ENIGMA 2000 NEWSLETTER

Another view of the interesting horizon on the cover of Issue 48

We asked where it was and have received a number of replies; see inside.

Issue 50
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http://groups.yahoo.com/group/enigma2000

Unexplained Interference issues? Visit: http://www.ukqrm.org

THE EDITORIAL

Welcome all to our 50th Issue and to the year 2009, and all that it may bring.
We are entering into uncharted waters, the combination of global economic uncertainty coupled with the profusion of conflicts, both political and military, in all areas of the globe are leading us into a very dangerous and unstable world.
At no time in history have all these factors come together in simultaneous effect on so many people, it is a frightening prospect.
Our respective governments flail their arms in despair, they also have no previous experience of this situation, looking for a Philosopher's Stone – which will not be found.
For many of us there may well be difficult times ahead.
What has this got to do with Enigma 2000 ?, you may ask.
In practice probably not a great deal, but in individual personal terms maybe more than we think.
As a group we are bonded only by our particular hobby interest, free and untainted from intrusion of Nationality, Colour, Religion, Creed or Location.
As such we can mutually support each other in the face of difficulty and each of us do our own part for our fellow members interests, just by being there, just by being friends, just by being careful in what we say.

Enjoy, once again, our efforts

Paul & Mike L

We start this special issue with an interesting short penned by Simon Spiro……

READY,WILLING AND ABEL TO SPY
BY SIMON SPIRO

As number addicts trawl the airwaves looking for that elusive station how many of us wonder about the location. or identity of the intended recipient? Are they western traitors, an undercover Russian on a mission, or some new recruit undergoing training? Some will be Russian illegals, sent abroad with fictitious identities to live in a target country. One of these was Colonel Rudolph Abel about whom more information has emerged since the end of the Cold War.

Of particular interest to E2K readers is the fact that he was controlled by numbers.

On June 21 1957 agents of the US Immigration Service raided a room at the Hotel Latham, in New York and arrested the occupant.
This was the culmination of months of work by the FBI who had been informed that a Russian illegal was working in the city. He was living undercover as a photographer and artist who also seemed to take an interest in short wave radio.

The FBI investigation had actually started in 1953 with the famous 'Hollow Nickel Case.'

This chance event involved a newspaper boy who dropped a hollow coin on the ground and then found it had split in two. In spy conscious America at that time he guessed that it might be espionage related. It was handed to the police who then passed it to the FBI as it contained a square of microfilm wrapped in tissue paper.

Under a microscope the film contained 207 groups of five numbers (sound familiar)? The blocks had 21 groups down and 10 across with the, numbers 12740/622 typed at the bottom of the page. The typeface was Russian according to the FBI and even after several years of analysis, nobody, in US intelligence could break the code.

The microfilm remained a mystery until 1956 when Lt Col Reino Hayhanen of the KGB walked in through the front door of the US embassy in Paris and asked to speak to somebody. He had been an illegal agent working in New York; a Russian who entered the USA via Finland.

He had been the intended recipient of the 'Nickel' message but had somehow lost the coin, possibly by spending it in a shop. He had been the assistant of the agent known as Rudolph Abel who was arrested in New York.
Hayhanen was disliked and distrusted by Abel and due to his foreign accent and excessive drinking, he had been sent back to Russia by Abel. Guessing that his career was over and a "warm" welcome would be waiting for him in Moscow he decided to defect to the Americans. His codename was "Vic" and although he knew Abel by the codename "BARK" he did not know his real name or where he was based in New York.

Hayhanen was able to unlock the secret nickel message. As all his messages were received on microfilm he used no radio. His code was based on a system he had to memorise.
He would construct a grid based on the Russian word for 'snowfall', part of a Russian folk song, a patriotic Russian date and his agent number.
During his training as an illegal he had spent 2-3 weeks on cryptographic training learning how to encipher and decipher messages.

During Abel's trial, where he was a witness, he explained his system; it was incredibly dull even for amateur cryptographers! He had no one time pad and all his messages were on microfilm and sent through drops. He would receive 6-7 messages each year and decoded them using the keys mentioned before and a Russian alphabet in a box. The numbers would be substituted for Russian letters in a 40-cell checkerboard including full stops, commas, repeat and message stop symbols.

To add a level of fiendish complexity, the plaintext was chopped into two parts and a message start sign would indicate where the message started in the text. It was a complicated system to follow but after a few attempts on the course it became routine!

The integrity of the system was shown by the fact that the FBI and NSA could not solve the message in four years. It relied on memory, substitution, transposition and other complications. There was no pattern to the messages and a long series of calculations for the key derivations. The key varied from message to message and each agent had their own key committed to memory.
The bisection of the message could not be found unless one knew how to do it and beginnings and endings could not be exploited. It also meant that there was no cryptographic equipment to betray him but the KGB did let Hayhanen have microfilmed notes of how to construct the messages in case he forgot! (Illegals are human presumably)

Hayhanen described the areas in New York where he met Abel and what he looked like. The FBI staked out those areas and eventually saw someone who fitted his description. He was arrested in his room on immigration charges and a thorough search was carried out there and in his photographic studio to find evidence of espionage. He was posing as an artist and photographer.

The FBI found that Abel was using a one-time pad in his espionage activities and its use was described in detail at his trial. He was the highest ranking KGB officer ever arrested in the US and a search of his room and artist's studio revealed a rich haul of material. There was a block of wood casually discarded in a bin. This was found to be hollow and contained a one-time pad. The pad had 250 pages glued together with numbers in black in one half of

the book and in red in the other half. Presumably one part was for outgoing traffic and the other for incoming messages. The FBI also found a sheet of graph paper with 380 five digit groups on it that Abel had tried to hide up his sleeve.
His messages were received by radio and some were apparently transmitted by radio because he had access to a transmitter. His use of a one-time pad ensured that none of his messages were broken because they were constructed using random numbers with no pattern. Indicator groups altered the keys to each message and told which part of the key book should be used. Hayhanen's mnemonic system provided perfect physical security because he had no codebook and the hollow nickel message remained unbroken for years. Abel's one time pad provided unbreakable cryptographic security but he had to store his keys and that provided evidence of espionage and the pads would run out eventually. His system may also may have had a mnemonic element to turn the numbers into letters but he never made any, statement on this issue'

In Room 839 at the Latham Hotel the FBI found a Hallicrafter S-38-D short wave receiver with an aerial going up the wall and out the window. This was a common domestic radio set in the 1950s here in the US. In his studio the FBI found maps of ports and the New York area. He had a reserve radio there but it had a screw loose and would only work when turned on end

Amazingly, a fellow artist painted a picture of Abel and the radio is visible in the background. There were also secret spaces hidden in screws, pencils and a shaving brush.

In one screw there was a microfilm signal schedule secreted with twelve months listed and seven columns for GMT, frequencies, call signs and reserve times and frequencies.

The cipher tables were said to be on "extremely thin paper" which "was like very thin silver foil." These could easily be destroyed by chewing, according to the FBI .There were also letters from his family in Russia and a list of postal addresses in Austria and Russia

Hayhanen testified that the SW receiver had been tested in Westchester county because they needed a place where "they could safely pick up short wave." They had also looked at two houses for radio transmitters, presumably to continue functioning when New York was wiped out in a nuclear attack. Hayhanen also testified that Abel tape recorded messages and deciphered the messages on paper. It was not stated if the messages were in CW or voice.

Of interest to number addicts is the fact that the FBI asked the Department of Defence to monitor the frequencies on the signal schedule found in the pencil. They monitored broadcasts on Jul 15th and Aug 4th and heard messages. The radio, monitoring revealed '"messages in five digit blocks. It was not stated where they originated or in what mode. I seem to recall, reading a few years ago that Abel was in receipt of the "Allo Allo" messages heard by radio listeners years ago. As far as I know this is the first official linkage of numbers stations and espionage to enter the public domain. All this evidence helped to convict Abel and in Oct 1957 he was jailed for 30 years. He only served a fraction of his sentence because in 1961 he was exchanged for U2 pilot Gary Powers. He died of lung cancer in Russia in 1971.

In recent years the Russians revealed more information about Abel alias Andrew Kayolis, Martin Collins, Jack Fisher and Emil Goldfus. The man known as Rudolph Abel was actually born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne., England in July 1903. He was born as William Fisher and his parents were German revolutionaries; his father was even an associate of Lenin. After several years living in Newcasde, the Fishers went to live in Russia in the year 1921.

Abel as he was later known joined the Red Army in 1925 and Joined a raidio unit. His technical and linguistic skills, coupled with, a British identity and passport got him noticed by the OGPU (forerunner to the KGB) and he was trained as an agent. He was posted to Norway from 1931-34 with his wife and daughter, He organised clandestine radio stations across Europe and from 1935-36 was based in the UK as an encoder and radio operator. He also travelled to Germany in 1938 to make contact with agents, from ethnic minority groups.

During the war he was in Moscow doing radio work and met the real Rudolph Abel whose name he took and later used in his espionage work. In October 1948 he entered the US from Canada as Andrew Kayotis, a US citizen who had died in Russia. His function apparently was to reorganise the entire Russian illegal espionage system in the USA and set up radio communications with Moscow.
He also established sabotage networks on the east and west coasts of the US with agents stretching all the way to Brazil.

After his arrest radio contact was maintained with his Brazilian network via a special -`fishing' vessel in Antarctica. It seems that his main targets were US military facilities on the west coast. He also planned to train Chinese communists to plant explosives on US vessels heading to the Far East in wartime. On the east coast he planned to use ethnic German dockers for sabotage in wartime.

It is also known that he serviced the atomic spy ring in the US in the 1940s and was a friend of the Cohens (alias Peter and Helen Kroger later to find fame as the Krogers in the UK's Portland Spy Ring).
It is amazing how significant numbers stations are. If only a fraction of them are supporting operations on the scale of the Abel operation, the damage must be enormous. Each station must have a fascinating history behind it. Also note that not all agents get messages through the ether; there are plenty of other ways to communicate and the number stations are just the tip of a large, sinister iceberg. Perhaps in the future more information will emerge on the Abel case, but like the number stations much still remains an ENIGMA.....

[*Thanks Simon for providing an excellent and factual read concerning Rudolph Abel and the actual use of Number Stations and their deployment. Please write again, soon*].

Now onto the Stations, logs and analysis

The quick roundup

E03a the probable relocation of the E03a TX site from Guam has made reception in Europe extremely difficult.
E10's, many more of these now being logged in CONUS, is this a result of better monitoring or a change of target area ?.
M12, some more new skeds have popped up but there are ongoing changes that fall outside the previously known patterns, making prediction and analysis more difficult.
Brian has his hands full keeping track of the 'month on month' and 'year on year' patterns.
In addition to the regular sked charts for M12 Brian has also produced a 'rollover' chart showing all the repeat skeds from 2007 which hopefully will be of assistance for 2009.
M12a really pulled the stops out.
Number station activity.
Unsurprisingly the expected question has cropped up "was there an increase in activity observed" this time relating to E10 and the current Gaza situation. Again the qualified answer would seem to be Yes/No.

There was a very short lived increase in activity over the 29Dec,especially at night, and PCD popped up, but from then on it's been once again 'business as usual'.

We can speculate that a reasonable assumption would be that the activity increase was just telling their worldwide people 'It's going to happen'.
There would be no need whatsoever to use a HF service into Gaza – the sig would probably go straight over the top – when they could virtually shout over the fence, or use VHF. We doubt whether there are many radios tuned to E10 in that area at the best of times.
So once again nothing that can be called 'Proof'.

Comment
Continuing our interest in that little IAF trip into Syria some time ago when we commented that there was probably a lot more info to come, if we waited long enough.
Well the 'drip drip effect' is now giving good indications that there was some CtC (Computer to Computer) activity involved originating both from airborne and ground assets which had a very interesting effect on the targeted assets – they stopped working.
All in line with our considered opinion at the time.

More as we dig it out.

Morse Stations
Freqs are generally +- 1k
This is a representative sample of the logs received, giving an indication of station behaviour and the range of times/freqs 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)
Where did the Sat sendings get to from 01 Nov ??

5465	07.00z	02 Nov	'197' 458 30 = = 33669 ….. one error , good sig.
5320	18.00z	06 Nov	'197' 814 30 = = 98745 ….. two errors
4490	20.00z	"	i/p v.weak
5320	18.00z	11 Nov	'197' 117 30 = = 98745 ….. poor sending
4490	20.00z	"	'197' 509 30 = = 73214 QSB
5808	15.00z	15 Nov	'197' 514 30 = = 63214 …..QRM Fire Dragon
5465	07.00z	16 Nov	'197' 226 30 = = 97845 ….. good, strong,sending
5812	15.00z	22 Nov	'197' 987 30 = = 67986 ….. B/C QRM
5464	07.00z	23 Nov	'197' 321 30 = = 54978 ….. strong, good
5320	18.00z	27 Nov	'197' 210 30 = = 85115 ….. V.good, fast, strong
4490	20.00z	"	'197' 316 30 = = 45768 ….. pauses, mistake
5464	07.00z	30 Nov	'197' 854 30 = = 32145 ….. good, strong
5465	07.00z	07 Dec	'197' 225 30 = = 36547 ….. strong, noisy
5320	18.00z	11 Dec	'197' 638 30 = = 85424 …. Strong, good
5330	18.00z	25 Dec	'197' 814 30 = = 09927 …..
4490	20.00z	"	'197' 692 30 = = 16233 …..

M01a (formerly end of month TXs, now random)

7743	09.20z	17 Dec	256 59812 ….. 111 000
6829	10.45z	17 Dec	372 65341 ….. 111 000

M01b

4648	16.20z	04 Nov	'812' 478 23 = = 73292 …..
	18.20z	"	rpt above
3197	20.02z	07 Nov	'866' 721 30 = = 83365
2435//3519	19.10z	10 Nov	? 721 30 = = 83365
3205	20.15z	"	'375' 721 30 = = 83365 …..
2435//3520	19.10z	17 Nov	'853' 721 30 = = 83365 …..
4646//5151	16.20z	18 Nov	'812' 227 24 = = 38696 …..
2466	19.32z	20 Nov	? 721 30 = = 83365
2485//3160	20.42z	"	'382' 721 30 = = 83365 …..
2655//3197	20.02z	21 Nov	'866'
2405//3180	21.10z	"	'610' 721 30 = = 83365 …..
2427//3205	20.15z	24 Nov	'375' 721 30 = = 83365 …..
5151	16.20z	02 Dec	'812' 227 24 = = 38696 ……
4141//4848	18.20z	02 Dec	'210' 227 24 = = 38696 …..
3180	21.10z	05 Dec	'610' 384 30 = = 72235 …..
2435	19.10z	08 Dec	rpt above
2466//3545	19.32z	18 Dec	'910' 384 30 = = 72235 …..

M01c
No reports

M03 III ICW, some CW

9150	12.45z	04 Nov	364/35 62331 …..
12660	08.45z	06 Nov	503/00
12397	12.45z	07 Nov	824/32 47425 …..
4828	**16.25z**	17 Nov	144/34 40526 …..
11486	07.45z	18 Nov	503/00
9150	12.45z	25 Nov	361/33 03806 …..
4828	**16.25z**	01 Dec	147/36 29623
12082	13.20z	05 Dec	503/00
12660	08.45z	11 Dec	503/00
7663	13.30z	17 Dec	276/34 52999 …..
12397	12.45z	19 Dec	822/31 34851 …..
4828	**16.25z**	22 Dec	140/32 96493 …..
9150	12.45z	23 Dec	369/31 94285

7663	13.30z	24 Dec	276/34 52999
4828	**16.25z**	29 Dec	142/00
9150	12.45z	30 Dec	369/31 94285

M03c (Stutter groups)

11486	07.45z	25 Nov	504/31 77777 77777 43757 …..
12660	08.45z	27 Nov	504/31 77777 77777 43757 …..
12660	08.45z	04 Dec	509/31 77777 77777 20448

M03d
No reports

M03e
No reports

M08a **XVIII** ICW / CW, some MCW
These are the frequencies logged during the period, to be read in conjunction with Mark Slatens charts.

4035, 4478, 5800, 5898, 6768, 8097, 9063, 9112, 9153, 9353, 10432, 10446
Above freqs are/use MCW

3927, 4027, 4506, 6854, 7481, 7519, 7526, 7554, 7974, 8009, 8097, 8135, 10125, 11565, 17435

M08c
No reports

M08d
No reports

M10 **IX** ICW / MCW, some CW
Ceased June 2007

M11 **IXA** (formerly M10e)
Presumed ceased

M12 **IB** ICW, some MCW / CW, short 0

10364/9264	13.00/27z 03 Nov	‘321’ 1 380 303 42708 …..	
6964/7882 05.10/30z	04/06 Nov ‘**983**’ 000		
8047	19.00z	10 Nov	‘463’ 1 521 53 58917
7882	05.30z	17 Nov	983 983 983 000 hrd USA
9384/8184 19.30/50z	18 Nov	‘317’ 000	
5872/6772/7672	04.40/05.00/20z	25 Nov	876 1 907 105 hrd USA
7882	05.32z	“	i/p good, hrd USA
5169	05.00z	26 Nov	‘189’ 000 hrd USA good sig
13456/12156	12.00/20z 26 Nov	‘411’ 000	
4638/5738 05.00/20z	01 Dec	‘**678**’ 000	
4443/5043/5843	04.40/05.00/20z	02 Dec	‘**408**’ 915 45
8136/7436 19.30/50z	“	‘**148**’ 000	
5312/4512 22.00/20z	03 Dec	‘**350**’ 000	
7483/6783 08.00/20z	05 Dec	‘**283**’ 000	
9271	17.20z	16 Dec	‘128’ 000
7436/5836 20.03/23z	“	i/p	
9117	18.30z	17 Dec	‘194’ 1 ….. 000 000 (same spot on 5Dec 07) FN
14869	09.50z	21 Dec	‘**528**’ 1 376 143 ….. 000 000
12219	08.48z	22 Dec	i/p ended 08.50z
8047	19.00z	“	‘463’ 1 1295 150 …..
10171/9271	17.00/20z 23 Dec	‘**128**’ 000	
9117	18.30z	24 Dec	‘197’ 1 ….. 000 000 Note – not M01
9117	18.30z	31 Dec	‘197’ 1 ….. 000 000 “

M12a (two message variant)
Busy month

5872/6772/7672	04.40/05.06/32	11 Nov	876 876 876 2
			128 145 ….
			929 115 …..
5872/6772/7672	04.40/05.08/35z	13 Nov	876 876 876 2
			614 149 …..
			128 145 …..
5872/6772/7672	04.40/05.08/38z	18 Nov	876 876 876 2
			6827 159 …..
			614 149 …..

The above entries are a good example of the M12a behaviour for repeat messages. The first message in one TX becomes the second of the next TX. See Brians charts for further detail.

M13 **IB**
M13 family now considered inactive since 0430z 13 Mar 06

M14 **IA** MCW / ICW / MCWCC, short 0

4762	19.19z	26 Nov	‘748’ 00000
3162	20.00z	27 Nov	‘761’ 00000
4737	18.20z	09 Dec	‘186’ 00000
4761	19.20z	24 Dec	‘748’ 00000

M14a (two message variant)
No reports

M18 IC
No reports

M23 O
No reports
Although J-PL is back with us he has had no loggings, neither has Mike L who auto scans the known freqs regularly.
Lets hope it's the propo conditions.

M24 IA MCW / ICW / MCWCC (high speed version of M14), short 0

10160	14.15z	03 Nov	'941' 536 50 = = 42541 ….
			Ends with 5 long slow dashes (RNGB)
4816	20.08z	10 Nov	i/p ending 20.22z
3163	18.08z	11 Nov	i/p ending 97714 307 111 0000
16318/13955	11.00/30z 26 Nov		'058' 123 77 = = 69844 …..
13955	11.30z	30 Nov	i/p ends = = 932 932 84 84 00000
14382	09.30z	11 Dec	'963' 517 2000 = = 86354
16318/13955	11.00/30z 02 Dec		'058' 714 83 ==26952
16318/13955	11.00/30z 04 Dec		'058' 296 73 = = 44131 …..
3163	18.00z	18 Dec	'258' 730 129 = = 61640 …..
3826	20.00z	19 Dec	724 00000
3163	19.06	29 Dec	i/p ending 634 634 91 91 00000

M39 ICX? ICW / MCW
No reports

M44
No reports

M45 XIV MCW, slow, hand, paired gps

4025	18.02z	04 Nov	'525' 773 31 = = 59365
3525//4025	18.06z	06 Nov	i/p b/c QRM

M50 XIV MCW
No reports

M55 O
No reports

M62 O
No reports

M76 O
No reports

M87 O
No reports

M89 O

5500	22.55z	12 Nov	NPE de QVB
6840	14.25z	27 Nov	Q2M de NYZ

SK01 (Data Mode generic classification, Cuban TX's)
See comments in Issue 49 which still apply

9063	09.00z	01 Nov	RDFT
8186	08.00z	03 Nov	RDFT
8180	08.00z	04 Nov	RDFT
8180	08/09.00z 13 Nov		RDFT
8180	08.20z	18 Nov	RDFT (Manolis, Greece)
6826	06.00z	25 Nov	RDFT
6826	06.00z	28 Nov	RDFT
6786	06.30z	08 Dec	RDFT
6786	06.30z	21 Dec	RDFT

BR, DoK, FN, FS, Gert, GN, HFD, JoA, MB, MoK, MP, MS, PoL, PP, Westli, Westt1us, Anon2EU

GERMAN BRANCH REPORT

Report from E2K's German Branch (E2Kde) and 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)

The year 2008 is over now, and we look forward to 2009 and its events, that expect us. But let me do a short review of last year. It was very successful for E2K's German Branch (E2Kde) and the X06 team. E2Kde had its first official meeting in Berlin on August 30th (see NL 48). It was prepared by Manolis and me on April 4th in Freiburg/Southwestern Germany (see NL 46). The X06 team got 4 more members in 2008, one of them coming from Argentina, so it's still growing. As you can see in the NLs 45 till 50, we could make many monitorings and discover some interesting X06 anomalies. Peter, our "vice-Kopf" made his very busy efforts to find out more about X06. One example is his article "The hunt for X06" in NL 46. Also in the last 2 months of 2008,

we have some more X06 logs for you. But first I want to say thanks to all members of the X06 team for their support, also to all the others, who sent X06 logs. And here they are:

X06 Mazielka (1C) logs section

Date	Day	UTC	Freq	Scale	Monitor	Comments
20081105	Wed	0926-0927	13465	362154	Peter/UK	S4-5, recorded in AM and SSB
20081107	Fri	0715-0724	16320	241563	RNGB	
20081107	Fri	1328-1333	12207	215346	Peter	
20081108	Sat	1004-1009	13506	164532	Peter	S3-5
20081110	Mon	0932-0936	13517	463125	Peter	S7-9
20081110	Mon	0940-0942	13423	421635	Peter	S1-2
20081110	Mon	1246-1254	12100	612534	Peter	
20081111	Tue	0800-0807	14550	153624	Kopf, Peter	Rare scale, S9 in DE, S2 in UK
20081111	Tue	0846-0858	13420	534216	Peter	S9+
20081111	Tue	1647	7975	612534	Peter	S8-9, very short (only 13 secs)
20081112	Wed	0854-0855	16116	134265	Peter	Good signal, but only 55 secs
20081113	Thu	1424-1429	12224	463125	Peter	S3-4
20081113	Thu	1432-1434	9923	463125	Peter	S7-8 - moved from 12224 kHz
20081114	Fri	1521-1525	12224	463125	Peter	Very weak signal at S1
20081115	Sat	1343-1350	16025	156234	Peter	S1-2, but good and clear
20081117	Mon	1051-1100	12158	564213	Peter	Good strong S9+ in AM
20081118	Tue	0904-0905	11462	165423	Kopf	S9
20081119	Wed	0645-0745	6842	121212	RNGB, Manolis/GR	X06a under E10, jammer & XJT QRM
20081119	Wed	0900-0905	14500?	256341	Kopf	Rare scale with S9
20081125	Tue	0805-0807	14550	153624	RNGB	Extremely rare scale!
20081125	Tue	1510-1516	9253	612534	Peter	
20081126	Wed	0905-0912	16116	134265	Kopf, Peter	S9+20 (moved to 13985 kHz)
20081126	Wed	0920-0931	13985	134265	Kopf, Peter	S9, strong and long
20081126	Wed	1721	6882	612534	FrankE2Kde	S4-5
20081128	Fri	1442-1443	9923	612534	Peter	S2-3 (Diff. scale on this freq!)
20081128	Fri	1449-1452	7975	612534	Peter	S6-7 (moved from 9923 kHz)
20081128	Fri	1455-1458	6883	612534	Peter	S4-5 (3rd transm. of this day!)
20081201	Mon	1917-1922	7975	612534	PoSW	S7
20081202	Tue	0926-0928	13401	154263	RNGB	
20081202	Tue	1053-1058	12168	213546	RNGB	Extremely rare scale!
20081202	Tue	1059	11438	213546	RNGB	Moved from 12168 kHz
20081202	Tue	1106-1112	10283	213546	RNGB	3rd transmission of the day
20081203	Wed	1000-1003	14501	214356	Kopf	
20081206	Sat	1004-1011	11411	164532	LU5EMM	Low signal, local QRM
20081210	Wed	2033-2036	4963	164532	FrankE2Kde	S4
20081211	Thu	0016-0020	5772	156234	David/IE	
20081213	Sat	1017	13517	463125	Leif Dehio	
20081213	Sat	1903	7820	463125	Leif Dehio	
20081213	Sat	1137-1143	14871	156234	Peter	S2-3
20081213	Sat	1154-1155	11411	164532	Peter	
20081216	Tue	0900	9450	165423	Thyredrecht	
20081219	Fri	0334-0335	8105	314265	David	Extremely weak, but audible
20081223	Tue	0900-0906	13420	534216	Peter, LU5EMM	S3-5 in UK, low signal in AR
20081225	Thu	0847	9065	561243	RNGB	
20081230	Tue	0951-0959	16025	156234	LU5EMM	Low signal
20081231	Wed	1054-1100	14871	156234	LU5EMM	Signal peak S3
20081231	Wed	1404-1409	12224	463125	Peter,LU5EMM	

Short outlook for 2009

The German Branch will exist 5 years in 2009. On March 6th 2004 it was founded. This will be a suitable opportunity to make our next official E2Kde meeting in April in Munich. This time also Manolis can take part, cause he will be on a congress there, that's why we chose Munich as QTH. In early 2009 the UK hobbyfriends want to make another E2K meeting in London, where the German Branch looks forward to participate too. So we hope to report more about this in one of the next NL issues.

All of you a happy, successful and healthy new year 2009 – "Auf Wiedersehen" and "Good-bye"

Jochen Schäfer, KopfE2Kde and X06 Teamkopf

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.

If anyone is going to Cyprus for a Holiday soon please check this out as E03 should be audible on ground wave from anywhere on the Southern part of the Island . JMc to note pse.

E06 [IA]

PoSW offers some excellent analysis of E06 which appears to be on reduced schedules:

Something of a downturn in activity from the E06 English Man; in November I was unable to find the first + third Thursdays in the month 2030 UTC schedule which was expected to show up on 4,836 kHz, the frequency used in November last year and in 2006. And the same goes for the following day repeat transmission at 2130 UTC, heard on 4,760 kHz in November of the past couple of years - although both schedules returned on their expected frequencies in December. And as if that wasn't enough I lost track of the Sunday 1830 + 1930 UTC schedule in the last couple of weeks of November - and I haven't found it in December at the time of writing.

Sunday 1830 + 1930 UTC Schedule:-
2-Nov-08:- 1830 UTC, 5,760 kHz, "690 690 690 00000", noisy frequency, difficult copy.
1930 UTC, 4,575 kHz, second sending, strength S5 or S6 at best. Similar frequencies used in November last year.
9-Nov-08:- 1830 UTC, 5,760 kHz, good signal, stronger than last time, and 1930 UTC, 4,580 kHz, 5 kHz up on last time and now close to a strong RTTY signal, "690 690 690 00000".
The next occasion I looked for this schedule was on 23-November and I could find no sign of either sending; might just be propagation, I suppose. Many weak signals close to 5,760 and 4,580 but nothing which could be confirmed as E06, everything made worse by interference from local TV sets; a pox on the plasma screen and the switch mode power supply! And the same applied to the final Sunday in November, the 30th.

7-Dec-08:- it is beginning to look as if this Sunday E06 has gone; frequencies used in December of 2007 were 1830z, 5,785 kHz and 1930z, 4,515 kHz. No sign of either sending this evening. This schedule has been around for several years; can it really have come to an end? I fear the answer may well be "yes".

Second + Fourth Tuesdays in the Month 2000 + 2100 UTC Schedule Schedule:-
11-Nov-08:- 2100 UTC, 5,290 kHz, calling "813" for a full message, DK/GC "604 604 52 52", good signal. Second sending of the schedule, full message means a repeat tomorrow.
12-Nov-08, Wednesday:- 2000 UTC, 6,865 kHz, first sending of the "next day repeat", "813" and "604 604 52 52", weak signal.
2100 UTC, 5,290 kHz, second sending, weaker signal than yesterday.
25-Nov-08:- 2106 UTC, 5,290 kHz, second sending in progress, S8 to S9, ended after 2111 UTC with, "927 927 41 41 00000".
26-Nov-08, Wednesday:- 2100 UTC, 5,290 kHz, next day repeat of "813" and "927 927 41 41". Missed the first sending at 2000 UTC on both days!

Third Wednesday in the Month 1915 + 2015 UTC Schedule:-
19-Nov-08:- 2015 UTC, 3,730 kHz, "192 192 192 00000", S9+ inside the 80 metre amateur band. I guess this is about as low a frequency as E06 gets! Easy to overlook this schedule because of its unusual start time; I happened to be studying the E2k Newsletter "Regular Skeds" at just before 8.15 PM this evening and realised this was about to hit the airwaves! First sending would have been an hour earlier on 4,570.

Fourth Thursday in the Month 2100 + 2200 UTC Schedule:-
27-Nov-08:- 2100 UTC, 5,180 kHz, "785 785 785 00000", S9+ signal with excellent, deep modulation. Another one from the E2K "Regular Skeds" list.
2200 UTC, 4,470 kHz, second sending of "785", also S9+ with superb audio.

First + Third Thursdays in the Month 2030 UTC Schedule:-
4-Dec-08:- 4,836 kHz, "321 321 321 00000"; couldn't find this schedule in November but was loud and clear this evening. Carrier up on 4,836 when checked a bit before 2000z. S9 signal with excellent audio.

Friday 2130 UTC Schedule, appears on the day after the Thursday 2030z transmission:-
5-Dec-08:- 4,760 kHz, "472 472 472 00000", S9+ with really good modulation. Heard warming up on 4,760 at 2048z calling numbers, "1-2-4-6-8-6" several times.

RNGB offers his analysis and logs

The long running 1st and 3rd Thursday/Friday schedule ran a day late during November, appearing on Friday/Saturday.
However, by the start of December had reverted back to Thurs/Friday. This net is believed to be for training purposes. It was also found on Weds 10th December at 1920 with ID 931 (see log below). Message always spoken VERY slowly, including ending zeroes. ID and next 3 figure group may contain repeated numbers.
Also ID 690 on Sundays disappeared during the latter half of November and has not returned.
Maybe it has just changed day/time?
New ID ‘206’ found towards the end of the month at 2100z on 4553kHz. No same day repeat found. It is not clear at present whether this is just a ‘special’ or will become a regular?
The first Weds of the month at 1405/1505 ID 457 still not found. Probably ended.

November log:

Sunday 2nd	1930	4575	‘690’ 00000
Weds 5th	2000	6865	‘813’ 725 69 96996 24764 (repeat of Tuesday)
	2100	5290	‘813’ repeat
Friday 7th	2030	4836	‘321’ 00000
Sat 8th	2130	4760	‘472’ 00000
Sun 9th	1830	5760	‘690’ 00000
Sun 16th	1930	4580	‘690’ 00000
Weds 19th	1915	4570	‘192’ 00000
	2015	3730	‘192’ 00000
Friday 21st	2030	4836	‘321’ 00000

Tuesday 25th	2000	6875	‘813’ 927 41 60274 88972 14344 23261 etc
	2100	5290	‘813’ repeat (note: first 10 figures all different)
Weds 26th	1500	9090	‘309’ 245 191 38271 00617 17848 03341 etc

December log:

Tues 2nd	0830	11073	‘352’ 764 80 85898 30455 06835 36844 etc
	0930	9371	‘352’ repeat
Friday 5th	2130	4760	‘472’ 00000
Tues 9th	2000	6805	‘652’ 00000
	2100	5175	‘652’ 00000
Weds 10th	1920	4505	‘931’ 321 51 23313 39373 31111 05038 etc
	2020	3810	‘931’ repeat
Thurs 18th	2030	4836	‘321’ 00000
Weds 24th	2100	5175	‘652’ 180 59 groups (repeat of Tues)
	2100	4553	‘206’ 00000
Tues 30th	2100	4553	‘206’ 00000
Weds 31st	2100	4553	‘206’ 00000

Others logs [with repetition]:

November 2008

3730kHz	2015z	19/11[192 00000] Strong, 80M QRM3 ends 2019z	PLondon	WED
4836kHz	2030z	21/11[321 00000] Fair ends 2035z – 312 100000 sent once	PLondon	FRI
5290kHz	2100z	04/11[813 725 69 96996… 00000] Strong, last grp missed end 2126z	PLondon	TUE
5670kHz	1830z	09/11[690 00000] Strong ends 1834z	PLondon	SUN
7830kHz	1600z	13/11[309 978 303 94418 etc 0 0 0 0 0] Fair QRM2 QSB2 1655z [*not much rest for agent 309*]	PLondon	THU
	1600z	27/11[309 245 191 36271 etc] Strong [*and look at the length of this one!!*]	PLondon	THU

E06 November logs from MLFUK [with some repetition]

23-10-08, Thursday, 2100, 5230kHz. Found here with "982 982 982 00000" call. Fair signal on quiet channel. At 2200 the repeat was heard on 4570kHz. Also a fair signal but with some atmospherics.

26-10-08, Last Sunday of the month, 1830, 6980kHz. Late start today at 1831 then "690 690 690 00000" call. Weak with some fading. The repeat was heard on 5440kHz at 1900, stronger and clear but with the co-channel RTTY interference which has become a fixture with this sending.

28-10-08, Tuesday, 2000, 6920kHz. "296 296 296..." call leading to a DK/GC of "348/107" and a 107 group message as follows:

35588	79307	24863	20699	70350	79990	48848	65523	70196	97611
76825	23911	91500	93574	63307	12778	88416	21154	76404	97777
19937	93557	25146	93578	65224	18435	57206	37537	83334	27534
49836	67117	27922	29051	78070	96653	95387	34213	44367	13695
27930	56478	05550	90087	47649	50461	21858	16982	39387	39702
64524	79732	56770	94818	18702	91346	98901	74479	38481	29541
42367	58477	69364	29641	97684	10623	46560	20701	09400	31667
52524	72066	33195	40351	00397	58932	63941	72863	89341	96907
84869	22801	48283	56768	71172	69671	45964	04922	74635	77443
80026	21401	88996	20416	88195	62542	91244	00046	65225	36699
68131	54344	72586	35009	69988	61006	32132			

Good signal with no fading or interference. At 2100 the repeat was heard on 5425kHz which is 10kHz lower than the repeat of this net heard on 14-10-08. Good strong signal.

2-11-08, Sunday, 1830, 5760kHz. Usual Sunday call of "690 690 690 00000". Signal, or perhaps modulation, so weak it was barely audible. At 1930 the repeat was expected but could not be found.

9-11-08, Sunday, 1830, 5760kHz "690 690 690 00000". call. Strong and clear on a quiet channel. At 1930 the repeat was heard on 4580kHz almost co-channel with the usual RTTY signal. Otherwise a good strong signal.

11-11-08, Tuesday, 2000, 6855kHz. Found here with "813 813 813..." call, then DG/GC of "604/52" and a 52 group message as follows:

23865	06584	64369	03424	32578	11355	54971	33968	41599	67647
62903	21750	58171	82919	82461	76082	22680	56017	85592	06106
05330	90492	21576	39664	61374	43294	14082	24013	52103	86014
42506	52836	25175	44625	18297	22324	36234	54356	26485	04483
51527	23309	20421	20866	20243	51414	92501	71377	82093	56672
38437	37519								

Weak and a bit fadey but readable. Noticeable splatter from R. Cairo on 6860 during the call-up but they went quiet when the message was in progress – very obliging!. At 2100 the repeat was heard on 5290kHz as expected. Stronger and clearer than at 2000.

16-11-08, Sunday, 1830, Something seems to have gone wrong with E06 tonight. The Sunday transmission on 5760kHz was expected but didn't show up. Also, the repeat expected on 4586kHz didn't show up either.

MLF_UK's logs[with some repetition, reinforcing analysis]:

25-11-08, Tuesday, 2000, 6875kHz, 20kHz higher than the first sending of the month on 11-11-08. "813 813 813..." call leading to DK/GC of "923/41" and a 41 group message as follows:

60274	88972	14344	23261	67314	15089	11280	63829	20706	22908
07626	35351	95795	12992	00767	79708	88886	51578	09198	01844
10886	41502	48144	92534	97525	00154	97319	38237	74753	94462
77146	11577	14955	93096	70082	12343	81419	24679	22205	73656
69748									

Fadey signal but readable on clear channel. At 2100 the repeat was heard on 5290kHz. Strong and clear with little fading.

26-11-08, Last Wednesday of the month, 1500, 9090kHz. Found here with "309 309 309..." call then DK/GC of "245/191 and 191 group message as follows:

38271	00617	17848	03341	80217	45478	15549	33222	47494	21164
23048	54123	13475	19210	69296	49387	32041	91591	29562	68893
55176	29209	46548	69404	24710	87835	71785	08408	97297	13798
28995	05054	58945	31262	15148	09326	16725	89661	96441	13354
50644	32285	00718	91665	92291	78217	28942	41849	82516	23625
78850	07346	45066	21734	62127	65134	88877	18461	07931	04392
29946	03820	36911	98243	61291	57996	12683	88113	00140	01787
68531	37776	51629	36289	33043	05017	57664	98938	29467	38764
13214	54253	33005	83569	61255	55775	75754	78028	62416	97879
42953	67962	75335	22213	94546	57059	58504	70218	23358	23261
32401	68737	95868	45102	83083	92683	30628	84862	87980	61601
25142	51075	62868	59509	58280	83527	75790	18225	08973	03749
28876	84166	97032	42248	15601	91530	66463	31737	01541	33896
87645	58428	35465	39721	78323	51805	84663	86175	88009	04770
61571	33932	95009	47965	13995	34203	26252	18037	03205	85172
19503	07190	67969	14100	49067	80509	94098	67557	11333	26776
81469	31595	14885	61455	66173	47562	38512	02743	08755	25605
17353	49725	95953	14626	66345	13134	53786	93183	25324	05364
05496	17422	74926	82951	18312	22137	21508	48931	02837	08340
54694									

Weak signal on a noisy channel with some fading. At 1600 the repeat was heard on 7830kHz, much stronger that at 1500. Interestingly, 309 is scheduled for the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays but this month the first transmission, expected on 12-11-08, was a no-show.

30-11-08, Last Sunday of the Month, 1830, E06 expected on 5760kHz but was a no-show tonight. However, there was an XJT almost on this frequency so perhaps that had something to do with it.

04-12-08, Thursday, 2030, 4830kHz. "321 321 321 00000" call. Fair signal, easily readable, on a quiet channel.

05-12-08, First Friday of the month, 12130, 4760kHz. "472 472 472 00000" call. Strong signal on clear frequency.

07-12-08, Sunday, 1830, 5785kHz. E06 expected on this frequency at this time but a no-show. At 1900 the repeat did not appear on 4515kHz

December 2008

3610kHz 1800z	24/12[269 00000] (via GlobalTuners)	FS	WED
3810kHz 2020z	10/12[931 321 51…….0 0 0 0 0] Strong 2036z	RNGB, PLondon	WED
4836kHz 2030z	04/12[312 00000]	AF	THU
5125kHz 2100z	25/12[922 00000] Strong ends 2104z	PLondon	THU

<u>E07</u> [IB]

Note new E07 activity using USB mode, very strong in UK and quality of sound excellent. Freqs used were [for Thurs sending – possibility of another day and a regular schedule, but not found]: 5146 and 5846kHz. Tertiary sending not heard as null message only but believed to be 6846kHz. Respective times were: 0530 and 0550z with tertiary expected at 0610z. and proven on 01/012009 by RNGB.

A 'special' E07 was thought to have replaced a December XPA2 scheduled sending, using an ID of 479 that bore no resemblance to freqs used. Freqs were 9121 and7967kHz and sent at 1010 and 1030z respectively. No tertiary sending discovered. Originally found by FN, like the 0530z schedule described above
transmissions were in USB mode, very strong in UK with quality of sound excellent. Interestingly a 3 group message format was heard on 15/12 with group counts of: 44, 35 and 28 groups.

Log detail for these new E07 sendings will be found: 0530z schedule in body of standard logs, 'Special' at end of standard E07 logs, complete with message detail.

PoSW sends his logs accompanied by analysis:
The E07 English language OM continues to follow the long established schedules in the UK eveningtime as we head into what might be the worst winter for many years, - certainly, as I start to type this on Sunday the 7th of December there has been white frost all day on those parts of the ground which are shaded from the direct rays of the sun - i.e. Sundays + Wednesdays starting at 1800 UTC, Mondays + Wednesdays starting at 2100 UTC and on Thursdays starting at 2110 UTC, using the same frequencies as in November and December last year. The long-standing low modulation problem continues to make for very difficult copy of some sendings most notably the Sunday + Wednesday 1800 UTC start.

Sunday + Wednesday Schedule:-
2-Nov-08, Sunday:- 1800 UTC, 8,183 kHz, "199 199 199 000", S9+ but mod. low.
1820 UTC, 6,982 kHz, second sending, a bit clearer than the first sending. Same frequencies as in November last year, third sending in event of a "full message" should be 1840 UTC, 5,938 kHz.
9-Nov-08, Sunday:- 1800 UTC, 8,183 kHz, low mod, difficult to hear, and 1820 UTC, 6,982 kHz, slightly better, "199 199 199 000".

7-Dec-08, Sunday:- 1800 UTC, 6,982 kHz, should be the first sending, frequencies used in December last year were 6,982 + 5,836 + 4,938 kHz. No voice could be heard here but the carrier went off 1802 and 28 seconds UTC so looks like "no message".
1820 UTC, 5,836 kHz, could just about hear "989 989 989 000", so no third sending.
14-Dec-08, Sunday:- 1800 UTC, 6,982 kHz, "989 989 989 000", strong carrier, very low mod.
1820 UTC, 5,836 kHz, carrier only, no voice heard, went off 1822 and 28 seconds UTC.
17-Dec-08, Wednesday:- 1820 UTC, 5,836 kHz, "989 989 989 000", second sending, first time I have remembered to check out the Wednesday appearance for a while, and - good heavens, I don't believe it! A strong signal with good modulation!

Monday + Wednesday Schedule:-
3-Nov-08, Monday:- 2100 UTC, 6,931 kHz, "998 998 998 1", DK/GC "769 59" x 2, first sending with quite reasonable mod.
2120 UTC, 5,928 kHz, second sending, flattened by strong 49 metre band BC station 2 kHz up, E07 carrier detectable with receiver in SSB mode.
2140 UTC, 4,894 kHz, third sending of "998" and "769 59", S9+ with reasonable - nay, even *good* modulation! Same frequencies as in November last year.
10-Nov-08, Monday:- 2100 UTC, 6,931 kHz, "998 998 998 1", DK/GC "161 43" x 2, S9 to S9+, continues with surprisingly good mod.
2120 UTC, 5,928 kHz, second sending generally unreadable due to BC interference. E07 voice heard clearly when the station on 5,930 paused for a few seconds.
2140 UTC, 4,894 kHz, third sending, strong signal with good mod., speech broke up and became distorted for a few seconds during the call-up.
19-Nov-08, Wednesday:- 2100 UTC, 6,931 kHz, "998 998 998 1", DK/GC "161 43" x 2. S9+ with unusually good audio, much better, for example, than the Sunday + Wednesday 1800z start schedule.
2120 UTC, 5,928 kHz, second sending unreadable due to strong broadcast station, E07 carrier went off just after 2127z.
2140 UTC, 4,894 kHz, third sending, S9+, good modulation.

1-Dec-08, Monday:- 2100 UTC, 6,892 kHz, "887 887 887 1", DK/GC "615 37" x 2, S9+ with good audio.
2120 UTC, 5,896 kHz, another one inside the 49 metre broadcast band, second sending difficult copy.
2140 UTC, 4,792 kHz, third sending of "887" and "615 37". Good mod., apart from sticking the second sending in with the broadcasters Ivan seems to have this schedule nicely sorted! Same frequencies as in December last year.
3-Dec-08, Wednesday:- 2100 UTC, 6,892 kHz, "887" and "615 37", as on Monday.
2120 UTC, 5,896 kHz, second sending, much better signal than on Monday, over-riding broadcast station.
2140 UTC, 4,792 kHz, third sending, S9+ with good modulation.

Thursday Schedule:-
6-Nov-08:- 2110 UTC, 6,777 kHz, "744 744 744 1", DK/GC "681 55" x 2. S9 carrier but with low mod., interference from some kind of data transmission on a close frequency.
2130 UTC, 5,449 kHz, second sending, better mod. but with background hum and speech slightly distorted. Chatter from RAF VOLMET YL on 5,450 kHz. Missed third sending which would have been on 4,483, as in November last year.
13-Nov-08:- 2110 UTC, 6,777 kHz, very low mod., just heard, "zero zero zero" towards the end, carrier went off 2112 and 28 seconds UTC.
2130 UTC, 5,449 kHz, "744 744 744 000", better mod. than first sending, noises off from RAF VOLMET.
27-Nov-08:- 2110 UTC, 6,777 kHz, unreadable due to low mod. and a strong "XJT" on a close frequency, not noted on previous Thursdays. Carrier went off 2112 and 28 seconds UTC so must be, "no message" again.
2130 UTC, 5,449 kHz, "744 744 744 000", just about readable, usual chatter from 5,450, and would you credit it - an "XJT" has appeared here too, about 3 kHz LF!

4-Dec-08:- 2110 UTC, 6,777 kHz - same frequencies as in November - "744 744 744 000", mod. low but readable, speech distorted and with backgrond hum.
2130 UTC, 5,449 kHz, second sending with RAF VOLMET for company.
11-Dec-08:- 2110 UTC, 6,777 kHz, "744 744 744 000", S9 carrier but very low audio, difficult copy.

RNGB's E07 Logs:

November log:

Tues 4th	0800	5867	'873' 000
	0820	6767	'873' 000
Weds 5th	1800	8183	'199' 000
Thurs 6th	2110	6777	'744' 1 681 55 29324 39903 49806 etc
	2130	5449	'744' repeat
	2150	4483	'744' repeat
Sun 9th	1800	8183	'199' unreadable

Tues 11th	0800	5867	‘873’ 000
	0820	6767	‘873’ 000
Thurs 13th	0800	5867	‘873’ 000
Mon 24th	2100	6931	‘998’ 1 615 37 43286 53253 72612 32939 etc
	2120	5928	‘998’ repeat
	2140	4894	‘998’ repeat
Tues 25th	0800	5867	‘873’ 000
	0820	6767	‘873’ 000
Weds 26th	1800	8183	‘199’ 872 62 03022 16345 01082 31861 etc
	1820	6982	‘199’ repeat
Thurs 27th	0820	6767	‘873’ 000

December log:

Tues 2nd	0800	5234	‘278’ 000
	0820	5734	‘278’ 000
Weds 3rd	1800	6982	unreadable
Thurs 4th	0800	5234	‘278’ 000
	2110	6777	‘744’ 000
	2130	5449	‘744’ 000
Tues 9th	0800	5234	‘278’ 1 798 67 64211 38671 70922 50414 etc
	0820	5734	‘278’ repeat
	0840	6834	‘278’ 000
Thurs 11th	0820	5734	‘278’ 1 798 67 64211 etc
	0840	6834	‘278’ repeat
Tues 16th	1010	9121	‘479’ 1 4897 29 66656 29179 04190 64449 etc
	1030	7967	‘479’ repeat
Weds 17th	1010	9121	‘479’ 1 2182 32 31068 72604 31648 36645 etc
	1800	6982	‘989’ 000
Thurs 18th	1010	9121	‘479’ unreadable
	1030	7967	‘479’ unreadable
Mon 22nd	2100	6892	‘887’ 000
Weds 24th	2100	6892	‘887’ 000
	2120	5896	‘887’ 000
Thurs 25th	0530	5146	‘188’ 000
	0550	5846	‘188’ 000
Weds 31st	1800	6982	‘989’ 1 974 67 27169 etc
	1820	5836	‘989’ repeat
	1840	4938	‘989’ repeat

Onto others’ logs with repetition:

November 2008

4483kHz	2150z	06/11[744 1 281 55 89324…00721 000 000] Strong + hum ends 2158z	PLondon	THU
4894kHz	2140z	03/11[998 1 769 59 62670…53902 000 000] Fair QSB2 end 2149z	PLondon	MON
	2140z	05/11[998 1 769 59 62670…53902 000 000] Fair end 2149z	PLondon	WED
	2140z	10/11[998 1 161 43 42146…05212 000 000] Fair end 2147z	PLondon	MON
	2140z	12/11[998 1 161 4…….. 000 000] Poor QSB3 end 2147z	PLondon	WED
	2140z	17/11[998 1 161 43 4214?…05212 000 000] Loud and distorted end 2147z	PLondon	MON
	2140z	19/11[998 1 161 43 42146…05212 000 000] Strong end 2147z	PLondon	WED
	2140z	24/11[998 1 615 37 43286... 58790 000 000] Poor audio QRM3 end 2147z	PLondon	MON
	2140z	26/11[998 1 615 37 43286... 58790 000 000] Fair QRM2 end 2147z	PLondon	MON
5449kHz	2130z	06/11[744 1 281 55 89324…00721 000 000] Strong ends 2138z	PLondon	THU
	2130z	13/11[744 000] Fair QRM2	PLondon	THU
	2130z	20/11[744 000] Weak QRM2 ends 2132z	PLondon	THU
5867kHz	0800z	04/11[873 000] Strong end 0802z	PLondon	TUE
	0800z	11/11[873 000] Strong end 0802z	PLondon	TUE
	0800z	18/11[873 000] Strong end 0802z [no distortions on audio]	PLondon	TUE
	0800z	25/11[873 000] Strong end 0802z [no distortions on audio]	PLondon	TUE
5928kHz	2120z	03/11[998] BC QRM5 occluded message	PLondon	MON

6767kHz	0820z	04/11[873 000] QRM3 [XJT occluding signal] end 0822z	PLondon	TUE
	0820z	18/11[873 000] QRM4 [XJT occluding signal] end not heard	PLondon	TUE
6777kHz	2110z	06/11[744 1 281 55 89324…00721 000 000] Fair QSB2 ends 2118z	PLondon	THU
	2110z	20/11[744 000] Weak QRM2 ends 2112z	PLondon	THU
6931kHz	2100z	05/11[998 1…..] rest lost in QSB5 Weak	PLondon	WED
	2100z	19/11[998 1…..] Fair QSB3	PLondon	WED
	2100z	24/11[998 615 37 43286] +20dB SSTV QRM	MG	MON
	2100z	26/11[998 1…..] Fair QRM3	PLondon	WED
6982kHz	1820z	26/11[199 1 872 62 06022…05699 000 000] end 1829z Fair QSB2	PLondon	WED
8183kHz	1800z	05/11[199 000] Fair QSB2 end 1802z	PLondon	WED
	1800z	26/11[199 1 872 62 06022…05699 000 000] end 1809z Fair QSB3	PLondon	WED

December 2008

4792kHz	2140z	01/12[887 1 615 37 43286…58690 000 000] Fair with reasonable audio end 2147z	PLondon	MON
	2140z	03/12[887 1 615 37] S9 AM fades 43286 53253 72612 32939 38339 97736 00628 20537 30638 03468 36849 47498 82069 20491 62610 68342 48554 89577 07360 65647 22340 35010 93427 820?8 76479 62610 86610 38786 82002 23689 71568 56455 15472 87769 17883 35653 58690 000 000	mndbs	WED
4792kHz	2140z	10/12[887 1 267 37] +10dBs 70182 40849 42220 35354 76763 58452 90961 80252 04562 34404 55291 50713 52605 28097 17532 25619 37646 81448 17087 91120 07431 26317 16797 47975 69725 67832 45301 46696 40445 58517 38700 07037 78850 45962 48208 18365 42516 000 000 (7min TX)	mndbs	WED
5146kHz	0530z	25/12[188 000] Strong	RNGB	THU
5234kHz	0800z	16/12[carrier only] off 0808z	PLondon	TUE
	0800z	23/12[278 000] Fair carrier, weak audio off 0802z	PLondon	TUE
5449kHz	2130z	04/12[744 000] Fair end 2132z RAF Volmet audible	PLondon	THU
5734kHz	0820z	16/12[278 000] Strong carrier, poor audio	PLondon	TUE
	0820z	23/12[278 000] Strong off 0822z	PLondon	TUE
5846kHz	0550z	25/12[188 000] Strong. USB became AM 48s to send one '188 000' only	RNGB, PLondon	THU
5896kHz	2120z	01/12[887 1 615 37 43286…58690 000 000] Fair, reasonable audio BC QRM2 end 2127z	PLondon , AF	MON
	2120z	08/12[887 1]	AF	MON
	2120z	10/12[887 1 267 37] S7 BC QRM	mndbs	WED
6777kHz	2110z	04/12[744 000] Fair end 2112z	PLondon	THU
6892kHz	2100z	01/12[887 1 --- -- 4 ----…58690 000 000] Fair,variable audio QRM2 end 2107z	PLondon	MON
	2100z	10/12[887 1 267 37] S9AM weak audio	mndbs	WED
	2100z	15/12[887 000]	AF	MON
6982kHz	1800z	24/12 [forgot to log ID(!), 0-msg]	FS	WED
7967kHz	1030z	15/12[479 3 236 44 36868...479 3 4751 35 48474... 479 3 6819 28 18822...000 000]	FN	MON
9121kHz	1010z	15/12[479 3 236 44 36868...479 3 4751 35 48474... 479 3 6819 28 18822...000 000]	FN	MON

<u>E07 Special</u> [thought to have replaced XPA2 sendings].

Note the transmissions in this series are strong, audible and use USB. They were discovered by FN immediately after XPA ceased transmission. Of note is the three message format of the initial transmission intercepted 15/12.

1. 1010z 9121kHz 2. 1030z 7967kHz

ID 479	USB	[Daily]
15/12 Mon	479 3 236 44	
	479 3 4751 35	
	479 3 6819 28	
16/12 Tue*	479 1 4897 29	
17/12 Wed	479 1 2182 32	5m52s
18/12 Thu	NRH	
19/12 Fri	479 1 6849 31	5m46s
20/12 Sat	NRH	
21/12 Sun	NRH	

'Special logs' from FN, RNGB and PLondon.

*<u>16/12 Tuesday message:</u>

479 1 2182 32 2182 32
31068 72604 31648 36645 16142
10740 24522 93539 83177 64355
43380 81898 43145 58057 20189
20621 65280 21825 08094 71335
31390 55731 92162 07836 54042
69890 12919 21324 58450 47806
91346 91734 000 000

E10 [O]

E10 Desk Report for November and December 2008

Frequencies in use (USB) + Callsigns

Frequency (KHz)	Callsign(s)
2456	ART
2515	PCD
2743	ULX
2844	PCD/YHF
3150	PCD
3270	ULX
3415	ART
3840	ULX/YHF
4114	HNCB
4165	ART
4270	PCD
4560	YHF
4880	ULX
5170	PCD
5230	ULX
5435	ART/EZI
5820	YHF
6210	FDU
6270	ULX
6370	YHF
6428	ABC
6498	PCD
6575	HNC
6840	ART/EZI
6986	ART
7690	ART/EZI
7760	ULX
7918	YHF
8805	PCD
9130	EZI
9202	YHF
10648	YHF
11565	EZI
13533	EZI
15980	EZI
17410	EZI
19715	EZI

Special Strings Heard Reported During November and December 2008

None

Logged E10 Activity

ABC

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
05/11	1441	6428	ABC				

ART

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
17/11	0000	3415	ART	1	117	TQJST	Manolis
30/12	0130	3415	ART2				
30/12	0200	3415	ART2				

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
13/11	0430	6986	ART	1	14	TXIOG	Albinodragon
07/12	0430	5435	ART	1	74	MFCBY	westt1us
13/11	0500	6986	ART2				
07/12	0530	5435	ART2				
07/11	0630	6986	ART	1	100	DKWWI	Manolis
07/11	0700	5435	ART	1	100	DDOWB	Manolis
07/11	0730	6986	ART	1	100	HISDR	Manolis
30/12	0800	6986	ART	1	13	NPMWM	E10 Agent
08/11	0900	6986	ART	1	100	IPTXZ	Manolis
02/12	1330	6986	ART	1	74	QUFMC	Sam
12/11	1400	6986	ART	1	21	GXZQD	Sam
25/11	1400	6986	ART2				
06/11	1430	6986	ART2				
21/12	1530	3415	ART	1	100	DFDUZ	Sam
03/11	1600	5435	ART	1	16	YDIRM	Sam
08/11	1600	5435	ART	1	10	OKKGA	Sam
23/11	1600	5435	ART	1	19	UARWU	Sam
02/12	1600	4165	ART	1	13	BNYCJ	Sam
06/12	1600	5435	ART	1	31	FNMTW	Sam
19/12	1600	5435	ART	1	31	NEZAZ	Sam
30/12	1600	5435	ART	1	38	LLHYK	Sam
08/11	1630	5435	ART	1	89	NLSDS	Sam
20/12	1630	3415	ART	1	31	NEZAZ	Sam
21/12	1630	4165	ART	1	87	NNWRB	Sam
30/12	1630	4165	ART	1	71	QMXMR	Sam
04/11	1700	3415	ART	1	70	AGGHD	Sam
20/12	1700	3415	ART	1	17	COELS	Sam
02/11	1730	5435	ART	1	26	PDDUH	E10 Desk
13/12	1730	4165/5435	ART	1	19	OFOPX	Sam
23/12	1730	5435	ART	1	31	XNBIA	E10 Desk
06/11	1800	3415/5435	ART	1	99	SEOEI	Sam
13/12	1800	5435	ART	1	44	NODWP	Sam
06/11	1830	3415	ART	1	34	EFAXG	Sam
02/11	1930	5435	ART	1	16	TDDLB	E10 Desk
09/11	1930	5435/6986	ART	1	41	TTRJB	Sam
08/12	1930	5435	ART	1	14	VCIDU	Sam
01/11	2030	5435	ART2				
20/11	2030	5435	ART	1	172	TZMIF	E10 Desk
21/11	2030	3415/5435	ART	1	164	QXSNL	Manolis
23/11	2030	5435	ART	1	168	LSWGS	Gary
24/11	2030	5435	ART2				
08/11	2100	3415	ART2				
06/12	2130	3415	ART	1	85	XUGUO	Sam
06/11	2200	3415	ART2				
10/11	2200	3415/5435	ART1				
15/11	2200	3415/5435	ART2				
02/11	2230	3415	ART	1	18	IZJZG	Sam
02/11	2300	3415	ART	1	100	WXAMR	Sam
02/11	2330	3415/5435	ART2				

EZI

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
12/11	0100	6840	EZI	1	18	UKKCC	Albinodragon
25/11	0100	6840	EZI	1	22	REBKW	DanielAR
30/12	0100	6840/7690	EZI	1	103	EPUBY	E10 Agent
20/11	0130	6840	EZI2				
13/11	0330	6840	EZI2				
23/11	0330	6840	EZI	1	10	XWQKJ	westt1us
12/11	0400	6840/7690	EZI2				
13/11	0430	6840	EZI	1	28	CSIPL	Albinodragon
23/11	0430	6840	EZI	1	49	LVSWY	westt1us
13/11	0530	6840/7690	EZI	1	8	CSUHS	Albinodragon
13/11	0700	9130/11565	EZI	1	108	NWMZE	DanielE2Kde
06/11	1200	9130	EZI2				
09/11	1230	13533/15980	EZI2				
09/11	1300	9130	EZI2				
09/11	1330	7690	EZI2				
07/11	1400	6840/7690	EZI	1	94	GZALT	Sam
12/11	1400	6840	EZI	1	49	SMDON	Sam
25/11	1400	6840	EZI2				
27/11	1400	6840/7690	EZI1				
28/11	1400	6840/7690	EZI2				
08/12	1400	7690	EZI1				
22/12	1400	6850	EZI2				
01/11	1430	6840/7690	EZI	1	48	GGUFD	Sam
14/11	1430	6840/7690	EZI	1	108	JQQQD	Sam
01/11	1500	6840/7690	EZI2				
07/11	1530	19715	EZI2				
03/11	1600	6840/7690	EZI2				
03/11	1630	9130/11565	EZI2				
02/11	1700	6840	EZI2				
03/11	1700	6840	EZI1				
04/11	1700	6840/9130	EZI	1	83	PQIGJ	Sam
08/11	1700	6840/9130	EZI	1	20	UEEOQ	Mike L
11/11	1700	6840	EZI1				
25/11	1700	6840	EZI2				
08/11	1800	6840/9130	EZI1				
13/12	1800	6840	EZI2				
09/11	1830	11565	EZI2				
09/11	1900	6840	EZI	1	48	GGUFD	Sam
30/11	1900	9130	EZI	1	113	UBWLP	Mikesndbs
13/12	1900	6840/9130	EZI	1	30	YJVYB	Sam
04/11	1930	6840	EZI	1	15	TYECV	Sam
09/11	1930	7690	EZI	1	100	XZKYV	Sam
03/12	1930	6840/7690	EZI	1	100	CCTEY	Sam
01/11	2000	6840	EZI2				
01/11	2030	6840	EZI2				
01/11	2100	6840	EZI2				
16/11	2100	7690	EZI	1	20	EGBMM	DanielAR

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
23/11	2100	6840	EZI2				
23/12	2100	6840/7690	EZI	1	19	ORGEM	E10 Agent
09/11	2130	7690	EZI	1	100	XZKYV	DanielAR
16/11	2130	7690	EZI	1	60	OMSDB	DanielAR
29/11	2130	7690	EZI	1	50	VKIZA	RE
07/11	2200	6840/7690	EZI	1	100	NIYDK	Sam
09/11	2200	6840/7690	EZI	1	184	NIYDK	Manolis/Sam
15/11	2200	6840	EZI	1	180	NIYDK	DanielAR
27/11	2200	6840/7690	EZI	1	20	ZKPMF	Sam
01/12	2200	6840	EZI	1	122	YHZAA	DanielAR
17/12	2200	6840	EZI	1	30	HQKSG	Sam
02/11	2230	6840/7690	EZI	1	52	RBQIO	Sam
04/11	2230	6840	EZI	1	11	AAWXC	Sam
06/11	2230	6840	EZI	1	19	CBGNV	Sam
10/11	2230	6840	EZI	1	40	GCMSN	DanielAR
15/11	2230	6840	EZI	1	7	HSAVD	DanielAR
09/11	2330	6840/9130	EZI2				

FDU

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
08/11	1555	6210	FDUO				

HNC

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
16/11	1850	4114	HNCB				
16/11	1945	4114	HNCB				
24/11	2021	6575	HNCB				
24/11	2058	6575	HNC				
24/11	2118	6575	HNCB				

PCD

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
08/11	0000	3150	PCD	1	87	FLXEY	Manolis
10/12	0030	3150	PCD	1	43	NNTZS	E10 Desk
23/12	0030	3150	PCD	1	55	EANWL	E10 Desk
13/11	0330	3150	PCD2				
30/11	0530	6498	PCD2				
09/11	0930	5170/6498	PCD	1	100	EFHBF	Manolis
08/12	1300	8805	PCD2				
02/12	1430	5170/6498	PCD	1	104	NVAZZ	Sam
01/11	1500	6498	PCD	1	70	AEJMW	Sam
21/11	1500	6498	PCD	1	40	JEQSU	Sam
27/11	1500	6498	PCD	1	70	IXCPY	Sam
03/11	1530	8805	PCD2				
03/11	1600	4270	PCD2				
03/11	1630	4270	PCD	1	13	FNNPE	Sam
09/11	1630	4270	PCD	1	89	XKXUK	Sam
21/11	1630	4270	PCD	1	29	OTLMR	Sam
23/11	1630	6498	PCD	1	15	QDZSB	Sam
01/12	1630	4270	PCD	1	192	MFQYT	Sam
17/12	1630	6498	PCD	1	21	BYEXZ	Sam
20/12	1630	6498	PCD	1	15	XAWGG	Sam

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
30/12	1630	6498	PCD	1	192	XSWXK	Sam
02/11	1700	4270	PCD2				
02/11	1730	3150	PCD2				
10/11	1800	4270	PCD	1	27	ZSBLS	E10 Desk
01/11	1830	4270	PCD2				
01/11	1900	4270	PCD1				
02/11	1900	4270	PCD	1	20	UWXGK	E10 Desk
06/11	1900	4270	PCD	1	12	CDNVM	Sam
09/11	1900	4270	PCD2				
18/11	1900	4270	PCD	2	69/76	GSARL/VSZLK	E10 Desk
24/11	1900	4270	PCD	1	12	RTNSK	E10 Desk
25/11	1900	4270	PCD	1	22	FNITB	E10 Desk
26/11	1900	4270	PCD	1	15	EYSFS	E10 Desk
29/11	1900	4270	PCD1				
30/11	1900	4270	PCD	1	13	JGXXL	E10 Desk
08/12	1900	4270	PCD	2	80/93	QRNET/TRKKK	Sam
13/12	1900	4270	PCD1				
15/12	1900	4270	PCD	1	86	SDSDT	RE
17/12	1900	4270	PCD	1	15	GWPEG	E10 Desk
22/12	1900	4270	PCD	1	16	KXRRL	E10 Desk
28/12	1900	4270	PCD2				
01/11	1930	4270	PCD	1	23	YYCVX	E10 Desk
09/11	1930	4270	PCD	1	17	RKZLN	Sam
17/11	1930	4270	PCD	1	29	SASRX	E10 Desk
24/11	1930	4270	PCD	1	22	NJQTV	E10 Desk
03/12	1930	4270	PCD	1	30	KMSQY	Sam
13/12	1930	4270	PCD	1	50	HJRGU	Sam
20/12	1930	4270	PCD	1	18	JEKEJ	E10 Desk
24/12	1930	4270	PCD	1	113	AIITB	E10 Desk
27/12	1930	4270	PCD	1	28	OCXXF	E10 Desk
28/12	1930	4270	PCD	1	27	NBLQP	E10 Desk
29/12	1930	4270	PCD	1	11	KNCXL	E10 Agent
30/12	1930	4270	PCD	1	27	NBRSP	E10 Agent
31/12	1930	4270	PCD	1	12	GXCPY	E10 Desk
09/11	2000	3150/4270	PCD	1	106	AEOYY	Sam
28/12	2000	3150	PCD2				
01/11	2030	4270	PCD2				
05/11	2100	4270	PCD	1	44	KXVWY	Kopf
23/11	2100	4270	PCD	1	20	NIRCW	Gary
21/12	2100	4270	PCD	1	25	MSKXJ	E10 Desk
29/12	2100	4270	PCD	1	19	WJECY	DanielE2Kde
08/11	2130	3150/4270	PCD2				
06/11	2200	4270	PCD2				
02/11	2230	3150/4270	PCD2				
09/11	2300	2515/3150	PCD	1	20	YJGAP	Sam
01/12	2300	3150	PCD	1	20	HBCQQ	Sam
06/11	2330	2515/3150	PCD	1	122	RHSYH	Sam
29/11	2330	3150	PCD	1	80	RUKYT	E10 Desk

ULX

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
13/11	0200	4880	ULX	1	53	FNFTP	Albinodragon
12/11	0230	4880	ULX2				
09/11	0330	3270	ULX2				
14/11	0330	3270	ULX	1	14	LTICJ	Albinodragon
13/11	0400	3270	ULX	1	5	NQEVA	Albinodragon
13/11	0430	3270	ULX2				
13/11	0500	3270	ULX2				
30/11	0530	6270	ULX2				
07/12	0600	5230	ULX	1	116	RYLHY	westt1us
30/12	0700	4880/5230	ULX	1	6	EVJBU	E10 Agent
30/12	0800	6270	ULX2				
09/11	1330	6270	ULX2				
07/11	1400	6270	ULX2				
01/11	1430	4880/6270	ULX2				
01/11	1500	6270	ULX1				
03/11	1500	6270/7760	ULX2				
03/12	1500	7760	ULX1				
06/12	1500	6270	ULX2				
23/11	1530	6270	ULX	1	33	WEBNE	Sam
24/11	1530	6270	ULX1				
03/12	1530	6270	ULX	1	23	KQFKV	Sam
19/12	1530	5230/6270	ULX1				
20/12	1530	5230	ULX	1	68	TNWNZ	Sam
23/12	1530	5230	ULX	1	30	GLWOD	Sam
30/12	1530	6270	ULX	1	73	LKDYZ	Sam
01/12	1600	6270	ULX2				
03/11	1630	4880	ULX2				
06/11	1700	2743/3270	ULX2				
02/11	1730	4880	ULX	1	34	WPALX	DanielE2Kde
11/11	1730	4880	ULX	1	26	CFQWJ	Sam
13/12	1730	4880	ULX	1	16	BFTOL	Sam
04/11	1800	2743/4880	ULX2				
01/11	1830	4880	ULX	1	21	OYXRH	E10 Desk
03/12	1830	4880	ULX	1	115	GHRCA	Sam
04/11	1900	2743/3840	ULX2				
03/12	1930	2743	ULX2				
01/11	2000	4880	ULX2				
20/11	2030	3270	ULX2				
06/11	2100	3270	ULX	1	70	VCGRC	E10 Desk
12/12	2100	2743	ULX	1	149	RCANU	JPL
05/11	2130	4880	ULX	1	70	JQKZD	E10 Desk
08/11	2130	4880	ULX	1	92	EOVHK	Sam
11/11	2130	2743/4880	ULX	1	28	SNXHM	Sam
24/11	2130	2743/4880	ULX	1	41	IGQSM	Sam
06/12	2130	2743/4880	ULX	1	73	EOJUB	Sam
12/12	2130	2743	ULX	1	116	GEVDL	JPL
06/11	2200	4880	ULX	1	15	DNJTH	Sam

YHF

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
07/11	0000	2844	YHF	1	192	ITEPD	Sam
09/11	0330	3840	YHF	1	118	PPBAC	DanielE2Kde
12/11	0330	3840	YHF	1	8	AOQHO	Albinodragon
12/11	0400	5820	YHF2				
12/11	0430	5820	YHF	1	18	MSRFE	Albinodragon
26/11	0430	7918	YHF	1	12	MTQDF	westt1us
15/12	0430	5820	YHF	1	12	PDGIV	westt1us
07/12	0430	9202	YHF2				
12/11	0500	9202	YHF2				
24/12	0500	9202/10648	YHF	1	27	SRNIS	E10 Agent
26/11	0530	9202	YHF	1	33	BOBYC	westt1us
05/11	1130	7918	YHF2				
06/11	1200	9202/10648	YHF	1	11	FBZHN	Sam
10/11	1200	10648	YHF2				
03/12	1200	9202	YHF	1	16	PIESH	Sam
09/11	1230	7918	YHF2				
09/11	1330	9202/10648	YHF	1	62	SDVHJ	Sam
27/11	1330	9202/10648	YHF	1	12	MTQDF	Sam
08/12	1330	10648	YHF2				
22/12	1330	9202/10648	YHF	1	92	DNTCX	E10 Agent
10/11	1400	7918	YHF2				
01/11	1430	6370	YHF	1	27	IPHHS	Sam
03/12	1430	6370	YHF	1	80	OYXYV	Sam
21/12	1430	6370	YHF	1	90	ZTPNM	Sam
30/12	1430	5820/6370	YHF	1	78	HRWNR	Sam
03/11	1500	5820	YHF2				
03/11	1530	6370	YHF	1	81	YFFOT	Sam
08/12	1530	6370	YHF	1	28	IMCJE	Sam
23/11	1600	3840	YHF2				
03/11	1630	3840	YHF	1	87	QFICB	Sam
12/11	1630	2844/3840	YHF	1	22	TSDND	Sam
21/11	1630	3840	YHF	1	18	KDJLR	Sam
06/12	1630	3840	YHF	1	91	BBJQS	Sam
03/11	1700	3840/4560	YHF2				
06/11	1730	4560/5820	YHF1				
11/11	1730	5820	YHF	1	31	KAVJE	Sam
04/11	1800	2844/3840	YHF2				
09/11	1830	10648	YHF	1	80	ZUVQV	DanielAR
15/11	1830	10648	YHF	1	47	CEELW	DanielAR
04/12	1830	10648	YHF	1	12	RCERD	DanielAR
13/12	1830	9202	YHF	1	37	KSKFA	Sam
04/11	1900	2844/3840	YHF2				
13/12	1930	5820	YHF	1	66	CLOHI	Sam
09/11	2000	5820	YHF2				
01/11	2030	4560	YHF2				

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Number of Msgs	Msg Count(s)	Msg 1st Group(s)	Credit
01/11	2100	4560	YHF2				
01/11	2130	4560	YHF2				
05/11	2130	4560	YHF1				
06/11	2130	4560	YHF2				
07/11	2200	2844/3840	YHF	1	23	QEISK	Sam
16/12	2200	3840	YHF	1	35	PKGKJ	Mikesndbs
27/11	2200	2844/3840	YHF2				
06/12	2200	3840	YHF	1	17	OGEPR	Sam
12/12	2200	3840	YHF	1	35	PKGKJ	Sam
02/11	2230	5820/7918	YHF2				
04/11	2300	3840	YHF	1	11	YNYZQ	Sam
06/11	2300	3840	YHF	1	23	QEISK	Sam
09/11	2300	3840	YHF	1	81	VVXZC	Sam
23/11	2300	2844	YHF	1	29	MHPLO	Sam
27/11	2300	2844	YHF	1	70	DSBIJ	Sam

Jammer Activity

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Credit
01/11	1437	6370	YHF	Sam
01/11	1440	5170	PCD	Sam
01/11	2003	6840	EZI	E10 Desk
03/11	1600	4270	PCD2	Sam
03/11	1634	4270	PCD	Sam
04/11	1704	4270	PCD	Sam
04/11	1735	4880	ULX	Sam
04/11	1913	6840	EZI	Sam
06/11	1428	9202	YHF	Sam
06/11	1441	6840	EZI	Sam
06/11	1505	5170	PCD	Sam
06/11	1506	7690	EZI	Sam
06/11	1730	4166	ART	Manolis
08/11	1633	3840	ULX	Sam
08/11	1704	9130	EZI	Mike L
08/11	1707	6840	EZI	Mike L
09/11	1326	9130	EZI	Sam
09/11	1334	9202	YHF	Sam
09/11	1518	5170	PCD	Sam
09/11	1533	6370	YHF	Sam
09/11	1935	4270	PCD	Sam
11/11	1935	1628	YHF	Sam
11/11	1734	4270	PCD	Sam
17/11	1930	4270	PCD	E10 Desk
19/11	1730	4880	ULX	RE
20/11	2000	5820	YHF	RE
21/11	1634	3840	YHF	Sam
21/11	1635	4270	PCD	Sam
23/11	1458	6840	EZI	Sam
23/11	1526	7690	EZI	Sam
23/11	1630	4165	ART	RE
24/11	1905	4270	PCD	E10 Desk
24/11	1933	4270	PCD	E10 Desk
24/11	2015	4270	PCD	RE
25/11	1400	6986	ART	RE
25/11	1640	6498	PCD	RE
27/11	1433	7690	EZI	Sam

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Credit
27/11	1434	6370	YHF	Sam
28/11	1402	6986	ART	Sam
28/11	1500	5170	PCD	RE
28/11	1500	6840	EZI	RE
28/11	1530	6840	EZI	RE
28/11	1530	5170	PCD	RE
28/11	1930	4270	PCD	RE
29/11	2330	9130	EZI	DanielAR
30/11	1750	4880	ULX	Mikesndbs
30/11	1900	4270	PCD	E10 Desk
02/12	1603	4165	ART	Sam
02/12	1903	4270	PCD	E10 Desk
03/12	1327	7918	YHF	Sam
03/12	1328	5820	YHF	Sam
03/12	1432	6370	YHF	Sam
03/12	1434	5170	PCD	Sam
03/12	1827	4270	PCD	Sam
03/12	1828	3415	ART	Sam
03/12	1848	4880	ULX	Sam
03/12	1903	4270	PCD	Sam
03/12	1904	6840	EZI	Sam
03/12	1927	4270	PCD	Sam
03/12	1931	6840	EZI	Sam
03/12	1952	5820	YHF	Sam
03/12	2004	4270	PCD	Sam
03/12	2004	6270	ULX	Sam
04/12	1004	7690	EZI	Sam
04/12	1542	6370	YHF	Sam
06/12	1459	6370	YHF	Sam
06/12	1534	6270	ULX	Sam
06/12	1558	6270	ULX	Sam
06/12	1915	4270	PCD	RE
06/12	2000	4270	PCD	RE
08/12	1612	5439	ART?	Manolis
08/12	1615	6840	EZI	Manolis
08/12	1538	6270	ULX	Sam
08/12	1542	5820	YHF	Sam
08/12	1602	6270	ULX	Sam
08/12	1602	5820	YHF	Sam
08/12	1831	4270	PCD	Sam
08/12	1832	5170	PCD	Sam
08/12	1915	4270	PCD	Sam
08/12	1931	6840	EZI	Sam
09/12	1600	5230	ULX	RE
09/12	1600	5820	YHF	RE
09/12	1610	5439	ART?	Fritz Nusser
09/12	1625	4165	ART	Fritz Nusser
09/12	1635	4270	PCD	Fritz Nusser
09/12	1900	4880	ULX	RE
10/12	1805	6840	EZI	not tellin
10/12	1830	4880	ULX	Manolis
11/12	1845	5170	PCD	RE
13/12	1701	4560	YHF	Sam
13/12	1702	4270	PCD	Sam
13/12	1702	6840	EZI	Sam
13/12	1816	5170	PCD	Sam
13/12	1816	6840	EZI	Sam

Date Logged	Time (UTC)	Frequency (KHz)	Callsign	Credit
13/12	1817	4880	ULX	Sam
13/12	1902	4270	PCD	Sam
13/12	1902	6840	EZI	Sam
13/12	1932	4270	PCD	Sam
13/12	2002	5820	YHF	Sam
14/12	1900	4880	ULX	RE
14/12	1930	6840	EZI	RE
15/12	1830	4880	ULX	RE
15/12	1900	4270	PCD	RE
16/12	2000	4880	ULX	RE
17/12	1610	6498	PCD	Sam
17/12	1612	3840	YHF	Sam
17/12	1636	3840	YHF	Sam
18/12	1805	4880	ULX	RE
19/12	1910	4270	PCD	RE
19/12	1930	4270	PCD	RE
19/12	1930	5820	YHF	RE
19/12	2000	4880	ULX	RE
21/12	1436	6370	YHF	Sam
21/12	1543	4165	ART	Sam
21/12	1900	4165	ART	RE
21/12	1910	4270	PCD	RE
21/12	1910	6840	EZI	RE
21/12	1931	4270	PCD	E10 Desk
21/12	1931	6840	EZI	E10 Desk
22/12	1604	3840	YHF	Sam
22/12	1621	6840	EZI	Sam
22/12	1634	4165	ART	Sam
22/12	1902	4270	PCD	E10 Desk
22/12	2000	4880	ULX	RE
22/12	2000	5820	YHF	RE
23/12	1903	4270	PCD	E10 Desk
28/12	1900	4270	PCD	E10 Desk
28/12	1930	4270	PCD	E10 Desk
30/12	1437	6370	YHF	Sam
30/12	1459	5820	YHF	Sam
30/12	1550	6370	YHF	Sam
30/12	1638	4165	ART	Sam
31/12	1534	6370	YHF	Sam
31/12	1535	4165	ART	Sam
31/12	1605	6840	EZI	Sam

Noteworthy Events

Sam heard an interesting anomoly on the 7th November when he heard 2 E10 messages mixed together on 5820 KHz at 1534. One of the messages ended at 1543 and the message still playing was the same as one being transmitted on 6370 KHz. Both of those messages ended at 1553. Manolis heard another couple of mistakes on 9th November when at 08:30 he heard EZI being called on 5435 KHz and ART being called on both 6840 KHz and 7690 KHz.

November also saw another message with a changing group count. On 7th November Sam logged a G100 message starting NIYDK in the 22:00 EZI slot. Then on the 9th November Manolis logged another message starting NIYDK in the same slot but this time with 184 groups. It was logged again on the 15th November by DanielAR when it then had 180 groups ! Even more interesting is that another group count changing message was seen in the same slot last month (See EN49 for more details).

E10a station HNC put in an appearance on 16th November on its usual frequency of 4114 KHz. It was first heard by Mike T at 1850 until it vanished at 1856. The carrier wave was still there at 1943 and at 1945 it returned bing logged this time by Richard Ness and Manolis.

Sam monitored an odd one on the 23rd December when monitoring 2844 KHz at 1701 as he heard both PCD2 and YHF2 calls mixed together.

There were interesting events on Christmas Eve (24th December) when E10 Agent monitored the YHF 0500 slot send its first message since June 2006. Later on the same day the 1930 PCD slot carried an uncharacteristically long 113 group message. We can't help but wonder if these two events were linked.

Once again E10 activity increased during wars involving Israel. When the war in Gaza began is late December long time E10 monitor and E2K member E10 Agent noted several E10 ART and ULX slots burst into life. I also noticed that the 1930 PCD slot started carrying new messages daily around this time previously the messages remained the same for around a week.

Our friend the jammer continues to operate but remaining a mere annoyance and rarely prevents a message being heard by me here in the UK. At times I think it has become more intelligent when it appears to concentrate on active slots such as the 1900 PCD one during November. But then it goes and does something very stupid as Manolis logged on the 8th December when he heard the jammer active on 5439 KHz at 16:12 while E10 ART was sending a message on 5435 KHz ! The very next day Fritz Nusser observed the same thing at 1610. Manolis noticed more odd behaviour on December 10th when he heard 2 jammers attempting to jam the 1830 ULX slot on 4880 KHz. For more information on this incident and spectrograms take a look at Manolis's blog on

http://hfsurfing.blogspot.com/2008/12/e10-jammers-get-aggressive.html

Fritz Nusser has done some interesting research trying to direction find the jammer that has been interferring with E10 for the last few months. From 11 attempts to take bearings on the jammer during the 27th and 28th of November , Fritz collected 6 bearings all were between 100 degrees and 102 degrees. Since Fritz is located in Switzerland these bearings put the jammer somewhere in the south of Iran. In December Fritz heard the same jammer attacking a Voice of Israel's Persian language broadcast on 9985 KHz. So do the jammers owners suspect that the Voice of Israel is being used for espionage purposes or was the station jammed because of who it represents ? Fritz was able to direction find the jammer when it was on 9985 KHz and found it had the same bearing as when it was jamming E10. But Fritz does warn that RDF results can frequently be incorrect for various technical reasons so this doesn't make it 100% certain that this is where the jammer is. However many thanks to Fritz for this excellent and fascinating research.

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

E11
November log

4181kHz	1630z	01/11[287/00]	RNGB	SAT
	1630z	05/11[287/00] Strong with hum.out 1633z	RNGB,PLondon	WED
	1630z	08/11[287/00] Strong out 1633z	PLondon, RNGB	SAT
	1630z	12/11[287/00] Strong out 1633z	PLondon	WED
	1630z	15/11[287/00] Strong out 1633z	PLondon	SAT
	1630z	17/11[287/00] Strong out 1633z	RNGB	MON
	1630z	19/11[287/00] Strong out 1633z	PLondon	WED
	1630z	22/11[287/00] Strong out 1633z	RNGB, PLondon	SAT
	1630z	24/11[287/00] Strong out 1633z 100Hz buzz heard	PLondon	MON
	1630z	26/11[287/00] Strong out 1633z buzz on freq	PLondon	WED
	1630z	29/11[287/00] Fair out 1633z	PLondon	SAT
5823kHz	1100z	06/11[742/00] Strong out 1103z	Fritz, PLondon	THU
6280kHz	1200z	04/11[741/00]	RNGB	TUE
	1200z	18/11[741/00] Strong QSB2 out 1203z	PLondon	TUE
7317kHz	0915z	03/11[284/00]	RNGB	MON
	0915z	05/11[284/00] Strong out 0918z	PLondon, RNGB	WED
	0915z	08/11[284/00] Fair QRM1 out 0918z	PLondon	SAT
	0915z	15/11[284/00] Strong QRM2	PLondon	SAT
	0915z	17/11[284/00]	RNGB	MON
	0915z	22/11[284/00] Fair out 0918z	PLondon	SAT
	0915z	24/11[284/00]	RNGB	MON
	0915z	26/11[284/00]	RNGB	WED
	0915z	29/11[284/00] Strong out 0918z	PLondon	SAT
7371kHz	0715z	04/11[382/00]	RNGB	TUE
	0715z	06/11[382/00] Strong out 0718z	PLondon, Fritz	THU
	0715z	11/11[382/00] Strong out 0718z	PLondon	TUE
	0715z	13/11[382/00] Strong QRM2 out 0718z	PLondon	THU
7439kHz	1230z	04/11[312/00]	RNGB	TUE
	1230z	07/11[312/00] Strong QRM1 out 1233z	Fritz, PLondon	FRI
	1230z	11/11[312/00] Strong out 1233z	PLondon	TUE
	1230z	18/11[312/00] Strong out 1233z	PLondon	TUE
	1230z	21/11[312/00] Strong out 1233z	PLondon	FRI
7749kHz	1030z	04/11[312/00]	RNGB	TUE
	1030z	07/11[312/00] Strong QRM1 out 1033z	PLondon, Fritz	FRI
	1030z	11/11[312/00] Strong out 1033z	PLondon	TUE
	1030z	14/11[312/00] - end with OUT 1033	AD, PLondon	FRI
	1030z	18/11[312/00] Strong QRN2 out 1033z	PLondon	TUE
	1030z	25/11[312/00]	RNGB	TUE
	1030z	28/11[312/00] Strong out 1033z	PLondon	FRI
8800kHz	0845z	06/11[232/00] Strong out 0848z	RNGB, Fritz	THU
	0845z	07/11[232/00] Fair QRM2 out 0848z	PLondon	FRI
	0845z	20/11[232/00]	RNGB, MLF UK	THU
	0845z	21/11[232/00] Out. Good signal on a quiet channel	MLFUK	FRI
9060kHz	0815z	03/11[552/00]	RNGB	MON
	0815z	07/11[552/00]	RNGB	FRI
	0815z	17/11[552/00]	RNGB	MON
	0815z	21/11[552/00]	RNGB	FRI
9339kHz	1100z	05/11[186/00]	Fritz	WED
	1100z	12/11[186/00] - OUT at 1103	AD	WED
	1100z	19/11[186/00]	RNGB	WED

9443kHz	1230z	17/11[186/00] Good	RNGB	MON
	1230z	24/11[186/00] Good	RNGB	MON
11104kHz	1115z	11/11[193/00] Strong out 1118z	PLondon , MLFUK	TUE
	1115z	25/11[193/00] Strong out 1118z	PLondon, RNGB	TUE
12153kHz	0845Z	12/11[252/00] - OUT at 0848	AD	WED
	0845z	26/11[252/00]	RNGB	WED
14753kHz	0645z	07/11[856/00] weak	RNGB	FRI
	0645z	21/11[856/00] barely audible	RNGB	FRI

E11b
November log

7371kHz	0715z	18/11[384/38 77777 77777 82994 17374 57677 etc]	RNGB, PLondon	TUE
	0715z	25/11[388/34 77777 77777 80902 65580 85146 etc] Strong QRM3	PLondon , RNGB	TUE
		27/11[388/34 77777 77777 80902 - 45580 77777] Weak QRM2 out 0725z	PLondon	THU
8800kHz	0845z	13/11[231/36 .ATTENTION 77777 77777 40496 36902 44051 45671 58352 02055 07909 91986 26907 81986 14494 66757 47652 12034 06896 45530 78832 34168 90039 05732 17281 38134 35607 21566 23987 04293 84963 50523 13073 12697 21601 63789 77777 77777 OUT]	AD, RNGB	THU
	0845z	14/11[231/36 – repeat of Thursday]	PLondon	FRI
	0845z	27/11[239/34 77777 77777 02159 20742 30538 34653 50014 11910 91140 12448 73506 29346 27838 18931 45867 87457 45927 72276 51216 22545 41032 03781 50239 20403 03912 45224 66457 98109 54676 99443 61932 64552 77777 77777] out at 08:54	Miket, RNGB	THU
	0845z	28/11[239/34 A 77777 02159...64552 77777] Strong out 0853z	PLondon	FRI
9060kHz	0815z	14/11[550/37 77777 77777 42196 31652 83322 38588 01696 74342 39258 82172 43527 07940 00288 46180 55832 54293 37928 12518 63326 47572 34607 03379 03010 78394 37330 47374 83125 99512 35883 30675 87286 65197 22807 09410 32810 77777 77777]	AD	FRI
	0815z	24/11[558/34 77777 77777 56022 22801 50956 63853 27361 33069 93860 26073 89424 62907 41340 24780 85386 06498 36763 70411 34249 86638 98974 56684 16331 08442 33898 37128 62330 70798 38422 65549 89092 04264 77777 77777] out at 08:25	MikeT	MON
11104kHz	1115z	04/11[198/30 77777 77777 91406 57760 07875 etc] Strong out 1124z	RNGB, PLondon	TUE
	1115z	18/11[196/34 A 77777 34419 ... 50335 77777] Strong out 1125z Buzz on sig	PLondon	TUE
12153kHz	0845z	03/11[257/30 77777 77777 39917 30640 89594 etc]	RNGB	MON
	0845z	05/11[257/30 – repeat of Monday]	RNGB	WED
	0845z	17/11[257/34 77777 77777 77409 46640 88139 37019 56309 16458 04612 33599 88301 79458 11308 61835 46669 60566 75454 23832 16516 79909 68725 09820 24253 51278 05980 32357 63619 89383 30044 88138 07481 67018 77777 77777 out at 08:55	MLFUK	
		Many doubles in this one!	MikeT, RNGB	MON
	0845z	19/11[257/34 A 77777 77409 ... 67018 77777] Strong out 0855z	PLondon	WED
14753kHz	0645z	11/11[857/31 77777 77777 29301 89740 68515 etc] weak	RNGB	TUE
	0645z	25/11[85?/3? 77777 77777] too weak to copy	RNGB	TUE

MLF_UK November E11b log shewing message detail:

27-11-08, Thursday, 0845, 8800kHz. "239/34 239/34 239/34..." call leading to "Attention" then 34 group message as follows:

77777	77777	02159	20742	30538	34653	50014	11910	91140	12448
73506	29346	27838	18931	45867	87457	45927	72276	51216	22545
41032	03781	50239	20403	03912	45224	66457	98109	45676	99443
61932	64522	77777	77777						

Strong signal on clear channel with some modulation buzz. 239 was expected to repeat at 0845 on Friday 28th but I was unable to monitor this due to other commitments.

December log

4181kHz	1630z	01/12[287/00]	RNGB	MON
	1630z	03/12[287/00] Strong out 1633z (Buzz on sig)	PLondon	WED
	1630z	06/12[287/00] Strong out 1633z	PLondon	SAT
	1630z	08/12[287/00] Strong out 1633z	PLondon	MON
	1630z	10/12[287/00] Strong out 1633z	PLondon	WED
	1630z	13/12[287/00] Strong	PLondon	SAT
	1630z	15/12[287/00] Strong out 1633z	PLondon	MON
	1630z	17/12[287/00] Strong out 1633z	RNGB	WED
	1630z	20/12[287/00] Fair QRM2 out 1633z	PLondon	SAT
	1630z	24/12[287/00] Strong out 1633z	RNGB, FS	WED
	1630z	27/12[287/00] Strong out 1633z	PLondon	SAT
	1630z	31/12[287/00] Strong out 1633z	FS, PLondon	WED

5823kHz	1100z	04/12[741/00] Strong out 1103z	PLondon, RNGB	THU
	1100z	18/12[742/00] Strong out 1103z	RNGB, PLondon	THU
6280kHz	1200z	02/12[741/00] Strong out 1203z	PLondon	TUE
	1200z	16/12[741/00]	RNGB	TUE
7317kHz	0915z	01/11[284/00]	RNGB	MON
	0915z	03/11[284/00] Strong out 0918z	PLondon, RNGB	WED
	0916z	06/12[284/00] Strong out 0918z	PLondon	SAT
	0915z	08/12[284/00] Strong out 0918z	PLondon, RNGB	MON
	0915z	10/12[284/00]	RNGB	WED
	0915z	13/12[284/00] Strong	PLondon	SAT
	0915z	15/12[284/00] Strong QRM2 out 0918z	PLondon	MON
	0915z	17/12[284/00] Strong	RNGB	WED
	0915z	20/12[284/00] Strong out 0918z	PLondon, RNGB	SAT
	0915z	22/12[284/00] Strong out 0918z	PLondon, RNGB	MON
	0915z	24/12[284/00]	RNGB	WED
	0915z	27/12[284/00]	RNGB	SAT
	0915z	29/12[284/00] Strong out 0918z	PLondon	MON
	0915z	31/12[284/00]	RNGB, PLondon	WED
7371kHz	0715z	09/12[382/00] S8 .	JoA	TUE
	0715z	11/12[382/00] Weak out 0718z	PLondon	THU
	0715z	23/12[382/00] S9	JoA, PLondon	TUE
	0715z	25/12[382/00] Fair out 0718z	PLondon	THU
	0715z	30/12[382/00] S7	JoA, PLondon	TUE
7439kHz	1230z	02/12[312/00] Strong out 1233z	PLondon , RNGB	TUE
	1230z	19/12[312/00] Fair out 1233z	PLondon	FRI
	1230z	23/12[312/00] Fair out 1233z	PLondon	TUE
	1230z	26/12[312/00] Strong out 1233z	PLondon, FS	FRI
	1230z	30/12[312/00]	RNGB	TUE
7749kHz	1030z	02/12[312/00] Strong out 1033z [100Hz Buzz on freq]	PLondon, RNGB	TUE
	1030z	05/12[312/00] Fair out 1033z	PLondon	FRI
	1030z	16/12[312/00]	RNGB, Nigel	TUE
	1030z	26/12[312/00] Strong	FS, PLondon	FRI
	1030z	30/12[312/00]	RNGB	TUE
8800kHz	0845z	18/12[232/00] Strong	RNGB	THU
	0845z	19/12[232/00] Strong out 0848z	PLondon	FRI
	0845z	25/12[232/00] Strong out 0848z	RNGB	THU
	0845z	26/12[232/00] Fair out 0848z	PLondon, RNGB	FRI
9060kHz	0815z	08/12[552/00] Strong out 0818z	PLondon, RNGB	MON
	0815z	22/12[552/00] Strong out 0818z	PLondon, RNGB	MON
	0815z	26/12[552/00]	RNGB	FRI
	0815z	29/12[552/00] Strong out 0818z	PLondon	MON
9339kHz	1100z	03/11[186/00]	RNGB	WED
	1100z	24/12[186/00] Strong out 1103	RNGB, PLondon, FS	WED
	1100z	31/12[186/00] Strong out 1103	PLondon, FS	WED
10200kHz	0845z	22/12[252/00] Fair out 0848z	RNGB, PLondon	MON
	0845z	24/12[252/00]	RNGB	WED
	0845z	29/12[252/00] Fair out 0848z	PLondon	MON
11104kHz	1115z	23/12[193/00] Good out 1118	RNGB, PLondon	TUE
	1115z	30/12[193/00] Good out 1118	RNGB, PLondon	TUE

E11a
December log

7439kHz	1230z	12/12 [314/75] no stutter	RE	FRI
7749kHz	1030z	12/12 [314/75] no stutter	RE	FRI
9339kHz	1100z	10/12[184/76 73351 54342 40661 13661 11732 55551 etc]	RNGB, PLondon	WED
10200kHz	0845z	08/12[252/74 59304 66530 37444 85467 16185 etc]	RNGB	MON
	0845z	10/12[255/74 59304 66530 37444 85467 16185 etc]	RNGB	WED

E11b
December log

7371kHz	0715z	02/12[384/38 A 77777 77777 55754 etc] Strong	PLondon	TUE
	0715z	04/12[384/38 A 77777 77777 5575 86073 50570 etc]	RNGB, PLondon	THU
	0715z	16/12[381/32 A 77777 77777 49641 48565 +] S2 QRN	JoA, PLondon	TUE
	0715z	18/12[381/32 A 77777 77777 49341 ... 80839 77777] Weak out 0724z	PLondon	THU

8800kHz	0845z	04/12[238/34 A 77777 77777 83819 12799 22906 85779 etc] Strong	RNGB	THU
	0845z	05/12[238/34 A 77777 77777 83819...31299 77777] Strong out 0855z	PLondon	FRI
	0845z	11/12[231/32 A 77777 77777 12339...40684 77777] Strong out 0854z	PLondon	THU
9060kHz	0815z	01/12[551/33 A 77777 77777 63673 55628 -96549 77777] Strong out 0825z	PLondon RNGB	MON
	0815z	05/12[551/33 A 77777 77777 63673 – repeat of Monday]	RNGB	FRI
	0815z	15/12[555/32 A 77777 77777 41543 21473 14459 etc] Fair out 0824z	RNGB, PLondon	MON
	0815z	20/12[552/32 A 77777 77777 41543 – repeat of Monday]	RNGB	FRI
10200kHz	0845z	03/12[256/36 A 77777 77777 14532 02850 84642 27356 etc]	RNGB	WED
11104kHz	1115z	02/12[196/37 A 77777 77777 31104 25181- 37858 77777] Strong out 1125z	PLondon, RNGB	TUE
	1115z	16/12[191/34 A 77777 77777 96367 83165 46066.. ...40195 77777 etc]	RNGB, PLondon,,RE	TUE
	1115z	18/11[196/34 A 77777 77777 34419 – 50335 77777 etc]	RE	TUE
12153kHz	0845z	01/12[256/36 A 77777 77777 14532 02850 84642 etc]	RNGB	MON

MLF_UK December E11a log shewing message detail [*E11a being a rare occurrence nowadays***]:**

09-12-08, Tuesday, 1030, 7749kHz. "312/75 312/75 312/75..." call then "attention" and a 75 group message as follows:

73580	74343	02142	20007	92162	28251	15353	19843	28779	78259
69381	62533	98762	07689	17808	18087	80406	56654	00844	30303
92018	90688	59129	33596	68019	98886	88004	26546	32693	32418
28477	10249	88894	88265	55785	74490	08347	54568	68490	13335
73592	03267	58752	53890	18961	77269	31053	22117	88017	98980
82293	74487	17645	34975	05635	25427	93395	04977	52819	80385
94750	74337	67094	48439	71744	90452	21900	12589	54663	58118
41898	39542	51298	29365	93915					

Strangely, this message did not follow the usual procedure of starting and ending with 2 77777 groups. Good signal on a clear channel. At 1230, the repeat was heard on 7439kHz. complete with procedural errors. This sending was fadey with a RTTY signal on top of it.

MLF_UK December E11b log shewing message detail:

01-12-08, Monday, 0845, 12153kHz. First Monday on the month & nice to start the month with a message. "256/36 256/36 256/36..." call then "Attention" and a 36 group message as follows:

77777	77777	14532	02850	84642	27356	03208	08877	28295	98605
88369	81372	51844	23544	54668	90126	21583	67701	46283	79556
51507	89056	41122	76765	40164	94615	24353	00031	53037	24787
76601	68857	47301	47075	77777	77777				

Strong signal on clear channel.

02-12-08, Tuesday, 0715, 7371kHz, "384/38 384/38 384/38..." call leading to "attention" and a 38 group message as follows:

77777	77777	55754	86073	50570	78127	11670	34920	76007	92977
60195	00660	07791	33999	32173	91761	14707	59331	13119	64446
47472	50846	87721	36863	53864	26374	43213	16224	62010	31492
03216	01434	02222	42120	87325	44906	77777	77777		

Clear signal with some fading on this snowy morning.

02-12-08, Tuesday, 1115, 11104kHz. "196/00 196/00 196/00..." call then "attention" and 37 group message as follows:

77777	77777	31104	25181	69785	85474	29973	50484	24847	29580
67509	52107	06296	80427	34839	49273	70942	14219	14611	73331
06664	07635	74267	17010	38977	12495	38223	83954	52607	66014
26356	32919	66012	29431	37858	77777	77777			

Fair signal with deep fades but readable.

04-12-08, Thursday, 0715, 7371kHz. "384/38 384/38 384/38..." call leading to the repeat of the 38 group message first sent on Tuesday 02-12-08. Weaker this time with some fading.

04-12-08, Thursday, 0845, 8800kHz. E11 made a mistake today. "238/34 238/34 238/34..." call heard leading to the usual "attention" **but then a 37 group message was sent as follows:**

77777	77777	83819	12799	22906	85779	67246	51185	14130	89304
82808	87298	81922	87977	56511	17455	43705	51770	64032	85480
26672	73003	93683	89923	60580	79595	31067	32015	43443	76592
37039	81569	14164	31708	31299	77777	77777			

Good signal on quiet channel with minor fading.

05-12-08, Friday, 0845, 8800kHz. "238/34 238/34 238/34..." call then a repeat of the 37 group message first sent on Thursday 04-12-08 at 0845. Good signal on quiet channel.

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

E15 continued:

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)		S – SUSAN
T – THOMAS	U – UNION	V – VICTOR	W – WILLIAM
X – XRAY	Y – YOUNG	Z – ZEBRA (ZERO / ZULU)	

E17 [IA] **Nil Reports**

E17z

9820kHz	0810z	13/11[674 + odd character] BC QRM3	PLondon	THU
	0810z	20/11[674 + odd character] BC QRM3	PLondon	THU
	0800z	27/11[674 205 8 56554 … 52826 205 8 0 0 0 0 0] Fair BC QRM2 0816z	PLondon	THU
11170kHz	0800z	06/11[674…..]*	MFLUK	THU
	0800z	13/11[674 205 8 56554 … 52826 205 8 0 0 0 0 0] Strong 0806z 674 674 674 205 8 56594 65955 72456 24237 47583 49949 45505 52826 205 8 0 0 0 0 0 [0806z]	PLondon	THU
	0800z	13/11[674…….] Weak, virtually inaudible 0806z	PLondon	THU
	0800z	27/11[674 205 8 56554 … 52826 205 8 0 0 0 0 0] Fair 0806z	PLondon	THU

*MFL_UK writes: 6-11-08, Thursday, 0800, 11170kHz. "674 674 674..." call. Just about audible in the noise which, with deep fades, just about rendered any detail unrecoverable. Repeat came up at 0810 on 9820kHz. Signal strength better and would have been readable if not for RDP Portugal on 9815 splattering their overmodulated crud all over the band and wiping it out. Managed to catch the DK/GC as "205/8" in a break in RDP's programme.

11170kHz	0800z	04/12[674 813 5 53595 75305 69052 84944 24755 0 0 0 0 0] Fair QSB	MLF_UK	THU
	0800z	11/12[674 813 5 53595 75305 69052 84944 24755 0 0 0 0 0] Fair end 0806z	PLondon	THU
	0800z	18/12[674 813 5 53595 75305 69052 84944 24755 0 0 0 0 0] Strong end 0806z	MalcF, PLondon	THU
	0800z	25/12[674 813 5 53595 75305 69052 84944 24755 0 0 0 0 0] Fair end 0806z	PLondon	THU

Apparently, from MFL_UK the interfering station on 9820 is RDP Portugal on 9815kHz. [Thanks].

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 2 was M04 Not heard since September 2000

	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
					1257	6507		
Wednesday	0957	6507			0757	4832	0757	5340
	1157	8188			0957	6200	0957	8188
	1257	5340			1157	8188	1157	7250

E25 [O]

I welcome you to the E25 column of the 50th ENIGMA newsletter, expressing my best wishes for a healthy and peaceful New Year!

Many thanks to everyone who provided me his reception reports, by mail, or via the Group. Even if I try not to miss anything from E25, there are always these nasty things like PC hangs, power failures or whatever can ruin my daily E25 recording routine. That's why your help is important. Even if I have already logged the message you posted, or not responded to a post of yours, be sure I always take into account every report from you, especially signal strength readings!

The last months of 2008 were busy, with relatively few faults (but with a lot of Windows 98 sounds), some music sessions and a few live transmissions. 9450 kHz activity was notably increased, and with the help of some... sunspots, UK-based listeners had the opportunity to log the mechanical YL. Signal quality was great, giving me the chance to prepare a special “anniversary article” regarding the machine which reads most of the E25 messages. 6140 kHz is difficult to reach far places, so only Mr. DXer and I have good signals. Theoretically 6140 kHz is possible for listeners living in Italy or maybe the Balkans so if any of you live there, why not give it a try?

Some highlights from my almost full logbook are:

On 19 November, E25 sent an odd message with a 3-figure group, to Agent 995. It was one of the few live transmissions, so maybe it was another mistake.

Classical music sessions logged on 6140 and 6145 kHz during 25 November. The +5 kHz offset transmission is not something new, in the past we had something similar on 9450-9455 kHz.

A couple of English songs preceded the 1030z message to Agent 205, on 1 December. Then the lady said “00 11 2” and played another song, followed by the message.

Timing mistake occurred on 10 December: Instead of calling Agent 570 at 1000z, the lady called “128”. E25 operators corrected it, during call, and send a message to 570. Later, at the correct slot (1045z), 128 got his message.

The mechanical lady sent a peculiar message to Agent 835, on 23 December. It contained a series of eight “9999” groups. Luckily it was logged by several E25 fans!

Logs at a glance:
I changed the format of the log tables a little bit. Each row fits 10 groups so now is easier to count groups and compare messages. The contents of the columns, from left to right are: day of the month, frequency in kHz, time in UTC, Agent ID, message, comments (mine), and additional contributors (along with their comments if any). To keep logs as short as possible, I use (a lot of) shorthands: mYL stands for “mechanical Young Lady, IO is the song “Inte Omri” and ALM the song “Arouh Le Min”. PRI is the broadcast station (BC) Polish Radio International, which broadcasts daily on 9450 kHz, 1300z – 1400z. M x3 stands for “Message” repeated 3 times, etc. For any questions, just ask! So here we go...

November

1	9450	1336	222	7541 **1090** 8861 8428 3539 0427 7261 2737 8861	tone, ALM, low audio	
2	6140	0839	169	5944 5761 8588 6217 4843 1754 8454 9668 3495 4378	tone	
		0953	570	2533 5008 1990 6444 2652 2366 8521 9438 6445 0845 8407 6761 2166 3667 6278 1376 2643 9372 4859 6476 6777 1048 2427 0955	tone S9…+10dB	
		1040	126	11		
			128	5086 **6180** 3251 0443 9869 5835 3053 3251	AM +10dB QSB S7	
	9450	1233	785	16	tone	Gert
3	6140	0750	012	2900 4741 2541 3042 4827 8341 0874 2451 2767	“ding”, tone	
		0841	169	(as of 02/11)	tone	
		0925	133	6718 1563 6044 9500 9000 5691 7422 1453 4350 3119 3524 4095	tone	
		0952	570	(as of 02/11)	tone, low audio	
		1042	126	(as of 02/11)	tone	
			128	(as of 02/11)	“dings” prior QRT	
	9450	1235	785	17	tone, off-freq, ended EOM EOT, “critical error” Win98 sound	Paul (strong), Richard (strong)
4	6140	0747	012	(as of 03/11)	off-freq	
	9450	1244	785	18		Richard

						(strong), Paul
5	9450	1244	785	19		Philip, Paul, AF
6	6140	0926	113	0814 4978 6959 6644 5687 9954 2587 1208 5812 8149 5214 5093	AM, tone, S9 QSB S7	
		1023	203	23	tone	
	9450	1238	440	6011 **1001** 1770 6897 3055 2289 8246 5345 2824 1770	off-freq, tone	Philip, Paul
7	6140	0923	135	3	AM, tone, S9…+10dB	
	9450	1237	440	(as of 06/11)	off-freq, tone	Philip, Paul (strong)
		1343	227	1	tone, over PRI	
8	6140	1020	675	38	tone	
		1040	128	8166 **7190** 8170 1740 3746 1224 8540 4057 8170	tone	
	9450	1208	835	**2102** 3901 7098 5474 5617 5774 7404 0295 6536 4871 2846 6862 3946 3163 7698 6226 5701 0607 3901 7573	AM, IO, digi QRM S9…+10dB QSB	
9	6140	0952	570	3533 9176 6461 5295 7099 0821 3358 8895 7621 0527	AM, tone, S9 peaks +10dB	
		1041	126	12	tone	
	9450	1211	830	18	IO	
			835	**3180** 4250 2885 5638 5875 0344 4250 0737		
10	6140	0922	133	8320 9261 2210 7619 0932 7227 6093	tone	
		0956	570	(as of 09/11)	tone	
		1109	880	7041 **9641** 0599 0830 9658 2261 6262 9129 3267 1651 1368 2941 7674 7041	tone	
	9450	1200	275	1051 280 x11	tone, “ding” prior QRT	
		1214	830	19 20	IO, Mx3 EOM EOT prior QRT	
11	6140	0833	804	6588 8760 1999 6552 4014 5358 3243 8760 **7790**	off-freq, “dings” & “critical error” sounds, stops, starts again 0842z, tone	
		0928	135	4 5	started with a lot of “dings”	
		1026	675	39	Mx3 Rx3 “beep”, “dings” prior QRT	
		1109	880	(as of 10/11)	tone	
	9450	1200	275	**1051** 280x14	tone	
		1342	222	1121 **1061** 5551 6810 9116 6660 5785 9855 1291 7977 9450 6721 9014 4915 8306 5551	ALM, PRI with DX show	
12	6140	0846	169	6947 4780 2934 1423	AM, tone S9 peaks +10dB	
			804	(as of 11/11)		
	9450	1337	222	(as of 11/11)	ALM stronger than PRI, peaks +20dB USB	
13	6140	0840	169	(as of 12/11)	AM, tone, S9	
15	6140	0941	350	5111 3871 **7180** 5863 6731 7834 8095 3871	mic taps & bump, IO, S9…+10db	
16	6140	0852	111	6114 2191 **2031** 6737 6355 5180 4699 4941 2181 3458 6243 5536 2191	AM, S7-9, QRN	
		0908	950	**3001** 1161 8871 5895 9225 8392 7480 4328 9643 8871	AM, tone, S9 peaks +10dB	
		0942	355	4	AM, tone, +10dB IO with audio breaks, EOM EOT prior QRT	
		0955	575	37 38	AM, tone, S9	
	9450	1200	277	1 2	tone	Paul (strong)
		1227	555	5381 **4001** 7971 6553 2745 5007 2679 8232 4497 7971	ALM strong signal	
17	6140	0856	200	3	tone, digi QRM in USB, S9…+10db in AM	
		1030	205	9774 6277 5844 1083 0472 3266 4393 2509 3442 7900 7095	i.p. AM, S9 digi QRM	
	9450	1224	557	3	AM +30dB, microphone taps, noises ALM	Richard, Paul (strong)
18	6140	0836	804	5488 0301 6511 2157 2589 9588 2447 9952 8795 6115 0301 **8721**	AM, off-freq, tone, +10dB	
		1019	205	(as of 17/11)	AM, tone, S9…+10dB, QRN, QRT during repeat	
	9450	1154	277	(as of 17/11)	off-freq, tone, EOM EOT prior QRT	Peter
		1211	830	21	IO	
		1238	785	20	tone, EOM EOT	
		1345	222	8111 **2061** 9711 9810 4916 6472 2366 2183 5413 4651 7691 3668 5764 9317 9756 9711	ALM, over PRI	
19	6140	0845	169	NO MESSAGE	in progress	
			271	7944 0821 2961 7106 2378		
			804	(as of 18/11)		
		1000	570	3754 9875 2803 1728 4873 6426 0393 5832 9674 8005 1451 2490 3752 1588 7419	OM live, very low audio, mistakes during repeat, QRT without EOM EOT	
		1028	995	4138 5587 2001 8106 5018 7270 9385 197 6392 1025 0164 3470 4641 2543	OM live, very low audio, he stops, EOM only	
	9450	1235	440	9111 **2001** 1812 8257 3741 4350 2317 0807 4110 1812	off-freq, tone	AF
		1333	222	(as of 18/11)	off-freq, over PRI	
20	6140	0841	162	60	tone, Mx2 then QRT	
		1024	205	0844 7277 0230 2276 0090 0479 4253 9965 1684 4137 8034 2269	tone	
		1116	880	8812 **0762** 5399 7718 0585 7448 2992 1390 8612 7276 4841 8740 1653 5459 8578 9126 2796 8967 4667 9843 5832 4048 7751 3095 9063 8812		
	9450	1158	270	NO MESSAGE	tone	
			275	0211 2090 0920 7909 0822 6485 4030 5657 0920		Paul
		1241	440	(as of 19/11)	tone, no EOM EOT	Paul
21	6140	1025	205	(as of 20/11)	tone	
		1110	880	(as of 20/11)		

	9450	1154	270	NO MESSAGE	tone	
			275	(as of 20/11)	"critical error" sound then QRT	Paul
22	6140	0834	804	3188 4641 6552 6987 3419 6112 3703 9120 2921 8781 7930 7972 8024 4473 5569 9157 2830 4641 **9791**	off-freq, AM S9…+10dB, started 0844z	Mr. DXer
	9450	1336	227	11		
			220	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	off-freq, QRT with 22… repeated, Mx3	
23	6140	0838	804	(as of 22/11)	tone	
24	6140	1022	205	2298 8277 7191 4645 3716 3460 5050 3480 6443 6445 0134 0842 6753	tone	
25	6140	0818		Classical Music	S9…+10dB, peaks +20dB	
	6145	0831		Classical Music	+10dB, peaks +20dB	
	6140	0949		Carrier only	QRT 0953z	
		1025	205	(as of 24/11)	AM, tone, +10dB	
			672	8922 6028 2555 3899 8082 9515 6551 9741 0326 2343 9708		
26	6140	1020	672	(as of 25/11)	off-freq, tone	
27	6140	1028	675	40	tone, Mx3 prior QRT	
	9450	1204	830	22	"ding" BC QRM, tone, IO, Mx2, "dings" prior QRT	Paul (poor)
28	6140	0908	950	**4031** 7211 4862 8089 9820 4039 4129 2543 1015 9584 2440 9196 4862	tone, "EOM EOT 95…" prior QRT	
		1107	880	6690 **1701** 5199 0818 0604 9140 8182 6426 7471 6690	tone, "EOM EOT 8… 880" prior QRT	
	9450	1150	270	3 4 5	tone, Mx2	
		1339	222	7211 **3021** 9581 4604 3548 0648 7702 7598 2693 4747 1108 9581	tone, ALM, over PRI	
29	6140	0844	804	8788… (resent 30/11)	mYL problem or my sound card, EOM EOT 0853z	
	9450	1334	222	(as of 28/11)	off-freq, tone, ALM, over PRI	
30	6140	0832	804	8788 8211 1228 4305 2515 1951 9658 5058 8028 4451 1561 3555 4088 4855 9973 3152 9464 8211 **0891**	off-freq, tone, msg starts 0845z	
	9450	1155	277	1 2	off-freq, tone	
			270	3 4 5	QRT with "2" repeated, then Mx3	Paul

December

1	6140	0801	012	3905 2381 5737 1215 0468 3479 9227 6193	AM, S9…+10dB, "dings" prior QRT	
		1014		Music only (pop)	mYL some numbers in between songs	
		1030	205	4343 9273 5548 5228 5320 8684 8363 5509 8015	AM	
	9450	1154	275	1021 **3051** 6821 5568 1677 0873 6301 0129 5620 1624 0123 0714 7381 2658 6821	Win98 startup sound, clicks, "dings"	
		1212		IO only		
2	6140	0758	012	(as of 01/12)	AM, tone, S8-9 peaks +10dB	
		0841	804	4188 9541 0681 9106 0125 4801 7599 8410 2114 5097 2040 6787 6606 2531 9950 4794 4278 8123 9541 **1802**	AM, tone, S6-9 problematic start // carrier on 6145	
		1025	205	(as of 01/12)	AM, tone, +10dB, "ding" prior QRT	
		1040	128	4368 **8111** 1250 3112 2070 6661 9711 2577 8795 9455 1250	AM, tone, +10dB	
	9450	1145	275	(as of 01/12)	wrong time?	Paul (strong)
		1150	275	(as of 01/12)	tone	Richard, Paul (strong)
		1214	835	**4151** 3670 8307 7061 1767 7051 8112 3396 3687 0229 8197 8354 9815 3670 7958	IO, weaker than previous TX, BC QRM	
3	6140	0844	169	8954 0340 1770 7039 6536 4120	tone	
			804	(as of 02/12)		
		0954	570	4535 2021 4123 2319 1510 9878 3127 8299	tone	
		1033	128	(as of 02/12)	tone	
4	6140	0754	012	4970 5451 6843 2070 0715 3284 9124 0987 4524 0808	AM, tone, +10dB	
		0841	169	(as of 03/12)	AM, tone, S9…+10dB	
		0953	570	(as of 03/12)	tone	
		1027	205	4871 0374 2176 5186 5278 8159 1682 5311 9648 0918 5405 3018 0239 1439 6811	AM, "ding" prior QRT	
	9450	1208	830	24	AM, IO, a lot of QSB S5…+10dB, digi QRM ended with Mx3	Richard, Paul
5	6140	0756	012	(as of 04/12)	AM, tone, S9…+10dB, peaks +20dB	
		1025	205	(as of 04/12)	AM, tone, +10dB	
	9450	1340	227	13	tone, OM live	
			220	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12		
			222	5021 **4041** 3161 4460 9208 2726 6786 9344 1704 3779 2969 6039 1606 3161	+10dB, over PRI	
6	6140	0747	017	51 52	tone, S9…+10dB, noisy, QSB, ended with Mx3	
		1026	672	9922 4006 8502 0513 8780 5676	tone	
		1036	128	4866 **9111** 8760 2461 8219 4006 8753 7075 7021 3791 8760	tone	
	9450	1344	227	(as of 05/12)		
			220	(as of 05/12)		
			222	(as of 05/12)		
7	6140	0858	169	9941 2320 0137 9571 1770 2812 5757 1155	off-freq, AM, S9 peaks +10dB	
		1035	672	(as of 06/12)	AM, S9…+10dB	
		1042	128	(as of 06/12)	AM, ended with "EOM EOT 128"	
9	6140	1056	570	5532 1052 8773 4715 3988 1080 2975 7059 3633 8021 3271	off-freq, mYL problems, ended "EOM EOT 5…"	

10	6140	0846	169	(as of 07/12)	AM, S9, noisy	
		0956	570	(as of 09/12)	AM, tone, mYL called 128 then switched to 570	
		1043	128	1063 0281 6320 9099 1977 8875 7973 4038 6119 5022 6205 2096 6772 3264 9061 6159 5771 6320	AM, tone, S9, noisy, QSB, ended with a "ding"	
11	6140	0828	169	(as of 07/12)	AM, tone, S9…+10dB	
		0945	570	(as of 09/12)	tone	
13	6140	1026	672	1022 4065 7820 7881 7079 3410	AM, tone, S9…+10dB	
14	6140	0823		Music only	AM, S9 QSB S7, songs in English	
		0840	169	1044 5422 1950 7560 8155 5875 1779 5969 8047 1749 2840 2112 5120 2602 8166	tone, +10dB	
		1024	672	(as of 13/12)	AM, tone, slight nearby BC QRM	
15	6140	0847	169	(as of 14/12)		
		0943	350	5121 1741 **8131** 5404 3150 2330 9650 9423 4198 6569 7840 7138 1741	AM, IO, S7-9 peaks +10dB	
		1030	205	6790 1377 0004 3534 6633 8650 8415 7566 4461		
16	6140	0943	355	5	IO, ended with Mx3	
		1026	205	(as of 15/12)	tone	
			672	2092 3162 6650 7686 9385 2554 4531 7991 1725 7678 9506 3100		
	9450	1213	830	25	IO, low audio, ended with Mx3	
17	6140	(0900)	(111)	(lost due to power failure)		
18	6140	0844	169	2043 9551 8194 3341 6477 0219 5983 6207 1967 3253 9763 9095 4293 1032 7516	AM, S9…+10dB, started with problems, ended "EOM EOT 1"…"ding"	
		0856	200	4	AM, S9 QSB S5, ended with Mx2	
		1115	880	0790 **2731** 5399 1596 4969 4935 1829 6264 1863 1365 9998 8626 0790	AM, S7-9	
19	6140	1116	880	(as of 18/12)	buzz, OM live	
	9450	1339		Tone only	over PRI, tone, QRT 1357z	
20	9450	1239	785	23	tone	Paul (fair)
			788	21 22		
		1338	227	2 3 4 5	tone, IO, S9…+10dB in USB	
			220	6 7 8 9 10 12		
21	9450	1224	555	1221 **5080** 5610 7147 2523 0216 1354 5610	tone, ALM	
22	9450	1228	557	4	tone, ALM, ended with Mx3 Rx3 EOM EOT	
		1240	788	21 22 25	mYL broken voice, not sure for the call/msg	
23	6140	0802	360	**1070** 1410 9531 5483 5801 1410 1030	i.p. +10dB in USB	
		0827	804	1081 4320 5208 1533 9729 5099 6681 0191 0282 6769 4320 **2821**	AM, tone, +20dB	
	9450	1208	830	26	tone, IO, BC in the backgroun	
			835	9999 9999 9999 9999 9999 9999 9999 9999		Richard (weak), Paul (poor)
24	6140	0841	804	(as of 23/12)	tone	
		0934	672	3022 6173 1320 9020 5759 2967 6473 4837 9090 4540 9145 8491 5676	off-freq, lots of breaks, QRT during 3rd grp, "critical error" sound, EOM EOT 0954z	
	9450	1214	830	28	IO	Paul
25	6140	0907	950	**4041** 5221 7310 4593 6280 5616 1986 3555 0879 9464 8097 5582 5490 7310	AM, tone, stops, starts again, +10dB	
	9450	1246	785	21 27	QRT and started over	
			788	22 24 25		
30	6140	1024	672	4022 5023 9092 8325 8313 7516 6665 8050 4145 6476 8013 0792 2979 4831 3271 5079 4413 6527	off-freq, tone	
			205	4285 2377 5102 4838 0054 2788 7240 8227 7338		
	9450	1234	785	30	tone	Philip, Paul (strong), Richard
			788	22 24 25 28 29 31		
31	6140	1024	672	(as of 30/12)	Arabic music	

***Selected* logs in detail:**

10-Nov-08, Monday, 1200 UTC, 9450 kHz. The transmission started with a (strong) 1000 Hz tone and after that, there were some background noises. Then the mYL said "275" a couple of times, Mx3 and "1051 280" only! At 1204z she started over ("275", Mx3) then "280" x3, pause, and then the rest of 280s! All fine during the repeat. Note: On 11/11 the message "1051 280x14" was sent, thus the first group looks like a serial/group count group: 1051 → 10, 51. Reverse them: 10, 51 → 01 = serial and 15 = correct group count.

11-Nov-08, Tuesday, 0833 UTC, 6140 kHz. A problematic transmission: Every kind of warning sounds from Windows 98 were heard, before they QRT at 0840z. Two minutes later they started again, with a tone this time, and delivered a message to 804 at 0849z. QRT at 0852z.

18-Nov-08, Tuesday, 1019 UTC, 6140 kHz. TX started with a tone till 1027z. The mYL sent the 17-Nov message to 205 but she suddenly QRT just after "Rebeat": "1…0…8…3" QRT.

19-Nov-08, Wednesday, 1028 UTC, 6140 kHz. One of the usual OM replaced the YL for an odd message to 995: "Message"x3 then "4138… 9385 197" – a 3f group! – then three more "normal" 4f groups and he stopped! Then "2583", "Rebeat"x3, "197" again (!) "6392… 2543" and EOM (no EOT). I still wonder what was the purpose of the 3f group. Part of the real procedure or just another mistake?

25-Nov-08, Tuesday, 0808 UTC, 6140 kHz. Classical music till 0825z, AM mode with strong signal (+20dB peaks). Then at 0831z classical music on 6145 kHz, AM mode, same strength. Brief break at 0838z and final QRT at 0839z.

01-Dec-08, Monday, 1014 UTC, 6140 kHz. Pop music (English language). At 1020z another song but with distorted audio (too much audio gain?) and then at 1025z the mYL said “00 11 2”, new song, till 1029z when a lot of clicks and pops were heard. The mYL started calling 205 normally at 1030z.

02-Dec-08, Tuesday, 0853 UTC, 6140 kHz. The message to 804 ended but the transmitter left on. At 0906z a high-pitched tone appeared (along with the 6140 kHz carrier). Initially I thought it was a tone originating from 6140 kHz, but actually it was a carrier on 6145! 6140 QRT at 0927z, the carrier on 6145 QRT at 0945z. I can't definitely say 6145 is E25 related but remember, in the past there were simultaneous transmissions on 6140 so maybe there are more than one transmitters available to E25.

09-Dec-08, Tuesday, 1056 UTC, 6140 kHz. The carrier was ~280 Hz of so I had difficulties to understand the mYL from my recording made on USB. Also the mYL had problems during call.

10-Dec-08, Wednesday, 0956 UTC, 6140 kHz. 1000 Hz tone, S9 in AM mode. At 1000z the tone stopped and the mYL started calling “128”. At 1001z “Message, Message, M...” and then “570”!!! All things normal after that (570 got the same message as of 09/12). Agent 128 had a message later (1045z).

22-Dec-08, Monday, 1240 UTC, 9450 kHz. Carrier up, at 1246z mYL started with troubles... Odd spacings between numbers for approx. 3 minutes. At 1249z I think the message was “788 21 22 25”. At 1252z finally she QRT with one “Message”.

24-Dec-08, Wednesday, 0933 UTC, 6140 kHz. Carrier up, off-freq, mYL calling “672”. At 0935z she QRT and came back a minute later with “3022 6173 13...” (the beginning of the message) and QRT again! After many attempts and a “critical error” Win98 sound, they manage to send “Message” x2 and the rest...

31-Dec-08, Wednesday, 1024 UTC, 6140 kHz. Carrier off-frequency, QRM by a “RTTY” digital station and a bit later music! OM singing in Arabic, unfortunately I'm not sure if that was a new song. At 1030z the song stopped and the mYL started normally calling 672, sending the last message for 2008.

Erratum: Previous NL, last paragraph of the E25 column: *"For a couple of times he called 'sitta five seven zero,' sitta is 5 in Arabic."*
It isn't. Khamsa is 5, Sitta is 6. [TNX Paul! My Arabic becomes rusty in the absence of Arabic messages!]

Credits: AF, Gert, Mr. DXer, Paul, Peter, Philip and Richard.

SEE E25 SPECIAL IN CHARTS SECTION

E27 [O] **Nil Reports**

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

Others’ logs:

November

4591kHz	2000z	03/11[308:0]	HFD	MON
4792kHz	1930z	14/11[436 00000]	AF	FRI
	1930z	21/11[436 00000]	AF	FRI
5415kHz	1900z	03/11[308:0]	HFD	MON

December

4519kHz	1830z	11/12[271 00000]	RE	THU
	1830z	25/12[271 callup, rest U/S in noise] via GT	FS	THU
4792kHz	1930z	12/12[436 00000]	AF	FRI
	1930z	26/12[436 00000]	FS	FRI

PoSW’s G06 log:

The G06 German YL showed up as expected in November following the long-established schedules, i.e. first Monday in the month 1900 + 2000 UTC, call always "308", and twice a month Thursday 1830 UTC with a repeat on the Friday at 1930 UTC on similar frequencies as in Novembers of previous years. However, I could not find the expected transmission on the first Monday in December.

First Monday in the Month Schedule:-
3-Nov-08:- 1900 UTC, 5,415 kHz, "308 308 308 00000".
2000 UTC, 2000 UTC, 4,591 kHz I made it, weak signal difficult to hear, second sending.

1-Dec-08:- well, this is the first Monday of December and I fully expected the G06 YL to show up at 1900z on 5,190 kHz and again at 2000z on 3,845 - plus or minus a bit - because these were the frequencies used in December last year and in 2006; but nothing heard. This is the first time ever I have been unable to find G06 on the first Monday in the month.

Thursday 1830 UTC Schedule:- seems to have settled down to the second and fourth Thursdays in the month and may be connected in some way with the first + third Thursdays 2030 UTC E06, although I couldn't find this E06 in November - see E06 reports.

13-Nov-08:- 4,519 kHz, "271 271 271 00000", "no message", as was the case in October, somewhat unusual for this schedule. The expected seasonal frequency change as in previous years, has moved out of a spot inside the 49 metre broadcast band used in September and October. Started about 50 seconds before the half hour this evening. Carrier was warming up when checked at 1750z. Interference from a carrier being swept at about a 1 second rate extending from 4,505 to 4,537 kHz.
27-Nov-08:- 4,519 kHz, "271 271 271 00000", started even earlier than last time a bit before 1829z, with the same sweeping carrier as before.

12-Dec-08:- 4,519 kHz, "271 271 271 00000", seems to be stuck in a "no message" routine. These schedules which start on the half-hour are well known for warming up well before start of transmission but this evening might be a record; the G06 YL was calling numbers from 1 to 6 several times on 4,519 at around 1719 UTC, over an hour and ten minutes before start-up.

Friday 1930 UTC Schedule, i.e. on the day after the Thursday 1830z transmission:-

14-Nov-08:- 4,792 kHz, "436 436 436 00000", started about 50 seconds early as did yesterday's 1830z transmission. The expected frequency change from 5,442 kHz used for the past couple of months although I couldn't find this one at all the last time it was expected to appear, 24-October.
28-Nov-08:- 4,792 kHz, only about 16 seconds early this evening! "436 436 436 00000".

12-Dec-08:- 4,792 kHz, "436 436 436 00000", wide variation of signal strength, up to S8 or S9 but fading down to a much lower level at times. Started about 10 seconds after the half-hour.

G11 [III]

November log

8088kHz	0730z	05/11[508/00] Strong ENDE 0733z	PLondon, RNGB	WED
	0730z	12/11[508/00] Strong ENDE 0733z	PLondon, AD	WED
	0730z	19/11[508/00] Strong ENDE 0733z	RNGB, PLondon	WED
	0730z	26/11[508/00] ENDE 0733z XJT on freq nr end, but strong sig.	PLondon	WED
9443kHz	1100z	07/11[508/00] Strong ENDE 1103z	PLondon, Fritz	FRI
	1100z	14/11[508/00] Strong with 100Hz buzz on carrier ENDE 1103z	PLondon, AD,	FRI
	1100z	28/11[508/00] Strong ENDE 1103z	PLondon	FRI

December log

8088kHz	0730z	03/12[508/00] Strong ENDE 0733z	PLondon	WED
	0730z	10/12[508/00] Strong ENDE 0733z	PLondon	WED
	0730z	17/12[508/00] Strong ENDE 0733z	PLondon	WED
	0730z	24/12[508/00] Strong ENDE 0733z	PLondon	WED
	0730z	31/12[508/00] Strong ENDE 0733z	RNGB, Plondon	WED
9443kHz	1100z	05/12[508/00] Strong ENDE 1103z	PLondon	FRI
	1100z	19/12[508/00] Fair ENDE 1103z	PLondon	FRI
	1100z	26/12[508/00] 30dBs ENDE 1103z	PLondon, FS	FRI

SLAVIC STATIONS

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

S06 (slow ending, YL)

New message each month repeated every week:

E17z is included for completeness.

November messages

Mondays	1300/1310	8420/10635	‘831’ 970 6 59555 01352 98523 25575 19249 39455
	1600/1610	7436/6668	‘176’ 892 5 50515 67134 24458 84996 56689
Tuesdays	0700/0715	5250/6320	‘374’ 962 5 12749 88856 55543 33584 46664
	0800/0810	5810/7440	‘418’ 937 6 45761 45582 68546 54692 25552 65564
	0800/0810	10265/9135	‘352’ 480 7 82535 64447 53726 88527 81939 96576 42896
	1500/1510	5070/6337	‘537’ 201 6 34637 31783 55845 60953 42878 63219
Wednesdays	0530/0540	9435/11075	153’ 208 6 23791 73864 03125 31710 11105 55032
	0820/0830	6880/7840	‘471’ 539 8 77351 19520 04595 56524 52266 37528 45615 58729
	0830/0840	7335/11830	‘745’ 290 8 94289 15244 21541 56567 48850 68867 20333 86736
	0840/0850	9260/11415	‘328’ 576 9 29245 28842 82264 14225 81545 74167 85202 85141 64526
	0900/0910	12365/14280	‘729’ 563 8 10554 56755 59347 59254 61555 25413 45473 07399
	1200/1210	7030/6305	‘481’ 503 9 54146 66941 40521 88695 78126 65351 23435 65646 29319
	1230/1240	4580/6420	‘967’ 450 8 38103 02121 74358 44966 25505 86564 67459 94115
	1430/1450	5320/6515	‘624’ 00000
	1900/1910	8530/7520	‘371’ 465 8 95560 08145 65517 56709 57275 54541 85375 68058
Thursdays	0800/0810	11170/9820	E17z ‘674’ 205 8 56514 65911 72456 24237 47583 49941 45505 53826
	0900/0910	9750/10580	‘167’ 428 5 91028 67109 36671 29069 37816
	1000/1010	8535/10480	‘895’ 402 6 89172 65340 67829 39005 89107 46758
	1230/1240	7865/5310	‘314’ 275 6 79947 74505 54088 67534 68565 69605
	1600/1610	10580/9950	‘425’ 976 8 84589 59317 21363 08251 61114 59254 03542 28041
Fridays	0600/0610	5460/?	‘934’ 508 6 80859 52863 55064 13054 95370 11585
	0700/0710	7150/8215	‘196’ 423 5 59116 84558 35952 02951 66265
	0930/0940	11780/12570	‘516’ 402 8 11628 31572 15322 96347 64175 89112 33320 47425

S06 (fast ending, OM)

November log

Sat 1st	1605	5768	‘685’ 00000
Weds 5th	1800	3610	‘269’ 00000
Thurs 6th	1905	3592	‘463’ 00000
Sat 8th	1605	5768	‘685’ 00000
	1935	3812	‘274’ 00000
Mon 10th	1900	3177	‘463’ 00000
	2115	7750	‘218’ 00000
	2215	5410	‘218’ 00000
Weds 12th	1805	3180	‘269’ 00000
Mon 17th	1905	3592	‘463’ 00000
Weds 19th	1800	3610	‘269’ 00000
Thurs 20th	1900	3177	‘463’ 00000
Sat 22nd	1600	4767	‘685’ 372 41 94482 46966 49401 33694 etc
	1935	3812	‘269’ 00000
Mon 24th	1805	3592	‘463’ 00000
	2115	7750	‘218’ 00000
Thurs 27th	1905	3592	‘463’ 00000

December logs, from RNGB

S06 (slow ending, YL)

New message each month repeated every week:

E17z is included for completeness

New schedule on Tuesday at 1230 ID 278 first found by MikeT (thanks Mike)

ID 425 has moved 4 hours early on Thursdays. New time 1200 (thanks Gert)

December log

Mondays	1300/1310	8420/10635	‘831’ 409 5 07351 00149 95530 58505 64945
	1600/1610	7436/6668	‘176’ 432 8 70386 37325 51545 22903 59394 55587 58294 55185
Tuesdays	0700/0715	5250/6320	‘374’ 508 6 55271 46484 50252 17685 04779 21826
	0800/0810	5810/7440	‘418’ 930 5 48654 26110 05635 55433 88505
	0800/0810	10265/9135	‘352’ 871 6 72619 25357 64054 03554 36769 80168
	1230/1240	5810/6770	‘278’ 403 5 98415 52155 05233 14535 30175
	1500/1510	5070/6337	‘537’ 269 8 62045 19643 54025 55528 04526 97095 27455 32684
Wednesdays	0530/0540	9435/11075	153’ unreadable
	0820/0830	6880/7840	‘471’ 862 5 15955 48282 34584 24523 35595
	0830/0840	7335/11830	‘745’ 821 6 45744 02019 01564 27151 65239 39828
	0840/0850	9260/11415	‘328’ 460 5 15575 32334 22302 58204 91222
	0900/0910	12365/14280	‘729’ 864 5 58158 54556 80151 15783 14617
	1200/1210	7030/6305	‘481’ 279 5 55454 54525 55545 22464 58074
	1230/1240	4580/6420	‘967’ 410 5 29513 29831 83523 57174 8…5
	1430/1450	5320/6515	‘624’ 00000
	1900/1910	8530/7520	‘371’ 462 5 83475 55545 99845 04338 55552
Thursdays	0800/0810	11170/9820	E17z ‘674’ 813 5 53595 75305 69052 84994 24755
	0900/0910	9750/10580	‘167’ 830 5 51615 83619 04526 61405 04788
	1000/1010	8535/10480	‘895’ 260 7 44883 72665 04667 33502 67467 13456 65304
	1200/1210	10580/9950	‘425’ 810 6 76348 90650 55457 54654 16324 09259
	1230/1240	7865/5310	‘314’ 869 5 80389 40582 67844 02669 91374
Fridays	0600/0610	5460/?	‘934’ 867 5 09206 57083 78964 80850 92745
	0700/0710	7150/8215	‘196’ 803 7 81928 63547 98105 24987 34260 98761 21489
	0930/0940	11780/12570	‘516’ 489 7 50474 29718 36816 46169 54284 33256 82328

S06 (fast ending, OM)

Mon 1st Dec	1905	3592	‘463’ 00000
Weds 3rd	1800	3610	‘269’ 00000

Sat 6th	1605	4760	‘685’ 372 41 94482 46966 49401 33694 etc
	1930	3252	‘274’ 00000
Mon 8th	1905	3592	‘463’ 00000
	2115	6835	‘632’ 00000
	2215	5182	‘632’ 00000
Weds 10th	1805	3180	‘269’ 00000
	2000	3183	‘685’ 372 41 94482 46966 49401 33694 etc
Mon 15th	1900	3177	‘463’ 00000
Thurs 18th	1900	3177	‘463’ 00000
Sat 20th	1600	4767	‘685’ 372 41 94482 46966 49401 33694 etc
Mon 22nd	1905	3592	‘463’ 00000
	2115	6835	‘632’ 00000
	2215	5185	‘632’ 00000
Weds 24th	2000	3189	‘685’ 372 41 94482 46966 49401 33694 etc
Mon 29th	1900	3177	‘463’ 00000
Weds 31st	1805	3180	‘269’ 00000
	2005	3712	‘685’ 372 41 94482 46966 49401 33694 etc

S06c

Fri 19th Dec	1050	13395	‘11060’ R4 (Thank you Fritz)
	1100	11135	‘11060’

Onto Peter’s logs and analysis:

Something of a downturn in S06 activity from me this time: the Saturday 1600 0r 1605 UTC schedule now appears at 4 pm in the UK winter months and I am not always at home to hear it! I have also lost track of the Saturday 1930 UTC transmission which was heard on 4,952 kHz on several Saturdays in September and October but not found in November.

Second + Fourth Mondays in the Month Schedule:-

10-Nov-08:- 2115 UTC, 7,750 kHz, "218 218 218 00000", peaking S9. Found approx. 30 seconds into the transmission.
2215 UTC, 5,410 kHz, second sending, strong signal, S9+. As expected this schedule has shifted one hour with the end of summertime - somewhat unusual for this family of number stations - so that it still shows up at the same local times as in the summer months when it ran at 2015 and 2115 UTC. Not the same frequencies as in November of past years which were 6,920 and 5,440 kHz with call "893".
24-Nov-08:- 2115 UTC, 7,750 kHz, and 2215 UTC, 5,410 kHz, both several S-points weaker than last time, "218 218 218 00000".

8-Dec-08:- 2115 UTC, 6,835 kHz, "632 632 632 00000", close to a WEFAX station, reception OK in USB mode.
2215 UTC, 5,182 kHz I made it, unusual to see a 2 kHz offset, second sending of "632". Frequencies in December of last few years were 6,800 + 5,160 kHz, so not too different, but call was "210".

Saturday 1600 *or* 1605 UTC Schedule:-

8-Nov-08:- 1605 UTC, 5,768 kHz, "685 685 685 00000". S9+ signal, nice and strong! Was heard at 1600 UTC on 7,513 kHz on most Saturdays in Sepember and October. Not found at 1600z today but a carrier noted at 1603z on 5,768.
15-Nov-08:- return to a 1600z start today and on a lower frequency, found at 1602 UTC, 4,767 kHz, "685 685 685 00000". Stopped just after 1604z. Weak signal on a noisy frequency, would have been easy to miss, clearest copy with receiver in USB mode.

No sign of this one on the next occasion I was near a radio at 1600z on a Saturday, 29-November.

13-Dec-08:- 1600 UTC, 4,767 kHz, calling "685" for a full message, first heard from this schedule for some months. DK/GC "372 372 41 41". Good signal, S8 to S9, certainly stronger than when I last heard this one on 15-November. Carrier was up when checked at 1553z. Started within a second of 1600z. [Thanks Peter]

And others’ logs:

November 2008

3592kHz 1900z	11/12[463 0001?]	RE	THU
5320kHz 1430z	19/11[624] slow	RE	WED
5410kHz 2215z	08/11[893 893 893 00000] Good signal on clear channel.	MLF_UK	MON
5810kHz 0800z	25/11[418 937/6] S9 AM mode	Mndbs	TUE
6305kHz 1200z	05/11[481]	RE	WED
7440kHz 0810z	25/11[418 937/6] S9 AM mode *	Mndbs	TUE

* S06 easily overcoming the BC station on 7440 that was at +10db!
45761 45582 68546 54692 25552 65564 937/6 0 0 0 0 0

8420kHz 1300z	10/11[831] slow	RE	MON

10480kHz	1000z	20/11[895] slow, i.p.	RE	THU
10635kHz	1310z	10/11[831] slow	RE	MON
	1310z	24/11[831] slow, i.p.	RE	MON

December 2008

5070kHz	1500z	16/12[537] slow	RE	TUE
5310kHz	1240z	18/12[314] slow	RE	THU
	1240z	25/12[YL 314 869 5 80389..]	FS	THU
5810kHz	0800z	09/12[YL 418]	AF	TUE
	0800z	16/12[YL 418]	AF	TUE
6305kHz	1210z	10/12[YL 481]	AF	WED
	1210z	17/12[YL 481]	AF	WED
6337kHz	1510z	16/12[537]slow, QRM from Stanag	RE	TUE
7840kHz	0830z	10/12[YL 471]	AF	WED
	0830z	17/12[YL 471]	AF	WED
7865kHz	1230z	18/12[314] slow	RE	THU
	1230z	25/12[YL 314 869 5 80389..]	FS	THU
8420kHz	1300z	01/12[YL 831]	AF	WED
8530kHz	1900z	24/12[YL barely audible, no copy]	FS	WED
10580kHz	0920z	11/12[167]slow, i.p.	RE	THU
10635kHz	1310z	01/12[YL 831]	AF	WED
11780kHz	0930z	12/12[516]slow	RE	FRI
	0930z	19/12[516]slow	RE	FRI
	0930z	26/12[YL 516 489 7 50474..] strong [Norway]	FS	FRI
12570kHz	0940z	12/12[516] slow	RE	FRI
	0940z	19/12[516] slow	RE	FRI
	0940z	26/12[YL 516 489 7 50474..] strong [Norway]	FS	FRI

S10d [IXA] **Nil Required Heard**

S11 [III]

S11a (Cherta)
November log

7798kHz	0915z	11/11[221/00] Strong FINIT 0916z	PLondon	TUE
	0915z	12/11[221/00] Strong QRM2 FINIT 0918z	PLondon	WED
	0915z	25/11[221/00]	RNGB	TUE
	0915z	26/11[221/00]	RNGB	WED
9610kHz	0900z	12/11[214/00] – FINIT at 0903z	AD, PLondon	WED
	0900z	19/11[214/00] Strong with Bk 15s into sending FINIS 0903z	PLondon	WED
9960kHz	1030z	06/11[214/00] Weak FINIT 1033z	Fritz, PLondon	THU
	1030z	13/11[214/00] Fair	RNGB	THU
10210khz	0900z	17/11[976/00] Strong	RNGB, PLondon	MON
	0900z	24/11[976/00] Strong FINIS 0903z	PLondon, RNGB	MON
10384kHz	1000z	06/11[976/00]	Fritz	THU
	1000z	27/11[976/00] Strong	RNGB	THU

S11b
November log

7798kHz	0915z	04/11[224/38 Viymanye 77777 77777 17815 80923 70384 66468 13249 40004 87634 87655 90307 39792 23779 58570 43634 51272 63855 45277 93542 02518 55140 58846 50232 53361 86327 45668 28517 89323 66269 54982 06290 98206 10618 99757 47059 90295 77777 77777 Konetc]	RNGB, MikeT	TUE
	0915z	05/11[224/38 – repeat of Tuesday]	RNGB	WED
	0915z	18/11[227/34 V 77777 17888 etc] Strong	PLondon	TUE

	0915z	19/11[227/38 V 77777 77777 17888 05526 91582 59528 53313 16781 32022 17189 37954 66543 50046 32553 30171 36597 42642 12086 19505 78948 76248 58361 90564 54730 25245 56330 47693 18966 90741 97601 74876 89610 77777 77777] ends 09:26	MikeT	WED
9960kHz	1030z	27/11[211/34 77777 77777 41844 74657 32577 48894 etc]	RNGB	THU
10384kHz	1000z	13/11[072/36 V 77777 56520...03216 77777] Strong QSB2 FINIS 1033z	PLondon	THU

S11a (Cherta)
December log

7798kHz	0915z	02/12[221/00] Strong FINIT 0918z	PLondon	TUE
	0915z	03/11[221/00] FINIT 0918z	PLondon, RNGB	WED
	0915z	09/12[221/77 V 91359 92264 33547 54682 etc]	RNGB	TUE
	0915z	10/12[223/77 V 91359 92264 33547 54682 13272 91840 84814 24959 05468 94353 04537 60713 98690 84167 14328 88739 01813 39055 79497 21143 79911 94854 09217 36032 71462 19798 55818 41027 31814 58340 54596 39771 45981 85452 64342 05021 60733 17433 35084 31195 96668 56008 61844 76268 90976 32896 41777 00798 04713 16799 83147 35892 72517 66442 14295 36735 86809 94484 41503 70142 56196 85695 31181 59677 56269 53044 71569 65299 90415 29693 55263 41827 95303 36695 44313 57581 33770 end @ 09:36	RNGB, MikeT	WED
	0915z	17/12[221/00] Strong	RNGB	WED
9610kHz	0900z	03/11[214/00] Very strong	RNGB	WED
	0900z	24/12[214/00] Heavy QRM	RNGB	WED
9960kHz	1030z	18/12[214/00] Strong	RNGB	THU
	1030z	25/12[214/00] Good	RNGB	THU
10210khz	0900z	01/12[976/00] Strong FINIT 0903z	PLondon, RNGB	MON
	0900z	08/12[976/99] Strong FINIT 0903z	PLondon, RNGB	MON
	0900z	22/12[976/00]	RNGB	MON
	0900z	29/12[976/00] Fair QRM 3 FINIT 0903z	PLondon	MON
10384kHz	1000z	04/12[976/00] Weak FINIT 1003z	PLondon	THU
	1000z	11/12[976/00] Weak FINIT 1003z	PLondon	THU
	1000z	25/12[976/00] Weak FINIT 1003z	PLondon	THU

S11b
December log

7798kHz	0915z	23/12[227/37 V 77777 77777 67646 81509 29640 etc] fair signal	RNGB	TUE
	0915z	24/12[227/37 V 77777 77777 67646...57538 77777] Strong FINIT 0926z	PLondon	WED
	0915z	30/12[229/31 V 77777 77777 26858...83805 77777] Strong FINIT 0925z	PLondon	TUE
	0915z	31/12[229/31 V 77777 77777 26858 93259 22407 etc]	RNGB	WED
9610kHz	0900z	10/12[212/38 V 77777 77777 - unable to copy rest due jet noise	RNGB	WED
9960kHz	1030z	11/12[213/38 V 77777 18285...01080 77777] Strong FINIT 1041z	PLondon	THU
10210kHz	0900z	15/12[977/34 V 77777 77777 10334 26673 82310 etc]	RNGB, PLondon	MON
10384kHz	1000z	18/12[977/34 V 77777 77777 10335 26673 82310 96411 86715 50736 99844 96219 98311 50390 90846 30268 84292 59739 19662 24233 17023 04647 63125 82671 40788 01156 70068 66688 70564 39997 39672 44837 71559 15537 77777 77777 Konets] fair signal with QSB	RNGB	THU

S14 **Nil Reports**

S17c [IXC] **Nil Required Heard**

S21 [XIV]

3823kHz	1842z	04/11[323] weak	HFD	TUE
	1842z	11/11[323]	AF	TUE

S25 [IA] **Nil Reports**

S28 [IC] **Nil Reports**

S30 [IXC] **Nil Reports**

S32[O]

3828kHz	0152z	13/07[Found thanks to the hint in the newsletter; weak S<1 under local QRM but audible]	DanielE2Kde	SUN

V02a [XVIII] **Mark's splendid charts can be found in the Charts section**
November:

3292kHz	0200z	18/11[61851 .8512 73372 very weak. IDs questionable]	Westli	TUE
3389kHz	0100z	04/11[1542. poor readability]	Westli	TUE
4028kHz	0000z	22/11 In progress at 0205. Weak signal	CL1138	SAT
	0200z	29/11[A3.228 05528 38312 poor readability]	Westli	SAT
5417kHz	0200z	21/11In progress at 0217 - slightly off frequency. AM carrier on 5417.1	CL1138, Westli	FRI
5762kHz	0200z	01/11[02641 73101 20281]	Westli	SAT
5883kHz	0700z	01/11[76741 41612 65571]	Westli	SAT
	0700z	02/11[86681 20122 84861]	Westli, MS	SUN
	0700z	03/11[84212 21461 65662]	Westli	MON
	0700z	08/11[57951 80311 31311]	Westli	SAT
	0700z	18/11[64921 20101 01481]	Westli	TUE
	0700z	20/11 Call up began on 9063, changed to 5883 after a couple minutes	CL1138	THU
	0700z	24/11[A 22052- 33282- 04002] Weak signal in PHL.	MBlaze	MON
	0700z	27/11[A87841 03311 17711]	Westli	THU
	0700z	28/11[A87842 10151 26581]	Westli	FRI
	0700z	29/11[A87843 26162 80251]	Westli	SAT
	0700z	30/11[A72151 37211 46682]	Westli	SUN
5898kHz	0800z	01/11[76741 41612 65571]	Westli	SAT
	0800z	03/11[84212 21461 65662]	Westli, MS	MON
	0800z	04/11[A 92231 05022 15342 (YL/SS]	MS, Westli	TUE
	0800z	06/11[A 92233 06872 55881 (YL/SS)]	MS, Westli	THU
	0800z	07/11[A 46161 22821 04282 (YL/SS)]	MS	FRI
	0800z	08/11[57951 80311 31311]	Westli	SAT
	0800z	10/11[Carrier present, but no audio at 0806z]	MS	MON
	0800z	17/11[A 70662 06542 37141]	Westli	MON
	0800z	18/11[64921 20101 01481]	Westli	TUE
	0800z	21/11[A 46161 52112 33702]	Westli	FRI
	0800z	27/11[A87841 03311 17711]	Westli	THU
	0800z	28/11[A87842 10151 26581]	Westli	FRI
	0800z	29/11[A87843 26162 80251]	Westli	SAT
	0800z	30/11[A2151 37211 46682]	Westli	SUN
6768kHz	0100z	01/11[02641 73151 20281]	Westli	SAT
	0400z	23/11[A 63481 00412 12841]	Westli	SUN
6786kHz	0700z	02/11[28842 84641 76452]	Westli, MS	SUN
	0700z	30/11[A74471 53461 01352]	Westli	SUN
6855kHz	0300z	03/11[38711 55442 50172]	Westli	MON
	2100z	04/11[A 03911 05131 74131 (YL/SS]	MS	TUE
	2100z	05/11[A 65351 23521 81331 (YL/SS)]	MS	WED
	2100z	08/11[A 46501 57122 75131 (YL/SS)]	MS	SAT
	2100z	09/11[A 11112 30821 86051 (YL/SS)]	MS	SUN
	2100z	22/11 Strong signal, missed call up. In progress at 21:15	CL1138	SAT
	2100z	24/11[A 67441+ 76462+ 06232]	MBlaze	MON
	2100z	26/11[A626.. 78676 20306 very weak. IDs may be msg groups instead]	Westli	WED
7887kHz	2000z	05/11[Carrier present, but no audio at 2008z]	MS	WED
	2000z	07/11[Carrier present, but no sign of audio at 2005z]	MS	FRI
	2000z	09/11[A 11112 30821 86051 (YL/SS)]	MS	SUN
	2000z	18/11[14711 ..... 17162 very weak]	Westli	TUE
	2000z	19/11[50722 75872 ..... Very weak]	Westli	WED
9040kHz	0900z	05/11[A 92232 30371 87031 (YL/SS]	MS, Westli	WED
	0900z	19/11[64922 47322 03872]	Westli	WED
	0900z	26/11[A30842 65171 44801]	Westli	WED
9240kHz	1000z	01/11[78541 57251 38202]	Westli	SAT
	1000z	05/11[92232 30371 87031]	Westli	WED
	1000z	08/11[31241 06022 03452]	Westli	SAT
	1000z	19/11[64922 47322 03872]	Westli	WED
	1000z	26/11[A30842 65171 44801]	Westli	WED
	1000z	29/11[A71431 33771 40401]	Westli	SAT
17435kHz	1700z	02/11[85792- 47022- 32402]	MBlaze	SUN
	1700z	08/11[A 83211 48722 67202 (YL/SS)]	MS, Westli	SAT
	1700z	18/11[18532 55161 32122]	Westli	TUE
	1700z	19/11[85061 71671 05381 bad hum in xmtr]	Westli	WED
	1700z	23/11[A 47221- 46762] Very weak; didn't copy preamble or 1st message	MBlaze	SUN
	1700z	27/11[A89361 ..... 32862 caught late]	Westli, MBlaze	THU
17436kHz	1700z	28/11[A 72811 43431 80581 very weak. Last ID questionable]	Westli	FRI

17515kHz	1600z	01/11[47861 52501 43262]	Westli	SAT
	1600z	02/11[85792- 47022- 32402]	MBlaze, Westli	SUN
	1600z	06/11[45652 81611 04501 weak]	Westli	THU
	1600z	08/11[A ----- 48722 67202 (YL/SS. Late start at 1604z. Message in progress.)]	MS	SAT
	1600z	16/11[A 03141 05421 45281]	Westli	SUN
	1600z	18/11[58452 38152 05572]	Westli	TUE
	1600z	22/11[A53762 87321 62351]	CL1138	SAT
	1600z	27/11[.+ 17231- 32862-] Poor audio	MBlaze	THU

December

3292kHz	0200z	16/12[A12831 74188 very weak]	Westli	TUE
	0200z	23/12[A13082 18412 43031]	BSUS	TUE
3389kHz	0100z	23/12[Carrier was up but no TFC]	BSUS	TUE
5771kHz	1500z	22/12[A12241 58751 35462]	BSUS	MON
	1500z	23/12[A21782 44522 18841]	BSUS	TUE
5883kHz	0700z	04/12[A28321 52321 63441]	Westli	THU
	0700z	05/12[A28322 started late preparing first msg]	Westli	FRI
	0700z	06/12[A28323 04781 83071]	Westli	SAT
	0700z	07/12[A38051 after several false starts began msg]	Westli	SUN
	0700z	08/12[A61612 66861 56812]	Westli	MON
	0700z	14/12[A71061 31382 14852]	Westli	SUN
	0700z	15/12[A03641 45206 66612 weak]	Westli	MON
	0700z	16/12[A11661 67721 72162]	Westli	TUE
	0700z	18/12[A72331 34261 51572]	Westli	THU
	0700z	21/12[A88041 42452 46032]	Westli	SUN
	0700z	22/12[A84761 06832 23002]	BSUS	MON
	0700z	23/12[A31462 47121 06702]	BSUS	TUE
	0700z	25/12[A72421 64422 48762]	Westli	THU
5898kHz	0800z	04/12[A28321 52321 63441]	Westli	THU
	0800z	05/12[A28322 57361 87811]	Westli	FRI
	0800z	06/12[A28323 04781 83071]	Westli	SAT
	0800z	07/12[A38051 04102 33072]	Westli	SUN
	0800z	08/12[A61612 66861 56812]	Westli	MON
	0800z	13/12[A87023 28151 64752]	Westli	SAT
	0800z	14/12[A71061 31382 14852]	Westli	SUN
	0800z	15/12[A 45011 06661 45401 weak]	Westli	MON
	0800z	16/12[A11661 67721 72162]	Westli	TUE
	0800z	19/12[A87882 30512 26521]	Westli	FRI
	0800z	18/12[A72331 34261 51572]	Westli	THU
	0800z	21/12[A88041 42452 46032]	Westli	SUN
	0800z	22/12[A84761 06832 23002]	BSUS	MON
	0800z	23/12[A31462 47121 06702]	BSUS	TUE
6768kHz	0400z	22/12[A011071 88782 23771]	BSUS	MON
6786kHz	0700z	07/12[A38051 04102 33072 audio seemed to drop out several times while carrier remained strong]	Westli	SUN
	0700z	14/12[A23641 58231 30562]	Westli	SUN
	0700z	21/12[A67531 63421 73862]	Westli	SUN
6855kHz	0300z	08/12[A20371 76682 21202]	Westli	MON
	2100z	12/12[A 11780 10731 75272] Very strong signal	DRule	FRI
	2100z	13/12[A 65122 31801 24640] Good signal	DRule, Westli	SAT
	2100z	14/12/[5F/SS/YL Atencion 00822 63552 50442 Final x 3]	UKHC	SUN
	2100z	16/12[A28742 21261 62472 weak]	Westli	TUE
	2100z	18/12[A24881 38352 43032 very weak]	Westli	THU
	2100z	21/12[A6777. 44422 78632 weak]	Westli	SUN
	0300z	22/12[A11071 88782 23771]	BSUS	MON
	2100z	22/12[A50751 66171 87631]	BSUS	MON
	2100z	23/12[A2761 44351 07361]	BSUS	TUE
	2100z	25/12[A10632 63471 05711 weak]	Westli	THU
	2100z	26/12[A16202 80271 12352]	BSUS	FRI
6867kHz	1600z	22/12[A12241 58751 35462]	BSUS	MON
	1600z	23/12[A21782 44522 18841]	BSUS	TUE
7887kHz	2000z	05/12[A08241 very weak]	Westli	FRI
	2000z	13/12[A65122 31801 24641]	Westli, DRule	SAT
	2000z	14/12[5F/SS/YL Atencion 00822 63552 50442 Final x 3] Carrier on at 1951z	UKHC	SUN
	2000z	16/12[A28742 21261 62472 weak]	Westli	TUE
	2000z	19/12[A06681 52652 31652]	Westli	FRI
	2000z	22/12[A50751 66171 87632]	BSUS	MON
	2000z	23/12[no Msg ID String / into TFC]	BSUS	TUE
	2000z	24/12[A41322 26542 07331]	Westli	WED
	2000z	26/12[A16202 80271 12352]	BSUS	FRI

9063kHz	0700z	23/12[A 72122 00062 07012]	BSUS	TUE
9240kHz	1000z	06/12[A58221 77882 37071]	Westli	SAT
	1000z	13/12[A03261 77412 54711]	Westli	SAT
	1000z	24/12[A14501 18701 23062]	Westli	WED
12180kHz	1900z	16/12[A15442 76552 78052 weak blkd by carriers at :10 and :15 after the hour, poss SK01 skeds]	Westli	TUE
13380kHz	2000z	23/12[Carrier was up but no TFC]	BSUS	TUE
17435kHz	1700z	04/12[A76761 00701 08342 very weak]	Westli	THU
	1700z	06/12[A28111 72352 45842]	Westli	SAT
	1700z	14/12[A00822 63552 50442]	Westli , UKHC	SUN
	1700z	16/12[A54721 31012 56311]	Westli	TUE
	1700z	18/12[A4201 43322 77551]	Westli	THU
	1700z	24/12[A32041 55072 58601]	Westli	WED
	1700z	26/12[A22841 04151 24431]	BSUS	FRI
	1725z	27/12 Very strong, ending 1740z	sher0242	SAT
17436kHz	1700z	07/12[A4112 05581 10211 weak]	Westli	SUN
	1700z	19/12[A37271 42341 14121]	Westli	FRI
	1700z	21/12[A80172 63641 74272]	Westli	SUN
	1700z	22/12[A54831 72012 12321]	BSUS	MON
17515kHz	1600z	07/12[A74112 05581 10211 very weak]	Westli	SUN
	1600z	08/12[A87572 60702 88652]	Westli	MON
	1600z	13/12[A17322 76211 55042]	Westli	SAT
	1600z	14/12[A00822 63552 50442 BC radio drifts in and out]	Westli , UKHC	SUN
	1600z	15/12[A34771 25442 03862]	Westli	MON
	1600z	16/12[A54721 31012 56311 weak]	Westli	TUE
	1600z	19/12[A37271 42341 14121]	Westli	FRI
	1600z	21/12[weak, preamble not heard]	Westli	SUN
	1600z	24/12[A 32041 55072 58601]	Westli	WED
	1600z	26/12[in TFC / too weak here]	BSUS	FRI

V02a is the station that our friends in America can easily receive. This is not easily heard in the UK and Europe although it has been heard in Australia on a couple of occasions. We take pleasure in including PoSW's excellent V02 logs from somewhere in Great Britain…..

8-Nov-08, Saturday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 57951 80311 31311", the YL voice stopped at approx. 0701:45s, started again after 0702.
0800 UTC, 5,898 kHz, "57951 80311 31311", as earlier. A strong carrier from a broadcast station, the transmission having finished just before the hour, on 5,900 spoiling things until it went off 0801:35s UTC.
1000 UTC, 9,240 kHz, I thought this 1000z V02a had long gone back if so it is now back. Not the same call-up as earlier, "Atencion, 31241 06022 03452". Strength S7 with deep QSB.

10-Nov-08, Monday:- 0700 UTC, started about 4 seconds before the hour, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 48971 68652 06502". Signal strength peaking S9.

13-Nov-08, Thursday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 76741 16862 51752".

15-Nov-08, Saturday:- 0701 and 30s UTC, nothing on 5,883 kHz until a carrier came up a minute and a half late, voice started 0702 UTC, "Atencion, 00861 73111 05281".
0800 UTC, 5,898 kHz, no late start here, started within one second of the top of the hour! "00861 73111 05281", as earlier.
1000 UTC, 9,240 kHz, "Atencion, 22521 08381 52682". Strength S6 with deep QSB, mod. seemed low, difficult to hear.

27-Nov-08, Thursday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 87841 03311 17711". S8 to S9.

30-Nov-08, Sunday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 72151 37211 46682", signal strength S8, started *exactly* on the hour!
0800 UTC, 5,898 kHz, "72151 37211 46682" again, the BC carrier on 5,900 went off a couple of minutes into the call-up.

1-Dec-08, Monday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 41642 34141 56051", good signal.

2-Dec-08, Tuesday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, "Atencion, 43451 48281 65121".

6-Dec-08, Saturday:- 0702 UTC, 5,883 kHz, another "late on parade", no carrier on 5,883 until approx. 0701 and 30s UTC, call-up started 0702, "Atencion, 28323 04781 83071".
1000 UTC, 9,240 kHz, started exactly on the hour, "Atencion, 58221 77882 37071". S7 with deep QSB.

9-Dec-08, Tuesday:- 0700 UTC, 5,883 kHz, started about 5 seconds before the hour, "Atencion, 82731 03542 11312", a weaker signal than in recent times, S5 to S6 at best.

11-Dec-08, Thursday:- 2100 UTC, 6,855 kHz, I keep forgetting to check these transmissions in the UK eveningtime, managed to remember to do so today, "Atencion, 68822 61281 48332", weak signal, S4 to S5.

12-Dec-08, Friday:- 2100 UTC, 6,855 kHz, "Atencion, 11781 10731 75272".

13-Dec-08, Saturday:- 2100 UTC, 6,855 kHz, "Atencion, 65122 31801 24641", sideband splash from a BC station on 6,860, always there but was extra strong this evening.
[Thanks Peter, excellently caught].

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]

V13 [O] **Nil Reports**

V21 [O] Babbler

Report from Anon: Transmissions normally start around 14:00 but sometimes a few minutes before or after. Frequency is 6529kHz USB unless otherwise stated.

Generally starting at 1 (Uno) and counting upwards in groups of 10 normally with pauses every 10th number. There is no indication that the day's counting has ended, the numbers just eventually stop.

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

Very little activity heard in November-December but the occasional appearance helps keep the interest up.

No Babbler heard in almost 2 months then on November 21st at 1402Z the numbers 31 and 32 are heard then nothing until a few minutes later when the Babbler is back with the following

21/11/2008 20 100 90 END

30/11/2008 100 100 100 30 END

12/12/2005 40 END

13/12/2005 40 END

31/12/2008 14:00Z Barely audible in the noise but Babbler is still with us at year's end.

Thanks Anon.

I'm sure there are members among us who would care to give some support to our reporter, so come on folks any takers. Espec Stateside?

V24 [O] **No reports**

POLYTONES

XPA logs has moved to Charts section.

Other Polytones:
Additional schedule?

5867kHz	1400z	11/11[691 000 02887 00001 00000 10140	2m25s]	RNGB	TUE
	1400z	18/11[691 1 00278 00127 91904 65505	3m43s] weak	PLondon	TUE
	1400z	25/11[691 000 03887 00001 00000 10140	2m25s] Strong	PLondon	TUE

This is an interesting schedule discovered by RNGB. At first we thought this was the 1400z schedule rediscovered but apparently not so. The only transmission discovered so far is the singular Tuesday 1400 despite searches. It has also been noticed that much like the now apparently disappeared 0800/0900z schedule the ID bears no resemblance to the frequency used.

XPA2

11477kHz 0950z 24/11: RNGB writes, "Found XPA2 this morning on 11477 at 0950 with 07828 00052 07329 LG 43665 (55 groups in total, so we still have the extra).

Nothing found later, so possible 0910/30/50 sked

I note that last November there was XPA2 first noted on the 23rd. Maybe this is some form of regular communication exercise to test back up procedures etc.

Rest of November schedule [tnx RNGB] is:

13418kHz 0910z	12163kHz 0930z	11477kHz 0950z
	Grp 1 GC DK? LG	**Duration**
Mon 24/11	07828 00052 07329 43665	
Tue 25/11	09821 00077 94349 67227	3m09s
Wed 26/11	06592 00090 64641 41067	3m06s
Thu 27/11	01830 00070 22034 33462	2m56s
Fri 28/11	07273 00062 22194 13412	2m57s
Sat 29/11	03859 00040 63264 31265	2m42s
Sun 30/11	01289 00042 79717 27665	2m42s

December XPA2

Continued as above on same freqs: See Polytone section and E07 Special

Others: None reported

The Front Cover picture

We had asked the whereabouts of the interesting image seen on a past front cover.

We were surprised to receive a number of replies as well as even more imagery.

The image says it all – QinetiQ Portsdown Technology Park on the south coast.

We'll share more of these fine images in futher Newsletters.

Thanks to all of you who contacted me, or the moderators to state the location.

ENIGMA 2000 Article:

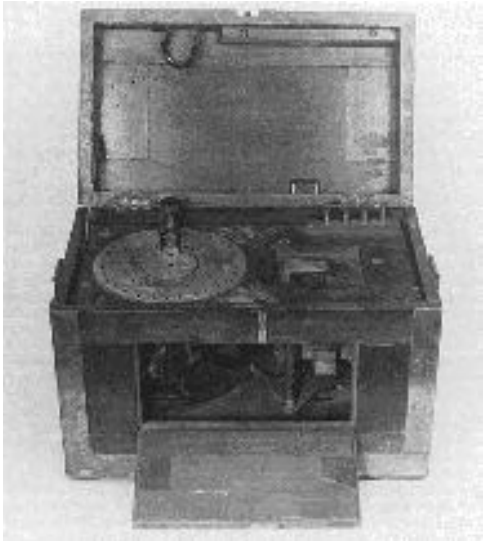
MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS THEN AND NOW.
By HJH

Part 7

STATIONS IN OPERATION.

In the field, stations could be used as Observation Posts, or purely as signalling stations. Each had its own individual call sign, composed of a combination of one or more letters. Likewise, each officer had his own letter combination by which he could be later identified as the officer originating a particular signal. Myers had long been seeking control over ALL modes of signalling, having long realised that the electric telegraph and Morse code was by far the faster mode of transmission. The telegraph train mentioned above was the result of this lobbying.

The Beardslee Telegraph [seen Right] despite having its own built in power system, had a problem transmitting over distances in excess of over five to eight miles. This was due to the revolving magnets which made up the magneto system of the Beardslee being unable top generate sufficient electricity. These failings were so apparent at the Battle of Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863, that the Signal Corps was forced to hand over many of its message transmitting duties to the Military Telegraph. It was this inherent deficiency in range that led Myer to decide to order all Beardslee telegraphs converted as described earlier. Thus, the MilitaryTelegraph provided what can be described as more or less fixed lines of communication for the Union Army, and for more mobile field work, the telegraphic train technique pioneered and developed by Myer, together with his flag system, was used. In an annual report of 1866, the Military Telegraph is credited with having laid 15,389 miles of signaling lines, including field, land and submarine.



See Beardslee disk below and right:

Beardslee disk

THE SIGNAL CORPS—AN APPRECIATION.

It is difficult to sum up what was, effectively, the birth of a completely new branch of service, and an innovation in the way in which wars are fought. Suffice it to say that it was a learning curve on BOTH sides, on the part of the enthusiasts of the new fangled Signal Corps, and on the part of the more conservative senior officers who ran the Army of the Union and the Confederacy. Having seen how battles could be influenced by timely intelligence delivered by this new method of message carrying, (for that it was it in essence was!) At the Battle of Antietam, a Union signal station sent a message to the CP of the Union general, which, had it been received and acted upon, could have resulted in the destruction of the army of General Lee of the Confederacy. The Union general was not there, and the chance was lost. But, that was not the fault of the Union officer who had seen the chance and transmitted the message. It cannot have helped the Union signalmen as they watched Lee and his troopers withdrawing safely! At a later battle, known as Gettysburg, a Union signal station, based on a hill named Little Round Top, played a pivotal role in spotting Confederate troop movements, and passing them on. This they did to such good effect, that the weight of fire which the Confederates brought to bear on them forced them to withdraw for a while. Reoccupied, it served its purpose throughout the remainder of the battle. Another vital role played by these early signallers was the manning of lookout signal stations to provide early warning of the raids which the Confederate cavalry were so adept at making in the Union rear areas. One is even known to have been posted in the dome of the White House! They can also be considered to have served as the first sea going marines of the Union Army, due to having served in 1863 in joint Army Navy operations, whose aim was to ensure right of passage along the Mississippi River. Here, signallers, aboard the ships and ashore, provided ship to shore communications links.

Rear Admiral Faragut had signal officers stationed high in the rigging of each of his ships to keep them in touch with each other and signal his intentions to each ship during his operations off the coast of Louisiana. The existence of the Signal Corps now being much safer, it played another vital part in the fighting around Allatoona, in October 1864, during the battle for Atlanta, Georgia. A vital message was passed by signallers advising of the arrival of reinforcements. A young Signal Corps private named Morgan Lane even won the Congressional Medal of Honour (US Army equivalent of the V.C.) for his part in the capture of a Confederate gunboat, the Nansemond, together with its flag and crew. So, despite enemies both in the Confederacy, whom they expected to be against them, and others, in their own army and government, whom they most certainly did not, the Signal Corps of the US Army, survived the end of the Civil War which had seen its birth. The Military Telegraph, born at about the same time, and its rival, ironically did not, being disbanded at the end of the civil war, in 1865. Like so many other Americans at that time, they did not know where they were going, or what would happen to them, but they sure as hell were going some place! And it just HAD to be better than where they had just been!!!

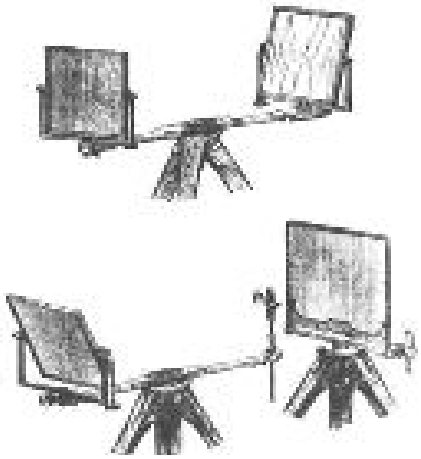
(Sincere thanks to the US Army Centre for Military History for access to, and permission to use, the information used in this article. All copyright stays with them.HJH.)

US ARMY SIGNAL CORPS POST CIVIL WAR.

As with most armies following any huge and traumatic conflict, the numbers in the Ranks of the Signal Corps dropped dramatically. November 1864 saw the nominal roll listing over 1,500 officers and men. In October 1865, this strength had dropped to 160 officers and men. More political in fighting had broken out, with Myer, considered by many to be the father of the Signal Corps, being determined to present a strong case for reinstatement as Chief Signal Officer. He had assembled some powerful allies. The story of this is far outside this narrative, but suffice it to say that he was reinstated, but at the cost of a US President's impeachment. (Andrew Johnson) Myer, now a general, took back what he must by now have considered as his baby, the US Army Signal Corps. He reinstated the signals courses at West Point, with effect from October 1, 1867. The US Navy began instruction in the Myer method of signalling at their Naval Academy, although they did not set up a separate branch of signalling, preferring instead to use trained specialists from within the ranks of enlisted seamen and officers. Equipment was improved as was training, both field and theory. After the Signal School opened, overseas armed forces sent student officers to train at the establishment, Denmark and Sweden being the first.

Myer, ever mindful of the precariousness of his new unit, foresaw the swinging axe of political money saving. No mean player in the political arena, he put the Signal Corps forward for the important and, at that time, still non- allocated duties of Meteorological work. Many would say "What the hell has weather to do with the Army?" Any former squaddy who has enjoyed the delights of a scheme season in Germany in mid winter, or dug a Land Rover and trailer out of a rutted mountain road with said ruts full of unexpected rain would enlighten them at no charge, and in probably very basic English! Congress saw the need for such a service, and after the usual political debating, a law was passed in February 1870 which saw the meteorological service come under the military umbrella. Having got the duties for weather forecasting and all associated duties, Myer now set up a reporting system, without which such a service is obviously useless. Here the telegraph again came into use, as a means of rapidly distributing this information. The duties of the meteorological observer are far outside the scope of this article, but suffice to say they were arduous both physically and mentally. Another function which the Signal Corps undertook in connection with this newly acquired meteorological work was the laying of electric telegraph lines, something for which it was of course eminently suited. A network of telegraph lines soon criss- crossed the country, and that, even in those days, was a lot of distance! The weather service soon built up international links with the weather reporting services of other nations outside the USA, notably those of Canada and the West Indies. This, of course, improved their signalling skills and knowledge. Despite lean years for many units in the US Army, by 1880 the establishment for the Signal Corps was an enlisted strength of 500. By 1880, the number of weather reporting stations was 110. These reported three times daily by telegraph. But 1880 also saw Myer, who had become ill in Europe the previous year contract nephritis and die at the age of 51 years of age. It was decided to re-name Fort Whipple, one of the first Signal Corps depots, Fort Myer.

The next signal officer was Colonel William B.Hazen, a regular army officer and a distinguished Civil War veteran. Under him the signal corps flourished and became even more interested in the theoretical as well as the practical side of signalling communications and allied subjects. Among the specialists whom he used as consultants was Alexander Graham Bell, now a household name. Then 1880s were not. However, good years for the US Army Signal Corps, or for General Hazen, who died in January 1887, it is said as a result of wounds received pre Civil War. His successor was Captain Adolphus Greely, who inherited a Signal Corps from which had been taken many duties and miles and miles of telegraph line, which had been handed to civilian companies for repair operation and maintenance. Fortunately, the need had been noted for signalling in the execution of modern warfare, and courses in both theory and practical aspects of field signalling were prominent at both Cavalry and Infantry officers' training schools by the end of the nineteenth century. Never too proud to learn or take advice, the schools at which signalling was taught looked around and realised that the US Army was falling behind in the field of military communications. Sweden had developed a smaller lighter field train, whereas that of the USA had remained as it was at the start of the Civil War.



HELIOGRAPH USED BY US SIGNAL SERVICE. (Clockwise from top) HELIOGRAPH WITH TWO MIRRORS, SUN IN REAR: SCREEN MOUNTED ON TRIPOD: HELIOGRAPH WITH ONE MIRROR AND SIGHTING ROD, SUN IN FRONT.(Courtesy and copyright of the US Army Centre for Military History.)

1873 saw the Signal Corps studying the heliograph having been impressed with the British Army use of this signalling tool in India under active service conditions. In 1886, General Nelson Miles, who had heard stories of the British use of the heliograph, asked for a detachment of troopers trained in its use. He was, at that time, operating against the Apaches under Geronimo in the South Western United States. A detachment of eleven men and thirty heliographs ten telescopes and thirty marine glasses and a aneroid barometer duly arrived, and Gen. Miles was delighted with the results which they produced. The army formally adopted the heliograph in 1888.albeit in an improved form from that which had originally taken the field for trials. In field trials in Arizona, in 1890, the signallers established heliograph links of 2,000 miles of lines and sent almost 4,000 messages. A record for that time was a relay of messages of a distance of 125 miles Later, this was broken by a team flashing a message from Mount Ellen,Utah,and Mount Uncompahgre, Colorado, a distance of 183 miles.

And a special from HJH to read in conjunction with 'Military Communications, then and now.

AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATIONS 1914 TO 1918

We have seen how wireless assisted warfare as well as being used to destroy aircraft. In aerial reconnaissance and artillery spotting it was invaluable. Let's see how they did it and what they used.

First, our very own Biggles and his buddies in the RFC:- The war was largely an artillery war, with the two sides so well entrenched that neither side could gain an advantage. Aerial observation was a big advantage to whichever side could utilise it to the best advantage. All artillery spotting was done at first with balloons, and the spotters, usually artillery officers strapped into balloon baskets and sent aloft to spot for the guns and trained to call in their observations and corrections over either a field telephone or a trench set which had been taken aloft, be it specially adapted or not. Many an observer was shot down in flames by the fighters which were sent aloft to prevent accurate spotting for the batteries of artillery on both sides. It should also be remembered that the balloons of both sides, (known as "gasbags" for the very good reason that they were always filled with hydrogen, exactly like the Zeppelins which we have already met!) were almost guaranteed to catch fire especially if the fighters were using incendiary rounds. The only escape was the parachute which had been on issue to these spotters since 1915. Not that they were always guaranteed to open! Not a very good choice, jump or fry! Enter the flying corps' of both sides which had been carrying out reconnaissance flights since early in the war. By 1916/1917, the wireless technology of the time was sufficiently advanced to fit transmitters in aircraft, and sometimes the associated receivers also.

Right is a painting of a wireless equipped RE8 (Reconnaissance Experimental 8) of the RFC.

This aircraft is shown acting as an AOP (Aerial Observation Post) during the Battle of Passchendaele in 1917. Note the trailing long wire aerial, typical; of wireless fitted to aircraft at this time, and which would last well into World War Two, although by then there would be a reel drum fitted to allow the wireless operator to reel in the long wire aerial necessary at long, medium and the lower short wave frequencies. (The R1155 was famous for this!)

Left is a Marconi Portable Spark Gap Transmitter as fitted in aircraft at this time.RE8 painting is copyright and courtesy of Royal Corps of Signals Museum Blandford. The Spark Gap Tx is courtesy and copyright of the Marconi Calling website.

AERIAL AERIALS.

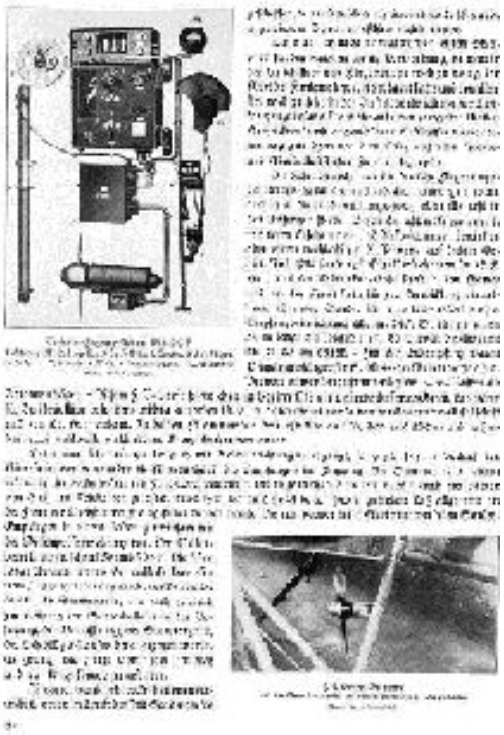
Yes you're right! It IS awful! So, on with the wireless history!!! Marconi had begun experiments with wireless fitted to airships and aircraft as early as 1899. He had successfully fitted a transmitter into a balloon which was ground tethered. Using a cable linked to the ground, he demonstrated that it was possible for wireless to operate in an air to air environment. Like so many other tests this was at Aldershot, o an Army trials ground. Despite success, it was to be 8 years before Marconi's wireless escaped its ship or ground captivity and took to the air. When the equipment did take off, it was in the form of spark transmitters and magnetic detectors.
In 1907, Lieutenant Aston R.E. started trials using Marconi equipment. By 1908, airborne in a captive balloon, he was receiving intelligible signals from a ground station as far away as 20 miles.
In 1910, in Long Island New York, J McCurdy of Canada sent the first ground to air message. He was flying in a biplane, and although the ground station in Long Island was not far away, it was a start. This happened in |August. In September, back in Britain on Salisbury Plain, Robert Lorraine achieved the same success whilst flying in a trial aircraft.
Two months later, the airship "America" abandoned its cross Atlantic flight attempt and the wireless operator sent out an SOS. (Mayday at this time was strictly for medieval pole dancers!!!) Jack Irwin was the operator and he had fitted the set in a lifeboat slung below the airship. The first mid ocean air-sea rescue was the result. Pushed on by this demonstration of how useful Marconi apparatus could be at saving lives at sea, in the air, or on land, experimenters everywhere pushed on with trying to make wireless sets suitable for aircraft and airships. Ironically, the clouds of war were gathering all over the world, and Marconi would see men use his invention not only to save lives, but also to destroy them. But then, he was not the first, and he sure as hell will not be the last!!!

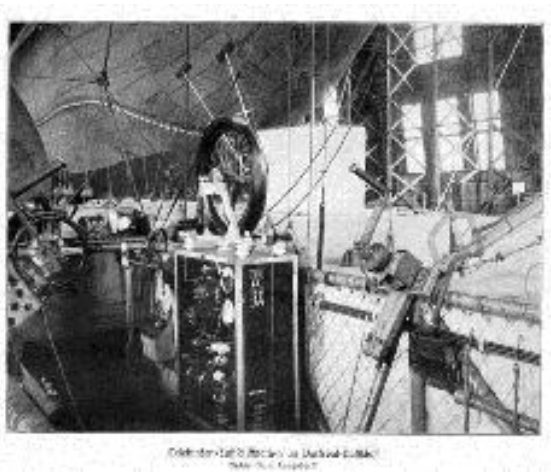
GERMAN AIRCRAFT AND AIRSHIP WIRELESS

Realising the usefulness of aircraft and airships fitted with wireless sets, work had begun on sets suitable for this well before the first war. A working set was fitted to an airship as early as 1912, and it was of Telefunken manufacture. Most prominent among the research team was Professor Hurth, who would lead the Telefunken research team to some of their greatest achievements. This unit consisted of a small transmitter/ receiver powered by an AC dynamo which generated 500 Watts. An outboard propeller drove the dynamo, and the transmitter worked on the wavelength 300 to 1200 metres.
Later, Telefunken developed a transmitter/ receiver unit suitable for fitting into an aircraft. Two types were made. The one intended for short range reconnaissance had a transmitter range of 25 kilometres. The version intended for long range reconnaissance had a range of 100 kilometres.
Following the outbreak of World War One, the need for aircraft to be fitted with wireless became apparent. Telefunken developed a set which worked in the 150 metre waveband. It was fitted with a 30metre long half aerial. It was capable of transmitting up to a range of 60 kilometres. In early 1915, Telefunken had built a set which was especially well suited for artillery spotting and observation flights. It worked in the frequency ranges of 150, 200, and 250 metres. The company also made two sets which were capable of being tuned. (Something which we take for granted today, but which was then a leap forward in wireless technology.)
As the war progressed it became obvious that the fitting of a receiver to an aircraft would be a big advantage, not to mention more urgent. In September of 1915, Telefunken began trials, again under the direction of Professor Huth, with the aim of producing a suitable receiver. By the end of that year, work was so far advanced as to have a unit ready consisting of a transmitter/ receiver with wave changing capabilities which worked in the frequency range of 150 to 500 metres. The aerial was 55 metres long, and could be reeled in or out as required. Power for the set came from a generator which was itself powered by the aircraft engine.

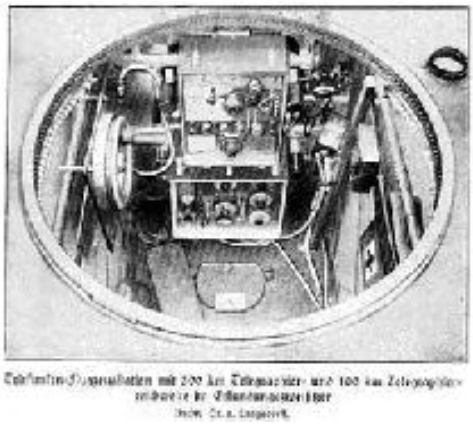
Also at this time, ground stations were developed which were capable of following the small fighter aircraft and larger bomber aircraft. The weight of sets for fitting to fighter aircraft eventually became as low as 4 kilogram's. This transmitter worked on the 150 meter waveband, had a 15 meter wire aerial, and had a power supply from a generator, which was again linked to the aircraft engine. The receiver worked on the same frequency as the transmitter.
By 1917, there were so many quenched spark gap transmitters in use on the Western Front that they were causing large amounts of interference to each other. The only solution was to develop new equipment. Unfortunately it was mid 1918 before suitable equipment using the then new valve/vacuum tube technology became available. It was not possible to fit suitable wireless equipment to the German aircraft and airships prior to the end of the war. One set which did become available, although too late for wide spread service, was a transmitter receiver which worked in the frequency range 350 to 750 metres. These sets had 5 watt valves (tubes), which acted as master oscillators, an audion receiver, and 4 valve (tube) amplifiers. The DC power supply was from a generator driven by the aircraft engine. This equipment made wireless telegraphy possible.
In the field of wireless direction finding, (later to be known as radio location) for the position fixing of aircraft, successful results were also obtained. Equipment and techniques were also perfected which allowed the accurate cross bearings of transmitters to be taken, and the location of the transmitter accurately fixed. On the following pages are shown some of the sets and the aircraft in which they were installed.

TELEFUNKEN AIRCRAFT WIRELESS STATION TYPE 262F.

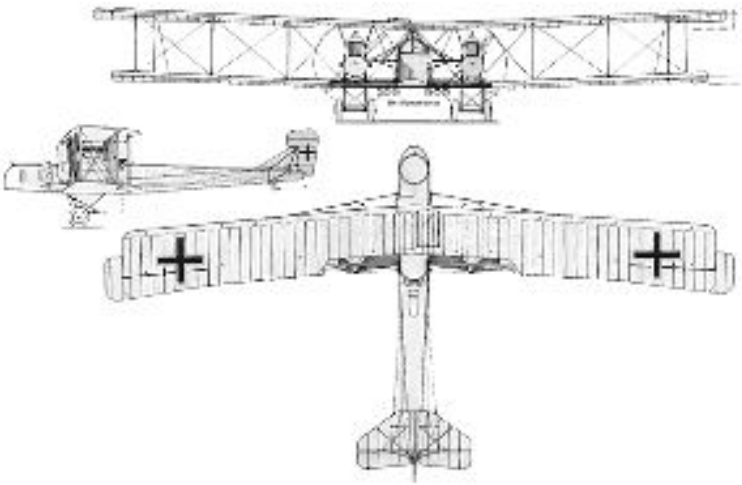




TELEFUNKEN AIRSHIP WIRELESS STATION INSTALLED IN A "PARSIVAL" TYPE AIRSHIP.



TELEFUNKEN WIRELESS STATION FITTED IN A TWO SEAT RECONAISSANCE AIRCRAFT.



AIRCRAFT: GERMAN GOTHA TYPE: - TWIN ENGINED BOMBER

DETAILS: CREW 3 MEN

Thanks HJH

<u>PoSW's excellent "Items of Interest in the Media":-</u>

Items of interest in the media:- Special Relationship? My a*s*!, might be the reaction of the average Brit to a story in the *Daily Express* of 25-November under a headline, "How US spies snooped on Blair's private calls", the article by Paul Thompson in Washington and says, "American spymasters snooped on the private life of former prime minister Tony Blair, it has emerged. He was given the code name Anchory, his private telephone calls were monitored and recorded and a file on him was compiled by the secretive National Security Agency. The admission was made by an ex-Navy communications operator who worked at Fort Gordon, Georgia. David Murfee Faulk told an ABC News investigation unit he saw a file on the private life of Mr Blair in 2006. He said security clearances at the NSA base allowed him access to top secret pieces of information. He also said US spymasters bugged telephone conversations of Iraq's first interim president, Ghazi Al Yawer. Mr Al Yawer and Mr Blair were considered two of America's allies for the 2003 invasion of Iraq.....The admissions will cause huge embarrassment to President Bush and No 10 Downing Street.

There is an unwritten rule that the US and the UK do not collect information on each other, although Britain's GCHQ spy centre and the NSA routinely share information. One former CIA official told ABC: 'If it is true that we maintained a file on Blair it would represent a huge breach of the agreement we have with the Brits.' A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office said there would be no comment on the claims and a spokesman for Mr Blair also refused to comment saying: ' I don't have any statement to make.' However, Patrick Mercer MP, the former Tory security spokesman and a former senior Army officer, was taken aback by the claims. He said: 'I would have hoped the Special Relationship between our two countries would have precluded this kind of thing but, knowing a bit about this particular world, I suppose nothing should surprise me about the things spies get up to.' Mr Faulks allegations will also re-open the claims by Harrods boss Mohamed Al Fayed that Princess Diana was bugged. He unsuccessfully tried to have the NSA hand over tapes that he claimed showed Diana and his son Dodi were having their telephone conversations monitored before their deaths in 1997. Mr Faulk, 39, broke his cover last month when he revealed that US intelligence intercepted the private phone calls of American journalists, aid workers and soldiers stationed in Iraq. His claims lead to calls by the US Congress to investigate the 'extremely disturbing' allegations. A second whistleblower, Adrienne Kinne, 31, backed up his claims about eavesdropping on US journalists. The claims about Mr Blair's personal life being monitored will come as a huge embarrassment to President Bush. He considered Mr Blair, who left office in 2007, his closest ally. Mr Faulk said he was one of 3,000 linguists at Fort Gordon.....Fort Gordon is the world's biggest listening post and the centre of the NSA's activities. Known as Black Hall it is home to more than 30,000 people involved in intelligence gathering."

More evidence that Uncle Sam doesn't quite regard us as equals came in a short piece in *The Mail on Sunday* of 9-November headlined, "UK firms banned at new US embassy", and says, "British firms have been banned from bidding for the £275million contract to build the new US Embassy in London. The American mission is moving from its long-time home in Grosvenor Square in Central London to a new purpose-built secure compound close to the headquarters of MI6 in Vauxhall. But tender documents released by the US State Department last week make it clear British firms will not be allowed to oversee the project. The papers reveal only US-owned and operated firms qualify as the main contractor.....The builders will oversee the construction of a CIA operations centre, from where US agents will run sensitive anti-terror missions and work with their counterparts in MI5 and MI6. The embassy will also have an FBI liaison office and sealed meetings rooms. Documents from the State Department's Office Of Logistics Management say the first stage will involve the selection of 'American architects with experience in the design of American Embassies and other government buildings'. Several of these firms will be invited to bid for the main contract. The design will 'require access to classified information.....the successful contractor must possess a Defense Security Service Secret Facility Clearance (FCL), with Secret safeguarding capability'. It states: 'Foreign firms are not eligible for FCLs.' Last night a US Embassy spokesman said American law banned non-US firms from running the building project. A spokesman for UCATT, the construction industry union, said: 'This is unusual and questionable under European employment law.'

What's a Russian Urn? No, not twelve Roubles an hour with time and a half on Saturdays, but the ornate tea-making device presented as a gift from the Russians to the Royals and which may have had a more sinister purpose according to a piece in the *Daily Express* of 25-November, and not 1-April! "Did the Russians put a bug in the Queen's teapot", is the unlikely headline written by Stephen Wilkie. "A fiendish plot by those dastardly Russians to eavesdrop on the Royal Family appears to have been foiled by our intrepid secret service agents. An electric teapot presented to the Queen as a goodwill gesture nearly 20 years ago has been removed from Balmoral - as a security precaution. It was feared the ornate 2ft. samovar standing in the corner of the drawing room in the late Queen Mother's house on the Aberdeenshire estate could have a listening device in it. After a recent security sweep, spooks were concerned that the samovar could have been bugging not only the Royal Family's most intimate conversations, but also listening into the Queen's discussions with prime ministers and world leaders. Servants were warned never to plug in the samovar, a favourite of the Queen Mother who loved proudly showing it off to guests, because of its suspect Eastern Bloc wiring. One retainer said, "The samovar was always a bit of an enigma. No one could ever work out what the Russians thought we were going to do with it. The wiring looked as if it came from a Second World War tank and it was not exactly pretty. No one ever considered it a security risk until a recent sweep by these spooks with their electronic devices. They swept everywhere imaginable, public and private rooms, and the first thing to go was the samovar."

The sinking of the Lusitania; latest revelations - were the Kaiser's men justified? Well, under the Rules of War the answer may be "yes" according to a story in the *Sunday Express* of December-7. "Secret ammo find on wreck of the Lusitania - German attack was not war crime", is the headline over a story by Jon Kirk, and says, "Deep sea divers have discovered the truth behind one of the biggest 'war crimes' in history. They have found thousands of rounds of ammunition on the wreck of RMS Lusitania, the luxury liner that was torpedoed by a German U-Boat in 1915. The sinking of the passenger ship with the loss of 1,198 lives including 139 Americans, is seen as one of the turning points of the First World War.....German high command always maintained the attack was legitimate because the liner was secretly ferrying US armaments to be used on the Western Front. Historians, however, have sided with Allied claims that it was only carrying civilians. Now divers have found Remington rounds on the ship, which forensic tests have established were identical to those used by the British Army in their battlefield weapons. The team was given permission by the Irish government last month to inspect the wreck, which is lying 300ft. down, eight miles off Old Head of Kinsale. Diver Tim Carey, who was joined by Eoin McGarry, Stewart Andrews and Colin Humphries, said: 'We found thousands of what appear to be Remington .303 bullets of the kind used by troops during the First World War. The visibility at 300 ft is not great but we were able to bring some examples to the surface for forensic examination. From what we found, there is no doubt that the Lusitania was carrying ammunition from the United States to Allied troops. That made it a legitimate target - unfortunately for those who lost their lives.' After examination, the 10 bullets that were brought to the surface will be passed to the Receiver of Wrecks with whom, according to maritime law, they willl stay for 366 days before being passed to the National Museum of Ireland. Nick Hewitt, from the Imperial War Museum said: 'The sinking of the Lusitania was one of the most important milestones of the First World War. It was considered by many, most notably the Americans, to be premeditated murder. So the discovery of bullets on board is a particularly important and fascinating historical breakthrough.' Germany had warned that the seas around the British Isles were a war zone and all Allied ships would be sunk without warning. The Clydeside-built Cunard ship Lusitania sank in 18 minutes."

MI5 inside BNP? Well, you have to wonder! By way of an explanation, in the UK the politics of the extreme right have made very little impression on the electoral process, unlike in mainland Europe, such as Austria for example where a few months ago the leader of their extreme right wing party died in a car accident, allegedly after spending several hours drinking in a gay bar, and was given what was almost a State Funeral. In the UK there is the British National Party which in spite of the daily disasters heaped upon the long suffering British people by the cosy Labour - Conservative consensus makes very little progress other than being a noisy nuisance and gaining the occasional local council seat, largely because they are perceived as being too thuggish - several of their top men have convictions for violence, and / or too stupid - others give the appearance of being the "missing link" for which Charles Darwin searched in vain. We now know that when the threat to the establishment came from the extreme left, as was the case for most of the twentieth century, the intelligence services had their agents inside left-wing political groups - indeed, I have heard it said that some such organisations were covertly set up and funded by MI5 so that all the lefties could be kept together in one place and and monitored with ease. So now that the left have been consigned to the trash-can of history and the only unpleasantness towards the established order comes from the extreme right, I did wonder if the same techniques were being applied to them. Were the spooks behind the recent posting on the internet of the entire BNP membership list? "10,000 BNP members exposed", says the *Daily Express* of 19-November, and says, "Ten thousand BNP members have had their personal details released on to the internet. A copy of the list, seen by the Daily Express, reveals that supporters of the racist party include serving members of the Armed Forces and also police officers. Some are former members of the Anti-Terrorist Branch, which will spark security concerns. Serving police officers are banned from joining the BNP, which is led by convicted criminal Nick Griffin. The list advises caution when contacting some members because they could lose their jobs. It also notes those trained in firearms and some who enjoy watime re-

enactments.....BNP members were furious at publication of the list.....Party spokesman Simon Darby said it was 'malevolent and spiteful' and amounted to theft."

So was this an intel undertaking unfolding before our very eyes? It may be significant that a couple of weeks earlier the BNP had had a surprise victory in a local council by-election up in Lincolnshire, winning what had until then been a safe Labour seat in what has become an area of high East European migration.

Short Wave Radio News:- and now for something completely different, Saint Helena on the air; the good folks on the island of Saint Helena, way down there in the South Atlantic Ocean, did one of their extremely rare short wave broadcasts using their single sideband transmitter on Saturday 15-November. I didn't see a mention of the forthcoming event in any of the radio magazines, but it was carried as an item on the GB2RS Radio Society of Great Britain news broadcast on the previous Sunday so I made a note to check it out on the 15th. The start of transmission time was stated as 2100 UTC on a frequency of 11,092.5 kHz. The signal was not too strong - in fact it was downright weak for most of the time - I think the frequency may have been a bit too high for the distance into our part of the world in the darkness of mid-November. I hadn't realised Saint Helena was quite so far to the south until I looked it up on the map; it is roughly on the same line of latitude which passes through La Paz in Bolivia and Lusaka in Zambia. Lots of music, including "Scotland the Brave" played on the bagpipes at around 2138z - try tuning-in bagpipe music being transmitted in single sideband; it takes some doing to get it exactly right! and the signal peaked up just a little bit to give reasonable reception of, "Let it be" by the Beatles shortly after.

TalkSport Radio - a distinct improvement! George Galloway MP continues his Friday and Saturday evenings "Mother of all Talk Shows" on TalkSport Radio, as sensible and as grown-up as the phone-in format gets. I especially like his various turns of phrase, such as, "So you'll be down at the recruiting office in the morning to pick up your rifle and tin hat, will you?", in reply to some idiot who thinks we should invade Iran/Syria/Zimbabwe - or wherever - and "A lie is half way round the world before the truth has got it's boots on", to the clown who calls in with some unlikely scenario. And the management of TalkSport Radio are to be congratulated for finaly getting rid of their offensive weekday morning presenter, a character by the name of John Gaunt. I hadn't listened to TalkSport as a bit of background radio in the late morning for quite a while because of the obnoxious style of presentation, a typical riposte from Gaunt on being outsmarted by a caller was, "Well, I drive a top of the range Jaguar, so that means I'm more intelligent than you." Yeah, right! I happened to tune in to TalkSport one morning a couple of weeks ago and found another presenter doing the show. A bit of research came up with the welcome news that Gaunt's contract had been terminated following complaints after he had called some Local Government Jack-in-Office he had been interviewing a "Nazi pig". The irony being that on this one occasion he probably got it just about right!

And from other sources we present…… *with some duplication from above, but from different sources……*

This is an important newscast from the BBC which we reproduce here for those without PC capabilities

How BBC man scooped invasion news http://newsvote.bbc.co.uk/mpapps/pagetools/print/news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/6514011.stm
By Laurie Margolis
BBC News

Amateur broadcasts:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/player/nol/newsid_6510000/newsid_6518100/6518193.stm?bw=bb&mp=wm&news=1&ms3=6&ms_javascript=true&bbcws=2

Walk down London's Portland Place, heading south from Regent's Park towards Regent Street,and you come to a kink in the wide road. Immediately ahead of you is the plush Langham Hotel, very expensive and also one of the most haunted buildings in London.

To your left, BBC Radio's headquarters at Broadcasting House. This busy location, on the northern edge of London's West End, was the focus of the way the story of the Falklands invasion unfolded exactly 25 years ago.

Back in 1982 I was a BBC journalist and also an amateur radio operator - I still am. That means I have a call-sign - G3UML - and some expertise in long-distance short-wave communications.

At the very end of March, 1982, I was working on the Golan Heights, hearing on the BBC World Service a bizarre story about Argentine scrap metal merchants taking over the British dependency of South Georgia.

Invasion claim

I returned to London on the morning on 2 April, and went into Broadcasting House to work on a documentary. I was met by scenes of near panic in the radio newsroom.

The Argentines were claiming to have invaded and taken over the Falkland Islands, the 2,000-strong British colony off the south-eastern tip of South America.

The newsroom had Argentine claims, but nothing else apart from a laconic message from the Cable and Wireless station on the Falklands - "we have a lot of new friends".

At that time the Langham Hotel was a dreary BBC office block and, in a dusty, junk-filled attic room - number 701 - the BBC's own amateur radio club had a shortwave transceiver. With a big aerial on the roof, it worked pretty well.

My senior editors wondered if there was any way I could contact the Falklands through amateur radio. Nothing else was working. It seemed a possibility. The remote nature of the islands meant that radio was important, and for the small population there were a lot of radio amateurs down there.

'A true scoop'

So I took up a vigil in room 701, listening carefully across the 14, 21 and 28 megahertz bands for anything from VP8 - the international call-sign prefix for the islands.

And about six hours later, I struck gold. On 21.205 megahertz at 1600 London time, that rather distinctive accent, a bit West Country - a Falkland Islander.

And what a story he had to tell - a true scoop, an exclusive of the greatest magnitude.

The voice was that of Bob McLeod, and he lived in the settlement of Goose Green on East Falkland. His call-sign, I realised, was VP8LP but he was anxious that it shouldn't be used. I have much of what he said that day recorded on an old-fashioned audio cassette.

"We have now been taken over. The British government still denies it but they have no contact I believe with the Falklands, and this is probably why they are still denying it.

"But we have been taken over. There is an aircraft carrier and I believe four other boats - I don't have the details on them - but they do have heavy armoured vehicles in Stanley, details I don't know, and quite a number of personnel.

"They landed approx 0930 GMT this morning in landing craft and stormed the capital Port Stanley and have taken over the government office, they landed with heavy armoured vehicles.

"We're now under their control. They are broadcasting that all local people will be treated as normal. Fairly peaceful in Stanley at present time."

Foreign Office call

The Argentines had still to reach Goose Green and so Bob was able to transmit his bombshell.

He was getting information from local radio, which broadcast a commentary as the invasion developed early that morning, and then carried on, under Argentine control, transmitting messages of reassurance. The islands' VHF radio network was also buzzing with the story as it developed.

By then my dusty attic was busy with BBC TV crews and newspaper people who'd been told it might be a good place to be.

I went onto the Radio 4 PM programme at 1700 London time with an account of what I'd been told. A few minutes later I was rung by the Foreign Office, who understood I'd been in touch with the Falklands and wondered what they were saying. I gave them a bit more of Bob.

"Damage we don't know, shooting around a very rough guess approx two hours. Three deaths of Argentineans [sic] in the Falklands, one believed to be very senior.

"The English marines and local defence forces - we have no information. Took over Government House, and then taken over all of Port Stanley. And I believe they shot up the Cable and Wireless transmitting station.

"Helicopters flying around Stanley. 500 personnel in Stanley, and aircraft carrier believed to be carrying 1,500. Flying Hercules aircraft, one has come in."

It clearly made an impression. Within an hour the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, was on his feet in the House of Lords confirming a massive British humiliation.

Story from BBC NEWS:
http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/1/hi/uk/6514011.stm

Published: 2007/04/02 01:19:52 GMT
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MI5's spymaster Jonathan Evans comes out of the shadows
From The Times
January 7, 2009

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/article5462528.ece

In the first interview given by a serving head of MI5 Jonathan Evans claims terrorists are being forced 'to keep their heads down'
Jonathan Evans, Director-General of MI5

Jonathan Evans: he would not let photographers into MI5 HQ, so supplied this picture, one that presented him in an informal light

Michael Evans, Defence Editor

To go by appearances, Jonathan Evans could be a genial senior manager on a dress-down workday. This is MI5, but not as Britain has ever known it.

Where once there may have been starched shirts and stiff gins, there are now soft collars, coffee and custard-cream biscuits. Even the chatter, if carefully worded, has the air of the informal board meeting.

Mr Evans, MI5's new chief, invited reporters into the understated heart of the domestic Security Service community yesterday.

The first interview given by a serving head of MI5 covered everything from al-Qaeda and the IRA to the rather animated portrayals of agents in the television series Spooks.

He disclosed that al-Qaeda's high command in Pakistan remained intent on using British citizens to carry out attacks on British soil, making necessary the constant surveillance of thousands of suspects. Terrorists were being forced "to keep their heads down" because of relentless surveillance and successful prosecutions.

The chat with the Director-General — arranged to mark MI5's centenary year — revealed more of the role of the intelligence agency and its myriad projects. More than 40 per cent of his staff are female, the average age is 40, and 8 per cent are of ethnic minority origin. Current concerns include the internet indoctrination of teenage Muslims into terrorism and the rise in dissident Irish republican attacks.

The MI5 chief also divulged that there had been indirect connections between the terrorists in Mumbai in November and individuals in Britain but that there was no evidence of any national security issue for Britain.

It is understood that billing records have been uncovered revealing telephone calls between the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Taiba group suspected of being behind the Mumbai attacks and other countries, including Britain. "But nothing of security significance was found," Mr Evans said.

Breaking with secrecy traditions to speak of his concerns, Mr Evans also said that 2,000 terrorist suspects in Britain were the subject of constant surveillance. "The strategic intent of the al-Qaeda core, [based] in Pakistan, is to mount attacks in the UK, and their model is to use British nationals or residents to deliver the attacks," Mr Evans told newspapers invited into MI5's headquarters in London.

However, in the past 18 months there had been fewer cases where terrorists had moved from facilitating and supporting terrorism to planning attacks. He said: “There have been 86 successful convictions since January 2007 of whom approaching half pleaded guilty, which has had a chilling effect on the enthusiasm of the networks. They’re keeping their heads down.”

Mr Evans, 50, a classical studies graduate of the University of Bristol, also made clear that his job bore little resemblance to that portrayed in Spooks. The BBC television actors are better dressed and “more omnipotent”, and more prone to histrionics.

The recession could have a long-term impact on Britain’s national security, making the country more vulnerable to terrorism, espionage and radicalism, he suggested. History had shown that previous worldwide recessions had had worrying repercussions. The security threat would depend on whether the downturn proved to be a “watershed moment”, affecting British society on a much larger scale than was now the case. Although there was no direct relationship between economic distress and extremism, the security repercussions should the West become less economically dominant had to be kept in mind.

Mr Evans admitted that MI5 had experienced “a tumultuous period”. The expanding MI5 organisation — staffing levels are to rise to 4,100 by 2011 — had focused on monitoring terrorist suspects, and the main targets had been forced to adopt varied counter-surveillance techniques to avoid being followed or bugged. “My staff are on the streets every day trying to keep the nation safe,” he said.

There was a “capability war” going on between the terrorists and MI5. Al-Qaeda suspects never spoke to each other in or near buildings, and learnt lessons from court cases where surveillance methods were disclosed during the prosecutions. Terrorist recruits were also using circuitous routes, such as Dubai, to get to places such as Afghanistan to join the jihad.

Of the use by terrorist organisations of the internet to try to recruit young Muslims in Britain, he said: “It’s a form of child abuse, trying to exploit young people over the internet.” They became vulnerable to al-Qaeda propaganda that sought to take advantage of dramatic images of people suffering in Iraq, Afghanistan, and now from the Israeli military attacks in Gaza, which he said could increase radicalism.

“There is no single path leading to violent extremism,” he said. “There are varying factors including social, foreign policy, economic and, often, personal reasons which persuade them to throw in their lot with the extremists.”

The MI5 chief also said that the 2012 Olympics in London potentially presented a major terrorist target but the right way to deal with it was not to pursue every red herring but to concentrate on known terrorist networks.

And as for the ordering of assassinations, MI5 is emphatic. Whatever happens in Spooks, the MI5 website states categorically that it “does not kill people or arrange their assassination”.
http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/article5462528.ece
This is an excellent piece and included here for those without a PC; however, one needs to visit the online piece to see Jonathan Evans, Director-General of MI5

Mumbai

As the terror raid in India raged and was put down by actions of the brave Indian Security services British police [and you can make what you want of that statement – Special Branch/anti-terror or actually MI5/SIS or what] flew to India as a statement that several terrorists involved were British citizens [of one sort or another] was played down. After all we would still send British officials if there were no Brits involved, wouldn’t we?
The Indian Government really cleaned up on the sudden need of Brits who had to travel to India, Police, Journos or whatever all led to the temporary increase in price of the Visa [brought in because UK curbed Indian immigration] from £35 to £80.
Wonder why that was? As someone recently said to me – the official didn’t even look at my picture, could’ve been Micky Mouse – all they wanted was the cash.
Then we have Dubya jumping on the bandwagon as he promises assistance to India from the world’s oldest democracy!! World’s oldest – Ancient Greece was the mother of democracy as we know it – as they practiced it the forefathers of those who colonised America ran about on the British Isles stark bullock naked and painted blue to frighten invaders away.

Estonian Spy Scandal Shakes NATO and EU
By Holger Stark

http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/0,1518,590891,00.html

For years an Estonian government official has apparently been collecting the most intimate secrets of NATO and the EU -- and passing them on to the Russians. The case is a disaster for Brussels.

Communications between the suspected top spy and his commanding officer seemed like a throwback to the Cold War. Investigators allege that in order to send messages to his Russian contact, Herman Simm, 61, used a converted radio which looked like a relic from yesteryear's world of consumer electronics. But there was nothing old-fashioned about what Simm, a high-ranking official in the Estonian Defense Ministry in Tallinn, reportedly transmitted to Moscow over the years. It was the very latest intelligence information.

Although Simm was arrested with his wife Heete in the Estonian capital Tallinn on Sept. 21, this spy story -- which has been largely kept under wraps until now -- primarily concerns the European Union and NATO based in faraway Brussels. Since Simm was responsible for dealing with classified information in Tallinn, he had access to nearly all documents exchanged within the EU and NATO. Officials who are familiar with the case assume that "virtually everything" that circulates between EU member states was passed on to the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, the SVR -- including confidential analyses by NATO on the Kosovo crisis, the war in Georgia and even the missile defense program. Investigators believe that Simm was a "big fish."

Meanwhile, a number of investigative teams from the EU and NATO have flown to Tallinn to probe the extent of the intelligence disaster. The investigation is being led by the NATO Office for Security, which is headed by an American official. As investigators pursue their work, they continue to unearth mounting evidence pointing to the enormity of the betrayal. A German government official has called the situation a "catastrophe," and Jaanus Rahumägi, a member of Estonia's national parliament who heads the parliamentary oversight committee for the government security agency, fears "historic damage."

NATO officials in Brussels are comparing Simm's alleged spying to the case of Aldrich Ames, a former CIA agent who for years funneled information to the Russian intelligence service, the KGB. However, the extensive fallout of the Estonian leaks makes this the worst espionage scandal since the end of the Cold War.

The case reveals how vulnerable the alliance has become in the wake of the expansion of NATO and the EU into Eastern Europe. When the decision was made to allow Estonia -- a tiny country with a population of only 1.3 million -- and six other countries into NATO and the EU in 2004, then-German

Defense Minister Peter Struck of the left-leaning Social Democrats (SPD) expressed delight with this "great step on the way toward an undivided and free Europe, toward more security" and toward "a stronger NATO."

In Tallinn the downside of this political success story is now rearing its ugly head. Within the alliance, Estonia is not treated much differently than Italy or Germany when it comes to sensitive information. For a large power like Russia, which has always more or less rejected NATO and observed the expansion of the EU with suspicion, taking a slight detour through the Baltic States was the perfect way to reach into the heart of Brussels with a reasonably low level of risk. Thanks to Simm's alleged help, the Russians apparently achieved this with ease.

Investigators now assume that Simm established contact with the Russian intelligence service as early as the late 1980s. At the time, Estonia was striving for independence and it was clear that Moscow would eventually lose the Baltic Republics. Now was the time for Russia to secure its influence. When Estonia's NATO membership was first discussed "in the mid-1990s, Simm was officially recruited by the Russian government," claims Rahumägi. There is evidence indicating that the relationship was fairly loose to begin with. It's possible the KGB successor organization, the SVR, kept Simm as a "sleeper."

Simm rapidly advanced through the ranks, and in 1994 he became the Estonian chief of police. Later, he was transferred as a department head to the Defense Ministry, where he was responsible for the secret coordination with NATO and the EU. After Tallinn joined the EU in 2004, his position became tremendously valuable to Moscow.

It remains to be seen whether money was a motive for Simm's alleged actions. What is clear, however, is that the high-ranking ministerial official from Tallinn owns half a dozen plots of land and properties, including a farm near the Baltic coast and a lavishly renovated, whitewashed residence in the small city of Saue near Tallinn. Investigators began to observe this house when an increasing number of clues about the Simm's alleged contact man started to surface. The contact man is believed to be an SVR agent traveling around European on a fake Spanish passport. Meanwhile, officials at the Estonian Public Prosecutor's Office are hoping to press charges against Simm in early 2009.

Right now, NATO is extremely interested in "deciphering the Russians' game plan," sources in Brussels say. Later, though, the case is expected to result in far-reaching changes in the manner in which classified material is handled within the alliance. A comprehensive probe to seek further leaks in Eastern Europe is also expected.

"We have to assume," says a Brussels official, "that the Russian intelligence apparatus maintains a number of Simms in the Baltic States."

http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/0,1518,590891,00.html

Thanks Nill!

Iranian 'Blogfather' Hossein Derakhshan is arrested on charge of spying for Israel
http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/middle_east/article5190462.ece

Michael Theodoulou
A prominent Iranian blogger, nicknamed the Blogfather for spawning Iran's spectacular blogging revolution, has been arrested in Tehran and accused of spying for Israel.

Hossein Derakhshan, who was last based in London after spending several years in Canada, returned to live in his homeland a few weeks ago.

He wrote that he "LOVES living in Tehran again" in his most recent posting nearly a month ago. He was "frustrated by slow internet connection, but generally impressed".

Travelling on a Canadian passport, he made a highly publicised trip to Israel in 2006 on a mission to show his "20,000 daily Iranian readers what Israel really looks like and how people live there". He also wanted to "humanise" Iranians for Israelis.

"This might mean that I won't be able to go back to Iran for a long time, since Iran doesn't recognise Israel, has no diplomatic relations with it, and apparently considers travelling there illegal," he wrote. "Too bad, but I don't care. Fortunately, I am a citizen of Canada and I have the right to visit any country I like."

Commentators in Israel, however, noted Mr Derakhshan recently had become "vehemently anti-Israel in his blog".

The 33-year-old techno-wizard has had a controversial and often turbulent career. Bitterly disillusioned with the Iranian reformist leaders that he once championed, he recently became a grudging admirer of Iran's hardline President, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

In a September entry on his English-language blog he scoffed at The New York Sun for calling for President Ahmadinejad to be kidnapped to scare him off visiting the city for the UN General Assembly. "They don't know how big this man's balls are," he wrote.

Mr Derakhshan has defended Iran's right to nuclear weapons for defensive purposes, and announced that he would return to defend his homeland if America ever attacked. "I can't let myself to sit down for a moment and watch make a Baghdad out of Tehran," he wrote.

He has also criticised international human rights groups whose reports of violations in Iran he argued had served American interests more than those of Iranians. Some of these views lost him many once-admiring supporters among Iran's vibrant blogging fraternity.

Yet Iran's thin-skinned regime apparently remained deeply suspicious. According to Jahan News, a conservative website reputedly close to Tehran's intelligence community, Mr Derakhshan is under interrogation and during initial questioning "admitted" to spying for Israel — a grave offence if charges are pressed. The report, citing "credible sources", claimed that Mr Derakhshan's alleged confession included several "intricate points".

Mr Derakshahn moved to Canada in 2000 with his Iranian-Canadian wife from who he has since split, after reformist newspapers for which he wrote in Tehran were closed by hardline opponents of the moderate former Iranian president, Mohammad Khatami.

From Toronto in 2001 he began blogging in Farsi and English and devised a simple but groundbreaking way to show Persian letters and characters on the Internet — a protocol that enabled Iran to become one of the world's most prolific blogging nations.

Until his recent move home, Mr Derakhshan had returned only once to Iran since emigrating. Visiting to cover presidential elections in 2005, he was prevented from leaving the country for a week and interrogated by police. They told him that his blog was addressing too many taboo subjects and chided him for helping Iranians to skirt Internet censorship. He was allowed to leave after being forced to sign an apology.
According to some Iranian reports today, Mr Derakhshan told his interrogators that other reformist journalists had been encouraged to leave Iran to write against the regime in return for money. Most of these "misled people" were now working as impecunious barbers, drivers and waiters in exile, he is alleged to have said.

Officials at Iran's mission to the United Nations in New York told an American radio station that they had no information about his reported arrest.
http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/middle_east/article5190462.ece

'Israel spy' put to death in Iran
http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/7743638.stm

Iran has hanged a telecoms engineer convicted of spying for Israel, reports from Tehran say.

Ali Ashtari, an Iranian, was convicted in June of spying for Mossad, Israel's intelligence agency. A video said to be of his confession was broadcast on TV.

He was convicted of sending "sensitive information on military, defence and research centres" for three years.

Israeli officials were quoted in June as saying that Israel was not familiar with the case.

Announcing the execution, which reportedly took place on Monday, Iran's official news agency said the case against the 45-year-old was clear and his appeal was summarily dismissed.

"He had spied for Mossad for three years," the state news agency quoted the intelligence ministry's director of counter-terrorism as saying.

I feared going to the intelligence ministry, and this fear was the reason why I kept choosing the wrong path, Ali Ashtari Confession broadcast on Iranian TV

"His espionage was so evident," the unnamed official said.

Officials said Ashtari was recruited by Israeli secret services to intercept the communications of Iranian officials working in the military and its controversial nuclear programme.

Broadcasting his apparent confession, state TV showed Ashtari sitting down wearing an open-necked shirt and jumper.

"It was my mistake and perhaps I feared going to the intelligence ministry, and this fear was the reason why I kept choosing the wrong path," he said, speaking into the camera.

"Do not repeat the mistakes that I made."

The case unfolded throughout the year against a backdrop of concerns in Iran that Israel was planning to launch a pre-emptive strike against its nuclear facilities.

Israel is a leading advocate of strong action against Tehran, which it believes is seeking to develop nuclear weapons.

Iran denies that charge, saying its nuclear programme is intended for energy supply only.

Story from BBC NEWS:
http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/1/hi/world/middle_east/7743638.stm

More:

Iran executes IT expert who spied for Israel
Uzi Mahnaimi in Tel Aviv
http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/middle_east/article5258057.ece

A COMPUTER expert has been executed in Iran after he confessed to working for Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service. This provides a rare insight into the intense espionage activity inside the Islamic republic.

Ali Ashtari, 43, a computer and hi-tech equipment buyer for Iran's defence industry and nuclear programme, was hanged after admitting he worked for Israel. It is the first known conviction of an alleged Israeli agent in Iran for almost 10 years.

Ashtari was trusted by senior officials to travel overseas to buy the advanced computers and other electronic equipment needed for the regime's nuclear programme, which is reported to have already produced enough enriched uranium to make an atomic bomb.

Behind their backs he allowed the software he bought to be subtly doctored by Israeli computer engineers before it was imported to Iran. Ashtari confessed: "Mossad's goal was to sell specialised computer equipment through me to Iranian intelligence organisations."

According to surveillance experts, this allowed Israel to monitor computer systems bought by Ashtari, and insert bugs that could slow down Tehran's weapons development or even sabotage it altogether.

Ashtari revealed how he communicated with his Israeli controllers: "I received a laptop with encrypted software for fast e-mail communication," he said. "They asked me to install bugging devices in the communications equipment I provided to my clients."

One computer expert said: "Israel's well-known technological skills can make its enemies' systems highly transparent."

The Iranians were determined to make a public example of Ashtari. The head of the counterespionage department of Iran's intelligence ministry said: "We want to show that a new battle with the enemy's intelligence services has begun." Israel has denied that Ashtari was one of its spies.

Ashtari said he was recruited by Mossad agents in Europe while on a business trip. According to his testimony, he was offered expensive medical treatment in Switzerland. He is understood to have spied for Israel for at least three years.

After the execution, the chief prosecutor, Saeed Mortazavi, said Iran had broken another Mossad spy ring, and will seek the death penalty for three suspects held in custody.

"The intelligence war is a crucial part of our efforts to delay Iran's nuclear programme," an Israeli defence source said. "I wish our intelligence capabilities were sufficient to set it back, but this is by no means certain."

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/middle_east/article5258057.ece

A new location for the American Embassy
http://cryptome.info/0001/usemb-london.htm

London New Embassy
Solicitation Number: SAQMMA09RLONDON2009
Agency: Department of State
Office: Office of Logistics Management
Location: Acquisition Management

* Original Synopsis

Oct 30, 2008
10:51 am

The U.S. Department of State (DOS), Office of Logistics Management, on behalf of the Office of Overseas Buildings Operations, is seeking a qualified A/E firm, joint venture or other such entity, to design the new U.S. Embassy located in London, United Kingdom. The Embassy building will be in the range of 45,000-50,000 gross square meters in area.

The intended site is located in Nine Elms, Wandsworth, near the Vauxhall Bridge on the river Thames, and is approximately 20,000 square meters in size.

The estimated construction budget is between $450 million and $550 million. This is a design-bid-build project. The resultant design contract will be fixed price.

The selection will be made in three steps. Step One will focus on the qualifications of the design firms, partnerships, corporations, associations, joint ventures, or other legal entities, and the proposed lead designers. In this step, firms will be judged by a panel that includes American architects with experience in the design of American Embassies and other government buildings. Those firms having the best applicable design expertise and experience will be invited to propose their entire project design team, which will be evaluated in Step Two. The design teams selected in Step Two for further consideration will then be invited to participate in Step Three, a design competition, which will serve as the basis for the final selection.

The scope of services under the proposed contract includes architecture and urban design; structural, civil, mechanical, and geotechnical engineering; space planning and systems furniture integration; interior design; security and communications systems design; blast and fire protection engineering; landscape design; cost estimating; scheduling; value engineering; administrative coordination of the various disciplines involved; services during construction; and compliance with U.S. Government requirements and the applicable laws, codes and standards of the Borough of Wandsworth, the Greater London Authority, London, United Kingdom.

The building will be designed and constructed in hard metric (System International) units. Each design submission, including drawings prepared for the competition, shall include BIM modeling files.

Step Three of the competition, and the subsequent Embassy design, require access to classified information.

Step One. Firms, partnerships, corporations, associations, joint ventures, or other legal entities, responding to this announcement on or before the closing date will be considered for selection using the evaluation criteria identified below--100 points maximum:

(1) Past Performance on Design. Submit written narrative descriptions, graphics, or photographs, describing not more than five designs completed within the past 10 years, including dates of design completion and construction completion. A maximum of five 8.5 inch x 11 inch sheets of paper per project, in both hard copy and electronic format. The projects shall be government, corporate, or institutional facilities, comparable in complexity and scope to the subject project, and located in urban settings. Firms may meet this requirement, by association with firms that have this experience, provided the firm having 51 percent or greater interest in the joint venture is the one completing the application. These criteria will be used to evaluate the designs: (a) The appropriateness of each building for the urban environment in which it is located; (b) how well each building satisfies the functional and operational requirements of its users; and (c) the environmental sensitivity and the use of Green design practices for each building's design. The description for each design should specifically address how the design responds to each of the foregoing criteria. In addition, the narrative should identify any awards, peer recognition, etc., that the design received-60 points maximum.

(2) Lead Designer Profile and Portfolio. Include a biographical sketch including education, professional experience, and design awards received. Identify and describe proposed areas of responsibility and commitment to the subject project. Submit written narrative descriptions, graphics, or photographs (maximum five 8.5 inch x 11 inch sheets of paper per project) of not more than three recent designs, including dates of design completion and construction completion. (These may be in addition to the five designs submitted in response to (1) above.) Also, explain the role, if any, of the proposed lead designer in the projects described in response to (1) above. The narrative should include a discussion of design challenges and resolutions including how the designs responded to user requirements-30 points maximum.

(3) Philosophy and Design Intent. State the following (maximum of two typewritten pages), (a) overall design philosophy; (b) methods for identifying, analyzing, integrating, and interpreting design parameters, including user's functional, operational, and technical requirements; (c) philosophy of creating a U.S. Embassy with a focus on any unique considerations because of its location; and (d) professional responsibility as the lead designer-10 points maximum.

Step Two. In Step Two, the firms short-listed in Step One shall identify, and the Government shall evaluate, their entire project team, their designated lead designer, and all the consultants that will work on the project. Local consulting team members are encouraged to contribute, where appropriate, on unclassified areas of work.

The design firms short-listed in Step One may form a project team by joining with other short-listed firms or other entities or individuals. To facilitate their efforts to identify the most highly qualified team members, the short-listed firms will be announced in FedBizOpps.Gov prior to the closing date for Step Two submissions. A maximum of 12 short-listed firms will be invited to submit a Standard Form 330 for their entire project team and interview as appropriate. Selection criteria, and the closing date for Step Two submissions, will be provided after the short-list is approved in Step One.

Criteria will include, at a minimum, each project team's professional qualifications, experience and past performance, organization and management, and subcontracting plans. Step Three. A design competition, judged by a panel that includes outside professionals, and conducted with the assistance of a competition adviser, will constitute the final step in the selection process. The teams selected in Step Two for further consideration in Step Three (up to a maximum of six firms) will be notified in writing, and a package of information including project requirements, site information, procedural rules, submission requirements and evaluation criteria will be distributed and used to prepare the submissions for the design competition.

A fixed stipend, in an amount yet to be determined, but intended to defray the costs of the design competition, will be provided to offerors submitting timely proposals that comply with the requirements for Step Three submissions.

In order to be eligible for award of this contract, the successful contractor must possess a Defense Security Service (DSS) Secret Facility Clearance (FCL), with Secret safeguarding capability, issued in accordance with the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM), DOD 5220.22-M.

Personnel requiring access to classified information contained in the Step Three design requirements package must possess Secret personnel security clearances. Certain design team subcontractors/consultants may also require FCLs and personnel security clearances for access to classified portions of the Step Three design requirements package.

Contractors already possessing the necessary FCL should submit their appropriate Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code with their Step One submission.

If a contractor making the Step Three short-list does not possess an Interim or Final Secret FCL, the Department of State will sponsor the uncleared firm for an FCL. Sponsorship does not guarantee that the firm will receive the clearance. Until short-listed firms have been issued the appropriate FCL, and received DSS approval to safeguard classified documents, they will not receive the classified portions of the Step Three project design requirements package. A period of 90 days from the date of sponsorship will be allowed for an uncleared contractor to obtain the necessary FCL.

The Government will not be obligated to extend its competition schedule, if any short-listed sponsored firm has not been issued a FCL. Firms which form joint ventures must also comply with the above FCL requirements. Each entity comprising the joint venture must be issued an FCL, as well as the joint venture. Foreign firms are not eligible for FCLs.

Only U.S. firms organized and operating in the U.S. or Puerto Rico, or a U.S. possession or trusted territory, are eligible for facility clearances.

U.S. firms which are determined to be under Foreign Ownership, Control or Influence (FOCI) are not eligible for a FCL unless actions (as directed and approved by DSS) can be taken to effectively negate or reduce associated FOCI risks to an acceptable level. This process often takes more than the 90 days allotted for this competition. Information on the clearance process can be found on the DSS website, at http://www.dss.mil, under Industrial Security.

Short-listed contractors may utilize non-U.S. firms as design team subcontractors on unclassified portions of the competition, however, the Department reserves the right to review and reject potential design team subcontractors for security reasons during the Step Two teaming review.

A copy of the Prohibited Countries List, from which contractors may not choose design team members, can be obtained from the Contracting Officer listed in the last paragraph of this announcement. Firms being considered for award under this acquisition are limited to "United States Person" offerors, as defined in the Act. The offeror must complete and submit as part of its qualification package the pamphlet, Certifications Relevant to Public Law 99-399, Statement of Qualifications for Purpose of Section 402 of The Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986. (The pamphlet is attached to this announcement and may also be obtained from the Contracting Officer listed at the end of this notice.)

If a joint venture is formed, the company having 51 percent or greater interest in the JV must be the one completing the pamphlet. This is a pass/fail evaluated area. Submissions from offerors who do not receive a pass rating will not be further evaluated.

This is not a request for proposals.

Since a contract may result in an award over $500,000, large businesses shall be required to submit a small business subcontracting plan prior to contract award. The DOS Fiscal Year 2009 subcontracting goals are: small business 49.6%; small disadvantaged business 5.0%; women-owned business 5.0%; HUBZone business 3.0%; and service disabled veteran business 3.0%. The North American Industry Classification System code is 541310, $4.5 million average.

Selection shall be in accordance with the Brooks Act, P.L. 92-582 (40 U.S.C. 1101-1104). Design firms that meet the above-listed requirements, are invited to submit one original signature and two photocopies of the documents listed under the Step One evaluation criteria.

All submissions listed in Step One (including the statement of qualifications of P.L. 99-399, and a description of the proposed legal relationship between A/E entities), must be received by 10:00 a.m., Eastern Daylight Time, on December 3, 2008. Requests for clarification must be submitted, in writing, to Mr. Brian Mulcahy, not later than 2:00 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, on November 19, 2008. The e-mail address to submit clarification questions is mulcahybf@state.gov. U.S. Postal Service mailing address: Mr. Brian Mulcahy, U.S. Department of State, A/LM/AQM/FDCD, Room L-600, P.O. Box 9115, Arlington, VA 22219. Courier address (Federal Express, UPS, etc): Mr. Brian Mulcahy, U.S. Department of State, Office of Logistics Management, 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Room L-600, Arlington, VA 22209. Note: The Post Office does not deliver to 1701 N. Fort Myer Drive.
http://cryptome.info/0001/usemb-london.htm

From our man in NI

Stab man 'not guilty but insane'

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/northern_ireland/7736322.stm

A man who stabbed a work colleague in the neck because he believed he was on an MI5 mission has been found not guilty due to insanity.
Belfast Crown Court heard Lewis Alexander Mawhinney, 24, of Knockburn Drive, Lisburn, stabbed Stephen Hayes in a lift on 21 September last year.
The men had been attending an induction course for a Belfast-based call centre.
A psychiatrist told the court Mawhinney was suffering from paranoid schizophrenia at the time.
Consultant psychiatrist Dr Gerard Loughry said that from examining Mawhinney's medical records and from interviewing him, he had concluded Mawhinney would not have appreciated what he had done was morally or legally wrong.
He told the court that Mawhinney had claimed that while studying modern languages at Oxford University, he had been recruited by MI5, and that when he stabbed Mr Hayes he was acting in accordance with instructions given by his handler.
Prosecuting QC, Philip Mateer, said that "without warning", Mawhinney had raised his right hand, stabbed Mr Hayes in the neck and that when the lift stopped at the second floor, other colleagues disarmed and restrained Mawhinney who was arrested by police.
Mawhinney was originally charged with attempted murder but that was "left on the books" when the prosecution proceeded with a charge of wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.
Mawhinney, who had significant academic success, claimed that while working for the secret service, he had been sent to Berlin where he had obtained secret finance documents from the ministry. When he returned to Northern Ireland, he believed he was under surveillance from either MI5 or police special branch.
Dr Loughry said that Mawhinney, had told another doctor in February 2006, the TV was "talking to him and that the radio was replicating everything he was saying on the telephone".

He said the symptoms indicated that Mawhinney was suffering from paranoid schizophrenia, a view echoed by another consultant psychiatrist whose statement was read to the jury.
After being found not guilty, Mawhinney was remanded into custody until next month. http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/northern_ireland/7736322.stm

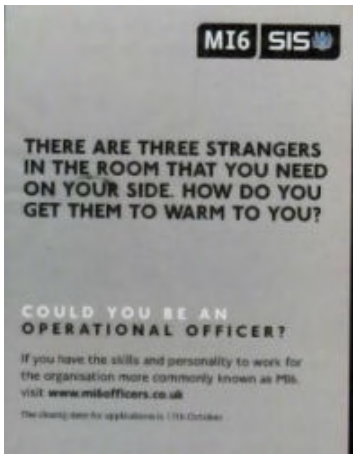
Gizzajob – more than ever now!

Fancy this one?

There are three strangers in the room that you need on your side. How do you get them to warm to you?

Answers on a stamp please! Wonder if the initial interview is configured to show how capable you are. It would be interesting to apply for this one [date passed so don't bother] to find out how it is done. Lots of skill doubtless needed here and you might actually need to cross the ethnic divide.

So, could you be an operational officer?
Advert in negative due to lots of black in field.
[Thanks to E2k operative who sent this in]



Graduate opportunities and it's 'Get under the skin of it!'
At Cheltenham [home of GCHQ] for almost £24.5k + benefits there's Graduate opportunities.

GCHQ, we are informed, is one of the UK's intelligence services whose role is to gather and analyse intelligence which helps shape Britain's response to global events. In doing so their specialists – in IT, internet, engineering, languages, information assurance, mathematics and intelligence – get well beneath the surface of global affairs. If the reader of the ad thought the world was an interesting place they really ought to explore the world of GCHQ work. Remember; applicants must be British citizens. GCHQ values diversity and welcomes applicants from all sections of the community. They want their workforce to reflect the diversity of their work [*as long as you have a degree of course*].

The GCHQ logo in the bottom right corner reads below 'It's an interesting world.'

A belter from MI5 that states 'Where 9 to 5 adds up to more than 8 hours.'

The more romantic of you may well think of BBC's ad for Spooks, a programme that must have the real Box 500 officers wetting themselves as they see the next lot of inventive drivel appear on the screen of the Idiots' lantern. BBC used 'Not 9 to 5'

Either way it's true for any job methinks. Boredom, crappy colleagues, less than interesting work and it's all a long, hopeless bloody drag towards retirement.

This one's for Admin Assistants and it's a varied role as everything you do for less than £17.5k [depending on skills and relevant experience] + benefits allows you to combati espionage and counter terrorist threats.

Remember it'll take at least 6 months to vet successful applicants so the first lot to start will probably be school leavers.

Remember, fermé la bouche and Intelligence. We rely on yours.

This one, also from the Metro dtd 10/11/2008 is looking for an understanding in the following languages:

Somali, Pashto, Dari, Kurdish (Kurdi Sorani), Tamil, Arabic (esp North African dialects), Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali or Farsi.

E2k have access to those, and a few more. Pashto and Dari is a little difficult and the Crown has banged up a military translator for *apparently* offering his services to Iran in the form of coded emails, "Broadsword calling Danny Boy," or "Oh Danny boy, the pipes, the pipes are calling….." Less than £24.5k+ benefits.

For info of MI5. On Tues 11/11 at 1644 two males stood next to the 7th carriage in the train at Plt 11 Victoria and spoke Yemeni Arabic – they were Yemenis and were employed on the station. Bet they now have British Nationality ….. if you employ my usual fee stands – go on, tap them on the shoulder.

Still relying on your intelligence but no 'gob shut' statement this time. Bet it's telephone/email transcription work

Keep an eye on new ways to protect the public! Technical Assistants are required by the Home Office to find new ways of using the latest security technology because we're committed to protecting the public and making Britain a safer place to live.

Plus 'The benefits of using your technical skills to see new ways to protect the public…."

You'll definitely need a sense of humour and an ability to read and write for this one.

Home Office

KEEP AN EYE ON NEW WAYS TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS

LANGHURST, WEST SUSSEX

£21,398 - £25,171

+ Pension

+ The benefits of using your technical skills to see new ways to protect the public

FOR FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING THIS POST PLEASE CONTACT:

We're always looking for people who can help us find new ways of using the latest security technology because we're committed to protecting the public and making Britain a safer place to live. Join the Home Office Scientific Development Branch, and you'll be part of a unique team, creating cutting edge solutions with science and technology to tackle crime and counter terrorism.

Enjoying excellent opportunities for developing your technical testing and report writing skills, you will deliver valuable support for important development projects that will have a significant positive impact on people's safety throughout the nation. With excellent opportunities for progression, this is the next step in a rewarding career.

Protect the public!!!! What this useless government needs to do is take a look at the cost of living in the UK. Gas, Electricity, Food stuff, Council Tax bills and suchlike. Get it sorted and stop the financial repression of this nation of unfortunate cash-cows who work hard just to keep warm and to support the flotsam of other nations and underaged Mums. I hate to think how many young unmarried mums I'm supporting now. The third career option: Work, Don't Work and knock out kids and live on the state. Happy Christmas!

Bunker for Sale

Thanks to RNGB for spotting this one which is a few miles south east from Winchester, a place I have a few memories of, some fond and some not.

This property has a total area of 7274 sq ft (675.77 sq.m).

Looking at the leaflet for this I'd love to own it; good security, no scummy neighbours, quiet locale and feasibly electrically quiet.

It would take a Lotto win to enable me to buy this and as I don't waste money on that its just a dream.

Full details can be had at:
http://www.turnerandpartners.co.uk/pdfs/Twyford_Bunker_Brochure_%20210408.pdf

Spooks

The usual crew are back in Spooks as expected. We have the traitor Ros, the Ice maiden back on the Grid after betraying Section D to Yalta, Adam is still oiling his way around Freemasons' Hall, UGLE [oops, sorry, Thames House] after releasing Jo Portman and her bulging eyes by getting her to play dead. We also have Ben, Connie, Sir Harry and Malcolm. And then there's the special effects boys - no comment on them; just not worth commenting on.
In episode 1 we see the munter Ice Maiden tooling about in Moscow as some agent or another. At the same time a past agent is being released by the Russians. [Guy of Gisborne, rather Lucas someone]. The storyline is that an Al Qaeda cell kidnaps a British soldier and demand that Remembrance Sunday be cancelled as it is an affront to all dead Muslim soldiers. MI5 hunt the cell but when they secure the release of former MI5 officer Lucas North in a secret spy swap, the team realise Al Qaeda have a new sponsor - the emerging super power Russia, and there's a bomb.
The bomb is in a car and guess who gets to drive it away - Smarm Boy. Unfortunately he gets blown up and its a pity that Ice maiden doesn't get a chance to experience likewise.
In episode two we get to see Lucas firmly back on board in MI5 after having been held captive by the Russians for 8 years and Ros demands, and gets, control of Section D. Technocrat.Malcolm detects a submarine somewhere off Cornwall intent of dredging up a fibre optic cable and tamper with the data. [*Too late Comrade, the Americans have already done it - read about 'the Ivy Bells' in Sherry Sontag's Blind Man's Buff*]. Funny thing was the frequency was measured in nanometres [Remember Radio Luxembourg was on 208M medium wave and 49.26M short wave] 1 nanometre is 3E17Hz, or 30,000,000,000,000,000Hz – when the kits invented let me know; I suspect we'll all be dead and gone by then! *Scriptwriter get your act together!*
Another story line running is the gaining of revenge for the death of smarm boy and that is taken on the sandbank at low tide near to Battersea Power Station by Sir Harry Pearce who slots the Russian FSB man at the Embassy with a single round to the chest.
In the next episode[3] we discover that whilst languishing in his Russian quarters Lucas of Gisborne he was interrogated about 'Operation Sugarhorse.' This leads onto a traitorous devil in a bookshop - shades of The Portland Ring here; Harry Houghton, Bunty Gee, Gordon Lonsdale, The Krogers aka Morris and Lorna Cohen and a few Polish and Russian Diplomats - who plants the seed of doubt concerning gentle Connie James' loyalty. Ben Kaplan at the same time is underground with an al-Qaeda cell who intend to blow up a few targets around London and who use number groups of four [E25!!] over cellular phones to prove the target before attempting to blow it up. Of course all goes splendidly well excpet for one bomb which goes up but injures no one save the bomber and leaving Jo Portman shell shocked for a bit [Come on writers you could have written her our]. Interesting shots around the Elelphant and Castle area, especially in the market not far from where the missus and I have bought genuine Guyanese grub and sorrel wine on a Saturday.
We see the Americans in episode 4 for the first time. Basically Al Qaeda's number three wants to negotiate. He's followed all over London - even into the boring V&A museum and out again where he is snatched by CIA operatives. Sir Harry and Ice Maiden go around to some secret facility and bully the head of station into handing him back and after being released he gives the location of a bomb that is due to go off ten minutes early. Enter Lucas of Gisborne and Ice maiden. They clear the target = a restaurant full of MP's [should have left the seething bastards in there] and then make it look like a proper explosion by deploying deception packs. Almost as ridiculous as Ulitimate Farce's RF emitting Diplomatic Watch. Anyway alls well that ends well. The actual IED is a converted Italian Mine made under licence by China [chances it wouldn't work then?] and set to go off by RF trigger.

Malcolm gets Lucas of Gisborne to put said IED into a microwave oven and give it 20 seconds at high setting [must have been a class D microwave oven because I have it on good authority that type of mine requires 40 seconds on lower rated ovens] to ensure the bomb is made safe. Why not just put it in the oven - it's a Faraday Cage by design. Job done all operatives return to the Grid where they learn that the al-Qaeda no3 was on a plane shot down near to an American airbase in the Urals. After that Sir Harry questions Connie over a single malt - or it could've been syrup if figs - prior to stepping it up in the next episode.
Then we have a Goldfinger like dealer who is deliberately interfering with failing banks and manipulates using insider dealing. Well the bloke attracts the attention of MI5 and munter Ros in particular. She ends up in bed with him – fully dressed [that heavens for that]. Anyway all ends well as Operation Sugarhorse continues in the background. The next episode features a scabby scrote who witnesses a murder using a weapon capable of projecting an EMP from the balcony of his Council House balcony. He is seen and chased by said assassin who is knocked down by a car, dropping the weapon which is inside a rucksack, Said scroty boy makes off with weapon and being a total pillock places it for sale on Ebay. Enter Lucas of Gisborne who buys said weapon and then after a spell of derring-do gets the family almost to safety. Turns out the assailants are freelancers used by MI6 who are out to disrupt some high level international meeting about something or the other. Enter Ros, sees dodgy chauffer waiting for the main bloke – wanders over and tops him using a *very* silenced pistol and the double tap. Then we see Lucas and the irritating scrote [and his Mum who must be a poor parent because she doesn't know what an ill-disciplined scrote and utter rotter her boy is] at St Pancras Station being given a new identity and told to go. Well said scroty boy refuses to go, knows better despite pointed warnings from Lucas of Gisborne, wanders off and is taken out by one clean shot drilling him neatly through the bonce. Well that's one less mugger or street knife/gun user less on the streets.
The next episode opens with the interrogation of Sir Harry Pearce…… and ends with his exoneration and the discovery the gentle Connie James is not only a Russian Mole but has also topped Ben Kaplan using a razor sharp garrotte in the Registry archives trying to hide her treachery.
Last episode carries on with the theme with an FSB cell operating out of East London and overlooking the City Airport. Lots of running about, rounds fired too as Tyreseus, a Russian plan to explode a nuclear device in London unfolds.
As PLondon suggested to the BBC at the end of the last series, which was reasonable, Number Stations get a mention. The techno-character Malcolm states, "GCHQ monitors them routinely but they've not sent anything useful for years." Then, almost laughingly, Malcolm states, "All you need to pick them up is a shortwave receiver." In this case a Yaesu VR 5000 which Malcolm tunes across the VHF BC Band II stopping at 102.8MHz, mode FM-N on 6.25kHz stepping. *Scriptwriter get your act together.* As he does so the radio blurts out, in Russian, '2 5 0 0 2 5' [Aha! A six figure group that is shewn in subtitles as 2.5.0.0.2.5] followed by 'Finland red Egypt white, It is twice blest, Rain from Heaven.' What they should have added was 'this is a load of twaddle – contact E2k to find out what they really sound like. *Scriptwriter get your act together!*
A lot of chasing about again, more shooting with Lucas of Gisbourne copping a Russian round in the guts. Anyway, the bloke with the warhead is popped in Grosvenor Square – be Battersea soon – and the case with said device in is taken into the underground system to contain any explosion. Well surprise, surprise Connie James defuses it. Of course that's just the nuclear bit and she is killed as the conventional charge goes bang. Or is she?
The last episode of the series shews Sir Harry being loaded into the boot of a car with half a roll of Gaffa Tape across his North and South [which any self respecting Welsh cockney will tell you is his mouth]. Not a bad series, better FX but the number station content could have been properly done. Noted the pic of George Blake in Red Square too!

It wasn't just myself that noticed the fact that Spooks writers thought Number Stations were sent via VHF bandII. Read this twaddle from an applicant, who having been refused membership of this Group posted this:

"Many thanks for considering the reapplication, I must agree with your reasons - I would probably feel the same in the circumstances. Meanwhile - thanks for displaying some of my antennas on the front of your journal a few months back, it gave us some amusement to read the descriptions and probable use.....
Best of luck with your investigations.
[Name removed]
btw BBC 'Spooks' think that numbers stations are on VHF (FM)..... !"

This RF professional, by his own trumpet blowing, aka 'a total berk' sent us yet another email which we don't see fit to post here.
In answer to it's contents we write ' Paul [PRR] take a less than subtle hint, you're not joining our happy throng. Hope you understand that.'

Whilst we talk about a BBC Television drama we take pleasure including a critique of the latest James Bond film:

Quantum of Solace
A short critique by Jmm

The 11th of November being a day off here, I went to the pictures theatre and saw "Quantum of solace" on Monday [10/11] evening. QoS was released on Oct 31st, here, a Fridays, which is unusual as movies use to have their first public projections on Wednesdays.
The Daniel Craig era seems to be made of more somber movies than for his predecessors. No fancy gadgets, no top-model girl, just a dark (and somehow much more realistic) history of wrath, doubt and trust.
On a purely cinematographic viewpoint, although the room was deep and I was close to the bottom row, there are many close-ups in the chase and fight sequences (and there are quite a few of them during this movie). It somehow becomes quite annoying. (I wonder how people in the middle of the room or in the first seat lines had experienced it). Mathieu Almaric's performance as a dual-face psychotic super-villain is extraordinary.
Of course there was the usual round-up of clearly displayed (when not directly cited) brands : Sony, Sony/Ericson, Ford, ...
I noticed the lack of the traditional introduction which usually ends with us as if we were seeing Bond walking through a pistol gun. During the movie, I thought this was a break-up with the 21 first episodes. Actually, this was rejected just before the end credits. As QoS action just takes places moments after B21 "Casino Royale" ended, these two movies may be considered as "How Jimmy Bond became Commander James Bond aka 007".
In the teasers before the actual movie, I noticed "Secret Défense", a French movie which seemed interesting (http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1003052/).
It was already released in the U.S., but not in its homeland. For what I saw, it deals with how a Western agent infiltrates some djihad groups. [Tnx Jmm]
From what yours truly has been told by acquaintances that have also seen the film it is far from exciting, one actually sleeping through the first 40 minutes. Not all the official views have been good either and it seems that we must view the film to make our own minds up. I'll amuse myself with the theory of a rectangular quantum well in an external electric field and the exciting world of Eigenvalues. Not surprised concerning the non-release of "Secret Défense" given the way HMG seeks to poke its nose into everything to do with daily life – sad it includes the French Cinema too. [At least they never stopped the splendid 'Belle de Jour' with the equally splendid, nay fabulous Catherine Deneuve.

And just to keep the Spooks theme going…….

The spooks programme is known for its special effects, or as one member termed it 'special defects.' Defects he said because they were cheap, nasty and totally unbelievable whilst they defied the laws of physics for functionality.
According to the Metro [p25] of Wednesday 19/11 BAe systems has developed an electronic 'Radio paint' that is capable of turning any surface it touches into a 'clever tracking device.'
Apparently transparent it is 'infused with tiny nanocomputers [hope they don't run Vista] or radio chips which are almost invisible to the human eye. These emit a radio signal which can be easily picked up remotely – and they will never lose power because they run off electromagnetic energy in the atmosphere rather than batteries.
Another invention we'll doubtless sell, or give to the US and buy it back at a massive price!

Top secret ... so why did council post details of high security spy centre on the internet?
By Jason Lewis
Last updated at 10:06 PM on 29th November 2008
http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1090545/Top-secret---did-council-post-details-high-security-spy-centre-internet.html

Breach: The sensitive material is 'extraordinarily easy to find' on the internet
Details of one of Britain's most sensitive spy centres have been revealed in official documents posted on the internet by a local council.
Whitehall security officials have raised serious concerns after the authority published a planning file revealing the 'national security' role of the development.
The major blunder means that the full details of what is believed to be a covert MI5 operations centre - used to share intelligence with MI6 and GCHQ - are now in the public domain.
The documents include plans of the building and details of its sophisticated 'anti-intruder measures'.
They also reveal sensitive information about the number of staff - including security guards - who will work at the spy centre, as well as its hours of operation and the location of all its security cameras.
Diagrams in the planning file show banks of computer servers, which are understood to form part of a system designed to speed up intelligence-sharing between Britain's security agencies.

The project was designed to disguise the giant computer hub by hiding it in an anonymous-looking warehouse in the South-East of England.
But the documents published by the council - which The Mail on Sunday has decided not to name for security reasons - show photographs and maps of the building and leave little doubt over what it is being used for.
Emails from the planning officers involved in the decision to give the go-ahead to the massive development also demonstrate the site's importance to national security.
A message from a part-time worker in the council's planning department explains the sensitivity of the site.
Incredibly, this discussion has been published on the internet.
He says: 'This is essentially a high security data back-up storage centre. The generators are required to maintain power and national security when the mains power supply is not available.'
The warehouse will also be used as a service centre for MI5's vehicle fleet.
The application was submitted by the Ministry of Defence using an apparently fictitious PO box number for a London postcode that does not exist.
The security blunder was unearthed by Alan Turnbull, who runs an internet site called Secret Bases. This specialises in identifying operations centres used by the security agencies.
He said: 'Details of this highly sensitive site were extraordinarily easy to find. It seems incredible that local officials have published all this material - apparently without considering the full implications of that decision.
'I alerted the Ministry of Defence to what I had found and how easily I found it.'
Last night the local council at the centre of the decision to publish the material on the internet said: 'There is a legal requirement that we publish all details of planning applications. We, like many other local authorities, make this information available on the internet.
'It would be down to the applicant themselves to ask for restrictions on what is revealed of their plans.
'Neither the applicant nor their agents asked for any restrictions in this case.'
http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1090545/Top-secret---did-council-post-details-high-security-spy-centre-internet.html

Reasons to be worried, One Two Three!

It's always a disgruntled employee that either blows the whistle or publishes something best kept quiet. The far right British National Party, known specifically for its attitude on matters of race, immigration and to an extent law and discipline has been like blessed. Some disgruntled member posted over 12000 members, possibly out of date, details on the Net. What an embarrassment for thousands, said to include Police Officers, members of HM Forces 16 serving and 50 ex, a Doctor and Lecturer to state a few [and apparently on the Nick Ferrari show a Councillor up North].
But, what a boon to MI5 to update its listings.
The BNP has been seen to enjoy something of a popular vote. In the last election in London for Mayor a BNP member, Richard Barnbrook, became a London assembly member. Doubtless he was voted in as a protest against events in Great Britain since Labour well and truly buggered Britain with open door immigration that continues with few controls. Decent hard working people who have contributed cannot get Housing, Health or Financial support with the immediacy these unwanted persons can. Preference is apparently seen to all Nations other than Brits and in London particularly the out of control 'young mums' and ill-disciplined youth seem to be mainly from one ethnic minority.
I personally know of one white person and one black person who voted BNP; whilst I disagree with some of the politics I can see the attraction.
Is it a wonder with the common beliefs stated above that some persons are tempted to the far right because of the anger and disappointment seen by nationals in this Country? Anyway, some digression here, but what an embarrassment to Country that allows membership of all Political Parties, except the extremist ones. Be a sad thing for the wants of the Nation to be addressed politically, wouldn't it?
Apparently in the listing were full pars, name and address, occupation, hobbies, home, business and mobile phone numbers. Where a household had opted for family membership children's details were also given.
Years ago, in discussion, someone said to me 'every other member is probably in the Special Branch keeping an eye – if that was ever true there's now some embarrassment.

Administrative Cock-up

Did you know that nearly 300.000 visas are wrongly approved yearly with mistakes of one in six made. This info was given to a committee of MPs/ The Visa is question gives the right for foreign nationals to come to Britain for six months and its obvious with an error rate such as this the chance of illegal immigration and national security threat is increased. The Shadow Home Secretary stated 'This makes a mockery of Labour's claims to have a grip on our immigration system. It's obvious that its operation is neither firm or fair.' [*It's plainly obvious why the BNP get support, don't you think*].

Britain re-establishes high-level intelligence links with Syria http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/middle_east/article5181164.ece
(Atef Hassan/Reuters)

Syria is known to have excellent intelligence on tracking the movements of Islamic extremists into Iraq
Richard Beeston, Catherine Philp and Oliver August

Britain re-established high-level intelligence links with the Syrian authorities as David Miliband made his landmark visit to Damascus yesterday, according to senior Syrian officials.

The move, first raised earlier this year at a meeting in New York between the Foreign Secretary and his Syrian counterpart, Walid Moualem, was a key objective of the Syrian visit. The newly revived intelligence relationship could be hugely beneficial to Britain. Syria is known to have one of the best intelligence-gathering systems in the Middle East, in particular in tracking the movements of Islamic extremists into Iraq and around the region.

"Miliband asked Moualem in New York whether he could re-establish intelligence links at a senior level" after lower level contacts, a Syrian official said. Mr Moualem invited Mr Miliband to take intelligence officials with him on the trip to Damascus.

Mr Miliband's visit, the first by a British foreign secretary for seven years, was touted as an opportunity to test Syria's willingness to engage with the West, lifting it out of its current isolation.

Washington has long insisted on isolating Syria but with a change of administration - and attitude - looming, Britain and France are leading efforts to lure Damascus out of the solitude it has found itself in since it was implicated in the murder of the former Lebanese Prime Minister, Rafiq Hariri, three years ago.

Mr Miliband urged Syria yesterday to take a more active role in the peace process between the Israelis and Palestinians by first reaching its own peace deal with the Jewish state. Damascus and Jerusalem have recently talked on four occasions under Turkish auspices.

Mr Miliband said: “We welcome the four rounds of talks that have taken place ... and we hope that they will be taken forward with new force.”

Mr Miliband met President Assad for the first time during his visit, which, it was hoped, would draw the attention of Barack Obama, the President-elect, away from America's economic malaise and back towards the Middle East.

In their first phone call since the US election, Gordon Brown emphasised that Mr Obama's foreign policy priority should be the Arab-Israeli conflict, which he sees as the key to other concerns in the region, including the threat of a nuclear Iran.

Joshua Landis, an American expert on Syria, said the visit was “a message from the British to Obama. Like the French, they want the US to push Syrian-Israeli peace. Negotiations between Syria and Israel began last May, but the Bush Administration was unhappy about the dialogue and refused to support them.”

Syria has long supported Hamas, which does not recognise Israel's right to exist and opposes the Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas's peace talks with it. Along with hosting exiled Hamas leaders, Syria also aids the Lebanese Shia movement Hezbollah. One of Israel's conditions for peace is that Damascus severs these links.
http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/middle_east/article5181164.ece

Give a Give a Give a bleeding Garmin!

By the time you read this the poxy repetitive, boring and most annoying advert for Garmin products will have finished. Having an advert so obviously made for the American market [and the diction and pronunciation of the English language is so bad] can only be counter productive. A member of my family works in America and even the Americans she works with are complaining about the advert.
Even if I needed a Garmin to get about, and I don’t, I’d never buy one because it would feasibly make that advert look successful. It’s rank!

Plonker Specials inc E2k Watch for NL50

A PLONKER IS BORN.

Well, everyone has to start someplace. My starting point was Cardiff in South Wales . It was January 1947 and the coldest hardest winter many could recall. To say that my ancestry was varied was like saying Wyatt Earp knew a bit about handguns. Welsh, English, (Clapham- it does NOT get any better!!!) American and a bit of German thrown in. My Dad was recently demobbed from the Royal Navy having served on the Atlantic Convoys as an ASDIC operator on convoy escort vessels. ASDIC was wartime RN speak for Sonar. The reason for this was that it stood for Allied Submarine Detection Investigation Committee. Small wonder they went for Sonar! Back at his old job in GPO Telephones, (Nae BT in they days, hen!!!) he was trying to settle back into civilian life as were the thousands of other newly demobbed servicemen all over the world. He did pretty well. He even got over having me for his first and only child. (Must have put him off for life on seeing his first attempt at procreation. Probably also accounts for him taking up photography as a hobby, what with all that hiding in dark rooms, and all!!!) A lot of his Post Office buddies were ex Army, mainly Signals, and almost all had joined the Territorial Army. One of his 12 brothers (he had a sister as well!) was a very keen and well qualified radio engineer, all self-taught. Both these factors would play a big part in my life, but I did not know this at that time. I soon learned the knack of amusing myself, which I guess all single kids do. It was probably due to the influences mentioned earlier that I started to play with any bit of radio or electronic kit I could find. Given my dad’s occupation and his many sources (and second to none scrounging ability.) plus my radio building uncle, I soon had a working crystal set (a present, it has to be admitted!) and some tools of my fathers to play around with. I very quickly found out two things. (1) How to strip wire, splice joints, and fit plugs and sockets. And, even more importantly, (2) the distance which a crystal set will fly when plugged in to the house mains supply. Not realising how a crystal set depends upon a good aerial and earth for its signal capturing qualities, (I WAS only four, going on five!) I had recalled seeing my Dad plug our family valve receiver set into the mains and tuning it in. Copying him, I fitted the requisite plug, and plugged in the set to be rewarded by a small explosion from the sets interior and it’s almost simultaneous launching across the room. The ex-navy headphones survived and are hanging in my shack today, and damn fine they look too. (Audio is great as well!!!) On reflection it taught me two other things. It taught me that a small woman can hit out of all proportion to her size. (My mother) and that electricity WILL bite fools!

Many years down the line, at age 16, going on 17, I was thinking how I could leave home,(for this I now knew I surely must do) see some of the world, learn more about radio, and do it for very little cash outlay. The Armed Forces were always in my thoughts at this time. It is probably a lot to do with the fact that, at that time, most adults whom I knew had been in the forces during the war, National Service had just ended, and almost all the big brothers of kids of my age had been in the Forces doing National Service. My dearest wish, to be an aircraft pilot, was a non starter due to my non- existent knowledge of mathematics. (Before anyone says that does not add up, I have heard that one!!!) I thought about the Navy, like my Dad, but my friend and mentor next door, Gwyn, said” Go in the Army, boy, you’ve always got a back door. No place to run at sea!” Now, I am a fairly good swimmer, but what he said made sense. When my Dad agreed, that clinched it. Lots of the older guys we kids knew had done Army service, either Regular or National. The really lucky ones got to go to exciting places like Egypt (Suez Crisis) Malaya, (Mau-Mau uprising) Cyprus (EOKA trouble), Borneo (Indonesian terrorist infiltrators), and the older guys had even got out to Korea ! Lucky dogs, we kids thought. It was only later after I, and kids such as I, had tried this experience, would we realise that this mode of travel, and the experiences to which one is subjected, although they may cost nothing at the time, will however, in later life, present you with a bill which you may spend most of your life repaying, and not in money! It may also be a price you do not wish to pay! But like the man said, if you can’t take a joke, don’t join!

My father was older than most fathers, having been 40 years of age when I was born in 1947. Maybe it was this that gave him the wisdom to see what I was going through. Either way, he advised me to try the TA first. “That way” he said, “If you don’t like it, you can leave.” It sounded good to me, and I talked to one of his close GPO Telephone buddies, a man who I revered. Hell, this guy had fought in the desert with the Desert Rats! He was akin to a God! He was an RQMS (Regimental Quarter Master Sergeant Major) in the Royal Signals TA. My age, it seemed, would be a problem. I was just short of 17 years of age. Leave it with me, said my Dad’s friend. Sure enough, a few weeks later, I was taken in to the office of the RHQ of the signals regiment concerned. With my dad’s buddy was a big Captain in the Royal Signals, and a Captain in the RAMC. (Medical Corps.) Looking and sounding very serious, my Dads buddy assured the Signals captain that he had seen my birth certificate, that I WAS 17and a half, which was, at that time, the Magic Number. (Only later would I discover that the captain and my Dad’s buddy had, in fact, served in the desert together in the 8th.Army.) There was some signing of forms, and I was examined by the captain of the Medical Corps, to be pronounced fit. (Wonder what he’d say TODAY!!!) The conditions of service and the liabilities to which I would be subject were outlined to me, and I swore my oath of allegiance. I was in, and could hardly believe it. I was taken to the RQMS stores to draw my kit.

Battledress was still on issue at that time, as the Number 2 Dress style was only just coming into service in the Regular Army. The old 1937 Pattern Webbing was still on issue. (This was the stuff that one scrubbed and blancoed!)Trust a Brit to get value for money out of their kit! Gwyn, my friend and mentor whom I mentioned previously, (himself another old Desert Rat,) showed me how to assemble the webbing. He taught me how to press in the box pleats required in the BD (abbreviation for battledress) and the great coat with which the Army was still at that time issued. Equally important, he showed me how to shrink my beret, to the tight fitting smart headdress which distinguishes the rookie from the trained soldier. He showed me how to make gaiter elastics which one stretched around one's gaiters and tucked the trousers into them. Much smarter! Even the art of pooling "Brasso" on cardboard and buffing up the brasses and buckles of the webbing, and the brass cap badges which were still on issue, was shown to me. I did however draw the line when he told me of the old soldiers trick of urinating in new boots to make them softer and more pliable to mould to one's feet when new. "Dries out sweet, boy!" he said on seeing my obvious distaste. It did not, however, stop him showing me how to burn down the pimples in the brand new leather of the hob-nailed boots with which I had just been issued. (Why they were called ammunition boots, I never did discover.) Then using water, polish, a soft cloth, and infinite patience, I was indoctrinated into the art of making "magic circles." These would, after much time, make the toecaps and heels of the boots shine like glass. A sergeant of mine during my later Regular Army service used to say he wanted to see it "Shine like a hooker's eye on a payday."(Much more expressive, somehow!) There are many tricks to a soldier's trade, and Gwyn passed on enough for me to make a good first impression. And THAT, as I was later to find, is often all important in the Army, or any other branch of the Armed Forces!
Of course, such sleight of hand with birth certificates could not be carried out today. With computers more or less in charge, people in admin positions within the Regular AND Reserve Forces afraid to bend, let alone break, any rules, there would be no chance of that. But, these were men who had just spent 5 or 6 years fighting a war against a very hard, determined, and highly motivated enemy, in a harsh unforgiving environment. (The desert.) All the senior ranks had as fine a "fruit salad" display on their tunic chests as I have ever seen. If they had come through THAT lot, bending the rules regarding the age of a young man who wished to enlist was child's play!

So, that is how this particular "Plonker" became a part of Britain 's Armed Forces, albeit on a Reserve basis only at that particular time. The unit will remain nameless, as will all the central characters, despite the majority of them now, sadly, having gone to their last muster parade. Obviously, ex- soldiers or military historians will make educated guesses. As I am sure you, the readers, are by now aware, anonymity is a courtesy which I afford all who may appear in any article which I may write. (I am also very keen on it as it applies to me!) Meanwhile, back in 1963, things were proceeding apace. Once the senior NCOs and the major in charge of training were satisfied that I and a few other recently enlisted recruits were up to the required standard of drill and turnout, (neither of which was too difficult,) I commenced training as a Radio Technician (Light) TIII standard. If the training sounds a little too easy, bear in mind that at this time, the vast majority of this, and most other TA units were made up of former Armed Forces personnel, either ex Regular or ex-National Service.. Some had wartime service, and many had seen active service during their recently competed Regular or National Service. Today, times have greatly changed. Now, anyone enlisting in the Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve would be subjected to basic training as would any regular soldier, albeit maybe not as harsh. My radio technician's training, as was then standard practice, (and probably still is,) was firstly of a theoretical nature, as is most such training. Very comprehensive it was too. After a good dose of Ohms Law, learning colour codes, and all the associated radio theory, we started on radios proper. Fist off, we worked on the 19 set. This was a set of wartime vintage, (as were two or three of the instructors, and all the better for that they were too!)

WIRELESS SET No 19 (Above.) Photo credit: - Royal Signals Museum.

Most, almost all, of the No 19 sets with which my unit was issued had bilingual control panel labelling in English and Russian. Apparently, so many were made for the Soviet Union during the war that it was standard manufacturing practise to label ALL production runs in Russian and English. It was also manufactured in Canada and the USA . This set is very interesting and deserves a little more description. Despite being obsolete and in the process of being phased out, it still gave good service in the limited capacity in which it was used.

It was a Tx/Rx intended for installation in Armoured Fighting Vehicles. (AFVs)Wireless communications vehicles, or ground stations. The receiver was of the superhet type. It consisted of an "A" Set and a "B" set. "A" set's frequency range was 2 to 8 MhZ. Modes were R/T, CW or MCW. Range was 10 miles. "B" Set. VHF. Frequency range 230 to 240 MhZ. R/T only. This was intended for inter-vehicle communication between AFVs of the same troop. Range was 1000 yards. (Very often less!!!) Changing between "A" and "B" sets was accomplished by the flick of a switch.

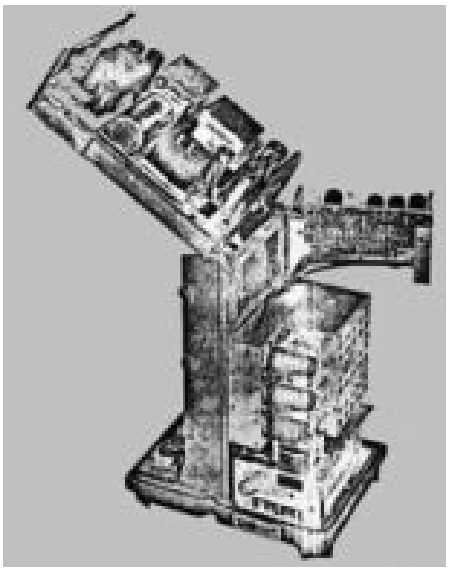
It had rod aerials for mobile comms and was fitted in some of the Austin Champs with which we were issued. (See later.) For fixed installations wire aerials were often used. In the photo above can be seen the rotary transformer fitted to these sets.It.is on the extreme left, (olive drab cylinder with large black dial) and next to it is the power supply unit (PSU.) When powered up, this rotary transformer gave out a characteristic howling whine which any EW group would have probably heard without a receiver! The receiver was fitted with a variometer as part of its tuning circuit. (If memory serves, it was in the aerial tuning circuit.) This is a coil within a coil arrangement, the inner of which can be rotated inside the outer component. It is one of those sets which, like some others, such as the R1155 and T1154 (RAF) have outlasted the war for which it was designed and made. It is a highly popular collector's item today, and there is a website based in Canada dealing solely with the 19 set. This site and group of enthusiasts does great work keeping alive this set together with the memory of the many young Canadians who died in the two world wars fighting alongside us. (Let us also not forget Korea and today in Afghanistan !) Find them here if you are interested in finding out more about this fine old set. The Wireless set Number 19 Group is at:-
http://www.qsl.net/ve3bdb/

Wireless Set C11/R210 Tx/Rx (Photo Credit: Wireless for the Warrior by Louis Meulstee.)
Note 12v batteries at rear of sets.

On the left is the next piece of kit on which I trained namely the C11/R210 transmitter receiver. This was relatively new by TA standards, and was part of the "Larkspur" Range which had been introduced into service in the British Army. A whole range of other signals equipment was contained in this family of signals kit. This was done in an attempt to standardise and upgrade the communications equipment of the Army. Below, is the receiver component R210 opened up for maintenance. As is apparent, the various sub chassis can be swung out for maintenance.

The C11/R210 replaced the 19 set in service. It was intended for medium range communications. It had a frequency range of 2 to 16 MhZ. Modes were Amplitude Modulated speech, CW or Frequency Shift Keying. RF output on High Power was 50 watts. Low was 5 to 10 Watts. The station comprised the TX, Rx, PSU (which worked on 100 to 250 volts AC) and the Aerial Tuner Unit No 7. Choice of aerials was rod or wire. Rods were in varying lengths of 8, 12, and 16 feet. Dipole and end fed sky wave could also be used. 8 foot rod gave a range of 25 mile on voice and 50 miles on CW. If using dipole or end fed, range could increase to 200 miles. A 12 or 16 foot vertical or twin rod was available as part of the ancillary kit. A 27 foot mast or vertical aerial could also be used. It could also work off two 12 volt batteries.

The level of maintenance which we, as TIII technicians, worked was fairly basic. Complex repairs were not conducted in the field, although the set could be taken back to one of the mobile workshop vehicles which the unit had. Here, test equipment such as signal generators, Avo Meters, megger testers, (it WAS 1964!) and even an oscilloscope were available. My own trade test consisted of a theoretical paper, and a practical. As I recall, it was correctly assembling the complete station, tuning it in, fault finding by means of replacing blown fuses and faulty valves (tubes) which the instructors would have placed there. Power supply faults were also included in the tests and training. Another fault which could occur was in the desiccators. These were meant to protect against moisture ingress. If the glass eye of the desiccator had changed to pink, it required replacement. A good working knowledge of the field telephones on issue at that time in the British Army was also required, as was knowledge of batteries and battery charging



Receiver R210. (Opened for maintenance.) Photo credit VK2DYM Homepage.

Field Telephone Type L [Left]

The field telephone shown here is the type I mainly encountered throughout my Reserve and later Regular service. It was a fine piece of kit and built like the proverbial tank. Instead of the full name in the caption we called it the Tele L. It was powered by two batteries, each of which was 1.5 volts and housed in the oblong box seen at the centre rear of the phone's metal case. The handset plugged in to a socket at the bottom of the carrying case. The two terminals at the front right of the case were the attachment points for the telephone wire. The wire, normally D10, (also called Don 10,) which consisted of 10 strands of wire, was very strong and I have seen it used to carry or tow very heavy loads. The handle at the side of the case was used to call the distant station. Another, unofficial, use was to test suspect cartridge fuses.
The fuse was placed across the two terminals and the handle cranked. A good fuse produced a healthy ring from the phone. (Also a tingle up the fingers as yet another proof that electricity STILL bites fools!)

Plate inside cover contains circuit diagram and specification for servicing purposes. The two carrying handles on each end of the case were rarely used, but could be used for a carrying strap should one be required. Another use was as a remote from the C11/R210 station having connected it to the "J" Box (on top of the R210 receiver in the photo above) which was the distribution and control box for the station. A mile remote link was possible and very useful this was too!!! The main users of these field telephones were, of course, the linemen, who rejoiced in the nickname of "Hairies." And very hard they worked too!

Below is the other type of Field Telephone in service with the British Army at this time. (And well into the 70s and possibly 80s.) As with the Tele L, this one got re-named the Tele F, and a huge heavy beast it was too. I rarely saw it used other than in fixed installations. Battery fit was similar to the Tele L." Crank to call" handle is visible on the centre front. It is seen in its carrying case.

Field Telephone Type F

Having passed the trade test for "Radio Technician (Light), TIII" I became a member of "Mike" Troop, which was part of RHQ. This did not, however, mean that we were not frequently deployed as Radio Operators. These seemed, in 1963 at least, to be an endangered species!!!

The variety of vehicles with which the unit was equipped was varied. The most popular, for me any rate was the Austin Champ, which is pictured below. This was the successor to the Willys Jeep with which the British Army had been equipped during and immediately after WW2. It was later replaced by the Land Rover, for reasons not known to me. I was told that if the rear axle failed, the whole vehicle was scrapped as the cost of replacement of that particular part was more than the total vehicle cost..

Fact or myth?

Austin Champ. (Photo source unknown for credit purposes. If known, contact author for credit/removal.)

Either way, the Champ was replaced by the Land Rover in the British Army and other Armed Forces inventory. It is shown above, due to my particular fondness for this vehicle, as it was the first Army vehicle which I ever drove. The fact that, at the time of my driving it, I had no driving licence made the experience all the more one to be savoured.(I could, of course, drive!) During a two week training camp in the South of England (Near Brighton, no less!!) I was sent out with one of our Regular Army Instructors (called PSIs.) to investigate the failure of a wireless out station which it was particularity important to get back on the air. Finding no fault on the sets at the stations location, we passed a large BBC transmitter site on the way back. The PSI, whom I recall only as Alan, a very knowledgeable radio tech, decided to check what frequency they were transmitting on, in case it was causing the QRM which we were experiencing in addition to our other problems. Leaving the transmitter site, Alan, our PSI said “You drive.” Stunned, I said “I don’t have a license.” Laughing he said “You weren’t 17 when you joined, but it didn’t stop you.” Back at our location, Alan grinned and said “If you don’t tell anyone, I won’t either.” Something else which today would never happen!

We were also issued with several large box body vehicles of indeterminate age, but some had certainly seen service in WW2, according to the MT guys. The ones which were used as communications centre vehicles were fitted with teleprinters, (Creed, as I recall) telephone switchboards, plus radios. The old hands called them “Gin Palaces.” Seeing my eyes light up, an old corporal, who I reckon had joined up when Pontius Pilot was still a rear gunner, said “Calm down!” He then explained that this was spelt “Djinn”and was a name given to these vehicles in the Far East by the natives in the jungle. Hearing the voices, coming from the various phones and radios, and seeing only two or three people in the vehicle, they thought that Djinns, or spirits, dwelled within!

Another experience which would stand me in good stead when I enlisted was firing the SLR (Self Loading Rifle) 7.62 rifle with which the British Army was then issued. I also learned that the interception of the “Larkspur “range, (certainly the C11/R210) was not something which required very sophisticated kit. During a weekend exercise, I was manning the control station. Duty rosters were something which seemed to be poorly organised at this particular ex. Despite being nominally a radio technician, which in the Regulars would have meant I would have had the rank of substantive (paid) Lance Corporal (sometimes jocularly re-named lance –comical) the fact remained that I was the only one at the location who had a clue about the sets. The other two guys were drivers. And we were supposed to be the control station! They did however give me a hand to raise the mast which supported the dipole aerial with which one could work the C11 in a fixed base station mode. We would be working to various out-stations provided by the various squadrons of which our regiment consisted. These other squadrons (A squadron is roughly equivalent to a company) were based in various other towns. For this exercise, which was purely a communications exercise, they were out in the field at various locations. We were based in a TA centre in a nearby town. The out stations, as stated, were at various other locations, some in the Brecon Beacons. No-one wanted to swap with THOSE guys! I was talking to one of the civilian staff, who was himself an old “Scaley” and a keen HF listener. Before he went home on the Saturday afternoon, he said “I’ll listen out for you tonight.” I laughed, thinking “Some hope!” The next day he was in bright and early. (Well ten o’clock, but he was still brighter than I, who had been on the set all night with two spells of relief!) “Been at it all night, haven’t you?” he laughed. I certainly had, but how did he know? “Heard you” he said” You were ZERO weren’t you? They threw a few *SLIDEX* at you, too.” (ZERO is the number given to the Control station) I nodded, too tired to ask if he had heard any other stations. Later, in the 80s, it came as no surprise to learn from a work colleague that the Welsh Guards had taken the C11/R210 combination to The Falklands when Britain re-took the islands from the Argentinean invaders. As a then recently demobbed CSM (Company Sergeant Major) in the Welsh Guards, he was in a position to know! Value for money? I should say so!!!!!

SLIDEX for a description of this encoding system see NL 47 (July) “Words across the Wire.”

DECISION TIME

Back from the Annual Camp, I was still wondering in what direction my life was, or indeed should be, going. I had thoroughly enjoyed my two weeks as a soldier, for during the two weeks annual training which all TAVR soldiers undergo, they are treated as such. The daily kit layouts (ask any old soldier!) on one's bed were not that bad. All one's personal kit had to be laid out to a prescribed pattern. Sheets and blankets had to be folded and wrapped in a single, folded blanket, and placed at the head of the bed. Especially easy once I developed the trick which would see me through basic training and beyond. Sleep in a sleeping bag on the floor! That way, your squared off blankets and sheets stayed at the required, mathematically precise standard all week. (I saw guys put hardboard between blankets to keep them square, but only in the Regulars!!!) The weekends are NOT free, due to the short amount of time allotted.(They were in the Regulars, unless you pulled duty.) There is however free evening time, and a good social life. From my own time in the Royal Military Police Reserve (1972 to 1984) I can vouch for THAT! I mixed with some great people, most of whom were older and more mature and experienced than was I. I also learned to go for a beer with these guys and not turn into a know - all drunk wanting to fight the world. I had respect for most because, by what they had done. and still were doing, they had earned it in my eyes, not because I was told I ought to give it. A mark of someone who deserves respect if ever there was such a thing! The early part of 1963, prior to my joining the TAVR, had been spent living for some weeks in Dortmund , Germany , with a German family. I had already stayed for a while in Switzerland at age 16 years, and have spoken German from a young age. Both these experiences and my love of Germany and the German language strengthened my urge to join the Regulars. BAOR at that time was a certain destination for most soldiers at some time or other. (Cold War was getting hotter all the time, and there were still stains on the trousers of lots of reservists' post- Cuban missile crisis!) Further more, as I said earlier, I was born in 1947. This was a bad year to be born, due to all the other children who were popping out at around the same time. The reason? Easy! Imagine all those servicemen coming home with love in their eyes and murder in their trousers!!! No wonder 1947/48 became known as the year of the baby boom! Jobs were difficult to get for youngsters, at least jobs with any prospects. My only attributes seemed to be a flair for radio and my ability to speak German. However, my only paper qualifications were an "O" Level GCE pass in German (Oral Proficiency) and English. (Really useful as I lived in Britain !) Really worth while jobs with languages required a degree. (Not much change there then!) I could shoot pretty well too, but that seemed to put off more people than it impressed! I had a talk over a beer with a Recruiting Sergeant who drank in my local. (Yeah, I know! I was too young, but if I could tell porkpies to join the Armed Forces Reserve, putting a few months on my age for a beer or five was sure not going to get my genitalia in lather!). Summer of 64, and I thought I was going no place fast. So, a few days later, having been filled full of the requisite bull shit (and some good sound advice to boot!) by Bob, my recruiting sergeant buddy, and all my adult relatives and friends, who wished they had stayed in the Forces, (All, be it noted, married!) I signed on for six years with the colours. Forty -plus years down the line, I wonder whether I did go any place, and why the time went so damn fast. Like they always say, "If you can remember the sixties, you weren't there" I sure as hell remember them, and I'm pretty damn sure I was there!!!

PLONKER, aka THE MARCONI ONE.

And there's more too….

NICE CHOPPER, SHAME ABOUT THE PILOT!

That was what went through what passes for this author's mind on reading the excellent article in "THE REGSTER" by Lewis Page tonight. Boeing has just announced production and delivery of the latest droid helicopter, the Boeing A160T. These are the "Hummingbird" remotely piloted attack helicopters. No less a source than Jane's Defence Publications gives a quote from Boeing's John Groenenboom, who says that the deliveries have already started and should be complete by the end of the month. (Article dated 11/11/09.) Some of the advanced features of this aircraft are the following:- Variable speed rotor technology. This allows almost silent travel for this aircraft. It has an in-flight endurance of 20 hours without being re-fuelled. Another advanced feature is the ability to hover at altitudes of up to 20,000,000 feet. This, according to Boeing, is in excess of the performance of other helicopters. The sound of the engine of this new bird is four times quieter than the engine of the Bell 407, which is a small helicopter with which the A160T can be compared. One user of the Stealth Chopper is SOCOM or US Special Operations Command. This is an organisation which is tasked with covert operations. It is reportedly equipped with the new "Forester" radar system. This system is, appropriately enough, capable of seeing through the foliage of forests and woodlands. It can also carry ARGUS-IS, another new surveillance system which is capable of conducting surveillance on multiple targets. (Bit like my wife, then!) As for armament, the projected weapons fit for the new chopper includes the following:- The "Hellfire" laser guided missile as carried by other kill-droids currently deployed in Afghanistan/Iraq, Viper Strike mini bombs, (these are smart weapons) and other assorted mayhem as is currently being used. Another capability of this new aircraft is the load carrying and delivering ability which will allow it to airlift in supplies to Special Forces teams operating behind the lines and requiring re-supply. Another, although as yet untried or tested, (at least to this author's knowledge) is the ability to carry passengers. One possible role is casualty evacuation and personnel extraction. Not a trip this author can see many queuing up for anytime soon!!!

E2KWATCH--- DRONING ON!!!

Latest in the family of drones/droids in the British inventory of UAVs, or Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, is the Watchkeeper. Described in the excellent article in the Register by Lewis Page as a robotic surveillance aircraft, it has just made its first pilotless autonomous flight. The test flight took place in Israel, where one of the makers of this UAV, Elbit, has its home. The facility run by Elbit in Israel was where the test flight took place. The other prime contractor for this UAV is Thales UK of Crawley. Don't be fooled by the "UK" tag, though guys, 'cos Thales is as French as Camembert cheese! It is at the Crawley facility that the software which keeps this drone in the air under the control of its GCS, or Ground Control Station, was written. Mark Barclay, spokesman for Thales UK, is quoted in the Register as saying that since the contract was signed in 2005, steady progress has been made. He saw the first autonomous flight as a major step forward in the programme. He went on to say that Thales and their external partners are on time and on-budget on this programme. He sees no problem with a on time delivery of this aircraft.

Now, projects of this nature are notoriously ex[pensive, so what do these DIY Recce drones cost us, the ever more struggling taxpayer? Glad you asked that, 'cos the Reg has some figures for us. The UK MoD will shell out for this programme, a total of £860,000,000. For that, we get 54 aircraft. The vendor will also supply support, such as spares for the UAVs. That, I am reliably informed works out at a unit cost of £16,000,000. That's okay then, for a while there I thought it might be expensive. In comparison to other similar UAVs, the Watchkeepers are relatively small. They are able, as a result to operate from small and rough airstrips.

So what do we get for our dough? Watchkeeper will not be armed. It can be fitted with a surveillance suite including an electro-optical camera.. It will also be capable, we are told, of carrying out target marking using laser marking technology. Targets, once designated, can be attacked by other aircraft using missiles and/or smart bombs. Another surveillance suite carried is, reportedly, a ground- scanning radar system. This is able to detect moving targets such as vehicles. (It says on the box.) This UAV will not be under the control of a rated pilot, rather it will be monitored by an Army NCO who will have received training for this work. (Come back Glider Pilot Regiment!!!)

The US Army has a similar programme named Sky Warrior. Theses are reportedly, also capable of autonomous flight. These are likewise "piloted" by non-pilot rated NCOs who are suitably trained to do this. Being a variant of the Predator, (Remember guys, appearing at a war zone near you NOW!) this UAV IS armed and is capable of carrying four "Hellfire" missiles. (That's the same "Hellfire" as is currently carrying out pest control duties in Afghanistan/Iraq/Pakistan Border!) And the cost? Well, you will be glad to know that the US Army have a shopping list for 132 of these UAVs (Sky Warrior) The bill fro the lot is $1 Billion Dollars (approx.) Again, my accountant tells me that this works at a unit cost of approximately $7.5 million per UAV. Anyone notice something here? Meanwhile, the MoD are using a fleet of Hermes450s in Afghanistan until Watchkeeper hits the streets (or should

that be mountains?) Hermes is the aircraft on which Watchkeeper is based and the MoD is renting them from the Israelis. Sounds like a win-win situation to me!
HJH

STARSHIP TROOPERS ARE GO!

While on the subject of exotic transport, it does not come in any more exotic a form than that mentioned in no less a source than the "Sunday Times" in an article in late October. The mode mentioned was no less than a space plane. The article stated that the American military were considering planes for such an aircraft. The idea would be for it to lift off, attain high Earth orbit and land on a distant part of the globe where it would then disgorge its detachment of Space Marines. This idea has apparently already been mooted by Richard Branson in an idea for space tourism. Like all good plans related to space, it has an acronym, and that is SUSTAIN. That, of course, stands for Small Unit Space Transport ands Insertion. The type of aircraft envisaged is a controllable (NATCH!!!) re-entry vehicle, probably winged, which would launch from their base head for the particular trouble spot where their insertion was required and re-enter the atmosphere from such an altitude and at such speed and re-entry angle that downing or intercepting the craft would be impossible. This is similar to the theory upon which multiple targeted re-entry vehicles are based. (MARVS, but that is enough acronyms for one article!) Payload for such a vehicle is envisaged as being at most 12 infantrymen per ship. Such a vehicle is technically feasible. The missile fleet still maintained by the USA is ready to launch at a moments notice, so that is no problem. The problems begin when the inserted troopers, mission successfully completed, require extraction. No problem, say some SUSTAIN planners. Send in an aircraft. The C-130 "Hercules" can take off from, and land on, some pretty hairy landing strips. But just one cotton pickin' minute there dude! If you can send a plane to get them out, why not to get them in! Course, they could always tab out! (Sorry, march out!)
But, nothing daunted, the Times reports that a recent secret meeting at the Pentagon ordered designers to draw up blueprints for this very aircraft. Within 11 years Starship troopers will be launching, flying 50 miles out into space, and flying out of range of hostile radar to boot! Right? No, not exactly. The meeting took place in September 2008 and the only plans were feasibility studies for such a scheme. Given that radar can see a lot further out than 50 miles and that one would need a lot more troops to deal with any problems that would require such rapid insertion than the 12 per vehicle that this scheme permits, then better by far to use the tried and tested HALO insertion. (High Altitude Low Opening.) Basically, the troops jump from extreme altitude (so high that each man requires his own oxygen supply, in addition to which he has an altimeter, compass and stopwatch on a small instrument panel on hid reserve chute!) and then glide in along a flight path, undetected. (One hopes!) Or, a' la Mogadishu and Entebbe, land on the damn DZ. The good ole' Charlie 130 again!!!

And finally…….

BULGARIA----BACK DOOR TO EAST GERMANY!

To finish this E2K Watch of our 50th edition, here is something to which the author was pointed by, initially, a posting on the NVA Forum. We all know the many, very often harrowing, stories of escape over the formidable border which separated West and East Germany for so long. There was, for many years, an alternative escape route through East Germany and across the border which Bulgaria shared with the former East Germany (DDR) Main credit for the research on which this article is in part based must go to Herr Stefan Appelius. He is a professor of political science at Oldenburg University in Germany. An article in the New York Times was of great help. Credit and thanks are also due to my colleagues of the NVA Forum, Thunderhorse and .

The number of people who attempted to escape across the Bulgarian border was as high as 4,500. The number of East German citizens killed by Bulgarian border guards is as high as 100, Professor Appelius estimates. It must be stated that this is an approximate number due to the lack of official enquiries into this matter being made. So, what were the reasons for attempting to escape across the Bulgarian border as opposed to East/West German border? The location of Bulgaria for one. It shares borders with Montenegro, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece and European Turkey. During the Cold war, it was in the Soviet Bloc. The attitude of the Bulgarian people also played a part. Their nature is described by former attempted escapees as being of the relaxed southern type. The borders of Bulgaria were not, escapees believed, as heavily guarded as were those of the old DDR. Also, at that time, even though the Cold War was still ongoing, Bulgaria was a holiday country for many Eastern Bloc citizens, East Germans included. The beautiful beaches on the Black Sea and the spectacular mountain scenery were another attraction. The escape destination for many was Greece, which shares a border with Bulgaria. What the would- be escapers were not aware of was the active collaboration between the DDR authorities, notably the MfS or STASI, and the Bulgarian Government and Border Guards. One reason for the relative ignorance of the escape attempts across this border is the lack of documented history of the escape attempts and the resultant shootings and/or arrests and deportations back to the DDR. Prof. Appelius was led into this investigation by unearthing an autopsy file in Germany which referred to the shooting of a young East German man in Bulgaria. This started him searching for more. He found more! In 1975, a young couple from Leipzig had been shot dead by Bulgarian Border Guards. The records showed that the man had been shot 37 times, the woman 25. The nature of the wounds was such that it proved that they had been shot at close range. The last known fatal shooting by the Bulgarians was in July 1989, just 4 months before the fall of the DDR. Michael Weber, 19 years, was shot and killed by Bulgarian Border Guards during an escape attempt.

Professor Appelius has recruited some Bulgarian research assistants, but their work is slowed by a Bulgarian Government which had no wish to dig up the violent past. What has been proved so far is that there were at least 545 escape attempts made by East German citizens. This includes 18 documented fatalities in which he was able to trace and prove the identity of the dead escapees. 160 of theses escapers made it safely to the West. By interviewing forensic personnel, including pathologists, and former Border Guards, Prof. Appelius has documented in excess of 100 fatalities as a result of escape attempts and a further number as high as 4,500 attempts at border crossings. The DDR Government actively tried to cover the deaths by transporting the bodies of the slain back into the DDR in sealed coffins and faking documents in which the causes of death were listed variously as Traffic accidents and similar fatal accidents. Evidence exist that until as late as 1975, the victims of such Border shootings were buried on the spot. The current government of Bulgaria is not forthcoming with details, and the Government of Germany has not exerted enough pressure to make them co-operate in the opinion of many researchers. An anonymous source, a male records clerk in a military hospital in Sofia, passed details of archived autopsy reports which stated that other nationalities, including Czechs and Poles had died in similar escape attempts.

What the Bulgarian border lacked in technology it made up for in manpower with its conscript Border Guard Force backed up by plain clothes police patrols and free fire zones immediately next to the border where the guards could shoot to kill on sight. The dogs with which the Bulgarian Border Guards were equipped were no less fierce than were those of the Grenzer (Border Guards) of the NVA-GT, as many escapees were to find out through bitter personal experience. It is also now revealed that the Bulgarians went so far as to issue fake maps of the border areas and seem to have guarded their borders no less zealously than did the NVA-GT. Difference being, the Warsaw Pact wanted to keep people in, whereas we in the west wanted, or today certainly SHOULD want, to keep them OUT!

Not from HJH:

A final thought from 2008

I listened to the rhetoric between broadcaster James Whale and ex London Mayor Ken Livingstone on 31st December, 2008 with half an ear whilst sending an email to a relative overseas. I went downstairs to pour myself a small whiskey on account of my rather bad cold that I had acquired like a good proportion of Great Britain. As I entered the kitchen I heard Ken say [via my internet radio] on LBC 97.3, 'Of course the Government can kill someone but a very small group would have to meet at MI6……'
That was said circa 2156z. I wonder who Ken had in mind, or rather, is there any real fabric to that uttered by him?

Who would MI6 use? Do they have their own manpower? Would it be SAS or SBS, Rentokil or who? Anyone else think our Ken had drunk a little too much vino, was possibly part bladdered [and he sounded most sober to me] and said something he shouldn't?
But then again, why would a mere ex-Mayor of London be privy to such info even if it was true? Just why would the Mayor need to know if some hapless target had just received the black spot? The answer, of course, is he wouldn't.
I find Mayor Boris Johnson's plans to get us out of recession more believable to be honest!

And a moan

What's all this Knighting of and giving OBE and MBE honours to our athletes who participated in the Olympics if nothing but an encouragement for others to get involved in the unwanted [in London where we are paying hand over foot for the privilege of hosting it, not being able to see it and having our journeys to work interfered with by the additional traffic] 2012 Olympics?
There's other's more worthy of these honours like the Servicemen and women who are now minus a limb or three, or who now have memories they will never come to terms with and for whom their life is a fine line between the lunacy of alcoholism and staying true to purpose.
Then there's Police and Fire personnel and Ambulance and Hospital workers – honours for the common person, any granted on the same scale as these 'Olympiads' [I hate that term just like other radical abuses such as 'brunch' or 'snacking' and other derived terms from somewhere else], bet there's not.

SPECIAL MATTERS :

Operation Jallaa: Nil

MESSAGES: E: Thanks for letter

Unexplained Interference issues? Visit: http://www.ukqrm.org

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.eyespymag.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'.

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2009 Calendar

January 2009						
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2008

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And……

E25 Special Article, celebrating 50 issues of ENIGMA 2000

Prediction Jan 2009

Date	Day	Time (utc)	TX	Name	Freq (kHz)
1	thu	21.10 / 30 / 50	E07	English man 000 000	6777 5449 4483
4	sun	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6774 5836 4893
5	mon	09.15	E11	Oblique	7317
5	mon	11.55	E23	Former G02	8188
5	mon	19.00	G06	German lady 00000	5110 repeat on tue if msg
5	mon	20.00	G06	German lady 00000	4025 repeat on tue if msg
5	mon	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6892 5896 4792
6	tue	06.00 / 20 / 40	V07	Spanish lady 000 000	10879 12179 13479
6	tue	07.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	9356 / 10956 / 12156
6	tue	09.15	S11a	Cherta	7798
6	tue	10.30	E11	Oblique	7749
6	tue	12.30	E11	Oblique	7439
6	tue	18.02	M45	Morse sister of S21	3525 and 4025
6	tue	18.42	S21	Russian lady 000	3323 and 3823
6	tue	19.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	7891 / 6791 / 5391
6	tue	21.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	5424 / 4968 / 4473
7	wed	07.30	G11	Strich	8088
7	wed	09.00	S11a	Cherta	9610
7	wed	09.15	S11a	Cherta	7798
7	wed	11.00	E11	Oblique	9339
7	wed	11.55	E23	Former G02	8188
7	wed	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6774 5836 4893
7	wed	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6892 5896 4792
8	thu	06.00 / 20 / 40	V07	Spanish lady 000 000	10879 12179 13479
8	thu	08.00 / 08.10	E17z	English lady 00000	11170 / 9820
8	thu	08.45	E11	Oblique	8800
8	thu	10.00	S11a	Cherta	10384
8	thu	10.30	S11a	Cherta	9960
8	thu	18.02	M45	Morse sister of S21	3525 and 4025
8	thu	18.30	G06	German lady 00000	4519
8	thu	18.42	S21	Russian lady 000	3323 and 3823
8	thu	19.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	7891 / 6791 / 5391
8	thu	21.10 / 30 / 50	E07	English man 000 000	6777 5449 4483
9	fri	07.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	9356 / 10956 / 12156
9	fri	10.30	E11	Oblique	7749
9	fri	11.00	G11	Strich	9443
9	fri	12.30	E11	Oblique	7439
9	fri	12.45	M03	Morse /	12397
9	fri	19.30	G06	German lady 00000	4792
9	fri	21.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	5424 / 4968 / 4473
11	sun	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6774 5836 4893
12	mon	09.15	E11	Oblique	7317
12	mon	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6892 5896 4792
13	tue	06.00 / 20 / 40	V07	Spanish lady 000 000	10879 12179 13479
13	tue	07.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	9356 / 10956 / 12156
13	tue	09.15	S11a	Cherta	7798
13	tue	10.30	E11	Oblique	7749
13	tue	12.30	E11	Oblique	7439
13	tue	18.02	M45	Morse sister of S21	3525 and 4025
13	tue	18.42	S21	Russian lady 000	3323 and 3823
13	tue	19.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	7891 / 6791 / 5391
13	tue	21.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	5424 / 4968 / 4473
14	wed	07.30	G11	Strich	8088
14	wed	09.00	S11a	Cherta	9610

Date	Day	Time (utc)	TX	Name	Freq (kHz)
14	wed	09.15	S11a	Cherta	7798
14	wed	11.00	E11	Oblique	9339
14	wed	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6774 5836 4893
14	wed	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6892 5896 4792
15	thu	06.00 / 20 / 40	V07	Spanish lady 000 000	10879 12179 13479
15	thu	08.00 / 08.10	E17z	English lady 00000	11170 / 9820
15	thu	08.45	E11	Oblique	8800
15	thu	10.00	S11a	Cherta	10384
15	thu	10.30	S11a	Cherta	9960
15	thu	18.02	M45	Morse sister of S21	3525 and 4025
15	thu	18.30	G06	German lady 00000	4519
15	thu	18.42	S21	Russian lady 000	3323 and 3823
15	thu	19.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	7891 / 6791 / 5391
15	thu	21.10 / 30 / 50	E07	English man 000 000	6777 5449 4483
16	fri	07.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	9356 / 10956 / 12156
16	fri	10.30	E11	Oblique	7749
16	fri	11.00	G11	Strich	9443
16	fri	12.30	E11	Oblique	7439
16	fri	12.45	M03	Morse /	12397
16	fri	19.30	G06	German lady 00000	4792
16	fri	21.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	5424 / 4968 / 4473
18	sun	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6774 5836 4893
19	mon	09.15	E11	Oblique	7317
19	mon	11.55	E23	Former G02	8188
19	mon	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6892 5896 4792
20	tue	06.00 / 20 / 40	V07	Spanish lady 000 000	10879 12179 13479
20	tue	07.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	9356 / 10956 / 12156
20	tue	09.15	S11a	Cherta	7798
20	tue	10.30	E11	Oblique	7749
20	tue	12.30	E11	Oblique	7439
20	tue	18.02	M45	Morse sister of S21	3525 and 4025
20	tue	18.42	S21	Russian lady 000	3323 and 3823
20	tue	19.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	7891 / 6791 / 5391
20	tue	21.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	5424 / 4968 / 4473
21	wed	07.30	G11	Strich	8088
21	wed	09.00	S11a	Cherta	9610
21	wed	09.15	S11a	Cherta	7798
21	wed	11.00	E11	Oblique	9339
21	wed	11.55	E23	Former G02	8188
21	wed	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6774 5836 4893
21	wed	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6892 5896 4792
22	thu	06.00 / 20 / 40	V07	Spanish lady 000 000	10879 12179 13479
22	thu	08.00 / 08.10	E17z	English lady 00000	11170 / 9820
22	thu	08.45	E11	Oblique	8800
22	thu	10.00	S11a	Cherta	10384
22	thu	10.30	S11a	Cherta	9960
22	thu	18.02	M45	Morse sister of S21	3525 and 4025
22	thu	18.30	G06	German lady 00000	4519
22	thu	18.42	S21	Russian lady 000	3323 and 3823
22	thu	19.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	7891 / 6791 / 5391
22	thu	21.10 / 30 / 50	E07	English man 000 000	6777 5449 4483
23	fri	07.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	9356 / 10956 / 12156
23	fri	10.30	E11	Oblique	7749
23	fri	11.00	G11	Strich	9443
23	fri	12.30	E11	Oblique	7439

Date	Day	Time (utc)	TX	Name	Freq (kHz)
23	fri	12.45	M03	Morse /	12397
23	fri	19.30	G06	German lady 00000	4792
23	fri	21.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	5424 / 4968 / 4473
25	sun	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6774 5836 4893
26	mon	09.15	E11	Oblique	7317
26	mon	09.55	E23	Former G02	8188
26	mon	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6892 5896 4792
27	tue	06.00 / 20 / 40	V07	Spanish lady 000 000	10879 12179 13479
27	tue	07.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	9356 / 10956 / 12156
27	tue	09.15	S11a	Cherta	7798
27	tue	10.30	E11	Oblique	7749
27	tue	12.30	E11	Oblique	7439
27	tue	18.02	M45	Morse sister of S21	3525 and 4025
27	tue	18.42	S21	Russian lady 000	3323 and 3823
27	tue	19.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	7891 / 6791 / 5391
27	tue	21.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	5424 / 4968 / 4473
28	wed	07.30	G11	Strich	8088
28	wed	09.00	S11a	Cherta	9610
28	wed	09.15	S11a	Cherta	7798
28	wed	09.55	E23	Former G02	8188
28	wed	11.00	E11	Oblique	9339
28	wed	18.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6774 5836 4893
28	wed	21.00 / 20 / 40	E07	English man 000 000	6892 5896 4792
29	thu	06.00 / 20 / 40	V07	Spanish lady 000 000	10879 12179 13479
29	thu	08.00 / 08.10	E17z	English lady 00000	11170 / 9820
29	thu	08.45	E11	Oblique	8800
29	thu	10.00	S11a	Cherta	10384
29	thu	10.30	S11a	Cherta	9960
29	thu	18.02	M45	Morse sister of S21	3525 and 4025
29	thu	18.30	G06	German lady 00000	4519
29	thu	18.42	S21	Russian lady 000	3323 and 3823
29	thu	19.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	7891 / 6791 / 5391
29	thu	21.10 / 30 / 50	E07	English man 000 000	6777 5449 4483
30	fri	07.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	9356 / 10956 / 12156
30	fri	10.30	E11	Oblique	7749
30	fri	11.00	G11	Strich	9443
30	fri	12.30	E11	Oblique	7439
30	fri	12.45	M03	Morse /	12397
30	fri	19.30	G06	German lady 00000	4792
30	fri	21.00 / 20 / 40	XPA	Polytones	5424 / 4968 / 4473

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	cero	uno	dos	tres	cuatro	cinco	seis	siete	ocho	nueve
Czech	nula	jeden	dva	tr^i	chtyr^i	pêt	shest	sedm	osm	devêt
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'
* *West*	nula	jeden	dva	try	shtyry	pet	shest	sedem	ossem	devat
* *East*	nula	jeden	dva	tri	shtyri	pejc	shesc	shedzem	osem	dzevec
Serbo-Croat	nula	jèdan	dvâ	trî	chètiri	pêt	shêst	sëdam	ösam	dëve: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 poss hrd as a fast TUNIS

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	khamsa	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.

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
B1: 18864 23461
B2: 18864 24644
B3: 18465 22645

C: 20474 23461

X: 12590 14355

Z1: 18065
Z3: 16525 18465
Z4: 20610 21865

Slots marked ^ not proven

[E03a revision E03v 18 31122008]

E03 Lincolnshire Poacher Prediction Chart **[ARCHIVE]**

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
A2: 16314 14487 12603
A3: 16084 15682 14487
A4: 16084 14487 12603
A5: 16084 14487 11545
A6: 16084 13375 11545

B1: 15682 14487 11545
B2: 15682 13375 11545

C1: 14487 12603 10426
C2: 14487 12603 8464
C3: 14487 11545 10426

D : 13375 12603 11545

E1: 12603 10426 8464
E2: 12603 9251 7337
E3: 9251 7337 5746

F1: 11545 10426 8464
F2: 11545 10426 6959
F3: 11545 10426 6900
F4: 11545 9251 7887
F5: 11545 9251 6959
F6: 11545 8464 6959

G1: 10426 8464 7755
G2: 10426 7755 6485

J1: 8464 6485 5422
J2: 8464 6485 5746
J3: 8464 6475 5422

X: 9251 6959 5746
Y: 20707 19452 18233
Z: 17417 14487 12603
Z1: 19452 17417 16084

[E03 Chart revision 31/12/2008]

M01 Schedule

ID 197	November to February	Sunday 0700z 5464 Tuesday & Thursday 1800z 5320 2000z 4490 Saturday 1500z 5810
ID 463	March, April, Sept & Oct	Sunday 0700z 6508 Tuesday & Thursday 1800z 5474 2000z 5020 Saturday 1500z 6261
ID 025	May to August	Sunday 0700z 6780 Tuesday & Thursday 1800z 5280 2000z 4905 Saturday 1500z 6434

Times remain the same throughout the year.

M01b frequency schedule

Monday

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
ID				**420**	**364**	**364**	**364**	**364**	**420**	**420**		
1810				3535	5125	5125	5125	5125	3535	3535		
//				4590	5735	5735	5735	5735	4590	4590		
ID	**853**	**853**	**420**								**853**	**853**
1910	2435	2435	3535								2435	2435
//	3520	3520	4590								3520	3520
ID				**771**	**858**	**858**	**858**	**858**	**771**	**771**		
1915				3644	5150	5150	5150	5150	3644	3644		
//				4454	5475	5475	5475	5475	4454	4454		
ID				**298**	**729**	**729**	**729**	**729**	**298**	**298**		
2010				4991	5815	5815	5815	5815	4991	4991		
//				5336	6769	6769	6769	6769	5336	5336		
ID	**375**	**375**	**771**								**375**	**375**
2015	2427	2427	3644								2427	2427
//	3205	3205	4454								3205	3205
ID	**136**	**136**	**298**								**136**	**136**
2110	4615	4615	4991								4615	4615
//	5065	5065	5336								5065	5065

Tuesday

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
ID	**812**	**812**	**812**	**812**	**812**	**812**	**812**	**812**	**812**	**812**	**812**	**812**
1620	4646	4646	4646	4646	4646	4646	4646	4646	4646	4646	4646	4646
//	5151	5151	5151	5151	5151	5151	5151	5151	5151	5151	5151	5151
ID	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**
1820	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141	4141
//	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848	4848

Thursday

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
ID				**159**	**159**	**159**	**159**	**159**	**159**	**159**		
1500				5938	5938	5938	5938	5938	5938	5938		
//												
ID				**201**	**815**	**815**	**815**	**815**	**201**	**201**		
1832				3510	5095	5095	5095	5095	3510	3510		
//				4605	5760	5760	5760	5760	4605	4605		
ID	**910**	**910**	**201**								**910**	**910**
1932	2466	2466	3510								2466	2466
//	3545	3545	4605								3545	3545
ID				**477**	**936**	**936**	**936**	**936**	**477**	**477**		
1942				3715	5065	5065	5065	5065	3715	3715		
//				4570	5805	5805	5805	5805	4570	4570		
ID				**302**	**931**	**931**	**931**	**931**	**302**	**302**		
2032				4905	5763	5763	5763	5763	4905	4905		
//				5736	5941	5941	5941	5941	5736	5736		
ID	**382**	**382**	**477**								**382**	**382**
2042	2485	2485	3715								2485	2485
//	3160	3160	4570								3160	3160
ID	**514**	**514**	**302**								**514**	**514**
2132	4603	4603	4905								4603	4603
//	4991	4991	5736								4991	4991

Friday

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
ID	**158**	**158**	**158**	**158**	**158**	**158**	**158**	**158**	**158**	**158**	**158**	**158**
1515	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	5810	5810	5810	5810	5810	5810	5810	xxxx	xxxx
1615	5810	5810	5810								5810	5810
ID				**153**	**336**	**336**	**336**	**336**	**153**	**153**		
1902				3625	5075	5075	5075	5075	3625	3625		
//				4440	5465	5465	5465	5465	4440	4440		
ID	**866**	**866**	**153**								**866**	**866**
2002	2653	2653	3625								2653	2653
//	3197	3197	4440								3197	3197
ID				**582**	**467**	**467**	**467**	**467**	**582**	**582**		
2010				3520	4895	4895	4895	4895	3520	3520		
//				4585	5340	5340	5340	5340	4585	4585		
ID				**271**	**871**	**871**	**871**	**871**	**271**	**271**		
2102				4766	5329	5329	5329	5329	4766	4766		
//				5443	5752	5752	5752	5752	5443	5443		
ID	**610**	**610**	**582**								**610**	**610**
2110	2405	2405	3520								2405	2405
//	3180	3180	4585								3180	3180
ID	**419**	**419**	**271**								**419**	**419**
2202	4508	4508	4766								4508	4508
//	4706	4706	5443								4706	4706

With a receiver set to CW mode you will hear two tones. The table above shows the lower tone.
Add 2 k/cs for next tone. The tones are modulated so you will also hear this in AM mode.

M12 Yearly Repeat Schedules 2007 - 2008

Time UTC			Freq kHz			ID	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
Jan													
1940	2000	2020	6996	5442	4461	944			X				X
Feb													
1500	1520	1540	14893	13593	12193	851				X	X		
1500	1520	1540	15862	14522	13384	853	X					X	
1940	2000	2020	8117	6917	5142	191			X				X
Mar													
1700	1720	1740	14893	13593	12193	851				X	X		
1940	2000	2020	9389	7632	5843	368			X				X
Apr													
1700	1720	1740	9176	7931	6904	257			X				
1800	1820	1840	9176	7931	6904	257							X
1900	1920	1940	13582	12082	10382	503				X	X		
1900	1920	1940	13965	13382	12151	931	X					X	
1940	2000	2020	9389	7632	5843	368			X				X
2000	2020	2040	9101	6971	5758	197		X					
2100	2120	2140	7817	6817	5817	417		X					
May													
1700	1720	1740	9176	7931	6904	257			X				
1800	1820	1840	9176	7931	6904	257							X
1900	1920	1940	9176	7931	6904	257							X
1900	1920	1940	13582	12082	10382	503				X	X		
2000	2020	2040	9176	7931	6904	257		X					
Jun													
1700	1720	1740	9176	7931	6904	257			X				
1800	1820	1840	9176	7931	6904	257							X
1900	1920	1940	9176	7931	6904	257	X						X
2000	2020	2040	9176	7931	6904	257		X					
2100	2120	2140	13582	12082	10382	503				X	X		
July													
1700	1720	1740	9176	7931	6904	257			X				
1800	1820	1840	9176	7931	6904	257							X
1900	1920	1940	9176	7931	6904	257							X
2000	2020	2040	9176	7931	6904	257		X					
2100	2120	2140	13582	12082	10382	503				X	X		

M12 Yearly Repeat Schedules 2007 - 2008

Time UTC			Freq kHz			ID	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
Aug													
1700	1720	1740	9176	7931	6904	257			X				
1800	1820	1840	9176	7931	6904	257							X
1900	1920	1940	9176	7931	6904	257							X
1900	1920	1940	14893	13593	12193	851				X	X		
2000	2020	2040	9176	7931	6904	257		X					
Sep													
1600	1620	1640	7371	8122	9244	374				X			
1700	1720	1740	7371	8122	9244	374		X					
1700	1720	1740	9176	7931	6904	257			X				
1800	1820	1840	9176	7931	6904	257							X
18**30**	18**50**	19**10**	12137	10837	9937	189			X				X
1900	1920	1940	9176	7931	6904	257							X
1900	1920	1940	13484	11627	10473	464						X	
1900	1920	1940	13582	12082	10382	503					X		
2000	2020	2040	9176	7931	6904	257		X					
2100	2120	2140	6973	5893	----	785			X				
Oct													
1500	1520	1540	14893	13593	12193	851					X		
1600	1620	1620	7371	8122	9244	374				X			
1700	1720	1740	9176	7931	6904	257			X				
1700	1720	1740	7371	8122	9244	374		X					
18**30**	18**50**	19**10**	10476	9276	8076	420			X				X
1900	1920	1940	9176	7931	6904	257							X
2000	2020	2040	9176	7931	6904	257		X					
Nov													
0600	0620	0640	7371	8122	9244	374					X		
0700	0720	0740	9338	10638	12138	238					X		
1400	1420	1440	14893	13593	12193	851					X		
Dec													
1300	1320	1340	13582	12082	10382	503				X	X		

M12 Log1 Nov 2008 **Brian - S.E. England**

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Sat 1	None	Found							
Sun 2	None	Found							
Mon 3	0500	5169	0520	5869	0540	- - -	189	0 0 0	
	1300	10364	13**26***	9264^	13**53***	8164	321	380	303
	1800	8047^	1820	6802^	1840	5788^	463	9250	78
	1900	8047^	1920	6802^	1940	5788	463	521	53
	2000	9176^	2020	7931	2040	6904	257	9551	69
Tue 4	04**40**	5872	05**00**	6772	05**20**	- - -	876	0 0 0	
	05**10**	6964	05**30**	7882	05**50**	- - -	983	0 0 0	
	0600	6782	0620	7523	0640	8173	749	1179	136
	1700	8047	1720	6802	1740	5788	463	2907	76
	19**30**	9384	19**50**	8184	20**10**	- - -	317	0 0 0	
Wed 5	0500	5169	0520	5869	0540	- - -	189	0 0 0	
	2200	5429	2220	4629	2240	- - -	460	0 0 0	
Thu 6	0440	5872	0500	6772	0520	7672	876	929	115
	05**10**	6964	05**30**	7882	05**50**	- - -	983	0 0 0	
	19**30**	9384	19**50**	8184	20**10**	- - -	317	0 0 0	
Fri 7	0600	7371	0620	8122	0640	9244	374	3635	120
	0700	9338	0720	10638	0740	- - -	238	0 0 0	
	1400	14893	1420	(QRM)	1440	12193	851	367	45

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard NF Not Found

*** Times of transmissions offset due to length of message**

M12 Log1 Nov 2008 **Brian - S.E. England**

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Sat 8	None	Found							
Sun 9	None	Found							
Mon 10	0500	5169	0520	5869	0540	- - -	189	0 0 0	
	1800	8047	1820	6802	1840	5788	463	4179	50
	1900	8047^	1920	6802	1940	5788	463	521	53
	2000	9176^	2020	7931	2040	6904	257	1211	60
Tue 11	04**40**	5872	05**06***	6772	05**32***	7672	876	128 /	145 /
	M12a						876	929	115
	05**10**	6964	05**30**	7882	05**50**	9324	983	248	112
	0600	6782	0620	7523	0640	8173	749	4853	120
	1700	8047	1720	6802	1740	5788	463	1108	86
	19**30**	9384	19**50**	8184	20**10**	6784	317	182	141
Wed 12	0500	5169	0520	5869	0540	- - -	189	0 0 0	
	2200	5429	2220	4629	2240	- - -	460	0 0 0	
Thu 13	0440	5872	0500	6772	0520	7672	876	614 /	149 /
	M12a						876	128	145
	05**10**	6964	05**30**	7882	05**50**	- - -	983	248	112
Fri 14	0600	7371	0620	8122	0640	9244	374	1093	120
	0700	9338	0720	10638	0740	- - -	238	498	195
	1400	14893	1420	(QRM)	1440	- - -	851	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 NF Not Found

*** Times of transmissions offset due to length of message**

M12 Log2 Nov 2008 **Brian - S.E. England**

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Sat 15	None	Found							
Sun 16	None	Found							
Mon 17	0500	5169	0520	5869	0540	- - -	189	0 0 0	
	1800	8047	1820	6802	1840	5788	463	3182	51
	1900	8047^	1920	6802^	1940	5788	463	6354	100
	2000	9176^	2020	7931	2040	6904	257	3933	75
Tue 18	04**40**	5872	05**08***	6772	05**38***	7672	876	6827 /	159 /
	M12a						876	614	149
	05**10**	6964	05**30**	7882	05**50**	- - -	983	0 0 0	
	1700	8047	1720	6802	1740	5788	463	7393	73
	19**30**	9384	19**50**	8184	20**10**	- - -	317	0 0 0	
Wed 19	0500	5169	0520	5869	0540	- - -	189	0 0 0	
	2200	5429	2220	4629	2240	- - -	460	0 0 0	
Thu 20	04**40**	5872	05**00**	6772	05**20**	7672	876	6827	159
	05**10**	6964	05**30**	7882	05**50**	- - -	983	0 0 0	
Fri 21	0600	7371	0620	8122	0640	9244	374	8021	137
	0700	9338	0720	10638	0740	- - -	238	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 NF Not Found

*** Times of transmissions offset due to length of message**

M12 Log2 Nov 2008 **Brian - S.E. England**

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Sat 22	None	Found							
Sun 23	None	Found							
Mon 24	0500	5169	0520	5869	0540	- - -	189	0 0 0	
	1800	8047	1820	6802	1840	5788	463	7741	73
	1900	8047	1920	6802	1940	5788	463	9416	123
	2000	9176	2020	7931	2040	6904	257	8595	81
Tue 25	05**10**	6964	05**30**	7882	05**50**	9324	983	735	109
	0600	6782	0620	7523	0640	8173	749	1256	138
	1700	8047	1720	6802	1740	5788	463	4855	51
	19**30**	9384	19**50**	8184	20**10**	6784	317	3588	135
Wed 26	0500	5169	0520	5869	0540	- - -	189	0 0 0	
	2200	5429	2220	4629	2240	- - -	460	0 0 0	
Thu 27	0440	5872	05**00**	6772	05**20**	7672	876	907	105
	05**10**	6964	05**30**	7882	05**50**	- - -	983	735	109
	19**30**	9384	19**50**	8184	20**10**	- - -	317	0 0 0	
Fri 28	0600	7371	0620	8122	0640	9244	374	6033	126
	0700	9338^	0720	10638	0740	12138	238	2746	143
	1400	14893	1420	(QRM)	1440	12193	851	892	61
Sat 29	None	Found							
Sun 30	None	Found							

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard NF Not Found

M12 Log1 Dec 2008 **Brian - S.E. England**

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Mon 1	0500		0520	5738	0540	- - -	678	0 0 0	
	1900	8047^	1920	6802	1940	5788	463	7184	129
	2000	9176^	2020		2040		257	???	???
Tue 2	04**40**	4443	05**00**	5043	05**20**	5843	408	915	45
	05**10**		05**30**	6952	05**50**	- - -	897	0 0 0	
	0600	6782	0620	7523^	0620	8173	749	5525	135
	1700	8047^	1720	6802^	1740	5788	463	2283	72
Wed 3	0500	4638	0520	5738	0540	- - -	678	0 0 0	
	18**30**		18**50**	7918	19**10**	NF		(IP)	
	2200	5312	2220	4512	2240	- - -	350	0 0 0	
Thu 4	04**40**	4443	05**06***	5043	05**31***	5843	408	2594 /	227 /
	M12a						408	915	45
	05**10**	5888	05**30**	6952	05**50**	- - -	897	0 0 0	
	1300	13582	1320	12082	1340	- - -	503	0 0 0	
	1900	11435^	1920	10598^	1940	9327^	938	793	50
	19**30**	8136	19**50**	7436	20**10**	- - -	148	0 0 0	
Fri 5	0600	7371	0620	8122	0620	9244^	374	3897	123
	0700	8060	0720	NF	0740	- - -	360	0 0 0	
	1300	13582	1320	12082	1340	- - -	503	0 0 0	
Sat 6	Not	Monit	-ored						
Sun 7	None	Found							

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard NF Not Found

*** Times of transmissions offset due to length of message**

M12 Log1 Dec 2008 **Brian - S.E. England**

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Mon 8	0500	4638	0520	5738	0540	- - -	678	0 0 0	
	1800	8047^	1820	6802	1840	5788	463	9643	50
	1900	8047^	1920	6802	1940	5788	463	925	46
	2000	9176	2020	7931	2040	6904	257	4975	50
Tue 9	04**40**	4443	05**22***	5043	**0604***	5843	408	572 /	295 /
	M12a						408	2594	227
	05**10**	5888	05**30**	6952	05**50**	- - -	897	0 0 0	
	1700	8047^	1720	6802^	1740	5788	463	3492	80
	19**30**	8136	19**50**	7436	20**10**	- - -	148	0 0 0	
Wed 10	0500	4638	0520	5738	0540	- - -	678	0 0 0	
	18**30**	NF	18**50**	7918	19**10**	7418	194	672	223
	2200	5312	2220	4512	2240	- - -	350	0 0 0	
Thu 11	04**40**	4443	05**06***	5043	05**31***	5843	408	367 /	225 /
	M12a						408	572	295
	05**10**	5888	05**30**	6952	05**50**	- - -	897	0 0 0	
	1300	13582	1320	12082	1340	10382	503	713	83
	1900	11435^	1920	10598^	1940	9327^	938	2975	66
	19**30**	8136	19**50**	7436	20**10**	- - -	148	0 0 0	
Fri 12	0600	7371^	0620	8122^	0620	9244^	374	1768	122
	0700	8060	0720	9060	0740	10160	360	865	121
	1300	13582	1320	12082	1340	10382	503	713	83
Sat 13	None	Found							
Sun 14	18**30**	9118^	18**50**	7918	19**10**	7418	194	672	223

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard NF Not Found

*** Times of transmissions offset due to length of message**

M12 Log2 Dec 2008 **Brian - S.E. England**

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Mon 15	0500	4638	0520	5738	0540	- - -	678	0 0 0	
	1800	8047	1820	6802	1840	5788	463	7904	61
	1900	8047	1920	6802	1940	5788	463	925	46
	2000	9176	2020	7931	2040	6904	257	2504	65
Tue 16	04**40**	4443	05**16***	5043	**0553***	5843	408	1664 /	213 /
	M12a						408	367	225
	05**10**	5888	05**30**	6952	05**50**	7707	897	612	56
	0600	6782	0620	7523	0620	8173	749	2639	121
	1700	8047^	1720	6802	1740	5788	463	1611	70
	19**30**	8136	19**50**	7436	20**10**	5836	148	676	245
Wed 17	0500	4638	0520	5738	0540	- - -	678	0 0 0	
	18**30**	9118	18**50**	7918	19**10**	7418	194	358	193
	2200	5312	2220	4512	2240	- - -	350	0 0 0	
Thu 18	04**40**	4443	05**14***	5043	05**48***	5843	408	694 /	185 /
	M12a						408	1664	213
	05**10**	5888	05**30**	6952	05**50**	7707^	897	612	56
	1300	13582	1320	12082	1340	- - -	503	0 0 0	
	1900	11435^	1920	10598^	1940	9327^	938	???	???
	19**30**	8136	19**50**	7436	20**10**	5836	148	676	245
Fri 19	1300	13582	1320	12082	1340	- - -	503	0 0 0	
Sat 20	Not	Monit	-ored						
Sun 21	Not	Monit	-ored						

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard NF Not Found

*** Times of transmissions offset due to length of message**

M12 Log2 Dec 2008 **Brian - S.E. England**

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Mon 22	0500	4638	0520	5738	0540	- - -	678	0 0 0	
	0800	14819	0820	13919	0840	12219	892	116	119
	1800	8047	1820	6802	1840	5788	463	4850	71
	1900	8047^	1920	6802	1940	5788	463	1295	150
	2000	9176^	2020	7931^	2040	6904	257	5837	94
Tue 23	04**40**	4443	05**00**	5043	05**20**	5843	408	694	185
	05**10**	5888	05**30**	6952	05**50**	- - -	897	0 0 0	
	0600	6782	0620	7523^	0640	8173^	749	6721	149
	1700	8047	1720	6802	1740	5788	463	7154	51
	1700	10171^	1720	9271	1740	- - -	128	0 0 0	
	19**30**	8136	19**50**	7436	20**10**	5836	148	676	245
Wed 24	0500	4638	0520	5738	0540	- - -	678	0 0 0	
	0800	14819	0820	13919	0840	12219	892	116	119
	1200	12144	1220	10944	1240	- - -	190	0 0 0	
	18**30**	9118^	18**50**	7918^	19**10**	7418	194	361	229
	2200	5312	2220	4512	2240	- - -	350	0 0 0	
Thu 25	04**40**	4443	05**00**	5043	05**20**	- - -	408	0 0 0	
	05**10**	5888	05**30**	6952	05**50**	- - -	897	0 0 0	
	1300	13582	1320	12082	1340	- - -	503	0 0 0	
	1900	NH	1920	NH	1940	9327^	938	???	???
Fri 26	0600	7371^	0620	8122^	0620	9244^	374	1635	126
	0700	8060	0720	9060	0740	10160	360	1217	213
	1300	13582	1320	12082	1340	- - -	503	0 0 0	
Sat 27	None	Found							
Sun 28	09**30**	13569	09**50**	14869	10**10**	16269	582	246	91
	18**30**	9118^	18**50**	7918^	19**10**	7418	194	361	229

Highlighted cell indicates new or changed loggings

--- Indicates no 3rd transmission sent as message 0 0 0

^ Weak reception NH Not Heard NF Not Found

M12 Log2 Dec 2008 **Brian - S.E. England**

Day / Date	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	Time (UTC)	Freq (kHz)	ID	Decode Key	Grp No.
Mon 29	0500	4638	0520	5738	0540	- - -	678	0 0 0	
	0800	14819	0820	13919	0840	12219	892	789	105
	1800	8047^	1820	6802	1840	5788	463	1229	51
	1900	8047^	1920	6802	1940	5788	463	819	38
	2000	9176^	2020	7931^	2040	6904^	257	2069	52
Tue 30	04**40**	4443	05**00**	5043	05**20**	- - -	408	0 0 0	
	05**10**	5888	05**30**	6952	05**50**	7707	897	464	62
	0600	6782	0620	7523^	0640	8173^	749	3015	139
	1700	8047^	1720	6802^	1740	5788	463	1564**	?0**
	19**30**	8136	19**50**	7436	20**10**	- - -	148	0 0 0	
Wed 31	0500	4638	0520	5738	0540	- - -	678	0 0 0	
	0800	14819	0820	13919	0840	12219	892	789	105
	1200	12144	1220	10944	1240	- - -	190	0 0 0	
	18**30**	9118^	18**50**	7918	19**10**	7418	194	378	245
	2200	5312	2220	4512	2240	- - -	350	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 NF Not Found

** Fault with call-up recording – Cutting call ID & detail short

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	UTC	wk	Stn	Fam	Jan kHz, ID, ...	Feb kHz, ID, ...	Nov kHz, ID, ...	Dec kHz, ID, ...	General Remarks
	x		x				0715		E11	03	7371 382/00 search	5810 197	7371 382/00	7371 382/00	since 05/07, sometimes M03 **last log 11/08**
x		x					0715		E11	03	885/00 search	885/00 search	885/00 search	885/00 search	since 07/07 **last log 10/08, seasonal?**
		x					0730		G11	03	8088 508/00	8088 508/00	8088 508/00	8088 508/00	ex M03, since 09/07 **last log 11/08**
	x						0745		M03	03	11468 503/00	11468 503/00	11468 503/00	11468 503/00	**last log 10/08, deleted?**
x				x			0815		E11	03	9060 552/00	9060 552/00	9060 552/00	9060 552/00	10/06-04/08 M03, since 05/08, sometimes M03, **last log 11/08**
x		x					0845		E11	03	12153 **(10200?)** 252/00	12153 **(10200?)** 252/00	12153 252/00	12153 **(10200?)** 252/00	11/06-09/07 M03, since 10/07 **last log 12/08**
			x	x			0845		E11	03	8800 232/00	8800 232/00	8800 232/00	8800 232/00	since 09/06, in 07/08 1x 9576 **last log 11/08**
			x				0845		M03	03	12660 503/00	12660 503/00	12660 503/00	12660 503/00	since 02/06 **last log 11/08**
x							0900		S11A	03	9179 976/00	9179 976/00	**10210** 976/00	**10210** 976/00	ex M03, since 11/07 **last log 12/08**
		x					0900		S11A	03	9610 214/00	9610 214/00	9610 214/00	9610 214/00	ex M03, since 02/06 **last log 11/08**
x		x			x		0915		E11	03	**7317** **284/00 search**	**7317** **284/00 search**	**7317** 284/00	**7317** 284/00	ex M03, since 09/06 **last log 12/08**
	x	x					0915		S11A	03	7798 221/00	7798 221/00	7798 221/00	7798 221/00	10/06-11/07 M03, 11/07-06/08 E11 07/08-08/08 E11+S11A, since 09/08, **last log 12/08**
			x				1000		S11A	03	**10384** **976/00 search**	**10384** **976/00 search**	**10384** 976/00	**10384** **976/00 search**	ex M03, since 11/07 **last log 11/08**
	x			x			1030		E11	03	7749 312/00	7749 312/00	7749 312/00	7749 312/00	since 05/02 **last log 11/08**
			x				1030		S11A	03	9960 214/00, 215/00	9960 214/00, 215/00	9960 214/00, 215/00	9960 214/00, 215/00	09/05-01/06 M03, since 02/06 **last log 11/08**
		x					1100		E11	03	**9339** **186/00 search**	**9339** **186/00 search**	**9339** 186/00	**9339** **186/00 search**	since 06/05 **last log 11/08**
			x				1100		E11	03	5823 742/00	5823 742/00	5823 742/00	5823 742/00	since 05/07 **last log 12/08**
				x			1100		G11	03	9443 508/00	9443 508/00	9443 508/00	9443 508/00	ex M03, since 09/07 **last log 12/08**
	x						1115		E11	03	11104 193/00 search	11104 193/00	11104 193/00	11104 193/00	since 02/07 **last log 11/08**
	x						1200		E11	03	6280 741/00	6280 741/00	6280 741/00	6280 741/00	04-08/07 M03, since 09/07 **last log 11/08**
x							1230		E11	03	186/00 search	186/00 search	186/00 search	186/00 search	since 07/07 last log 09/08, **seasonal?**
	x			x			1230		E11	03	7439 312/00	7439 312/00	7439 312/00	7439 312/00	since 07/01, in 07/08 1x 9610 **last log 11/08**
	x						**1245**		**M03**	**03**	**9150** **366/00**	**9150** **366/00 search**	**9150** **366/00**	**9150** **366/00 search**	**new entry: since 12/07** **last log 11/08, seasonal?**
		x					**1330**		**M03**	**03**	**7664** **278/00**	**7664** **278/00 search**	**7664** **278/00**	**7664** **278/00**	**new entry: since 11/07** **last log 12/08, seasonal?**
x		x					1445		M03	03	7663 271/00	7663 271/00	7663 271/00	7663 271/00	since 06/07 **last log 09/08, deleted?**
x							1545		M03	03					**since 05/07, Nov-Feb see 1620Z** **last log 10/08**
				x			**1545**		**M03**	**03**	**404/00 search**	**404/00 search**	**404/00 search**	**404/00 search**	**new entry: since 06/07** **last log 08/08, seasonal?**
x							**1620 (1625)**		**M03**	**03**	**4828** **142/00**	**4828** **142/00 search**	**4828** **142/00 search**	**4828** **142/00**	**new entry: since 01/08,** **Mar-Oct see 1545Z** **last log 12/08**
x		x			x		1630		E11	03	**4181** 287/00	**4181** 287/00	**4181** 287/00	**4181** 287/00	ex M03, since 08/06 **last log 12/08**

M3 E11 S11 Listings DEC/08

Day	Tim	ID	Nov to Feb		May to Aug		Sep/Oct Mr/Apr	
Mon								
E11	0715	885			16005		14575	
E11	0815	552	9060		9060		9060	
E11	0845	252	12153 / 10200		8800		12153	
S11a	0900	976	10210		7439		7772	
E11	0915	284	7317		9576		8196	
E11	1230	186	9443		10125		9960	
E11	1415	311			12202			
M03	1545	142	xxxxx		9150		7837	
	1625	142	4828		xxxxx		xxxxx	
E11	1630	287	4181		7377		6252	
Tues								
E11	0645	856	14753				14753	
E11	0715	382	7371		11486		11486	
M03	0745	503	11486		10246		10728	
S11a	0915	221	7798		5737		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		xxxx			
M03	1400	366	xxxx		10221			
E11	1415	131			12660		13537	
Weds								
E11	0715	885			16005		14575	
G11	0730	508	8088		6797		6252	
E11	0845	252	12153 / 10200		8800		12153	
S11a	0900	214	9610		6524		7377	
S11a	0915	221	7798		5737		7798	
E11	0915	284	7317		9576		8196	
E11	1100	186	9339		9902		9610	
M03	1330	271	7663		xxxx		xxxx	
M03	1445	271	xxxx		7663		7663	
E11	1630	287	4181		7377		6252	

Day	Time	ID	Nov To Feb		May To Aug		Sep/Oct Mr/Apr	
Thurs								
E11	**0715**	**382**	**7371**		**11486**		**11486**	
	0845	**232**	**8800**		**9448**		**9576**	
M03	0845	503	12660		12202		12397	
S11a	**1000**	**976**	**10384**		**7984**		**8759**	
S11a	**1030**	**214**	**9960**		**7377**		**7984**	
E11 Alt	**1100**	**741/2**	**5823**		7377		**6433**	
Friday								
E11	**0645**	**856**	**14753**				**14753**	
E11	**0815**	**552**	**9060**		**9060**		**9060**	
E11	**0845**	**232**	**8800**		**9448**		**9576**	
E11	**1030**	**312**	**7749**		**9610**		**8759**	
G11	**1100**	**508**	**9443**		**8759**		**7317**	
E11	**1230**	**312**	**7439**		**9448**		**8544**	
M03	1245	821	12397			**x**		**x**
M03	1415	404	xxxx		xxxx		6977	
E11	**1415**	**311**			**12202**			
M03	1545	404	xxxx		7772		xxxx	
Saturday								
E11	**0915**	**284**	**7317**		**9576**		**8196**	
	1630	**287**	**4181**		**7377**		**6252**	
Sunday								
M03	1815	669			8102			x

x = not heard
All IDs relate to **NUL** messages.
Amended 18th December 2008

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	UTC	wk	Stn	Fam	Jan kHz, ID, ...	Feb kHz, ID, ...	Nov kHz, ID, ...	Dec kHz, ID, ...	General Remarks
			x				1830	14d	G06	01A	4519 271	4519 271	4519 271	4519 271	since 05/01 **last log 12/08**
x	x						1900	1	G06	01A	5110 308	5455 308	5415 308	5190 308	Tue rpt only in case of msg on Mon sked since 02/02, freqs since 01/05 **last log 11/08**
				x			1930	14d	G06	01A	4792 436	4792 436	4792 436	4792 436	since 04/01 rpt of Thu 1830Z **last log 12/08**
x	x						2000	1	G06	01A	4025 308	4465 308	4597 308	3845 308	Tue rpt only in case of msg on Mon sked since 02/02, freqs since 01/05 **last log 11/08**

E07 Regular Schedules

Monday

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000				10128	12218	13376	13376	12218	10128	7874		
2020				9069	11163	11103	11103	11163	9069	6968		
2040				7519	9344	9928	9928	9344	7519	5253		
2100	6892	6931	7874								6931	6892
2120	5896	5928	6968								5928	5896
2140	4792	4894	5253								4894	4792

Tuesday

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
0700				6941	7978	8127	8127	6941	6893	5782		
0720				8041	9178	9327	9327	8041	7493	6892		
0740				*9241*	*9978*	*10127*	*10127*	*9241*	*8193*	*7582*		
0800	5416	5867									5867	5234
0820	5816	6767									6767	5734
0840	*6916*	*7367*									*7367*	6834

Wednesday

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1700				12123	13388	13468	13468	13388	12223	11454		
1720				10703	12088	12141	11454	12088	11062	9423		
1740				8123	10504	10436	10126	10504	10116	8123		
1800	6774	7697	9923								8183	6982
1820	5836	6863	9068								6982	5836
1840	4893	5938	7697								5938	4938
2000				10128	12218	13376	13376	12218	10128	7874		
2020				9069	11163	11103	11103	11163	9069	6968		
2040				7519	9344	9928	9928	9344	7519	5253		
2100	6892	6931	7874								6931	6892
2120	5896	5928	6968								5928	5896
2140	4792	4894	5253								4894	4792

Thursday

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
0430												
0450												
0510												
0530	5146											5146
0550	5846											5846
0610	6846											6846
0700				6941	7978	8127	8127	6941	6893	5782		
0720				8041	9178	9327	9327	8041	7493	6892		
0740				*9241*	*9978*	*10127*	*10127*	*9241*	*8193*	*7582*		
0800	5416	5867	?								5867	5234
0820	5816	6767	?								6767	5734
0840	*6916*	*7367*	?								7367	6834
2010				9387	11539	12213	11539	10753	9387	7516		
2030				7526	10547	10714	10547	9147	7526	5836		
2050				5884	*93***	9347	*93***	*76***	5884	4497		
2110	6777	6777	7516								6777	6777
2130	5449	5449	5836								5449	5449
2150	4483	4483	4497								4483	4483

Sunday

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1700				12123	13388	13468	13468	13388	12223	11454		
1720				10703	12088	12141	11454	12088	11062	9423		
1740				8123	10118	10436	10126	10118	10116	8123		
1800	6774	7697	9923								8183	6982
1820	5836	6863	9068								6982	5836
1840	4893	5938	7697								5938	4938

The hundredths digit in each frequency trio gives the ID
i.e. 6**7**74 5**8**36 4**8**93 = 788

Revised 31st December 2008

S06 Regular skeds ending slow 30th December 08

Note : IDs 624 & 745 use same frequency pairs all year..

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	5430	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	12.30	5810			278	
tue	12.30	6770			278	
tue	15.00	5070	6464	6666	537	
tue	15.10	6337	7242	7744	537	
wed	05.30	9435	10835	11435	153	
wed	05.40	11075	12170	12650	153	
wed	08.20	6880	7605	6755	471	
wed	08.30	7840	9255	5835	471	
wed	08.30	7335	7335	7335	745	moves 1 hr early
wed	08.40	11830	11830	11830	745	May to October
wed	08.40	9260	9480	10120	328	
wed	08.50	11415	11040	9670	328	
wed	09.00	12365	13420	14580	729	
wed	09.10	14280	15380	16020	729	
wed	12.00	7030	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	14.30	5320	5320	5320	624	
wed	14.50	6515	6515	6515	624	
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	12.00	10580	12560	10410	425	
thu	12.10	9950	13065	9690	425	
thu	12.30	7865	8650	9255	314	
thu	12.40	5310	7385	7630	314	
fri	06.00	5460	6340	8340	934	
fri	06.10	?	5470	5810	934	
fri	06.00	xxxxx	7795	7845	196	1 hr later in Oct
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	

S06 and E06 both ending fast zeroes

History and January prediction

Day	time (utc)	2008 October	2008 November	2008 December	2009 January	ID Oct	ID Nov	ID Dec	ID Jan	week
S06 mon	19.00/05	4572/3588	3177/3592	3177/3592	3177/3592	463	463	463	463	every
S06 mon	20.15	8165	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	397	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	2 & 4
S06 mon	21.15	6845	7750	6835		397	218	632		2 & 4
S06 mon	22.15	xxxxx	5410	5185		xxxx	218	632		2 & 4
tue E06	13.00	9135				156				1 & 3
tue E06	14.00	7875				156				1 & 3
S06 tue	14.00	13550	10230 NH	NH		493	493	493		every
S06 tue	15.00	11140	7970 NH	NH		493	493	493		every
tue E06	20.00	6920	6865	6805	6780	296	813	652	826	2 & 4
tue E06	21.00	5435	5290	5175	5420	296	813	652	826	2 & 4
wed E06	14.00	12211	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	204	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	2 & 4
wed E06	14.05	11150	8010 NH	NH		457	457			1st
wed E06	15.00	10426	9090	8030 ?		204	309	825		2 & 4
wed E06	15.05	9110	6960 NH	NH		457	457			1st
wed E06	16.00	xxxxx	7830	6780 ?		xxxx	309	825		2 & 4
S06 wed	18.00/05	/5180	3610/3180	3610/3180	3610/3180	269	269	269	269	every
wed E06	19.15	5315	4570	4480	5255	836	192	678	714	3rd
wed E06	19.20			4505				931		2nd
wed S06	19.30/05				3812?	274	274	274	274	Sat R
wed S06	20.00/05			3183/3712	3183/3712	685	685	685	685	Sat R
wed E06	20.15	4465	3730	3690	3830	836	192	678	714	3rd
wed E06	20.20			3810				931		2nd
wed E06	21.00			4553				206		4th
S06 thur	19.00/05	4572/3588	3177/3592	3177/3592	3177/3592	463	463	463	463	every
thu E06	20.30	5181	xxxxx	4836	4836	891	xxxx	891	891	1 & 3
thu E06	21.00	5230	5180	5125	5085	982	785	922	773	4th
thu E06	22.00	4570	4470	4045	4035	982	785	922	773	4th
fri E06	20.30	xxxxx	4836	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	321	xxxx	xxxx	1 & 3
fri E06	21.30	5197	xxxxx	5197	5197	634	xxxx	472	472	1 & 3
S06 sat	16.00/05	7513/	4767/5768	4767/5768	4767/5768	685	685	685	685	every
S06 sat	19.30/35	4952/3878	3252/3812	3252/3812	3252/3812	274	274	274	274	every
sat E06	21.30	xxxxx	4760	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	472	xxxx	xxxx	1 & 3
sun E06	18.30	6980	5760	NH		690	690			every
sun E06	19.30	5440	4580	NH		690	690			every
updated 31st Dec										

NH = Not heard

R = Repeat if

Current Cuban Skeds Heard From 0000-0700 UTC
This covers 1900-0200 local EDT in the USA
(November-December 2008)

	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
SUN								*5883(P)*
								6786()

	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
MON				*5800(P)*	*5117(S)*			*5883(P)*
				6855(P)	*6768(S)*			
						12120sk		
						13380sk		
						5898(P)	5800(S)	

	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
TUE		*3389(P)*	*3292(S)*	*4017(P)*	*3926(S)*		*6826(SK)*	*5883(P)*
							6786(SK)	*9063()*
						12120sk		
				10125(P)	11565(S)	13380sk		
				4027(P)	3292(S)	5898(P)	5800(S)	

	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
WED				*4479(P)*	*4329(S)*			
						12120sk		
						13380sk		
								9153(P)

	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
THUR							*6826(SK)*	*5883(P)*
							6786(SK)	*9063()*
						12120sk		
						13380sk		
				10445(P)	11565(S)	5898(P)	5800(S)	

	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
FRI		*4028(P)*	*5417(S)*		*4479(P)*	*4028(S)*		*5883(P)*
		8136()						
						12120sk		
						13380sk		
				12214(P)	13379(S)			9153(P)

	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
SAT		*6768(P)*	*5762(S)*	*4028(P)*	*3292(S)*			*5883(P)*
				10125(P)	11565(S)	5898(P)	5800(S)	

Current Cuban Skeds Heard From 0800-1500 UTC
This covers 0300-1000 local EDT in the USA
(November-December 2008)

	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
SUN	*5898(S)*							*5771(P)*
		10432(P)	9112(S)					4034(P)

	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
MON	*5898(S)*							*5771(P)*
	8186(SK)	*9063(SK)*						
		10432(P)	9112(S)			8096(P)	8096(S)	4034(P)

	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
TUE	*5898(S)*	*9040(P)*	*9240(S)*					
	8180(SK)	*8180(SK)*						
								4034(P)

	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
WED		*9040(P)*	*9240(S)*	*3360(P)*	*4035(S)*			*5771(P)*
	8186(SK)	*9063(SK)*						
	9063(S)							
						8096(P)	8096(S)	4034(P)

	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
THUR	*5898(S)*	*9040(P)*	*9240(S)*					*5771(P)*
	8180(SK)	*8180(SK)*						
								4034(P)

	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
FRI	*5898(S)*	*9040(P)*	*9240(S)*					*5771(P)*
	9063(S)	10432(P)	9112(S)			8096(P)	8096(S)	

	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
SAT	*5898(S)*	*9040(P)SK*	*9240(S)SK*					*5771(P)*
	8186(SK)	*9063(SK)*	*4035(P)*	*4507(S)*				
			3025(P)	4478(S)				4034(P)

Current Cuban Skeds Heard From 1600-2300 UTC
This covers 1100-1800 local EDT in the USA
(November-December 2008)

	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
SUN	*17515(P)*	*17435(S)*			*7887(P)*	*6855(S)*		
			8097(P)	8097(S)		7974(P)	7481(S)	

	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
MON	*17515(P)*	*17435(S)*			*7887(P)*	*6855(S)*		
	17436(SK)							
	16178(SK)							
				6786(P)	7554(S)		7519(P)	8009(S)
			8097(P)	8097(S)		7974(P)	7481(S)	

	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
TUE	*17515(P)*	*17435(S)*	*13380()*		*7887(P)*	*6855(S)*		
	17436(SK)			*12180(P)*	*13380(S)*			
	16178(SK)							
				6786(P)	7554(S)		7526(P)	8135(S)
			8097(P)	8097(S)		7974(P)	7481(S)	

	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
WED	*17515(P)*	*17435(S)*			*7887(P)*	*6855(S)*		
	17436(SK)							
	16178(SK)							
				6786(P)	7554(S)		7519(P)	8009(S)
			8097(P)	8097(S)		6932(P)	6854(S)	

	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
THUR	*17515(P)*	*17435(S)*		*7681()*	*7887(P)*	*6855(S)*		
	17436(SK)			*12180(P)*	*13380(S)*			
	16178(SK)							
				6786(P)	7554(S)		8009(P)	8135(S)
			8097(P)	8097(S)		6932(P)	6854(S)	

	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
FRI	*17515(P)*	*17435(S)*			*7887(P)*	*6855(S)*		
	17436(SK)							
	16178(SK)							
				6786(P)	7554(S)		7519(P)	8135(S)
			8097(P)	8097(S)		7974(P)	7481(S)	

	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
SAT	*17515(P)*	*17435(S)*			*7887(P)*	*6855(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 notes:

At present SK01 seems to be using exclusively RDFT mode.
The second of two skeds listed at 0500z, 0600z and 1600z, are coming up on the half hour.

--Updated November 1, 2008—

Cuban Desk Contributors:

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Jon-FL (Florida, USA)
MS (Michigan, USA)
Westt1us (Florida, USA)
JDRadiolistener (Australia!!!)

XPA Polytones
November 2008

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

1. 0700z: 10327kHz 2. 0720z: 11627kHz 3. 0740z: 13427kHz
ID364 Mode: USB **[Tue/Fri]**

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

04Tue	364 1 00752 00267 44450 42026	5m10s
06Thu		
07Fri	364 1 00821 00305 13712 50411	5m33s
11Tue	364 1 00821 00305 13712 50411	5m33s
13Thu		
14Fri	364 1 01516 00295 38775 00606	5m27s
18Tue	364 1 01516 00295 38775 00606	5m27s
20Thu		
21Fri	364 1 00130 00157 49074 65766	4m01s
25Tue	364 1 00130 00157 49074 65766	4m01s
27Thu		
28Fri	364 1 00578 00215 49470 04234	4m37s

Excellent signals across the schedule with usually good audio.
A long message sent 07 and 11/11 but see other schedules.
Interestingly we now see repeats of messages. The first message for November is a repeat of the last message of October save the ID which was 391.

XPA [MFSK-20 Russian Intelligence Multitone System] 10 bd
[Schedule A]
1. 1900z: 8123kHz 2. 1920z: 7523kHz 3. 1940z: 6823kHz
ID158 Mode: USB **[Tue/Thu]**

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

158 1 00567 00095 65644 56670	3m22s
158 1 00567 00095 65644 56670	3m22s
158 1 00853 00417 24980 73462	6m43s
158 1 00853 00417 24980 73462	6m43s
158 1 00917 00275 62552 12227	5m14s
158 1 00917 00275 62552 12227	5m14s
158 000 001773 00001 00000 10140	2m25s
158 1 00287 00351 69826 24653	6m01s

Schedule A : 1730z sched in Summer.

The schedule A transmissions were found by accident and are associated with the then thought defunct 1730z sendings. They display the variation of signal strength across the schedule as well as the days of occurrence – Tue/Thu.
Note the long message sent 11/11; 417 groups!

XPA [MFSK-20 Russian Intelligence Multitone System] 10 bd
[Schedule B]
1. 1900z: 7569kHz 2. 1920z: 6769kHz 3. 1940z: 5069kHz
ID570 Mode: USB **[Wed/Fri]**

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

05Wed	570 000 01634 00001 00000 10140	2m25s
07Fri	570 000 01634 00001 00000 10140	2m25s
12Wed	570 1 00142 00132 69968 24730	3m45s
14Fri	570 1 00142 00132 69968 24730	3m45s
19Wed	570 000 01634 00001 00000 10140	2m25s
21Fri	570 000 02234 00001 00000 10140	2m25s
26Wed	570 1 00779 00168 11637 02615	4m07s
28Fri	570 1 00779 00168 11637 02615	4m07s

Schedule B : 1800z sched in Summer.

These sendings are associated with the summer 1800 transmissions and apart from the same days of occurence.

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

1. 2100z: 5891kHz 2. 2120z: 5268kHz 3. 2040z: 4572kHz
ID825 Mode: MCW **[Tue/Fri]**

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

04Tue	825 000 03985 00001 00000 10140	2m14s
07Fri	825 000 03985 00001 00000 10140	2m14s
11Tue	825 1 00747 00201 16007 65071	3m15s
14Fri	825 000 03485 00001 00000 10140	2m14s
18Tue	825 000 01185 00001 00000 10140	2m14s
21Fri	825 000 07755 00001 00000 10140	2m14s
25Tue	825 000 09955 00001 00000 10140	2m14s
28Fri	825 000 08429 00001 00000 10140	2m14s

The quality of these sendings is matching that heard last year. QRM, XJT, local stuff and BC splatter are all interfering with reception.

XPA [MFSK-20 Russian Intelligence Multitone System] 10 bd [Possibly an internal circuit]

1. 0800z: 5462kHz 2. 0820z: 6876kHz 3. 0840z: 7469kHz
ID257 Mode: USB **[Daily]**

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

01Sat	257 1 04797 00160 55224 27073	4m04s	16Sun	257 1 02161 00198 46609 57251	4m28s
02Sun	257 1 04506 00190 59129 45163	4m23s	17Mon	257 1 04660 00170 91084 72001	4m10s
03Mon	257 1 01989 00189 49430 70126	4m20s	18Tue	NRH	
04Tue	257 1 04728 00190 68753 02122	4m21s	19Wed	NRH	
05Wed	257 1 06577 00170 02505 32160	4m09s	20Thu	NRH	
06Thu	257 1 03765 00180 97876 17370	4m15s	21Fri	NRH	
07Fri	Weak/noisy	4m20s	22Sa	NRH	
08Sat	257 1 04912 00185 58124 16572	4m18s	23Sun	NRH	
09Sun	257 1 01147 00170 75282 56070	4m09s	24Mon	NRH	
10Mon	Weak	4m15s	25Tue	NRH	
11Tue	257 1 09718 00189 56351 13763	4m20s	26Wed	NRH	
12Wed	257 1 07523 00190 96638 nnnnn	4m22s.	27Thu	NRH	
13Thu	257 1 01063 00170 61705 70225	4m10s	28Fri	NRH	
14Fri	257 1 01324 00180 50925 62771	4m15s.	29Sat	NRH	
15Sat	257 1 06946 00199 54174 37531	4m27s	30sun	NRH	

The clock change continues to allow reasonable reception of these sigs with, to date, few surprises other than a change in group counts beyond the 170,180 and 190 counts.
The surprise was the non-show and disappearance of this schedule. Searches above and below the freqs plus different times produced nothing to date.

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

1. 0700z: 8147kHz 2. 0720z: 10417kHz 3. 0740z: 12147kHz
ID111 Mode: USB **[Tue/Fri]**

	ID/msg/serial no/gc/dk/end grp	
02Tue	111 1 00578 00215 49470 04234	4m37s
04Thu		
05Fri	111 1 00793 00173 00260 31643	4m11s
08 Thu		
09Tue	111 1 00793 00173 00260 31643	4m11s
11 Thu		
12Fri	111 000 08867 00001 00000 10140	2m25s
16Tue	111 1 01143 00165 66070 44330	4m06s
18Thu		
19Fri	111 1 01143 00165 66070 44330	4m06s
23Tue	111 1 00713 00191 57492 26235	4m25s
25 Thu		
26Fri	111 1 00713 00191 57492 26235	4m25s
30Tue	111 000 08579 00001 00000 10140	2m25s

Initial sending was strong with excellent audio, a trend that carried on through the entire months sendings.

XPA [MFSK-20 Russian Intelligence Multitone System] 10 bd
[Schedule A]
1. 1900z: 8164Hz 2. 1920z: 7364kHz 3. 1940z: 5864kHz
ID138 Mode: USB **[Tue/Thu]**

	ID/msg/serial no/gc/dk/end grp	
	138 1 00451 00225 40631 46701	4m44
	138 1 00451 00225 40631 46701	4m44
	138 1 00165 00232 76042 04051	4m46s
	138 1 00165 00232 76042 04051	4m46s
	138 1 00772 00259 12831 33105	5m05s
	138 1 00772 00259 12831 33105	5m05s
	138 1 07696 00307 35879 11535	5m33s
	138 1 07696 00307 35879 11535	5m33s
	138 1 00832 00359 16660 00107	6m06s

Schedule A : 1730z sched in Summer.

Frequecies uncoverd by RNGB, with last freq poor sending but gaining some strength throughout the month's sending.
7364 1920z suffered BC QRM; whilst audible not useable for content determination.

XPA [MFSK-20 Russian Intelligence Multitone System] 10 bd
[Schedule B]
1. 1900z: 5744Hz 2. 1920z: 4644kHz 3. 1940z: 4044kHz
ID760 Mode: USB **[Wed/Fri]**

	ID/msg/serial no/gc/dk/end grp	
03Wed		
05Fri	760 000 05234 00001 00000 10140	2m15s
10Wed	760 1 00805 00144 11528 76466	3m54s
12Fri	760 1 00805 00144 11528 76466	3m54s
17Wed	760 000 05234 00001 00000 10140	2m25s
19Fri	760 000 05234 00001 00000 10140	2m25s
24Wed	760 1 00218 00125 49645 45575	3m41s
26Fri	760 1 00218 00125 49645 45575	3m41s
31Wed	760 000 03334 00001 00000 10140	2m25s

Schedule B : 1800z sched in Summer.

Freqs found by RNGB; excellent signals across the schedule, especially the 1940z 05/12 - 30dBs at RNGB.
XJT was reported as being heard on 4644kHz 1920z but with minimum disruption of signals. Massive signal strengths recorded by PLondon on last sendings of 2008:
1900z 60dBs, 1920z 50dBs and 1940z 40dBs solid.

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

1. 2100z: 5424kHz 2. 2120z: 4968kHz 3. 2040z: 4473kHz
ID494 Mode: MCW **[Tue/Fri]**

	ID/msg/serial no/gc/dk/end grp	
02Tue	494 000 02588 00001 00000 10140	2m14s
05Fri	494 000 02588 00001 00000 10140	2m14s
09Tue	494 000 02588 00001 00000 10140	2m14s
12Fri	494 000 02588 00001 00000 10140	2m14s
16Tue	494 000 01428 00001 00000 10140	2m14s
19Fri	494 1 00402 00069 26890 12513	2m34s
23Tue	494 1 00402 00069 26890 12513	2m34s
26Fri	494 1 00922 00063 14137 74216	2m32s
30Tue	494 1 00922 00063 14137 74216	2m32s

First transmissions of the month were strong although 2120z was tainted by a nearby XJT sending and continued to be so throughout the scheduled month of sendings.

XPA2

1. 0910z: 13418kHz 2: 12163kHz 3. 11477kHz
Mode USB [**Daily**]

	serial no/gc/dk/end grp	
Mon 01/12	09475 00054 47030 16724	
Tue 02/12	04825 00089 28360 64617	3m19s
Wed 03/12	06473 00070 39107 70125	3m04s
Thu 04/12	07754 00001 00000 10140	2m11s
Fri 05/12	08754 00001 00000 10140	2m11s
Sat 06/12	01020 00048 92915 77246	
Sun 07/12	04574 00049 58294 40427	
Mon 08/12	06733 00040 00436 05063	2m41s
Tue 09/12	01072 00040 76790 73625	2m41s
Wed 10/12	02770 00042 65173 25677	2m43s

Good quality sendings for all shewn.

Further transmissions not heard after 10/12.

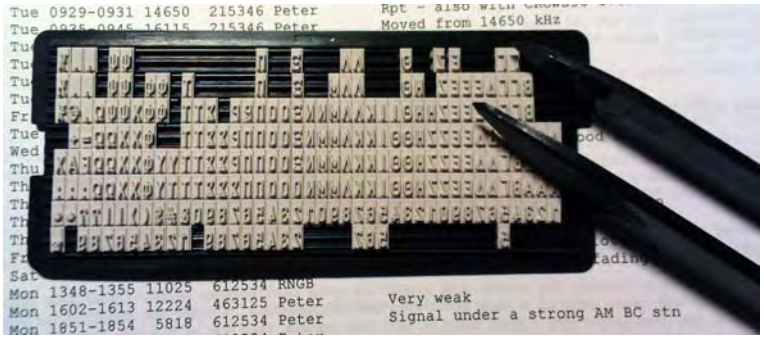
See E07 Special.

E25 Special Article: Celebrating 50 issues of ENIGMA 2000

“What is the relation between a self-inking rubber stamp and the machine which reads E25 messages?”

It is a strange question, but this is the best way to describe the operation of the E25 Young Lady voice machine.

Are you familiar with *self-inking stamps*? Especially the ones which are blank and accompanied by a set of rubber letters/symbols which you have to put in the correct place to create your own custom stamp?

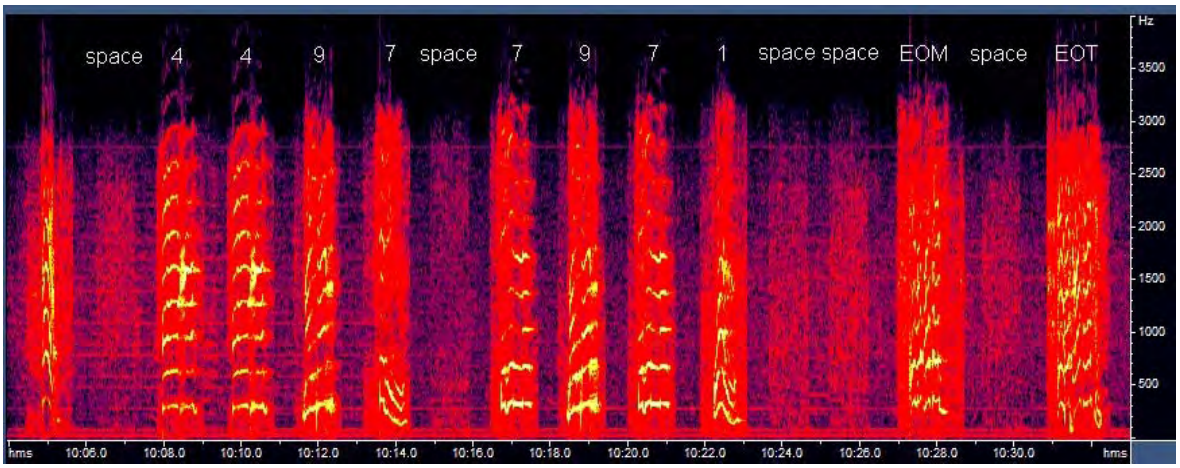


This is a set of rubber letters for assembling a do-it-yourself stamp (over a neat background!) The stamp surface plate has rails where you arrange (in a mirrored fashion) the letters to prepare your custom stamp text, using the tweezers. Afterwards you have to attach that plate to the main body of the stamp, which has the self-inking mechanism.

That's exactly what the E25 message-reading machine does. Placing sound samples of a Young Lady's voice in the correct order, and transmit the result. E25 operators once took a recording of a YL, and created a set of numbers and words, like their rubber counterparts. These are:

- 2 sets of Numbers from 0 to 9. Remember, E10 YL has a different pronunciation for the final letters of each group, resulting a more natural speech! That's exactly what E25 tries to achieve by using a second set of numbers.
- “Message”, “Rebeat”, “End of message”, “End of transmission” phrases.
- A “space” character (no sound). Actually it is a sample of “silence” and can be distinguished from the blank carrier if the propagation conditions are good (reception with excellent S/N ratio).

E25 operators have 10 numbers by 2, plus 4 phrases, plus 1 “space”, a total of 25 “rubber letters” to assemble their text transmissions. The operator prepares a message, and a computer (we guess it is a computer running Windows 98, after all these beeps we still hear from it!) puts these “rubber letters” in a correct, timed order and outputs the result as an audio stream to the transmitter. Take a look how the E25 “stamp” looks:



This is a spectrogram image from an actual E25 transmission with a very good S/N (signal to noise) ratio. It was recorded on 9450 kHz, 27 December 2008, around 1237z. A spectrogram image helps visualising the frequency contents of an audio sample over time. Someone can “see” a sound with this technique. The horizontal direction is time, (increases towards right) and the vertical direction is frequency, (increases from bottom to top). The colours of the image have a meaning too: The brighter colour, the more strong a particular frequency is.

Think again of the stamp analogy. What happens when you press *hard* a stamp over a piece of paper? The rubber borders may leave ink marks on the paper due to the excess pressure. That is like the slight increase of the background noise each number/phrase has. Good S/N ratio is the equivalent of “hard stamp pressing”.

The spectrogram image reveals some interesting things: Each number and phrase (“EOM”, etc) have stronger background noise in comparison to a blank carrier (actually the carrier contains mains line harmonics and noise). Second, the numbers/phrases have precise timing, which suggests a machine “reading” the messages. Third, and most interesting, there is a “space character” between groups and *two* “space characters” between the last group “7971” and “EOM”. The “space” characters can be seen as the brighter vertical bands in between the numbers/phrases. If we compare the spectrogram representations of the series of “4”, we can see they are identical. Also the 1st and 3rd “7” of the group “7971” are identical, proving again a mechanical procedure. On the other hand, the final “7” of the group “4497” is different from the rest “sevens”, suggesting that the ending numbers are indeed specially prepared samples.

What makes E25 unique is that *we know* the Young Lady is an existing person. In the past, we had live transmissions with an OM and then a YL operator reading the same message. Maybe the operators took one of their recordings and used sound editing techniques to extract sound

samples of the 20 numbers, the special phrases and a “space”. Other Numbers Stations use synthetic voices, like the voices produced by software applications which anyone can use to read text files in a “robotic” fashion.

Unfortunately (?) the E25 machine doesn't work properly all the time. Sometimes the machine says “Message” three or less times when there is no message (after a “control” transmission), 'Rebeat” when there is nothing to repeat. Sometimes the machine reads with a varying rate, produces weird sounds, etc. Why this is happening? I can think of two possible explanations: The PC is very old and slow (and runs Window$). When under processor load, the software producing the audio, or the soundcard doesn't work properly. Or... the reading machine is separate from the computer. Maybe it's a special type of “typewriter” (like the original Enigma!) where someone types a message and the machine uses a stored set of sound samples to produce the desired audio. This machine might malfunction and produces faulty audio.

I am sure the “analog” and “old-fashoned” way E25 operate might seem crude in the era of digital and “perfect” communication. Sometimes perfection is dull and boring. For us who try to discover the nature of the Numbers Stations, perfection does not give any clues. These little mistakes E25, V02a, and even E10 does, sheds some light over the dark nature of the Numbers Stations...