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FM 24-10

WAR DEPARTMENT

BASIC FIELD MANUAL

COMBINED

RADIOTELEGRAPH (W/T) PROCEDURE

January 20, 1943

FM 24-10

BASIC FIELD MANUAL



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(This manual supersedes so much of FM 24-6, March 6, 1941, including C 1, October 7, 1941, C 2, December 31, 1941, Training Circular No. 77, W. D., 1942, C 4, March 5, 1942, and C 5, July 15, 1942; and FM 24-10, November 20, 1940, including C 1, January 21, 1942, C 2, April 21, 1942, and C 3, July 15, 1942 as pertains to radiotelegraph procedure.) Operating signals will be published in a separate manual.

NOTES

1. Throughout this manual, the term "call sign" is to be read to include delivery groups and British Army code signs.
2. Throughout this manual "-" represents the separative sign II.
3. The character 0 as used in this manual designates the arabic digit 0.
4. Plates A, B, C, and D which follow the last section are included to amplify the subject matter.

Chapter I

GENERAL

1. Use.—This procedure is prescribed for Combined use in Radiotelegraph communications.

2. Comparative Phraseology.

<i>United States</i>	<i>British</i>
Change	Amendment
Control station (NCS)	Control station
Cryptographed	Encoded or Enciphered
Dispatch <i>or message</i>	Message
GCT	GMT
Information addressee	An addressee to whom a message is "repeated."
Message blank	Message form
Message center (Army)	Signal office (Army)
Message center chief (Army)	Signal master (Army)
Message form	Message layout
Messages sent in strings	Batch working
Net	Group or Net

<i>United States</i>	<i>British</i>
Parenthesis	Bracket
Period	Full stop
Precedence	Priority
	Most Immediate
	Emergency Enemy Aircraft
Urgent	Emergency
Operational Priority	Immediate
Priority	Important
Routine	No name <i>Routine</i>
Deferred	Deferred
Prosign	Procedure signal
Quotation marks	Inverted commas
"R" or receipt method	Direct method
Radiotelegraph	Wireless Telegraph (W/T)
Radiotelephone	Radio Telephone (R/T)
Relaying station	Linking station
Schedules	Routines or Schedules
Slant	Oblique or Stroke or Oblique Stroke.
Subordinate station	Station (other than Control station) or Out station.

3. **Response.**—The term "response" includes any of the following:

a. An **Answer** is the transmission made by a station called, in response to the call received.

b. An **Acknowledgment** is a separate message from the addressee informing the originator that his message has been received and is understood.

c. A **Receipt** is a communication sent by the receiving station indicating that the message or other transmission has been satisfactorily received by that station.

d. A **Reply** is a message originating out of, referring to, or replying to a question asked in a prior message.

4. **Morse Characters Used.**—Use of Morse characters is limited to the following:

a. *Alphabet.*—Twentysix international letters, A to Z, inclusive.

b. *Numerals.*—Ten international numerals, 1 to 0, inclusive.

c. *Special characters.* *HTM (3 times) Emergency*

<u>AA</u>	dit dah dit dah	Unknown station
<u>AAA</u>	dit dah dit dah dit dah	Period (full stop)
<u>AR</u>	dit dah dit dah dit	End of transmission
<u>AS</u>	dit dah dit dit dit	Wait
<u>BT</u>	dah dit dit dit dah	Long break
<u>DU</u>	dah dit dit dit dit dah	Hyphen
<u>IMI</u>	dit dit dah dah dit dit	Repeat
<u>INT</u>	dit dit dah dit dah	Interrogatory
<u>IX</u>	dit dit dah dit dit dah	Execute to follow
<u>KK</u>	dah dit dah dah dit dah	Parenthesis
<u>P</u>	dit dah dah dit dah	Used in SYKO transmissions only.
<u>XE</u>	dah dit dit dah dit	Slant (oblique stroke)

5. **Punctuation Marks in Plain Language Messages.—a.**

<i>Transmitted</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<u>AAA</u>	Period (Full stop)
<u>DU</u>	Hyphen
<u>KK</u>	Parenthesis
<u>XE</u>	Slant (oblique stroke)
POINT	Decimal point
QUOTE UNQUOTE	Quotation marks (inverted commas)

b. Additional necessary punctuation is spelled out as words.

c. Expression of fractions:

21 and 1/2	}	21 1/2
TWO ONE AND ONE HALF		
TWENTYONE AND ONE HALF		

6. **Operating Signals.**—Combined Operating Signals will be used with this procedure. They are listed completely, with examples, in another publication.

7.

** Used only as prescribed in Article 6.5.*

8.

9.

10.

Chapter II

COMPONENT PARTS OF MESSAGES

11. **Types of Messages.**—There are two types of messages

a. **Plaindress** (Address outside of Text) *of plain or crypt*

(i) Normal (Full) Form.

(ii) Abbreviated Form.

b. **Codress.** *(see article 14 a)*

12. **Plaindress, Normal (Full) Form** (see Plate B).—a. The components of a Normal Form Plaindress message are given lines I and II of Plate B. Explanatory notes are given below

(i) *Station serial numbers.*—These are used only when ordered.

(ii) *Transmission instructions.*—These consist only of F, Operating Signals, Φ , and call signs, as necessary.

(iii) *Date-time group.*—This group consists of a six digit group followed by a zone suffix letter. The first two digits express date of the month, the remaining digits express the time.

This group contains (iv) *Message instructions.*—These contain **GR** and **T** and, if necessary, Operating Signals which convey instructions to all addressees.

(v) *Final instructions.*—These may contain instructions such as **B**, **C**, **AS**, and Operating Signals, and call signs.

b. *Unchanged components.*—The following are fixed by originator and may not be changed by others:

(i) Precedence.

(ii) All components included in the Address.

(iii) All components included in the Message Instructions.

(iv) Text.

(v) *Date-time group in msg. ending*

13. **Plaindress, Abbreviated Form** (see Plate C).—a. Where speed of transmission is all-important, such as enemy reports, short signals from aircraft, and tactical messages, the following are normally omitted:

(i) Group count.

(ii) Date.

(iii) Time group (either in Address or Message Ending)?

** Message Ending This consists of BT, date-time group same as in ending, final instructions and ending*

b. The Abbreviated Form will be used in accordance with local instructions.

14. **Codress.**—a. A Codress message carries in the cryptographed Text the entire Address (originator, action, and information addressees) cryptographed in the same cipher system as the Text. The Address thus cryptographed replaces the Plaindress Address, which is never used with Codress messages.

b. The Heading of a Codress message contains only such data as are necessary to cover the specific transmission in question, as shown below:

- (i) The Call.
- (ii) Serial number (if any).
- (iii) Precedence prosign (if any).
- (iv) Transmission instructions (may be coded as in c below).
- (v) Date—time group.
- (vi) Operating Signals (if any).
- (vii) Group count.
- (viii) Long break.

c. The transmission instructions comprise the call signs (or delivery groups) of the units intended to receive that particular transmission together with any instructions to them or to relaying links, etc.

Examples

The message used in the following examples is one bearing precedence indication "Priority" addressed for action to A2D and MPQ and for information to PW6 and 6F2 from BF6.

- (i) Passed by routine broadcast schedule to A2D. (The Call shown in this example is a typical broadcast call.)

GB1 V GYE NR BN270 - P - A2D 201314B GR71
BT text **BT** etc. (1)*

- (ii) Passed by direct (R) method by BF6 to 6F2 with instructions to 6F2 to transmit the message to MPQ and also to decipher the message himself. Delivery groups are not used in this example.

6F2 V BF6 - P - T - MPQ 6F2 201314B GR71 etc. (2)

- (iii) Same as example (2) but employing delivery groups.

* Throughout this manual examples are numbered thus for reference purposes.

6F2 V BF6 - P - FLL BST ~~NEK~~ HZD 201314B GR71
etc. (3)

NOTES

1. FLL is assumed to mean "Pass to ———." BST is assumed to be the delivery group corresponding to the call sign MPQ and HZD to 6F2. ~~NEK~~ is assumed to mean "Also intended for ———."

2. As of January 18, 1943 delivery groups are not yet effective for combined use.

15. **Procedure messages.**—a. A Procedure message is a short Plaindress message the purpose of which is to expedite the handling of traffic.

b. Procedure messages consist of Operating Signals, call signs, identification of messages and part of messages, and prosigns, as necessary.

c. A group count is not used in the Heading of a Procedure message.

d. The Long Break (**BT**) is not used to separate the Text from other components of a Procedure message, except where a date—time, or time group is assigned to the message.

e. A Procedure message may carry that precedence designation considered necessary to ensure accomplishment of its purpose.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

(4 and 5 spares)

Chapter III

PROSIGNS—MEANINGS AND EXAMPLES

21. **General Instruction.**—The use of prosigns is limited to those listed in this chapter.

22. **A "Originator's Sign."**—This sign means "The originator of this message is indicated by the call sign immediately following." (See Art. 56.)

23. **AA "Unknown Station."**—**AA** is used as a call sign in communicating with a station whose call sign is not known or is not recognized.

Example

6F2 hearing his own call sign but not recognizing the calling station, sends:

AA V 6F2 K (6)

24. **AA "All After,"**

AB "All Before."—These prosigns are used in Procedure messages, after **IMI**, **C**, **J**, and certain Operating Signals to identify a portion of a message. (See Art. 103.)

25. **AR "End of Transmission."**—This prosign means "This is the end of my transmission to you and no response is required or expected." (See Art. 89.)

26. **AS "Wait."**—*a.* **AS** made during a transmission and without an ending sign indicates a pause of a few seconds.

b. **AS** followed by **AR** means "You are to wait" or "I am obliged to wait," as applicable.

27. **B "More to Follow."**—*a.* In the final instructions **B**, not followed by numerals, means "More to follow."

Examples

(i) BF6, wishing to indicate that he has more to send to PW6, transmits:

PW6 V BF6 190030Z GR37 BT text BT 190030Z B K (7)

(ii) A2D has just received a message from BF6. When

receiving, A2D indicates that he has traffic to send to BF6 as follows:

~~BF6 V PW6 R B K~~ **BF6 VA2D R B K** (8)

(iii) A precedence prosign (except **R**) may follow **B** to indicate the precedence of the message on hand.

b. **B** followed by numerals, means "Message being transmitted in portions. Total number of groups transmitted so far is indicated by the numeral(s)."

Examples

(i) BF6 transmitting a message of 160 groups in portions to 6F2, stops after transmitting the 100th group, indicates that there is more to follow and requests receipt for transmission thus far, as follows:

6F2 V BF6 242322Z GR160 BT (Text *** first 100 groups) - **B 100 K** (9)

(ii) 6F2, having received the message thus far, transmits:

BF6 V 6F2 R K (10)

NOTE: Should 6F2 require any repetitions, these are asked for and given before the **R K** is transmitted by 6F2.

(iii) BF6 then completes the transmission as follows:

6F2 V BF6 101 - (Text *** group 101 to 160 both inclusive) **BT 242322Z K** (11)

28. **BT "Long Break."**—*a.* The long break is used as the last prosign in the Heading and the first prosign in the Message Ending to separate the Text from other parts of the message. It immediately precedes and follows the Text.

b. See Art. 15*d* regarding use of **BT** in Procedure messages.

29. **C "Correct."**—*a.* **C** alone means "You are correct."

Examples

(i) The group count having been questioned by BF6 and the latter's count having been found correct, PW6 transmits:

BF6 V PW6 C K (12)

(ii) PW6, after BF6 has "repeated back" a **G** message correctly, transmits:

(ii) The reply thereto:

A2D V BF6 AB \overline{BT} - K49 V BF6 - A - BF6 172214Z K
 K 49 GR150-3 to 6 - DOGO NUBO CEXE DEFE - AA
 148 - LANA ZABO TUTU \overline{BT} 172214Z K (21)

(iii) BF6 V 6F2 J 101030Z - 2 - 5 K (22)

(iv) The reply thereto:

6F2 V BF6 C 101030Z - 2 - 2468 - 5 - 7543 K (23)

36. \overline{IMI} "Repeat."—a. Used alone, \overline{IMI} means "Repeat all of your last transmission."

Example

PW6 requests a repetition of the entire transmission just completed by 6F2:

6F2 V PW6 \overline{IMI} K (24)

b. Followed by identification data, \overline{IMI} means "Repeat the indicated portion of your transmission." (See Art. 103.)

c. \overline{IMI} cannot be used to obtain a repetition of a message or part of a message for which a receipt has been given. An Operating Signal is provided for this purpose.

d. In the Text of a plain language message, \overline{IMI} means "I am going to repeat the difficult portion just transmitted."

Example

A2D V BF6 311211Z GR15 \overline{BT} TRANSFER GIL-
 ROY MUNCHAUSEN \overline{IMI} MUNCHAUSEN JOHN
 ELMER SMITH etc. (25)

e. Between the first and the second transmission of a message being sent twice, \overline{IMI} means "I am going to repeat this message."

Example

K49 V BF6 161822Z GR22 \overline{BT} text \overline{BT} 161822Z
 \overline{IMI} K49 V BF6 161822Z GR22 \overline{BT} text \overline{BT}
 161822Z K (26)

37. \overline{INT} "Interrogatory."—a. \overline{INT} , preceding prosigns and Operating Signals, indicates that the matter to follow is in the form of a question.

Example

PW6, requesting permission from BF6 to transmit, sends:

BF6 V PW6 \overline{INT} K (27)

b. \overline{INT} , preceding a portion of a previous transmission, means "Is my reception of this correct?" (See c below.)

Examples

(i) BF6 questions the group count by asking PW6 "Is the number of groups as indicated?"

(ii) PW6 V BF6 \overline{INT} GR43 K (28)

(i) A2D asks PW6, "Is the date—time group as indicated?"

PW6 V A2D \overline{INT} 310126Z K (29)

c. \overline{INT} cannot be used to question any part of a message for which a receipt has been given.

38. \overline{IX} "Execute to Follow."—See Art. 109.

39. \overline{IX} (5 second dash) "Executive Signal."—See Art. 109.

40. J "Verify and Repeat."—J means "Verify Text, check cryptographing (encoding, enciphering), and repeat the message or portion indicated." (See Art. 103.)

NOTE: Operating Signals are provided for use when only the enciphering requires checking. *The use of J entails reference back to the*

41. K "Go Ahead."—K means "Go ahead; transmit. This is the end of my transmission to you and a response is necessary." (See Art. 89.)

42. N "Not Received" or "Exempted."—a. Used alone, or with identification data, N means "Not received" * or "Message indicated not received."

Examples

(i) A2D asks 6F2 if he (6F2) has received the message just transmitted by A2D.

6F2 V A2D \overline{INT} R K (30)

Not having received it, 6F2 transmits:

A2D V 6F2 N K (31)

*An Operating Signal meaning "Not received" is provided for alternate use.

e. In dual precedence messages, the prosign **R** may be used to indicate Routine precedence. (See Art. 64e.)

48. **T** "Transmit To."—a. In the transmission instructions of a Plaindress message, **T** alone means "Station called transmit this message to all addressees."

Example

BF6 directs 6F2 to transmit to all addressees:

6F2 V BF6 - T - A - BF6 311615Z 2SN GR5 BT
etc. (48)

b. In the transmission instructions, **T** followed by call sign(s) means "Station called transmit this message to station(s) whose call sign(s) follow **T**."

Example

BF6 directs 6F2 to transmit message to 2SN:

6F2 V BF6 - T - 2SN - A - BF6 161812Z 2SN - W
- 5G7 GR18 BT etc. (49)

c. In the transmission instructions, **T** preceded and followed by call signs means "Station whose call sign precedes **T**, transmit this message to station(s) whose call sign(s) follow(s) **T**."

Example

KFR calling both MPQ and 6F2, requests 6F2 to transmit message to BF6:

MPQ 6F2 V KFR - 6F2 - T - BF6 - A - KFR 181927Z
MPQ BF6 6F2 MPQ GR29 BT etc. (50)

49. **V** "From."—**V** is used only in the Call. It is followed by a call sign and means "This transmission is from the station whose call sign follows."

50. **W** "For Information To."—See Art. 56.

51. **WA** "Word After."—This prosign is used in the Text of a Procedure message, after **IMI**, **C**, **J**, and certain Operating Signals to identify a portion of a message. (See Art. 103.)

52.

HM HM HM (Emergency silence) may be imposed only by a control station either only when authorized.
After a call HM HM HM stations addressed cease all transmission by means of communication on which this order is given. Example: - On all freq:
KH9 V BFC HM HM HM QKA — HR

16

52. 53. (d) Stations do not answer HM by immediately cease transmission as directed.
(e) Thereafter stations may transmit on under the following circumstances:

54. (1)

(1) when so directed by control
(2) after emergency silence has been cancelled
(3) emergency silence is cancelled by transmission of the operating signal "negative" followed by HM HM HM (51 to 60 spares)

55.

Emergency silence can be cancelled by the authority who imposed it.
Example

(1) To cancel emergency silence for 61 on 2700 kHz only BFC sends:
6F2 V BFC QQZ HM HM HM 2700 QKA

(2) The controlling must always authenticate itself when: (1) imposing emergency silence (2) cancelling emergency silence (3) calling station during the period of emergency.
* QKA is assumed to mean "Authentication"
* QQZ is "negative".

(c) after a call HM HM HM followed by a freq. or the code designation of a freq., mean "cease transmission on freq. indicated."
Example:

6F2 V BFC HM HM HM 2700 QKA

17

the originator, action addressee(s) and information addressee(s) must be shown in the Address portion of the heading. The prosign A is used to mark the beginning of the Address

Chapter IV

MESSAGE ADDRESS

56. Use of Prosigns A and W.—a. When the originator is in direct communication with all addressees and there are no information addressees, the Call serves as the Address and the originator's sign A is not necessary.

Example

Originator 6F2: Action addressee BF6:

BF6 V 6F2 192223Z GR16 BT text BT 192223Z K
(61)

b. When A is used it marks the beginning of the Address. The date—time group separates the call sign of the originator from the call sign(s) of the addressee(s).

Example

Message is originated by BF6 and addressed for action to 2SN:

2SN V 6F2 - A - BF6 152131Z 2SN GR8 BT (62)

c. When there are both action and information addressees, W separates the call signs of the two types of addressees. Call signs of addressee(s) preceding W are action addressee(s); call signs of addressee(s) following W are information addressee(s). When there are only action addressee(s), W is omitted. When there are only information addressee(s), all call signs representing addressee(s) follow W.

Examples

(i) All addressees (KFR and MPQ) are action addressees in message originated by BF6:

KFR MPQ V 6F2 - A - BF6 161215Z KFR MPQ GR18 BT etc. (63)

(ii) All addressees (6F2 and PW6) are information addressees in message originated by BF6:

PW6 6F2 V BF6 - A - BF6 310745Z - W - PW6 6F2 GR19 BT etc. (64)

(iii) 6F2 is an action addressee; PW6 is an information addressee in message originated by BF6:

PW6 6F2 V BF6 - A - BF6 172215Z 6F2 - W - PW6 GR12 BT etc. (65)

57. Readdressing Plaindress Messages.—On occasion an addressee may wish to readdress a Plaindress message to other not included in the Original Address, without rewriting the message. The following rules apply:

a. A Supplementary Heading is inserted in front of the Original Address. The Supplementary Heading includes action and or information addressees, and where necessary, a new precedence prosign, transmission instructions, and date—time group.

b. All that part of the original message preceding the Address is omitted. Thus the original precedence is unknown to the supplementary addressee(s).

c. The precedence indicated in the Supplementary Heading applies to the Supplementary Address.

d. The prosign A must be used to mark the commencement of the Supplementary Address, and the commencement of the Original Address.

e. A message cannot be readdressed if any alteration is made to its Original Address, Message Instructions, or Text.

Examples

(i) Original message received by 6F2:

6F2 V BF6 - P - 221400Z GR16 BT etc. (66)

Message readdressed by 6F2 to KFR for action:

KFR V 6F2 - O - A - 6F2 221445Z KFR - A - BF6 221400Z 6F2 GR16 BT etc. (67)

(ii) Original message received by 6F2:

KFR 6F2 - A - BF6 271630Z A2D - W - 6F2 GR32 BT etc. (68)

Message readdressed by 6F2 to KFR for information:

**KFR V BF6 - P - A - 6F2 271715Z - W - KFR - A - BF6
271630Z A2D - W - 6F2 GR32 BT** etc. (69)

(iii) Original message received by 6F2:

6F2 V BF6 - O - BT text **BT K** (70)

Message readdressed by 6F2 to KFR for action:

**KFR V 6F2 - O - A - 6F2 - KFR - A - BF6 - 6F2
BT** text **BT K** (71)

(iv) Original message received by 6F2:

6F2 V BF6 BT text **BT 1141B K** (72)

Message readdressed by 6F2 to KFR for information:

**KFR V 6F2 - D - A - 6F2 - 1245B - W - KFR - A - BF6
- 6F2 BT** text **BT 1141B K** (73)

58. Forwarding Codress Messages to Additional Addressee(s) not Included in Original Address.—As a tentative arrangement pending final agreement on a combined method of forwarding Codress messages to additional addressees not included in the Original Address, and the issuance of a new Art. 58, the following methods will be used at the option of the Service forwarding the message.

a. *United States Method.*—(i) A Supplementary Heading is inserted in front of the original date—time group. The Supplementary Heading includes action and/or information addressee(s), a new additional date—time group and where necessary a new precedence prosign, and transmission instructions.

(ii) All that part of the original Codress message preceding the date—time group in the Heading is omitted.

(iii) The prosign A is used in the Supplementary Heading as required.

Examples

(i) Original message as received by broadcast method by 6F2:

GB1 V GYE NR BN270 - P - 6F2 201314B GR71 BT
text **BT** etc.

Message readdressed by 6F2 to KFR for action (direct communication):

KFR V 6F2 - OP - 201400B 201314B GR71 BT etc. (74)

(ii) Original Message as received by 6F2:

6F2 V BF6 - P - T - MPQ 6F2 141414Z GR60 etc.

Message readdressed by 6F2 to G94 for action and KFR for information:

**G94 KFR G94 V 6F2 - A - 6F2 150345B G94 - W - KFR
141414Z GR60** etc. (75)

b. *British method.*—A Codress message may be passed to authority or authorities not included in the Original Address use of the Operating Signal for "This message is being repeated for information," or by passing the original message to the addressee followed by another coded message such as "Addressee's 201314B is being passed to you for action." The latter method is preferable when—

(i) It is necessary to indicate to the supplementary addressee whether or not he is required to take action.

(ii) It is desirable to inform the originator and/or other original addressees to whom the message is being passed on for action or information.

Examples

Original message received by broadcast method:

GB1 V GYE NR BN270 - P - A2D 201314B GR71

A2D passes message to BF6 by direct method:

BF6 V A2D - P - 201314B QQL GR71 etc.

NOTE: QQL is assumed to mean: "This message is being repeated for information."

59.

60.

(77 to 80 spa

Chapter V

USE OF PRECEDENCE PROSIGNS

61. Precedence.—Messages are assigned a precedence to show the relative order in which they are to be transmitted and dealt with. The precedence given to different addressees of multiple address messages may vary. These messages are said to have "dual precedence." Messages of the same precedence are to be handled in order of filing for transmission or of receipt for relay.

62. Table of Precedence Prosigns.—The prosigns listed in order of precedence are as follows:

Prosign	United States terminology	British terminology
OU*	(Not used)	Most Immediate
OA*	(Not used)	Emergency Enemy Aircraft
O	Urgent	Emergency
OP	Operational Priority	Immediate
P	Priority	Important
(R)†	Routine	No-name <i>Routine</i>
D	Deferred	Deferred

63. Single Precedence.—All messages having precedence other than "Routine" will have the appropriate precedence prosign in the Preamble.

Examples

(i) Priority (Important) to all addressees:

(a) A2D 6F2 V BF6 - P - 120930Z GR20 BT etc. (81)

(b) 6F2 V BF6 - P - T - A - BF6 211935Z KFR MPQ GR18 BT etc. (82)

(ii) Routine to all addressees:

(a) A2D 6F2 V BF6 142132Z GR19 BT etc. (83)

(b) 6F2 V BF6 - T - A - BF6 051921Z KFR - W - MPQ GR13 BT etc. (84)

*OU and OA when handled on United States circuits are to be handled as O (Urgent) messages in order received.

†The prosign R, when indicating Routine precedence, is used only in dual precedence messages.

64. Dual Precedence.—*a.* A Plaindress message addressed to more than one station or authority may carry two precedence prosigns. A message may thus be transmitted with a high precedence to action addressee(s) and low precedence to information addressee(s).

b. Dual precedence is not applicable to Codress messages.

c. A message involving two precedences will include the appropriate precedence prosigns in the Preamble. Only one of the precedence prosigns will be followed by the call signs relevant to it. This precedence prosign will be that which applies to the smaller number of call signs. The other precedence prosign applies to the call signs of all other addressees.

d. The prosign of higher precedence appears first.

e. When Routine precedence is used in dual precedence messages, the prosign R is used only if followed by call signs.

Examples

(i) Precedence: Operational Priority (Immediate) to A2D
Routine to 6F2:

A2D 6F2 V BF6 - OP - A2D 061910Z GR16 BT etc. (85)

(ii) Precedence: Priority (Important) to A2D and 6F2,
Routine to KFR and MPQ:

A2D 6F2 V BF6 - P - A2D 6F2 - 6F2 - T - KFR
MPQ - A - BF6 142345Z A2D 6F2 - W - KFR
MPQ GR16 BT etc. (86)

6F2's retransmission to KFR and MPQ:

KFR MPQ V 6F2 - P - A2D 6F2 - A - BF6 142345Z
A2D 6F2 - W - KFR MBQ GR16 BT etc. (87)

(iii) Precedence: Urgent (Emergency) to A2D and 6F2,
Operational Priority (Immediate) to PW6:

K49 V BF6 - O - OP - PW6 - A - BF6 141635Z
A2D 6F2 - W - PW6 GR16 BT etc. (88)

(iv) Precedence: Priority (Important) to A2D and 6F2,
Deferred to KFR and MPQ:

A2D 6F2 V BF6 - P - A2D 6F2 - D - 6F2 - T -
KFR MPQ - A - BF6 171345Z A2D
6F2 - W - KFR MPQ GR24 BT etc. (89)

(v) Precedence: Routine to A2D, deferred to PW6
A2D PW6 6F2 V BF6 - R - A2D - D - A - BF6 091330
A2D - W - BW6 6F2 GR38 BT etc. (90)

65.

66.

67.

(98 to 94 spares)

Chapter VI

COUNTING OF GROUPS

68. Use of Group Count.—*a.* The group count is always used in Codress messages.

b. The use of a group count in plain language messages is optional.

c. Use of the group count in other types of messages will be governed by the instructions in force in each service concerned.

69. Rules for Counting Groups.—Groups are counted in accordance with the following rules:

a. Count groups between BT and BT.

b. Punctuation marks (see par. 5) are not counted unless spelled out as words.

c. Every word is counted as one group except as noted in *d* and *e* below.

d. Every group of letters, figures and symbols such as abbreviations, references, or cryptographed groups, even when containing AAA, DU, KK, and XE, count as one group.

e. Hyphenated words and hyphenated names count as one group.

Examples

	<i>Group count</i>
BRAY <u>DU</u> CORBIE	1
BRAY HYPHEN CORBIE	3
NEWYORK	1
XFUY	1
VNYR NKLY JVRN	3
(FRANCE)	1
125/3	1
CG	1
125 <u>DU</u> 3/4(55)X56	1
35 DASH 567P	3
MR C D ADAMS	4
BF6 311845Z	2
21 POINT 6	3

70. Checking of Group Count.—*a.* When the number of groups received does not correspond with the group count transmitted, the receiving station will immediately question the transmitting station by using **INT GR** If, after rechecking the message, the transmitting station finds that the receiving station is correct, the transmitting station sends **C**.

b. If the receiving station is considered to be incorrect, the transmitting station repeats the original group count and transmits the first letter or numeral of each word or group of the Text in succession. *character*

Examples

(i) Original message:

**PW6 V BF6 272113Z GR8 BT RECEIVED SHIP-
MENT TWENTYONE TRUCKS FROM PARIS
(FRANCE) TODAY BT 272113Z K** (96)

(ii) PW6 questions the group count.

BF6 then transmits:

**PW6 V BF6 GR8 BT R S T T F P KK ~~P KK T~~
BT K** (97) *T BT K*

c. An Operating Signal may also be used to initiate a check of the group count.

71.

72.

73.

(98 to 100 spares)

Chapter VII

CALLING AND ANSWERING

74. Call Signs.—*a.* All radio stations are identified by signs.

b. Call signs must be transmitted slowly and distinctly.

75. Types of Call Signs.—*a.* An individual call sign is a sign representing a single station, unit, command, etc.

b. A collective call sign is a single call sign representing or more individual call signs.

(i). A net (group) call sign is a collective call sign covering stations in a net (group) on the same frequency.

76. Call.—A call consists of the call sign(s) of the station called, the prosign **V**, and the call sign of the calling station in order named. It may also include the prosign **N** followed by the call sign(s) of exempted station(s). (See Art. 42b.)

a. Call signs will be made in correct sequence. (See Art. 42b.)

b. A preliminary call is one made to insure the attention of another station or stations preliminary to the transmission of traffic.

77. Sequence of Call Signs.—The following rule ordinarily governs the sequence of call signs included in component messages, and for purposes of calling and answering: All call signs will appear in alphabetical order of call signs, assuming for the purpose that the figures 1 to 0, respectively, are the 27th to the 1st letters of the alphabet.

Example

ATB AY AYC2 A2A BAA 13N 9A6 0A5

78. Calling Rules.—*a.* To establish communication or to maintain communication is difficult, the call signs are made twice. *may be*

Example

A2D A2D V BF6 BF6 K

b. In other cases, the call signs are made only once.

Example

BF6 V A2D K

c. If a called station fails to answer promptly, the preliminary call is repeated.

d. If the second call is not answered, the calling station will wait a reasonable time and again call as in example (102), giving consideration to circumstances and other stations which may need to use the frequency.

79. Answering.—a. The answer is similar in form to the call.

Examples

(i) (Communication good)

BF6 V A2D K (Answer) (104)

(ii) (Communication difficult)

BF6 BF6 V A2D A2D K (Answer) (105)

b. Unless instructed otherwise (See Example 174), when more than one station is called they will answer in the sequence used in the call. Stations included in a collective call sign will answer in correct sequence under that collective call sign. (See Art. 77.)

Examples (Communication good)

(i) **A2D 6F2 V BF6 K** (Call)

BF6 V A2D K (Answer from A2D)

BF6 V 6F2 K (Answer from 6F2) (106)

(ii) **K49 V BF6 K** (Call)

BF6 V A2D K (Answer from A2D)

BF6 V PW6 K (Answer from PW6)

BF6 V 6F2 K (Answer from 6F2) (107)

c. If any station is directed to answer out of its correct sequence, no other station may answer until instructed to do so.

d. If any station fails to answer a collective call in correct sequence, the next station waits 5 seconds and answers. Any station which fails to answer in proper order must wait until all other stations have had time to answer. A station which missed its first turn will then answer. If more than one station is concerned, they will answer in correct sequence.

Example

A2D PW6 6F2 V BF6 K (Call)

BF6 V A2D K

(Five seconds pass and PW6 fails to answer.) **6F2 ans**

BF6 V 6F2 K

(PW6 is now ready to answer.) **PW6 answers:**

BF6 V PW6 K

e. When an answer cannot be obtained from a called station, a message may be broadcast at the discretion of a responsible operator even though no answer is received to a preliminary call. This message is then to be transmitted twice, with only **IMI** separating the first and second transmissions. Subsequent efforts must be made to obtain a receipt. (See Art. 36e.)

80. Answering a Station Whose Call Sign is Unknown.—See Art. 23.

81. Indicating Precedence in a Preliminary Call.—If a message is of precedence **P** or higher, the appropriate precedence sign may be transmitted in the preliminary call.

Example

BF6 tells A2D that he has "Priority" (Important) message for him:

A2D V BF6 P K

82. Abbreviated Calling.—a. The abbreviated call is used in the initial transmission of a message, but may be used for any further calling and answering incident to the transmission of the message.

b. The abbreviated call omits the call sign of the station called. If there is any possibility of confusion, a full call should be used.

Example

V A2D INT GR37 K

(Instead of **BF6 V A2D INT GR37 K**)

83. Link Call Sign Procedure.—The Link Call Sign procedure is a special arrangement not at present in general use. When prescribed for specific use, instructions will be issued.

83: Single c/s method: This method is provided for when it is desired to conceal the collection of messages from the intended recipient of the communication (Block)

84.

85.

86.

(111 to 114 spares)

Chapter VIII

OPERATING RULES

87. General.—*a.* All transmissions will be strictly confined to official communications.

b. The use of the following is prohibited:

(i) Unauthorized plain language.

(ii) Excessive tuning and testing.

(iii) Unnecessary requests and reports concerning readability and signal strength.

(iv) Unnecessary breaking in on a station's transmission.

c. A station given a message for transmission, other than the "F" method, remains responsible for the clearance of the message until either a receipt or definite instructions to take no further action have been received.

d. The importance of an immediate answer cannot be emphasized.

e. For security reasons, Operating Signals which show the organization and operation of a net (group) should not be used unless absolutely necessary.

88. Control Station.—*a.* The instructions and orders of the control station are to be obeyed promptly.

b. The control station is responsible for the clearing of the net and maintaining circuit discipline within the net.

c. A station which does not have "break-in" (listening through) facilities must obtain permission from the control station before transmitting a message to another station in the net (group).

d. The control station may prescribe, by using an Operating Signal, that all subordinate stations obtain its permission before transmitting messages. When such an order is given it is considered to be in effect until canceled.

e. If for any reason the control station desires to leave the net, it must appoint another station to take over its duties and responsibilities.

89. Use of \overline{AR} or K.—*a.* Every transmission must end with either \overline{AR} or K.

b. \overline{AR} means "This is the end of my transmission to you and no response is required or expected."

Example

BF6 V 6F2 R AR (115)

c. K means "Go ahead; transmit. This is the end of my transmission to you and a response is necessary."

Example

6F2 V BF6 IMI K (116)

96. "Break-In."—a. To break-in on another station's transmission, a station transmits a series of dashes.

b. A station whose transmission is thus interrupted will immediately cease transmitting.

c. "Break-in" is not to be used to obtain repetitions except where only one station is involved in the reception of the message.

d. A station may break-in on a transmission in order to transmit a message of a higher precedence under conditions indicated in the following table.

Precedence of message awaiting transmission	Precedence of message being transmitted	Remarks
(i) U r g e n t (Emergency).	Operational Priority (Immediate), Priority (Important), Routine, or Deferred.	Break at once.
(ii) Operational Priority (Immediate).	Priority (Important).	Completion of the transmission of a short Priority (Important) message may be permitted.
(iii) -----	Routine or Deferred.	May break at once.
(iv) Priority (Important).	Routine or Deferred.	Transmission of a short Routine or Deferred message will not usually be interrupted.
(v) Routine -----	Deferred -----	Transmission of a short Deferred message will not usually be interrupted.

The significance of the numerals is as follows:
 1. Scarcely perceptible
 2. Readable with difficulty
 3. Readable
 4. Readable
 5. Very readable

91. Broadcast "F" Method.—When practicable, messages sent by the "F" method will be sent through twice with only separating the first and second transmissions. The prosign the Preamble identifies messages sent by this method.

92. Messages in Strings (Batch Working).—Messages sent in strings are separated by the separative sign.

Example

BF6 V 6F2 151617B GR15 BT text **BT 1516**
 - **BF6 V 6F2 050010B GR21 BT** text etc.

93. Duplicate Messages.—On occasion it may be necessary to send an exact duplicate of a message previously transmitted. The appropriate Operating Signal must be placed in the Message Instructions in such cases.

94. Test Signals.—A series of V's followed by the transmitting station's call sign is the standard test signal. A test signal may be sent upon request of another station by use of Operating Signals.

95. Signal Strength and Readability.—A station assumes a readability of "good" unless otherwise notified. Except when making original contact, strength of signals and readability should not be exchanged unless one station cannot clearly hear and understand the other.

96. Numerals.—Numerals in date-time groups, station call numbers, call signs, and numerals used with Operating Signals will be written and transmitted as digits.

Station Serial Numbers.
 (a) Purpose: Station serial nos. for reference to msg. enable a receiving station to determine that all msgs sent to a particular station have been received.
 (b) Use: When station serial nos. are used, the following rules apply:

97. For point-to-point working, a separate series shall be used by the sending station for each station with which communications is established.

98. For group working, a separate series shall be used by the sending station for each group of stations with which communications is established.

99. For radio stations, a separate series shall be used by the sending station for each radio station with which communications is established.

100. For radio stations, a separate series shall be used by the sending station for each radio station with which communications is established. (118 to 120 sp)

(11) + (14) at top of page

Chapter IX

VERIFICATIONS, CORRECTIONS, REPETITIONS, AND
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

101. Identification of Messages.—*a.* The data used to identify a message will be as brief as practicable, consistent with clarity.

b. Messages may be identified by two means:

- (i) Date—time group.
- (ii) Station serial number.

c. In both cases, the message may be further identified by adding the call sign of originating station and/or the group count. If further identification data are required, the complete Preamble or Address, or complete (or partial) Text may be used.

102. Identification of Parts of Messages.—*a.* Parts of messages are identified as shown in Art. 103.

b. If a word or group occurring more than once in a message is used to identify part of that message, it is to be assumed that the first occurrence of that word or group is implied. If otherwise intended, amplifying data such as adjacent words or groups must be included.

(i) **AB BT** denotes all before the Text.

(ii) **AA LUXO BT** denotes the Message Ending, where **LUXO** is the last group in the message.

(iii) **AA BT** denotes the complete Text and the Message Ending.

103. Examples of Repetitions, Corrections and Verifications.—

The examples which follow illustrate the use of the prosigns **IMI**, **C**, **J**, **AA**, **AB**, and **WA** with numbers (representing the position of groups in an encrypted Text), actual code groups, or plain language words, as necessary to obtain repetitions, corrections and verifications. The cryptographed message which follows is used as a basis for the examples:

**6F2 V BF6 - D - A - BF6 271545Z 6F2 - W - A2D GR11
BT JAPY BOQU LAJY KUPY FOQO MUCU KAWC
GUXO XAVA RATU SABO BT 271545Z K**

*a. Repetitions.**Examples*

- (i) Repeat the last message.

Request:

BF6 V 6F2 IMI K

Reply:

**6F2 V BF6 - 6F2 V BF6 - D - A - BF6
271545Z 6F2 - W - A2D GR11 BT JAPY
BOQU LAJY KUPY FOQO MUCU KAWC
GUXO XAVA RATU SABO BT 271545Z K**

- (ii) Repeat all after the message instructions of last message.

Request:

BF6 V 6F2 IMI AA BT K

Reply:

**6F2 V BF6 AA BT - JAPY BOQU LAJY
KUPY FOQO MUCU KAWC GUXO XAVA
RATU SABO BT 271545Z K**

- (iii) Repeat all before the Text of last message.

Request:

BF6 V 6F2 IMI AB BT K

Reply:

**6F2 V BF6 AB BT - 6F2 V BF6 - D - A -
BF6 271545Z 6F2 - W - A2D GR11 K**

- (iv) Repeat the Preamble of last message (all before A).

Request:

BF6 V 6F2 IMI AB A K

Reply:

6F2 V BF6 AB A - 6F2 V BF6 - D - K

- (v) Repeat all after the eighth group.

Request:

BF6 V 6F2 IMI AA 8 K

Reply:

**6F2 V BF6 AA 8 - XAVA RATU SABO BT
271545Z K**

- (vi) Repeat group 9 of last message.

Request:

BF6 V 6F2 IMI 9 K

Reply:

6F2 V BF6 9 - XAVA K

BASIC FIELD MANUAL

- (vii) Repeat groups 3 to 8 of last message.

Request:

BF6 V 6F2 IMI 3 to 8 K

Reply:

6F2 V BF6 3 to 8 - LAJY KUPY FOQO
MUCU KAWC GUXO K (127)

- (viii) Repeat group 3 and groups 6 to 8 of last message.

Request:

BF6 V 6F2 IMI 3 - 6 to 8 K

Reply:

6F2 V BF6 3 - LAJY - 6 to 8 - MUCU
KAWC GUXO K (128)

b. Verifications and corrections.

Examples

- (i) Verify and repeat the message indicated.

Request:

BF6 V 6F2 J 271545Z K

Reply:

6F2 V BF6 C 271545Z - D - A - BF6
271545Z 6F2 - W - A2D GR11 BT JAPY
BOQU LAJY KUPY FOQO MUCU KAWC
GUXO XAVA RATU SABO BT 271545Z K (129)

- (ii) Verify and repeat the Text of message indicated.

Request:

BF6 V 6F2 J 271545Z AA BT K

Reply:

6F2 V BF6 C 271545Z AA BT - JAPY
BOQU LAJY KUPY FOQO MUCU KAWC
GUXO XAVA RATU SABO BT 271545Z K (130)

- (iii) Verify and repeat all before the Text of message indicated.

Request:

BF6 V 6F2 J 271545Z AB BT K

Reply:

6F2 V BF6 C 271545Z AB BT - D - A - BF6
271545Z 6F2 - W - A2D GR11 K (131)

- (iv) Verify and repeat the Address and Message Instructions of message indicated.

Request:

BF6 V 6F2 J 271545Z A to BT K

Reply:

6F2 V BF6 C 271545Z A to BT - A - BF6
271545Z 6F2 - W - A2D GR11 BT K

- (v) Verify and repeat group 3 and groups 6 to 8 of message indicated.

Request:

BF6 V 6F2 J 271545Z 3 - 6 to 8 K

Reply:

6F2 V BF6 C 271545Z 3 - LAJY - 6 to 8 -
MUCU KAWC GUXO K *see also note to a*

c. In plain language messages, portions of the Text are usually identified as words rather than by group numbers.

Examples

- (i) Request:

BF6 V 6F2 IMI WA CARRY K

Reply:

6F2 V BF6 WA CARRY - OUT K

- (ii) Request:

BF6 V 6F2 IMI CARRY TO SIXTEEN K

Reply:

6F2 V BF6 CARRY TO SIXTEEN - CARRY
OUT PLAN SIXTEEN K

d. Corrections to a message sent without request are transmitted in the same manner as indicated by the replies in 103b.

104. Acknowledgments.—a. Instructions to acknowledge a message, if required, will be included by the originator in the Text.

b. An Operating Signal may be used to request an acknowledgment when:

(i) Such instructions were not included in the Text of the message which has been transmitted.

(ii) If it is required to hasten an acknowledgment previously requested.

c. Acknowledgments may be conveyed by two methods:

- (i) An Operating Signal may be used to convey the addressee's acknowledgment.
- (ii) The addressee may originate a message containing an acknowledgment.

105.

106.

107.

(136 to 140 spares)

Chapter X

EXECUTIVE METHOD

108. Use of Executive Method.—The Executive Method is used when it is desired to execute a signal at a certain instant, for example, to ensure that two or more authorities take action at the same moment.

109. Use of \overline{IX} (Execute to Follow) and \overline{IX} (5 second dash) (Executive Signal).—*a.* Only plaindress messages may be made by the Executive Method.

b. A message which requires a signal of execution carries the prosign \overline{IX} immediately before the first \overline{BT} .

c. The signal of execution is known as the Executive Signal and consists of \overline{IX} followed by a 5-second dash. The instant of execution is the end of the 5-second dash.

d. Executive Method messages may or may not carry the time group. The "date" and "group count" are never used.

e. The Executive Signal \overline{IX} (5 second dash), when transmitted by radio, will always be preceded by a call.

Examples

(i) Message.

6F2 V BF6 \overline{IX} \overline{BT} XUN PDQ \overline{BT} K (14)

or

6F2 V BF6 \overline{IX} \overline{BT} XUN PDQ \overline{IMI} XUN PDQ
 \overline{BT} K (14)

(ii) Receipt.

V 6F2 R \overline{AR} (14)

(iii) Executive Signal.

6F2 V BF6 \overline{IX} (5 second dash) \overline{AR} (14)

f. If there is any doubt about the correct reception of a message, a repetition of the complete message must be obtained.

*Example*V 6F2 \overline{IMI} K (14)

g. $\overline{\text{IX}}$ (5 second dash) alone (after a call) means "Execute all unexecuted messages which I have transmitted." ($\overline{\text{IX}}$ may be repeated a few times awaiting the transmission of the 5-second dash.)

h. A message will be identified before executing it if:

(i) It is one of several unexecuted messages which have been preceded by $\overline{\text{IX}}$, and this one only is to be executed at that time.

(ii) A considerable time has elapsed between the transmission of message and time to execute.

110. Verifications and Corrections.—a. Verification of a message made by the Executive Method is requested as follows:

Examples

(i) $\text{V } 6\text{F2 J}$ (followed by identification data if necessary)
 K (146)

(ii) $\text{V } 6\text{F6 R } \overline{\text{AR}}$ (147)

b. If the message as originally transmitted is found to be correct, the stations requesting the verification are informed as follows:

Example

$\text{V } 6\text{F6 C}$ - (Original message) K (148)

c. If the message is found to be incorrect, it must be annulled to all addressees and a new message transmitted.

111. Annuling Messages.—a. Once the Executive Signal has been made, a message cannot be annulled.

b. An Executive Method message awaiting execution can be annulled by a further message.

c. To annul *all* messages awaiting execution, the group **NEGAT** is transmitted.

Example

$6\text{F2 V } 6\text{F6 } \overline{\text{BT}} \text{ NEGAT } \overline{\text{BT}} \text{ K}$ (or $\overline{\text{AR}}$) (149)

d. To annul only one of several messages awaiting execution, the group **NEGAT** must be followed by identification data such as the "time group" if used, or repetition of the Text.

Example

$6\text{F2 V } 6\text{F6 } \overline{\text{BT}} \text{ NEGAT XRAY DOG UNCLE } \overline{\text{BT}} \text{ K}$ (150)

e. To annul a portion of a message awaiting execution, the group **NEGAT** is followed by the portion of the message to be annulled.

Examples

(i) The following message is awaiting execution:

$6\text{F2 V } 6\text{F6 } \overline{\text{IX}} \overline{\text{BT}} \text{ LAY SMOKE SCREEN CARRY}$
 $\text{OUT PLAN ZEBRA } \overline{\text{BT}} \text{ K}$ (151)

(ii) To annul "CARRY OUT PLAN ZEBRA," $\overline{\text{BT}}$ transmits:

$6\text{F2 V } 6\text{F6 } \overline{\text{BT}} \text{ NEGAT CARRY OUT PLAN}$
 $\text{ZEBRA } \overline{\text{BT}} \text{ K}$ (152)

f. When a message is awaiting execution and a portion of it has been annulled or executed, only the remainder of that message is considered to be outstanding.

112. Method of Transmitting Text.—No standard method of transmitting the Text of an Executive Method message is prescribed. Examples 141, 142, and 150 show different methods in use.

113.

114.

115.

116.

117.

118.

119.

120.

(153 to 160 spares)

NOTES ON EXAMPLES SHOWN ON PLATE B

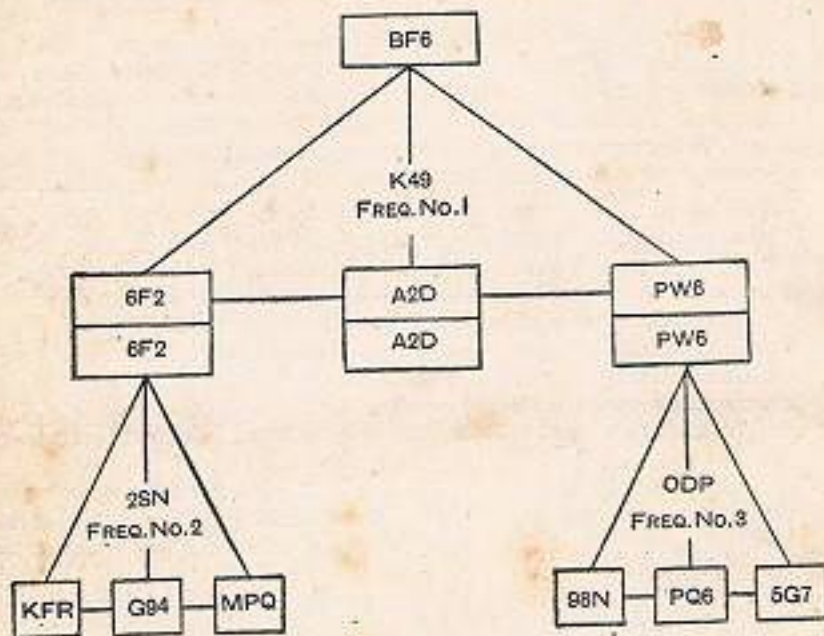
GENERAL NOTE: Refer to Plate A for stations included in collective call signs and organization.

*Example
No.*

- (161) Simplest type of Normal Form. The Call serves as the Address.
- (162) As in example 161, an "Operational Priority" message to two action addressees.
- (163) A "Priority" message to three action addressees covered by a collective call sign 2SN. Prosign **B** in final instructions indicates "More to follow."
- (164) Prosign **G** instructs receiving operator to repeat back the message.
- (165) A broadcast (F) message with serial number. The message is being transmitted twice with **IMI** between the two transmissions.
- (166) A message originated by BF6 for one information addressee 6F2.
- (167) Originated by BF6 for two addressees, 6F2 for action, PW6 for information.
- (168) A Deferred (D) message to be retransmitted by 6F2 to KFR for action.
- (169) The same message in example 168 as transmitted by 6F2 to KFR.
- (170) A multiple call message to three action addressees A2D, MPQ, and 6F2 containing instructions for 6F2 to retransmit to MPQ.
- (171) The message in example 170 as transmitted by 6F2 to MPQ.
- (172) An Urgent (O) message. K49 is a collective call sign from which 6F2 is exempted (N).
- (173) Two stations are called, one of which, 6F2, is instructed to retransmit to two out of three stations covered by the collective call sign 2SN; the third of the three stations is exempted (-N-KFR). The addressees are indicated by the same method.
- (174) MPQ is told to receipt. This also indicates that G94 is not to receipt unless instructed to do so.
- (175) K49 is a collective call sign. Two of the stations covered by it, PW6 and 6F2, are each instructed to retransmit the message to three other stations covered by the collective call signs ODP and 2SN, respectively. The action and information addressees are indicated by collective call signs.
- (176) Illustrating "dual precedence." The message is Priority to A2D and Routine to the information addressees KFR, MPQ, and 6F2. In the transmission instructions, 6F2 is instructed to transmit to all addressees except A2D.
- (177) Illustrating "dual precedence." The message is Priority to KFR and 6F2 and Deferred to all other addressees.

PLATE A

THE ORGANIZATION SHOWN IS USED AS A BASIS FOR ALL EXAMPLES IN THIS PUBLICATION

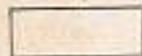


Collective call sign

K49
 GDP 2SN
 2SN ODP

Includes—

A2D, BF6, PW6, 6F2
 G94, KFR, MPQ, 6F2
 PQ6, PW6, 5G7, 98N



Single channel radio station.



Dual channel radio station.