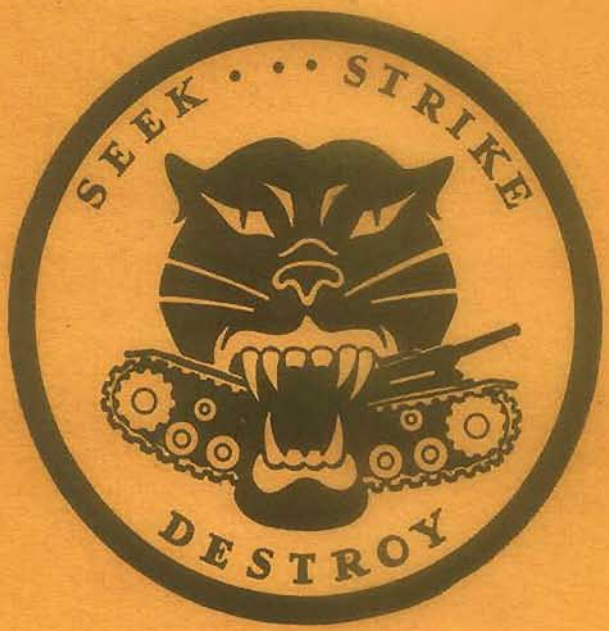
Tank Destroyer School

Department of Communications

Camp Hood, Texas



VOICE PROCEDURE

C - 2

MARCH - 1943

TDS-104

TANK DESTROYER SCHOOL
Communications Department
Camp Hood, Texas

ABBREVIATED VOICE RADIO PROCEDURE FOR TANK DESTROYER BATTALIONS

The success of action of TD units depends upon speed and surprise. To secure the surprise we must, among other things, make good use of radio silence. To secure the speed we must be able to send simple short messages that say something. Proper transmissions of such messages require the proper use of voice procedure by every officer and man in the Tank Destroyer Battalion.

The abbreviated procedure laid down in these training notes is primarily adapted to the operation of frequency-modulated radio sets. It must be remembered that these sets, after being carefully calibrated, remain on set frequency or change frequencies by pushing a button. No tuning is required by the operator; therefore, procedure can be greatly abbreviated.

This procedure is based on FM 24-9, COMBINED U. S. AND BRITISH RADIO AND TELEPHONE PROCEDURE. It has been simplified so that it can be easily taught to every man in the Tank Destroyer Unit, regardless of whether or not he has had training in radio telegraph procedure.

RADIO PROCEDURE is a standardized method of handling radio traffic which promotes accuracy and speed, both in the formation of radio nets, and the exchange of radio messages. It is no more than the adaptation to radio of the "Hello" and "Good Bye" that we use over our own telephones. PROPER RADIO PROCEDURE is used from the time the set is turned on until it is turned off. We cannot expect to mix various procedures and get good results. The object of these notes is to impress operators with the necessity for speed and the abolition of unnecessary radio CHATTER.

Before the student can expect to operate a radio set, it is essential that he become acquainted with the fundamentals of VOICE PROCEDURE, as he must know what he is going to say and how he is going to say it. In view of the above, a few guides are laid down which, if followed, will give a more accurate transmission of messages. These guides are as follows:

1. Know what you are going to say before you start to transmit.
2. Always listen before transmitting.
3. Be sure your set is transmitting before you start to talk.
4. Speak slowly and distinctly.
5. Make all transmissions short and concise.
6. Always use an "end of transmission" sign, such as "over" or "out."
7. When you finish your transmission, release the button on the mike.

8. Always use the Phonetic Alphabet.
9. Messages should not be repeated unless communications are poor. Remember long transmissions give the enemy a chance to intercept you. A message sent clearly and distinctly one time, is far better than one sent three times in a slip shod manner.
10. Remember, no rules that are made are a substitute for COMMON SENSE.

PHONETIC ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION OF NUMERALS

When transmitting individual letters and the component letters of unpronounceable groups by voice, each letter is spoken as indicated in the phonetic alphabet shown below. This alphabet is habitually used in the transmission of cryptographed text of messages, and of call signs. Thus group XLSV is transmitted as "XRAY LOVE SUGAR VICTOR" and call sign GN as GEORGE NAN. Words, the pronunciation of which is apt to be misunderstood, should be pronounced, spelled out phonetically, then pronounced again. Thus, CATENARY is transmitted: CATENARY, I SPELL, CHARLIE ABLE TARE EASY NAN ABLE ROGER YOKE, CATENARY.

THE PHONETIC ALPHABET

LETTER	SPOKEN AS	LETTER	SPOKEN AS	LETTER	SPOKEN AS
A	ABLE (A'FIRM)*	J	JIG	S	SUGAR
B	BAKER	K	KING	T	TARE
C	CHARLIE	L	LOVE	U	UNCLE
D	DOG	M	MIKE	V	VICTOR
E	EASY	N	NAN (NEGAT)*	W	WILLIAM
F	FOX	O	OBOE (OPTION)*	X	XRAY
G	GEORGE	P	PETER (PREP)*	Y	YOKE
H	HOW	Q	QUEEN	Z	ZEBRA
I	ITEM (INTERROGATORY)*	R	ROGER		

*Where the U.S. Navy General Signal Book is used, these names will be used in lieu of those contained in the above phonetic alphabet.

The following pronunciation of numerals is prescribed for use in all transmissions:

NUMERAL	SPOKEN AS	NUMERAL	SPOKEN AS
Ø	Ze-ro	5	Fi-yiv
1	Wun	6	Six
2	Too	7	Seven
3	Thuh-ree	8	Ate
4	Fo-wer	9	Niner

Numbers are transmitted by transmitting the separate digits of the numbers except in the case of an even hundred, thousand, or million, when the word hundred, thousand, or million is used.

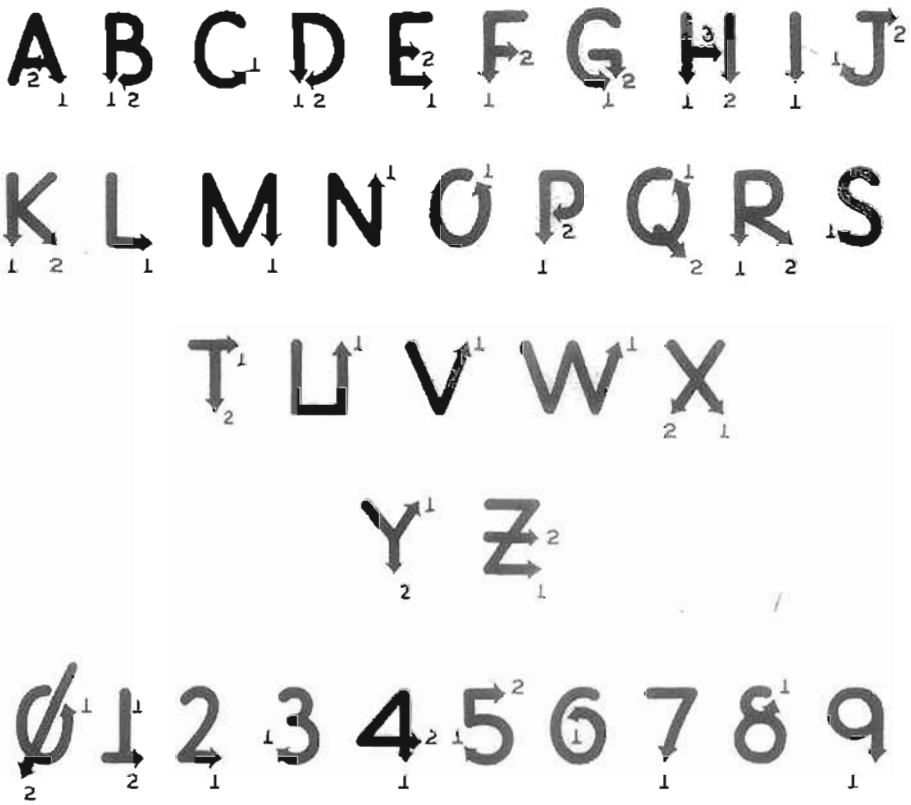
NUMBER	SPOKEN AS
44	Fo-wer Fo-wer
3Ø	Thuh-ree Ze-ro
196	Wun Niner Six
3ØØ	Thuh-ree Hun-dred
1572	Wun Fi-yiv Seven Too
8ØØØ	Ate Thou-sand
12ØØØ	Wun Too Thou-sand

TIME

In the case of time in the text of a message the time is followed by the word "hours" except time signed. Example: "ONE HUNDRED ENEMY MEDIUM TANKS OBSERVED ONE FIVE HUNDRED YARDS SOUTH OF JACKSON CROSSING AT ONE FIVE ZERO ZERO HOURS, MOVING SOUTH ALONG THE GEORGETOWN ROAD, I SPELL, GEORGE EASY OBOE ROGER GEORGE EASY TARE OBOE WILLIAM NAN, GEORGETOWN ROAD. TIME ONE SIX ONE ZERO." The time of a message is always the last item in the message and comes just before the end of the transmission sign. Also, it is preceded by the word "time", and is transmitted always in single digits. Furthermore, the "time signed" is never followed by "hours."

LETTERING

In order to secure legibility in copying code messages and in other messages where a lettered character better serves the purpose, the following system of lettering is prescribed. The examples shown below indicate how letters and numerals should be formed and the sequence to be followed in making the various strokes.



The straight line I is the foundation stroke. The letters E, K, X, and Z are made slightly smaller at the top. The letters E, F, and H have the center horizontal strokes slightly above the middle. The letters R and S are slightly smaller at the top. The numeral 1 has a bar under it, slightly below the stem, to distinguish it from the letter I and the cipher Ø has a bar diagonally through it to distinguish it from the letter O. The letter Z has a horizontal bar through the center to distinguish it from the numeral 2.

COMPONENT PARTS OF A MESSAGE

Every Radiotelephone message is composed of three basic parts: THE CALL, including PRECEDENCE (PRIORITY), if any; THE TEXT (subject matter); and the ENDING.

THE CALL:

a. Form - The call of a radiotelephone message may take one of the following forms:

Case 1 - Full Call:	Examples:
(Hullo)	(Hullo)
Call Sign of Receiving Station	PETER 2
This is	This is
Call Sign of Station Calling	PETER 3
Case 2 - Abbreviated Call:	
This is	This is
Call Sign of Station Calling	PETER 2

b. Precedence (Priority). Precedence designations are seldom used in voice (R/T) procedure but, if used, will be spoken in clear as the last part of the call, for example, "PRIORITY" or "IMPORTANT",etc. The following precedence tables for Voice Procedure are urgent, operational priority and priority.

THE TEXT. The text, subject matter, may consist of plain language, code words, or figures. If it is necessary to spell out a word, the phonetic alphabet will be used.

THE ENDING. Every transmission will end with one of the following procedure words:

a.	OVER	My transmission is ended and I expect a response from you.
b.	OUT	This conversation is ended and no response is expected.

EXAMPLES

Call: (Hullo) Apple 1 this is Apple 3
Text (Subject Matter): Was there a road block along the trail?
Ending: OVER

Call: This is Apple 1
Text (Subject Matter): No
Ending: OUT

TIME OF ORIGIN

The time of origin where employed will be expressed in four digits and will be preceded by the word "TIME."

DEFINITION OF TERMS OR PROCEDURE SIGNS

These words are used in voice radio communication as procedure signs:

ACKNOWLEDGE.....In the heading of a message this means: "Have the addressee acknowledge this message and advise when this has been done."

READ BACK.....In the heading of a message this means: "Read the message back to me. I will signify its correctness by saying 'THAT IS CORRECT' or if incorrectly transmitted back to me I will signify by saying 'WRONG' and will then give the correct version of the message."

MESSAGE FOR YOU.....In the heading of a message this means: "This message requires copying, get your pencil ready."

RELAY TO.....In the heading of a message this means: "Relay this message to the station indicated and notify me when it has been received."

RELAY FROM.....In the heading of a message this means: "This message is being relayed to you from the station indicated."

CORRECTION....."An error has been made in this transmission (or message indicated). The correct version is....."

SAY AGAIN.....The procedure sign used by the receiving operator when he wants the entire message repeated by the originator.

I SAY AGAIN....."I will repeat."

SAY AGAIN ALL AFTER
SAY AGAIN ALL BEFORE
SAY AGAIN WORD AFTER.....Terms used by the receiving operator when asking for repetitions with respect to the original transmission.

WRONG......"What you have just said is incorrect. The correct version is....."

THAT IS CORRECT....."You are correct."

BREAK....."I hereby indicate the separation of the text from other portions of the message." To be used only when there is no clear distinction between the text and other portions of the message.

ROGER (OVER OR OUT)....."I have received all of your last transmission."

WILCO (OVER OR OUT)....."Your last message (or message indicated) received, understood, and (where applicable) will be complied with."

HOW DO YOU HEAR ME.....Used when asking for readability.

SPEAK SLOWER.....When the transmitting operator speaks too fast for the receiving operator to understand.

WAIT.....If used by itself: "I must pause for a few seconds." If the pause is to be longer than a few seconds, "Wait Out" should be used. If "wait" is used to prevent another station's transmitting, it must be followed by the ending "out."

VERIFY....."Check coding, check text(subject matter) with the originator and send correct version."

SEND YOUR MESSAGE....."I am ready for you to transmit."

STANDBY.....This procedure phrase will be used in a message involving the execution of a mission to denote a time interval before the execution signal is given.

EXECUTE TO FOLLOW.....In the heading of a message this means that the COMMAND OF EXECUTION will follow.

WORDS TWICE.....Send words twice.

RADIO NETS

Radio net is the term applied to two or more radio stations working

together on the same frequency. The controlling station in the net is known as the Net Control Station or NCS. It will be Standard Operating Procedure that NCS's and Alternate NCS's will be appointed for each radio net. Each station is assigned a call sign or code name for ready identification and in addition there is one call sign or code name assigned as a Net Call. When a reply is required to a net call, all stations reply in alphabetical-numerical order.

FORMING A NET

In order to simplify the radio procedure in the following pages it is assumed that Apple 1, Apple 2, Apple 3, Apple 4, Apple 5, and Apple 6 are stations in a net having the net call of Apple Ø. The net is about to go into operation. The operators know their call signs or code names, also the channel on which they are to work. They will also be informed that Apple 6 is the NCS and that communication within the net will be established at a certain time.

1. The correct procedure in forming a net:

   a. (Hullo)* APPLE Ø THIS IS APPLE 6 OVER.

   b. The other stations reply in alphabetical-numerical order as follows:

      THIS IS APPLE 1, OVER
      THIS IS APPLE 2, OVER
      THIS IS APPLE 3, OVER
      THIS IS APPLE 4, OVER
      THIS IS APPLE 5, OVER

      THIS IS APPLE 6 NET IS OPEN CORRECT TIME IS.....OUT.

*The use of "HULLO" is optional.

2. Now the case where one or more of the secondary stations in the net does not respond. The case of APPLE 3 not being heard by the NCS:

   (HULLO) APPLE Ø THIS IS APPLE 6, OVER

   Secondary Stations reply:

   THIS IS APPLE 1, OVER
   THIS IS APPLE 2, OVER
   (APPLE 3 does not respond and after a 10 second wait for him, APPLE 4 transmits):
   THIS IS APPLE 4, OVER
   THIS IS APPLE 5, OVER

   (HULLO) APPLE 3, THIS IS APPLE 6, OVER

   (APPLE 3 transmits:)

THIS IS APPLE 3, OVER
(HULLO) APPLE Ø, THIS IS APPLE 6, NET IS OPEN, CORRECT TIME IS.....OUT.

In the case of more than one secondary station not responding to the original net call when the net is opened, the NCS must call them and endeavor to establish communication. Suppose APPLE 3 and APPLE 5 do not respond. After the others have responded the NCS calls them as follows:

(HULLO) APPLE 3 and APPLE 5, OVER.

This time both hear the NCS and respond in the order called.

THIS IS APPLE 3, OVER
THIS IS APPLE 5, OVER

(HULLO) APPLE Ø, THIS IS APPLE 6, NET IS OPEN, CORRECT TIME IS.....OUT.

At this time it is reasonable to assume that communication is good and further call-ups are not necessary.

If the occasion should arise when the NCS cannot get on the air, the Alternate NCS (next station in alphabetical order unless otherwise designated) should form the net in the same manner after a two minute wait. When the primary NCS does come in he will check into the net in the usual manner, and advise that he will take over his duties as NCS.

Without further signal, all stations keep their receivers on but do not transmit until contact has been made with the enemy, or at a previously designated time or the signal for the breaking of radio silence is given, as the situation may demand.

3. SEPARATE CALL-UPS AND REPLIES.

The use of a separate call-up and reply prior to the transmission of a message, or of operating instructions is unusual. Only under adverse circumstances of communications are separate call-ups authorized. Thus, station APPLE 2 having a message for station APPLE 4, transmits without prior call-ups:

(HULLO) APPLE 4, THIS IS APPLE 2
LOCATED FI-YIV HUNDRED YARDS SOUTHEAST ITEM BAKER (Code name of reference point) OVER.

Only under very adverse circumstances of communication, station APPLE 2 may transmit:

(HULLO)APPLE 4 THIS IS APPLE 2 MESSAGE FOR YOU, OVER.
THIS IS APPLE 4, SEND YOUR MESSAGE, OVER.
THIS IS APPLE 2, LOCATED FI-YIV HUNDRED YARDS

SOUTHWEST ITEM CORRECTION (1) SOUTHEAST ITEM BAKER, OVER.

4. RECEIPTS AND REPLIES.

Receipts and replies do not usually contain call sign of the station which made the preceding transmission. Thus, station APPLE 4 in receipting for the message transmitted by APPLE 2 in the above paragraph, transmits:

THIS IS APPLE 4, ROGER OUT.

Station APPLE 2 transmits to APPLE 4:

(HULLO)APPLE 4 THIS IS APPLE 2,REPORT POSITION, OVER.

If the operator at station APPLE 4 is both able and authorized, as may be the platoon leader of a destroyer platoon, to furnish the required report promptly, he transmits:

THIS IS APPLE 4, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF HARS: I SPELL: HOW, ABLE, ROGER, SUGAR, HARS ON HIGHWAY THREE FOUR, OVER.

APPLE 2 receipts:

THIS IS APPLE 2, ROGER OUT.

Names of towns, terrain features, etc., that are not readily understandable should be spelled out as shown above. Such common symbols as RJ, CR, etc., should be sent by the operator as ROAD JUNCTION, CROSS ROAD, etc., and not as ROGER JIG, CHARLIE ROGER, etc. The receiving operator may abbreviate as RJ, CR, etc., when filling in a message blank.

Now if the operator at station APPLE 4 is either unable or unauthorized to furnish the required reply promptly, he acknowledges receipt of the message as follows:

THIS IS APPLE 4, WAIT OUT.

Then he transmits the reply to station APPLE 2 as soon as the required information is received from proper authority.

5. REPETITIONS.

A request for a repetition is made by transmitting the term SAY AGAIN after a call. In reply to a request for a repetition, the entire transmission must be repeated unless the station requesting the repetition

(1) The error was corrected by the transmitting operator. Obviously the latter procedure introduces considerable delay and is avoided whenever possible.

says SAY AGAIN ALL AFTER (Last keyword or short phrase received) or SAY AGAIN ALL BEFORE OR SAY AGAIN WORD AFTER.

It is necessary to use OVER to indicate the end of transmission; thus if APPLE 4 failed to receive accurately the transmission from APPLE 2, in the above paragraph, he transmits:

THIS IS APPLE 4, SAY AGAIN, OVER.

APPLE 2 replies:

THIS IS APPLE 2,I SAY AGAIN LOCATED FI-YIV HUNDRED YARDS SOUTHEAST ITEM BAKER, OVER.

APPLE 4 (assuming the message was correctly received) then transmits:

THIS IS APPLE 4, ROGER OUT.

In the event APPLE 4 received only part of a long message:

(HULLO) APPLE 4 THIS IS APPLE 2 WUN FOWER ENEMY TANKS SUPPORTED BY ASSAULT GUNS OBSERVED ON NORTH SLOPE OF PINE MOUNTAIN MOVING WEST, PREPARE TO ATTACK, OVER.

He transmits:

THIS IS APPLE 4,SAY AGAIN ALL AFTER WEST, OVER.

APPLE 2 then transmits:

THIS IS APPLE 2. I SAY AGAIN WEST PREPARE TO ATTACK, OVER.

APPLE 4, if he received it correctly then transmits:

THIS IS APPLE 4, ROGER OUT.

6. CLOSING A NET.

The net is closed by NCS who transmits:

(HULLO) APPLE Ø THIS IS APPLE 6 CLOSE YOUR STATIONS, OVER.

Secondary stations acknowledge in alphabetical-numerical order of call signs, thus:

THIS IS APPLE 1, WILCO OVER.

THIS IS APPLE 2, WILCO OVER
THIS IS APPLE 3, WILCO OVER
THIS IS APPLE 4, WILCO OVER
THIS IS APPLE 5, WILCO OVER
THIS IS APPLE 6, NET IS CLOSED OUT

Note that in this case the operator uses WILCO because he complies directly with the order contained in the message from APPLE 6.

LOG SHEETS

Even though officers might do the actual talking over the radio, a radio tender will be trained to keep a brief transcript log sheet.

CLASSIFICATION OF MESSAGES

In a tactical radio net we will use two classes of messages only. These are URGENT and ROUTINE. If a message is urgent the word URGENT is transmitted in the heading of the message. A message is automatically routine if the word URGENT does not appear in the heading.

PHRASING MESSAGES FOR TRANSMISSION

In order to keep from acquainting the enemy with information regarding our forces according to Training Circular #72, of the War Department, October 20, 1942, and to keep within the bounds laid down in FM 100-5, OPERATIONS, and FM 24-5, SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS, it is necessary that we reduce greatly the amount of transmissions by voice radio "IN THE CLEAR." From the battalion down to and including the sections of the various TD units we will adopt simple "PREARRANGED CODES" which can be changed frequently as the situation arises, and we will encode our messages in a manner to keep them short and concise. Many officers and enlisted men operating voice radios are prone to pick up the microphone and use the radio much like a telephone. In doing so, they may be giving out a great amount of information over the air for enemy intercept stations to pick up. The following rules should be observed in making radio transmissions:

1. Officers' names and ranks will not be sent in the clear.
2. Location of friendly troops will not be sent in the clear.
3. Information as to the type or amount of friendly troops will not be sent in the clear.

The following will be assigned code names or letters:

1. Reference points will be picked out and assigned letters.
2. Routes will be assigned hypothetical names.
3. Units will be assigned Code Names.
4. Officers will be assigned Code Names.

An example of the improper and proper way to send a message:

ONE PLATOON FROM RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY 625th T.D.BN.,WILL REPORT TO CAPTAIN JONES, BATTALION S-2 AT CROSSROADS 116, AT 15ØØ HOURS, TO MAKE RECONNAISSANCE FOR GUN POSITIONS AND ROUTES OF

APPROACH IN THE VICINITY OF JACKSON CROSSING LOCATED AT (1295.7 - 893.6).

One can readily see that a radio transmission sent exactly as above, tells the enemy just what he wants to know as to the organization, the amount, to whom they are going to report, the place of reporting, the mission they are expected to carry out, the time they are to carry out the mission, and the vicinity with the name of the place and coordinates. What more would an enemy force want?

The message is too long and the clear text can be cut down; ONE PLATOON OF RECON COMPANY REPORT TO CROSSROAD 116 AT 15ØØ HOURS. RECONNOITER ROUTES AND POSITIONS VICINITY OF JACKSON CROSSING. However, we cannot send this in the clear and therefore will encode it in simple prearranged code:

1st Platoon of Reconnaissance Company	- AB Drill 6 - Bn CO's Call Sign
Report to	- BC Drift 6 - Recn CO's Call Sign
Crossroad 116	- CD
Reconnoiter for Routes and Positions	- EF
Jackson Crossing	- Carrot

Below is the way it should be sent; the message is from the Bn. CO to the commanding officer of the Reconnaissance Co:

(HULLO) DRIFT 6 THIS IS DRILL 6 MESSAGE FOR YOU ABLE BAKER: BAKER CHARLIE: CHARLIE DOG: AT WUN FI-YIV ZE-RO ZE-RO HOURS: EASY FOX: VICINITY OF CARROT, OVER(1)

The CO of Recon Company receipts for this message:

THIS IS DRIFT 6. WILCO OUT

EXAMPLES OF MESSAGE TRANSMISSION

Urgent message from APPLE 2 to APPLE 4, receipt for which is desired:

(HULLO) APPLE 4, THIS IS APPLE 2
URGENT
ENEMY TANK COLUMN MOVING SOUTH FROM PREVIOUSLY REPORTED BIVOUAC, OVER

APPLE 4 replies:

THIS IS APPLE 4, ROGER, OUT

In this instance APPLE 4 is located well within the range of enemy radios and a transmission by his set might be picked up by enemy forces.

(1) Prearranged code and Clear Text can be mixed as above.

We do not want to give the enemy an opportunity to hear any activity near them so APPLE 2 transmits:

(HULLO) APPLE 4 THIS IS APPLE 2
WORDS TWICE
BRIDGE OUT AT GEORGE HOW
(HULLO) APPLE 4 THIS IS APPLE 2
BRIDGE OUT AT GEORGE HOW
OUT

APPLE 4 must not reply or receipt for this message.

RELAY OF MESSAGES

An originator may transmit messages to a receiving station for retransmission to a third station. The procedure sign, RELAY TO, is used for conveying the transmission instructions to the relay station. Station APPLE 4 transmits message to station APPLE 2 for relay to station APPLE 3 in the manner shown below:

(HULLO) APPLE 2 THIS IS APPLE 4
RELAY TO APPLE 3, PROCEED ON MISSION ASSIGNED
OVER

Station APPLE 2 replies:

THIS IS APPLE 2, WILCO, OUT

When the above message is transmitted to station APPLE 3, the phrase RELAY FROM, followed by the call sign of the station of origin, is placed preceding the text of the original message, thus:

(HULLO) APPLE 3, THIS IS APPLE 2
RELAY FROM APPLE 4
PROCEED ON MISSION ASSIGNED
OVER

Station APPLE 3 replies:

THIS IS APPLE 3, ROGER, OUT

Then APPLE 2 transmits:

(HULLO) APPLE 4, THIS IS APPLE 2
RELAY TO APPLE 3, RECEIVED, OVER

APPLE 4 receipts for this information:

THIS IS APPLE 4, ROGER, OUT

If relaying station cannot get the message through he will so notify the originator after a reasonable effort has been made.

MULTIPLE CALL-UP

In the voice radio transmission of multiple address messages, the word "and" is transmitted between the call signs of the called stations. This is shown as follows:

(HULLO)APPLE 3 AND APPLE 2 AND APPLE 4, THIS IS APPLE 6
BEAR MORE TO LEFT
OUT

Note that no answer is required to the above message.

(HULLO)APPLE 3 AND APPLE 9 THIS IS APPLE 5
ENEMY ARTILLERY POSITION EAST OF HILL WUN ZE-RO WUN, OVER

Station APPLE 3 and APPLE 9 reply in the order which they were called:

THIS IS APPLE 3, ROGER OUT
THIS IS APPLE 9, ROGER OUT

If a station fails to reply in its turn, the next station in proper order replies after 10 seconds. Stations passed over because of their delay in replying await the completion of replies by the other stations before they reply.

COLLECTIVE CALL

The transmission of a message to several stations simultaneously is accomplished by means of the collective call. Thus a station, APPLE 6, having a message addressed to all other stations in the same net, the net call of which is APPLE Ø, transmits:

(HULLO) APPLE Ø, THIS IS APPLE 6
REPORT POSITIONS, OVER

Stations in the net reply in alphabetical-numerical order as follows:

THIS IS APPLE 1 POINT Ø 1 5, OVER

After 10 second interval:

THIS IS APPLE 3, WAIT OUT

After 10 second interval:

THIS IS APPLE 5, POINT 9 1 6, OVER

After 10 second interval:

THIS IS APPLE 4, POINT 8 1 Ø, OVER

(APPLE 4 did not reply in proper order therefore replies after last station)

(HULLO) APPLE 1 AND APPLE 3 AND APPLE 4 AND APPLE 5, THIS IS APPLE 6 ROGER OUT

APPLE 6 calls APPLE 2:

(HULLO)APPLE 2 THIS IS APPLE 6,REPORT LOCATION, OVER

APPLE 2 reports:

THIS IS APPLE 2 POINT 6 5 Ø, OVER

APPLE 6 receipts for the information:

THIS IS APPLE 6, ROGER OUT

APPLE 3 calls APPLE 6 to report his position:

(HULLO) APPLE 6 THIS IS APPLE 3
POINT 5 9 Ø, OVER

APPLE 6 receipts for this information:

THIS IS APPLE 6, ROGER OUT

APPLE 6 has a read-back message for APPLE 3, and wants to be sure that APPLE 3 gets the message correctly, thus APPLE 6 transmits:

(HULLO) APPLE 3 THIS IS APPLE 6
MESSAGE FOR YOU
READ BACK
ABLE ABLE: BAKER OBOE: OBOE KING: ROGER SUGAR: NAN PETER: ZEBRA KING: QUEEN XRAY: VICINITY REFERENCE POINT ABLE, OVER

APPLE 3 reads back to APPLE 6:

THIS IS APPLE 3
ABLE ABLE: BAKER OBOE: OBOE KING: ROGER SUGAR: NAN PETER: ZEBRA KING: QUEEN XRAY: VICINITY REFERENCE POINT ABLE, OVER

APPLE 6 has checked the original as APPLE 3 repeated and found it to be correct:

THIS IS APPLE 6, THAT IS CORRECT. OUT(1)

(1) No receipt is necessary.

In the event that APPLE 3 does not correctly repeat the message to APPLE 6, it is the duty of the originator APPLE 6 to straighten it out. Take the example of the group NAN PETER being transposed and repeated as PETER NAN and QUEEN XRAY repeated as PETER XRAY, then APPLE 6 instead of saying THAT IS CORRECT would transmit:

> THIS IS APPLE 6,WRONG GROUPS AFTER ROGER SUGAR: NAN PETER: ZEBRA KING: QUEEN XRAY:VICINITY REFERENCE POINT ABLE, OVER

Note that APPLE 6 goes back to the group repeated correctly immediately preceding the first group which was incorrect to clarify the message.

> APPLE 3 transmits:
>
> THIS IS APPLE 3, ROGER SUGAR: NAN PETER: ZEBRA KING:QUEEN XRAY: VICINITY REFERENCE POINT ABLE, OVER
>
> This corrects the error by the receiving operator and he is advised by the originator of that fact:
>
> THIS IS APPLE 6, THAT IS CORRECT. OUT(1)

ACKNOWLEDGE MESSAGES

The writer of a message may require personal acknowledgement by the addressee of receipt of the message. In this case the transmitting operator includes the procedure word ACKNOWLEDGE in the special instructions in the heading of the message. EXAMPLE:

> (HULLO) APPLE 3 THIS IS APPLE 6
> ACKNOWLEDGE URGENT
> REQUEST REINFORCEMENTS IMMEDIATELY
> TIME 1Ø3Ø, OVER
>
> APPLE 3 replies as follows:
>
> THIS IS APPLE 3, WILCO OUT

When the message is delivered to the addressee he is informed that an acknowledgement is requested. The addressee, after he has received and understood the message, notifies his message center that the message is to be acknowledged. When APPLE 3 is so informed he transmits:

> (HULLO) APPLE 6, THIS IS APPLE 3, URGENT
> TIME 1Ø3Ø ACKNOWLEDGED, TIME 1Ø45, OVER
>
> APPLE 6 receipts:

(1) No receipt is necessary by APPLE 3.

THIS IS APPLE 6, ROGER OUT

RADIOTELEPHONE EXECUTE METHOD (MANEUVERING PROCEDURE)

When voice procedure is used for the Execute Method (Maneuvering Procedure), the message shall be made as given below in a or b:

a. Below is a message, the purpose of which is to be executed (carried out) upon receipt of the execute word which is included in the same message.

(HULLO) APPLE 3 THIS IS APPLE 6
EXECUTE TO FOLLOW
BREAK
PLAN THREE
I SAY AGAIN
PLAN THREE
STANDBY
(PAUSE)
EXECUTE

No receipt is necessary.

b. Below is a message, the purpose of which is not to be executed (carried out) until the receipt of the execute word which will be transmitted in a separate execute message (usually after the signal message has been receipted for). When necessary, the execute message must carry identification date to insure that the correct message is executed; normally this identification is the repetition of the text.

(HULLO) APPLE 3 THIS IS APPLE 6
EXECUTE TO FOLLOW
BREAK
PLAN THREE
I SAY AGAIN
PLAN THREE
OVER

The receipt for this example is:

THIS IS APPLE 3
ROGER OVER
THIS IS APPLE 6
(PAUSE)
EXECUTE

TANK FLASH WARNING

Due to the fact that we must have a Tank Warning System, it is

necessary that all radio operators, officers or enlisted men, become acquainted with a system of Tank Flash Warnings. This type of a message has priority and any transmissions going on should immediately be interrupted in order that all elements may be warned of a coming enemy tank attack. There are numerous ways of warning radio nets of coming tank attacks. There is shown below a system which is simple and very easy to use:

TANK FLASH MESSAGE FORM					
NUMBER OF TANKS	TYPE	LOCATION	DIRECTION TRAVELING	SPEED M.P.H.	TIME SEEN
38	Medium	High Bridge	Southeast	25	11Ø5
			Authentication RADISHES		

The 1st Platoon Commander of Reconnaissance Company spotted 38 enemy medium tanks at High Bridge (Coded Name for Pidcoke Crossing). They were traveling in a southeasterly direction at an estimated speed of 25 miles per hour and were observed at 11Ø5. He must break in to the Battalion Command Net and give this warning. As he has an SCR 608 radio he can merely push the button on his transmitter which corresponds to the Battalion Command Channel and give his message. This he does in the following fashion:

(HULLO) FLASH FLASH THIS IS DRIFT ONE
THREE EIGHT: MEDIUM: HIGH BRIDGE: SOUTHEAST:TWO
FIVE: 11Ø5: RADISHES OVER

The code word "RADISHES" is one of the authentications for this particular day to be used for this type of transmission, and signifies to the receiving operators that this information is authentic and acceptable to be acted upon without further verification.

The information is receipted for by the radios in the Battalion Command Net in alphabetical-numerical order, and is immediately passed down to the other elements of the battalion and up to the higher headquarters we are employed with, in order that they also may be warned of the coming attack.