

ENIGMA 2000 NEWSLETTER



Composite Signals Organisation Station 'Brora' in Sutherland,
as used for secret radio communications
during and after WW2.

Issue 45
March 2008

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/enigma2000>

Welcome all to Issue 45. Spring is racing towards us, clock changes are already imminent as is, hopefully, the prospect of some improved weather. Now is the time to get out there and check the bits of wire !. A corroded joint or connector can be the difference between hearing or not – a 12db input signal degradation is quite possible simply due to contact surface oxidation with the common Nickel or Silver plated connectors. Here at Enigma Towers, both East & West wings, we're already organising our annual antenna maintenance as well as planning some additions including T2FD, another ALA and 6m Vertical. The existing diversity reception set-up is to be completely renewed to give switched access to a range of experimental antenna while the NE-SW stainless steel long wire will be paralleled by a bronze wire for performance comparison. Then we need to find the time for some monitoring ☺

Enjoy our offerings
Paul & Mike L

Our ongoing puzzle! From Newsletter 43.

Have we got an answer yet ?, well we have some speculation, set against current events.

Yanks whack a widely publicised rogue SpySat, allegedly on humanitarian & safety concerns and plonk the bits safely into the Pacific deep.

Russia & China shouted, screamed and banged drums to know exactly what payload it carried.

[E2k would have had a passing interest as well]

It would have overflowed both territories as an operational unit and they openly commented that the US action was probably not totally safety related – but then neither have been their own actions in the recent past.

Chinese music jamming of some primary Pacific ATC freqs, and others, start just as the “shootdown scenario” is announced – purely coincidence of course, as was the termination immediately after the event.

There was a very handy possible “alternative landing site” available – The Gobi Desert, and far from easy for US recovery teams to get to.

Action plan :-

Send Syria a few SAM 3's, for training purposes.

Chinese/Russian Military Advisors were already working there, building schools ??

Attempt to “deflect” said SpySat onto alternative track, with a near miss and fingers crossed, initiating an earlier re-entry, as a complete unit, hopefully into the alternative landing site.

OK, almost certainly with a couple of collateral dents and scorch marks, thus putting the US totally on the wrong foot from the political, technical, military and humanitarian perspectives.

A spin doctors dream.

The hiccup :-

Israel having “gained knowledge” of these intentions considers “This little escapade is almost certain to go wrong, then that lump might come our way – and we know what's on it”

With a little encouragement and maybe a slice of cash, for training purposes, IAF decides to have a target practice sortie at a sparsely populated area of Syria.

They then try to suss out the new Syrian Radar System for additional brownie points, and *iss off the half dozen Syrian intel services – all, of course, on humanitarian grounds ☺ ☺

You got a better idea ?

Newsletter News

We have great pleasure in announcing that **Chris Smolinski** has joined our team of columnists and will be providing articles on an occasional basis, starting in this Issue.

Chris has been given free rein of his content which we're sure will balance our tongue in cheek Eurocentric – well UKcentric – views with some equally complimentary! CONUS ones.

Welcome aboard Chris.

[For those who may not know (all 2 of you?) Chris is no stranger to the Numbers hobby and has been lurking in the woodwork as long as Paul & Mike L. Chris is owner of SPOOKS and the Spynumbers Database as well as being the writer of some popular decoding programmes for the digital modes. Ed]

The quick roundup

E10, more strange goings on

S06, starts reusing an ID, and dropping in freq

M12 changes, Thu/Fri 13.00z 503 sked now 14.00z, Tue/Thu 17.00/18.00z 374 sked now Fri 06.00z, see also others in Brians Charts

M45/S21 appear to be doing some more slot swapping.

Morse Stations

Freqs are generally +- 1k

Here is a representative sample of the logs received, giving an indication of station behaviour and the range of timesfreqs heard. These need to be read in conjunction with any other articles/charts/comments in this issue.

M01/1 XIV MCW, hand (197 sked from 1st Nov 07 – 29 Feb 08)

Still no reports

M01a (formerly end of month TXs)

4751	07.07	15 Jan	i/p 90755 90755 512 512 .. R
6839	08.20z	22 Jan	456 with ID's 98930, 48278 etc
6781	07.03	24 Jan	i/p 782 27192, 782 27311 R
5064	10.40z	04 Feb	103 26334 rptd, then stops, no mssg
4978	14.10z	“	103 28522 rptd, then stops, no mssg
4978	14.45z	“	87 101 27312, 103 28522, no mssg
			[FN asks – is it really M01a ?, it looks like - but]
8196	07.13z	14 Feb	i/p 613 33887 ends 333 111 000 – odd ?

M01b

Still using some very low freqs.

4991//4603	21.32z	03 Jan	514 976 33 – 81602
5151//4648	16.20z	04 Jan	812 792 24 - 51048
3205//2427	20.16z	07 Jan	375 748 31 – 56581 43632
5065//4615	21.10z	“	rpt above mssg
3197//2655	20.03z	11 Jan	866 748 31 – 56581
2405	21.10z	“	610 748 31 – 56581
4706//4508	22.02z	“	419 748 31 – 56581
2427	20.22z	14 Jan	i/p ends 29936 748 748 31 31 == 0 0 0
2405	21.10z	18 Jan	610 7n8 nn
5810	16.15z	25 Jan	158 309 30 – 373nn BC QRM
5065//4615	21.10z	04 Feb	136 225 86 – 63297
4848//4141	18.25z	05 Feb	i/p
3197//2655	20.02z	08 Feb	866 225 86 – 63297

M01c

No reports

M03 III ICW, some CW

9150	12.45z	01 Jan	364/33 == 85023
12660	08.45z	10 Jan	503/00
4828	16.47z	14 Jan	i/p ... 47320 == 0 0 0
(is this above freq replacing 4181 now used by E11 16.30z Mon/Wed)			
7663	13.30z	16/23 Jan	279/35 == 09848
9060	08.15z	18 Jan	552/00
4828	16.21z	21 Jan	i/p 143/31 == 92095 (start time 16.20z)
11486	07.45z	08/15/22/23/29 Jan	503/00
12397	12.45z	25 Jan	823/31 == 57555
4828	16.25z	28 Jan	143/31 == 92095
12660	08.45z	07 Feb	503/00
9060	08.15z	22 Feb	552/00

M03c (Stutter groups)

9060	08.15z	07/11 Jan	554/32 == 77777 77777 14124
“	“	21 Jan	554/30 == 77777 77777 06295
“	“	11/15 Feb	554/30 ““ 77340
12660	08.45z	31 Jan	508/32 == 77777 77777 04733
12660	08.45z	14 Feb	500/38 == 77777 77777 16439

M03d

No reports

M03e

No reports

M08a XVIII ICW / CW, some MCW

To be read in conjunction with Mark's included comprehensive charts.

A sprinkling of errors reported but certainly nowhere near as many as being heard last year.

3926, 5800, 5898, 6786, 6825, 6867, 7519, 7554, 8097, 8185, 9063, 9153, 12180, 12215, 13380
Above freqs are/use MCW

4506, 5134, 6785, 6900, 7481, 7500, 7554, 7974, 8009, 10445, 11565

M08c

No reports

M08d

No reports

M10 IX ICW / MCW, some CW

No reports

M11 IXA (formerly M10e)

No reports

M12 IB ICW, some MCW / CW, short 0

Brians comprehensive M12 charts, at the end of newsletter, contains more details of the sked/ID changes and updates.

13536/12136	08.20/40z	02 Jan	751 1 824 137 90337
			Was this a 08.00 14736 start ? RN
6792	19.15z	“	i/p ending 84113 000 000
14412/13384	15.00/20z	07 Jan	431 000
			was 15.40z 12121 ?
8024/6992	11.40/12.00z	08 Jan	297 000
14736	08.00z	09 Jan	751 1 431 67
5442/4461	20.00/20	“	944 1 527 281
8167/7467	17.00/20z	10 Jan	147 000
7539/6839/5739	19.30/50/20.10z	“	587 1 423 91

Very odd error spotted by Brian on 11 Jan when the 07.00/20/40z sked message started repeating again at 07.40/08.00z, but on the freq previously used by the 06.20z TX, abruptly stopping mid mssg.

9176/7931/6904	19.00/20/40	14 Jan	257 1 6067 121
6996/5442/4461	19.40/20.00/20	16 Jan	944 1
13582/12082/10383	14.00/20/40z	17 Jan	503 1 330 115
10379	14.44z	“	i/p (USA intercept with mini-whip)
14736/13536/12136	08.00/20/40z	21 Jan	751 1 169 79 15070
8192/7692	18.30/50z	30 Jan	167 000
6981/5781/4581	19.00/20/40z	06 Feb	975 000 (new freq/ID set) (ID was used 2006)
6917/5142/8117	20.00/20/40z	“	191 1
17427/15827/14527	08.00/35/56	13 Feb	485 1 3895 327 68531 ... long mssg
10467/9276/8176	18.30/50/19.10z	17 Feb	421 1 610 155 New sked set
8047/6802/5788	17.00/20/40z	19 Feb	463 ID moved to new slot ?
6784/ ? / ?	20.10z	“	317 1 796 147
5429/4629	22.00/20	20 Feb	460 000
9384/8184/6784	19.30/50/20.10z	21 Feb	317 1 796 147
17427/15827/14527	08.00/20/40z	25 Feb	485 1 734 125
8047/6802/5788	18.00/20/40z	“	463 1 2476 51
“ “	19.00/20/40z	“	463 1 9831 102

M12a (two message variant)

No reports

M13 IB

M13 family now considered inactive since 0430z 13 Mar 06

M14 IA MCW / ICW / MCWCC, short 0

4470	21.02z	04 Jan	724 0 0 0 0 0
4637	18.20z	08 Jan	186 875 24 = = 0 0 0 0 0
4471	21.00z	18 Jan	724 950 34 = = 43126 0 0 0 0 0
3162	21.00z	07 Feb	761 0 0 0 0 0
5410	19.15z	13 Feb	i/p ends 463 125 00000
4762	19.20z	“	748 538 21 = = 20590
8167	20.15z	14/21 Feb	058 744 123 = = 68792 New sked ?

M14a (two message variant)

No reports

M18 IC

3803	19.28z	06 Feb	0028 R
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M23 O

J-PL, Canada, while still running in “temporary mode”, is making full use of the remote network, this is enabling his almost daily monitoring of this station and gives us an ongoing check on its activity.

9750 regularly affected by BC QRM. Of note has been a slight time drift towards a hh.01 start time while many “long space” TXs use hh.58

11170//9750	13.07z	01 Jan	i/p 757, long spaces
11170//9750	13.00z	02 Jan	757 R10
11170//9750	13.00z	07 Jan	757 R11
11170	13.00z	10 Jan	757 R10 (Kiev)
11170	12.58z	12 Jan	757 R10, long spaces
14710// ??	08.30z	14 Jan	555 R10
14710// ??	16.58z	17/18 Jan	555 R10, long spaces
11170	12.58z	20 Jan	757 R10, long spaces
14710/11170	17.00z	24 Jan	555 R10
11170//9750	12.58z	03 Feb	757 R10, long spaces
11170	13.00z	07 Feb	757 R11 Zuerich
“	13.03z	15 Feb	i/p 757 R
11170//9750	13.01z	19 Feb	757 R10
11170	12.59z	23 Feb	757 R10 long spaces
11170//9750	13.01z	29 Feb	757 R10

M24 IA	MCW / ICW / MCWCC (high speed version of M14), short 0
9075	18.40z 02 Jan i/p ending 00000, v.weak
4022	18.00z 29 Jan 956 718 124 95863
“	18.06z 05 Feb i/p ends 278 143 00000

M39 ICX? ICW / MCW
No reports

M44
No reports

M45 XIV	MCW, slow, hand
3323// (3823 QRM) 18.43z	“ i/p 323 694 31 - 02399
4025//3525	18.02z 10/24 Jan 525 694 31 – 02399
“	“ 07 Feb repeat above

M50 XIV MCW
No reports

M55 O
No reports

M62 O
No reports

M76 O
No reports

M87 O
No reports

M89 O
No reports

SK01 XVIII (PSK31, PSK125, BPSK220, RDFT, HamDRM etc)

This classification was introduced as a “Generic” to cater for the current proliferation of “Amateur” modes emanating from Cuba. Exactly what is happening with these modes remains a bit elusive.

Our monitors studying the transmissions, all being very familiar with Cuban operations, believe that they are still at an experimental stage in terms of the freqs/mode/structure and that the message contents are not yet of a fully “operational” nature.

The decoding software being used are those commonly available to Radio Amateurs (MultiPSK,DIGTRX etc) which leads us to speculate that similar are being used at the originating end .

A change was noted by Westt1 from 07 Jan, RDFT TX's, where the text changed between skeds – is this an indication of impending general operational use ? [Jon-FL then on 08 Jan caught a whole string of different messages, all sent multiple times, for up to an hour at 18/19/20/21.00z] this adds weight to the previous comment, while AD caught a closely spaced bunch of data bursts (unid sys) also on 9040

8180	17.00z	01 Jan	repeating text file
8097	19.00z	07 Jan	RDFT,43645902 encrypted
6855	21.00z	“	RDFT, 45973423 encrypted
7887	20.00z	08 Jan	RDFT
11566	16.32/16.47z	14 Jan	RDFT
10345	16.00z	17 Jan	RDFT
8180	09/10.00z 24 Jan	RDFT	
9040	09.00z	“ Jan	PSK220fec
9240	10.00z	“ Jan	PSK220fec
17515	16.00z	25 Jan	RDFT, 48831916
17435	17.00z	“	RDFT
9040	09.00z	07 Feb	PSK220fec

Other used
6855, 7887, 8097

AD, AF, Arne, BR, Ed, HFD, FN, FS, Gert, J-Fl, J-PL, ML, MS, PoL, RNGB, Sergey, Westt1, Anon2 EU

This Issue sees the start of ‘Chris Smolinski Writes ’. In his regular column Chris will bring us thoughts and News from the US.

Chris Smolinski Writes

The continuing poor quality of transmissions from Cuba continues, which makes one wonder exactly how important the transmissions are, and who, if anyone, is listening to them. As mentioned elsewhere in this issue, on 3 Feb 2008 the 2100 UTC transmission normally on 6855 was replaced by dozens of carriers approximately 1.2 kHz part. M8A and V2A transmissions are often swapped, for example on 10 Feb 2008 during the 1600 UTC slot, M8A and V2A on 4506 and 6867 were swapped for about the first minute.

How many of the transmission errors are due to poor technical standards and lack of modern equipment, and how many due to not caring whether or not the message is received?

Many of the transmissions from Cuba may indeed be just dummy traffic, either meant to provide the illusion of a more active spy network than actually exists, or to make it impossible for the other side to know when an actual message is being transmitted, keeping regular schedules. Presumably some transmissions are for training purposes as well.

We know from several trials of Cuban spies in the USA that at least some of the transmissions are real. This came out during the Florida trial of the members of the “Wasp Network”, as well as Anna Belen Montes, the Defense Intelligence Agency analyst arrested in 2001 and sentenced to 25 years in 2002. In both of these cases, special software on laptop computers was used to decode the messages. Presumably the SK01 transmissions are designed to make it even easier for Cuban agents to receive and decode their instructions, eliminating the need to manually copy down the transmitted numbers. Accuracy should also be improved. This brings up an interesting question – do the transmitted numbers contain any error checking or correcting information, to alert the agent that one or more of the digits was incorrectly copied? It would be rather embarrassing for him to be standing by the third oak tree, rather than the second, while waiting for his handler.

This brings up the question of why the CW and voice transmissions continue? Are there still agents who do not have access to laptops, or who live in countries where possession of a laptop would be much more unusual than in the United States or Western Europe? In such a case, the agent could still use the traditional one time pad method to decode the message, assuming that is what Cuba is using to encrypt them.

Most of you have probably heard by now that Fidel Castro is officially stepping down as leader of Cuba. As I am typing this, it has been announced that his brother Raul will be taking over. It will be interesting to see what effect, if any, this has on V2A/M8A transmissions from Cuba. Raul is considered to be more pragmatic and less ideological than Fidel. He is not believed to be good friends with Venezuelan leader Hugo Chavez, which may lead to a reduction in joint projects between Cuba and Venezuela. Several times, Radio Nacional de Venezuela audio has been heard during V2A transmissions, which would seem to indicate that there is some sort of relay of their programming within Cuba. There has been some speculation as to whether or not V2/M8 have been transmitted via facilities in Venezuela – speculation only.

A recent Fox News article mentioned that Cuba has been increasing the size of its spy network, sending agents under diplomatic cover to countries such as Pakistan and Iran. The article claims that Cuba has a total of 11,500 agents, of which 3,500 are focused on international operations.

In spy news here in the USA, Dongfan “Greg” Chung, a former engineer for Boeing was indicted and then arrested on February 11, alleging that he passed information on the space shuttle, C-17 transport airplane, and the Delta IV rocket to China.

That same day, Gregg William Bergersen, who worked for the Defense Security Cooperation Agency was arrested. He held a top-secret clearance. The agency is in charge of US arms sales to foreign nations. Also arrested were Tai Shen Kuo, a Taiwan born US citizen and Yu Xin Kang, a Chinese national, on charges of conspiracy to provide defense secrets to China. Command/Control/Communications equipment that was originally sold to Taiwan was diverted to China.

There has been debate in Congress over a proposed extension to a recently expired law allowing wiretaps without warrants. Michael Mukasey, the US Attorney General, and Michael McConnell, Director of National Intelligence have claimed that US intelligence agencies have missed intelligence information since a temporary law allowing wiretaps expired. Telecommunications companies have been reluctant to assist with the wiretaps, for fear of lawsuits. At present Congress is considering a bill to provide retroactive immunity to those firms with cooperated with the warrant less wiretaps after 9/11.

In a bit of an ironic twist, last month it was reported that telephone companies turned off FBI wiretaps due to unpaid bills. An audit showed that more than half of the 990 bills to pay for telecom surveillance were not paid on time. One company was owed \$66,000, while an embezzler took \$25,000 from the FBI. [Thanks Chris]

GERMAN BRANCH REPORT

Report from E2K’s German Branch (E2Kde) and the X06 team

Hallo liebe Freunde und Kollegen der deutschen Branche und des X06 Teams von E2K (Hello dear friends and colleagues of E2K’s German Branch and the X06 team)

Happy new year 2008 to all of our members.

This time we have nothing from the German scene, but next time there will be something interesting.

X06 Mazielka (1C) logs section

E2k’s X06 team is further working on the stuff with more excellent new logs. – But what do Kopf and PoSW have common this time? They have less logs than the others. Kopf because of his other activities, PoSW, because he couldn’t find many X06 transmissions, although he worked hard with searching them. Thanks again to our busy snail mailer – and also to all the others, who present a very interesting X06 picture this period with their logs. And here they are:

Date	Day	UTC	Freq	Md	Scale	Monitor	Comments
20080101	Tue	1518	9180?	AM	164532	Eshum/UK	
20080108	Tue	0841-0857	13420	USB	534216	Peter/UK	QSO in Spanish(?) before X06
20080109	Wed	0916-0920	11483	AM	412356	RNGB, Peter	Carrier stayed on till ca 1000
20080109	Wed	0931-0940	11153	AM	465132	RNGB	
20080111	Fri	0846-0848	10653	AM	356412	Peter/UK	
20080111	Fri	0852-0854	14863	AM	615243	Peter/UK	
20080111	Fri	1447-1500	12224	USB	463125	Manolis/GR	Less than S1, but clear
20080112	Sat	1134	7490	AM	216354	Poglad/UK	Loud and clear
20080114	Mon	0905-0908	11424	USB	421635	Peter/UK	Good signal
20080115	Tue	0838-0840	13506	AM	164532	RNGB	
20080115	Tue	0846-0851	16025	AM	156234	RNGB	
20080115	Tue	0857-0858	14475	AM	256134	RNGB	Obliterated by CROWD36
20080115	Tue	0928-0932	13401	AM	154263	Peter/UK	
20080122	Tue	0820-0824	13493	USB	542136	Peter/UK	S9+
20080122	Tue	0854	13420	AM	532614	Peter/UK	Very short (only 2 sequences)
20080123	Wed	0853-0857	11483	USB	412356	Peter/UK	
20080124	Thu	0806-0808	13517	AM	463125	RNGB	
20080124	Thu	0848-0901	7988	AM	561243	RNGB	
20080126	Sat	0932-0939	13506	AM	164532	Peter,Eshum	Strong signal
20080129	Tue	0849-0915	12300	USB	454545	RNGB	Disappearing under heavy QRM
20080205	Tue	0802-0807	14812	usb	246531	RNGB	Rarer scale
20080205	Tue	0817-0818	18206	usb	246531	RNGB	Moved from 14812 kHz
20080205	Tue	0825-0827	14812	USB	246531	RNGB	Back again (same scale 3 times)

20080206 Wed	0805-0825 17421	AM	246531	Sandra,Kopf	Strong&long (behind CROWD36)
20080206 Wed	0837 14812	usb	246531	RNGB	Moved from 17421 kHz
20080206 Wed	0904-0910 13933	usb	246531	RNGB	Again 3 transm. With this scale
20080206 Wed	1626-1633 9923	USB	463125	Peter/UK	
20080206 Wed	1656-1658 9077	USB	215346	Peter/UK	A rare one
20080207 Thu	0831-0834 15973	USB	162543	Peter/UK	
20080207 Thu	0848 13506	USB	463125	Peter/UK	Very faint sig (diff. Scale!)
20080208 Fri	1504-1509 9923	AM	Error	Peter/UK	Heavy QRM by Farsi BC station1)
20080208 Fri	1512-1520 12224	AM	463125	Peter/UK	
20080208 Fri	1601-1650 9923	USB	463125	Peter/UK	
20080209 Sat	1059-1105 ?	USB	164532	Peter/UK	2)
20080211 Mon	1037-1038 13506	AM	164532	Kopf	S9(3)
20080211 Mon	1043-1046 15870?	AM	436512	Kopf	Rare scale
20080211 Mon	1418-1425 12224		463125	Peter/UK	Heard in AM, LSB and USB.
20080212 Tue	0821-0825 13493	USB	542136	Peter/UK	
20080212 Tue	1958-2008 6958	AM	154632	RNGB, PoSW	S7 (in Saffron-Waldon)
20080212 Tue	2011-2021 5865	USB	154632	PoSW	Again, close to strong BC stn
20080213 Wed	0845-0856 11483	AM	412356	Kopf, RNGB	
20080213 Wed	0900-0905 13419	AM	465132	RNGB	
20080215 Fri	0900-0905 12220?	AM	465213	Kopf	Very rare! (moved to 9106 kHz)
20080215 Fri	0910 9106	AM	564213	RNGB	Rare scale
20080220 Wed	1644-1655 10815	USB	241563	Peter/UK	Very weak
20080221 Thu	0830 14446	USB	162543	Poacher/RU	
20080221 Thu	1546-1554 10731	USB	314265	Peter/UK	
20080221 Thu	1611-1613 12224	AM	463125	Peter/UK	
20080224 Sun	1056-1057 10372	USB	431625	Peter/UK	
20080225 Mon	0908-0911 11424	AM	421635	Mikesndbs	S8
20080226 Tue	0824-0825 14861	USB	542136	Peter/UK	Moved to 16257 kHz
20080226 Tue	0826-0831 16257	USB	542136	Peter/UK	
20080226 Tue	0901-0904 13420	AM	34216	Peter/UK	
20080228 Thu	0838-0850 9065	USB	561243	Peter/UK	
20080228 Thu	1615-1632 10536	AM	564213	Peter/UK	Rare scale
20080229 Fri	1235 12200	AM	241563	Peter/UK	Very weak and short
20080229 Fri	1442-1446 12224	AM	463125	Peter/UK	Good signal
20080301 Sat	1124-1130 13506	AM	164532	Peter/UK	Whole transm. – vy strong&clear

1) This one is a most interesting error! It begins with scale "154263" and changes during transmission into "463125".

2) Heard on one of these freqs: 7490, 9061, 10815, 13506 or 16277 kHz.

3) Carrier stayed till 1042, ending with "121212" in the background.

Wow, that was again great stuff – please give me more!

Till next time I say "Auf Wiedersehen" and "Good-bye"

Jochen Schäfer, KopfE2Kde and X06 Teamkopf

[tnx jKopf]

Voice Stations

E03/E03a [X]

Apart from the regulations concerning the reception of wireless stations within Great Britain advice on reporting intelligence matters exists in the form of DA notices.

Whoever the messages, from E03/E03a are aimed at ENIGMA 2000 has no wish to 'advertise' the existence of these stations to those who may not support the best interests of Great Britain, or her representatives abroad. Although we are unable to stop discussion of these two stations on our Group site ENIGMA 2000 will remain aloof from any such discussion and will not be including reports or analysis of E03/E03a in our newsletters.

E06 [IA]

PoSW writes: All of the E06 schedules operating in the UK evening time which I usually monitor have continued into 2008 with frequencies much as in the same month in the past few years.

Weekly Sunday 1830 + 1930 UTC Schedule:-

30-Dec-07:- 1830 UTC, 5,785 kHz, "690 690 690 00000", S9 signal with deep QSB.

1930 UTC, 4,515 kHz, second sending, and this will be the last E06 of 2007.

6-Jan-08:- 1830 UTC, 5,825 kHz, "690 690 690 00000".

1930 UTC, 4,570 kHz, second sending, S9+ signal, similar frequencies used in January last year.

20-Jan-08:- 1830 UTC, 5,825 kHz, "690 690 690 00000", 49 metre band broadcast stations much stronger making for difficult copy.

1930 UTC, 4,570 kHz, second sending.

27-Jan-08:- 1832 UTC, 5,814 kHz, didn't find this until a couple of minutes into the transmission, a slight shift in frequency perhaps to get clear of strong BC stations. "690 690 690 00000". Second sending 1930z, 4,570 kHz.

3-Feb-08:- 1930 UTC, 4,470 kHz, "690 690 690 00000", same as in February last year. Missed first sending at 1830z, should be 5,380 kHz, give or take.

10-Feb-08:- 1830 UTC, 5,380 kHz, as expected, "690 690 690 00000".

1930 UTC, 4,465 kHz, second sending.

17-Feb-08:- 1830 UTC, 5,380 kHz, calling "690" for a full message, the first for a while, DK/GC "134 134 95 95".

1930 UTC, 4,465 kHz, second sending, S9+ signal.

First + Third Thursdays in the Month 2030 UTC Schedule:-

3-Jan-08:- 4,836 kHz, started approx. 10 seconds after the half hour, same frequency as in November and December. Call "321", DK/GC "038 038 25 25", "08256 73741 93005 59771.....". Ended after 2039z with DKDK GCGC and 5 x slow "zero". Carrier was up on 4,836 when checked just after 2006z, called numbers 1 to 6 and 1 to five several times.
17-Jan-08:- 4,836 kHz, a really late start this evening, plain carrier until 2031 and 5 seconds UTC, "321" and "038 038 25 25", as on the 3rd.
7-Feb-08:- 4,836 kHz, started 12 seconds before the half-hour, call "321", DK/GC "518 518 23 23".
21-Feb-08:- 4,836 kHz, started a few seconds early, "321" and "518 518 23 23" again.

Friday 2130 UTC Schedule - follows on the day after the Thursday 2030 UTC transmission, does not appear if the first Friday of the month happens to fall on the first day of that month:-

4-Jan-08:- 4,760 kHz, started approx. 6 seconds late and there was a pause of around 15 seconds during the call-up of "472". DK/GC same as yesterday's 2030z transmission, see above, "038 038 25 25". Carrier was up early enough; was up just after 2040z, the OM voice called numbers 0 to 9 several times.
18-Jan-08:- 4,760 kHz, "472" and "038 038 25 25", as on the 4th. Carrier up on 4,760 when monitored at 2053z.
8-Feb-08:- 4,760 kHz, started approx. 15 seconds late, call "472", DK/GC same as yesterday's 2030z, "518 518 23 23". Annoying interference from a strong carrier of some kind being swept at a 1 second rate, as near as dammit, could be heard from about 4,735 up to 4,775 kHz.
22-Feb-08:- 4,760 kHz, started about 5 seconds before the half hour, as did yesterday's 2030z sending, "472" and "518 518 23 23" again, the "sweeper" still doing its thing.

Thursday 2100 + 2200 UTC Schedule - most likely the fourth Thursday in the month as per E2K "Regular Schedules" list:-

24-Jan-08:- 2100 UTC, 5,085 kHz, calling "773" for a "full message", DK/GC "429 429 111 111", S9+ signal with deep modulation, "20538 74865 73734 69706.....", strong FSK signal came up a couple of kHz higher at around 2107z.
2200 UTC, 4,035 kHz, second sending of "773" and "429 429 111 111", S9+ carrier was warming up the frequency at 2150 UTC.
25-Jan-08, Friday:- 2100 UTC, 5,085 kHz and 2200 UTC, 4,035 kHz, repeats of yesterday's "773" and "429 429 111 111", both weaker than yesterday's transmissions.

Tuesday 2000 + 2100 UTC Schedule:-

25-Dec-07:- 6,805 kHz, found with call-up "652" in progress at 2002 UTC, DK/GC "983 983 71 71", close to strong "XJT".
2100 UTC, 5,175 kHz, second sending, suffering from a strong carrier on 5,177 kHz.
26-Dec-07, Wednesday:- 2000 UTC, 6,805 kHz, next day repeat of "652" and "983 983 71 71", difficult copy at times due to "XJT", even stronger than yesterday.
2100 UTC, 5,175 kHz, still with the carrier 2kHz higher.
8-Jan-08:- 2100 UTC, 5,420 kHz, "826 826 826 00000".
22-Jan-08:- 2104 UTC, 5,420 kHz, just caught the end of the call-up, group count "158 158". Weak signal, noisy frequency, difficult copy.
23-Jan-08, Wednesday:- 2000 UTC, 6,780 kHz, call "826", DK/GC "304 304 158 158", first sending, next day repeat of yesterday.
2100 UTC, 5,420 kHz, second sending, difficult copy as yesterday.
19-Feb-08:- 2100 UTC, 5,360 kHz, must be the second sending of this schedule, found approx. 30 seconds into call-up of "190", DK/GC "836 836 75 75", strong signal with deep modulation.
20-Feb-08, Wednesday:- 2000 UTC, 6,850 kHz, next day repeat, first sending of "190" and "836 836 75 75", but a surprisingly weak signal, S3 at best.
2100 UTC, 5,360 kHz, second sending, much weaker than yesterday, just about making S4.

4570kHz 1930z	06/01[690 00000]	IW AF	SUN
1930z	13/01[690 00000]	AF	SUN
1930z	20/01[690 00000]	IW AF	SUN
1930z	27/01[690 00000]	PLondon, IW,JPL AF	SUN
4836kHz 2030z	03/01[321 038 25 08256..]	AF	THU
2030z	17/01	AF	THU
5190kHz 1600z	09/01[192 457 163 49133]	AF	WED
1600z	10/01 [OM/EE calling 192 then into msg] //both good sigs S9+20 peeks on both!! with xmittr hum, but tested in Italy much weaker, perhaps beamed to my QTH=))]	Alpha/DL6NEP	THU
1600z	23/01[192 574 139 38787]	AF	WED
1600z	24/01[192 574 139 38787]	AF	THU
5812kHz 1830z	27/01[690 00000]	PLondon	SUN
5825kHz 1830z	06/01[690 00000] S8 BC QRM	mikesndbs/Izzy	SUN
6830kHz 1505z	02/01[457 00000; rpt of 1405z] strong with b/g ended 1509z	PLondon	WED
6925kHz 0035z	21/01	MarkusE2Kde	MON

7680kHz 1500z 09/01[see below]

Alpha AF

WED

//details

192 192 192 457 457 163 163
49133 09853 12162 22446 27567 53958 00365 65171 15921 30776
73668 50178 97235 42148 28669 41246 10157 34820 48225 93825
30785 22059 48620 27950 24866 41166 20457 50004 95827 67017
47032 43831 21639 76025 07075 97771 51191 43927 03815 66236
00491 24975 90092 73154 30496 47720 63104 34428 61850 07386
96694 80964 86183 96426 22778 24012 22195 49270 67678 27740
72283 16075 18619 91479 17595 06570 65548 92572 24032 18290
34707 16983 39258 40185 89949 70819 08628 09458 90994 83661
41376 49303 30181 59536 18082 90621 62865 02764 19119 35482
81397 15296 32651 56837 51539 16686 86105 67475 93905 62245
89162 44359 77000 11639 86802 55847 72832 94844 15158 56510
85187 61760 16332 23932 98845 73871 79126 14297 21697 32092
43052 25316 86838 88250 91266 11069 66877 91624 22861 89152
91031 91615 11330 29390 27572 01578 15421 62668 89456 13832
36858 30164 85052 88146 23712 74388 59137 45896 30582 73500
35908 33117 76233 36742 81045 36363 64711 10977 47220 19588
63182 91596 69952 457 457 163 163 00000

7680kHz 1500z 10/01[rpt of 09/01]
1500z 23/01[192 574 139 38787]
1500z 24/01[192 574 139 38787]

AF
AF
AF

WED
WED
THU

8020kHz 1405z 02/01[457 00000] strong 10dBs ended1409z

PLondon

WED

RNGB's January Log with duplications

Weds 2nd Jan	1405	8020	'457' 00000
	1505	6830	'457' 00000
Thurs 3rd	2030	4836	'321' 038 25 08256 73741 93005 59771 86168 etc
Fri 4th	2130	4760	'472' 038 25 as above
Sun 6th	1830	5825	'690' 00000
	1930	4570	'690' 00000
Tues 8th	2000	6780	'826' 00000
	2100	5420	'826' 00000
Weds 9th	1500	7680	'192' 457 163 49133 09853 12162 22446 etc
	1600	5190	'192' repeat
Sun 13th	1930	4570	'690' 00000
Weds 16th	1915	5255	'714' 00000
	2015	3830	'714' 00000
Weds 23rd	1500	7680	'192' 574 139 38787 24694 65313 43615 etc
	1600	5190	'192' repeat
Thurs 24th	2100	5085	'773' 429 111 20538 74865 73734 69706 etc
	2200	4035	'773' repeat

February

RNGB writes:

The 1st Thursday of the month schedule at 2030 was found warming up at 2013 on 4836 kHz.
Nothing unusual so far, but then to my amazement came the Old Man announcing 269 269 269 00000 repeated for a minute or so. Then a minute later a count which went slightly wrong !! 123456987 !! for a couple of minutes; then back to 269 269 269 00000
Stops at about 2018 and then at 2130 up comes the correct call of '321' with a 23 group message all reads very slowly, as normal.
The call '269' is in regular use by S06 on Wednesdays and was also heard on Tuesday of the first week. So why does E06 come up with '269'. A coincidence? Very unlikely considering the odds

February log :-

Sun 3rd	1830	5380	'690' 00000
	1930	4470	'690' 00000
Weds 6th	1405	9070	'457' 00000
Thurs 7th	2030	4836	'321' 518 23 17733 24314 38355 (see dialogue above)
Tues 12th	2000	6840	'190' 465 121 06099 00054 56922 07052 etc
	2100	5360	'190' repeat

Weds 13th	1500 9220 '604' 574 139 38787 24694 65313 43615 etc 1600 7710 '604' repeat		
Thurs 14th	0700 15820 '107' 00000		
Others' logs:			
4465kHz 1930z	10/02[690 00000] ends 1934z fair with noise	PLondon,	SUN
1930z	17/02[690 134 95 07505 – 35417 134 95] Very strong	PLondon, IW, Poacher	SUN
1930z	24/02[690 690 690 134/95 first group 07505]	IW	SUN
4836kHz 2030z	21/02[321 518 23 0 0 0 0 0 slow] ends 2040z 321 518 518 23 23 17733 24314 38355 15832 46695 87124 45584 12454 79155 83520 43261 43813 21164 55214 25182 99011 27246 24254 56399 49644 57334 41012 26147 518 518 23 23 0 0 0 0 0	PLondon	THU
5360kHz 2100z	13/02[190 465/121] S9 QRM	mikesndbs	WED
2100z	20/02[no message details]	Alpha	WED
5380kHz 1830z	10/02[690 00000] ends 1834z fair with noise	PLondon	SUN
1830z	17/02[690 134 95 07505 – 35417 134 95] Very strong	PLondon, IW	SUN
1830z	24/02[690 134 95 07505 – 35417 134 95] Strong, some Data QRM 1900z repeat obliterated by data tty	PLondon,	SUN
6840kHz 2000z	13/02[190 465/121] S7 deep fades with interfering E10 message:		
6840kHz 2000z	13/02 EZI2 S7 clear[E10]	mikesndbs	WED
<p>Here is the affected E06 message</p> <p>190 465/121</p> <p>06099 00054 56922 07052 89849 71243 20622 03328 96240 84262</p> <p>22362 01488 20019 80205 09769 74383 51460 79126 05006 75581</p> <p>47277 85576 06828 63403 30291 51490 65324 02744 00796 56136</p> <p>20241 97773 74293 26468 92093 53359 78677 85528 39421 75711</p> <p>03162 90966 29418 89651 19883 38742 40386 08857 14481 40051</p> <p>15404 55818 78135 00034 29722 21919 92451 32978 83383 78061</p> <p>32782 25366 78759 61502 06454 16522 23618 24115 67357 65516</p> <p>46341 64463 31813 44739 88242 46248 70650 11401 79881 78938</p> <p>88999 89911 16639 83994 05096 91861 79643 35222 21296 34833</p> <p>66403 25038 82440 74512 51849 69244 93202 54140 25379 10478</p> <p>74237 81085 81204 20872 40300 98400 85418 61003 12408 06766</p> <p>24174 06074 99931 13098 08914 74132 65984 60401 01308 40080</p> <p>88928 465/121 00000 (ends 20:25) Tnks Mndbs</p>			
6840kHz 2009z	19/02[i.p. ends: 836 836 75 75 00000] OM, fast ending FN		TUE

E07 [IB]

PoSW writes: Monitoring the E07 transmissions in the UK evenings these days is, to be frank, something of a pain since the low levels of modulation, a problem with this one for many years, is as bad as ever it was, if not worse! Quite often no audio at all can be heard, although in the case of a "full message" the third sending, i.e. the lowest frequency, is often more readable than the first two. Known schedules continue to be Sunday + Wednesday starting at 1800 UTC, Monday + Wednesday starting at 2100 UTC and Thursday starting at 2110 UTC.

Sunday + Wednesday Schedule:-

30-Dec-07, Sunday:- 1800 UTC, 6,982 kHz, "989 989 989 000", low mod. and QRM from a strong BC station on 6,985, readable with the receiver in LSB mode.

1820 UTC, 5,836 kHz, second sending, almost unreadable due to low mod. and severe broadcast interference inside 49 metre band.

6-Jan-08, Sunday:- 1800 UTC, 6,774 kHz, carrier only, no voice heard at all. Should be the first sending since 6,777 was used in January last year. Carrier went QRT at around 1802 and 28 seconds UTC, looks like a "no message".

27-Jan-08, Sunday:- 1820 UTC, 5,836 kHz, should be the second sending of this schedule, no voice heard as throughout this month, went QRT 1822 and 28 seconds UTC so must be "000" again.

30-Jan-08, Wednesday:- 1800 UTC, 6,774 kHz, "788 788 788 000", very low mod. but was readable for about the only time in January

3-Feb-08, Sunday:- 1800 UTC, 7,697 kHz, should be the first sending of this schedule, 7,697 + 6,863 + 5,938 kHz in February last year; carrier strong enough but unable to hear the voice.

10-Feb-08, Sunday:- 1800 UTC, 7,697 kHz, could make out call-up of "689 689 689 1", unable to make out the DK or GC or the 5F groups. 1820 UTC, 6,863 kHz, second sending, again "689" call heard, DK/GC unreadable, 5F groups somewhat more audible after a couple of minutes into the message.

1840 UTC, 5,938 kHz, third sending, unreadable.

13-Feb-08, Wednesday:- 1800 UTC, 7,697 kHz, again could just about hear the "689" of the call-up and nothing else and the repeats at 1820z and 1840z appeared to be just plain carriers.

Monday + Wednesday Schedule:-

14-Jan-08, Monday:- 2100 UTC, 6,892 kHz, should be the first sending of this schedule which in January last year was 6,892 + 5,896 + 4,792 kHz. No voice could be heard, carrier off 2106z so a full message but a short one.

2120 UTC, 5,896 kHz, second sending, again unable to make anything of the voice, carrier QRT 2126z.

2140 UTC, 4,792 kHz, third sending and, wonder of wonders, was readable, just about! "887 887 887 1", DK/GC "751 33" x 2.

28-Jan-08, Monday:- 2100 UTC, 6,892 kHz, first sending, mod. low but readable, "887" and "751 33", as heard earlier in the month. Repeated 2120z, 5,896 kHz and 2140z, 4,792 kHz, both with low mod. but much better than most E07s just lately!

4-Feb-08, Monday:- 2123 UTC, 5,928 kHz, second sending in progress, low mod., difficult copy. Schedule in February last year was 6,931 + 5,928 + 4,894 kHz.

2140 UTC, 4,894 kHz, third sending with the best audio from an E07 for some time! "998 998 998 1", DK/GC "109 52" x 2.

11-Feb-08, Monday:- 2100 UTC, 6,931 kHz, "998 998 998 1", mod very low, difficult to hear, DK "109" unable to hear the GC but looks like the same message as last week.

2120 UTC, 5,928 kHz, second sending, no voice heard, appeared to be carrier only.

2140 UTC, 4,894 kHz, as is often the case the third sending was the only one which was audible, although the mod was low, "998" and "109 52".

13-Feb-08, Wednesday:- 2100 UTC, 6,931 kHz, "998" and "109 52" again with readable mod. repeated 2120 UTC, 5,928 kHz and 2140 UTC, 4,894 kHz, best sending of the three.

Thursday Schedule:-

3-Jan-08:- 2110 UTC, 6,777 kHz, "744 744 744 000", mod. low but readable. Looks like the same schedule as in November and December, repeats should be 2130z, 5,449 kHz and third sending in the event of a full message 2050z, 4,483 kHz.

10-Jan-08:- 2110 UTC, 6,777 kHz, appeared to be carrier only, no voice heard, went off 2112 and 26 seconds UTC approx., must be a two-minute "no message" transmission.

2130 UTC, 5,449 kHz, "744 744 744 000", second sending with readable mod.

17-Jan-08:- 2110 UTC, 6,777 kHz, "744 744 744 000", mod low but readable, better than most E07s these days!

2130 UTC, 5,449 kHz, second sending with noises off from RAF VOLMET on 5,450.

7-Feb-08:- 2110 UTC, 6,777 kHz, "744 744 744 000", no change of frequencies in February, readable mod.

14-Feb-08:- 2110 UTC, 6,777 kHz, "744 744 744 000", repeated 2130 UTC, 5,449 kHz with the usual VOLMET bleed-over.

2130 UTC, 5,449 kHz, second sending with chatter from the YL 1kHz higher.

January Log RNCB

Tues 1st Jan	0800	5416	'489' 000
	0820	5816	'489' 000

Weds 2nd	1800	6774	'788' 000
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Thurs 3rd	0800	5416	'489' 000
	0820	5816	'489' 000
	2110	6777	'744' 000
	2130	5449	'744' 000

Sun 6th	1800	6774	'788' (unreadable)
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Mon 7th	2100	6892	Unreadable – No modulation
	2120	5896	'887' 000

Tues 8th	0800	5416	'489' 000
	0820	5816	'489' 000

Tues 15th	0800	5416	'489' 000
	0820	5816	'489' 000

Weds 16th	1800	6774	'788' 000
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Thurs 17th	0800	5416	'489' 000
	0820	5816	'489' 000

Tues 22nd	0800	5416	'489' 000
	0820	5816	'489' 000

Thurs 24th	2110	6777	'744' 000
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Mon 28th	2100	6892	'887' 1 751 33 51682 01638 35072 etc
	2120	5896	'887' repeat

Tues 29th	0800	5416	'489' 000
	0820	5816	'489' 000

And....

4792kHz 2140z	16/01[887 887 887 1] as usual, extremely weak modulation often drowning in noise, ends 2146z, first groups: "51682 01638 35072 ..."	DanielE2Kde, AF	WED
2140z	30/01[887 1]	AF	WED

6774kHz 1700z 16/01[188 188 188 000, or "788" ? Extremely weak modulation, not sure whether I read the call correctly. Next scheduled TXs 5836 kHz 1720z infested with BC stations and SITOR; 4892 kHz at 1740z nothing heard. DanielE2Kde WED

February

5449kHz 2120z 07/02 at 2120z carrier S9+40, 2121 short beep; carrier off 2132z modulation not heard DanielE2Kde THU
 6777kHz 2110z 07/02[744 744 744 0 0 0] ending 2112z. S9+20 DanielE2Kde THU
 6863kHz 1820z 10/02[657 poss msg] Poor and noisy PLondon SUN
 1820z 17/02[657 000] Poor and noisy PLondon SUN
 7697kHz 1800z 17/02[657 000] Weak PLondon SUN

E10 [O]

E10 Desk Report for January 2008

This months E10 desk report is in a slightly different format from previous reports. Instead of Logged Activity being displayed in a single table in the date order in which it was monitored now activity is shown with a different table for each of the E10 stations. Each callsigns table is then displayed in time slot order. So you can now see at a glance what each E10 station is sending in which time slot. Please note however there are still many stations time slots which don't appear in these tables. This is for the simple reason that these slots haven't been logged and then reported to the group. Despite recent changes E10 is still a large operation and for proper coverage we do need more log reports from group members.

Frequencies in use (USB) + Callsigns

Frequency (KHz)	Callsign(s)
2456	ART
2626	FTJ
2743	ULX
2844	YHF
3150	PCD
3270	ULX
3360	FTJ
3415	ART
3840	YHF
4270	PCD
4461	FTJ
4560	YHF
4880	ULX
5170	PCD
5435	ART
5820	YHF
6270	ULX
6840	EZI
6986	ART
7358	FTJ
7760	ULX
7918	YHF
8805	PCD
9130	EZI
9202	YHF
10648	YHF
11565	EZI

Special Strings Heard Reported During January 2008

None

Logged E10 Activity

ART

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
15/1	0000	3415	ART	1	17	FZJZF	DanielE2Kde
21/1	0200	3415/5435	ART	1	22	JMSVU	E10 Agent
29/1	1600	5435	ART	1	83	BBZBI	
10/1	1730	5435	ART	1	18	NBJPZ	
19/1	1800	5435	ART2				
27/1	1830	3415	ART	1	47	YATYI	

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
03/1	2030	5435	ART2				
04/1	2100	3415	ART2				
25/1	2130	3415	ART2				
19/1	2200	5435	ART2				
20/1	2200	3415/5435	ART	1	22	JMSVU	E10 Agent
27/1	2200	3415/5435	ART	1	18	SEXRC	E10 Agent
31/1	2200	3415/5435	ART	1	35	FQMMT	E10 Agent
30/1	2200	3415	ART1				
23/1	2230	3415	ART	1	18	IZJZG	
23/1	2330	5435	ART2				

EZI

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
16/1	0130	6840/9130	EZI	1	12	BPQMC	E10 Agent
27/1	0130	6840	EZI1				
16/1	0330	6840/9130	EZI	1	25	JSIYG	E10 Agent
29/1	1600	6840	EZI2				
20/1	1630	9130/11565	EZI	2	89/37	AHOZN/CUTGF	E10 Agent
24/1	1630	9130	EZI	1	68	TSOYU	E10 Agent
28/1	1630	9130	EZI	2	67/57	OBLUR/PTCWK	E10 Agent
30/1	1630	9130	EZI	2	89/63	ACENK/PHZGT	E10 Agent
15/1	1700	6840	EZI2				
25/1	1700	6840	EZI1				
17/1	1730	9130	EZI2				
16/1	1800	6840/9130	EZI	1	25	JSIYG	E10 Agent
24/1	1800	6840	EZI	1	18	WBFQQ	E10 Agent
31/1	1800	6840	EZI	1	84	FEZZK	E10 Agent
04/1	1830	11565	EZI2				
04/1	1900	9130	EZI2				
17/1	1930	6840	EZI	1	33	LBJTI	
04/1	2000	6840	EZI2				
20/1	2030	6840/9130	EZI	2	89/37	AHOZN/CUTGF	E10 Agent
28/1	2030	6840	EZI	2	67/57	OBLUR/PTCWK	E10 Agent
30/1	2030	6840	EZI	2	89/63	ACENK/PHZGT	E10 Agent
04/1	2100	6840	EZI2				
25/1	2130	6840	EZI	1	14	UGFPB	E10 Agent
23/1	2330	6840	EZI2				

FTJ

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
15/1	1300	7358	FTJ	1	67	NMXOH	E10 Agent
19/1	1630	4461	FTJ2				
14/1	1700	4461	FTJ2				
14/1	1730	4461	FTJ	1	23	WZSDF	
12/1	1800	3360	FTJ2				
17/1	1830	3360	FTJ2				
12/1	1900	3360	FTJ	1	97	JGYHD	E10 Agent
08/1	1930	2626	FTJ	1	51	YNIDW	E10 Agent
08/1	2000	3360	FTJ	1	30	CRXXX	E10 Agent
12/1	2100	3360	FTJ	1	167	EHEJN	E10 Agent
14/1	2300	4461	FTJ	1	15	WPKYP	

PCD

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
22/1	1000	8805	PCD	1	28	UDCRN	E10 Agent
29/1	1530	8805	PCD2				
29/1	1630	4270	PCD	1	157	PAHWQ	
14/1	1700	4270	PCD2				
10/1	1730	4270	PCD2				
12/1	1800	4270	PCD	1	35	XXAMQ	
12/1	1830	4270	PCD	1	92	DCIAT	
08/1	1900	3150/4270	PCD	1	78	BSYPN	
27/1	1900	4270	PCD2				
29/1	1900	3150/4270	PCD	1	78	JRMRK	E10 Agent
06/1	1930	3150/4270	PCD2				
09/1	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	11	RSXFT	
10/1	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	114	EXCOL	E10 Agent
11/1	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	104	WEORN	E10 Agent
12/1	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	117	HUCPR	E10 Agent
13/1	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	82	XJBMQ	E10 Agent
14/1	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	20	SNEZL	
15/1	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	94	DAZGG	E10 Agent
17/1	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	14	QZBSY	E10 Agent
23/1	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	18	SOSJW	
24/1	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	34	WALKI	
29/1	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	36	PZXNW	
07/1	2000	4270	PCD	1	44	YBHFT	
07/1	2030	4270	PCD2				
14/1	2100	4270	PCD	1	38	OEOTX	
25/1	2130	3150	PCD2				
19/1	2200	4270	PCD2				
14/1	2230	4270	PCD2				

ULX

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
18/1	0500	3270	ULX2				
30/1	0800	6270	ULX	2	84/59	JRZGR/IIIGU	E10 Agent
20/1	1000	6270/7760	ULX	1	97	DVJQF	E10 Agent
23/1	1000	7760	ULX	1	39	HBQCI	E10 Agent
26/1	1000	7760	ULX	1	47	AISMJ	E10 Agent
09/1	1530	5230	ULX	1	73	YHTXS	
20/1	1630	2743/4880	ULX	1	97	DVJQF	E10 Agent
22/1	1630	4880	ULX2				
23/1	1630	4880	ULX	1	104	MMXCA	E10 Agent
25/1	1630	4880	ULX1				
18/1	1700	3270	ULX2				
24/1	1700	3270	ULX	1	83	JUZHCH	E10 Agent
29/1	1700	3270	ULX	1	18	SSIMV	E10 Agent
30/1	1700	6270	ULX	2	84/59	JRZGR/IIIGU	E10 Agent
10/1	1730	4880	ULX2				
19/1	1800	4880	ULX2				
04/1	1900	3270	ULX2				
08/1	2000	4880	ULX2				
03/1	2030	3270	ULX2				
25/1	2130	4880	ULX2				
13/1	2200	3270	ULX	1	27	PWQXG	E10 Agent
19/1	2230	4880	ULX2				
24/1	2230	4880	ULX1				

YHF

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
24/1	0000	3840	YHF	1	98	LMCZN	
16/1	0200	5820/7918	YHF	2	86/51	IGWXT/EWMQC	E10 Agent
25/1	0200	5820	YHF	1	83	LSLDQ	E10 Agent
21/1	0200	5820/7918	YHF2				
28/1	0200	5820	YHF	1	22	TDJJU	E10 Agent
16/1	0430	5820/7918	YHF	1	14	KDLNQ	E10 Agent
25/1	0430	5820	YHF	1	14	KDNAV	E10 Agent
16/1	0530	7918/9202	YHF	1	10	KOLXF	E10 Agent
16/1	1200	9202/10648	YHF	1	10	KOLXF	E10 Agent
26/1	1200	9202	YHF1				
28/1	1200	9202/10648	YHF	1	14	ZETMI	E10 Agent
29/1	1200	9202	YHF1				
27/1	1300	7918	YHF1				
16/1	1330	9202/10648	YHF	1	14	KDLNQ	E10 Agent
29/1	1530	5820	YHF	1	73	ENQKK	E10 Agent
14/1	1700	4560	YHF2				
15/1	1730	4560/5820	YHF	1	18	GWUKJ	E10 Agent
19/1	1800	3840	YHF2				
13/1	1830	9202	YHF2				
10/1	1900	3840	YHF2				
15/1	1930	7918	YHF	1	15	WWJQN	E10 Agent
16/1	1930	5820/7918	YHF	1	10	KOLXF	E10 Agent
20/1	1930	5820/7918	YHF	1	18	KGCBA	E10 Agent
22/1	1930	7918	YHF	1	13	TRVBH	E10 Agent
23/1	1930	7918	YHF	1	12	HLDQA	E10 Agent

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
24/1	1930	7918	YHF	1	65	TNBQE	E10 Agent
26/1	1930	7918	YHF	1	17	VLJCQ	E10 Agent
28/1	1930	9202/10648	YHF	1	14	ZETMI	E10 Agent
29/1	1930	5820/7918	YHF	1	67	SROWP	E10 Agent
30/1	1930	7918	YHF	1	77	RTVOF	E10 Agent
12/1	2000	4560	YHF1				
16/1	2000	5820/9202	YHF	2	86/51	IGWXT/EWMQC	E10 Agent
20/1	2000	5820/9202	YHF	1	86	UPGDX	E10 Agent
22/1	2000	5820	YHF	1	15	AKSOA	E10 Agent
24/1	2000	5820	YHF	1	83	LSLDQ	E10 Agent
28/1	2000	5820	YHF	1	22	TDJJU	E10 Agent
29/1	2000	5820/9202	YHF	1	68	KWSSF	E10 Agent
30/1	2000	5820	YHF1				
25/1	2030	5820	YHF1				
03/1	2030	4560	YHF2				
02/1	2100	4560/5820	YHF2				
25/1	2130	4560	YHF2				
29/1	2130	4560	YHF1				
19/1	2200	3840	YHF2				
23/1	2230	5820	YHF2				

Noteworthy Events

The big E10 news this month is the death of the E10 JSR stations. The last message was monitored by E10 Agent on 12th December 2007 at 1500 and despite many ears listening JSR hasn't been heard again. At the same time stations ART , EZI and FTJ have started carrying messages in time slots that have been empty for long periods. So it appears that the messages that were carried by JSR are carried by those stations now. I do find this worrying as the number of E10 stations seems to be shrinking quite rapidly and we can only speculate on the reasons for this.

One other piece of news this month which may be connected to the above is that this is the first month for quite a while that neither station ABC or HNC has been logged by any E2K E10 listeners.

E10 Desk Report for February 2008

Frequencies in use (USB) + Callsigns

Frequency (KHz)	Callsign(s)
2456	ART
2626	FTJ
2743	ULX
3150	PCD
3360	FTJ
3415	ART
3840	YHF
4270	PCD
4461	FTJ
4560	YHF
4880	ULX
5170	PCD
5435	ART
5820	YHF + ABC
6498	PCD
6840	EZI
6986	ART
7760	ULX
7918	YHF
8805	PCD
9130	EZI
9202	YHF
10648	YHF

Special Strings Heard Reported During February 2008

None

Logged E10 Activity**ABC**

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
10/2	1030	6270	ULX/ABC				
10/2	1130	5820	YHF2/ABC				

ART

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
01/2	0200	3415/5435	ART	1	35	FQMMT	E10 Agent
02/2	0200	3415/5435	ART	1	20	PPONB	E10 Agent
08/2	1130	6986	ART	1	98	ENCXG	E10 Agent
10/2	1600	5435	ART	1	83	BBZBI	
03/2	1730	5435	ART	1	18	NBJPZ	
02/2	1800	5435	ART2				
06/2	1900	3415	ART	1	87	SGXKM	
21/2	1930	5435	ART	1	53	HDZPK	
06/2	2000	3415	ART	1	19	XAHPG	
03/2	2030	5435	ART2				
18/2	2130	3415	ART2				
01/2	2200	3415	ART1				
02/2	2200	3415/5435	ART	1	35	FQMMT	E10 Agent
23/2	2200	3415	ART2				
23/2	2230	3415	ART	1	18	IZJZG	
09/2	2330	5435	ART2				

EZI

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
10/2	0030	6840	EZI2				
04/2	0130	6840/9130	EZI1				
01/2	0330	6840	EZI				
04/2	0330	6840/9130	EZI				
06/2	0330	6840	EZI	1	84	FEZZK	E10 Agent
27/2	0330	6840	EZI	1	92	KQCWD	E10 Agent
01/2	0330	6840	EZI	2	74/61	UBKCH/JHPVT	E10 Agent
01/2	1500	6840	EZI2				
01/2	1600	6840	EZI2				
01/2	1630	9130	EZI				
01/2	1700	6840	EZI1				
03/2	1730	9130	EZI2	2	89/63	ACENK/PHZGT	
02/2	1800	6840	EZI	1	84	MLBY	E10 Agent
03/2	1800	6840/9130	EZI	1	92	KQCWD	E10 Agent
04/2	1800	6840	EZI	1	15	MOKRK	E10 Agent
05/2	1800	6840	EZI	2	74/61	UBKCH/JHPVT	E10 Agent
06/2	1800	6840	EZI	1	14	ONHL	E10 Agent
07/2	1800	6840	EZI	2	64/82	GNGUF/BBVQO	E10 Agent
05/2	1900	9130	EZI2				
01/2	1930	9130	EZI2				
11/2	2000	6840	EZI2				
07/2	2030	6840	EZI				
16/2	2030	6840	EZI	2	47/84	VKUCT/BCPWQ	E10 Agent
16/2	2030	6840	EZI	1	48	MJXCP	
16/2	2100	6840	EZI2				

FTJ

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
01/2	1630	4461	FTJ2				
01/2	1700	4461	FTJ2				
11/2	1730	4461	FTJ	1	23	WZSDF	
02/2	1800	4461	FTJ2				
03/2	1900	3360	FTJ				
06/2	1930	2626/3360	FTJ	1	51	YNIDW	
04/2	2000	2626/3360	FTJ	1	104	YMGLC	E10 Agent
18/2	2130	3360	FTJ	1	82	NIJGN	E10 Agent
09/2	2330	3360	FTJ	1	64	ASYUJ	

PCD

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
10/2	0000	3150	PCD	1	103	RCGBR	
10/2	0030	3150	PCD2				
03/2	0230	3150	PCD				
05/2	1300	6498/8805	PCD1				
01/2	1530	6498/8805	PCD2				
10/2	1600	4270	PCD2				
10/2	1630	4270	PCD				
01/2	1700	4270	PCD2				
03/2	1730	4270	PCD2				
02/2	1800	4270	PCD	1	35	XXAMQ	
02/2	1830	4270	PCD	1	92	DCIAT	
01/2	1900	3150/4270	PCD	1	78	JRMRK	
03/2	1900	4270	PCD2				
01/2	1930	3150/4270	PCD				
10/2	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	29	SXCVN	
18/2	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	21	BRWQH	
27/2	1930	3150/4270	PCD	1	22	EPUVV	
01/2	2000	4270	PCD	1	44	YBHFT	
03/2	2030	3150	PCD2				
16/2	2100	4270	PCD				
01/2	2130	3150	PCD2				
02/2	2230	4270	PCD2				
19/2	2330	3150	PCD	1	69	FNHUL	DanielE2Kde

ULX

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
04/2	0800	6270	ULX	1	34	PUJII	E10 Agent
05/2	1000	7760	ULX	1	22	OGIGS	E10 Agent
10/2	1030	6270	ULX/ABC	1	23	IWLXY	Manolis
01/2	1400	7760	ULX2				
27/2	1500	7760	ULX2				
01/2	1630	4880	ULX2				
05/2	1630	4880	ULX				
06/2	1630	4880	ULX	1	119	BWPZE	E10 Agent
08/2	1630	4880	ULX1				
02/2	1700	2743/3270	ULX				
04/2	1700	2743/4880	ULX	1	34	PUJII	E10 Agent

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
07/2	1700	3270	ULX	2	75/65	AIVPK/DQCVH	E10 Agent
03/2	1730	4880	ULX2	1	43	HZJOL	
02/2	1800	4880	ULX2				
03/2	1830	4880	ULX				
01/2	2000	4880	ULX2				
11/2	2030	3270	ULX2				
16/2	2100	2743	ULX2				
18/2	2130	2743	ULX2				
02/2	2230	4880	ULX2				

YHF

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
04/2	0200	5820/7918	YHF2	1	77	DILXE	E10 Agent
06/2	0200	5820	YHF				
04/2	0330	3840	YHF2				
06/2	0430	5820/7918	YHF				
09/2	0430	5820/7918	YHF				
04/2	0530	7918/9202	YHF				
06/2	0530	7918	YHF				
08/2	0530	7918	YHF				
10/2	1130	5820	YHF2/ABC				
01/2	1200	9202	YHF				
03/2	1200	9202/10648	YHF1	1	9	ICKXP	
08/2	1300	7918	YHF1				
23/2	1330	10648	YHF				
01/2	1400	7918	YHF2				
01/2	1700	4560	YHF2				
03/2	1900	3840	YHF2				
01/2	1930	7918	YHF				
02/2	1930	7918	YHF				
03/2	1930	5820/7918	YHF				
04/2	1930	7918	YHF				
05/2	1930	7918	YHF	1	14	DTXYN	E10 Agent
06/2	1930	7918	YHF				
01/2	2000	5820	YHF1				
03/2	2000	5820/9202	YHF				
05/2	2000	5820	YHF				
06/2	2000	5820	YHF				
07/2	2000	5820	YHF1				
03/2	2030	4560	YHF2				
11/2	2100	4560	YHF1				
01/2	2130	4560	YHF2				
23/2	2200	3840	YHF2	2	83/54	EINFN/NHOTA	E10 Agent
02/2	2230	5820	YHF2				

Noteworthy Events

The first interesting event this month was the return of the E10 call ABC. On the 10th Manolis heard ABC mixed with ULX at 1030 on 6270 KHz then an hour later at 1130 he heard ABC mixed with YHF2 on 5820 KHz. The next day E10 Agent heard exactly the same at the same time on the same frequency. Also that same day (11th) both E10 desk and the Kopf heard PCD mixed with ULX2 on 4270 KHz at 1930.
[Thanks for this column Ian]

Some late E10's from Markus via ENIGMA 2000 German Branch:

E10	3840.0	1630z	10/01/2008	YHF	MarkusE2Kde	Thu	
E10	2844.0	1630z	10/01/2008	YHF	MarkusE2Kde	Thu	
E10	4880.0	1630z	10/01/2008	ULX; jammed	MarkusE2Kde	Thu	Thu
E10	9130.0	1630z	10/01/2008	EZI	MarkusE2Kde	Thu	
E10	4461.0	1739z	10/01/2008	FTJ	MarkusE2Kde	Thu	
E10	4880.0	1800z	10/01/2008	ULX	MarkusE2Kde	Thu	
E10	3840.0	1805z	10/01/2008	YHF	MarkusE2Kde	Thu	
E10	4270.0	1810z	10/01/2008	PCD	MarkusE2Kde	Thu	
E10	2844.0	1810z	10/01/2008	YHF	MarkusE2Kde	Thu	
E10	3415.0	1830z	10/01/2008	ART	MarkusE2Kde	Thu	
E10	6840.0	1930z	01/02/2008	EZI	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	
E10	4270.0	1930z	01/02/2008	PCD	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	
E10	5435.0	1930z	01/02/2008	ART	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	
E10	6986.0	1930z	01/02/2008	ART	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	
E10	7918.0	1930z	01/02/2008	YHF	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	
E10	3360.0	1930z	01/02/2008	FTJ	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	
E10	5820.0	1930z	01/02/2008	YHF; QRM b/c	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	Fri
E10	2456.0	2000z	01/02/2008	ART	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	
E10	4270.0	2000z	01/02/2008	PCD	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	
E10	4560.0	2130z	01/02/2008	YHF2	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	
E10	3150.0	2130z	01/02/2008	PCD2	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	
E10	3415.0	2235z	01/02/2008	ART	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	
E10	7690.0	2240z	01/02/2008	EZI	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	
E10	3360.0	2210z	29/02/2008	FTJ	MarkusE2Kde	Fri	

E11 [III] *H-FD's updated charts can be seen in the charts section, along with RNGB's charts. Thanks each.*

E11 January 2008

The IDs 284 & 287 on Mondays and Wednesdays changed their frequencies on 21st January to 10200 and 4840 kHz respectively.

Now on to the logs:-

E11 (no message)

4181kHz	02/01 1630z [287/00]	RNGB	WED
	07/01 1630z [287/00]	RNGB	MON
	09/01 1630z [287/00]	RNGB	WED
	14/01 1630z [287/00]	RNGB	MON
4840kHz	21/01 1630z [287/00]	RNGB	MON
	28/01 1630z [287/00]	RNGB	MON
5823kHz	03/01 1100z [742/00]	RNGB	THU
6280kHz	01/01 1200z [741/00]	RNGB	TUE
7317kHz	02/01 0915z [284/00]	RNGB	WED
	09/01 0915z [284/00]	RNGB	WED
	14/01 0915z [284/00]	RNGB	MON
7371kHz	03/01 0715z [382/00]	RNGB	THU
	08/01 0715z [382/00]	RNGB	TUE
	22/01 0715z [382/00]	JoA	TUE
7439kHz	04/01 1230z [312/00]	RNGB	FRI
	15/01 1230z [312/00]	RNGB	TUE
	25/01 1230z [312/00]	RNGB	FRI
7749kHz	18/01 1030z [312/00]	RNGB	FRI
	22/01 1030z [312/00]	RNGB	TUE
7798kHz	02/02 0915z [221/00]	RNGB	WED
	08/01 0915z [221/00]	RNGB	TUE
	09/01 0915z [221/00]	RNGB	WED
	22/01 0915z [221/00]	FRITZ	TUE
8800kHz	03/01 0845z [232/00]	RNGB	THU
	17/01 0845z [232/00]	RNGB	THU
	31/01 0845z [232/00]	RNGB	THU
10200kHz	21/01 0915z [284/00]	RNGB	MON
	23/01 0915z [284/00]	RNGB	WED
	28/01 0915z [284/00]	RNGB	MON
	30/01 0915z [284/00]	RNGB	WED

11104kHz	15/01 1115z [193/00]	RNGB	TUE
	29/01 1115z [193/00]	RNGB	TUE
11116kHz	02/01 1100z [186/00]	RNGB	WED
	09/01 1100z [186/00]	RNGB	WED
12153kHz	02/01 0845z [252/00]	RNGB	WED
	16/01 0845z [252/00]	RNGB	WED
	28/01 0845z [252/00]	RNGB	MON
14752kHz	18/01 0645z [856/00]	Poacher	FRI

E11a (with message)

No reports

E11b (with stutter groups)

7371kHz	15/01 0715z [388/82 77777 77777 24526 89038 72319 73479 etc]	RNGB	TUE
	31/01 0715z [384/31 77777 77777 53264 31078 40638 33375 etc]	RNGB	THU
7798kHz	29/01 0915z [220/35 77777 77777 96981 82802 28979 etc]	RNGB	TUE
	30/01 0915z [220/35 77777 77777 96981 82802 28979 31068 41154 02895 55366 77405 19962 67915 21636 07630 57716 57597 83881 27929 10046 87805 64180 42239 58133 47558 93871 37734 07099 36324 58299 79530 90555 69545 28330 77777 77777 Out.]	JoA	WED
8800kHz	10/01 0845z [230/31 77777 77777 36959 97101 54723 65594 etc]	RNGB	THU
	25/01 0845z [239/33 'Attention' 77777 77777 75217 38689 90625 57509 18868 23648 70189 49831 12143 76908 46062 96556 08061 89157 38376 11846 58124 64330 10089 04858 27893 62654 51322 60948 98625 28939 38035 63422 93441 77777 77777 'Out']	Philip	FRI
11104kHz	22/01 1115z [190/30 77777 77777 06495 88054 05719 15636 etc]	RNGB	TUE
11104kHz	1115z 19/02[191/33] (poss error in group)	PLondon	TUE
	191/33 77777 77777 52505 75209 75844 25390 51145 00023 70703 98064 47253 53133 08790 54626 98607 77392 09923 68270 31320 72020 27853 07607 73595 53289 16936 18348 12188 07856 54416 30163 47267 77777 77777 Out 1126z		
12153 kHz	09/01 0845z[253/32 77777 77777 84106 39900 16823 etc]	RNGB	WED
	21/01 0845z[253/35 77777 77777 90685 36123 17769 16067 etc]	RNGB	MON
	23/01 0845z[253/35 77777 77777 90685 etc]	RNGB	WED
14752 kHz	11/01 0645z[859/36 77777 77777 etc]	Poacher	FRI

February logs

4840kHz	1630z 04/02[287/00]	RNGB	MON
	1630z 11/02[287/00]	PLondon	MON
	1630z 13/02[287/00]Strong	PLondon	WED
	1630z 18/02[287/00]Very strong	PLondon	MON
	1630z 20/02[287/00]Very strong	PLondon	WED
	1630z 25/02[287/00]Very strong	PLondon	MON
5823 kHz	1100z 07/02[742/00]	RNGB	THU
6280 kHz	1200z 05/02 [741/00]	RNGB	TUE
7371kHz	0715z 12/02[382/00]	PLondon	TUE
	0715z 14/02[382/00]	RNGB	THU
7439kHz	1230z 19/02[312/00] out 1235z	PLondon	TUE
	1230z 22/02[312/00]Weak	PLondon	FRI

1230z	26/02[193/00] Noisy and weak PL, better DoK	PLondon, DoK	TUE
7749kHz 1030z	05/02[312/00]	RNGB	TUE
1030z	08/02[312/00]	RNGB	FRI
1030z	15/02[312/00] S1/S0 QSB-fading out at times.	JoA	FRI
1030z	19/02[312/00] out 1035z	DoK	TUE
1030z	22/02[312/00] S1	JoA; PLondon	FRI
7798kHz 0915z	13/02[221/00] S7/S5	JoA, PLondon, RNGB	WED
0915z	26/02[221/00] Fair with QRM	PLondon, DoK	TUE
0915z	27/02[221/00] S7	mikesndbs, DoK	WED
8800kHz 0845z	07/02[232/00]	FN , RNGB	THU
0845z	21/02[232/00] S8	JoA, PLondon	THU
0845z	22/02[232/00]	PLondon	FRI
10200kHz 0915z	04/02[284/00]	FN	MON
0915z	06/02[284/00]	FN, RNGB	WED
0915z	11/02[284/00]	PLondon	MON
0915z	13/02[284/00] Fair with sl QSB	PLondon , RNGB	WED
0915z	18/02[284/00] Very strong	PLondon	MON
0915z	20/02[284/00] Very strong	PLondon	WED
0915z	25/02[284/00] Very strong	PLondon, DoK	MON
0915z	27/02[284/00] Fair	PLondon	WED
11104kHz 1115z	26/02[193/00] Strong with QSB	PLondon, DoK	TUE
11116kHz 1100z	06/02[186/00]	RNGB	WED
1100z	13/02[186/00]Fair with QSB	PLondon	WED
1100z	20/02[186/00] S3/S5	JoA	WED
1100z	27/02[186/00]Weak	PLondon	WED
12153kHz 0845z	20/02[252/00] S3/S4	JoA	WED
14752kHz 0645z	08/05[856/00] Very strong! S - 9+10dB! I was surprised!	Poacher	FRI
0645z	22/02[856/00] Wk sig, S4	Poacher	FRI
<u>E11b</u>			
7371kHz 0715z	05/02[388/30 77777 77777 78113 80772 92039 43146 etc]	RNGB	TUE
7798kHz 0915z	05/02[229/33 77777 77777 31513 16887 70969 15666 etc]	RNGB, FN	TUE
0915z	06/02[229/33 77777 77777 31513] (Repeat)	RNGB	WED
7798kHz 0915z	19/02[229/35 see msg below] 229/35 Attn 77777 77777 14733 19614 55274 71666 59476 43214 26761 44153 52006 93605 61778 53427 31223 67380 61984 67706 73221 32513 20713 41841 48246 47723 13881 50170 42018 81322 94028 78345 57472 61597 72565 77777 77777 Out 0926z	PLondon	TUE
7798kHz 0915z	20/02[229/35 Att'n. 77777 77777 14733 19614 +] S1 QRN	JoA	WED
8800kHz 0845z	14/02[239/34 A77777 77777 31785....] weak with QSB	PLondon; JoA, RNGB	THU
11104kHz 1115z	05/02[195/32 77777 77777 59139 28606 09511 99529 00324 etc]	RNGB	TUE
11104kHz 1115z	19/02[191/33] (poss error in group) 191/33 77777 77777 52505 75209 75844 25390 51145 00023 70703 98064 47253 53133 08790 54626 98607 77392 09923 68270 31320 72020 27853 07607 73595 53289 16936 18348 12188 07856 54416 30163 47267 77777 77777 Out 1126z	PLondon	TUE
12153kHz 0845z	11/02[253/34 Att'n. 77777 77777 44356 59568 +] Weak, QRN	JoA	MON
12153kHz 0845z	13/02[253/34 Att'n. 77777 77777 44336 59568 +] S7 This was a repeat of Mon. 11/02, but I then noted the 3rd group as 44356. A clerical error on my part, or theirs?	JoA , PLondon	WED

12153kHz 0845z 24/02[257/35] slow fades S7-9 mikesndbs, DoK, PLondon MON
 257/35
 77777 77777 91894 76149 52128
 32067 71042 19504 93095 62404
 91063 36072 24245 70125 96674
 76557 18944 93920 93958 58066
 35825 64668 61484 53308 73203
 16368 46807 87152 35451 61390
 63123 41761 66919 77777 77777
 Ends 0856z

12153kHz 0845z 27/02[257/35] slow fades S7-9 mikesndbs; PLondon, DoK WED
 257/35
 77777 77777 91894 76149 52128
 32067 71042 19504 93095 62404
 91063 36072 24245 70125 96674
 76557 18944 93920 93958 58066
 35825 64668 61484 53308 73203
 16368 46807 87152 35451 61390
 63123 41761 66919 77777 77777
 Ends 0856z Repeat of Tuesday's message 26/02 as above.

E15 [O]

E15 Schedule assembled by Manolis during spring 2005:

UTC	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	CALL
0700	6715	6715	6715	6715	-	6715	6715	NAS
0800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0945	6715	6715	6715	6715	-	6715	6715	VSD
1100	18000	18000	18000	18000	-	18000	18000	BEC
1130	6715	6715	-	6715	-	6715	6715	PAR
1200	5834	5834	5834	5834	-	5834	5834	WSP
1230	-	11170	11170	11170	-	11170	11170	OSS
1300	-	-	-	11170	-	11000	-	BEC

And the phonetics used in station idents:

A – ADAM	B – BAKER	C – CHARLIE	D – DAVID
E – EDWARD	F – FRANK	G – GEORGE	H – HENRY
I – ITALY (INDIA)	J – JOHN	K – KING (KILO)	L – LOUIS / LEWIS
M – MARY	N – NANCY	O – OTTO	P – PETER
Q – QUEEN	R – ROBERT (RITA / ROMEO)	V – VICTOR	S – SUSAN
T – THOMAS	U – UNION	Z – ZEBRA (ZERO / ZULU)	W – WILLIAM
X – XRAY	Y – YOUNG		

E17 [IA]

6280kHz 0835z 07/02[274 983/15 S7 with problems] mikesndbs THU

Found young female in progress with 55315 56715 848 broke.
 08:38 Older female starts calling 274 at 08:39 this broke 27.
 However she then sent 983/15 followed by 55315 56715 84880 62556 48045 59609 55572 55697 broke here.
 08:42 old lady starts 274 calls again this stopped at 08:43
 She then sent 84880 62556 62 when it again stopped and did not resume

Thanks Mike – well spotted – as well as RNGB who advises 'Monitor 5140, 5454, 6280, 7635, 8180, 10240 for next few days!'

IW subsequently asked, 'What do you suppose the purpose of E17 actually is ? Given such a poor level of performance these messages surely can't be for actual agents. In fact they are so poor its hard to think they are much use for training either.

E17z

January

RNGB writes: Every Thursday at 0800/0810 on 11170/9820 with 5 group message:-
 '674' 983 5 79646 77197 12866 54004 43453 983 5 00000

9820kHz 0810z	31/01[674]	AF Izzy	THU
11170kHz 0800z	03/01[674 very weak]	AF	THU
0800z	10/01[674 983 5 79646..]	AF	THU
0800z	31/01 very weak	AF	THU

February

6280kHz 0830z	07/02[274 R5 983 983 15 15 55315 56715] YL, msg aborted	FN	THU
0837z	07/02[274 R1 983 983 15 15 55315 56715 ..] FN Thu OM, msg aborted after 8 gr, EOT	FN	THU
9820kHz 0810z	07/02[674 209 5 38433 25858 25573 64485 55554 209 5 00000] RRGB		THU
11170kHz 0800z	07/02[674 209 5 38433 25858 25573 64485 55554 209 5 00000] RRGB (some of the 5s could have been 1s) : it is very difficult to distinguish		THU
0800z	21/02[674 - 209/5 = 38433 25858 25573 644855554]	Gert, JPL, Poacher	THU
0800z	28/02[674-209/5=38433 25858 25573 64485 55554]	Gert	THU

E23 [XI] Frequencies and Times. All SSB [From AnonUK]

Since December 2004 skeds have become erratic, and may not stick to correct weeks. Some voice transmissions have been heard in week 2

Week 1 Usually starts on the first Monday of the Month, but there have been variations to this. Times are not rigid, has been known to start as early as Hour + 52 [Tnx AnonUK].

	Week 1		Week2		Week 3		Week 4	
	Time	Freq	Time	Freq	Time	Freq	Time	Freq
Monday	0957	6507			0757	4832	0757	5340
	1157	8188			0957	6200	0957	8188
	1257	5340			1157	8188	1157	7250
Wednesday	0957	6507			0757	4832	0757	5340
	1157	8188			0957	6200	0957	8188
	1257	5340			1157	8188	1157	7250

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Week 2 was M04 Not heard since September 2000

E25 [O]

Some intriguing messages were logged during the first months of 2008, giving rise to lot of questions about the true structure of E25 messages. 9450 kHz welcomes the New Year with an interesting group: The first group of the first two messages for 2008 was 8002 → 2008! This might be just a coincidence but what we can tell for the rest oddities?

Many ID's have a repeated group probably as a marker for the true message position. But this time some messages had *two* such groups in *odd* positions! For example 5749 0702 4635 7564 6857 7968 1589 4635 9524 1121 5923 4635 5647 6857 1051 as sent to 014 on 24 February. Any thoughts for the purpose of such messages are welcome!

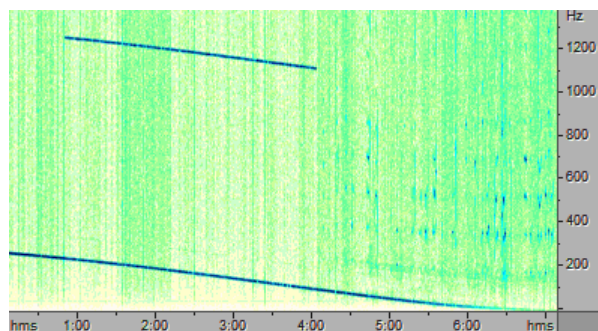
New/rare IDs emerged: **133 172** (396 525 rare calls) **870 944**. Does this have to do with the beginning of a new year?

Probably the longest message so far (36 groups!) sent on 9th February. It is available as a sound file at the usual blog-place.

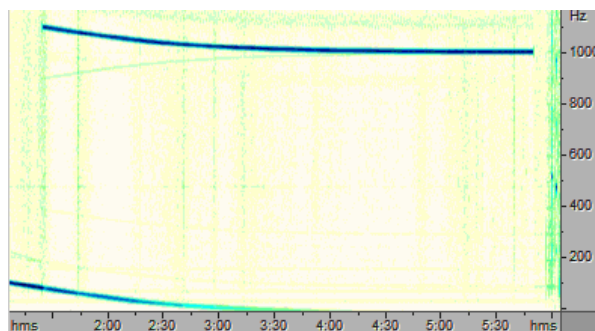
In some occasions a message were sent again with slightly different groups, for example on 10 January.

Two special messages of the type (4g, 3g repeated) were sent. Also some long control messages sent on 9450 kHz, while no messages in Arabic logged so far.

Sometimes transmissions starts at a slightly different frequency; as time passes (TX warms up?), the carrier slowly settles to the correct frequency. Here's how this defect looks like (Receiver set to USB):



6140 USB 14/01/2008 0840z
11°C in Cairo. Time constant: 3.97/min



9450 USB 11/01/2008 1240z
17°C in Cairo. Time constant: 2.16/min

The above spectrogram images are representative examples. (Colors are inverted; printer friendly!)

The temperature in Cairo at the current time and a quick & dirty evaluation of the time constant of the error decay (well, the decay on 6140 doesn't seem to be exponential...) is shown. Note how stronger and cleaner the signal is on 9450. The "1000 Hz tone" (and some voice) is visible in both cases. My RX is stable enough (I guess! It's an Icom R-75!) and warmed-up (it records from 0800z to 1400z daily!) so I don't think the drift is from my RX. In the future I may do a little research for the "drift" effect and see how it correlates with the temperature!

A short hum noise is usually audible when keying the TX on 6140 and a 'click' sound is audible when the op turns off the microphone. The habit of tapping the microphone is usually heard along with background noises from a nearby street (car horns). Part of a conversation in Arabic accidentally reached the airwaves on 22 February. Clip is available for anyone wishing to translate it, via private request.

And we had two parallel transmissions: 17 and 18 February for 570 and 575. I know... too many open questions...

Logs at a glance:

January

3	6140	0756 1110	880	Music <u>4921 1631</u> 9099 4796 2361 7838 4241 2964 1870 1429 7481 8626 <u>4921</u>	AM, tone, low audio, S9+10
4	6140	1115	880	(as of 03/01)	S9+10
5	9450	1228	555	<u>8002 4091 1901</u> 9761 0228 2638 0832 6732 4594 5426 3844 2473 5452 1330 1928 5378 <u>0983 1538 1901</u> <u>8002 5060 4880</u> 2772 3524 <u>4880</u>	AM, tone, S9+20, 8002 → 2008! * AM, tone, S9+20 over PR *
6	6140	0845	169	<u>6804</u> 4961 0725 7610 2161 0727 6934 1232 9026	6924 during repeat *
	9450	1226	557	4	AM, off-freq, tone, S9+20
7	6140	0845	169	(as of 06/01)	6924 during rpt, playback?
8	6140	1044	128	5966 <u>1031 2791</u> 1204 4637 7163 3820 2649 8958 5754 <u>4226 2372 2791</u>	
9	6140	0957	570	1431 1042 8438 2692 1839 8311 8554 4461 8689 0715	
		1035	128	(as of 08/01)	Tone, g8 2626 during rpt
10	6140	0844	169	<u>7854</u> rest as of 06/01	S7 *
		1000	570	(as of 09/01)	USB, off-freq, S9
	9450	1208	830	3	AM, off-freq, tone, digi QRM, S9
11	6140	0953		Carrier only, initially off-freq, QRT 1007z	
	9450	1240	788	NO MESSAGE	AM with digi QRM, S9+20
13	6140	0812	169	8844 9422 7884 2676 2627 2191 5125 5110 3747 0680 2310 5056 1926	USB, music, switchover, S8
		1031	995	3720 8765 3851 6554 1427 1641 2538 6012 7185 9847	Switchover, g7 2537 in rpt, S8
14	6140	0812	185	4899 2741 5211 8609 4746 8802 9963	Switchover
		0841	169	(as of 13/01)	Tone, off-freq
			162	56	
		1033	995	(as of 13/01)	Several noises. Playback?
15	6140	0820	187	70	AM, off-freq, S9 peaks +10
		1043	128	8684 <u>2071 3971</u> 8821 5670 1883 7510 5030 3720 4033 0274 2925 8793 5304 3097 7221 <u>3971</u>	Noises, several mistakes *
16	6140	1048	128	(as of 15/01)	Off-freq, mistakes again
	9450	1237	785	21	Tone
			788	17 18 19 20	
			780	5110 <u>2041 0901</u> 0119 2517 8714 8810 7704 3787 1134 9751 7626 7943 <u>0901</u>	Mistakes again
17	6140	0853	200	6	Tone
		0929	323	<u>5180 2402</u> 8679 7998 0990 8649 5344 <u>2402</u>	Hum noise
		1025	205	4011 7326 2504 1031 5948 9783 1084 7926 4017 6352 6829 3475 8164 7501 9386	Off-freq, mistakes *
	9450	1240	785	(as of 16/01)	Tone
			788	(as of 16/01)	
			780	(as of 16/01)	
18	6140	0930	323	(as of 17/01)	Hum, echo, "240...02"
	9450	1344	222	8110 <u>6061 3641</u> 2813 0139 8748 2862 6660 2091 9354 2482 8704 8504 4199 7902 <u>3641</u>	Under PR QRM, may contain errors
19	6140	1037	128	9066 <u>3041 4722</u> 8821 3909 8841 7754 4744 3754 9342 2385 1050 8885 <u>4722</u>	AM, off-freq, S9
	9450	1339	222	no copy due to PR QRM	
20	6140	0846	169	7115 4872 5613 3594 7465 8732 2762 6089 5496 1384 9801 0185 8471 7216 5327 4935	(+)
		0941	350	0210 <u>4721 8011</u> 0448 1374 2412 3561 9099 6647 8280 <u>4721</u>	AM, tone, off-freq, S9+10
		1043	128	(as of 19/01)	AM, tone, OM with hesitation, S8
21	6140	1147			Off-freq, probably wrong freq
	9450	1200	275	4051 280x14	
		1211	830	4	
22	9450	1200	275	(as of 21/01)	Tone, weaker than 1200z
23	6140	0910	950	<u>5011</u> 3210 <u>4470</u> 3955 6206 0492 9452 8745 1312 2526 <u>4470</u>	digi QRM
		1041	126	1	Tone, hum
	9450	1200	275	(as of 21/01)	Tone, off-freq, mic taps, digi QRM
24	9450	1200	275	(as of 21/01)	
		1245	780	<u>6183 3051 8371</u> 2435 5654 8781 4629 1349 3380 4717 4908 0252 5410 7451 <u>8371 6183</u>	Credit: Philip RST 53, QSB in NW England * Credit: Philip
25	9450	1158	275	(as of 21/01)	AM, tone, S9+20 digi QRM
		1215	837	NO MESSAGE	AM, tone, mic taps, S9+20
		1243	780	<u>6183 3051 8371</u> 2435 5654 8781 4629 1349 3380 4717 4908 0252 5410 7451 <u>8371</u>	AM, switchover, QRM, S9+30 *
		1304		Tone only	PR QRM, S9+10
		1346	227	6	
			220	2 3 4 5	Mic taps, S9-S9+10 wins PR
26	6140	0810		Music only	

	9450	1155		Carrier only		AM, tone, digi QRM, S9+20
27	6140	0814	525	9754 9981 3524 4635 5647 6867 7968 5716 4250 3041 3405 4607 6071 0918		USB, switchover, rare ID S9
		1000	570	1094 7056 2415 4635 5746 5768 6978 6879 3534 4536 5947		switchover
		1029	995	4122 1087 6857 6879 8071 3524 4536 5768 7968 0918 0001 4536 5746		USB, switchover, S8 *
		1059	367	5201 1041 7903 6857 8909 5647 4506 <u>4635</u> 5746 6758 7968 8091 4536 <u>4635</u>		switchover
28	6140	0812	525	(as of 27/01)		
		0826		“Inte Omri” only		
		1028	995	(as of 27/01)		Hum, noises, playback?
30	6140	0844	169	1019 5041 <u>4635</u> 6758 7968 8675 6450 4231 0314 3524 <u>4635</u> 5746 6857 8978		Hum, noises *
		1000	570	2068 0182 0918 4506 3405 4460 4538 5746 2514		Hum, digi QRM
		1031	995	5341 2010 0312 4503 5649 6819 4519 0115 5968 9081 8675 6453		Hum
		1101	367	0318 1001 3018 4830 2413 2534 6071 7809 9283 6071		Hum
31	6140	0832		Music only		Hum, off-freq
		0845	169	(as of 30/01)		Missing group *
		0959	570	(as of 30/01)		USB, S9
		1030	995	(as of 30/01)		
		1100	367	(as of 30/01)		USB, weak S6
February						
3	6140	0938	355	8		AM S9-S9+10
5	6140	0934	350	1052 <u>5130</u> 0180 6272 5515 9776 2557 <u>5130</u>		Tone
	9450	1224	555	6020 5051 <u>5321</u> 6517 2766 1559 1801 4426 2175 0303 5888 3002 7837 9939 <u>5321</u>		
6	9450	1230	555	(as of 05/02)		RST 54, PR is 59++ at 1300 UTC. <i>Credit: Philip</i>
7	9450	1246	870	9909 4001 <u>6631</u> 7076 9637 6293 1966 0449 2710 <u>6631</u>		New/rare call? RST 53, NW-UK *
8	9450	1240	870	(as of 07/02)		
9	9450	1115	315	6808 <u>0921</u> 3063 1954 0199 9166 5385 9671 9142 5440 3378 4022 3531 4014 8553 6385		S9+10 gc: 36: long message!
				7442 1377 2985 0340 0351 2201 7807 9140 9024 2969 6240 6138 2506 5311 7286 2065		
				1714 2522 <u>0921</u> 1234		
		1230	557	5		AM, S9+30
12	9450	1217	830	8		Hum
13	6140	0850	350	3120 <u>6521</u> 2171 8325 6193 2296 0350 7813 7378 0499 0745 6335 8025 5047 3578 9807		Initially called 830 twice
				<u>6521</u>		
	9450	1203	830	9		Off-freq, tone
			835	1021 5555x11		
14	6140	0830	944	6352 7421 1041 5746 6807 8978 6253 4230 4536 4756 7867 9081 3425 3524		Hum, new/rare ID?
		0929	133	1013 2312 3425 5647 7809 4524 3524 4657 0201 4506 6708 3524 <u>5746</u> 6857 7968 <u>5746</u>		Hum, new/rare ID?
		0949	350	4120 <u>4870</u> 3161 2676 3597 7495 0499 3763 1835 7743 6295 6146 6603 3474 0442 <u>4870</u>		Low audio
		1004		Music only QRT 1007z		
		1031	205	5746 1065 6857 7968 2405 3403 3506 4607 3708 8019 2413 3504 3526 9409 3527		Hum, g14 initially 4809
	9450	1220	835	(as of 13/02)		Pops, bumps
17	6140	1000	570	2438 9099 0790 0318 2986 1932 3010 5526 5141		Parallel TX *
	9450	1244	785	26		Hum
			788	15 17 18 19 20 22 23 24 25		
18	6140	0941	350	1042 <u>3271</u> 4102 9165 0799 0762 6104 6496 0123 4151 3512 1317 4395 6643 0786 9620		Tone, rg omitted *
				2406 8416 4741 (<u>3271</u>)		
		1000	575	30		Parallel TX *
19	6140	0945	126	2		Off-freq, hum
			128	4366 4031 <u>7881</u> 3994 5180 7957 8160 7488 1123 3197 8775 0485 <u>7881</u>		
20	6140	0848	169	2096 3151 5746 6857 7968 2405 3403 3506 4607 3708 8019 2413 3504 3548 4809		Tone during TX
		0904	111	0220 <u>3261</u> 7011 6387 6964 7691 8679 3006 7529 6311 <u>3261</u>		In a “robotic” manner *
		1041	126	3		Hum, “EOM EOT” *
		1100	?	5121 2014 4321 3506 4635 <u>5746</u> <u>6857</u> <u>6857</u> 2415 3645 <u>5746</u> 5867 6978 0213		Two repeated groups *
	9450	1244	780	9153 5071 <u>3510</u> 1846 7691 7337 8106 8069 8043 6751 1460 1761 6716 3454 9078 2410		Off-freq, tone
				<u>3510</u>		
21	6140	0852	200	7		Hum, tone
	9450	1208	830	10		Hum, tone, several mic taps
				(as of 20/02)		Hum, tone, mistake in rg, noises from nearby street *
22	9450	1236		Carrier only QRT 1242z		
		1335	222	2232 7090 <u>2931</u> 8887 5485 2979 8561 3524 <u>2931</u>		Over PR, bg chat! *
23	6140	0955		Music only		
		1032	675	20		USB, hum
			672	5822 3167 2954 8131 3006 3393 6282 3909 6891 5115 9876		S5
	9450	1242	780	9143 6071 rest as of 20/02		S9+30 *
		1346	222	(as of 22/02)		PR: S9 E25: S9+20
24	6140	0814	014	5749 0702 <u>4635</u> 7564 <u>6857</u> 7968 1589 <u>4635</u> 9524 1121 5923 4635 5647 <u>6857</u> 1051		USB, BC QRM, S5, 2 repeated groups!
		0845	169	3072 5371 3489 2516 2151 1159 5647 4635 1405 3526 4736 4857		
		0912	950	6061 4220 <u>1151</u> 2154 4517 2621 0323 3625 9151 6701 4719 8418 8608 5174 9519 <u>1151</u>		AM, tone, S9+10, QSB near end
						2 OM, first groups lost, see details*
		1030	672	5822 3167 2954 8131 3006 3393 6282 3909 6891 5115 9871		
		1034	995	4231 4087 6958 5736 3425 4637 0615 3405 2314 3403		
9450		1210	830	11		AM, tone, S9+10
			835	2090 <u>8011</u> 8414 5067 1511 8593 6219 <u>8011</u> 7375		
		1244	780	9153 6071 <u>3510</u> 7691 7737 8106 8069 8043 6751 1460 1761 6716 3454 9478 2410 <u>3510</u>		Bg noises, (car horn)

25	9450	1208	830	(as of 24/02)	S9+30
			835	(as of 24/02)	Tone
26	6140	0854		Music only	Hum
		1000	172	7041 1069 3524 4635 5647 5867 7968 3554 3645 5746 6857 7948	Hum, new ID?
		1015	396	4573 4581 1071 6958 3524 4635 5746 6706 3425 1423 2314 4525 4635 4646 5768 4625	Hum, rare ID
			4581		
		1030	672	2051 7173 0213 2304 2304 2301 2435 0071 4536 4637 3425 4635 5746 7867 7869	Hum, 2 same groups
		1046	128	9473 2011 5120 4625 2415 3645 4859 5617 1304 3524 5120	Hum
28	6140	0840	169	9844 1411 7766 9013 5349 4619 9894 6281 3159 7595 9384 9160 1519 1295	Hum, noises send again *
		0927	955	6	15 min late *

Selected logs in detail:

5-Jan-08, Saturday:- 1220 UTC, 9,450 kHz The first message for 2008 (on 9450) starts with the group 8002 → 2008! Also at 1337 UTC E25 managed to overcome Polish Radio (PR) External Service with a S9+20 signal and had again '8002' as a first group!

6-Jan-08, Sunday:- 0845 UTC, 6,140 kHz OM starts with the group '6824' but he corrects it to 6924 during repeat. The next day, he does the same "mistake" so I guess on 7 Jan it was a playback...

10-Jan-08, Thursday:- 0844 UTC, 6,140 kHz The message to '169' starts with '7854' and then the rest groups are the same as of 6 Jan! Then we had '6824', '6924' in repeat and today '7854'.

15-Jan-08, Tuesday:- 1043 UTC, 6,140 kHz The operator made several mistakes during TX: '12...83' instead of '1883' and '3780' instead of '3720' which he repeats it twice! Next day he tried to correct the mess but did other mistakes: '750...0' then '7510'.

17-Jan-08, Thursday:- 1025 UTC, 6,140 kHz Several mistakes occurred again, revealing the true structure of a group: Two 2-digit numbers reversed. For example '1031' became '0131' in repeat, (10 → 01) '7926' became '7962' in repeat, (26 → 62). Also he initially read half of the 15th group ('75...').

24-Jan-08, Thursday:- 1245 UTC, 9,450 kHz Philip from UK logged E25 and got a message with *two* doubles! Compare this message to the one logged next day: the first and last (same) groups are trimmed-out and all we're left is a 'typical 780 message', with 3rd = last group. Philip logged a short S7 carrier prior TX; during TX RST was 51. He used a large outdoor HF vertical antenna.

27-Jan-08, Sunday:- 1029 UTC, 6,140 kHz An odd double again (4536) in an odd position. Note that Agent 367 got another odd message, the same day at 1059 UTC, with the group '4635' (!) twice as a 8th group and last group! And...

30-Jan-08, Wednesday:- 0844 UTC, 6,140 kHz Again the group '4635' appears twice in the message for '169'!

31-Jan-08, Thursday:- 0845 UTC, 6,140 kHz The operator omitted g10 '3524'!

7-Feb-08, Thursday:- 1246 UTC, 9,450 kHz A new/rare ID logged by myself, Richard and Philip. Richard reported a strong signal in UK while Philip logged it with RST 53 in NW-UK. PR reached S9+20 in NW-UK.

17-Feb-08, Sunday:- 1000 UTC, 6,140 kHz Two different OM calling '570'! Probably 2 transmissions in the same frequency since they weren't synchronized and the second OM has S9 signal while the first had only S3.

18-Feb-08, Monday:- 0941 UTC, 6,140 kHz Usually 2nd group = last group for Agent '350' but this time the last group omitted: The serial/gc group (3rd one) suggests 20 groups and only 19 were sent. '6' pronounced as 'siks!' (as an attempt to distinguish it from '8'?) After a while (1000 UTC) on 6,140 kHz, another parallel transmission occurred.

20-Feb-08, Wednesday:- 0904 UTC, 6,140 kHz The group '7011' sent twice. At 0909 UTC 'EOM EOT' in a rather 'robotic' manner (tried to resemble his mechanical 'colleagues'?) At 1046 UTC, a control message for 126 ended with 'EOM EOT' which is unusual for such type of message. And unfortunately at 1100 UTC I lost the call procedure so I don't know the recipient of another interesting message, having *two* repeated groups. Probably belongs to Agent '367'.

21-Feb-08, Thursday:- 1242 UTC, 9,450 kHz Operator in a hurry calling '780' while street noises heard again (car horns). Being in a hurry he initially read 2510 instead of 3510.

22-Feb-08, Friday:- 1335 UTC, 9,450 kHz E25 wins PR and a conversation in Arabic was heard before the op starting calling '222'.

23-Feb-08, Saturday:- 1242 UTC, 9,450 kHz The first two groups for '780' are now 9143 **6071** instead of 9153 **5071**. This is very interesting because (a) the serial was increased if the first group was indeed a correction and (b) note the change: 43 to 53 which if reversed is 34 to 35.

28-Feb-08, Thursday:- 0840 UTC, 6,140 kHz The operator started earlier than 0845 UTC (with the usual hum) but he didn't finish the message for Agent 169. Transmission ended suddenly during the 8th group and the whole procedure started again at 0854 UTC, calling '169' again in a hurry and confusion. The OM managed to send the message and QRT at 0859 UTC. This probably was the cause for '955' to get his control message 15 minutes late (0930 UTC instead of 0915 UTC slot).

Credits: Alpha, Gert, Mr. DXer, Nigel, Philip, and Richard.

(We have a nice team now, don't we? Keep hunting! Especially 9450 since it's audible in UK even with low-range equipment, as one visitor of my blog proved with a video recording! Check <http://hfsurfing.blogspot.com/> for the latest E25 news.) [Txn Manolis]

E27 [O] Nil Reports

G06 [IA] H-FD's G06 Chart can be seen in the Chart Section of this Newsletter

PoS W writes, The G06 German YL continues to appear on the first Monday in the month at 1900 + 2000 UTC and twice a month on Thursdays at 1830 UTC with a repeat on the following day at 1930 UTC. However, the Saturday 2200 UTC schedule seems to have gone; it had been following what appeared to be a first + third Saturdays in the month routine throughout 2007 although it only showed up on the third Saturday in December. And that was the last time I heard it, not found at all in 2008 so far. Was expected to on 4,441 kHz or thereabouts in January. And even if the frequency had changed it should have been easily found since it was always a strong signal.

First Monday in the Month 1900 + 2000 UTC Schedule:-

7-Jan-08:- 1900 UTC, 5,110 kHz, "308 308 308 00000", weak signal, way down in the noise. Same frequency used in January last year. 2000 UTC, 4,025 kHz, second sending, also same as in Jan. last year, much stronger signal, peaking S8 to S9.

4-Feb-08:- 1900 UTC, 5,455 kHz, "308 308 308 00000", strength S6 at best, not too strong. Same frequency used in February last year. 2000 UTC, 4,470 kHz, second sending, somewhat stronger than the 1900z transmission, S7 to S8.

Thursday 1830 UTC Schedule, twice per month - which usually - but not always - means alternate Thursdays:-

27-Dec-07:- started late, approx. 30 seconds after the half-hour, 4,519 kHz, call "271", DK/GC "514 514 25 25", same as when last heard on 13-December.

10-Jan-08:- 4,519 kHz, call "271", DK/GC "137 137 20 20".

24-Jan-08:- 4,519 kHz, another late start, well over three minutes after the half hour! "271" and "137 137 20 20", as on the 10th.

14-Feb-08:- 4,519 kHz, started pretty much on the half-hour, unusually for this one! Call "271", DK/GC "355 355 24 24", has missed two Thursdays since last heard on 24-Jan.

Fridav 1930 UTC Schedule:-

28-Dec-07:- 4,792 kHz, started about 17 seconds late, call "436", DK/GC "514 514 25 25". Good signal peaking S9, lower sideband well suppressed as is usual with this family of number stations.

11-Jan-08:- 4,792 kHz, call "436", DK/GC "137 137 20 20".

25-Jan-08:- 4,792 kHz, started 10 seconds early in contrast with most Thursday and Friday G06 transmissions in recent times. "436" and "137 137 20 20".

15-Feb-08:- 4,792 kHz, started on time as did yesterday's 1830z, see above, call "436", DK/GC same as yesterday's, "355 355 24 24".

From RNGB

Mon 7th 2000 4025 '308' 00000

Thurs 10th 1830 4519 [and AF]

'271' 137 20 95623 35996 89566 07479 69185 93617 64234 97246 59852 46786
71483 60619 55253 91214 92941 50122 12636 01973 99605 79549
137 20 00000

4792kHz 1930z	11/01[436]	AF	FRI
4792kHz 1848z	29/02[start idler:"145678954564566698 774555", than tone-signal & again idler "12345"] Poacher then 1930z29/02[436 0 0 0 0 - slow]	Poacher	FRI

G11 [III]

January

8088kHz 0730z	09/01[508/00]	PoacherRussia	WED
0730z	16/01[508/00]	Poacher/Izzy /RNGB	WED
0730z	23/01[508/00]	PLondon [Auto] AF	WED
0730z	30/01[508/00]	Very strong S9+25dB/S9 JoA, PLondon[Auto] AF	WED
9443kHz 1100z	04/01[508/00]	RNGB	FRI
1100z	18/01[508/00]	RNGB	FRI

February

8088kHz 0730z	13/02[508/00]	S9+5dB	JoA; PLondon	WED
0730z	20/02[508/00]	S7	JoA; PLondon	WED
0730z	27/02[508/00]	Very strong	PLondon[Auto]	WED
9443kHz 1100z	01/02[508/00]	Fair with noise	PLondon [Auto]	FRI
1100z	08/02[508/00]	S1/S5/S1.	JoA	FRI
1100z	15/02[508/00]	~S1/S5 QRN-splatter.	JoA	FRI
1100z	22/02[508/00]	S3	JoA; PLondon	FRI

SLAVIC STATIONS

S06 [IA] See Charts Section for relevant charts from RNGB ---- Thanks RNGB.

A mass of logs for this station and two excellent pieces of analysis from both RNGB and PoSW. We start with PoSW this issue and will then continue with RNGB. Logs are in date order within author constraints with other's logs added. We apologise for duplication, but to correct would take the spirit of the offerings away.

PoSW writes, The S06 schedules in the UK evening time continue to turn up on the expected frequencies in 2008 with one exception, namely the second plus fourth Mondays in the month which has been logged in January and February but not on the same frequencies as those used in the past couple of years.

Weekly Tuesday 1630 + 1730 UTC Schedule:-

25-Dec-07:- 1630 UTC, 6,860 kHz, as expected the number station business doesn't stop for Christmas! Call "847", DK/GC "513 513 62 62". I am not usually at home in time to hear this first sending in the winter months.

1730 UTC, 5,270 kHz, second sending.

26-Dec-07, Wednesday:- 1630 UTC, 6,860 kHz and 1730 UTC, 5,270 kHz, the "Next day repeats" of yesterday's message.

1-Jan-08:- 1630 UTC, 6,830 kHz, call "516", DK/GC "348 348 72 72", strong signal peaking S9+. First S06 logged in 2008!

1730 UTC, 5,450 kHz, second sending, much weaker than the first, about S3 to S4; and on the same frequency as RAF VOLMET. These frequencies used in January last year.

8-Jan-08:- 1730 UTC, 5,455 kHz, slight change of frequency, "516" and "842 842 73 73".

9-Jan-08, Wednesday:- 1730 UTC, 5,457 kHz, up another 2 kHz, next day repeat of "516" and "842 73".

15-Jan-08:- 1730 UTC, 5,460 kHz, frequency keeps moving, "516" and "243 243 70 70".

16-Jan-08, Wednesday:- 5,450 kHz, back down onto RAF VOLMET's frequency, next day repeat.

5-Feb-08:- 1730 UTC, 5,380 kHz, call "497", DK/GC "320 320 61 61", same frequency as in February 2007 and 2006.
 6-Feb-08, Wednesday:- 1642 UTC, 6,910 kHz, managed to arrive home in time to catch the last few minutes of the first sending of the Next Day Repeat. Ended after 1644z with, "320 320 61 61 00000".
 1730 UTC, 5,380 kHz, second sending

Saturday 1600 UTC Schedule:-

The Saturday 1600 UTC schedule remains the most unpredictable S06. Was heard on 3,877 or 3,870 kHz in both November and December, not on every week and difficult to see any regular pattern, last appearance in 2007 was on 22-December on 3,870, not found on the 29th. Might have been expected to stay on this part of the spectrum in the New Year - but not so:-

5-Jan-08:- 1603 UTC, 4,767 kHz, a search at 1600z around 3,877 kHz had found nothing - but on tuning up the band after having given up, the Russian Man was found 890 kHz higher with, "685 685 685 00000", found with about a minute's transmission time left since it stopped, as expected, at 1604z.

12-Jan-08:- 4,767 kHz, "685 685 685 00000", good signal peaking S9.

19-Jan-08:- no sign of the 1600z Russian man today.

26-Jan-08:- 4,767 kHz, back today - and with a full message! Call "685", DK/GC "247 247 31 31", usual S06 format ending after 1609z with DKDK GCGC and 5 x "Noll".

2-Feb-08:- 4,767 kHz, remains on the same frequency in February, same full message as heard last week, "685" and "247 247 31 31".

9-Feb-08:- 4,767 kHz, "685" and "247 247 31 31", still the same message.

16-Feb-08:- no sign of the Russian Man at 4 PM UK time on 4,767 kHz today; but there was a transmission on a higher frequency and at a slightly later time:-

1605 UTC, 5,768 kHz:- shows up at five minutes past the hour and 1,001 kHz higher in frequency! Upon finding no sign of the usual S06 warm-up routine on 4,767 kHz when monitored from about 1545z onwards it seemed likely there was not going to be a transmission on this frequency. However, in a search for possible alternatives I had noted a strong carrier on 5,768 just before the hour which looked as if it might be something waiting to happen. Sure enough, at 1605z started calling "685" for a full message transmission, DK/GC "247 247 31 31", the same message first heard on 26-January. And I recall something like this has happened before which prompted me into taking a trawl through my old log books; in October 2006 the Saturday 1600z S06 showed up on 6,788 kHz on the first Saturday of the month with a full message. I then lost track on the following two Saturdays but on the fourth Saturday by chance just past the hour found a strong carrier on 5,468 kHz which, sure enough, started up at 1605z with the same S06 full message which had been heard earlier in the month. So is there, I wonder, a pre-arranged routine whereby if an important message is transmitted at 1600z and there has been no response from the agent then it is assumed that the said agent is having trouble receiving on that frequency and so the message is sent again few weeks later on an alternative frequency at 1605z?

23-Feb-08:- 1605 UTC, 5,768 kHz, again five minutes later than usual and on the "alternative" frequency, if that is what it is; but this time just four minutes of "685 685 685 00000", i.e. "no message today, 685". S9+ signal, carrier with tone was up when checked just before 1550z, single spoken "Shesht vosyem pyat" a couple of minutes later.

Second + Fourth Mondays in the Month Schedule:-

24-Dec-07:- 2115 UTC, 6,800 kHz, "210 210 210 00000".

2215 UTC, 5,160 kHz, second sending, fourth Monday in December, last heard on the second Monday, 10-December.

This schedule had been using the same frequencies in any given month for several years and it was reasonable to expect it to show up on the second Monday in January, i.e. the 14th, on the frequencies used in Jan. of previous years which were 6,860 and 5,210 kHz call "368"; but nothing found. However, was found on the fourth Monday on different frequencies:-

28-Jan-08:- 2115 UTC, 6,920 kHz, "121 121 121 00000", not on the expected frequency, has changed for some reason. Carrier had been noticed a few minutes earlier. Appeared to be modulated with a 1 kHz tone at first but this was due to a heterodyne from another carrier 1 kHz LF, removed by copying S06 in USB mode.

2215 UTC, 5,180 kHz, second sending of "121", and again a heterodyne from a carrier on the LF side, this time much higher in pitch since it was 3 kHz lower on 5,177.

It looks as if there is going to be a Monday S06 in 2008, but not on the same frequencies as in previous years:-

11-Feb-08:- 2115 UTC, 6,965 kHz, "684 684 684 00000", S7 with deep QSB. A suspicious carrier noted just before 2100z, tone at 2006z and a single spoken "Shesht vosyem cheteria" shortly after confirmed this was going to be of interest!

2215 UTC, 5,320 kHz, second sending, a carrier drew attention to itself just after 2200z, usual tone and spoken "684" pre-transmission routine.

Not the same frequencies used for this schedule last year, and also 2006, which were 6,780 + 5,190 kHz with call "702".

25-Feb-08:- 2115 UTC, 6,958 kHz, "684 684 684 00000", thought this wasn't going to appear at first, but found it 7 kHz lower than on the 11th.

2215 UTC, 5,320 kHz, second sending, S9 signal.

Other S06 Heard:-

30-Jan-07, Wednesday:- 1935 UTC, 3,812 kHz, unusual start time at H + 35 minutes, found while exploring the HF end of the 80 metre amateur band and just outside. Was not there a few seconds earlier, I am sure. Calling "274", DK/GC "563 563 24 24", extremely strong, S9+ signal. Usual format, ended eight minutes later with DKDK GCGC and 5 x "Noll".

An S06c Variant:-

28-Dec-07, Friday:- 0701 UTC, 9,104 kHz, found while having a quick tune around at breakfast time! S06 OM voice repeating, "11001" over and over. Strength S8 with deep QSB, stopped suddenly 0704z.

Carrier with slight background buzz went on and off many times for about 50 seconds afterwards. Answers to the description in the E2k control list of S06c, "Single 5F group, repeated, no call, no ending".

S06 YL Voice:-

I know of only one S06 schedule in the UK evening time with a female voice, Wednesdays at 1900 + 1910 UTC, always with a single figure group count which remains the same throughout the month.

9-Jan-08:- 1900 UTC, 8,530 kHz, very weak signal, only just detectable, unreadable.
 1910 UTC, 7,520 kHz, second sending, even weaker.
 16-Jan-08:- 1900 UTC, 8,530 kHz, just a little bit stronger signal this week, call "371", DK/GC "824 824 6 6", just about able to copy, "24757 57271 99622 46553 21458 42460".
 1910 UTC, 7,520 kHz, second sending, weak signal but just about readable. I left the receiver on 7,520 and when I returned about one hour later there was a strong broadcast station on this frequency of the American Hellfire and Damnation religious variety.
 23-Jan-08:- 1900 UTC, 8,530 kHz, very weak signal, unreadable.
 1910 UTC, 7,520 kHz, second sending, stronger signal than the first, 5Fs as earlier in the month.

6-Feb-08:- 1910 UTC, 7,520 kHz, second sending, call "371", DK/GC sounded like "408 408 5 5", 5Fs unreadable due to weak signal and local QRM. First sending on 8,530 only just detectable.
 13-Feb-08:- 1900 UTC, 8,530 kHz, a big surprise this evening, both sendings were good signals, most unusual! Call "371", DK/GC "408 408 5 5", 5Fs "11830 54635 94493 43164 54497", all over by 1905 and 30 seconds UTC.
 1910 UTC, 7,520 kHz, second sending with signal strength peaking S9.

Weds 9th January at about 0830 a strong signal tuned up on 9260 kHz. This is the frequency that S06 ID 328 used to be expected at 0840 (It has not been heard since start of November). But at 0839 (a minute before I was expecting the familiar YL to start giving her numbers) the transmission stopped. A coincidence? Or maybe, after many years of setting the transmitter up at that time for ID 328 the operator realised that ID 328 had been terminated, or, it is on a different schedule and the operator realised at the last minute.
 S06 (slow) ID 624 has been found by Fritz, now operating on a new schedule, same day (Tuesday) but in the morning.
 Saturday afternoon's S06 (OM - fast 0s) at 1600 now using 4767 kHz and with a new ID 685 (2nd and 4th Saturdays only?)
 A rare message from this schedule heard on the 26th. (see log below).
 No sign of the old 19.30 schedule. The 2nd and 4th Monday evening's sked at 2115 has now changed ID and is using different frequencies from last year. I guess if the target area is the same then the frequencies should at least be in the same meg' ranges as last year. A new search will be required every month.

Log

Tues 1st Jan	0800	5810	'418' 295 6 07233 95815 73556 85051 75751 16843
	0810	7440	'418' repeat
	0800	10265	'352' 470 6 38404 25659 38516 85578 65667 05685
	0810	9135	'352' repeat
	1400	9190	'493' 00000
	1500	7650	'493' 00000
	1500	5070	'537' 206 8 11224 24737 46246 74209 42454 78754 02105 52946
	1510	6337	'537' repeat
	1630	6830	'516' 348 72 04570 33555 04303 73614 etc
	1730	5450	'516' repeat
Weds 2nd	0820	6880	'471' 803 6 94554 50644 85702 26285 84351 51282
	0830	7840	'471' repeat
	0830	7335	'745' 912 6 20133 55091 85064 42524 91545 425404
	0840	11830	'745' repeat
	1800	3610	'269' 00000
	1900	8530	'371' 824 6 24757 57271 99622 46553 21458 42460
	1910	7520	'371' repeat
Thurs 3rd	0900	9750	'167' 890 5 91435 46963 08724 76856 68232
	0910	10580	'167' repeat
	1230	7865	'314' 802 5 57634 23176 89745 09784 34216
	1240	5310	'314' repeat
	1600	10580	'425' 801 6 67543 90786 56423 12187 67649 87953
	1610	9950	'425' repeat
	1905	3594	'326' 00000
	0930	11780	'516' 289 7 21749 40487 76355 32939 54441 68559 43154
Fri 4th	0940	12570	'516' repeat
	1300	8420	'831' 490 5 24351 57685 69843 23142 68744
Mon 7th	1310	10635	'831' repeat
	1600	7436	'176' 980 5 34231 28769 45453 68741 23199
	1610	6668	'176' repeat
Tues 8th	1400	9190	'493' 00000
	1500	7650	'493' 00000
	1630	6830	'516' 842 73 06743 21465 32760 05213 etc
Weds 9th	0700	12365	'729' 403 6 64030 45687 57110 89442 28222 65831
	1210	6305	'481' 906 5 56232 29167 60505 74554 06763
	1240	6420	'967' 207 (very weak)
	1800	3610	'269' 00000
Thurs 10th	1905	3594	'326' 00000
Sat 12th	1600	4767	'685' 00000
Mon 14 th	1905	3594	'326' 00000
Tues 15 th	0700	5250	'374' 210 5 42402 95035 85066 96967 45356
	0715	6320	'374' repeat
Weds 16 th	1800	3610	'269' 00000
Fri 18th	0600	5460	'934' 216 5 89867 56432 09891 34265 18673
	0700	7150	'196' 258 7 85411 62626 86022 21567 36542 28671 55361
Mon 21 st	1905	3594	'326' 00000
Tues 22 nd	1040	6510	'624' 00000
	1500	7650	'493' 00000
	1630	6830	'516' 792 60 65514 37612 71774 33614 37462 etc
Weds 23 rd	1800	3610	'269' 00000
Thurs 24 th	1000	8535	'895' 210 6 17754 56143 81431 12456 41138 48545
	1010	10480	'895' repeat
	1905	3594	'326' 00000

Sat 26th	1600	4767	'685' 247 31 70341 71917 44294 42334 etc
Mon 28th	1905	3594	'326' 00000
	2115	6920	'121' 00000
	2215	5180	'121' 00000
Tues 29 th	1040	6510	'624' 00000
	1630	6830	'516' 823 70 36706 etc
	1730	5450	'516' repeat (competing with RAF Volmet)

AF's January Log in Freq order with duplications of above:

2008-01-08	Tue	0700	0000	5250	s06	YL, 374 210 5 42302...
2008-01-15	Tue	0700	0000	5250	s06	YL 374 210 5 42402
2008-01-22	Tue	0700	0000	5250	s06	YL, 374
2008-01-29	Tue	0700	0000	5250	s06	YL, 374 210
2008-01-02	Wed	1730	0000	5450	s06	OM, 516 348 72 04570...
2008-01-16	Wed	1730	0000	5450	s06	OM, 516 243 70 54352
2008-01-08	Tue	0800	0000	5810	S06	YL, 418 295 6 07233...
2008-01-15	Tue	0800	0000	5810	S06	YL, 418 295 6 07233
2008-01-22	Tue	0800	0000	5810	S06	YL, 418 295 6 07233
2008-01-29	Tue	0800	0000	5810	S06	YL, 418 295 6 07233
2008-01-09	Wed	1630	0000	6830	s06	OM 516 842 73 06743
2008-01-09	Wed	0820	0000	6880	s06	YL 471
2008-01-16	Wed	0820	0000	6880	s06	YL, 471
2008-01-23	Wed	0820	0000	6880	s06	YL 471 weak
2008-01-30	Wed	0820	0000	6880	s06	YL, 471 803 6 94554
2008-01-09	Wed	0830	0000	7840	s06	YL 471
2008-01-16	Wed	0830	0000	7840	s06	YL, 471
2008-01-23	Wed	0830	0000	7840	s06	YL 471 803 6 94554
2008-01-30	Wed	0830	0000	7840	s06	YL, 471 803 6 94554
2008-01-03	Thu	1230	0000	7865	s06	YL, 314 802 5 57634...
2008-01-10	Thu	1230	0000	7865	s06	YL 314 802 5 57634
2008-01-17	Thu	1230	0000	7865	s06	YL, 314 802 5 57634
2008-01-24	Thu	1230	0000	7865	s06	YL 314 802 5 weak
2008-01-31	Thu	1230	0000	7865	s06	YL, 314 802 5 57634
2008-01-04	Fri	0710	0000	8215	s06	YL, 196 258 7 85411...
2008-01-25	Fri	0710	0000	8215	s06	YL, 196
2008-01-10	Thu	1000	0000	8535	s06	YL 895 210 6 17754
2008-01-24	Thu	1000	0000	8535	s06	YL 895 210 6 17754
2008-01-31	Thu	1000	0000	8535	s06	YL, 895 210 6 17754
2008-01-08	Tue	0810	0000	9135	s06	YL, 418 295 6 07233...
2008-01-15	Tue	0810	0000	9135	s06	YL, 352 470 6 38404
2008-01-22	Tue	0810	0000	9135	s06	YL, 352 470 6 38404
2008-01-29	Tue	0810	0000	9135	s06	YL, 352 470 6 38404
2008-01-03	Thu	1010	0000	10480	s06	YL, 895...
2008-01-10	Thu	1010	0000	10480	s06	YL 895 210 6 17754 weak
2008-01-17	Thu	1010	0000	10480	s06	YL, 895 210 6 17754
2008-01-31	Thu	1010	0000	10480	s06	YL, 895 210 6 17754
2008-01-31	Thu	0910	0000	10580	s06	YL, 167 890 5 91435
2008-01-04	Fri	0930	0000	11780	s06	YL, 516 289 7 21749...
2008-01-11	Fri	0930	0000	11780	s06	YL 516 under BC station
2008-01-04	Fri	0940	0000	12570	s06	YL, 516 289 7 21749...
2008-01-11	Fri	0940	0000	12570	s06	YL 516

February

RNGB writes:

The Saturday schedules have broadcast messages this month instead of the usual ID + 00000

Consequently a repeat has been broadcast on Wednesday evenings. See log below.

I doubt whether a nul message is repeated in this way. This makes Saturday messages unique as weekday ones are nearly always repeated one hour later and also following day.

Log

Fri 1st Feb	0930	11780	'516' 298 7 92820 78862 98025 68714 22292 51524 52153
	0940	12570	'516' repeat

Sat 2nd	1600	4767	'685' 247 31 70341 71917 44294 42334 etc
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	1930	3252	'274' 563 24 72192 71794 74637 21489 etc (OM)
Mon 4th	1300	8420	'831' 296 5 70646 77197 12866 54004 43453
	1310	10635	'831' repeat
	1600	7436	'176' 238 5 53723 83318 45150 55935 06285
	1610	6668	'176' repeat
	1900	3162	'326' 00000
Tues 5th	0700	5250	'374' 260 5 57004 22443 87662 34008 02974
	0715	6320	'374' repeat
	0800	5810	'418' 290 6 29424 49831 08598 75822 88582 30686
	0810	7440	'418' repeat
	0800	10265	'352' 874 6 15328 85778 69585 62385 41488 74461
	0810	9135	'352' repeat
	1040	6510	'624' 00000
	1400	11420	'493' 00000
	1500	9260	'493' 00000
	1500	5070	'537' 216 8 43715 71706 50783 25671 70679 39061 51244 60559
	1510	6337	'537' repeat
	1630	6920	'497' 320 61 26076 32166 76275 16166 etc
	1730	5380	'497' repeat
	1800	3360	'269' 00000
Weds 6th	0700	12365	'729' 450 6 40011 67470 58748 90592 68498 73537
	0710	14280	'729' repeat
	0820	6880	'471' 290 5 73668 49575 35325 85342 52215
	0830	7440	'471' repeat
	0830	7335	'745' 280 6 94428 17454 24011 41584 68592 37637
	0840	11830	'745' repeat
	1210	6305	'481' (too weak to copy message)
Thurs 7th	0900	9750	'167' 249 5 74945 79303 44518 28216 04826
	0910	10580	'167' repeat
	1000	8535	'895' 436 7 23735 93687 85148 54152 78855 01751 17077
	1010	10480	'895' repeat
	1230	7865	'314' 529 6 16413 24656 25717 55854 51675 44574
	1240	5310	'314' repeat
	1600	10580	'425' 901 6 54648 50228 47517 54095 52145 56256
	1610	9950	'425' repeat
	1905	3594	'326' 00000
Fri 8th	0600	5460	'934' 280 5 57634 89765 78231 34208 12196
	0700	7150	'196' 207 5 68745 79845 34216 78645 90855
	0710	8215	'196' repeat
Sat 9th	1600	4767	'685' 247 31 70341 71917 44294 etc
	1930	3252	'274' 563 24 72192 71794 74637 21489 etc
Weds 13th	1900	8530	'371' 408 5 11830 54635 94493 43164 54497
	1910	7520	'371' repeat
	1935	3812	'274' 563 24 72192 etc (repeat of Saturday)
	2000	3193	'685' 247 31 70341 etc (repeat of Saturday)
Thurs 14th	1900	3162	'326' 00000

Others' logs:

3193kHz 2000z	06/02[645]	H-FD	WED
7335kHz 0830z	27/02[745 280/6] +10db LSB Suppressed 94428 17454 24011 41584 68592 37637 280/6 0 0 0 0 0 (ends 0836) Same message as 06/02/08	mikesndbs	WED
7440kHz 0810z	26/02 [418-290/6=29424 49831 08598 75822 88582 30686] ending slow	Gert	TUE
11780kHz 0930z	22/02[516 - msg repeated 12570kHz 0940z 22/02] Slow	Poacher	FRI
12570kHz 0940z	22/02[516 - 298 / 7 = 92820 78862 98025 68714 22292 51524 52153] Slow	Gert	FRI

S10d [IXA] Nil Required Heard

S11 [III]

January

<u>S11a</u>			
9610kHz 0900z	02/01[214/00]	RNGB	WED
0900z	09/01[214/00]	PoacherRussia AF RNGB	WED
0900z	16/01[214/00]	PoacherRussia	WED
0900z	30/01[214/00]S4 QRN-splutter [ok & strong Plondon]	JoA PLondon[Auto]	WED

9960kHz 1030z	10/01[214/00] S9 Very good	mikesndbs	THU
[Radio Ukraine has taken up residence on 9950 the old S11a allocation]			

From RNGB:

Thurs 3rd	1000 9049 978/121 21679 00044 etc
	1030 9960 214/00
Thurs 10th	1000 9049 976/00
	1030 9960 214/00
Mon 21st	0900 9179 976/00
Thurs 31st	1000 9049 976/00

S11b [III]

9049kHz 1000z	17/01[978/121 77777 77777..] very weak	Finis 1030z	DoK	THU
1000z	31/01[976/00] S2/S3		JoA	THU
9610kHz 0900z	23/01[213/32 # 77777 77777 28477 78148 +]	~S4	AF DoK,JoA, Poacher, PLondon RNGB	WED
9960kHz 1030z	31/01[214/00] S7		JoA	THU

February

S11a

9049kHz 1000z	07/02[976/00] ~S2/S4 sl.QSB QRM-Het.	JoA	THU
1000z	14/02[976/00] Very Weak	PLondon	THU
1000z	21/02[978/121 # ? 2167n 00044 +]	JoA	THU
9179kHz 0900z	11/02[976/00] S8	JoA, PLondon	MON
0900z	25/02[976/00] S8	PLondon	MON
9610kHz 0900z	13/02[214/00] S6/S4 QRN-splatter	JoA, PLondon	WED
0900z	20/02[214/00] S3/S5	JoA, PLondon	WED
9960kHz 1030z	07/02[214/00] ~S3/S5 QRN-noise.	JoA	THU.
1030z	14/02[214/00] Fair with QRM	PLondon	THU
1030z	21/02[214/00] S3/S4.	JoA , PLondon	THU.

S11b [III]

9610kHz 0900z	27/02[213/34] S5 with fades.	mikesndbs;Plondon, DoK	WED
	213/34		
	77777 77777 85047 73945 43165		
	51885 91148 93571 87523 91201		
	15993 89255 03147 31292 42675		
	25119 20576 04874 92143 69597		
	43832 96782 24661 24138 81959		
	44435 24319 63435 20942 96236		
	65838 26830 77777 77777		
	Ends 0913z		

S14 Nil Required Heard

S17c [IXC] Nil Required Heard

S21 [XIV]

3323kHz 1842z	15/01[very weak]	AF	TUE
3823kHz 1842z	31/01[poor]	AF	THU

S25 [IA] Nil Reports

S28 [IC] Nil Reports

S30 [IXC] Nil Reports

V02a [XVIII] Mark's splendid charts can be found in the Charts section [Many thanks for contributions from loyal Cuban monitors]

Also a piece from Chris Smolinski, V02a, a different perspective can be read after the log section.

PoSW was very successful in intercepting this station. PLondon, despite trying, albeit with his automonitoring kit, heard nothing. Interestingly Chris Smolinski in the US wrote in his column that the quality of the broadcasts are poor. See also Chris' 'V02a – a different perspective' after the Polytone section:

PoSW writes, A distinct increase of activity from the Cuban Seniorita observed towards the end of December, with the frequencies up until then active on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 0700 UTC suddenly noted appearing on Saturdays and Sundays. Also the weekend transmissions in the UK morning on 9,040 and 9,240 kHz which had been on with data for several weeks reverted to the V02a voice format.

24-Dec-07, Monday:- 0718 UTC, 5,883 kHz, transmission in progress, strength S6.

0800 UTC, 5,898 kHz, starting up approx. 15 seconds before the hour with, "Atencion, 57620 64566 35141", S7 signal, up to S9 by 0805z.

25-Dec-07, Tuesday:- 0800 UTC, 5,898 kHz, a Christmas Day V02a, started 15 seconds early as yesterday, "Atencion, 18334 86828 43122", peaking S9.

29-Dec-07, Saturday:- 0800 UTC, 5,883 kHz, maybe something new here? I hadn't been able to find any V02a activity at 0700z or 0800z on either Saturdays or Sundays throughout November and the first two or three of weeks of December; something of a surprise to find the Seniorita from Havana calling up with, "Atencion, 41684 14462 03308", this frequency used on several weekdays for the past couple of months but at 0700 UTC.

0902 UTC, 9,040 kHz, expected to find data signal on this frequency as it has been at weekends for some time, but was up with V02a YL voice this morning when checked just after the hour. Calling, "Atencion, 14245 55742 55408".

30-Dec-07, Sunday:- 0901 UTC, 9,040 kHz, V02a voice has also replaced data on a Sunday. Calling, "Atencion, 25623 18573 08510".

1016 UTC, 9,240 kHz, V02a voice in progress.

31-Dec-07, Monday:- 0709 UTC, 5,883 kHz, transmission in progress, strong signal this morning, peaking S9.

2100 UTC, 6,855 kHz, this transmission in the UK evening time often heard but not usually this strong, up to S8. Calling, "Atencion, 03911 26314 57808".

1-Jan-08, Tuesday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, started approx. 17 seconds before the hour with, "Atencion, 18040 85880 05556".

0800 UTC, 5,883 kHz, surprised to find another start-up on the 0700z frequency with "18040 85880 05556", but an error on someone's part, I think; vanished with the carrier just after 0801z then came up on the expected frequency 5,898 a bit before 0802z and continued with the call-up routine.

4-Jan-08, Friday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, hadn't realised this also ran on a Friday, so either this is new or I had managed to miss it in the past few weeks. "Atencion, 61173 16034 00875". S7 signal with deep QSB.

5-Jan-08, Saturday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, must have started early, call-up under way when tuned in before the hour, "Atencion, 22550 13680 62520". S8 this morning, strange crackling noise on the signal which appeared to follow the rhythm of speech so perhaps some kind of distorted audio breakthrough from a broadcast transmitter?

0800 UTC, or rather 20 seconds before, 5,898 kHz, "22550 13680 62520", as heard earlier with the same crackling noise in the background.

0900 UTC, also started 20 seconds early, 9,040 kHz, "Atencion, 67775 78625 88382", different 5Fs here but with the same background noise as earlier.

1027 UTC, 9,240 kHz, transmission in progress with the same noise, just after being tuned in repeated "88382" several times before proceeding with 5Fs.

6-Jan-08, Sunday:- 0800 UTC, 5,898 kHz, Atencion, 48971 66433 60577, heterodyne from a broadcaster on 5,900 removed by using RX in LSB mode.

0900 UTC, 9,040 kHz, "Atencion, 74961 88742 41065", with the same background noise as heard yesterday, sounded even more like extremely distorted speech.

1009 UTC, 9,240 kHz, transmission in progress, S7 with the same background noise.

11-Jan-08, Friday:- 0700 UTC, minus 20 seconds, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 11806 02013 40832", good signal peaking S9.

2100 UTC, plus 30 seconds, plain carrier only until 2100 : 30s, "6,855 kHz, "Atencion, 75514 50036 42232". This V02a at 9 PM in the UK stronger than usual this evening, S7 to S8.

12-Jan-08, Saturday:- 0733 UTC, 5,883 kHz, transmission in progress, S7 with deep QSB.

0800 UTC, still starting 20 seconds early, 5,898 kHz, "Atencion, 38051 18258 27841", heterodyne from BC station on 5,900.

0900 UTC, 9,040 kHz, nothing heard at 0900z, not even a carrier; but carrier was up when checked again three minutes later, voice started shortly afterwards, straight into 5Fs without a call-up.

13-Jan-08, Sunday:- 0800 UTC, minus 20 seconds, of course, 5,898 kHz, "Atencion, 41405 22487 55808", weak signal, usual problem with BC station on 5,900.

15-Jan-08, Tuesday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, very weak signal, difficult copy, sounded like, "32741 25224 66262".

18-Jan-08, Friday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, not the Seniorita from Cuba this morning but a Morse call-up, "DDAAU GDADA NWAUW".

19-Jan-08, Saturday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 82685 30631 36300", weak signal, difficult copy.

0800 UTC, 5,898 kHz, "82685 30631 36300" - as earlier.

26-Jan-08, Saturday:- 0800 UTC, 5,898 kHz - started about 2 or 3 seconds past the hour; someone has been adjusting the clock since earlier in the month and *almost* got it right! "Atencion, 48971 37314 02350".

29-Jan-08, Tuesday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, very weak signal, could just about make out the "Atencion", everything else unreadable.

1-Feb-08, Friday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 86493 52713 44086", good signal, strongest for several days.

3-Feb-08, Sunday:- 0800 UTC, 5,898 kHz, "Atencion, 08343 12387 65861".

1000 UTC, 9,240 kHz, "Atencion, 61821 30137 86341".

4-Feb-08, Monday:- 0700 UTC - plus two seconds! - 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 21423 66274 25123". Wiped out by interference, maybe DRM broadcaster, slightly LF about a minute into the call-up.

7-Feb-08, Thursday:- 0700 UTC & 2 seconds, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 17334 31700 67081".

8-Feb-08, Friday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 62630 70487 27345", strength S8.

9-Feb-08, Saturday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 87346 82053 52353".

0800 UTC, 5,898 kHz, "87346 82053 52353", as heard earlier. Good signal this morning over-riding the broadcasters.

0900 UTC, 9,040 kHz, "Atencion, 43713 05482 18600", up to S7, deep QSB. All three transmissions started about 2 seconds past the hour.

16-Feb-08, Saturday:- 0759 UTC, minus 5 seconds, started just over a minute before the hour, 5,898 kHz, "Atencion, 03285 38684 74446".

0859, just before, another early start, 9,040 kHz, "Atencion, 12824 25142 60710", weak signal, difficult copy.

19-Feb-08, Tuesday:- 0659 UTC, somewhere in Cuba a clock continues to run fast! 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 72868 75048 08886", good signal this morning.

21-Feb-08, Thursday:- 0700 and 10 seconds UTC, looks like another attempt at adjusting the clock! 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 38051 02781

05535", good signal peaking S9+ with QSB. No sign of a carrier when 5,883 checked at around 5 minutes before the hour, thought perhaps there might be changes to V02a with all the current news about Fidel Castro retiring, carrier was up when checked again at 0659z.

22-Feb-08, Friday:- 0700 UTC, started a few seconds before the hour, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 37254 08013 15318", S9+ signal this morning, good reception of this 49 metre broadcast band resident on my DM-906 three quid radio with its 50 centimetre telescopic antenna from Superdrug!

January

5883kHz 0659z	01/01[atencion 18040 85880 05550]	Westli1	TUE
0700z	05/01[ATENCION 22550 13680 62520]	jmromero	SAT
0700z	06/01[SS,YL 5FG numbers] Loud and clear	sher0242	SUN
0700z	15/01[A32741 25224 66266 etc]	RNGB	TUE
0700z	21/01[SS,YL 5FG numbers]	emo US	MON
5898kHz 0805z	01/01[AM SS YL 5-fig msgs]	Westli1	TUE
0800z	05/01[ATENCION 22550 13680 62520]	jmromero	SAT
6855kHz 2100z	02/01[SS/YL/5f] strong Finale 2142z	PLondon	WED
2130z	20/01[in progress SS/YL/5f] Finale 2144z	PLondon	SUN
7555kHz 2000z	08/01[A 84027 05877 88727 note LSB]	Jon-FL	TUE
9040kHz 0900z	30/01[A86491 27681 02004 etc]	RNGB	WED
17515kHz 1605z	06/01[SS,YL 5FG numbers/]Loud and clear	sher0242	SUN
17436kHz 1700z	06/01[SS,YL 5FGAtencion! repeated numerous times,more than usual!	sher0242	SUN

February

4028kHz 0500z	14/02[Atencion station w/ voice] 5 fg USB	Metrobase NY USA	THU
0500z	15/02[A91311 43557 53130] very noisy USB	AD	FRI
0200z	16/02[A27148 06623 72388] USB	AD	SAT
4507kHz 1100z	16/02[in progress at 1102 without call] USB	AD	SAT
5135kHz 0059z	16/02[A27148 06623 72388] end 0141 USB	AD	SAT
5883kHz 0718z	08/02	E	FRI
0738z	10/02	E	SUN
0500z	11/02[A 15655 00614 36188] Strong and clear under QRM from broadcast on 5890. String of repeating "uno" at one minute before top of the hour for about 1minute. 3x final @ +42, carrier stayed up until +54	AD	MON
0700z	12/02[A----- 13336 33371]		
0705z	Carrier up well before, but broadcast started late. Missed fullcall. 3x final at +42.	AD	TUE
	14/02[A31433 45453 10577] end 0747 (notes below)	AD	THU
	The 0705 broadcast was a classic Cuban screwup. Carrier was up well before the top of the hour, but nothing until five minutes in with a thump that sounded like a tap on a mic then into the callup. Transmission ended a minute or so into the callup then silence until 0712 when it came back in mid-transmission. The message ended at 0747, which would hint that the tape continued while transmitter problems were being fixed.		
0700z	15/02[A48971 51634 46746] end 0741 AM	AD	FRI
0700z	17/02 ss/yl/5fg Reception fair,s2-3	sher0242	SUN
0700z	18/02[A72151 66845 03438] AM	AD	MON
0720z	24/02 Strong with some QSB	FG	SUN
5898kHz 0600z	11/02[A 15655 00614 36188] Crystal clear. End at +42 (missed end), carrier off at +44	AD	MON
0800z	12/02[A44378 13336 33371] Very clear but a tiny bit of QRM from broadcast on 5890. 3x final at +42	AD	TUE
0800z	14/02[A31433 45453 10577] end 0842	AD	THU
0800z	15/02[A48971 51634 46746 repeating "dos"] at 0757,end 0841 AM	AD	FRI
0800z	17/02[A22688 43817 53574] AM	AD, sher0242	SUN
0800z	18/02 missed call, scheduled repeat of above AM	AD	MON
6768kHz 0437z	11/02[Missed callup]	AD	MON
6855kHz 2115z	01/02	MarkusE2Kde	FRI
9040kHz 0907z	09/02	E	SAT
0930z	10/02[AM SS YL with 5F msg header 05841] very strong S9+25dB signal	E,Peter PoelstraNL	SUN
0700z	11/02[A 49751 43315 02176] Carrier came up at +46 of previous hour... right after going down on 5898 the previous hour.	AD	MON
0900z	12/02 see notes below	AD	TUE
	Carrier up well before start, but no V02a as scheduled, but what I believe was SK01 starting at +5 and ending at +8 minutes after the top of the hour.		
0900z	16/02[A12824 25142 6-710] deep fades during callup AM	AD	SAT
9240kHz 1006z	09/02	E	SAT
1000z	16/02[missed call, scheduled repeat of above] AM	AD	SAT
17436kHz 1600z	17/02 ss yl, 5fg / Reception good/note: At 1623hrs. it appears the Cubans had problems with the recording.The message was cutting in and out and finally went off the air.	sher0242	SUN
1700z	17/02 ss/yl/5fg Strong signal received.	sher0242	SUN

17515kHz 1600z 17/02 Strong open carrier with no voice. Signal was a S7, I could hear the transmitter hum. At approximately 1625 utc. A transmission began with the usual ss/yl/5fg. It appears to be a continuation of the 17436 broadcast. Maybe station was anticipating a problem.
sher0242 SUN

V02a, a different perspective.

Chris Smolinski writes:

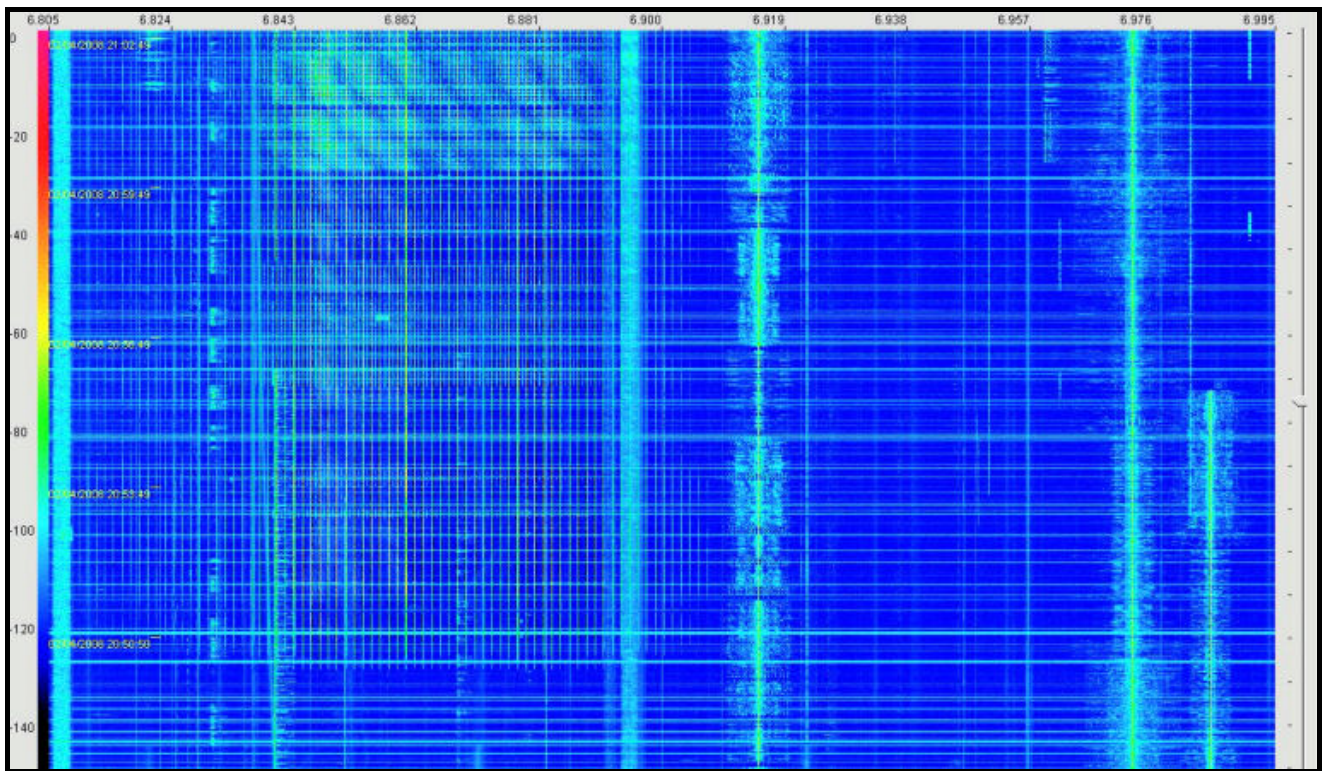
Pedro strikes again

Several of us on the #wunclub IRC channel monitor the V2/M8 broadcasts and post in real-time what we're observing. As you probably know we've nicknamed the technician who operates the transmitters Pedro, and joke that he is not sufficiently dedicated to the revolution. While we are used to the regular "technical difficulties" with the Cuban transmissions, this was a new one to us. I happened to be running my SDR-14 (Software Defined Radio) at the time and on that area of the spectrum, so was fortunate to be able to capture the transmission that way. Carriers were observed approximately every 1.2 kHz prior to 2100 UTC. These extended from roughly 6800 to 6900 kHz. Normally there is a transmission on 6855 at 2100, so it was suspected that this was the source. Indeed, starting at 2100 one could hear audio modulation on each of the carriers with the normal V2A transmission, although it was distorted.

Looking at the waterfall <http://www.blackcatsystems.com/SDR14/CubaScreendata.jpg> (time runs from the bottom up) you can see the carriers prior to the start of the broadcast appeared at around 2050 UTC, around the normal time for the V2 carrier to go on the air. At around 2056 it looks like some tones were transmitted. Then at 2100 the broadcast begins.

I am not sure what was done to the transmitter to make it operate in such a way. An over-modulation of some sort? Perhaps there are some E2k members who have a better idea what could cause this.

You can also see WYFR on 6915 kHz, as well as the Israeli Defense station on 6973 and Kol Israel on 6985, which signed off at around 2056.



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You can also see WYFR on 6915 kHz, as well as the Israeli Defense station on 6973 and Kol Israel on 6985, which signed off at around 2056.

Thanks for sharing Chris, and for the use of the SDR-14 image.

V07 [IB]

Freq list vs month from AnonUK:

January	0600 10879	0620 12179	0640 13479 814
February	0600 13366	0620 14866	0640 16266 382
March	0600 14387	0620 16087	0640 17487 304
April	0600 14387	0620 16087	0640 17487 304
May	0600 14621	0620 16321	0640 17521 635
June	0600 14621	0620 16321	0640 17521 635
July	0600 13837	0620 14937	0640 16697 896
August	0600 13837	0620 14937	0640 16697 896
Sept	0600 13381	0620 14781	0640 16281 372
October	0600 14521	0620 15821	0640 17421 584
November	0600 12152	0620 13552	0640 14952 159
December	0600 9272	0620 10672	0640 12172 261 [Tnx AnonUK]

10879kHz 0600z	10/01[814 000]	AF	THU
0600z	15/01[814 000] AM no message. Very good signal - S8, weak fading of signal - echo	Poacher	TUE
0600z	24/01[814 000]	AF	THU
0600z	10/01[814 000] very weak	AF	TUE
12179kHz 0620z	10/01[814 000]	AF	THU
0620z	24/01[814 000]	AF	THU

V13 [O]

With Nigel's copy of this station we are fortunate to have comment and analysis from Albino Deagon, who writes, The last two weeks of February had an impressive flurry of reports of V13 activity from Nigel, care of DX Tuners located in Hong Kong.

Particularly remarkable were the times that the receptions were made.

There were nine separate logs ranging from 0600 to 0800 UTC. All of the 0600 logs were on 15388 and the 0700 and 0800 logs were on 11430. Historically, there have been very few logs at these times, but those that were made at these times were on 15388 and 11430 (see NL #37).

After the first posting to the group, I checked using an internet tuner in New Zealand and heard nothing on any of the five usual V13 frequencies (15388, 13750, 11430, 9725 and 8300). In a message I received from our very own lead moderator, Paul, he has also tried and has had no luck. It's safe to say that it is the poor propagation conditions that we are currently enduring thanks to the lowest ebb of the solar cycle. This may very well be the case for the next couple of years as the sun starts to make the rebound into activity.

It seems that internet tuners will be the best and easiest way to listen for V13 for the foreseeable future. Keep trying when you can find an available one and keep posting your logs.

Good listening!

Nigel's V13 logs:

20080219 0600 15388 USB

20080219 0700 11430 USB

20080219 0800 11430 USB

20080221 0600 15388 USB "Weak but audible"

20080222 0600 15388 AM "Weak and lots of QRM from BC stations. Station can be heard better in AM mode today and better on 15.389.

20080226 0700 11430

20080227 0700 11430 USB "Excellent reception"

20080227 0800 11430 USB "Excellent reception"

20080227 0600 15389 AM "Heard best in AM mode, BC QRM"

Thanks AlbinoDragon.

PLondon writes, "I am reliably assured that remote receivers is the way in which some SIGINT establishments do the job; we could comment on their location but won't!" *Interestingly we have an active member in NZ with a receiver, just phoned him on his moby, so if he hears anything we'll know in 13 days time.*

V21 [O]

We present an authoritative piece by a member who must remain, *male anon*:

Generally starting at 1 (Uno) and counting upwards in groups of 10 normally with pauses every 10th number. Although the numbers are read very quickly as they are in sequence it is not difficult to follow along once a few transmissions have been heard.

There is no indication that the day's counting has ended, the numbers just eventually stop.

Can any information be passed using this system? Some recent transmissions have been copied below.

Numbers start at 1 unless otherwise stated then stop and reset to 1 at the number given. Pauses which aren't on 10, 20, 30 etc are shown in parentheses.

Samples of V21 are available in the E2K files section if any Spanish speaker could decipher the sample that sounds like Viera 0 a translation would be appreciated.

Highlights of the over the past two months are.

1-1-2008 Two different voices heard.
27-1-2008 Babblers style transmission on 6625.
12-2-2008 Apparently random groups of numbers omitted during the counts. Viera 0 Callsign? resurfaces
18-2-2008 Single count to 16 nice and clear but very short.
26-2-2008 Missed numbers and started at numbers other than 1 operator sped up as the TX progressed.

1-1-2008 90 (Change of voice) 100 20 64 END
5-1-2008 40 30? Too weak for copy
8-1-2008 Extremely weak 40 (several minute break) 40 (several minute break) 50 END
9-1-2008 Start at 1415 40 40 End
15-1-2008 Too weak to copy at start 36 40 30(Blocked by TX on 6528) 30 40 40 40 40 40
16-1-2008 40 50 50 50 70 40 100 50 60 50 ?>40 100
2-2-2008 100 100 100 100 20 Single unintelligible word....End
9-2-2008 15 30 20 50 20 40 100 50 40 Break (Pause on 5) 60 50 END
10-2-2008 50 50 20 10 50 (Pause on 24) 50 50 50 50 50 20 50 100 100 28 END
12-2-2008 100 50 (10 minute break) 100 (skipping 71-76 and 81) 60 40
(Skipping 9 to 34) Restart at 22 counting to 100 but skipping 41 then Viera 0 END
13-2-2008 40 then too weak to copy
16-2-2008 50 100 TX continues for at least 10 minutes but too weak to copy.
17-2-2008 Too weak to copy at start 100 Too weak to copy for ~ 5 minutes 100 50 END
18-2-2008 16 END
22-2-2008 Too weak to copy
26-2-2008 50 (skipping 20) 60 50 20 40 (Restart at 30) 60 10 (Spanish talking) 20 60 50 60 60 60 20 (Spanish chat) END Different voice to normal, counting got progressively faster.
28-2-2008 50? 50? 100 100 Too weak to copy.

Below is the detail of the odd transmission heard on 6625U

27-1-2008 with no Babblers for 11 days I was searching for something to listen to and came across SS/YL reading numbers on 6625U. This seems to be a Babbler style transmission. Some of the decipherable numbers are listed below.

04 7600 1300 98 11 000901 Last 4 appeared to be a time stamp (Eastern time USA)
04 40 04 40 7000 1300 0901 7000 1 0 4 0 1 44 27
04 27 7000 5500 38 11 000903
04 26 7000 9700 21 600 0903
04 27 7000 2500 31 11 000903
04 26 7000 9700 21 100 0903 / 1120 1120 04 66 0903
04 27 7000 5500 24 11 000904
04 26 7000 57400 64 04 / 04 4700 27400 38 04 / 04 66600 ??00 67 04 / 1120 1120 04 66 0905
04 76 7600 130000 56 05
04 4700 7700 66 11 000906
04 6600 7000 13 2000 42 06
04 40 7000 20 3200 69 11 0906
04 27 7000 5500 11 06
04 66 7000 13000 21 ?? 0907
04 26 7000 5500 61 11 0907
04 26 7000 5700 11 60 0908
04 26 7000 5700 27 11 50 0909
04 27 7000 36400 59 11 11 30 0910
04 26 7000 2700 59 11 0914
04 32 7000 3700 41 11 000915
04 28 9700 2700 65 1100 0916
1120 1120 04 66 0926
0004 31 7000 57400 44 11 000922
0004 32 7000 3700 41 11 000925
04 32 7000 7700 41 11 000926

Transmission terminated after approximately 30 minutes.

There was a possible interesting TX on 5391kHz 1300z Friday 29-2-2008. It's hand keyed morse almost exclusively 5FGs with long 0. I missed the beginning but have a recording through to the end which ends AR (Possibly AR AR). I checked through the ECL and the only possibilities seemed to be M02 or M29 both discontinued. Interestingly I checked the spynumbers.com database and found 3 entries for M29 on 5390kHz back in 1999. I've attached an MP3 for the experts out there. [Thanks male anon] The MP3 is available in our Files section and is titled: **Mystery_5391_1300.mp3**
Because of its size we will be removing after a month or so. Any member with ideas please share with the rest of us.

Tnx male anon.

V24 [O] **No reports**

POLYTONES

January 2008

XPA [MFSK-20 Russian Intelligence Multitone System] 10bd

1. 0700z: 9356kHz 2. 0720z: 10956kHz 3. 0740z: 12156kHz
ID111 Mode: USB

ID/msg/serial no/gc/dk/end grp

01Tue 391 000 02928 00001 00000 10140
03Thu
04Fri 391 1 00510 00135 15064 71224
08Tue 391 1 00510 00135 15064 71224
10Thu
11Fri 391 1 00575 00173 04144 53737
15Tue 391 000 02928 00001 00000 10140
17Thu
18Fri 391 1 00255 00393 59148 47613
22Tue 391 1 08293 00001 00000 10140
24Thu
25Fri 391 1 00724 00165 52251 57051
29Tue 391 2 00936 00103 90924 46716 00000 00000
00724 00165 52251 57051
31Thu

XPA [MFSK-20 Russian Intelligence Multitone System] 10 bd

1. 1900z: 7891kHz 2. 1920z: 6791kHz 3. 1940z: 5391kHz
ID873 Mode: USB

ID/msg/serial no/gc/dk/end grp

873 000 07767 00001 00000 10140
873 000 09267 00001 00000 10140
873 000 03287 00001 00000 10140
873 000 01187 00001 00000 10140
873 1 00557 00265 30836 44103
873 1 00557 00265 30836 44103
873 1 06628 00289 17210 67046
873 1 06628 00289 17210 67046
873 1 00262 00357 06094 26757
873 1 00262 00357 06094 26757

XPA [MFSK-20 Russian Intelligence Multitone System] 20 bd

1. 2100z : 5424kHz 2. 2120z: 4968kHz 3. 2140z: 4473kHz
ID494 Mode: MCW – select AM

ID/msg/serial no/gc/dk/end grp

01Tue 494 000 08374 00001 00000 10140
04Fri 494 000 08374 00001 00000 10140
08Tue 494 000 09864 00001 00000 10140
11Fri 494 000 07864 00001 00000 10140
15Tue 494 1 00190 00037 89995 30421
18Fri 494 1 00255 00393 59148 47613
22Tue 494 000 06564 00001 00000 10140
25Fri 494 000 09204 00001 00000 10140
29Tue 494 000 08938 00001 00000 10140

9356kHz 0700z29012008

391 391 391 2 391 391 391 2 391 391 391

00936 00103 90924 90604 00560 27607 41251 38829 83241 91949
26145 11532 73708 92922 33350 25722 68317 90331 73472 05693
87127 02538 06070 89840 12729 39500 37710 75015 80864 50073
34781 04451 66752 78646 13395 58171 83378 73512 23252 96392
73089 06336 11561 85890 84749 84270 31599 67352 60211 87829
08088 31284 04296 02600 96044 09417 42429 28222 46390 17660
82461 44124 53240 32408

49886 21350 86175 28852 36683 11624 48618 74251 67678 65668
26608 01304 21773 64435 73421 86115 55601 12144 26588 24605
91222 77821 11360 82530 61423 61924 15543 03436 75800 28728
58509 74469 38499 34460 96134 76739 65787 95579 12991 66920
83233 46716 00000 00000 00724 00165 52251 50398 99376 84007
47680 01095 67152 23386 33552 39273 94464 94570 94191 29852
90477 21293 84281 54751

44920 23518 77091 41857 30310 57174 30386 08422 32324 46612
27647 92619 08148 88743 62001 68588 98417 58354 97005 02866
75796 75842 53065 02076 82315 53193 81732 76605 98579 50917
31611 52996 35557 85222 69096 34501 21350 61113 26713 11431
20324 26287 47939 04861 00142 10546 86319 95149 85056 57529
04949 99927 06557 94058 25494 86437 16561 74592 78842 73592
86288 41544 52215 31793

15099 25222 10440 64896 20792 73821 37899 82908 90004 67061
67468 63675 13160 39967 27563 31523 86216 61606 01119 14978
52511 69891 82290 48945 06452 59846 88878 78803 97773 24436
22619 68719 38541 19975 76902 40279 55086 29087 82428 03399
80731 85182 03041 30985 16510 21768 07745 67406 66449 66517
57132 31217 72320 78471 66978 62726 21496 13861 17727 43226
49051 23648 65739 64476

26902 28985 57856 89609 55538 02104 09216 57288 01763 28278
21282 37143 49665 51349 56153 95707 99740 87212 95397 57051
+++++

Morning Schedule : January 2008

The 07nnz schedule repeatedly produced good signal strengths across the three sendings. The 0740z has been affected by lower strengths but has remained useable. The 25/01 0700z sending was poor although PLondon reported good strengths for that sent at 0720 and 0740z. These were in keeping with results sent in by JoA and RRGB . Possibly associated with the 0700z sending the two message format >>>>>>>> was sent as the final sending of the month.

Evening Schedules : January 2008

The 19nnz schedule was a mixed bag with repeatedly poor signals that may not have been the result of poor propagation but more likely of equipment not correctly set up. The sending on 29/01 was of excellent strength. The 21nnz schedule was generally very strong and although the 2120z transmission was blighted by XJT the polytone was easily monitored. Again, results from JoA, RRGB and from DoK match those of PLondon.

February 2008

XPA [MFSK-20 Russian Intelligence Multitone System] 10bd

1. 0700z: 10327kHz 2. 0720z: 11627kHz 3. 0740z: 13427kHz
ID 364 Mode: USB

ID/msg/serial no/gc/dk/end grp

01Fri 364 2 00660 00197 63820 02644 00000 00000
00936 00103 90924 46716 [see msg below*]
05Tue 364 2 00126 00115 10872 24433 00000 00000
00660 00197 63820 02644
07Thu
08Fri 364 1 00126 00115 10872 24433
12Tue 364 1 04244 00157 20525 41610
14Thu
15Fri 364 2 00740 00249 97059 11414 00000 00000
04244 00157 20525 41610
19Tue 364 1 00740 00249 97059 11414
21Thu
22Fri 364 1 00837 00169 90173 05776
26Tue 364 1 00837 00169 90173 05776
28Thu
29Fri 364 1 00463 00225 65715 55475

XPA [MFSK-20 Russian Intelligence Multitone System] 20 bd

1. 2100z : 5892kHz 2. 2120z: 5268kHz 3. 2140z: 4572kHz
ID494 Mode: MCW – select AM

ID/msg/serial no/gc/dk/end grp

01Fri 825 000 08938 00001 00000 10140
05Tue 825 000 08938 00001 00000 10140
08Fri 825 000 05538 00001 00000 10140
12Tue 825 000 08283 00001 00000 10140
15Fri 825 000 02283 00001 00000 10140
19Tue 825 1 08371 00145 24901 76512
22Fri 825 2 00974 00067 94907 01216 00000 00000
08371 00145 24901 76512
26Tue 825 1 00974 00067 94907 01216
29Fri 825 000 01183 00001 00000 10140

XPA [MFSK-20 Russian Intelligence Multitone System] 10 bd

1. 1900z: 8123kHz 2. 1920z: 7523kHz 3. 1940z: 6823kHz
ID158 Mode: USB

ID/msg/serial no/gc/dk/end grp

last group: 43274
158 1 00714 00227 46988 42374
158 1 00978 00307 37592 55345
158 1 00978 00307 37592 55345
158 1 00229 00281 06306 11453
158 1 00229 00281 06306 11453
158 1 00367 00269 58011 04143
158 1 00367 00269 58011 04143

11627kHz 0720z01022008 *

363 364 364 2 **363** 364 364 2 **363** 364 364 2

00660 00197 63820 86590 90923 12403 12466 74826 31443 71657
84416 96459 54147 35929 07699 20888 81540 45632 26455 91885
99977 49194 77489 73015 51157 79868 33097 90756 21955 86541
33922 92538 01302 74418 19667 73769 53888 93118 77905 21346
76170 41539 67807 74446 16963 53482 17707 58694 06598 69594
60402 77022 32544 01935 69269 90137 73676 94383 39080 65302
93497 99867 57499 10596

59533 30858 03925 59416 95564 54881 86464 46841 83904 15613
20385 61015 11045 45255 13591 52385 32177 22684 92942 34497
04001 61739 87451 51941 67318 15282 16231 76082 39147 01343
07032 99095 86713 59720 69296 46873 27632 50674 24241 48710
78215 59944 23830 58532 66736 13987 68928 33414 34600 74537
88627 15890 86157 87738 75771 50463 68343 28602 83321 62280
29877 92525 96232 33410

42134 33057 20864 86145 42797 90167 55299 40460 49335 14668
76116 96733 12011 27222 74703 17682 13712 73994 01690 05777
58915 81365 14063 29068 88875 83825 08978 40993 76937 56350
12080 55499 04723 99250 56221 35179 09564 71625 74527 76166
62732 14165 86622 11044 31093 77768 01150 36592 38429 52605
08275 65795 77931 03797 86969 95675 65936 57525 57524 50320
35761 35002 76582 60485

40256 08856 66016 15131 56065 44950 52724 02644 **00000 00000**
00936 00103 90924 90604 00560 27607 41251 38829 83241 91949
26145 11532 73708 92922 33350 25722 68317 90331 75472 05693
87127 02538 06070 89840 12729 39500 37710 75015 80864 50073
34781 04451 66752 78646 13395 58171 83378 73512 23252 96392
73089 06336 11561 85890 84739 84270 31599 67352 60211 87829
08088 31284 04296 02600

96044 09417 42429 28332 46390 17660 82461 44124 53240 32408
49886 21350 86175 28852 36683 11624 48618 74251 67678 65668
26608 01304 21773 64435 73421 86115 55601 12144 26588 24605
91222 77821 11360 82530 61423 61924 15543 03436 75800 28728
58509 74469 38499 34460 96134 76739 65787 95579 12991 66920
83233 46716+++++

Morning Schedule : February 2008

The sendings on 01022008 were all of decent strength for the transmission of A two message format offering. The ID was a little peculiar though, either a test for someone, an indication or, a cock-upski. Nonetheless, good conditions and good signal strength. The message and part spectral image can be seen >>>>>> The ID for this message read 363 364 364 2 etc; but corrected for 05/02 where excellent signal strengths were seen and again on 08/02. The two message format seen initially changed to the familiar one message format with this sending. 12/02 was again of good strength and again the single message format. From that point the sendings remained good strength with no null message content and one additional two message format copied. Frequencies were as expected.

Evening Schedules : February 2008

19nnz schedule:

The 1900z schedule was particularly difficult to follow with only the last frequency of 6823kHz being found on 05/02. The signal was poor.

However thanks to RNGB the first frequency was found, very weak, and during a phone call between us RNGB again went to the second frequency which was of suitable strength. and quality.

The sending of 12/02 was almost missed by PLondon who had set his autosys to do the job for him. Unfortunately a programming error meant that a manual intervention was necessary. Surprisingly the first two sendings were fair strength but the third being weak and noisy.

The entire months schedule were much as to be expected, mid-strength and certainly not intended for Great Britain.

21nnz schedule:

Excellent strengths and for the first sending on 01/02 but with very poor audio at 2100z. This trait is repeated because the frequency is affected by splatter from a nearby BC station and remains prominent on 05/02; 08/02; 12/02 and much through the month.

Surprisingly three messages as well as a rare two message format offering on 22/02/2008. Frequencies were as expected.

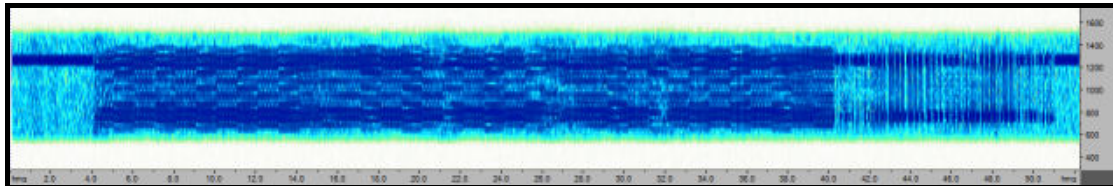
XPL

RNGB caught:

9299kHz 1403z 05/02.

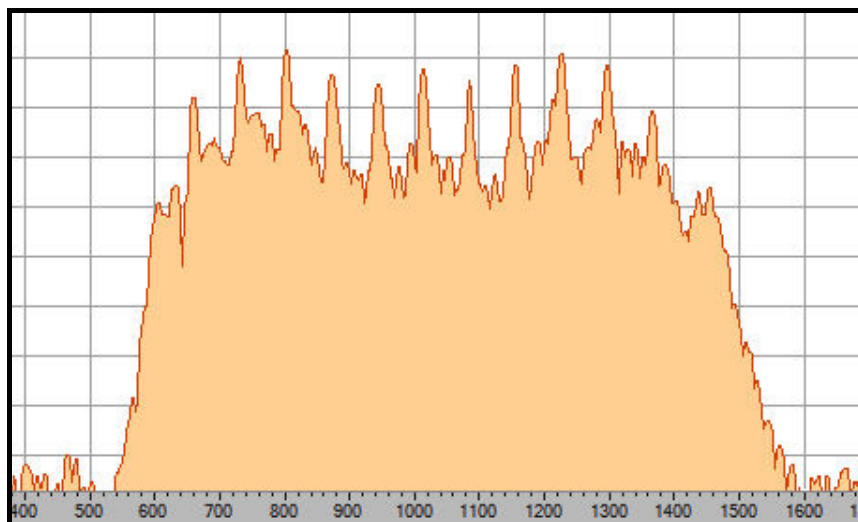
Caught in progress at 1403z was XPL on 9299 kHz which transcended into teletype. Same thing occurred at around 1420z but not recorded.

It was also on a Tuesday, early afternoon (15th Jan) when I recorded that strange polytone on 10242 kHz. I wonder if it is the same organisation experimenting?



Compare the frequency analysis of the XPL [seen above] with the enlarged spectral image of the data tx below:

Looking at the above spectral image you can see the XPL transmission being preceded by a 1261Hz tone and then, at the end of the XPL tones, is a data type transmission can be seen which changes into another 1261Hz tone at close. Counting the m/s on the data seems to suggest the resultant number of tones matches those within the XPL sending.



We take pleasure in including an excellent piece from the most enigmatic Simon Spiro.....

Chinks of Light – Interesting Declassified Documents *By Simon Spiro*

The other day I was sent a declassified document that originated in the GRU and was released a few years ago by the CIA. It was written in 1961 by LtCol IE Prikhodko (GRU) and formed part of a training manual. The document was passed to the CIA by Col Oleg Penkovsky, one of the most famous double agents in the Cold War. It is entitled 'Characteristics of Agent Communications And of Agent Handling In the USA.' Of interest to ENIGMA 2000 readers is its discussion of HF agent communications and provides proof, courtesy of the Soviet government, that numbers stations are espionage related. Numerous books and articles discuss this issue but there is still a hard core of non-believers. Here is some fascinating primary source material from the other side, and some from our own!

Prikhodko emphasises that the great distance separating the USA and USSR complicates the organisation and maintenance of direct agent communications. This means that duplicate communications have to be used and 'long range modern radio communications' have to be employed as well as radio relay stations. Radio communication was of 'exceptional importance' to Soviet intelligence agents operating in the USA. It is noted that due to America's extensive commercial links with other countries, they maintain great postal and telegraphic systems that can be used by Soviet intelligence. Radio communication was the favoured communication system because the USA 'intends to launch a surprise attack on the USSR' with nuclear missiles and so the time factor is crucial. The Centre therefore needed to establish in peacetime a reliable system of communications that an agent could use to alert Moscow of an impending attack. The GRU sought to obtain 'the most modern and highly perfected electronic technology and highly improve' their systems.

He also discusses routine agent handling matters and points out that when selecting a time for a meeting with an agent, the agent's job, family situation, and the meeting place all need to be considered. The agent has to plausibly explain his absence from work or home and holiday times or birthdays should be avoided for meetings because these are normally spent with their family. Most meetings are held in the evening because the agent is home from work and this time provides the greatest security. Meetings in parks should be avoided at night in the USA because of the chance of encountering criminal elements and the mentally ill [!!] *Not that an agent would fall into these categories of course!* Lunchtimes are also considered a good time to hold a meeting as well as times before work. Interestingly, the GRU seemed to know when US security was most active in the vicinity of their installations and sought meetings outside those times. They noted that the selection of times and dates should also be agreed with the agent in advance.

The GRU use impersonal communication such as radio to protect the security of their agents. The use of codes, ciphers, secure procedures and operating schedules could summon an agent to a meeting, tell him about a load/unload of a dead drop and provide notification of a change of drop site. The author noted that care was taken in summer when the clocks changed because it could confuse schedules (E2k monitors note)! He also noted that the technical knowledge of the Americans is fairly high and so training them in operational technology is much easier.

The document stated that every illegal *rezidentia* had to train a radio operator and then establish a legal cover for him in the USA. This person had to be provided with the latest radio equipment from the Centre and check its operation. All this activity had to be done in peacetime. In view of the great distance of the USA to the USSR it was possible to have radio relays on ships, submarines and aircraft. In 1961 they also speculated that it would be possible to relay a signal via radio equipment on a satellite. The GRU noted that work went on continuously to perfect high-efficiency radio equipment with extended range. To communicate with illegals 'widespread use is made of one-way radio' from the Centre in the form of enciphered signals and telegrams, as well as pre-arranged phrases.

The illegal intelligence officer is given an operational code and schedule, giving the date, time and frequencies of one-way radio transmissions.

The intelligence officer could easily acquire a radio receiver with a SW band to receive coded W/T messages. The GRU state that 'possession of such a receiver by the intelligence officer arouses no suspicion whatsoever in the USA.' They note there is no fee to pay to own a receiver nor do they have to be registered. The operator will then receive a transmission in 'his own apartment.' They note that in time of war, communications would become more difficult. The search for illegal radio stations would be intensified and power supplies would be disrupted. There could also be a shortage of spare parts for radios. To remedy these problems the GRU suggest that reserves of radio sets and spares should be stored in places where reliable and long-term safe keeping can be guaranteed. They also needed a stockpile of batteries for radios and alternative locations for radios had to be identified. Plans were needed for timely evacuation of radio equipment from large industrial centres that could be destroyed in a nuclear attack. More radio operators would also be sent to the USA in case the current ones in place were conscripted or given other assignments. High speed equipment would be supplied and one-way and two-way communications would be kept in separate locations. They thought that detection by RDF would be highly unlikely due to the speed of the transmissions. In peacetime there would be routine checks of radio equipment to ensure that they were functioning.

An interesting document from the Centre – rather dated but still relevant to the world of the numbers monitor today. Interesting that they had no plan to avoid killing their own agents in a nuclear attack, particularly those close to nuclear stores and bomber bases. I cannot recall seeing an official document like this before which discusses Russian agent comms!

Another interesting declassified document I have is an article from *Studies In Intelligence*, the CIA's own journal. It was written by Barry Royden from the operations directorate and concerned the case of Adolf Tolkachev, a Russian engineer who worked in a design bureau and who worked for the CIA in the 1970's and 80's. He betrayed a wealth of material concerning future Russian combat aircraft and equipment but was himself betrayed by CIA traitors Edward Lee Howard and Aldrich Ames. He was executed in 1985 after passing much valuable data over a period of seven years. Again, this official document shows that number stations are espionage related.

The author stated, in a secret case study, that in November 1981 the CIA supplied Tolkachev with a commercially purchased SW radio and two one time pads plus instructions on how to use them. This was to establish an 'Interim One Way Link' (IOWL) in order to control him in the hostile environment of the Cold War USSR.

He was supplied with a 'demodulation unit' which was to be connected to the SW radio when a message was to be received. He was to tune in certain frequencies at particular times and days with the demodulator connected to 'capture the message.'

Royden states that each broadcast lasted ten minutes and could either be dummy or live traffic. He also reveals that the first three digits of the message would indicate whether it was a full message. If it was genuine then it would be scrolled out in five digit groups and be decoded using an OTP. He would receive 400 five digit groups in one message. Tolkachev had difficulty using the radio because he had no privacy in his apartment because he lived with his wife and son, who both knew nothing of his espionage. He went to bed early and could not receive late night messages so the CIA switched to early morning transmissions so that he could receive them before going out or come back during the day to see what Langley had to say to him. Most of the broadcasts were used to arrange meetings.

Interesting revelations from the GRU and the CIA and you read it first in E2k! How much more is out there in archives waiting to see the light of day? Will this convince those who think that number stations send lottery numbers or share prices? I doubt it but they, like the broadcasts (and the wife) will not be silenced.....SS

[Thanks Simon, feel free to send other stuff as you wish]

ENIGMA 2000 Article:

MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS THEN AND NOW.

By HJH

Part 2

Letter	International Code	Letter	International Code	Number	International Code
A	--	N	--	0	-----
B	---	O	---	1	-----
C	----	P	----	2	-----
D	----	Q	----	3	-----
E	-	R	---	4	-----
F	----	S	---	5	-----
G	----	T	-	6	-----
H	----	U	---	7	-----
I	---	V	----	8	-----
J	-----	W	---	9	-----
K	---	X	----		
L	----	Y	----		
M	--	Z	----		

MORSE CODE ALPHABET

Military communications can, obviously, only improve at the same pace as that at which all other technology of a relevant nature develops. So, for a long time, military communications were confined to “runners” in the PBI, or Poor Bloody Infantry, and gallopers, as the cavalry called their horse mounted dispatch riders, who were frequently staff officers who had to carry the written orders of the commanding generals who had to command battles by overseeing the battle, normally from a commanding hill or other high ground. In those days, battles were strictly for soldiers in close packed ranks. (Save for the skirmishers and cavalry!) The PBI had bugle and drum to pass orders, and obviously all ranks had to memorise the various calls of the said bugle and drum.

At sea, things were much the same. Semaphore and signal flags were the only method of signalling, save for beacons on land, consisting of huge fires made up of huge open topped cages, normally erected on a prominent height, from which the fire would be seen for miles. These would serve to warn ships at sea, and likewise the population ashore. Usually, they were close to the coast, save for those inland, which would make up a chain of beacon fires. As stated earlier, these had been in use since Roman times, and were certainly well tended during times of trouble such as the Spanish Armada, and the state of high alert which would have prevailed during the Napoleonic invasion scare.

With the late 1800s, technology made some improvements. Semaphore had been brought into use by land forces, and was a success. There was, in 1797, a machine in use by the British Army, known as the Gamble Radiated Telegraph. It was more a semaphore device than a telegraph. Designed by the British Army Chaplain General, Reverend John Gamble, who ironically died in 1811, the same year as which this device is shown in use. It consisted of a pole atop which was an oblong box body from which radiated 5 arms all of which radiated from this box. All had a common pivotal point. The only positions to be used were the 2 horizontal and the remaining 3 at an angle of 45 degrees in the upper quadrant. The drawing below is shown to illustrate this device, and it appears courtesy of the Royal Signals Museum, with whom all copyright remains. The green uniformed soldiers manning this outpost seem to be riflemen, presumably of the 95th. Rifles. The telescope carrying soldier is indicative of the range at which this device could work. The other, brown uniformed soldier could be a member of the Cacciadores, a unit of riflemen of the Portuguese Army, who were at this time, allied to the British Army. (Possibly an interpreter?) The outpost will be familiar to any serviceman who has done radio relay or radio rebroadcast work, or served in an O.P. However, flags seem to have been the main tool for semaphore duties. Indeed, the symbol of crossed flags would indicate the qualification of “signaller” in many armies for many years to come, and still does. A system also existed whereby Morse code could be sent by means of single flag movements. Heliographs were first issued to the British Army in India. Below is a sketch of one, which shows the operating principles of this very useful and remarkably long serving, signals device. The first heliograph as used by the British, (and some other) Army, is credited with being developed by Sir Henry Christopher Mance (1840-1926) Weighing seven pounds, it could, if so required, be operated by one man, although as we shall see in the description of one in action, three was the ideal number for a service heliograph station when in action. There is an account of the heliograph being used “in anger” during a British Government expedition, known as the Jowaki-Afridi expedition, which was sponsored by the joint Anglo-Indian Government.

However, the first reference to it being used in war which this author can find is the Zulu War of 1877 to 1879. As we all know the heliograph uses the rays of the sun to pass signals. It consisted of two mirrors. Should the sun be to the front of the instrument, then a single mirror is used to reflect the rays to the receiving station. Should the sun move behind the heliograph, then the second mirror is used to reflect the rays into the first mirror, and thus on to the receiver. Signal flashing was obtained by moving the mirror by means of a linkage attached to the mirror, which was then moved by means of a very simple telegraphers' key, much like a Morse key. Range of this instrument was up to 30 miles or more, depending on conditions. Speed of transmission was between 5 to 12 WPM. Night use was possible only in moonlight, at which time the working range was obviously much reduced. The use of relay stations was possible, as we shall see in the description of the US Army use of the heliograph. All stations had to be on high ground, and at long range the use of a telescope was required

It is recorded that the only way messages could be intercepted was by the enemy infiltrating to a point between the two stations, in direct line of sight. Typically, a heliograph was operated by a crew of three men. At the transmit station, the "caller" dealt with the message form and called out the letters to the "sender". He then worked the key to send the message. The third man watched the distant station for a reply or a confirmation of reception. At the receiver station, the reader with the telescope read each letter and called it out to the man designated as writer, who copied it on to a message form. The man designated as "answerer" acknowledged receipt of words.

The signalling equipment of the signals section or platoon of the Regular British Army at this time, circa 1890 to 1900, was as follows:- Heliograph. Flags (by which Morse or Semaphore could be sent). Lime Light, or Drummond Light. For long distance signalling by Morse. Bergbie lights. (Lightweight signal lamps used as an ancillary to the Lime Light.)

A high powered telescope would also be issued to enable accurate reading of long distance semaphore or heliograph. Dedicated signals units would obviously have access to telegraph and telephone wire, and all the equipment associated with the laying out and setting up of such circuits. (e.g. Horses, carts, ploughs ladders etc.)

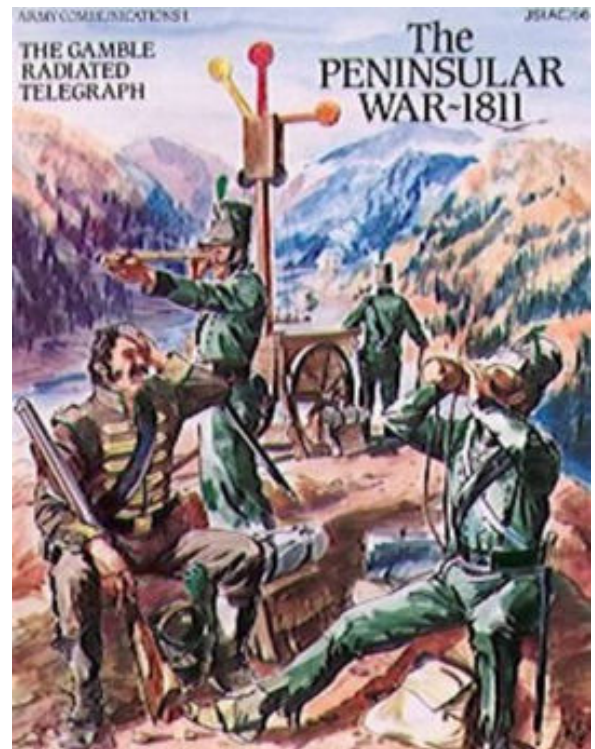
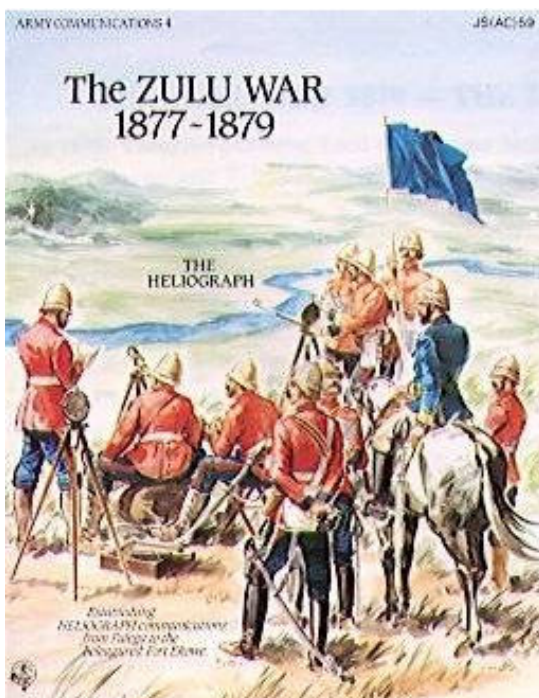
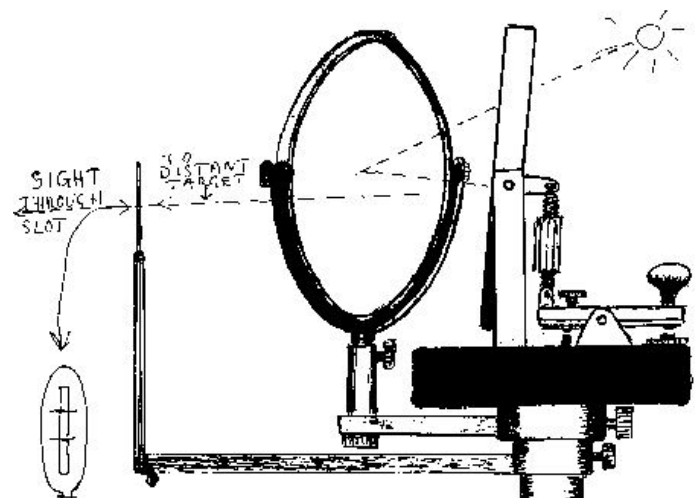


PHOTO COURTESY AND COPYRIGHT OF ROYAL SIGNALS MUSEUM.



BRITISH ARMY HELIOGRAPH STATION.
(Courtesy and Copyright of Royal Corps of Signals Museum.)



SKETCH SHOWING WORKING PRINCIPLES OF HELIOGRAPH.

This excellent working drawing of a heliograph is from the site of Tom Barker and can be found on the web site of "WWII A British Focus" at the address shown below the drawing. It is well worth a visit, as it contains a vast amount of history of WWII. Tom's site alone covers the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and there cannot be many who have never heard of THEM!!!

More info can be had at <http://www.warlinks.com/index.html> (WWII A BRITISH FOCUS)

Anyone who wants to know more about the Zulu Wars can do no better than to read 'The Washing of the Spears.' It is a well written and celebrated gripping volume by the American author, Donald R Morris that states the reasons and outcomes in a detached and neutral way. It has also been hailed as such by the Zulu nation. Ed.

Part 3 next time

PoSW's excellent "Items of Interest in the Media":-

More MI5 revelations:- the sign of an efficient intelligence organisation is, I suppose, that no-one has the slightest idea where they are doing their work or what they are up to. MI5 are known to have infiltrated the British Communist Party in the 1930's and it has been alleged they were firmly entrenched in the Trade Union movement, particularly the Miner's Union, during the late 1970's and early 1980's. With the Left firmly put back in its box in this country and the challenge, such as it is, to the Establishment now coming more from the extreme Right I often wonder which of the leading personalities of the British National Party are MI5 informants. One recent news item which shows the extent of MI5's activities appeared in the *Daily Mail* of 9-February. In a reference to a leading light in the politics of Northern Ireland the headline says, "Gerry Adams' driver was an undercover agent for MI5". "A driver who ferried Sinn Fein president Gerry Adams to secret talks with the IRA has been identified as a British spy", says the piece by Michael Seamark. "Roy McShane fled his family home yesterday after being taken into 'protective custody'. The disclosure is deeply embarrassing for Mr Adams as, only two years ago, it emerged one of his closest aides also worked for MI5. Denis Donaldson, who headed Sinn Fein's administrative team at Stormont, was found shot dead five months later.....Mr McShane, a good friend of 56-year-old Donaldson, was a driver for senior republicans around the time of the peace talks which led to the Good Friday Agreement ten years ago. The bullet-proof Mercedes was used in secret missions taking Mr Adams and his deputy Martin McGuinness from Castle Buildings to persuade the IRA to decommission their weapons. The security services were also said to have bugged a Ford Mondeo that the two men used in 1999. Former Republican associates claimed Mr McShane was merely a 'working-class soldier', but he would have been privy to highly sensitive information as he ferried Adams to and from confidential talks. Mr McShane, from the Clonard area of Belfast's Lower Falls, would have been one of MI5's top informers, being well rewarded for his regular supply of information.....Sinn Fein put a brave face on the revelation, insisting Mr McShane's double life was not a surprise. But there was a shock in West Belfast, where he drank and socialised with his golfing friends. A spokesman said, 'The party leadership had concerns about this individual for some time. He was sidelined to the point of being removed from any work'.....SDLP Assembly member Alex Attwood said the truth about collusion must be told. 'What we need to know is how high and how deep in Sinn Fein and other parts of the movement the penetration by the police, Army and security service agents went. We need to know the full extent of collusion between republican and loyalist groups and the security forces, and we need to know the full price in terms of human life'.

News from Latvia:- I don't know much about Latvia, or its place in the general scheme of things. However, a link between Latvia and MI6 was the subject of an item in *The Mail on Sunday* of 10-February. "Moscow says MI6 is pulling strings as Latvians kick out Russian 'spies' " is the headline by Jason Lewis, security editor. "Moscow has accused MI6 of orchestrating a spy scandal in Latvia after three Russian diplomats were sent home for allegedly trying to buy Nato secrets. Russia claims the affair is really part of its ongoing dispute with Britain because the boss of Latvia's spy agency is a retired British Army general. But Latvia insists the diplomats are Russian spies caught red-handed trying to bribe state officials to hand over secrets. The country's spy chief Janis Kazocins, 56 is the son of Latvian refugees and was born in Peterborough. He graduated from Sandhurst officer training school and had a distinguished Army career, serving in Northern Ireland and helping to plan the first Gulf War. He was also Military Attache at the British Embassy in the Latvian capital Riga. Kazocins was later seconded to the Latvian army after the fall of the Soviet Union as the former Soviet republic prepared to join Nato. In October 2000, Prince Charles met him while he was commanding a British detachment training troops in the Czech Republic. After leaving the army in 2003, he took up the job as head of Latvia's SAB spy agency. His appointment caused a political row and he had to have his Latvian citizenship rushed through, and was forced to take a language test and renounce his British citizenship. But Russia claims he is still taking his orders from London. The newspaper *Moskovskie Novosti* has said the Latvian security service 'is directly controlled by USA and Great Britain' Last week another newspaper, *Argumenti Nedeli*, accused Britain of using satellite agencies against Russia. The paper has close links to Russia's intelligence service FSB, formerly headed by President Vladimir Putin. Russian First Secretary Vyacheslav Yefremov was the first diplomat recalled from Latvia in late December. Embassy security officer Anatoli Kogalov was also named as a spy in Latvia. Two weeks ago vice-consul Alexander Rogozhin was expelled. It is the second time in four years that Latvia has kicked out Russian diplomats for spying."

Fidel Castro to retire - leading foreign news story in several papers on 20-February, typical of which was the piece in the *Daily Express* by Joanna Walters headlined, "End of an era as ailing Castro is forced to quit"....."Ailing dictator Fidel Castro stepped down yesterday after almost half a century in power. The move could mark the beginning of the end of communism on the Caribbean island. Since the triumph of his rebel army in 1959, Castro has seen off 9 British prime ministers and 10 US presidents - and survived invasion, assassination plots and sanctions. Finally, old age and ill health have forced the 81-year old to surrender office. Castro is familiar the world over as the leader in the military cap and beard, wielding a Cuban cigar and responsible for repressive laws on his people.....Cuba has been in limbo for the past 18 months since Castro, having failed to recover fully from stomach surgery, temporarily handed power over to his 76-year old brother Raul.....Exiled Cubans in Miami's 'Little Havana' yesterday hung out banners between palm trees declaring: 'No Castro, No Problem.' But the celebrations were muted. Cuban exile Juan Acosta said, 'It is very good that Fidel resigns. But if Fidel dies, it is better.' Acosta, who still has relatives in Cuba, added: 'The system there is almost over. You are seeing the end.' President George Bush said, 'Eventually this transition ought to lead to free and fair elections - and I mean free, and I mean fair.' Relations between Cuba and the US have been poisoned since 1961 when a US-backed invasion by Cuban exiles at the Bay of Pigs failed.' In connection with Senor Castro's imminent departure from the scene no less a personage than Mr. George Galloway M.P. showed up on the late evening BBC2 TV "Newsnight" programme most eloquently defending Fidel's reputation against a tirade of bad-mouthing from an American Neo-Con. I particularly liked George's description of the Cuban exiles in Florida, poised to take over in Cuba and return the country to what it was before Castro seized power, as a bunch of "Bordello and casino owners". From the point of view of the number station enthusiast, I wonder how much longer will V02a and related transmissions be around?

Jack D. Ripper - where are you? In the classic 1963 movie, "Dr. Strangelove: or How I learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb", the crazy US Airforce commander Jack D. Ripper orders a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union because he is convinced that the fluoridation of the water supply is a communist plot. I was reminded of this by a headline in the *Daily Mail* of 4-February, "Ministers want millions more homes to get fluoride on tap", over a story by Dan Martin, Political Reporter, which says, "A move toward adding fluoride to tap water in millions more homes is expected to be announced by the Government tomorrow. Alan Johnson will tell MPs that fluoridation is an 'effective and relatively easy way' to protect children's teeth. But critics accuse the Health Secretary of nanny state interference and of jeopardising the nation's health. The British Dental Association says overwhelming evidence shows adding fluoride to the water helps to fight tooth decay.....A study by York University in 2000 found that fluoridation improved dental health by as much as 15 per cent. In 2003, ministers passed legislation to make it easier for water companies to fluoridise their water - but few have done so, fearing legal action from anti-fluoride campaigners. Yesterday the National Pure Water Association said the fluoridation of tap water was an unwarranted interference into consumer rights. They claimed studies had linked the practice to brittle bone disease in the elderly and to bone cancer. And they said it could cause fluorosis, where teeth become stained and pitted. A spokesman said: 'By presenting fluoridation as a means of preventing tooth decay, Health Secretary Alan Johnson confirms the practice is medication. Fluoridation is carried out by water companies in violation of their customers' human right to refuse consent to any medical intervention."

I recall that when fluoridation was last in the news a few years ago there was a conspiracy theory going around that the Government wanted to do so in order to establish a precedent so that in the future they would be able to put any other medication in the water if they so chose, for example a tranquiliser to keep the population passive or some kind of mind control agent, perhaps something that has yet to be discovered. Well, I suppose it's possible, politicians are capable of anything! In the meantime, I think I'll stick to bottled water!

"Philosophy, the guide to life":- Mr. Dave Roberts continues to be an inspiration to some of us in his "Scanning Update" column in *Monitoring Monthly*. I was particularly impressed by his piece in The January 2008 issue in which he describes the collection of stuff he carries in a small rucksack when out and about on a radio monitoring expedition. Pens, pencil, notebook, spare batteries - only "Duracell" brand, other makes always liable to let you down, and a torch fitted with a red filter so as not to hamper night vision - I must try that! And then he gives a warning about what *not* to carry if one belongs to a certain category of the population; "One word of advice. There's nothing more unpopular with the authorities in the UK these days than a white middle aged male. The British Transport police recently arrested a respected army officer for having a Victorinox Swiss Army card in his possession on the tube. It's a credit card sized thing with nail scissors, tooth pick, small screwdriver and other things fitted in it. He'd travelled with this harmless item for years and found it to be a useful tool on many occasions, but they busted him anyway, so I suggest leaving the pen knife at home when travelling by public transport". This brought to mind a similar incident which was in the news shortly after the London July bombings. A member of the public driving a car was stopped by the police somewhere in London under Tony Blair's anti terrorist laws and during the course of a search of the vehicle a Swiss Army Penknife was found in the glove compartment. The driver, who was of course a white middle aged male, a respectable businessman type by all accounts, was arrested, charged and subjected to the full fingerprinting, photographing and DNA sampling routine. However, when the case came to court it was thrown out by the Judge. This sticks in my mind because, well, I am a white middle aged male and I put my hands up to carrying a genuine, Victorinox "Officier Suisse" Swiss Army penknife when I am out and about, just the job for peeling an apple and the corkscrew is useful for opening the occasional bottle of wine! I recall this incident being discussed at some length by the late Mike Dicken on his late night phone-in show on Talk Sport radio. As the show progressed several callers phoned in who said they were Metropolitan Police officers and the affair came about because at a time of heightened terrorist alert where numbers of young Muslim men were being stopped and searched there were orders from above to be seen to be making life awkward for middle aged white men so that when the Commissioner of Police was visited by the local Imam angrily complaining about the police harassment of his community, the Commissioner could, with a straight face, say that other parts of the population were being given the same treatment. This was followed by calls from listeners who said they were former officers of the Met. and were extremely glad to be out of it! Mr Dickens related a story, which I heard him tell on several other occasions, about how when he was much younger he had been a journalist on a local newspaper and as such had the job of reporting the cases in the magistrates court in the course of which he was impressed by the police officers giving their evidence and soon formed the opinion that you needed to have a high degree of physical fitness and a certain level of intelligence to be a policeman. But these days, he reckoned, to be a policeman, you turned up for an interview and they took your pulse; if you had one, you were in!

There is a serious point to me made here, however; middle aged white men are about the only group in British society who can be discriminated against, dis-respected and generally belittled without any course to the laws which protect just about everyone else. There are a number of militant feminists, I suppose some would call them "intellectuals", who turn up quite regularly in the media whose general stock-in-trade is along the lines that all the world's problems are caused by middle aged men, all middle aged men should be tagged, put under curfew, castrated and so on, yada, yada, yada, blah, blah, blah.. On hearing the rants of these types, I often think to myself, "Delete the words 'Middle aged men' and replace them with, for example, 'Muslim', 'Afro-Caribbean' or even 'Welsh', and see how long before they end up in a prison cell.

Radio News:- A bargain radio from a high street store; a year or two ago *Practical Wireless* magazine made mention of an inexpensive radio with several short wave bands on sale at "Superdrug", the high street store. I had a look in my local store at the time but couldn't find the product. However, just before Christmas I had a wander around my local Superdrug and lo and behold, I found the radio, marked "DM-906" was back on sale and in stock. With eight shortwave broadcast bands as well as medium wave and F.M., the radio also has digital readout of the frequency on a liquid crystal display, to 1 kHz on MW, 10 kHz on SW and to 100 kHz on FM. Also with built-in alarm clock facility, earphone socket, a telescopic antenna extending to about 50 centimetres, powered by 2 x "AA" cells and with a socket for an external 3 volt supply. Most remarkable of all was the price, £3.19! There were two on the shelf and I bought them both at a total cost of not much more than that of 20 king-size cigarettes. I suspect they may have been an item which did not sell very well and they were disposed of at below cost in the hope that some sad radio anorak would snap them up! Performance on the short wave bands is quite lively, better than most radios costing five times as much. Not really of much use for number station monitoring though because of the broadcast band only coverage - but I can regularly hear the 0700z V02a Spanish language YL on 5,883 kHz. I would cheerfully pay three quid nineteen just for the digital readout, if sold as a self-contained unit, for building into various home-brew radios.

With regard to the above radio, I was going to suggest it might be a useful item for someone to take with them on a trip to Europe, whether on holiday or business, to keep in touch with the UK by listening to the BBC World Service on shortwave. But alas, this is no longer possible; over the weekend of 16/17 February the BBC World Service was making an announcement to the effect that as from Monday, short wave transmissions to Europe would cease. I think World Service short wave transmissions to North America and Australasia ended some time ago. All part of the general move away from short wave then, with broadcasters such as the Voice of America and Radio Netherlands long gone from this medium. The World Service is still heard, for the time being, anyway, on 648 kHz medium wave from the transmitter at Orford Ness on the North Sea coast of Suffolk for the near mainland of Europe and can be heard in the UK itself in glorious audio quality on DAB

Thanks Peter!

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Before we proceed further we have received an email from a Lincoln resident who signs into g7vak's mailbox as Stuart and who writes, "In your newsletter issue 25 you reported on the Radio 4 documentary 'The battle of Shingle Street' which was the BBC's investigation into claims started by a local man called Ronald Ashford about a possible German landing in 1940. I've just listened to it on cd. As you report, the programme comes up with possible suggestion to refute Mr Ashford's claims, and does so by looking at local and national diaries and records for Sept 7th 1940, and studies the weather report for that day to show it was possible to mistake a huge fire at Ostend for the sky lighting up as Mr Ashford claimed. All very good except that Mr Ashford's account of the events centres on August 31st 1940, not Sept 7 as the documentary has it. Of course there was no German invasion, but it is possible that something happened on that part of the Suffolk coast. The BBC's report has become accepted as the final word in many circles, yet it focused on the wrong date! Obviously a mistake but nevertheless a crucial one. It means that some questions about 'Shingle Street' still remain unanswered. Just thought I'd inform you in case you want to put this in your next newsletter."

Thanks very much! We also repeat the article here, from PoSW's renowned media watch column:

And finally there was a programme called "The Battle of Shingle Street", an investigation as to whether or not there was an attempted landing by the German army on the Suffolk coast at a small isolated village called Shingle Street in 1940.

The rumour of such an event had long been spoken of among people who were living in the area at the time, the story being that one evening in September 1940 loud explosions were heard and flames were seen out to sea. Many of the locals believed - and some still living in the district, although getting on in years, still do - that there was a sizeable German landing either as a prelude to a general invasion or to probe the British defences. The landing was repelled, so the story goes, by a British secret weapon which involved pumping large quantities of petrol and oil onto the sea in the path of the invaders and igniting it. The evidence for this was reports of large numbers of burnt bodies in German uniform being washed up along the east coast of England and reports from neutral journalists in Germany at the time - including the American William L Shirer - of seeing long ambulance trains carrying many soldiers suffering from burns. It was all hushed up at the time and everyone involved was sworn to secrecy in case British moral was weakened. However, the programme put forward an explanation - or was it part of the cover - up, still being maintained even after sixty-four years?

- for the incident, i.e. that the explosions and distant fires heard and seen by the locals were the result of RAF raids on targets on the other side of the North Sea and carried a long way because of an exceptionally clear night and that the bodies found along the coast had drifted across the sea from a British attack which had been carried out on German shipping conducting an invasion rehearsal exercise a few miles off the Dutch coast.

Thank you for bringing this to the attention of our members Stuart.

Now onto stuff from other sources:

Eiffel Tower Bomb Plot Foiled

A TERRORIST plot to blow up the Eiffel Tower has been uncovered.

A scrambled radio conversation about the planned attack was picked up by a Portuguese air traffic controller and passed on to French intelligence services. The Paris landmark has more than six million visitors a year - around 16,000 a day.

A police source said the intercept was a "muffled conversation in Arabic".

He added: "A bomb blowing up the tower could cause massive loss of life. Security is being stepped up."

Some Islamic websites have hinted at attacks on Paris and Mayor Bertrand Delanoë has been given extra security.

<http://www.dailyrecord.co.uk/news/uk-world-news/2008/01/12/eiffel-tower-bomb-plot-foiled-86908-20282700/>

More Interesting Ads

Instead of the over exposed [by E2k at least] MI5 GOSSIP advert that appeared yet again in the Metro dtd Monday 14th January 2008 we bring you an ad from SOCA or the Serious Organised Crime Agency, so secret it doesn't have an address but we know where you are.

SOCA
SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME AGENCY



WE'RE TAKING ON THE VERY BEST AND THE VERY WORST...

Drug trafficking? People smuggling? Money laundering? Whatever their business, organised criminals cost the UK some £40 billion every year. By keeping ahead of the criminals, the Serious Organised Crime Agency will disrupt and destroy their complex networks and make the UK the most difficult place for them to operate.

The integrity, security and safety of SOCA employees together with a secure working environment and infrastructure is essential. We currently have a number of exciting opportunities available within our security department.

With experience of working to recognised security standards in government or the private sector you will ensure that SOCA's ICT and Information Systems are fit for purpose, fully compliant with all legislative and regulatory requirements, and are managed and operated securely.

Some of the posts will require the general management of staff, but all of these exciting and innovative roles will require highly motivated officers working to tight deadlines, with good communication, organisational, and sound decision-making skills with an enthusiasm for Information Security.

Senior Information Security Posts
ICT Security • Information Assurance and Accreditation
• Security Compliance
SOCA Grades 3 and 4
£31,477 - £49,136 + London Weighting (£3,100)

We are looking for experienced Information Security managers and practitioners, who are seeking a new challenge working to secure wide ranging systems and assets at the highest security levels. We have opportunities across the full breadth of Infosec roles including ICT Security, Information Assurance and Accreditation and Security Compliance.

If you think that you have something to offer SOCA in an area that will make a difference to people throughout the UK, please visit our website **www.soca.gov.uk** for further information on these posts and details on how to apply.

Closing date: 7th February 2008.

All successful applicants will need to achieve DV security clearance.

SOCA is totally committed to the principles of equality and diversity and we welcome applications from all sections of the community. All appointments will be made on merit and flexible working options will be considered.

The Lives of Others or, more correctly, Leben der Anderen.

This fine film which follows the work of a Capt Gerd Weissler in the STASI is excellent and was the subject of some telephonic discussion one Sunday night between PLondon and HJH. Weissler was believably played by Ulrich Mühe as seen below.



In conversation HJH let it slip that actor Ulrich Mühe had in fact recently passed away from stomach cancer. Interestingly, apart from studying construction Herr Mühe actually served in the NVA as a border guard whilst he did his national service.

The Lives of Others, or more correctly *Leben der Anderen* is an excellent film and has one of the most satisfying endings I have ever seen. The untimely death of Herr Mühe is indeed a sad loss. Having missed the film at the cinema I purchased the CD through Amazon; a very worthwhile purchase; particularly for Herr Mühe's fine performance. [Looking back in Issue 40 I was surprised to see we covered this film in some detail. My brain must be going because I wrote the piece!]

Israeli satellite placed in orbit by India

BANGALORE, India (AFP) - India successfully placed an Israeli spy satellite into orbit Monday [21/01/08] an official at the Sriharikota space station in southern India said after a launch carried out under a veil of secrecy.

The launch of the Tecsar satellite, sometimes referred to as the Polaris, was carried out in clear weather at 9:15 am local time (0345 GMT), space centre official S.V. Ramanayya said.

The satellite, the second commercial mission for another country carried out by the Indian Space Research Organisation, was later successfully steered into its predetermined orbit.

"It was a grand success," the official said, declining to give further details of the launch from the Sriharikota space station in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh.

The "copybook" launch by the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, the workhorse of the Indian space programme, had been kept secret because of its "geopolitical sensitivity," NDTV television network also reported.

The 300-kilogram (650-pound) Tecsar is reported to be Israel's most advanced satellite, and equipped with a camera that can take pictures of small targets under cloudy and foggy conditions, boosting its intelligence gathering capabilities.

Israel took the decision to launch it from India three years ago. It contracted India because Israel lacks a vehicle capable of boosting the satellite into a polar orbit, according to defence analysts.

"The kind of low-earth polar orbit they are putting satellite into, it is meant to give Israel the capability to keep an eye on the Iranian nuclear programme," said a defence analyst who declined to be named.

"This is bound to be seen in the Islamic world as a sinister tie-up between Israel and India," the analyst said.

He said the launch of the satellite was also an "important milestone" in the commercialisation of India's 45-year-old space programme, which put an Italian satellite in orbit in April last year for a fee of 11 million dollars.

India wants to compete alongside the United States, Russia, China, the Ukraine and the European Space Agency in offering commercial satellite launch services, a market worth up to 2.5 billion dollars a year.

India started its space programme in 1963, and has since developed and put its own satellites into space. It has also designed and built launch rockets to reduce its dependence on overseas space agencies.

It carried out the first successful launch of a domestic satellite, which weighed 35 kilograms, by an Indian-built rocket in 1980.

http://news.yahoo.com/s/afp/20080121/wl_sthasia_afp/indiaisraelspacesatellite;_ylt=A0WTcVM4WZRH5G0AuSFvaA8F

Director of GCHQ to retire

Sir David Pepper, Director of the Government's intelligence and security organisation Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ), has announced his plan to retire in July 2008

The appointment of Sir David Pepper's successor will be made by the Foreign Secretary with the agreement of the Prime Minister. The procedure will be in accordance with the "Civil Service guidelines for the selection of candidates for posts of Permanent Secretary rank"

Pakistan spy official killed by gunmen

The Asian Age printed this interesting story on 21/01

Peshawar: Unknown gunmen on Sunday shot dead an intelligence official in a north-western Pakistani district adjoining the volatile tribal area bordering Afghanistan, the police said.

Nisar Khan, a director for the Intelligence Bureau, was shot by unknown gunmen near his home in Seerikh village adjoining Mohmand tribal district when he was returning home after offering early morning prayers at a local mosque. "The attackers came in a white car, shot Nisar Khan and abducted the prayer leader of the mosque who was walking with him," local police official Momin Khan said. (AFP)

<http://www.asianage.com/presentation/leftnavigation/news/international/pak-spy-official-killed-by-gunmen.aspx>

Secret Marxist Cell

The Sunday Times 20th Jan carried a story that suggested that London Mayor faces allegations that his senior aides have been members of a Trotskyite faction that plotted to turn London into a socialist city state.

The mayor's aides are named as Chief of Staff Simon Fletcher, the economic adviser John Ross, deputy chief of staff Redmond O'Neill, the green adviser Mark Watts and culture adviser Jude Woodward. Some had pseudonyms, for instance O'Neill went under the pseudonym of Lark and Woodward was Lee. The lid was blown on this by Atma Singh who was [until recently] the mayor's adviser on Asian issues and operated under the name Chan. Swift was Anna Kane, a consultant who worked for Red Ken. Singh was a member of Socialist Action and, guess what? So were all the rest except nasal Ken, the mayor, for now, of London.

This reminds me of the fiasco we face with immigration. How do all these Africans manage to get NI, Medical Numbers and work permits? Like Socialist Action they get someone inside who hands out the necessary and at least one will get into another job where help can be like offered, and so on. Canker is the word here, I think!

Security Guards to spy on illegal immigrants.

Security guards working for private companies will take part in reconnaissance missions to find suspected foreign criminals. Illegal migrants and failed asylum seekers targeted for arrest and deportation.

Private firms do not have the powers to carry out such work and such has been noticed Liberty's director, Shami Chakrabarti who fears such steps will lead to the privatisation of ordinary policing.

A pilot contract has been awarded to Serco, a security company, to carry out surveillance on the homes of suspected immigrants; or should that read surveillance.

Which reminds me of an episode of Spooks when a Human Rights lawyer of similar description to Shami Chakrabarti is banged up during an attempted coup. She started asking for the bloke in charge and so on and the guard chins her with a right hook, saying as he did so, "I've always wanted to do that!" And he might be right for a good percentage of Britain at large.

More Laptop grief

From a reader: "According to the news on BBC Radio 4, the Ministry of Defence has lost 571 laptops in the last 10 years. You don't need to be a mathematical genius to work out that's an average of one a week!"

Well we've recently seen a few more events - confidential records galore and a parliamentary laptop. Now it's the MoD's turn. The theft of a Laptop from a naval Officer car in Birmingham. The records not only held the details of every person who had written in about a job with the Navy, Marines or the RAF for the past ten years but also details of serving Muslim military personnel and recruits.

Headlines that followed this suggested two more data filled laptops were known to have been lifted along with the latest edict [perhaps from HMG which is not fit to run a second rate teashop] that laptops whose contents are not encrypted should be taken out of the office.

And from our NI correspondent....."According to at least one newspaper it is reported that a laptop containing information on the inquiry into the murder of Billy Wright has.....yup, you guessed it - gone missing! Not sure who it belonged to, but there's yet another missing laptop to add to the 'lost property' total!"

Isn't it great in Britain; we can't do anything properly now. Absolutely true.

The sorry tale of yet another loss:

The RAF has also lost two practice bombs recently - one just before Christmas and one after. Both apparently involved uncommanded release of the devices from the aircraft. Not to worry says a spokesman - they don't contain any more explosive than a commercial firework.

Depends on one's interpretation of 'commercial firework' - this could easily mean a firework classified as Category 4 by BS 7114 and which may only be possessed and used by professionals. If you have ever seen the type of firework which is launched from an upright mortar, you might be thinking along the right lines in terms of the explosive content of a practice bomb.

Certainly practice bombs filled with flash composition can be lethal - hopefully the lost ones are not so filled!

Can I suggest the newsletter should maybe start a 'Lost & Found' column.....but it would have to be just a 'Lost' column as none of these items ever seem to be recovered!

And here's some stuff about lost documents: http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/northern_ireland/7263574.stm

And here's a cracker!!! <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/manchester/7269965.stm>

[Tnx AnonNI]

Can you remember Sir John Steven's enquiry in NI?

If you can you'll recall that the office that he was using was suddenly gutted. Well there was no real surprise when I read the following headline from the BBC News site, "Top policeman's office is burgled" which continued with, "The office of Dublin's top policeman has been burgled. Police only discovered the overnight break-in after a fire was started at the building beside the headquarters of the Garda's crack detective units. The break-in was at the office of Assistant Commissioner Al McHugh, who has responsibility for Dublin policing."

This says it all but you can read more at: http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/northern_ireland/7203102.stm

And more on MI5 in NI: http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/northern_ireland/7259854.stm

In a harsh North Belfast accent - 'Here's something else showing the duplicitous nature of the times:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/northern_ireland/7262313.stm note the absence of Soldier A, Colonel X or French transvestites in this one! GSTQ&NS ☺

RAF intercepts Russian bombers

RAF fighter jets were scrambled on Tuesday 22/01 when Russia sent two Tu-160 long-range bombers to the Bay of Biscay to test fire missiles as part of a naval exercise billed by Russia as the biggest in the area since the end of the Cold War. Firing missiles so close to a NATO coastline seems calculated to flex the Kremlin's military muscles on the world stage. Some analysts note that while the sabre-rattling is popular at home, Russian military spending in absolute terms is substantially lower than that of China, Britain or France and less than a tenth of that of the United States.

The British Council in Russia



The British Council in Russia has been accused of being the 'front for spying in Russia' by officers at the Russian Federal Security Service.

Apparently the British Council is used as a cover for gathering intelligence and recruiting agents in Russia.

Of course the Russians have a similar Trade Delegation Of The Russian Federation In The UK at 32-33 Highgate West Hill, London N6 which has seen its share of PNG'd diplomats in the Cold war years.

The best bit is the arrest for driving under the influence of drink of Stephen Kinnock, the head of the council's St Petersburg office who later returned to his Copenhagen home.

Anyone's gas price gone up yet - just trying to start a nasty rumour [sorry]! But then again the Gas has gone up - bet the massive rise offsets losses of our changing climate - sneaked in whilst most don't notice it!

Anyone know why there's apparently an antenna stuffed up the flagpole at the Highgate facility [or maybe it's just a bit of spare coax in storage]. You can't beat flagpoles as covert antennae.

Russia's mounting spying on Japan

On 16 January, Japanese sources reported that a senior intelligence official had been unmasked as a Russian spy, highlighting the extent to which Moscow's heightened activity against the West is running in parallel with increasingly active and aggressive operations in Asia. The initial reports were subsequently confirmed by the Japanese government, which claimed the spy (who has been dismissed and awaits formal charges after having allegedly confessed to the police) worked for Naicho, a highly secret branch of the cabinet office that does not carry out espionage operations but handles and collates secret material from Japanese and foreign agencies (including the CIA and the Australian Secret Intelligence Service) to brief senior officials [first posted to <http://jid.janes.com> - 28 January 2008]

Members offering:

Came across this article which might be of interest to E2K members for the next newsletter. Here is the link to the article:

<http://www.csmonitor.com/2008/0109/p04s01-usmi.htm>

Here is the article just in case the link does not work:

Declassified study puts Vietnam events in new light US signals intelligence during the war came up short in major turning points, according to an NSA history.

By Peter Grier Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON

US signals intelligence - the much-vaunted ability of American military and spy units to eavesdrop on the radio calls and other electronic communications of an adversary - failed at crucial moments during the Vietnam War, according to a just-declassified National Security Agency history of the effort.

The 10,000 cryptographers and other signals personnel in Southeast Asia at the time did not predict the start of the Tet offensive on Jan. 31, 1968

Prior to that, signals intelligence may have actually misled President Johnson and other top policymakers about the nature of the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin incident, in which a supposed North Vietnamese attack on US forces triggered a major escalation in the war.

US eavesdroppers had many successes during the war, according to the lengthy document, particularly in picking up the tactical communications of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong fighters in the field.

But when it comes to major events, signals intelligence is not magic, as the history makes clear. That is a point current policymakers would do well to remember as they struggle to interpret intelligence dealing with the complex modern problems of nuclear proliferation and Islamist extremism.

In both the Tet and Gulf of Tonkin cases, "critical information was mishandled, misinterpreted, lost, or ignored," writes NSA historian Robert Hanyok in the agency history.

Yet both were major turning points of the Vietnam conflict. The Gulf of Tonkin led to open US involvement in the fighting. Tet, though a tactical military defeat for the North, was a surprise for a US public that had been led to believe victory might be imminent. It may have contributed to declining support for the American intervention.

The Gulf of Tonkin incident occurred in early August 1964. On Aug. 2, North Vietnamese patrol boats attacked a US destroyer, the USS Maddox, in the Gulf of Tonkin, an arm of the South China Sea off Vietnam's northeastern coast.

Mr. Johnson warned the North that another such attack would bring "grave consequences." On Aug. 4, Johnson announced that another attack had occurred and asked Congress to vote him powers to respond. On Aug. 7, Congress gave him those powers in the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, which became the legal foundation for increased US involvement.

Even at the time, some doubted that the second attack had occurred. Yet the Johnson administration produced what seemed a key piece of evidence – a North Vietnamese Navy after-action report, intercepted by the NSA, which appeared to discuss the battle.

In fact, the intercept had been mistranslated, according to the just-released report. The Vietnamese word for "military operations" can also mean "long movement," and the intercept in reality referred to the towing of two North Vietnamese patrol boats some distance for repairs.

Furthermore, US intelligence intercepted no communications or radar emissions associated with the assumed attack. Mr. Hanyok, the NSA historian, cites Sherlock Holmes, who famously once solved a case because a dog did not bark, proving something did not occur.

"As Holmes would come to conclude that no crime was committed, so we must conclude that, since [signals intelligence] never intercepted anything associated with an attack, none ever occurred," Hanyok writes.

The Tet offensive erupted on Jan. 30, 1968, in which North Vietnamese forces and their Viet Cong allies attacked major cities in South Vietnam. The attack demoralized the US public and many of its political and military leaders. Just days earlier, US commander in chief Gen. William Westmoreland had assured them the enemy was largely beaten.

In terms of signals intelligence, Tet may have been an example of what intelligence analysts call the "Ultra problem," after the famous Ultra Code breakers of World War II: the tendency of military and political leaders to look at electronic intercepts as gold, magic, and the keys to victory rolled into one.

At that period in the war, the overwhelming bulk of radio intercepts came from North Vietnamese army units operating in the demilitarized zone between the two countries, and the Central Highland region. Thus, that was where General Westmoreland focused his attention, and where he believed the next major attack would come.

Yet communist units in the South had learned radio discipline to hide their movements. US intelligence did pick up communications talking of an attack on Saigon and other cities, and even heard reference to an "N-day" of the offensive's launch.

But no one date was named as N-day. "The exact date remained unknown, and the other indicators were never fully realized in the NSA reporting," says the agency history.

Thus a major turning point in the war was not predicted in advance, at least by eavesdropping and other electronic means.

With both the Gulf of Tonkin and Tet "it is easy to see how ... crimped analytic capability, especially in cryptanalysis, and the lack of sufficient qualified linguists affected NSA reporting," concludes Hanyok.

The NSA history of signals intelligence during the Vietnam conflict, "Spartans in Darkness: American SIGINT and the Indochina War, 1945-1975" was written in 2002. It is posted on the website of the Federation of American Scientists Project on Government Secrecy.
<http://www.fas.org/irp/nsa/spartans/index.html>

Thanks for sending in Anon.

On ver 'ed - or probably not!

It has been announced that an American 'spy' satellite is slowly falling to earth with all its propellant exhausted.

Where will it fall? According to the media no one knows and the BBC news has reported that "John Pike, director of the defence research group GlobalSecurity.org, said an uncontrolled re-entry could risk exposure of US secrets.

Spy satellites typically are disposed of through a controlled re-entry into the ocean so that no one else can access the spacecraft, he was quoted by AP as saying."

Be interesting if it lands in Russia somewhere methinks - anyone know if these have a polar orbit?

Previously Skylab came down in 1979 with a couple of chunks landing in Australia and there have been others. The Soviets prefer to control the entry of their spent satellites.

More info: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/7211443.stm>

If this outer space doorstop does fall on your bonce forget taking the US to task over this – the buzz is that the remaining fuel was used to ensure it falls anywhere than the US [we don't in all honesty believe that twaddle].

Thanks AnonNI

Just to finalise this, the US did hit the satellite [some US berk wrote on the BBC site 'This is an heroic act'] details:

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/americas/7254540.stm>

Bricking it!



Ex Eastenders and Ultimate Farce hardman Ross Kemp did a tour with 'The Vikings' [Angle Irons or 1Bn Royal Anglian Regt] in the Helmand Province of Afghanistan.

Suitably trained with an SA80, just in case he needs to protect himself you see him in theatre.

A reasonably good piece of reporting as RK bricks it as rounds whiz past him and the man himself reports that he is **** scared.

He makes good mention that the professional soldiers of the British Army ensured that he returned to tell the tale.

The series is gritty and obviously real.

Looking around at some of the images you get to see some interesting aerials, see bottom left.

Further episodes are as good, again a variety of antennae used in theatre can be seen, including the collapsible, umbrella like, satcom antenna. [Need to be careful here – the software which inserts the letter 'z' in place of the letter 's' willy-nilly just corrected 'satcom' to read 'sitcom']. [Sky One, Monday nights 2100](#). PLondon never misses a chance to quote Rudyard Kipling, Man and Mason:

When you're wounded and left on Afghanistan's plains,
And the women come out to cut up what remains,
Jest roll to your rifle and blow out your brains
And go to your gawd like a soldier.

You can be a Muslim and a good citizen too

By Bookworm at Bookworm Room

January 28, 2008 at 6:46 am in Europe, Feature Article, The War on Terror

Original can be read at:

<http://www.webloggin.com/you-can-be-a-muslim-and-a-good-citizen-too/>

A nice story of genuine heroism out of Britain:

Among the new Britons taking part in citizenship ceremonies today [28/01] will be one man who has already put his life on the line to protect his adopted country.

Reda Hassaine will stand in Islington Town Hall, North London, to affirm allegiance to the Queen and pledge to give his "loyalty to the United Kingdom and to respect its rights and freedoms".

Mr Hassaine's journey to this point has been long and dangerous. An Algerian who went undercover in Finsbury Park mosque to gather information on extremists, he has endured beatings and death threats, and abandonment by his spymasters. After years of fighting to be British, he told The Times: "At last I can look forward to planning my life, to being able to travel freely. I will be so proud to call myself a British citizen."

Mr Hassaine, 46, arrived in Britain in 1994, one of thousands fleeing the civil conflict between Islamist guerrillas and the Algerian military. As a journalist, he was under threat of death from the Islamists, and, after a friend was murdered, he volunteered for the Algerian secret services. He began attending mosques in North London where exiled members of the Armed Islamic Group were raising funds and planning attacks in Algeria and France.

Mr Hassaine was also asked to pass information to DGSE, the French intelligence service, and he established contact with the London embassy. Their interest in his work grew as Abu Hamza al-Masri turned the Finsbury Park mosque into an extremist haven. Mr Hassaine alleges that the French discussed kidnapping the cleric.

By the end of 1998 Mr Hassaine was working for Scotland Yard's Special Branch before being passed to an MI5 handler. He continued to report on the activities of Abu Hamza and Abu Qatada, the Palestinian cleric who ran a Friday prayer group from a community centre near Baker Street. But Britain did not regard the growing band of Islamists with the same seriousness as either France or Algeria. The French nicknamed the city Londonistan but at the end of the 1990s the main terrorist threat to Britain was still assessed to be the IRA and dissident Irish republican groups.

In 2000 Mr Hassaine's cover was blown and he was badly beaten by Abu Qatada's henchmen. He claims that his MI5 handlers, who he says had promised him British citizenship in return for his information, dropped him.

"I volunteered to work for the intelligence services of all three countries because all of them had the same enemy," he said. "The only reward I expected was from God, who teaches that if you save a life it is like you have saved all of humanity and if you kill it is as if you have killed all of humanity." (Emphasis mine. — ed.)

After September 11, 2001, Mr Hassaine became a prominent whistleblower, revealing how Britain had turned "a blind eye" to the Islamist threat.

His decision to go public seemed to threaten his hopes of citizenship. His former wife and his two children became citizens in 2005 but he had to wait. In a letter to Treasury solicitors, Mr Hassaine's lawyers wrote: "Mr Hassaine was paid very little for his work but agreed to do so on the promise that citizenship would be arranged for him and his family and that he would be protected. Instead he has been threatened with deportation and his life has been put at great risk."

This month the Home Office wrote to Mr Hassaine congratulating him. He said: "This is all I ever wanted. It gives my life a security that it has lacked for years."

<http://www.webloggin.com/you-can-be-a-muslim-and-a-good-citizen-too/>



Finsbury Mosque

©ENIGMA2000 1997

There was a storyline used in BBC's Spooks, which was loosely coupled to Mr Hassaine's story. In the opening we see our undercover heroes in the back of a van outside a Mosque and listening in to the events inside. This is followed by their mole inside proving the acceleration due to gravity at 9.81m/s/s as he lands on the roof of the van. Enter the RH look alike as he walks into NSY and offers himself as a spy, ending up at a uni somewhere on the track of the less moderate Muslim. In this episode the RH lookalike gets blown up in a kiddies playground as the young suicide bomber detonates himself.



Reda Hassaine. [Source: CBC]

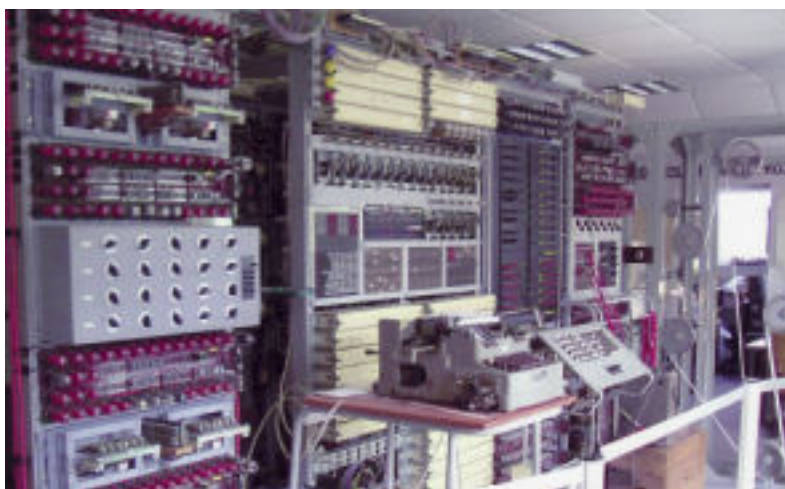
Clamping down on EU illegals

Satellite surveillance is being planned to clamp down on illegal immigrants using high resolution satellite technology. It is understood that Britain's borders will not be covered but Home Office officials [here we go folks] stated that be making it harder for illegals to reach mainland Europe it would automatically become more difficult for them to continue any journey to Britain. And when will this system be launched? 2015. This is excellent stuff but it won't stop anyone coming to the UK. If they can use a crap ship to get to Spain they'll use a crap ship to get up the channel. Add to this that Lord Turner, a top Government adviser, stated that Britain does not need any more immigrants and called New Labours drive for immigration to Britain 'economically illiterate.'

Sir Andrew Green, chairman of Migrationwatch UK, said, "This is an extremely important intervention by a very influential figure." How long before we have so many unwanted immigrants in the UK that it becomes what these people leave behind?

Our member Anon writes, "Came across this interesting article that might be of interest to other E2K members:

Honour for Colossus code-breaker



A German software engineer is being honoured by the National Museum of Computing for deciphering an encrypted radio message faster than Colossus, the British Second World War code-cracking computer. Joachim Schueth, from Bonn, won the National Museum of Computing's Cipher Challenge on November 15 last year.

He is receiving his prize, which includes a valve from the working Colossus at the museum, in Block H at Bletchley Park in Buckinghamshire, the war-time home of Colossus.

Using his laptop, Mr Schueth unravelled a code transmitted from the Heinz Nixdorf Museum in Paderborn, Germany, from a Lorenz SZ42 Cipher machine, used by the German High Command to relay secret messages during the war.

Using his laptop, Mr Schueth unravelled a code transmitted from the Heinz Nixdorf Museum in Paderborn, Germany, from a Lorenz SZ42 Cipher machine, used by the German High Command to relay secret messages during the war.

He was competing against other amateur code-breakers, as well as a Colossus Mark II computer, which has been painstakingly rebuilt over the past 14 years by a team of experts led by Tony Sale, a founder of the National Museum of Computing. [Gets a mention in Wright's Spycatcher too. GRUFF].

While the bus-sized Colossus whirled, clicked and clunked for three hours and 15 minutes before successfully unravelling the Lorenz code, Mr Schueth, using a programme he wrote specifically for the Cipher Challenge, completed the task in just 46 seconds. Mr Schueth said: "It was unfair because I was using

a modern PC, while Colossus was created more than 60 years ago. It really is astonishing and humbling that the world's first programmable, digital computer was created in the 1940s.

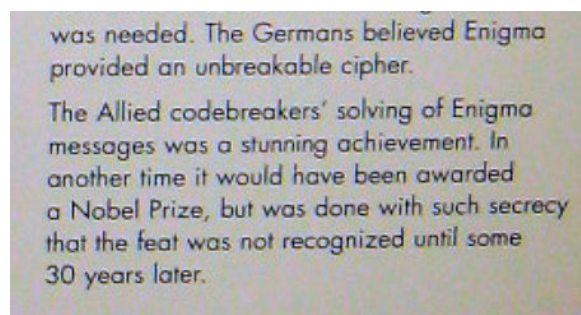
Without those Bletchley Park pioneers, I would be out of a job. "My laptop digested cipher text at a speed of 1.2 million characters per second - 240 times faster than Colossus. If you scale the CPU frequency by that factor, you get an equivalent clock of 5.8 MHz for Colossus. That is a remarkable speed for a computer built in 1944. Even 40 years later many computers did not reach that speed. So the Cipher Challenge would have been very much closer had it taken place 20 years ago." Ten Colossus machines were built in the 1940s. They helped shorten the conflict by many months, securing Allied victory and saving many thousands of lives in the process.

Such was the secrecy surrounding the Colossus computers at the time that their very existence was kept secret and scant details about them did not begin to emerge until the 1970s.

Ref: <http://ukpress.google.com/article/ALeqM5gHCw3cKZ4Jo3TFCcZ1d30J1jn0Ow>

Thanks for sending Anon

Whilst we are talking Colossus and ENIGMA machines I recently received an image from the US Museum of spying. It looks well good and I might even fly over there to take a dekkko. The display notes for that exhibit read, in part, as seen in the image below:



Allied Codebreakers?

The early Enigma codes were broken by Polish mathematicians and handed to the British, with an early Bombe, as the Second World War loomed. The modified Enigma's, capable of greater combinations thanks to another rotor and the steckerbrett [plug board] were broken by Bletchley mathematicians before America was forced to enter WW2. A plaque rests to one side of the mansion at Bletchley honouring the massive contribution by the Polish mathematicians. The codebreaking technology for Enigma, as well as Radar and our nuclear fission research was handed, not sold, to America, as they entered the war. There was no direct contribution to the actual breaking of Enigma codes although a US version of the Bombe was made by NCR. Some interception work was done by the US at Hall Place Kent, England and routine decrypts carried out in US.

On the 60th anniversary of the American/British attempts at Hall Place PLondon was asked to give a talk about Number stations and there are members reading this who were directly involved or who visited the venue. Of the audience of 31 persons six were E2k members, plus a couple of people who were definitely *official*. The key to breaking the Japanese Naval code JN25 as broken by Lt Eric Nave RAN was also passed to the US along with the basics for PURPLE. So, exactly what is this, 'Allied codebreakers' solving of Enigma messages? ☺

The person who emailed this to me also sent a text message saying "Check your email – this'll stir you up!" They were not wrong. Mind you, the American display looks good and I really will have to take a visit. But I hope they don't keep showing the film U-571! What is decent is the recognition of Sub-Lt Balme who did snatch an Enigma and codebooks from a doomed U Boat that appears at the end of the film. Interestingly the plywood submarine mock up of U571 used in the film now rests near to the hut housing Colossus at Bletchley, whilst the metal scale model is near to the old entrance as reached by footpath opposite the station. You can read more on Colossus, this attempt and see some super links on: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/technology/7213215.stm>

Thanks again Anon

Terror cases stretch Britain's spy station

Tue Jan 29, 2008 5:18 PM GMT136

http://today.reuters.co.uk/news/articlenews.aspx?type=topNews&storyID=2008-01-29T171804Z_01_L2974612_RTRUKOC_0_UK-SECURITY-BRITAIN.xml

By Katherine Baldwin

LONDON (Reuters) - Britain's spy centre that eavesdrops on communications lacks resources and cannot cope with the growth in counter-terrorism operations in recent years, a parliamentary report concluded on Tuesday.

The shortcomings mean the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ), the country's intelligence monitoring hub, cannot adequately support the security services in the fight against terrorism, the report said.

Police and security services disrupted an alleged plot to bring down airliners in the mid-Atlantic in 2006 and a plan to abduct a British Muslim soldier early last year, but the report by the influential Intelligence and Security Committee said the wealth of spying demand was taking its toll.

"The substantial growth in the number of security service counter-terrorism operations in recent years has made it difficult for GCHQ to maintain high-quality support to an ever-growing number of investigations," the committee said.

The report -- compiled after hearing evidence from the heads of GCHQ, the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) and the security services -- said about 200 extremist networks were being probed.

"Some of which have both the intent and capability to carry out attacks against the UK or UK interests overseas. There will still be others about which little or nothing is known," the cross-party committee concluded.

David Pepper, director of GCHQ, told the committee his listening centre was stretched.

"By the end of the year we had found we were managing to support most of security service's highest priority operations, but we were not achieving the quality of support that we and they had agreed we should aim for ... essentially because we were spreading ourselves too thin," he said in his evidence.

"We do not have enough CT (counter-terrorism) resources."

The lawmakers, who said Britain faced a "serious and sustained" threat from groups such as al Qaeda, promised to monitor future funding for GCHQ.

The lawmakers also said the leaking of information on counter-terrorism operations to the media was putting lives at risk and jeopardising operations.

Britain's security and spy services have been on high alert for attacks or security threats since suicide bombers killed 52 people on London's transport system in July 2005.

Prosecutors have launched a series of cases against suspected plotters, or those who have used the Internet to plan attacks or solicit others to carry them out. Convictions have been secured in many plots, including a plan to detonate a fertiliser bomb in 2004 and the attempted bomb attacks on London's transport system on July 21, 2005.

(Editing by Charles Dick)

http://today.reuters.co.uk/news/articlenews.aspx?type=topNews&storyID=2008-01-29T171804Z_01_L2974612_RTRUKOC_0_UK-SECURITY-BRITAIN.xml

Thanks for sending Mike.

Home Office employee denies bogus visa scam

By Court Reporter

http://www.croydonguardian.co.uk/news/localnews/display.var.2002980.0.home_office_employee_denies_bogus_visa_scam.php

A senior Home Office civil servant at Croydon's Lunar House has been handing out visas to illegal immigrants, a court heard this week. Aisha Ajia appeared at Croydon Crown Court after it was alleged that in six months she doled out 11 illegal visas.

Ajia has pleaded not guilty to 11 charges of misconduct in a judicial or public office.

The court was told the 44-year-old's alleged fraudulent activities came to light when one of her "clients", Kabir O'Balogun, was arrested in Merseyside in April 2005. He had a Nigerian passport and a UK visa issued from Lunar House. Angus Bunyan, prosecuting, said: "This was not spur of the moment, opportunistic conduct but rather pre-planned and carefully executed dishonesty."

"The fact that he had been granted leave to remain caused some surprise, because Home Office records showed that O'Balogun had previously been removed from the UK as an illegal entrant." A fingerprint check revealed that he was also known to the British immigration authorities by another name and had been arrested in that name for bank fraud in Belfast using a false passport.

Ajia, from Thamesmead, began working with immigration in 2001 and became an executive officer in the public inquiries office at Lunar House.

She worked as a desk supervisor and was responsible for dealing with referrals of unusual or difficult cases and compiling statistical records for monitoring purposes.

The court heard investigators began sifting through the cases dealt with by Ajia and found she had handled 11 cases in which visas were given to Nigerian nationals - none of whom had been granted leave to remain in the UK.

When arrested on March 22, 2006, Ajia denied any wrongdoing, and claimed she knew nothing about how the bogus applications had been recorded as having been dealt with by her.

A search of her house brought to light a photo-cutter designed to punch out passport-sized pictures, the court heard.

http://www.croydanguardian.co.uk/news/localnews/display.var.2002980.0.home_office_employee_denies_bogus_visa_scam.php

Interestingly I once shared a table in a bar with another E2k member at an Essex radio exhibition and a male anon who was really into scanning. This was years ago when cellular technology was analogue and easily picked up within the massive bandwidth between 890 and 940MHz. In fact you didn't even need a scanner capable of tuning this large width. The majority are made to a price and it was found that cellular signals could be picked up between 410 to 425MHz. Anyway, this male anon also lived in the Croydon area and from his QTH claimed to have heard a phone call in which a woman [he said 'non-white'] was arranging a Patriality stamp for the cost of £2000.

[A Patriality stamp was a label placed in the current passport of a foreign national to grant them the same rights of entry and work of a British subject, but without having gone through the Nationalisation process. Many foreigners who married Brits used this most convenient system after marriage rather than to plough straight onto the nationalisation route. However, the law changed and an amnesty was held to clear a backlog of applications for Nationalisation. A wait of two years was the norm and with a passport and supporting papers stuck in the mailroom of Lunar or Apollo House there was no holiday that year. After, the applicant was required to attend Solicitors and swear allegiance to the Crown and this Country. After that the newly accepted nationalised Brit received a certificate with its own peculiar number].

Anyway, this tricky person was offering Visas at £2500 and permanent stay for £5000. That was 1985'ish and a year later a news story outlined the arrest of Immigration Office staff involved in this scam. Now we have another and it is obvious what goes on here. You get one immigrant in a position of influence and if they are not honest they help others or turn it into a cottage industry. Very sad that the authorities seem to adopt a *laissez-faire* attitude.

And it's into the NAAFI instead of our usual MIS ads.....



Well, whether it's Afghanistan or Iraq, we're there to make sure our troops get a little taste of home - be that a bar of chocolate or a bottle of shower gel.

This little advert offers the lucky and successful applicant the chance to travel to nine countries world wide. [Seen in Northern Ireland: 'Join the Navy and see the world' and written underneath, in scrawly printing, 'Join the army and see the next!']

In 1982 a mate of mine was working on a naval ship in the NAAFI and went south as part of Maggie's task force. Whilst in his shop he was aware of some kerfuffle out on deck and went up to take a look. What he saw was sailors engaging Argie aircraft as they attacked.

Being a bit of a foolish chap he saw there was a vacant GPMG mounted up and let off a few rounds at whatever flew over. He doesn't claim any hits but said it was something to look back on. I wonder if he actually bugged the barrel because its bursts of five rounds and not ripping through a full belt of 200?

When I saw this advert I thought of my mate and his tales, which were confirmed. all those years ago. If I was younger I'd apply.

For those not of British nationality the NAAFI is the Naval Army and Air Forces Institute. For civilians NAAFI means something entirely different and refers to our willingness to work and contribute to our obviously failing country, Gordon Brown's tax scams and the upkeep of non- Brits. It means, simply, No Ambition And F**k-all Interest - something which I have ascribed to recently!

And from AnonNI we receive this interesting piece seen on the BBC News website: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/7230342.stm>



Peace leads to tower demolition

An army training tower on the Norfolk Suffolk border is to be demolished because peace in Northern Ireland means it is no longer needed.

The simulated Northern Ireland training tower was built at the Stanta Training Area, Thetford, in the 1970s to prepare troops for duty.

The Army said soldiers no longer need to train for that type of operation.

Material from the tower will be recycled for other training facilities and the site returned to heathland.

An army spokesman said: "This is a symbolic moment marking the natural conclusion of a very, very long and hard campaign for the military in Northern Ireland."

Original can be seen: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/7230342.stm>

There are two persons reading this to whom Stanta holds some very interesting memories - How about Sgt M.....t who set a load of pine needles alight with his over-exuberance with the thunderflashes after, "Shut up will you - there is no hazard here!"

There's also the story of the lost railway warrant too, but we won't go into that ex-Cpl C....n will we? Personally I hope I never see another pine tree in my life again! – Thanks for posting AnonNI and for the quick reminder KW.

Here's another very interesting article sent in by Anon:

Trying to unlock spy secrets

P.E.I. professor, groups seek to gain sealed records in Rosenberg case

By MICHAEL LIGHTSTONE Staff Reporter

Wed. Feb 6 - 5:33 AM

<http://thechronicleherald.ca/Metro/1036284.html>

IT'S A LONG WAY from a 1950s espionage trial in New York City to contemporary academia in placid Prince Edward Island.

But a scholar in the Maritimes who is an expert in Cold War history and spying is working with historical groups to seek the release of grand jury records in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the only American civilians to be executed for espionage in peacetime.

In 1953, the Rosenbergs were sent to the electric chair for stealing the secret of the atom bomb for the now-defunct Soviet Union.

Historian Bruce Craig and some U.S. historical associations are trying to unlock the secrets of the controversial case, which took place in a highly charged political climate in the United States, by gaining access to sealed records that have for decades been off-limits to the public.

Mr. Craig, an American author and faculty member at the University of Prince Edward Island, said recently the Rosenberg file contains material that could reveal crucial information about the case. He and the other petitioners filed a brief Jan. 31 in U.S. District Court in New York for the disclosure of grand jury minutes.

A court victory would "strike a blow against government secrecy," said Mr. Craig, who has much experience in seeking out grand jury material related to spying cases. He said successive administrations in Washington have been reluctant to open up such "jealously guarded" records, and if the U.S. government challenges this request the legal wrangling could last years.

History just might take a 180-degree turn, depending on whether the petitioners are successful and what the confidential records say.

"During the (Rosenbergs') trial, there were only just a little bit over a dozen witnesses, but during the grand jury hearing they heard from nearly 100 people," Mr. Craig said. "Which means the government was highly selective on who they decided to . . . come in and testify. And it raises the question: Was there contradictory evidence in the grand jury testimony that the government just didn't bring to light because it would weaken their case?"

The Rosenbergs, a married couple with children, were brought to trial in New York in 1951. They were convicted of conspiring to conduct espionage, but their case included several appeals and an international campaign for mercy.

Those pleas failed, and they were executed at Sing Sing prison.

"While decoded Soviet messages released in recent years indicate that Julius Rosenberg was indeed a spy," the Associated Press reported last week, "supporters say nothing he contributed to the Soviets — and certainly nothing his wife did — warranted their execution."

Mr. Craig, 53, said he ranks the Rosenberg case, which could have a Canadian connection, as the top Cold War-related event at the time.

It was an international story, he said, and it publicized the contentious issue of capital punishment.

"If (the Rosenbergs) weren't to be executed it wouldn't have been that big a thing," Mr. Craig said by phone from his home near East Point, P.E.I.

He said the grand jury file might include a link to Canada — Igor Gouzenko, a cipher clerk at the Soviet embassy in Ottawa who defected in 1945. Mr. Gouzenko died in Ontario in 1982 after receiving a new identity and police protection for the rest of his life.

"The search for the atomic spies began as a result of a Canadian investigation — that being the case of Igor Gouzenko," Mr. Craig said. Mr. Gouzenko, who was disenchanted with Soviet life and politics, learned that Soviet intelligence operated several spy networks in Canada, according to the Canadian Encyclopedia.

"I'm well expecting that the grand jury records are going to reveal some information perhaps about Igor Gouzenko that we don't know anything about," said Mr. Craig, whose father was a comic book editor in Los Angeles in the 1950s who worked with blacklisted Hollywood writers during the McCarthy era.

"They couldn't find jobs, and so he was able to actually hire them — these really top-notch writers — to write comic book stories," he said.

The Rosenberg case was one of a handful of political trials in the United States during the 20th century that garnered worldwide attention.

Others included the 1970s-era trial of black militant and communist Angela Davis, the trial of the Chicago Seven radicals after the Democratic party's national convention in Illinois in 1968, the Scopes Monkey Trial of 1925 (in which Tennessee teacher John Scopes was on trial for teaching evolution) and the 1921 trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Italian-born anarchists convicted of murder.

A dark cloud behind the scenes — the spectre of anti-Semitism — hung over the prosecution and trial of the Rosenbergs, Victor Navasky said in his 1980 book *Naming Names*. His non-fiction work examined the Hollywood blacklist era in the U.S. during the Cold War.

"The Rosenberg case split the Jewish community and raised many troubling questions . . . which were not asked out loud at the time," Mr. Navasky wrote. "Was it a coincidence that both the Rosenberg lawyer and the prosecutor used their jury challenges to prevent any Jews from sitting on the jury?"

The Rosenbergs were executed on a Friday afternoon in June 1953, after all avenues of appeal for clemency were exhausted. Prison officials in Ossining, N.Y., prepared for the executions to be conducted before sundown, out of respect for the Jewish Sabbath.

<http://thechronicleherald.ca/Metro/1036284.html>

In sending Anon asked, "If they are successful in gaining access to the documents, I wonder if the file will contain coded/decoded traffic?"

From BBC News: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/3916465.stm>

Profile: Simon Mann

News that suspected mercenary and alleged coup mastermind Simon Mann has been deported to Equatorial Guinea is just the latest twist in a tale which has the hallmarks of popular fiction

A former British commando, businessman, and one-time actor, he is accused of leading an attempt to oust Equatorial Guinea President Teodoro Obiang Nguema.

Sixty-six other suspected mercenaries were arrested with Mann when their plane was impounded in the capital, Harare, in March 2004.

His lawyers have always claimed they were on their way to the Democratic Republic of Congo to help secure diamond mines.

The 55-year-old was jailed in Zimbabwe on arms charges the same year. He was released for good behaviour in May 2007 - and promptly rearrested.

Mann has always fought attempts to extradite him to oil-rich Equatorial Guinea, which has a poor human rights record, where he faces a 30-year jail term.

Adventurer heir

Born into privilege, Mann was swept up by the pursuit of adventure.

As befits the son of an England cricket captain and the heir to a brewing fortune, he studied at Eton, the exclusive private school favoured by princes and the political elite.

Eton was followed by Sandhurst, the prestigious military academy, and from there it was a natural progression to the Scots Guards, an army regiment associated with royalty and the upper class of British society.

Mann then joined the SAS, the army's special-forces unit, rising swiftly through the ranks to become a commander.

After reportedly serving in Cyprus, Germany, central America and Northern Ireland, he left the military in 1981, returning to its ranks only briefly 10 years later to work for Britain's Gulf War commander, Gen Peter de la Billiere.

Arms and advice

During the 1980s, Mann sold computer security equipment and ran a business providing bodyguards to wealthy clients.

In the early 1990s, he set up Executive Outcomes, a security consultancy, with his associate Tony Buckingham.

Executive Outcomes developed a formidable reputation delivering advice - and armed guards - to protect businesses operating in conflict zones.

The company earned millions from the Angolan government by guarding oil installations against rebel attacks.

In the mid-1990s, Mann entered a partnership with fellow former Scots Guardsman, Tim Spicer.

They established another private security firm, Sandline International, which was soon being linked to the civil war in Sierra Leone.

Its role in the conflict remains open to speculation.

The firm is believed to have delivered "logistical support", including guns, to the country while it was under a UN arms embargo.

According to Michael Gove of The Times newspaper of London, mercenaries working for Mann helped defeat the rebels led by Foday Sankoh and paved the way for "democratic rule".

'Dirty work'

Those who have known Simon Mann describe him as poker-faced, mysterious and secretive.

Yet he emerged into the limelight in 2002 to play a British officer in a film about the Bloody Sunday killings in Northern Ireland.

The film's director, Paul Greengrass, spoke of him as a "humane man, but an adventurer... very English, a romantic, tremendously good company".

Mr Gove argues that Mann's private security firms "have been scrupulous about operating in concert with Western policy goals while maintaining a discreet distance".

The Zimbabwean authorities had accused Western intelligence agencies of sending the men to do their dirty work.

Original can be read: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/3916465.stm>

Further coverage available at:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/international/story/0,3604,1301856,00.html>

<http://news.sky.com/skynews/article/0,,30200-1304671,00.html?f=rss>

http://www.mg.co.za/articlepage.aspx?area=/breaking_news/breaking_news_africa/&articleid=331155&referrer=RSS

Terror Suspects Hone Anti-Detection Skills

Simple Codes, Remote Sites, Internet Phone Calls Among Means Used to Foil High-Tech Surveillance

By Craig Whitlock

Washington Post Foreign Service

Saturday, January 5, 2008; A11

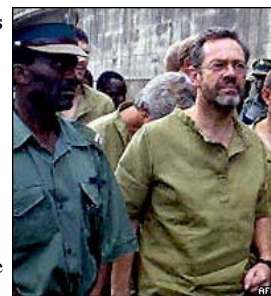
http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/01/04/AR2008010403573_pf.html

MILAN, Italy -- In an age of spy satellites, security cameras and an Internet that stores every keystroke, terrorism suspects are using simple, low-tech tricks to cloak their communications, making life difficult for authorities who had hoped technology would give them the upper hand.

Across Europe, al-Qaeda operatives and sympathizers are avoiding places that they assume are bugged or monitored, such as mosques and Islamic bookshops, counterterrorism experts said. In several cases, suspects have gone back to nature -- leaving the cities on camping trips or wilderness expeditions so they can discuss plots without fear of being overheard.

In Britain, a man who called himself "Osama bin London" is among five people being tried on charges of operating terrorist training camps in remote areas, sometimes under the guise of paintball fights in the woods. The camps' participants included four men who later tried to set off backpack bombs on the London transit system on July 21, 2005.

In a separate case in London, a Ugandan immigrant is scheduled to go on trial this month on charges of receiving terrorist training in the New Forest, site of a former royal hunting ground established in the 11th century by William the Conqueror.



Mann had claimed deportation was tantamount to a death sentence



Sierra Leone rebels spent over a decade fighting the government

And in Germany, three Islamic extremists suspected of plotting to bomb U.S. targets in September were arrested after police tracked them to the hilly resort village of Oberschledorn. Investigators said the suspects had rented a vacation home where they could stash ingredients for making explosives.

Overall, terrorist cells around the world have become noticeably more skilled at avoiding detection, European counterterrorism officials and analysts said in interviews. For instance, operatives now commonly use Skype and other Internet telephone services, which are difficult to trace or bug.

At times, they have displayed a flair for creativity. Defendants convicted last April in a plot to blow up targets in London with fertilizer bombs communicated via chat rooms on Internet pornography sites in an effort to throw investigators off their trail, according to testimony.

Terrorism suspects are "certainly more careful," said Armando Spataro, the deputy chief public prosecutor in Milan. "They know we will intercept their conversations and track their mobile phone traffic."

In November, police in Milan announced they had broken up a long-standing network that had recruited suicide bombers to go to Iraq and Afghanistan. The investigation was based largely on a massive wiretapping effort by Italian police and resulted in the arrest of 20 suspects in Italy, England, France and Portugal. But the case took four years to build, in part because the targets assumed police were watching and eavesdropping on them.

Wiretap transcripts and other court records show that the cell of North African immigrants tried hard to blend into Italian society, working regular jobs, sending their children to public schools and taking pains not to appear unusually religious. When they did talk on the phone, they often adopted a roundabout or obtuse manner that masked their real meaning.

"You have to understand that there are some things everybody has to be careful about," Sabri Dridi, 37, an alleged captain in the Milan-based network, lectured one of his co-defendants in a call that he hinted, correctly, was being recorded by police. "Even going to visit a friend or relative can be suspect. You have to do things so that they don't notice you, because if they see somebody moving around all the time, they can really make things difficult."

Often, suspects use simple, homemade codes in their exchanges. In a trial in the German city of Kiel, a Moroccan-German man charged in a separate case with recruiting suicide bombers to go to Iraq revealed in testimony in November some of the rudimentary ciphers that he and other cell members used in Internet chat forums.

"Taxi drivers," Redouane el Habab said, referred to suicide bombers; explosives were "dough." Anybody who had to go to "the hospital," he added, had been taken to jail, while those visiting "China" were really attending training camps in Sudan.

Experts said the codes may not appear sophisticated at first glance but can be time-consuming to crack, especially if the targets are conversing in Arabic.

In September 2005, a British court convicted Andrew Rowe, a Jamaican convert to Islam, on terrorism charges after authorities found a secret code book in which he gave double meanings to the brand numbers of Nokia phones.

Pretending to be a travelling cell phone salesman, Rowe would use "Nokia 3310" to refer to money, "Nokia 3410" to signal potential trouble from the police and "Nokia 3610" as code for weapons. Rowe received a 15-year prison sentence, even though prosecutors and police said his precise plans remained a mystery.

"They are very creative on this front. It is one of the most interesting dimensions in this cloak-and-dagger war on terrorism," said Magnus Ranstorp, a terrorism analyst at the Swedish National Defense College. "They are incredibly aware when they use any electronic means to communicate that they can be monitored by the intelligence services all over the world, not just Europe."

Coded language was also cracked in the FBI investigation of Jose Padilla, the Brooklyn-born al-Qaeda follower who was convicted last August of conspiracy to commit murder.

According to prosecutors, Padilla and two co-defendants were bugged for years by the FBI, which eventually concluded that their frequent mentions of "eggplant" and "zucchini" were really references to weaponry and ammunition.

In Germany, police said they were taken aback by some of the tactics employed by the three-member cell that was charged in September with plotting to bomb American targets. To communicate with operatives in Pakistani training camps, cell members rarely used the same computer more than once, sometimes driving more than 100 miles to find a new Internet cafe.

Other times, they cruised through randomly picked neighborhoods in search of unsecured wireless connections, all in an effort to make it more difficult to monitor their e-mail traffic and Web searches, police said.

The cell was traced only after U.S. intelligence officials noticed suspicious electronic communications originating in Pakistan, counterterrorism officials said. Police said they later determined that the suspects had received anti-surveillance training in Pakistan.

"It's one thing to follow the foot soldiers or the ones recruited to be suicide bombers; they're often not very smart," said Rolf Tophoven, an analyst at the Institute for Terrorism Research and Security Policy in Essen, Germany. "But it's different with the elite ones, the clever guys who are Internet experts with white-collar jobs, sitting behind a desk. They are very sophisticated professionals who are able to counter the surveillance of the intelligence agencies."

The cat-and-mouse game has evolved in recent years as technology advances.

In March 2003, U.S. and Pakistani intelligence agents captured Khalid Sheik Mohammed, the lead planner of the Sept. 11, 2001, hijackings, after U.S. and European investigators traced a cellphone chip he had acquired from Switzerland.

The prepaid chip, or SIM card, was purchased anonymously, but European intelligence officials traced calls to it from a suspected terrorist in Germany and later determined that it was being used by Mohammed. He was caught even though he practiced extreme caution in his telephone habits; he rarely used the same cellphone more than once and had others take calls on his behalf, but he tripped up by relying on the same chip.

Since then, al-Qaeda operatives have tended to use chips only once or twice before throwing them away and have turned to Internet telephone services such as Skype, which are extremely difficult to monitor. One senior Italian counterterrorism official, speaking on condition of anonymity, expressed strong frustration that Skype had been invented.

Italian authorities are among the most skilled in Europe at monitoring telephone traffic. According to information made public in court cases, they employ a technique known as "funneling" to trace all cellphone calls made in the country during a certain period of the day or to another country or specific geographical region.

"Unfortunately, the technology changes so quickly that we're always playing a catch-up game," the senior Italian official said. "The bottom line is that we'll have to work more and more with human sources."

Other Italian officials, however, said the trackers would always have one important advantage: Because conspirators must communicate, they will always be vulnerable to eavesdropping in some form.

"Many times I ask myself, how is it still possible to obtain important information if the suspects know we can do this?" said Spataro, the deputy chief public prosecutor in Milan.

The answer, he said, is that "as members of a criminal association, they have to speak, they have to communicate with each other, they have to make plans."

http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/01/04/AR2008010403573_pf.html

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ISPs warned over illegal downloads

HM Government will warn internet service providers that it will pass laws to stop illegal downloads of music and films unless a voluntary solution can be reached.

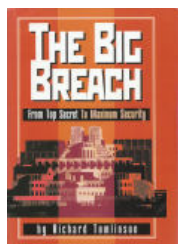
Blimey this is worrying, especially after the effect of all the others laws its passed over too many years in the driving seat. For example, Using phones whilst driving. Stopped overnight, didn't it? *Tough on Crime, Tough on the causes of crime.*

The British News Industry and its headlines

Princess Diana/ al Fayed/Dodi Fayed	YAWN!
Maddie McCann	YAWN!
Mortgages/Housing	YAWN!
New initiatives to cope with NHS/Immigration	YAWN!
Ken Livingstone's latest nonsensical edicts	YAWN!
Northern Rock	YAWN!
Global Warming/Ice caps melting bollocks	YAWN! [Big Yawn indeed – get shot of Shukman off the BBC News – he's an irritant indeed].
Amy Winehouse	YAWN!
Crime Reduction figures	YAWN and a big chuckle as a flight of pigs passes overhead as the 'adjusted' figures are announced.
Paul McCartney divorce and anything McCartney	YAWN!
Latest Immigration figures guesstimates	YAWN!
EU interference	YAWN!
11 pages of Prince Harry [10 too many]	BORING!
Water shortages/we're all going to die in x years	VERY BORING!

All along with the continual use of the phrases 'could be, might, should be, isn't it'. It's all nonsensical supposition so our media can be filled with twaddle for the common intellectual dunces who believe what they read and drool over the tits on page 3.

The best headlines from 'The Times' dtd 21/02/08 reads: Coroner urged to end Diana 'circus' and that was stated as ten members of MI6 were summoned for evidence. What a lot of total cobblers this is. A total waste of public money to sate the feelings of al-Fayed and Britain's never ending collection of no-life saddo's. They've even summoned the former director of GCHQ. This surely represents a total abuse of our legal system as far as I'm concerned. Why don't they go totally Mickey Mouse and summons Auric Goldfinger who must have bankrolled the wet job and Sean Connery, Roger Moore, and the rest of the screen JB007's who must have actually done the job between heroic acts of lovemaking for HMG.["You don't think I enjoyed that do you? I did that for Queen and Country"]. I'll save the Country a lot of money here by giving my verdict: 'It was an unfortunate road accident and some people sadly died.'



Who has been appearing at the hearing: David Shayler [worked in MI5 once] and Richard Tomlinson [worked in MI6 once]; surprisingly both have 'blown the whistle' claiming assassination plans for Col Gaddafi and Slobby Milosovic. Not surprisingly both ex-officers have previously been banged up. PLondon and MalcF actually met Shayler and Annie Machon and liked them. Sad that Shayler, an articulate bloke, sees fit to get mixed up in this idiocy. And what about Diana's rock – Paul Burrell. A proportion of witnesses seem to be of a certain kind if you get my drift. I've read Tomlinson's book 'The Big Breach' [I have the Russian printed copy] and to be honest its not a bad read. The problem is it's very much self-centred as Tomlinson wears out the mouthpiece of his own trumpet with too much overblowing. If he is as good as he reckons he is, ex SAS albeit TAVR, international motorcyclist and crack MI6 operative, why did they ask him to resign? He doesn't seem to say much about that – unless I missed it, or can't remember it.....

Prince Harry secretly serving in Afghanistan had his cover blown when Matt Drudge capitalised on some mentions in the Aussie and German press and blew the story to the world. As a result Mr Wales was withdrawn and brought home. His life was in further risk and his dream of serving his country broken thanks to Drudge gobbing off. I didn't see Drudge gobbing off about the little known fact that the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square suffered a power cut early 19/02 and their standby generator failed. They lost a lot of data not backed up as the UPS ran out. Bloody disgusting thing to do Mr Drudge – have some self-flagellation and don't give us some fanny about the MoD slipped you the story to remove the gallant Royal or we'll send Sir Jock Stirrup over to sort you out!!

Mr Wales [another member's view]



Mr Wales goes to war and provides a very good role model for the youth of today if they have the guts to actually do something for their country. Obviously HMG asked the Press to suppress any coverage until he returned. There was a little copy in the Aussie & German Press and what do we get from the Drudge Report..... a pic and full copy. Well done Mr Drudge – you alerted the Taliban of a high value target who had to be withdrawn because he is third in line to the Throne.

Al Murray: If we had rules where would we be? France! If we had too many rules where would we be? Germany! And perhaps if we followed no rules [and had no common savvy] where would we be? Matt Drudge's Office!

We understand that Internet journalist Matt Drudge, a 41-year-old former convenience store clerk, doesn't like having his picture published. Bet Mr Wales wasn't too happy about his being spread worldwide either, Mr Drudge.

That Special Relationship, Diego Garcia and the rampant wrath of Mr Milliband and his ever present 1000yd stare [as done by Mr Wales]

Diego Garcia is a military base apparently for UK/US Forces. Perhaps we should remove the 'UK' bit. Designated British Indian Ocean Territories and administered by us Brits there are a variety of laws and a need for permits to go there and what you'll cop it if you get caught there without such a permit. This suggests an idea that if you're a civvy you're not welcome in this part of our dwindling empire where the sun still never sets.

Anyway it appears that the US have flown the odd rendition flight via DG, or at least, two that we know about. We might ask what goes on in places like RAF Mildenhall and like US dominated camps. Wasn't Preston in the news not so long ago also?

We've watched the BBC's 'Spooks' aka MI5 in the US and the comment by the US CIA front man 'Bob Hogan' in the latest series to Sir Harry Pearce's question about the UK/US special relationship springs to mind, "What about the Special Relationship?" Bob Hogan replied, "There is no Special Relationship. When you're useful you're useful; when you're not, you're in the way" and that, dear readers, this is probably how it is in reality.

Imagine the EasyJet Rendition Holiday. Two weeks of being shuttled about in plane, bus, plane, bus and so on, all with a bag over your head.

£25 all in, or an extra tenner for the boot to go in a few times in selected countries..... Bookings available now, or take the full 5 excursion: Taken to an unused airfield/camp and stressed for 10-15 hours then returned to place of embarkation and kicked off the coach wearing a dirty, stained sandbag over your bruised bonce and boatrace.

Weekend Extras – Coach tours to SIGINT sites; wonder if a 'Readers' Antennae' section would be a hit in the radio mags, "Cor, look at those traps on Bert's driven element!" "Yeah I know, but look at the variable capacitors on that!" Phwoaarrrrrr indeed. [Personally, I'm a T2FD man myself].

And [here's a clue DoK] who was heard through a stud wall, saying "I'm a record player man?" The circumstances, date, time and place and those present please.

This is Britain today....:

I was surprised to learn that pupils in a London Jewish school refused to sit an examination that covered Shakespeare's enjoyable 'Merchant of Venice' properly.

Apparently the girls wouldn't complete their scripts correctly because they felt the portrayal of Shylock, the Jew, to be anti-semitic and the attending Rabbi agreed. What crap! The Merchant of Venice wasn't listed as a Comedy until 1598 [we're in the 21st century] and if read correctly you'd see that Bassanio agreed his bond with Shylock and failed to repay his loan of 3000 ducats despite assurance [Scene III Act I – I did it for 'O' Level Eng Lit 1966]. The way in which Shylock is treated within the play is important because he, not Bassanio and Antonio, is the true hero of the play. I'd bet my bottom ducat if these mistaken girls could get away with it they'd pronounce Shakespeare a holocaust denier. All we need now is the 'Human Rights' nonsense to be called into play and we'll have to ban Shakespeare's literary genius from our lives altogether.

You can read more, expertly written here http://duffandnonsense.typepad.com/duff_nonsense/

Jewish 'skool' gives Shylock a bad name: The main virtue of the Jewish race is its generally high intelligence but, alas, even that gifted people is not immune from the idiocies of our age. The Yesodey Hatorah Senior Girls School in Stamford Hill has decided to boycott the Eng. Lit. exam on The Merchant of Venice on the grounds that it was anti-semitic. Well, to be precise, nine of the girls took that decision but then the usual feeble-minded panderers and wets came out of the woodwork in support. "I think this is very positive," said Rabbi Pinter (the headmaster, for God's sake) but then, with a surname like that he was almost bound to come out spouting rubbish. Simon Gibbens, another plonker in totally the wrong job given that he works for the National Association for the Teaching of English (whatever that is!), said: "I do not believe The Merchant of Venice is anti-Semitic. But it is noble of the school to take the view that the individual pupils' views are more important than its league table position." With gutless cretins like that running our Edukashun Servis is it any wonder we produce not just dolts, but dolts who think they have opinions worth listening to.

Posted by David Duff http://duffandnonsense.typepad.com/duff_nonsense/

And then we move onto the Labour Party Spring Conference

Mr Broon made a few points during the conference, but this must be the best.

"The generations history remembers have ideals that inspire them to action and dreams that drive them forward.

And people don't write great new chapters of history when they stand frozen by fear in time and place - but when they come together in common purpose, emboldened by hope.

And now it is our turn -- and what we will be remembered for?"

We can turn to Shakespeare here to provide the answer, "The evil men do lives on after them, the good they do is oft interred with their bones.."

Well, folks we'll be talking about BLiar, Broon and his completely useless government that's not fit to run a tea party in a Devon Cream Tea Shoppe for years.

PLondon notes: The British once walked this earth as Gods; now look what Blair and his cronies have done to us.....

STOP PRESS: It doesn't stop there.....to continue from that above

Labour's Margaret Hodge [born in Egypt as Margaret Oppenheimer, the daughter of a refugee millionaire German Jewish steel trader and his Austrian Jewish wife in 1944] was the first Minister for Children appointed in a newly created post within the Department for Education and Skills in 2001, another area where Labour has not excelled. Now as Minister of State in the Department for Culture, Media and Sport she launches an attack on 'The Proms' claiming they are culturally narrow and fail to unite all Britons.

How much more idiotic bollocks of this ilk can we stand from total pricks like this?

I don't like rap music, I don't like MOBO, I don't like American films particularly, I don't like Jewish food, I don't listen to Radio 3 and I give the Notting Hill Carnival a wide berth. I don't expect those that like any of these things to change for my favour.

The Proms were founded in 1895 with the aim of letting all sectors of society have the chance to hear classical music. That Blacks, Chinese, Indians, Eskimos, Masai Warriors and all the others we've missed, along with the huge mass of financial migrants and health refugees we're lumbered with don't go there worries me not. It's for those that want it. If different cultures don't – TOUGH!

Do we really have to take on the witterings of a second rate politician eager for an audience – she's not even really British is she? Jewish Parentage and born in Cairo – not British, is it?

This is just another example of New Labours wish to dismantle everything that represents the best of British culture.

We have no England, no Royal Tournament, Military Tattoos are in decline and now it's the Proms.

How soon before these Politically Correct half-wits interfere with our Service of Remembrance?

This latest nonsense sickens me deeply. Probably get banged up for playing my Military Brass Band Music; here we go Hodge, real music to stir the soul, "Sussex – by – the Sea, Barren Rocks of Aden, Nimrod, Imperial Echoes, The Boys of the Old Brigade, etc, etc, etc." No doubt Hodge's non-Brit Culture police will turn up on my doorstep and give me a kicking.

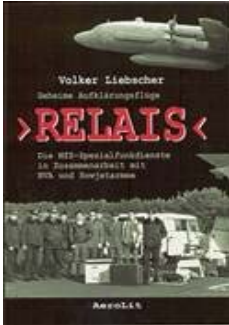
Cecil Rhodes once stated 'To be born English is to have won first prize in the lottery of life,' well between 1853-1997 it might have been, but since New Labour has been doing its stuff you're a second class citizen in your own land as illegal immigrants are given the fat of the land. New Labour, the best political advert the BNP can have, and who wants them in?

Like Prince Harry I don't particularly like the Country I hail from anymore.....It's gone seriously crook and all thanks for that go to Tony Blair's New Labour: *Duff on Crime, Duff on the causes of Crime and to be totally honest Duff on everything else.* It's time to save the Colours and ride into a sunset somewhere more tolerant of being British.

Hodge, nee Oppenheimer, also wants to put the strengths and weaknesses of British history under the spotlight.

As far as I'm concerned if she doesn't like what she finds here she can always piss off back to Cairo.

Hi guys, first up this NL, I would like to recommend a book to all our German members or those of our members who are German speakers. This book is called "RELAIS", and it deals with the "DISKANT" SIGINT/ELINT programme which the NVA of the GDR ran some years ago. Much of it consisted of flights along the East/West border while monitoring NATO and other Federal (i.e. West) German R/T traffic. The author is Volker Liebscher and he is one of this author's contacts in the NVA FORUM, and a very good source of information on the SIGINT activities of the former GDR he is too. He is a former member of the HAIII of the MfS, and is a former SIGINT officer. This book is really good if you can get hold of it, and I am sure trying, but it ain't that easy in UK! If anyone sees it, holler! It is available on AMAZON.COM. This is the cover:-



Not one to bore our good members, but when one sees a government so testicularly challenged as this one, one has to put finger to keyboard!!! (Immediately before waving two of them, (you decide which!) at Gordon the Gopher and his merry band of tossers. The ongoing saga of Galileo continues, but now the humour is all gone. One can find nothing to laugh at in a piece of news which says, basically and in Civil Service Speak, "We know the system is crap, but just pay the money!" Contrast this quote (From "The Register.") dated January 28th 2008:- We believe... that the clear direct benefits to the UK, together with the wider potential benefits to the UK and European economies from the Galileo system operating alongside GPS, justify the United Kingdom's continuing support for the project

With this beauty:-

The process for reaching a decision on the future of Galileo and its funding is impenetrably complex. We fear that this complexity... is creating an unstoppable momentum for a very expensive decision that is not supported by any robust evidence... the jury is out on the continued rationale for Galileo... the processes and institutions of the European Union are in danger of falling into disrepute if Galileo is allowed to continue in its present form.

(Quote from "The Register" no date of quote.)

Or even this gem:-

Despite the uncertainties about the from the likely growth in satellite navigation applications that will result from the deployment of Galileo operating alongside GPS... no blocking minority against the [funding plans] could have been sustained... a number of member states were aligning themselves with a potential-blocking minority only in order to pursue industrial interests... [But even so] The Government supports qualified majority voting; it has allowed us to unlock decision making and promote a number of the UK's priorities

(Quote from "The Register, no date of quote.)

So guys, there it is. A product looking for a home and a user or 6,000,000 if ever this author saw one! The UK will pay about ONE FIFTH according to British MPs who originally castigated (Was that a typo there guys?) this whole plan. The other big payers will be Germany and Holland. Good old EEC! Megabucks productions with a cast of three! This deal to pay the bulk of the cost of this GPS bird was done in finest Brussels style BEHIND CLOSED DOORS! Oh, and in case you were wondering, the tossers who did the deciding were UNELECTED! As reported in an earlier NL, the bulk of the misappropriated cash was diverted from European farm subsidies. (Wonder how that works out?)

Just to recap, GALILEO will offer a GPS system (for money) in competition with the American system which is FREE! (Price I will pay twice over any day!) It has a military capability its builders have admitted. But with the Military savvy most Euro Tossers show, the Shell European Road Atlas would suffice for that!!! [Sorry HJH have to add: BOWMAN Better Off With Map And Nokia]

Well guys, for once words fail me. Well, words that we may print, that is! When will this useless bunch of cretins dressed up as the government get to say NO! We won't pay! They can always lose the check in the next bunch of lost data and/or laptops "misplaced" from Mod (If Brown doesn't disband THAT and make it a subsidiary of Group4!!!) Thanks HJH, hope you feel better after that....

And something from our Cymru Numbers Group.....

Public Communications, historic developments in the UK.

After having dug to a depth of 10 metres last year, Scottish scientists found traces of copper wire, around the neck of a skeleton, dating back some 100 years and came to the conclusion that their ancestors already had an established telephone network more than 100 years ago - as well as copper thieves.

Not to be outdone by the Scots, in the months that followed, English archeologists frantically dug to a depth of over 20 metres, and shortly after, headlines in the London newspapers read: "English archaeologists find traces of 200 year old copper wire"

A spokesman commented "we have concluded from this find that our ancestors already had an advanced "below ground" secure communications network a hundred years earlier than the Scots, which they probably copied on the cheap"

Some weeks later, The Western Mail, the major Welsh Daily newspaper, in its weekly Science News Supplement, carried the following headline: "No old fashioned phones for Wales"

After digging deeper than 30 metres in ancient peat bog near Tonypandy in the Rhondda Valley, Dai 'Digger' Davies, a self taught archaeologist, eminent admirer of things ovine and world renowned practitioner in the art of Bog Yomping reported to our News Desk: "I have found absolutely nothing remotely relating to the use of communications quality copper wire in the lower bog stratas"

Mr Davies, from his detailed Bog observations and extensive knowledge of the Welsh terrain, has therefore very reasonably concluded that by a minimum of 300 years ago Wales had already "gone cellular"

He substantiated, rightly in our opinion, his conclusions by:

1. Speculating that the then Welsh Business Co-operative would have foreseen the English attempt to eventually monopolise the copper wire market, so conducted a pre-emptive communications strategy to minimise any negative economic effects resulting from exorbitant pricing
2. The abundance of conveniently located, and permanent, mountain tops on which to erect the required wooden antenna posts.
3. Extensive ancient forest, managed as a renewable resource (aka firewood), to provide a dependable and inexpensive long(ish) term supply of suitable posts.
4. Availability of substantial, but time limited, manpower resources, particularly from the UB40 tribe (even in those days they were thought to favour being paid in beer) who had a preference for "seasonal employment" only.
5. Extensive flocks of feral sheep to keep the grass around the antenna posts neatly trimmed at nil cost.

When asked if there had ever been any reported archaeological evidence of the probable mountain top antenna pole sites, as a further confirmation of a cellular network, Mr Davies replied: No, I wouldn't expect there to be, you see boyo, those bloody sheep will eat anything given enough time!

A competition



The images on the left were taken at a place, the location of which will not be disclosed.

The public are not admitted.

Who the bloke on the left is unknown, the legs on the right belong to PLondon.

Look at the mode of dress and notice that both persons right knee is soiled.

The question is – what do you think these [and ten others] had been upto?

No prizes – but give it a go. We'll announce the winner next time and the answer.

Clue – there was a radio aspect to this.

SPECIAL MATTERS :

Operation Jallaa: Nil

MESSAGES:

‘E’ Mni Tnks your communication. Pse inform yr leave dates. Glad you enjoy MM. Tnks for stuff. Hope early March Ok for you. 73PLondon.

ENIGMA 2000 Group:

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/enigma2000>

Frequency Details can be downloaded from:

<http://www.cvni.net/radio/>

More Info on 'oddities' can be found on Brian of Sussex' excellent web pages: <http://www.brogers.dsl.pipex.com/page2.html>

NEW URL

RELEVANT WEB SITES

<http://www.eyespyimag.com/>

<http://www.monitoringmonthly.co.uk>

<http://www.espionageinfo.com/>

PLEASE SEND ALL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARRIVE NO LATER THAN 7 DAYS BEFORE THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH.

Please note that all items intended for publication in the next ENIGMA 2000 newsletter should be received in good time. Please send your articles, news items and requests via: enigma2000-owner@yahoogroups.com

Please indicate if you wish to be contacted direct.

If you wish to be credited with your article please indicate, otherwise all work will be treated as ‘Anon’.

©ENIGMA 2000

JANUARY Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	FEBRUARY Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	MARCH Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	APRIL Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
MAY Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	JUNE Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	JULY Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	AUGUST Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
SEPTEMBER Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	OCTOBER Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	NOVEMBER Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	DECEMBER Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Finally in this section because we like a laugh.....

London

PRANKSTER PUTS KIDS' CHARACTER ON COP CAREERS PAGE

Hunt for hacker who put puppet on Met website



POLICE are searching for a hacker who accessed the Met's website and posted a picture of a fluffy toy monster on it.

In a fresh embarrassment for Met chief Sir Ian Blair, the image of Brobee, a character from children's TV series Yo Gabba Gabba, appeared on the Met's police careers website with the words "Oh hai guys, do joo wanna bes a policeman lula?"

The hacker also outlined the ideal applicants for anti-terror police officers as "incompetent, nervy, edgy sociopaths" who would "make London's streets just that little bit safer".

A Met spokesman confirmed an investigation had been launched and the site closed temporarily for security reasons. She said: "We are aware of an unauthorised image and text having been placed on the Met careers internet site."

"The offending items, including a green furry creature, have been removed. The Metropolitan Police Service takes the security of its data very seriously."

"This is a site provided by an external MPS contractor and we can be certain that no MPS sites were affected."

Monster headache: Brobee, the Met site gatecrasher

Red-faced: Met chief Sir Ian Blair



The UK's big breadhead

Taken from the London Lite free newspaper as discarded on the 1737 Victoria to West Croydon 28/02 by persons unknown contrary to the now defunct Dangerous Litter Act 197n; test case was newspaper blowing up onto cars windscreen. You wait until the might of the BTP is unleashed on the culprit!



Anyone who sees this offending character on the loose on Met property contact your local SNT, it's their next serious crime fighting target issued to all Police personnel and PCSO's. SOCA's watching out too, Brobee, so be careful.

All points of entry/exit to the UK have been warned to look for this little creature in case he tries to return to his native USA.

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Prediction March 2008

Date	Day	Time (utc)	TX	Name	Freq (kHz)
1	sat	22.00	G06	German lady 00000	5252 or search
2	sun	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	9923 9068 7697
2	sun	18.30 / 19.30	E06	English man 00000	6860 / 5405
3	mon	08.45	E11	Oblique	12153
3	mon	09.00	S11a	Cherta	9179 or search
3	mon	11.55 +/- 5 min	E23	Former G02	8188 poss inactive but try
3	mon	19.00	G06	German lady 00000	6870
3	mon	20.00	G06	German lady 00000	5190
3	mon	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	7874 6968 5253
4	tue	06.00 / 20 / 40	V07	Spanish lady 000 000	14387 16087 17487
4	tue	07.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	10327 / 11627 / 13427
4	tue	07.15	E11	Oblique	11486
4	tue	10.30	E11	Oblique	8759
4	tue	11.15	E11	Oblique	12229
4	tue	12.30	E11	Oblique	8544
4	tue	16.30 / 17.30	S06	Russian man 00000	9070 / 6960
4	tue	18.02	M45	Morse sister of S21	4555 and 4955
4	tue	18.42	S21	Russian lady 000	4454 and 4854
4	tue	21.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	6842 / 5924 / 5178
5	wed	07.30	G11	Strich	6940
5	wed	09.00	S11a	Cherta	7377
5	wed	11.00	E11	Oblique	9610
5	wed	11.55 +/- 5 min	E23	Former G02	8188 poss inactive but try
5	wed	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	9923 9068 7697
5	wed	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	7874 6968 5253
6	thu	06.00 / 20 / 40	V07	Spanish lady 000 000	14387 16087 17487
6	thu	07.00	E06	English man 00000	15820
6	thu	07.15	E11	Oblique	11486
6	thu	08.00 / 08.10	E17z	English lady 00000	14260 / 12930
6	thu	08.45	M03	Morse sister of E11 fam	12397
6	thu	10.30	S11a	Cherta	7984
6	thu	11.55 +/- 5 min	E23	Former G02	8188 poss inactive but try
6	thu	18.02	M45	Morse sister of S21	4555 and 4955
6	thu	18.30	G06	German lady 00000	5934 each 2 weeks +/- 10kHz
6	thu	18.42	S21	Russian lady 000	4454 and 4854
6	thu	21.10 / 30 / 50	E07	English man 000 000	???? 5836 4497
7	fri	07.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	10327 / 11627 / 13427
7	fri	08.15	M03	Morse sister of E11 fam	9060
7	fri	10.30	E11	Oblique	8759
7	fri	11.00	G11	Strich	7984
7	fri	12.30	E11	Oblique	8544
7	fri	19.30	G06	German lady 00000	5442 each 2 weeks +/- 10kHz
7	fri	21.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	6842 / 5924 / 5178
8	sat	22.00	G06	German lady 00000	5252 or search
9	sun	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	9923 9068 7697
9	sun	18.30 / 19.30	E06	English man 00000	6860 / 5405
10	mon	08.45	E11	Oblique	12153
10	mon	09.00	S11a	Cherta	9179 or search
10	mon	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	7874 6968 5253
11	tue	06.00 / 20 / 40	V07	Spanish lady 000 000	14387 16087 17487
11	tue	07.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	10327 / 11627 / 13427
11	tue	07.15	E11	Oblique	11486
11	tue	10.30	E11	Oblique	8759
11	tue	11.15	E11	Oblique	12229
11	tue	12.30	E11	Oblique	8544

<u>Date</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time (utc)</u>	<u>TX</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Freq (kHz)</u>
11	tue	16.30 / 17.30	S06	Russian man 00000	9070 / 6960
11	tue	18.02	M45	Morse sister of S21	4555 and 4955
11	tue	18.42	S21	Russian lady 000	4454 and 4854
11	tue	21.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	6842 / 5924 / 5178
12	wed	07.30	G11	Strich	6940
12	wed	09.00	S11a	Cherta	7377
12	wed	11.00	E11	Oblique	9610
12	wed	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	9923 9068 7697
12	wed	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	7874 6968 5253
13	thu	06.00 / 20 / 40	V07	Spanish lady 000 000	14387 16087 17487
13	thu	07.00	E06	English man 00000	15820
13	thu	07.15	E11	Oblique	11486
13	thu	08.00 / 08.10	E17z	English lady 00000	14260 / 12930
13	thu	08.45	M03	Morse sister of E11 fam	12397
13	thu	10.30	S11a	Cherta	7984
13	thu	18.02	M45	Morse sister of S21	4555 and 4955
13	thu	18.30	G06	German lady 00000	5934 each 2 weeks +/- 10kHz
13	thu	18.42	S21	Russian lady 000	4454 and 4854
13	thu	21.10 / 30 / 50	E07	English man 000 000	???? 5836 4497
14	fri	07.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	10327 / 11627 / 13427
14	fri	08.15	M03	Morse sister of E11 fam	9060
14	fri	10.30	E11	Oblique	8759
14	fri	11.00	G11	Strich	7984
14	fri	12.30	E11	Oblique	8544
14	fri	19.30	G06	German lady 00000	5442 each 2 weeks +/- 10kHz
14	fri	21.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	6842 / 5924 / 5178
15	sat	22.00	G06	German lady 00000	5252 or search
16	sun	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	9923 9068 7697
16	sun	18.30 / 19.30	E06	English man 00000	6860 / 5405
17	mon	08.45	E11	Oblique	12153
17	mon	09.00	S11a	Cherta	9179 or search
17	mon	11.55 +/- 5 min	E23	Former G02	8188 poss inactive but try
17	mon	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	7874 6968 5253
18	tue	06.00 / 20 / 40	V07	Spanish lady 000 000	14387 16087 17487
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19	wed	09.00	S11a	Cherta	7377
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19	wed	11.55 +/- 5 min	E23	Former G02	8188 poss inactive but try
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19	wed	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	7874 6968 5253
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20	thu	07.00	E06	English man 00000	15820
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21	fri	12.30	E11	Oblique	8544
21	fri	19.30	G06	German lady 00000	5442 each 2 weeks +/- 10kHz
21	fri	21.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	6842 / 5924 / 5178
22	sat	22.00	G06	German lady 00000	5252 or search
23	sun	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	9923 9068 7697
23	sun	18.30 / 19.30	E06	English man 00000	6860 / 5405
24	mon	08.45	E11	Oblique	12153
24	mon	09.00	S11a	Cherta	9179 or search
24	mon	09.55	E23	Former G02	8188 poss inactive but try
24	mon	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	7874 6968 5253
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29	sat	22.00	G06	German lady 00000	5252 or search
30	sun	17.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	9923 9068 7697
30	sun	18.30 / 19.30	E06	English man 00000	6860 / 5405
31	mon	08.45	E11	Oblique	12153

<u>Date</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time (utc)</u>	<u>TX</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Freq (kHz)</u>
31	mon	09.00	S11a	Cherta	9179 or search
31	mon	20.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	7874 6968 5253

[Thanks Gert]

European Number Systems

English	zero	one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine
Bulgarian	nul	edín	dva	tri	chétiri	pet	shest	sédem	ósem	dévet
French	zero	un	deux	trois	quatre	cinq	six	sept	huit	neuf
German [^]	null	eins	zwei	drei	vier	fünf	sechs	sieben	acht	neun
Spanish	zero	uno	dos	tres	cuatro	cinco	seis	siete	ocho	nueve
Czech	nula	jeden	dva	tr [^] i	chtyr [^] i	pět	shest	sedm	osm	devět
Polish	nula	jeden	dwa	trzy	cztery	pie,c'	szes'c'	siedem	osiem	dziewie,c'
Romanian	zero	unu	doi	trei	patru	cinci	s,ase	s,apte	opt	nouâ
Slovak *	nula	jeden	dva	tri	shtyri	pät'	shest'	sedem	osem	devät'
* <i>West</i>	nula	jeden	dva	try	shtyry	pet	shest	sedem	ossem	devat
* <i>East</i>	nula	jeden	dva	tri	shtyri	pejc	shesc	shedzem	osem	dzevec
Serbo-Croat	nula	jèdan	dvâ	trî	chètiri	pět	shêst	sêdam	ôsam	dêve:t
Slovene	nula	ena	dva	tri	shtiri	pet	shest	sedem	osem	devet
Russian	null	odín	dva	tri	chety're	pyat'	shest'	sem'	vósem'	dévyat'

[^] Some German numerals have a radio accent. The numbers in question are:

2 ZWEI pronounced by some TXs, as TSWO .

5 FUNF some pronounce it as FUNUF.

9 NEUN pronounced by some as NEUGEN.

This is totally in keeping with some German armed forces stations and corresponds to our WUN, FOWER, FIFE, NINER

Arabic Numerals [E25 and V08]

English	zero	one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arabic	sifr	wahid	itnien	talata	arba	khamisa	sitta	saba	tamanya	tissa
	٠	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩

Numeral systems used on selected Slavic Stations [*Stations apparently discontinued*]

	S11 Presta	S11a Cherta	S10d	S17c
0	zero	nul	Nula*	Nula*
1	yezinka	adinka	Jeden [^]	Jeden [^]
2	dvonta	dvoyka	dva	dva
3	troika	troyka	tri ‘	tri ‘
4	chidiri	chetyorka	shytri	shytri
5	peyonta	petyorka	pyet	pyet
6	shes	shest	shest	shest
7	sedm	syem	sedoom	sedoom
8	osem	vosyem	Osoom~	Osoom~
9	prunka	dyevyet	devyet	devyet

Notes:

* Nula heard as nul

[^] Jeden heard as yedinar

‘ Tri heard as ‘she’

~ Osoom often heard as bosoom or vosoom.

E03 Lincolnshire Poacher Prediction Chart

GMT/UTC	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1200	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
1300	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
1400	B1	C1	A2	Y	A3	A3	C3
1500	D	B2	G1	A5	Z1	A3orD	D
1600	F1	D	B2	G2	C2	A4	D
1700	D	F6	D	A1	J1	A6	B2
1800	E2	E2	X	F5	A1	J1	A6
1900	F5	E2	F5orE2	J2	F5	B2	J1
2000	E1	F5orE2	E2	F5	F5	F5	F3
2100	X	F4	E2	E2	X	F5	F5
2200	J1	F2	E1	E2	E2	X	F5

A1: 16475 14487 12603 B1: 15682 14487 11545 F1: 11545 10426 8464 X: 9251 6959 5746
 A2: 16314 14487 12603 B2: 15682 13375 11545 F2: 11545 10426 6959 Y: 20707 19452 18233
 A3: 16084 15682 14487 F3: 11545 10426 6900 Z: 17417 14487 12603
 A4: 16084 14487 12603 C1: 14487 12603 10426 F4: 11545 9251 7887 Z1: 19452 17417 16084
 A5: 16084 14487 11545 C2: 14487 12603 8464 F5: 11545 9251 6959
 A6: 16084 13375 11545 C3: 14487 11545 10426 F6: 11545 8464 6959

 D : 13375 12603 11545 G1: 10426 8464 7755
 G2: 10426 7755 6485

 E1: 12603 10426 8464 J1: 8464 6485 5422
 E2: 12603 9251 7337 J2: 8464 6485 5746
 E3: 9251 7337 5746 J3: 8464 6475 5422

E03a Cherry Ripe Prediction Chart

GMT/UTC	Freqs	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
0000	A		*	*	*	*	*	
0100	B		*	*	*	*	*	
0200	Z1		*	*	*	*	*	
0500	Z3		*	*	*	*	*	
0600	B3		^	^	^	^	^	
0700	Z4		*	*	*	*	*	
1000	C		*	*	*	*	*	
1100	B1		*	*	*	*	*	
1200	B1		*	*	*	*	*	
1300	X		*	*	*	*	*	
2200	B2	*	*	*	*	*		
2300	B	*	*	*	*	*		

A: 14730 18865 B : 18864 21866 C: 20474 23461 X: 12590 14355
 B1: 18864 23461
 B2: 18864 24644
 B3: 18465 22645
 Z1: 18065
 Z3: 16525 18465
 Z4: 20610 21865

Slots marked ^ are undergoing investigation from observer located in BFPO11

[Tnx FSNL for revision E03v 17 31122007]

M01B Frequencies

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Monday													
ID				298	729	729	729	729	298				
2010				4992	5815	5815	5815	5815	4992				
	136	136	298	5336	6769	6769	6769	6769	5336	???	136	136	
2110	4615	4615	4992							4992	4615	4615	
	5065	5065	5336							5336	5065	5065	
ID	375												
2015	2427												
//	3205												
Tuesday													
ID	812	812	812	812									
1620	5151	5151	5151	5151									
//	4648	4648	4648	4648									
ID	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	
1820	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	
//	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	
Thursday													
ID				302	931	931	302	302	302				
2032				5735	5366	5735	5735	5735	5735				
//				4905	5763	5941	4905	4905	4905				
ID	514	514	302							302	514	514	
2132	4603	4603	5735							5735	4603	4603	
	4991	4991	4905							4905	4991	4991	
Friday													
ID	158			158						158	158	?	
1515				5812						5812		?	
1615	5812										5812	?	
ID	866												
2002	2655												
//	3197												
ID	610												
2110	2405												
//	3180												
ID				271	871	871	871	871	271				
2102				5442	5330	5330	5330	5330	5442				
//				4766	5752	5752	5752	5752	4766				
ID	419	419	271							271	419	419	
2202	4508	4508	5442							5442	4508	4508	
//	4706	4706	4766							4766	4706	4706	

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Tue 1	2100		2120	7931	2140	6904	257	1306	50
Wed 2	1940	6996	2000	5442	2020	4461	944	226	145
Thu 3	1700	8167	1720	7467	1740	6767	147	308	52
Fri 4	None	Found							
Sat 5	None	Found							
Sun 6	1940	6996	2000	5442	2020	4461	944	226	145
	2000	9176^	2020	7931	2040	6904	257	142	57
Mon 7	None	Found							
Tue 8	1700	8167	1720	7467	1740	---	147	0 0 0	
	2100	9176^	2020	7931^	2040	6904	257	142	57
Wed 9	0800		0820	13536	0840	12136	751	?31	67
	1200	13456	1220	12156	1240	---	418	0 0 0	
	1800	9176^	1820	7931^	1840	6904^	257	5962	119
	1940	6996	2000	5442	2020	4461	944	527	281
Thu 10	1400	13582	1420	12082	1440	---	503	0 0 0	
	1700	9176^	1720	NH	1740	---	257	0 0 0	
	1700	8167	1720	7467	1740	---	147	0 0 0	
Fri 11	0600	7371	0620	8122	0640	9244	374	5718	125
	0700	9138	0720	10538	0740	12138	138	264	117
	0740	8122*	0800	8122*			374	5718	125
	1400	13582	1420	12082	1440	---	503	0 0 0	

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard

* Believed erroneous transmissions – 0800 tx cut abruptly at 0808z

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Sat 12	None	Found							
Sun 13	1900	9176	1920	7931	1940	6904	257	1039	130
	1940	6996	2000	5442	2020	4461	944	527	281
	2000	9176	2020	7931	2040	6904	257	3254	83
Mon 14	1500	14412	1520		1540	- - -	431	0 0 0	

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Tue 15	1700		1720	7467	1740	---	147	0 0 0	
	1700	13386	1720	12189^	1740	11491^	725	2406	65
	1800	7371	1820	8122^	1840	9244^	374	3845	70
	2100	9176^	2120	7931^	2140	6904	257	4360	75
Wed 16	1800	9176^	1820	7931^	1840	6904	257	7914	101
	1830	?	1850	?	1910	6792	167	239?	147
	1940	6996	2000	5442	2020	4461	944	906	237
Thu 17	1400	13582	1420	12082	1440	10382	503	330	115
	1700	8167	1720	7467^	1740	---	147	0 0 0	
	1930	7539	1950	6839	2010	---	587	0 0 0	
Fri 18	0600	7371^	0620	8122^	0640	9244	374	4264	130
	0700	9138	0720	10538	0740	---	138	0 0 0	
	1400	13582	1420	12082	1440	10382	503	330	115
Sat 19	None	Found							
Sun 20	1900	NH	1920	7931^	1940	6904	257	3954	101
	1940	6996	2000	5442	2020	4461	944	906	237
	2000	9176^	2020	7931^	2040	6904	257	?47	22
Mon 21	0800	14736	0820	13536	0840	12136	751	169	79
	1500	14412	1520	13384	1540	---	431	0 0 0	
Tue 22	1700	8167	1720	7467	1740	---	147	0 0 0	
	1800	7371^	1820	NH	1840	NH	374	???	??
	1930	7539	1950	6839	2010	5739	587	9641	133
	2100	9176^	2120	7931^	2140	6904	257	547	22

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Wed 23	0800	14736	0820	13536	0840	12136	751	169	79
	1200	13456	1220	12156	1240	- - -	418	0 0 0	
	1830	8192	1850	7692	1910	6792	167	920	125
	1940	6996	2000	5442	2020	4461	944	602	265
Thu 24	1400	13582	1420	12082	1440	10382	503	523	111
	1700	7371	1720	8122^	1740	9244	374	7982	100
	1700	8167	1720	7467	1740	- - -	147	0 0 0	
	1930	7539	1950	6839	2010	5739	587	9641	133
	2000	10343	2020	9264	2040	8116	124	135	79
Fri 25	0600	7371^	0620	8122	0640	9244	374	362	107
	0700	9138	0720	10538	0740	12138	138	2285	167
	1400	13582	1420	12082	1440	- - -	503	523	111
Sat 26	None	Found							
Sun 27	1200	13456	1220	12156	1240	- - -	418	0 0 0	
	1900	9176^	1920	7931^	1940	6904	257	9541	101
	1940	6996	2000	5442	2020	4461	944	893	203
	2000	9176	2020	7931	2040	6904	257	2549	60
Mon 28	0800	14736	0830	13536	0840	12136	751	936	152
	1500	14412	1520	13384	1540	- - -	431	0 0 0	
Tue 29	1700	8167	1720	7467	1740	- - -	147	0 0 0	
	1800	7371	1820	8122	1840	9244^	374	7991	65
	1930	7539	1950	6839	2010	5739	587	384	119
	2100	9176^	2120	7931^	2140	6904	257	1872	46

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard

M12 Log2 Jan 2008

Brian - Crawley

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Wed 30	1200	13456	1220	12156	1240	- - -	418	0 0 0	
	1800	9176^	1820	7931^	1840	6904	257	3417	101
	1830	8192	1850	7692	1910	- - -	167	0 0 0	
	1940	6996	2000	5442	2020	4461	944	893	203
Thu 31	1400	13582	1420	12082	1440	10382	503	687	41
	1700	7371	1720	8122^	1740	9244	374	9821	60
	1700	8167	1720	7467	1740	- - -	147	0 0 0	
	1930	7539	1950	6839	2010	5739	587	384	119
	2000	10343	2020	9264	2040	8116	124	3952	51

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Fri 1	0600	7371	0620	8122	0640	9244	374	4023	121
	0700	9338	0720	10638	0740	- - -	238	0 0 0	
	1500	14893	1520	13593	1540	12193	851	687	41
Sat 2	1500	15862	1520	14522	1540	- - -	853	0 0 0	
Sun 3	1900	9176	1920	NH	1940	6904	257	4275	118
	1940	8117	2000	6917	2020	- - -	191	0 0 0	
Mon 4	1500	15862	1520	14522	1540	- - -	853	0 0 0	
Tue 5	None	Found							
Wed 6	1800	9176^	1820	7931	1840	6904	257	5936	111
	1900	6981	1920	5781	1940	- - -	975	0 0 0	
	1940	8117	2000	6917	2020	5142	191	760	259
Thu 7	1500	14983	1520	13593	1540	12193	851	3706	105
Fri 8	0600	7371	0620	8122	0640	9244	374	3041	122
	0700	9338	0720	10638	0740	12138	238	823	149
	1500	14893	1520	13593	1540	12193	851	3706	105
	1900	6981	1920	5781	1940	- - -	975	0 0 0	
Sat 9	1500	15862	1520	14522	1540	- - -	853	0 0 0	
Sun 10	1900		1920	7931	1940	6904	257	7614	127
	1940	8117^	2000	6917	2020	5142	191	760	259
	2000	9176^	2020	7931	2040	6904	257	7981	53
Mon 11	1500	15862	1520	14522	1540	- - -	853	0 0 0	
	2000	10343^	2020	9264^	2040	8116^	124	7060	51
(Cont.)									

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard

M12 Log1 Feb 2008

Brian - Crawley

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Tue 12	2100	9176^	2120	7931^	2140	6904	257	6521	62
Wed 13	1800	9176^	1820	7931^	1840	6904	257	7654	101
	1830	???	1850	9276	1910	8176	421	610	155
	1900	6981	1920	5781	1940	4581	975	248	153
	1940	8117	2000	6917	2020	5142	191	952	177
	2200	???	2220	4629	2240	- - -	460	0 0 0	
Thu 14	1500	14983	1520	13593	1540	- - -	851	0 0 0	
	1700	7371	1720	8122	1740	9244	374	4120	86
	2000	10343^	2020	9264	2040	8116	124	9732	57

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Fri 15	0600	7371	0620	8122	0640	9244	374	1389	125
	0700	9338	0720	10638	0740	---	238	0 0 0	
	1500	14893	1520	NH	1540	---	851	0 0 0	
	1900	6981	1920	5781	1940	4581	975	248	153
Sat 16	1500	15862	1520	14522	1540	---	853	0 0 0	
Sun 17	1830	10476	1850	9276	1910	8176	421	610	155
	1900	9176^	1920	7931^	1940	6904	257	4608	102
	1940	8117	2000	6917	2020	5142	191	952	177
	2000	9176^	2020	7931	2040	6904	257	923	44
Mon 18	1500	15862	1520	14522	1540	---	853	0 0 0	
Tue 19	1700	8047	1720	6802	1740	5788	463	9014	75
	1800	7371^	1820	8122^	1840	9244	374	3353	71
	2100	9176^	2120	7931^	2140	6904	257	923	44
Wed 20	0800	17427	0820	15827	0840	14527	485	292	151
	1800	9176	1820	7931	1840	6904	257	4053	120
	1830	10476	1850	9276	1910	---	421	0 0 0	
	1900	6981	1920	5781	1940	---	975	0 0 0	
	1940	8117^	2000	6917	2020	5142	191	589	93
	2200	5429	2220	4629	2240	---	460	0 0 0	
Thu 21	1500	14983	1520	13593	1540	---	851	0 0 0	
	1700	7371	1720	8122	1740	9244	374	3682	100
	1930	9384	1950	8184	2010	6784	317	796	147
Fri 22	0600	7371	0620	8122	0640	9244	374	7934	121
	0700	9338	0720	10638	0740	12138	238	421	125
	1500	14893	1520	13593	1540	---	851	0 0 0	
	1900	6981	1920	5781	1940	---	975	0 0 0	
(Cont.)									

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard

M12 Log2 Feb 2008

Brian - Crawley

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Sat 23	1500	15862	1520	14522	1540	---	853	0 0 0	
Sun 24	1830	10476^	1850	9276	1910	---	421	0 0 0	
	1900	9176	1920	7931^	1940	6904	257	3045	110
	1940	8117	2000	6917	2020	5142	191	589	153
	2000	9176^	2020	7931	2040	6904	257	203	29
Mon 25	0800	17427	0820	15827	0840	14527	485	734	125
	1500	15862	1520	14522	1540	---	853	0 0 0	
	1800	8047	1820	6802	1840	5788	463	2476	51
	1900	8047	1920	6802	1940	5788	463	9831	102
Tue 26	1700	8047	1720	6802	1740	5788	463	1268	87
	1800	7371^	1820	8122^	1840	9244^	374	9163	78
	1930	9384	1950	8184	2010	---	317	0 0 0	
	2100	9176^	2120	7931^	2140	6904	257	202	29
Wed 27	1800	9176^	1820	7931^	1840	6904^	257	6881?	102
	1830	10476	1850	9276^	1910	8176^	421	518	179
	1900	6981	1920	5781	1940	4581	975	432	121
	1940	8117	2000	6917	2020	5142	191	377	207
	2200	5429	2220	4629	2240	---	460	0 0 0	
Thu 28	1500	14893	1520	13593	1540	12193	851	368	145
	1700	7371	1720	8122	1740	9244	374	2045	100
	1930	9384	1950	8184	2010	---	317	0 0 0	
Fri 29	0600	7371	0620	8122	0640	9244	374	3407	120
	0700	9338	0720	10638	0740	---	238	0 0 0	
	1500	14893	1520	13593	1540	12193	851	368	145
	1900	6981	1920	5781	1940	4581	975	432	121

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard

M03 E11 S11 Listings JAN/08

Day	Tim	ID	Nov To Feb		May To Aug		Sep/Oct Mr/Apr	
Mon								
M03	0815	552	9060		9060		9060	
E11	0845	252	12153		8800		12153	
M03	0845	143		x	9150		7837	
S11a	0900	976	9179					
E11	0915	284	10200		9766		9339	
	1445	271		x	7663		7663	
	1625	142	4828		9150		7837	
E11	1630	287	4840		7377		9052	
Tues								
E11	0715	382	7371		11486		11486	
M03	0745	503	11486		10246		10728	
E11	0915	221	7798		7317		7798	
E11	1030	312	7749		9610		8759	
E11	1115	193	11104		12229		12229	
E11 Alt	1200	741	6280		7637		6524	
E11	1230	312	7439		9448		8544	
M03	1245	366	9150		10221 ?			
Weds								
G11	0730	508	8088		6797		6940	
E11	0845	252	12153		8800		12153	
S11a	0900	214	9610		6524		7377	
E11	0915	221	7798		7317		7798	
E11	0915	284	10200		9766		9339	
E11	1100	186	11116		9902		9610	
M03 Alt	1315	045	5815	x	5815		5815	
M03	1330	271	7663		7663		7663	
M03 Alt	1500	045	5358	x	5358		5358	
E11	1630	287	4840		7377		9052	

Day	Tim	ID	Nov To Feb		May To Aug		Sep/Oct Mr/Apr	
Thurs								
E11	0715	382	7371		11486		11486	
	0845	232	8800		9576		9576	
M03	0845	503	12660		12202		12397	
S11a	1000	976	9049					
	1030	214	9960		7377		7984	
E11 Alt	1100	742	5823		7377		6433	
Friday								
	0645	856	14752					
	0815	552	9060		9060		9060	
	0845	232	8800		9576		9576	
	1030	312	7749		9610		8759	
G11	1100	508	9443		8759		7984	
E11	1230	312	7439		9448		8544	
M03	1245	821	12397		10221 ?			
	1545	404		x	7772			

x = not heard

Amended 28th January 2008

UTC																														Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			General Remarks																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	UTC	wk	Stn	Fam	kHz, ID, ...	search	7371	382/00, search	7371	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, search	11486	382/00, 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Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	UTC	wk	Stn	Fam	Jan kHz, ID,	Feb kHz, ID,	Mar kHz, ID,	Apr kHz, ID,	General Remarks
				x			1830	14d	G06	01A	4519 271	4519 271	5935 579	5935 579	since 05/01
x	x						1900	1	G06	01A	5110 308	5830 308	6870 308	8055 308	Tue rpt only in case of msg on Mon, sked since 02/02, freqs since 01/05
				x			1930	14d	G06	01A	4792 436	4792 436	5442 947	5442 947	since 04/01, rpt of Thu 1830Z
x	x						2000	1	G06	01A	4025 308	4465 308	5190 308	6930 308	Tue rpt only in case of msg on Mon, sked since 02/02, freqs since 01/05
					x		2200	1/3	G06	01A	4441 843	4441 843	5252 843	5252 843	sked since 08/04, freqs since 01/06

S06 and E06 both ending fast. Regular skeds.

[illegible]

S06 Regular skeds ending slow

14th Feb 08

Note 1: there are no slow ending transmissions on Saturday or Sunday.

Note 2. Weds ID 745 uses same frequency pair all year.

Note 3. ID 328 last heard in November - changed day/time? Or ended?

Day	time (utc)	jan feb nov dec	mar apr sep oct	may jun jul aug	ID
mon	12.00	xxxxx	9145	10230	831
mon	12.10	xxxxx	11460	12165	831
mon	13.00	8420	xxxxx	xxxxx	831
mon	13.10	10635	xxxxx	xxxxx	831
mon	16.00	7436	8040	9256	176
mon	16.10	6668	6830	7889	176
tue	07.00	5250	5760	?	374
tue	07.15	6320	6930	6780	374
tue	08.00	5810	7320	7245	418
tue	08.10	7440	9840	9670	418
tue	08.00	10265	11635	14373	352
tue	08.10	9135	10420	12935	352
tue	10.30	?			624
tue	10.40	6510			624
tue	15.00	5070	6464	6666	537
tue	15.10	6337	7242	7744	537
wed	07.00	12365	13420	14580	729
wed	07.10	14280	15380	16020	729
wed	08.20	6880	7605	6755	471
wed	08.30	7840	9255	?	471
wed	08.30	7335	7335	7335	745
wed	08.40	11830	11830	11830	745
wed	08.40	9260	9480	10120	328
wed	08.50	11415	11040	9670	328
wed	12.00	?	7 mhz?	7765	481
wed	12.10	6305	6737?	6815	481
wed	12.30	4580	7620	7545	967
wed	12.40	6420	8105	8220	967
wed	19.00	8530	9220	10170	371
wed	19.10	7520	8270	9110	371
thu E17z	08.00	11170	14260		674
thu E17z	08.10	9820	12930		674
thu	09.00	9750	10950	12110	167
thu	09.10	10580	12310	13790	167
thu	10.00	8535	9225	10175	895
thu	10.10	10480	11515	12215	895
thu	12.30	7865	8650	9255	314
thu	12.40	5310	7385	7630	314
thu	16.00	10580	12560	10410	425
thu	16.10	9950	13065	9690	425
fri	06.00	5460	6340	8340	934
fri	06.10	?	5470	?	934
fri	06.00	xxxxx	7795	7845	196
fri	06.10	xxxxx	8695	9125	196
fri	07.00	7150	xxxxx	xxxxx	196
fri	07.10	8215	xxxxx	xxxxx	196
fri	09.30	11780	12140	10290	516
fri	09.40	12570	13515	9655	516

moves 1 hr early
May to October
?
?

1 hr later in Oct

Current Cuban Skeds Heard From 0000-0700 UTC
This covers 1900-0200 local EDT in the USA
(January-February 2008)

SUN	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
								5883(P)
							5900()	5900()
						6935(?)	6900()	6900()
								9353(P)
					10235(P)	9062(S)	6826(P)	6786(S)

MON	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
		5135(P)	4028(S)	4174(P)	4035(S)	10446(P)	9331(S)	5883(P)
				6855(P)	6768(S)	5883(P)	5898(S)	9040()
			12165(P)	10446(S)		5900()	5900()	5900()
						5898(P)	5800(S)	
						9062(P)	7887(S)	6786()

TUE	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
		3389(P)	3292(S)	4017(P)	3926(S)			5883(P)
						11565()	6826(P)	6786(S)
				10125(P)	11566(S)	9062(P)	7887(S)	
				4027(P)	3292(S)	5898(P)	5800(S)	

WED	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
				4479(P)	4329(S)	3360(P)	4035(S)	5883(P)
			12180(P)	10446(S)				
								9153(P)
				12215(P)	13378(S)	9062()		

THUR	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
					9323()	8097()		5883(P)
						4028()	6900()	6900()
						5900()	5900()	5900()
							6826(P)	6786(S)
						5898(P)	5800(S)	
				10445()		9062(P)	7887(S)	

FRI	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
		4028(P)	5417(S)	4017()	4479(P)	4028(S)	4028()	
			12215(P)					
								8700()
		12215()		12215(P)	13378(S)	13378()		9153(P)

SAT	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
		6768(P)	5762(S)	4028(P)	3292(S)	3025()		5883(P)
		5135(P)	4028(S)		5762(P)	5883(S)		
							6826()	
						9063(P)	7887(S)	
				10127()	11565()	5898(P)	5800(S)	

Current Cuban Skeds Heard From 0800-1500 UTC
This covers 0300-1000 local EDT in the USA
(January-February 2008)

SUN	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
	5898(S)	9040(P)SK	9240(S)SK					7887(P)
		9062()						5772(P)
	9354()							
								8068(P)
		5759(P)	5800(S)					4034(P)

MON	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
	5898(S)	9040(P)	9240(S)	3292(P)	4035(S)			
			9050(?)	4507()				5772(P)
		5898(P)	5800(S)			9151(P)	9353(S)	
		6786(P)	7726(S)			9354()		
	8186(P)	9063(S)				7519(P)	6867(S)	4034(P)

TUE	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
	5898(S)	9040(P)	9240(S)					7885()
	8180()SK							5772(P)
			9323(P)	10345(S)		5116(P)	5134(S)	
		5759(P)	5800(S)				7579()	4034(P)

WED	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
		9040(P)	9240(S)	3360(P)	4035(S)			
		9017()						5772(P)
	9063(S)	6786(P)	7726(S)			9151(P)	9353(S)	
	8186(P)	9063(S)				5761(P)	5883(S)	4034(P)

THUR	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
	5898(S)	9040(P)	9240(S)					
		8180()						5772(P)
			9237(P)	10446(S)		5761(P)	5883(S)	
		5759(P)	5800(S)			5134(P)	5799(S)	4034(P)

FRI	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
	5898(S)	9040(P)	9240(S)	3245(P)	4035(S)	9152(P)	10126(S)	
			6855(?)					5772(P)
	9063(S)	6786(P)	7726(S)				8097()	
						5134(P)	5417(S)	4034(P)

SAT	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
	5898(S)	9040(P)SK	9240(S)SK					
			4035(P)	4507(S)				5772(P)
	7500()	5898()	9323(P)	10344(S)				
	8186(P)	9063(S)	3025(P)	4478(S)				
		6786(P)	7726(S)	8136(P)	9152(S)			4034(P)

Current Cuban Skeds Heard From 1600-2300 UTC
This covers 1100-1800 local EDT in the USA
(January-February 2008)

SUN	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
	<i>17515(P)</i>	<i>17436(S)</i>			<i>7887(P)</i>	<i>6855(S)</i>		
	<i>6867(S)</i>			<i>12180(P)</i>	<i>13380(S)</i>			
	9012(S)					7575(P)		
	4506(S)		8097(P)	8097(S)		7974(P)	7481(S)	
MON	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
	<i>17515(P)</i>	<i>17436(S)</i>			<i>7887(P)</i>	<i>6855(S)</i>		
	<i>6867(S)</i>			<i>12180(P)</i>	<i>13380(S)</i>			
				6786(P)	7554(S)			
				7680(P)	8009(S)		7519(P)	8009(S)
TUE	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
	<i>17515(P)</i>	<i>17436(S)</i>	<i>13380()</i>		<i>7887(P)</i>	<i>6855(S)</i>		
	<i>6867(S)</i>			<i>12180(P)</i>	<i>13380(S)</i>			
	<i>10345()</i>		12119(?)	12165(?)				
	<i>11565()</i>			6786(P)	7554(S)		7526(P)	8135(S)
WED	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
	<i>17515(P)</i>	<i>17436(S)</i>			<i>7887(P)</i>	<i>6855(S)</i>		
	<i>6855(S)</i>							
	<i>10345()</i>			6786(P)	7554(S)			
	<i>11565()</i>			7680(P)	8009(S)		7519(P)	8009(S)
THUR	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
	<i>17515(P)</i>	<i>17436(S)</i>		<i>7681()</i>	<i>7887(P)</i>	<i>6855(S)</i>		
	<i>6867(S)</i>			<i>12180(P)</i>	<i>13380(S)</i>			
	<i>10345()</i>							
	<i>11565()</i>			6786(P)	7554(S)		8009(P)	8135(S)
FRI	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
	<i>17515(P)</i>	<i>17436(S)</i>			<i>7887(P)</i>	<i>6855(S)</i>		
	<i>6867(S)</i>					<i>5800()</i>		
	<i>9060(P)</i>	<i>9323(S)</i>		6786(P)	7554(S)			
	<i>10345()</i>			7680(P)	8009(S)		7519(P)	8135(S)
SAT	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
	<i>17515(P)</i>	<i>17436(S)</i>			<i>7887(P)</i>	<i>6855(S)</i>		
	<i>6867(S)</i>			<i>12180(P)</i>	<i>13380(S)</i>			
	4506(S)		8097(P)	8097(S)		7974(P)	7481(S)	

Notes:

Skeds in MCW mode indicated in shaded cell.

V2a skeds are indicated in italic fonts.

M8a skeds are indicated in normal fonts.

The primary or first sked is indicated with (P).

The secondary, second or repeat sked is indicated with (S).

All skeds normally begin on the hour.

Frequencies listed as (), denote primary or secondary sked not determined.

Frequencies listed without (), denotes a possible sked.

SK01 has been heard in lieu of M8a at 0600/0700 and 0700/0800 on Tuesdays.

--Updated February 29, 2008--

Please send any additions, deletions or corrections to:

msslatten@prodigy.net

Indicate if it is V2 or M8, time, frequency and callups if possible.

Include any other observations or remarks of interest.

Cuban Desk Contributors: Jon-FL(USA), JPL(Canada), MS(USA), Red October(USA), Westt1us(USA)
JDRadiolistener (Australia!!!)