or APS, call store and program store. If file store or APS is faulty, then the system places file store or APS off-line and proceeds with loading ge-

neric into call store and program store.

HARDWARE RECOVERY

A. General

6.48 When the No. 1A ESS switch develops a problem which results in a high-level maintenance

interrupt (ie, A-level or B-level interrupt), the hardware recovery programs are responsible for configuring a working system of hardware. These programs attempt a systematic recovery of the call processing capabilities by configuring the various

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parts of the No. 1A ESS switch (eg, central control, peripheral buses, program store buses, etc) to find a valid configuration of the system. When it is necessary, these programs include the filling of main



Fig. 63—System Reinitialization—Flowchart (Sheet 5 of 7)

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memory stores using the backup data maintained in the file store.

6.49 Most of the activities involved with hardware recovery operate on the 1A processor, not the No. 1A ESS switch in general. The processor configuration programs are designed to recover the system processing ability given faults which the fault recovery or software sanity programs are unable to process. The processor configuration programs are normally requested automatically by the processor configuration sequencer. However, they can be entered via a manual request from the MCC or they can be requested by other fault recovery programs and phase programs.

6.50 Processor configuration programs recover from the active processor faults which prevent successful execution of fault recovery programs or from software faults which inhibit the running of the monitor programs. The processor configuration recovery includes filling of main memory stores using the file store as backup. This fill is requested when tests show that the main memory data is mutilated or when repeated failures in the configuration retines indicate mutilated generic or office data, or when the sequencer reaches a pump state.

6.51 The processor configuration circuit is housed in the 1A processor central control. It provides a means to recover the system from the following two classes of faults:

(a) Hardware faults, the first class, prevent maintenance interrupt levels C through F from recovering specific processor subsystems. The loss of central control operational clock and other faults that cause both central controls to be active or standby are examples of the first class of faults.

(b) Software faults, the second class, prevent the scheduling of the software monitor programs. The monitoring function is inhibited by such faults, thereby blocking programmed recovery. The mutilation of the software monitor program in the program store is an example of such a fault.

6.52 The processor configuration circuit establishes a basic processor configuration consisting of a central control, basic program store block, and program store bus. As the processor configuration advances to more drastic recovery procedures, the processor configuration circuit also selects a file

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Fig. 63—System Reinitialization—Flowchart (Sheet 6 of 7)

store and file store bus with which to replace main memory data. It also forces an automatic pump of a special disk only program.

6.53 The particular configuration that is attempted upon each activation of the processor configuration circuit is a function of the processor

configuration state counter. This counter is incremented during each activation of the processor configuration circuit, thus cycling the processor configuration circuit through all possible configuration states. The counter is reset via program access after a working processor has been found. The central controls are switched in several of the processor configuration states during the recovery process.

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Fig. 63—System Reinitialization—Flowchart (Sheet 7 of 7)

6.54 The processor configuration state counter provides 48 unique states. Each state combined with the sequence of analog clock pulses used to gate processor configuration functions defines a particular processor configuration activity.

6.55 A program sequence is initiated to recover all processor subsystems and to verify and cor-

rect transient data. This system recovery is attempted in two levels:

(a) The first level utilizes the first 16 states of the processor configuration circuit. The speed of

recovery is the prime objective in the first level and is achieved by using the existing program store data. The second level of recovery uses the remaining 32 processor configuration states.

(b) The second level is concerned with forcing recovery and not speed. The probability of recov-

ery is increased by using the file store data for the basic recovery programs. Failure to recover the system in level 1 results in an automatic escalation to level 2. System reinitialization and software initialization programs become involved when the



Mechanized [Loop/Line] Assignment Center (MLAC) takes an incoming service order and assigns the required outside plant cable facilities. Pair Gain, and other carrier–type cables, are input in MLAC records with a full five characters.

<u>AML</u>

AMXXX

XXX = AML Number

Example: AM002 Pair Range: 1-2 Pair Usage: DPR (Derived Pair) PPR (Physical Pair) Pair Gain Code: 1 Support Pair Special Circuit: NPA NNX-AMXXX Example: 414 432-AM002

Anaconda (S6A)

PGAXX

XX = System Number

```
Example: PGA07
Pair Range: 1-7
Pair Gain Code: 8
Support Pair Special Circuit: NPA NNX-PGAXX
Example: 414 432-PGA07
```

Anaconda (S6B)

PGBXX XX = System Number

Example: PGB03 Pair Range: 1-8 Pair Gain Code: 8 Support Pair Special Circuit: NPA NNX-PGBXX Example: 414 432-PGB03

Concentrator Identifier

CIXXX STXXX			XXX = XXX =	Conce ST Ni	entrator umber	Number
		Pa	Example: ir Range:	CI01 0-99	l5 or SI 9	005
		Pair Ga	ain Code:	6		
Support	Pair	Special	Circuit:	NPA	NNX-CIX	XX
				NPA	NNX-STX	XX
			Example:	414	432-CI0	15
				414	432-ST0	05

DMS1 SLC

PGNXX XX = Cable Name Assigned by OSP Engineers Example: PGN56 Pair Range: As assigned by OSP engineers. Usually 1-256 with 4-pair planned. Derived Pairs: 1-252 per system Pair Gain Code: A Pair Gain Termination Indicators: S = Single Party C = Coin Support Pair Special Circuit: NPA NNX-PGNXX Example: 414 294-PGN56

Dummy Cables

DUMMY Up to 9,999 Pairs

DUMXX: If more than 9,999 pairs required. (XX = 01, 02, 03, etc.) Pair Range: 1-9,999 as needed Pair Gain Code: * Zoned Frames: Spread Across Entire Frame

Integrated SLC

PGIXX

XX = Cable Name Assigned by OSP Engineers

Example: PGI17 Pair Range: As assigned by OSP engineers. Usually 1-100 with 4-pair planned. Derived Pairs: 1-96 per system Pair Gain Code: C Pair Gain Termination Indicator: S = Single Party Support Pair Special Circuit: NPA NNX-PGIXX Example: 414 282-PGI17 Note: Equipment numbers are not located on the frame, but are found in the SLC hut.

IT&T Carrier (T324S)

PGCXX XX = System Number Example: PGC04 Pair Range: 1-24 Pair Gain Code: 9 Support Pair Special Circuit: NPA NNX-PGCXX Example: 414 432-PGC04

<u>SLC 1</u>

SLXXX XX = SLC 1 Number Pair Range: 1-2 Pair Usage: DPR (Derived Pair) PPR (Physical Pair) Pair Gain Code: 5 Support Pair Special Circuit: NPA NNX-SLXXX Example: 414 432-SL013

<u>SLC 8</u>

PGDXX

```
XX = System Number or Cable Number Assigned by OSP Engineers
```

Example: PGD08 Pair Range: 1-8 Pair Gain Code: 4 Support Pair Special Circuit: NPA NNX-PGDXX Example: 414 432-PGD08

<u>SLC 40</u>

PGEXX

XX = System Number or Cable Number Assigned by OSP Engineers

Example: PGE09 Pair Range: 1-40 Pair Gain Code: 3 Support Pair Special Circuit: NPA NNX-PGEXX Example: 414 432-PGE09

<u>SLC 96</u>

PGXXX

XXX = Cable Number Assigned by OSP Engineers

Example: PG014 Pair Range: As assigned by OSP engineers. Usually 1-100 with 4-pair planned. Derived Pairs: 1-96 per system Pair Gain Codes: 2 = SLC96-1 B = SLC96-3 Pair Gain Termination Indicator: S = Single Party M = Multi-Party D = Designed (2-pair) C = Coin (2-pair) T = SPOTS R = SPOTS DPO/DPT Support Pair Special Circuit: NPA NNX-PGXXX Example: 414 432-PG014

T-1 Carrier

PGTXX

XX = System Number

Example: PGT11 Pair Range: 1-24 Pair Gain Code: 7 Support Pair Special Circuit: NPA NNX-PGTXX Example: 414 432-PGT11

SLC Series 5 – Integrated

SLC Series 5 – Universal

SLC Series 5 – Mode 96 Integrated

SLC Series 5 - Mode 96 Universal

Ameritech Procurement Management System

APROMS

Touch-Tone Digital Transmission Instructions

1.0 – General

This article describes how to order both stock and non–stock material through the Ameritech Procurement Management System (APROMS) using Touch–Tone Digital Transmissions (TTDT).

APROMS is a purchasing order entry system used and supposed by Ameritech Services, Inc. (ASI). TTDT, a feature of the APROMS system, permits authorized employees, using a standard touch-tone telephone set, to order material without the assistance of the Customer Service Desk. The telephone set must be equipped with the twelve standard touch-tone keys to provide for transmitting zero through nine, plus star (*) and pound (#) sign tones.

When you call the TTDT access telephone number, a digitized voice will answer and request your authority number and customer ID number *if* your authority number is duplicated within the Ameritech region, Materials Usage (MU) number, customer requisition number, item number or Product Identifier Number (PID), and quantity information. After you have finished ordering, you will be given a system generated Ameritech Services requisition number and instructions to use that number for reference. During the order entry process, you will be given the option of hearing the item description. The system will also tell you about back order conditions, excessive order quantities, unauthorized or incorrect entries, and identification of non–stock items. You will also have the option of obtaining an item's price. TTDT orders may be placed on a twenty–four hour basis.

With proper authority, all items identified by seven–digit item numbers and a limited number of non–stock items identified by nine–digit product identifier numbers may be ordered via TTDT. The only stock item exceptions are capital tools and orders which use a MU code of 20.

Note: MU 20 orders require specific accounting. Such orders must be placed with the Customer Service Desk – by phone call or hard copy.

2.0 – Computer Controls

Each authority number is an assigned number and has assigned material usage and quantity controls. Material usage number(s) and the authority address are shown on your authority card.

The computer checks the following:

- Who can order or obtain pricing information by checking authority number.
- What can be ordered by checking material usage number.
- How much can be ordered by checking quantity controls.
- Where an item can be shipped by checking the group number.

The Ameritech Services Customer Service Desk should be contacted if computer controls consistently interfere with obtaining adequate quantities and/or types of material.

3.0 – Time–Out Feature

The TTDT system has a time–out feature which functions after thirty seconds. The computer will audibly request that you continue ordering. If you fail to do so after three separate thirty second prompts, the system will disconnect from the line and your order will not be processed.

Therefore, before calling the APROMS TTDT system, prepare a list of item numbers or product identifiers and the quantities you intend to order. Having a list of items ready will make it possible to enter information promptly and avoid time–out problems.

The time–out feature will also function if you forget to register entries with the pound (#) sign, as explained in the next section.

4.0 - Use of Star (*) and Pound (#) Keys

A twelve button touch-tone phone, equipped with the star (*) and pound (#) keys, must be used when placing TTDT orders to APROMS.

You must press the star (*) key before each numbered command (e.g., *3# – delete last item; *4# – repeat last prompt, etc.). The star commands are explained in greater detail in later sections of this instruction.

Every entry *must* be registered with the pound (#) key. If the system does not receive the pound (#) tone, it will cause the time–out feature to function as described in section 3.0 of this instruction and your order will not be processed.

5.0 - Polarity Guards

Certain types of central office equipment reverse battery and ground. This condition makes it impossible to transmit touch-tone frequencies over telephone lines to the computer. This problem can be corrected by arranging to have a polarity guard installed in the telephone set used for material ordering purposes.

6.0 – Placing Orders via TTDT

Key in the touch-tone access telephone number specified for your company. You will be answered by the APROMS digitized voice and hear the following statement:

WELCOME TO THE AMERITECH REGIONAL ORDER ENTRY SYSTEM. PLEASE ENTER YOUR AUTHORITY NUMBER.

Key the seven digits of your authority number followed by the pound (#) sign.

Note: If your authority number is not accepted, you will hear the following response:

THAT IS AN UNACCEPTABLE AUTHORITY NUMBER. PLEASE ENTER YOUR AUTHORITY NUMBER.

After 10 unsuccessful attempts to enter a valid authority number, the system will respond as follows:

YOUR ORDER HAS BEEN DELETED. THANK YOU FOR USING THE AMERITECH REGIONAL ORDER ENTRY SYSTEM. If this happens, make sure you are entering the proper number or are not making a keying error. If assistance is needed, please call your ASI Customer Service Desk.

Whether you are entering an authority number, MU, item number, PID, Bell Location code, or phrase code, you will be allowed ten attempts to enter valid data before being disconnected. The error counter is reset to zero once valid input is acceptable.

When your authority number is accepted, you may hear the following prompt:

ENTER YOUR CUSTOMER ID.

This prompt will only occur if your particular authority number is duplicated within any of the other Ameritech Operating Companies. If there is no duplication, this prompt will be bypassed. If you receive this prompt, enter the appropriate one-digit customer ID number followed by the pound (#) sign. Listed below are the appropriate customer ID codes by state:

1. Illinois

- 2. Indiana
- 3. Michigan
- 4. Ohio
- 5. Wisconsin
- 6. Ameritech Services

When your authority number and, if required, customer ID are accepted, you will hear the following prompt:

DO YOU WANT TO PLACE AN ORDER? IF YES, ENTER ONE. IF NO, ENTER TWO.

If you are not placing an order and choose option two, you may perform the following functions by entering the appropriate key:

TO OBTAIN AN ITEM'S PRICE, ENTER ONE. TO REVIEW AN EXISTING ORDER, ENTER TWO. TO LISTEN TO ANNOUNCEMENTS, ENTER SIX. TO EXIT AND RETURN TO THE ORDER ENTRY PROCESS, ENTER NINE.

Option 1

If you choose option one (i.e., enter 1), "to obtain an item's price," the system will prompt you as follows:

ENTER AN ITEM NUMBER.

Key in the desired item number or PID and the system will respond with the item's price. After receiving the item's price, the system will again ask **ENTER AN ITEM NUMBER**. Enter an additional item number, if so desired. If no other item prices are required, key in a pound (#) sign. The system will again give you the options listed above (i.e., obtain price, review an order, listen to announcements, or exit).

Option 2

If you choose option two (i.e., enter 2), "to review an existing order," the system will prompt you as follows:

ENTER A REQUISITION NUMBER. DO YOU WANT TO HEAR THE ITEM'S DESCRIPTION? ENTER ONE FOR YES, TWO FOR NO.

Once the requested information is entered, the system will respond with information regarding a previously placed order. The information provided will be in the following sequence: line number, item number, item's description (if desired), quantity ordered, unit of measure, date entered, and item's status. After receiving this information, the system will again request for an additional requisition number. If no other requisition numbers are required, key in the pound (#) sign. The system will again give you the options listed above (i.e., obtain price, review an order, listen to announcements, or exit).

Option 3

If you choose option three (i.e., enter 6), "to listen to announcements," the system will respond with any announcements that reside within the system. After receiving this information, the system will again give you the options listed above (i.e., obtain price, review an order, listen to announcements, or exit).

Option 4

If you choose option four (i.e., enter 9), the system will respond:

```
DO YOU WANT TO PLACE AN ORDER?
IF YES, ENTER ONE.
IF NO, ENTER TWO.
```

If you are placing an order, the next system prompt will be:

PLEASE ENTER THE TWO DIGIT MATERIAL USAGE NUMBER.

Now, key a two digit material usage number and the pound (#) sign. Example: 01# for MU 01, 25# for MU 25 etc. When an acceptable MU number is entered, you will hear the next requested prompt as follows:

ENTER A REQUISITION NUMBER.

Key in the requisition number and a pound (#) sign, or key a pound (#) sign only. In either case, APROMS will generate a requisition number at the end of the order entry process that must be used for reference purposes. If you enter a requisition number, the number will be used as the "Customer Reference Number" on the stock shipping manifest. Please note the requisition number can be alphanumeric. See section 15.0 to obtain the alpha representation sequence. For example, customer requisition number "A12345" would be entered in the following sequence: *2112345.

The next system prompt will be:

DO YOU WANT TO HEAR THE ITEM DESCRIPTION? ENTER ONE FOR YES, TWO FOR NO.

Key 1 # if you wish to hear the descriptions of the items you are ordering.

Key 2# if you *do not* wish to hear the descriptions.

The next prompt will be for the first item number:

ENTER AN ITEM NUMBER.

If you wish to use a Bell Location code, enter the appropriate seven-digit code in response to the first item number prompt.

If you wish to use an order level phrase code, follow the instructors provided in section 14.0.

Otherwise, key the first item number (either a seven-digit item number *or* a nine-digit product identifier and a pound (#) sign. For example: 1185041# or 400527016#.

If you had requested to hear the item descriptions, you will hear:

THAT ITEM IS _____. (A description of the item.)

If the item is not stocked by Ameritech Services, you will hear the message:

THIS IS A NON-STOCK ITEM.

The next system prompt will be:

ENTER A QUANTITY.

Key the quantity you want to order and a pound (#) sign. If you do not order in standard package multiples, the system will notify you and adjust your order accordingly. (If the standard package quantity for the item you order is six, and you order five, you will be told by the system your order quantity will be changed to six. If the quantity you enter exceeds the maximum allowable order quantity, you will be told have exceeded the maximum quantity and your order quantity will be reduced to you the maximum allowable order quantity.) After you enter your order quantity, the standard response is:

YOU ORDERED _____. (Quantity and unit)

Example: YOU ORDERED FIVE HUNDRED FEET.

After entering an item as explained above, continue entering items. After each item ordered, the system will continue to prompt you for an item number (i.e., **ENTER AN ITEM NUMBERS.**).

When the system again requests the next item number after you have entered the last item desired, there are two options available:

1. If you wish to place another order, key *1#, or **6673#.

2. If you have finished ordering, key *9#, or **#.

In both cases, the system response will be:

YOUR ORDER NUMBER IS _____. USE THIS NUMBER WHEN REFERRING TO YOUR ORDER.

If you had previously keyed *1# or **6673#, you will hear the prompt for an authority number to begin your next order. Otherwise the system will say:

THANK YOU FOR USING THE AMERITECH REGIONAL ORDER ENTRY SYSTEM.

Note: It is important that you end every ordering session with *9# or **#, or your order will not be processed!

7.0 – Keying Errors: Delete Entries

If you want to delete an entry, simply key *3#. All information back to the previous pound (#) sign will be deleted. You will hear:

THAT ENTRY HAS BEEN DELETED. or THERE ARE NO ENTRIES TO DELETE.

8.0 - Last Prompt Repeated

If you want the last prompt repeated, key *4#.

<u>9.0 – Help</u>

To obtain the help menu, key *5#.

10.0 – Announcements

If you want to listen to available announcements, key *6#.

11.0 – Transfer Order to Service Desk

If you want your order transferred to the Customer Service Center, key *0#. If you have entered at least one item, the requisition will be saved and you will be given the requisition number. You then will be furnished with the following prompts:

YOUR CALL WILL BE TRANSFERRED. DO YOU WISH TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE ORDER BOARD? ENTER A ONE THEN POUND (#) SIGN TO TRANSFER YOUR CALL. ENTER A TWO THEN POUND (#) SIGN TO CONTINUE YOUR ORDER.

If you key 1#, you will hear:

YOU WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE CUSTOMER SERVICE DESK. PLEASE WAIT AND AN OPERATOR WILL BE RIGHT WITH YOU.

If you key 2#, you will be returned to the prompt you heard just before you keyed in *0#.

12.0 – Order Canceling

If you want to cancel the entire order, key *7# or hang up.

13.0 – Computer Voice Responses

Voice responses or statements have been programmed into the system to assist you while placing TTDT orders. They are self–explanatory or tell what you must do to enter your order correctly. Some examples of such responses are listed below:

THAT IS AN INVALID REQUISITION NUMBER.

The requisition number you enter must conform to your state's defined requisition number length and range.

THAT IS AN INVALID ITEM NUMBER.

This statement means you entered the wrong item number or product identifier and the system cannot accept it. You can check the number and re–enter it correctly, or continue with the next item to be ordered. You will also hear this message if the Bell Location code or phrase code you enter is invalid or entered in the wrong sequence.

THAT ITEM IS ON BACK ORDER.

This statement is provided for your information. All back orders are held and will be shipped when the items become available. Knowing in advance that an item is on back order gives you the opportunity to make substitutions. The delete feature (*3#) described in section 7.0 should be used to cancel a back order if you do not want it held.

YOU HAVE EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM ITEM QUANTITY ALLOWED FOR THAT ITEM. YOU ORDERED ______. THE QUANTITY WILL BE CHANGED TO ______.

If you exceed quantity limitations on your authority number or on the item itself, you will hear this statement. The system will reduce the quantity ordered to a predetermined maximum amount.

THAT IS AN INCORRECT MATERIAL USAGE NUMBER.

When a MU is requested by the system, the user's response must be a valid MU on his/her authority card. Questions regarding MU assignments may be directed to the appropriate staff.

YOU ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO ORDER THAT ITEM.

Data in the item record is not compatible with the material usage codes in your authority record. Call the Customer Service Desk if the item you wish to order is necessary for your work.

THAT BELL LOCATION IS OK.

When you enter a valid Bell Location code following the prompt for the *first* item, you will hear the above response. If you attempt to enter a Bell Location code after the first item has been ordered, the system will respond with the message: **THAT IS AN INVALID ITEM NUMBER**.

YOU ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO USE A BELL LOCATION CODE.

If you hear the above referenced statement, your authority number does not allow the changing of shipping addresses. Please contact your Customer Service Desk for assistance.

INVALID QUANTITY. PLEASE ENTER A QUANTITY.

This response is given if a zero quantity is entered or the tones cannot be processed by the system. Enter the quantity again.

LAST ENTRY DELETED.

You will hear the above referenced statement after using the delete feature (*3#) that is explained in section 7.0. This statement verifies that the item actually has been deleted.

If you do not respond to a system generated prompt within approximately 30 seconds, the system will respond with the above referenced prompt. If after hearing this prompt you do not respond with an entry within approximately forty seconds, the system will end the transaction, the order will *not* be processed, and the system will respond with the following statement:

THANK YOU FOR USING THE AMERITECH REGIONAL ORDER ENTRY SYSTEM.

14.0 – Regional Standard Instructional Phrases

Phrase codes may be transmitted via touch-tone telephones and will result in instructions being printed on the manifest.

Be sure to register each phrase with a pound (#) sign. Please refer to the "Regional Standard Instructional Phrases" listed below.

Phrase codes are divided into the following two categories:

- A requisition phrase that applies to the entire order and must precede the first item of the order (Example: street address, room or floor, continuing property or motor vehicle number, do not sub order, etc.).
- An item phrase which applies to a specific item (Example: coil size) within the order *must* follow the affected item. The "Do not sub next item" phrase must precede the item. All other item phrase codes would normally be entered after the item affected.

The following numerical phrases may be transmitted via touch-tone telephones and will result in system printed instructions on the customer manifest. The notation (\mathbb{R}) after the phrase description indicates the phrase is a Requisition Phrase and the notation (\mathbb{I}) after the phrase description indicates an Item Phrase.

Phrase Description	Item (Phrase) Number
Ship in One Length (I)	2020149
Save All Copies (R)	2020198
Rush Request One Day Interval	2020313
Cancel All Backorders (R)	2022012
Reel Type Reel Number (I)	2022236
Audit Number (I)	2022244
Environment Code (R)	2023804
The Continued Property Record Is (R)	2023820
Geographic Location Override (R)	2023861
Do Not Sub The Next item (I)	3023978
Ship on 310 Reel (I)	2023986
Order By APROMS Touch-tone (R)	2024000
Ship in 500 Ft. Coils (I)	2024067
Ship in 300 Ft. Coils (I)	2024018
Ship in 250 Ft. Coils (I)	2024026
Ship in 200 Ft. Coils (I)	2024091
Ship in 150 Ft. Coils (I)	2024034
Ship in 100 Ft. Ceils (I)	2024042
Ship in 50 Ft. Colls (I)	2024059
Confirming for Billing Only (R)	2024083
Date Wanted (R/I)	2024109
Do Not Sub This Requisition (R)	2024117
Room Number (R)	2024141
Floor Number (R)	2024158

15.0 – Alpha Representation Using the Touch-Tone Keypad

Listed below are the numeric touch-tone keypad sequences needed to represent alpha characters. Please note that each alpha character must be preceded by the star (*) sign! Example: A = *21, B = *22, X = *92, etc.

Letter	Key	Sequence
 А	*21	
В	*22	
С	*23	
D	*31	
E	*32	
F	*33	
G	*41	
Н	*42	
I	*43	
J	*51	
K	*52	
L	*53	
М	*61	
Ν	*62	
0	*63	
P	*71	
Q	*72	
R	*73	
S	*74	
Т	*81	
U	*82	
V	*83	
W	*91	
Х	*92	
Y	*93	
Z	*94	

Appendix A: Alphabetical Listing of Selling Units

This attachment is designed as a guide to be used in ordering materials. This list is not to be considered all–inclusive, but reflects known abbreviations utilized at this time.

Ordering Information	Abbreviation	Ordering Information	Abbreviation
Bags	 ВG	 Kits	 KT
Bale	BA	Liters	LT
Balls	AA	Lot	LO
Barrels	BR	Month	MO
Bars	BI	Meters	MR
Binders	BN	Ounces	OZ
Books	BK	Packages	PK
Bottles	во	Pads	PD
Boxes	BX	Pages	PG
Bundles	BD	Pails	PA
Cans	CN	Pair	PR
Cards	CG	Pallets	PL
Cartons	CT	Pieces	PC
Cases	CA	Pints	PT
Coil	CX	Pounds	LB
Cone	CJ	Quarts	QT
Containers	CH	Quires	QR
Cylinders	CL	Reams	RM
Dozens	DZ	Reels	RE
Drums	DR	Rolls	RL
Each	EA	Sets	ST
Envelopes	EV	Sheets	SH
Feet	FΤ	Skeins	SW
Gallons	GA	Skids	SV
Gross	GS	Spools	SO
Half Gallons	GH	Stick	SX
Half Pints	PV	Strips	SR
Inches	IN	Tons	TN
Jars	JR	Tubes	TB
Jug	JU	Yards	YD

Appendix B: Regional Standard Material Usage Codes - Stock Items Only

Material Usage (MU) codes are combined with a Pattern Account (PA) code to form the development of our Operating Company Account and Fundion Code. Material usage codes are assigned to various material ordering forces on the basis of Final Account or Function Code to which the material should be charged.

Material usage codes are used to ensure that each person (placing an order) is authorized to purchase each item of material included in an order.

Following is a summary of material usage codes:

01 - Construction and Installation 02 - Motor Vehicle 03 - Network Outside Services-Station Equipment 04 - Simple Service-Station Equipment 05 - Complex Service-Station Equipment 06 - Teletype-Station Equipment 07 - Expense Tools 09 - House Services 10 - Building & Grounds 11 - Mobile Radio Station 12 - Coin-Station Equipment 13 - C.O.E. Step-by-step Repair 14 - C.O.E. Crossbar Repair 15 - C.O.E. Electronic Analog Repair 16 - Non-Cellular Radio Repair 17 - Terrestrial Radio Repair 18 - Other Analog Repair 19 - Data Service Repair 20 - Specific Accounting Required (Orderer must furnish) 21 - C.O.E. Digital Electronic Repair 22 - C.O.E. Operator System Repair 23 - Engineering Functions 24 - C.O.E. Repair Circuit Other 32 - PBX Repair 35 - Leased Equipment 36 - Linebacker 45 - Public Service 47 - Capital Tools 52 - Plant Training Center 56 - Official Communications - Voice 57 - Official Communications - Data 71 - Construction Equipment Repairs 90 - Stationery & Office Supplies 96 - Handicapped Services

Catalog Format



Sony SPP–ID910 Digital 900 MHz Telephone Experiments

Overview

Another useful device for covert surveillance applications is the Sony SPP–ID910 digital 900 MHz cordless telephone. Unlike other digital cordless phones, which are usually based around Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) chipsets, the Sony SPP–ID910 uses conventional Frequency Shift Keying (FSK) to send its digital audio data in a fairly narrow bandwidth of 100 kHz or so. This is useful because low–power DSSS systems usually perform poorly in the overcrowded Part 15/ISM 900 MHz band. A narrowband FSK system will be much more interference resistant, while still providing some "security" by using a digital transmission. You'll notice this improved performance in several Internet reviews of the Sony SPP–ID910 where the phone's operating "range" is noted to be much greater than other similar devices. This makes the phone very handy for modification in quick "drop–type" surveillance operations where you want decent RF range, but don't want your audio recovered by any nearby scanner listeners. Also, since the schematics for the Sony SPP–ID910 cordless telephone are available, it *may* be possible to utilize the phone's stock 10.7 MHz Intermediate Freqency (IF) section to decode *other* cordless phones which operate using the same type of digital modulation. The full schematics for the Sony SPP–ID910 will be available on the *GBPPR 'Zine* webpage.

The RF sections of the Sony SPP–ID910 use a National LMX2337 dual–PLL synthesizer for both the transmit and receive local oscillators. The 10.7 MHz IF receive strip is based around a Motorola MC13156 IC which is specifically designed for receving narrowband FSK data transmissions.

The Sony SPP–ID910 handset is designed to transmit on 10 channels between 925 – 927.75 MHz and the base station transmits down in the 902.3 – 905 MHz region. RF output power meets the required FCC Part 15.249 field strength settings (i.e. not much power). The FCC emission designator is F1D (standard on/off digital FM) with a tested bandwidth of 102 kHz.

The phone's stock microphone can also be replaced with one which has a pre–amplifier stage or one modified to include some other form of audio pre–processing, such as a high–pass filter. You can even replace the microphone line with a long run of shielded coax for remote audio operations. It is even possible to retransmit the audio from *anothe*r surveillance device for a "repeater" operation.

You may also wish to add your own battery pack for the handset. Using four standard "AA" Nickel Metal Hydride (NiMH) batteries will prolong the transmitter (handset) operation time, while still being easy to recharge.



Pictures & Construction



Overview of the Sony SPP-ID910 digital 900 MHz cordless telephone.

You can usually find them at thrift stores very cheap. The handset's rechargeable battery pack eventually dies, and people end up just throwing the whole phone away.

The phone's FCC ID is: AK8SPP-ID910



Internal view of the base station's circuit boards.

The LM324 op-amp on the "Line Interface Board" will be tapped to provide our raw audio output from the handset transmitter. There is no need to connect a phone line for this device to operate.

The four LEDs indicate "Power," "Line," "Charge," and "Spare Battery."



Handset internal view.

You can remove the plastic case and alot of the taller components for reduced height applications.



Closeup of the antenna connection pad on the handset.

The large screw on the lower left held a little antenna mount which was pressed against the large tinned pad you see in the photo. You'll may want to try adding a higher efficiency antenna or even an external RF connector.

The passive components and stripline inductors form a simple duplexer circuit, and the respective transmit and receive RF paths are then sent to their proper sections via bandpass filters.



Closeup of the line interface circuit board.

Raw audio output is taken at pin 1 of the LM324 or on the leg of the 10 kohm resistor, as shown above.

Send the audio into a LM386, via a 0.1 μ F coupling capacitor, to drive a standard pair of headphones or small speaker. You can even use an isolation transformer to run the audio into a computer sound card for further processing, if so desired.

The GBPPR 1079 Audio Amplifier from *GBPPR 'Zine*, Issue #39 is a useful piece of test gear for probing audio lines in this device.



Closeup of the base station's antenna connection.

The large pad was pressed against the antenna's base and secured using a screw.

You'll want to add an external antenna connection to the base so you can easily use a directional antenna for extending the operational range or for reducing any on–channel interference. Changing the antenna polarization from vertical to horizontal can reduce some sources of interference up to 20 dB.



Overview of the base station's RF, IF, and PLL circuits.

From the antenna input on the lower–right, the signal is split into two paths and then onto two bandpass filters. One filter is for the receive section and the other filter is for the transmit section. In the above photo, the bandpass filter for the transmit section is labeled "480." The receive bandpass filter is marked "481."

A National LMX2337 dual–PLL synthesizer (surface mount IC in the middle) is used to control the seperate transmit and receive VCOs. The received signal is demodulated with a Motorola MC13156 IF strip (upper–left) operating at 10.7 MHz. The digital audio is encoded and decoded by an onboard microprocessor.

The IC labeled "MT88E43" is part of the caller ID circuit, and is not used in this application.



Handset internal view.

The microphone is on the bottom–left, next to the buzzer, surrounded by anti–vibration material.



Alternate view of the handset with some of the unneccessary components removed.

The battery charging "prongs," volume controls, the speaker and buzzer, and the LCD panel all have been removed.



The handset's stock battery connections have been removed. You'll need to power the handset from an external power source capable of around +5 VDC.



To force the handset into "talk" mode on power up, short the two keypad connections shown above. This view is looking *down* on the handset.



Patterns. Do you see any?

xxxx-x-xx-xxx.xx.cox.net - - [30/Nov/2008:15:29:11 -0600] "GET /2600/ HTTP/1.1" "http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&ie=UTF8&ned=us&q=Eric+Corley+pedophilia" "GET /2600/index.html HTTP/1.1" "http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Eric+Corley+pedofile&btnG=Search" xxx-xx-xx-xxx-xxx.xxx.rr.com - - [19/Jan/2009:04:57:39 -0600] "GET /2600/index.html HTTP/1.1" "http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&safe=off&client=firefox-a&rls=org.mozilla%3Aen-US%3Aofficial &hs=9zr&q=eric+corley+molestation&btnG=Search" xxxx-xx-xxx-xxx-xxx.xxxx.xxxx.verizon.net - [01/Feb/2009:09:24:49 -0600] "GET /PROJ/mil/taser/index.html HTTP/1.1" "http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&safe=off&q=Eric+Corley+pedophile&btnG=Search" xxxx-xx-xxx-xxx-xxx.xxx.verizon.net - - [01/Feb/2009:15:53:23 -0600] "GET /2600/index.html HTTP/1.1" "http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=%22eric+corley%22+pedophile&btnG=Search" x-xx-xx-xx-xx.xxx.xx.comcast.net - - [07/Feb/2009:23:03:05 -0600] "GET /2600/index.html HTTP/1.1" "http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&safe=off&rlz=1C1GGLS_en-USUS292US303 &q=%22horny+old+pedophiles+everywhere&btnG=Search" xxx-xx-xxx-xxx.xxx.xxx.rr.com - - [17/Feb/2009:02:07:25 -0600] "GET /PROJ/mil/taser/index.html HTTP/1.1" "http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&safe=off&client=firefox-a&rls=org.mozilla:en-US:official &hs=Cpf&ei=mm6aSfX0Nse_tqfIhKCqCw&sa=X&oi=spell&resnum=1&ct=result&cd=1&q=eric+corley+pedophile &spell=1" xxxx-xx-xxx-xxx-xxx.xxx.xxxx.swbell.net - - [27/Feb/2009:22:49:21 -0600] "GET /2600/index.html HTTP/1.1" "http://search.yahoo.com/search?p=ammunition+nigger-stopper&fr=att-portal&xargs=0&pstart=1&b=11 &xa=BQFz_088i8W2p900AehDVg--,1235882485" xxxx.xxx.xx.xx.xxx.xx.xx.windstream.net - - [02/Mar/2009:08:06:01 -0600] "GET /2600/index.html HTTP/1.1" "http://search.yahoo.com/search;_ylt=Anu38FjDQ82o8Rixeq74NaNG2vAI?p=**boyfucker**&fr=my-myy &toggle=1&cop=&ei=UTF-8" xxxxxx-xxx-xxx.xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.on.net - - [15/Mar/2009:18:31:55 -0600] "GET /2600/downtime.html HTTP/1.1" "http://www.google.com/search?ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&sourceid=navclient&gfns=1 &q=Pedophile+eric+corley" x-xx-xxx-xxx-xxx.xxx.xx.comcast.net - - [20/Mar/2009:03:41:30 -0600] "GET /2600/index.html HTTP/1.1" "http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=eric+corley+pedophile&btnG=Search"

End of Issue #59



Any Questions?

Editorial and Rants



Obama is <u>NOT</u> the first coon to invade the White House.

First Lady Grace Coolidge with her pet raccoon Rebecca at the White House Easter Egg Roll on April 18, 1927.

Oh Hillary.. You've Got Some Splanin' To Do...



Hillary Clinton's financial disclosure for the year 2007 shows that the former first lady liquidated her entire equity portfolio, approximately \$20 million, in May 2007. Her market timing was almost perfect as she sold all of her stocks only 500 points and 5 months before the market peak. Is Senator Clinton a star investor or did she know something?

(http://www.chartingstocks.net/2009/02/oh-hillaryyouve-got-some-splanin-to-do)



Note how the media blames everyone except the "niggers pulling the triggers."

That's change you can believe in!

508 Chicago School Students Shot In 16 Months

March 10, 2009 - From: wcbstv.com

Twenty–five Chicago Public School students have been murdered this year. As shocking as that number is, there is another figure that's very disturbing as well: the number of students who have been shot in a 16–month period is enough to fill an elementary school – 508 students, according to school officials. CBS station WBBM–TV in Chicago's Chief Correspondent Jay Levine asks why, and what is being done to stop it.

Think about it. By this time tomorrow, odds are at least one Chicago Public School student will have been shot. By this time next week, there'll be seven. It's a staggering, frightening, shameful statistic that judging from the reaction we got, those who could do something aren't anxious to talk about.

"No one really wants to address this but we need to call for a state of emergency," said Pastor Roosevelt Watkins.

Chicago Public School students are relatively safe until they leave school, but after that, the closer to home, stats show, the more dangerous it is.

We wanted to talk with Brian Samuels, the school official analyzing the data. He wasn't available.

An alternative to drugs, guns and violence is an after–school program at the Bethlehem Star Missionary Baptist Church where virtually every one of the kids have been touched by that violence. "This place is a safe haven for them, and that's why they attend here on a regular basis," Pastor Watkins said.

When asked how many of the students know a friend or relative who has been shot – slowly, the hands go up. When five of seven children raise their hands, you know there's a problem.

"My uncle got shot right in front of our building, while we were playing basketball. I was kind of scared 'cause he was a family member, and I didn't want him to die," said 14-year-old Davell Jackson. "I was kind of frightened that I could have got shot too."

"My cousin, he was driving, and somebody shot at his car, and he flew out the window and he was killed," said 13-year-old Alvin Howard. Not far from the church, on Friday night, an 18-year-old CPS graduate was shot and killed. It was just weeks after his 17-year-old brother was among three young men murdered by an alleged gunman just recently acquitted of murder – within view of a police blue light camera, which anonymous officers on the Internet claim are all too often being used to replace a shrinking force of street cops.

"It's like rarely do you see a police officer drive by," said 12-year-old Beverly Lambert.

WBBM–TV wanted to speak with Chicago Police Supt. Jody Weis about the startling statistics, but we were told by an aide that after leaving federal court Monday morning, he was too busy. But it's not only a police problem.

"There's a fear in the neighborhood because the people fear retaliation," Pastor Watkins said. "We need to go back to the oldschool way where we had neighbors knowing each other, building neighborhood block clubs."

There's plenty of blame to go around – from neighbors' blind eyes to broken families to schools without truant officers to police manpower. Until everyone starts working together, joining forces instead of pointing fingers, the shooting will undoubtedly continue.



Watch this story carefully, as the Magic Negro pisses on the Constitution to help gain even more political power.

Obama Shifts Census Oversight, Triggering Angry Protest by Republicans

February 6, 2009 - From: www.govexec.com

By Carrie Dann

President Obama has decided to bring the U.S. Census Bureau under White House jurisdiction, a move that incensed House Republicans, who fired off a blistering letter to him Thursday, calling it "outrageous and unprecedented" and a "blatant partisan and political maneuver."

The move would shift the chain of command with the bureau and the Commerce Department, where the bureau currently resides. It comes after the Congressional Black Caucus, National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials and other groups expressed displeasure with Obama's nominee for Commerce secretary, Republican Sen. Judd Gregg of New Hampshire. Gregg, the groups said this week, opposed efforts to secure emergency funding for the 2000 Census, which they asserted exposes a potential lack of commitment to ensuring that hard-to-reach minority populations are properly accounted for in the 2010 census.

A White House spokesman confirmed Thursday that Obama plans to work closely with the bureau, which will remain within the Commerce Department.

"From the first days of the transition the census has been a priority for the president, and a process he wanted to re–evaluate," the spokesman said in a prepared statement.

"There is historic precedent for the director of the census, who works for the Commerce secretary and the president, to work closely with White House senior management –– given the number of decisions that will have to be put before the president," he said. "We plan to return to that model in this administration."

House Republicans reacted quickly. House Oversight and Government Reform ranking member Darrell Issa, R–Calif., and Oversight and Government Reform Census Subcommittee ranking member Patrick McHenry, R–N.C., seized on speculation that the move would place the yet–unnamed Census Bureau director under the watchful eye of White House Chief of Staff Rahm Emanuel, instead of leaving Gregg in charge.

They suggested the move could improperly influence legislative redistricting, which is shaped by Census counts.

"By circumventing the secretary of Commerce's oversight of the Census Bureau and handing it directly to a political operative such as Mr. Emanuel, you are severely jeopardizing the fairness and accuracy of the 2010 Census," Issa and McHenry wrote Obama. Details of the day-to-day relationship between the White House and the Census Bureau seem hazy.

Aides speculated Thursday that the bureau's budget and public–affairs functions may be routed through OMB, an arrangement that would assuage the fears expressed by advocates concerned that the Census director's public statements and congressional testimony would be subject to censorship by less–than–supportive leadership at Commerce.

Sources on both sides of the issue said black lawmakers and others interested in securing more funding for the 2010 Census had been hoping for assurances of support from Obama as soon as they learned about Gregg's possible selection to Commerce post. One Democratic aide close to the matter called the administration's decision a direct response to the grievances of minority groups upset with Gregg's appointment.

"People started yelling at them," said the aide, who added that the details of how the White House's interactions with the Census director remain woefully undefined.

"Their answer was 'OK, fine, [Gregg] won't be in charge," the aide said. "It wasn't a plan. It was a reaction."

The administration's idea to shift jurisdiction over the Census Bureau was not entirely new.

In September, congressional Democrats, led by Rep. Carolyn Maloney, D–N.Y., proposed legislation to make the bureau an independent federal agency. Such agencies report directly to the president, as the Federal Emergency Management Agency did before it became part of the Homeland Security Department.

A Census Bureau spokeswoman declined to comment on any organizational changes until a director is in place.



Over 500 people murdered in Chicago during 2008...

Economy in the dump thanks to brain-dead liberal policies...

Rampant unemployment, race wars, and violence on the border...

Entire school systems destroyed because of unions and lazy students...

Just another nigger drinking on the job!



"Race doesn't matter!"

---- Audience chant heard at a 2008 pre-election Barack Hussein Obama rally.

Suddle Brainwashing

⊙ Mar 9, 2009 7:45 pm US/Eastern

13 Students Arrested In Giant Rockland H.S. Brawl

Chairs Used At Weapons During Battle Rovale At Ramapo High School; Cops Looking Into Possible Gang Ties

SPRING VALLEY, N.Y. (CBS) - Police in Rockland

County arrested more than a dozen students at Ramapo High School after a huge fight in the school's cafeteria sent several teenagers to the hospital.

Click to enlarge 1 of 1

Celebs Who

Lean To The

2009 Celebrity

Right

School officials said a fight Related that started over the slidesho weekend, but continued Monday during school hours.

Police arrested 13 students, charging them with rioting and reckless endangerment, after a free-for-all broke while the kids were eating.

c

-

	"I feel more bad for the Death	S	
Students		1	-10
Student Ethr	nicity 🕕		
	Ethnicity	This School	State Average
	Black or African American	64%	19%
	Hispanic or Latino	16%	20%
	White	10%	52%
	Asian or Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	9%	7%
	🛛 Unspecified	1%	n/a

Source: NYSED, 2006-2007

The top WCBS story includes the fist of a white person, but the racial makeup of Ramapo High School is only 10% white. This "brawl" was most likely started by non-white students or it could have even been white students protecting themselves. We'll probably never know...

wcbstv.com/local/ramapo.high.school.2.954584.html

www.greatschools.net/cgi-bin/ny/other/3740



Forward.com

(www.davidduke.com/general/jews-can-say-to-jewish-audiences-what-gentiles-would-not-dare_7448.html)

What Media Bias In Favor of Obama?



All These Halos Are a Coincidence!