EXTRACTS FROM BRITISH NAVAL RADIO ORGANIZATION

Appendix II to Communication Instructions 1944

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of Chief of Naval Operations

COMMUNICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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(All times GCT unless otherwise stated.)

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IV

100. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

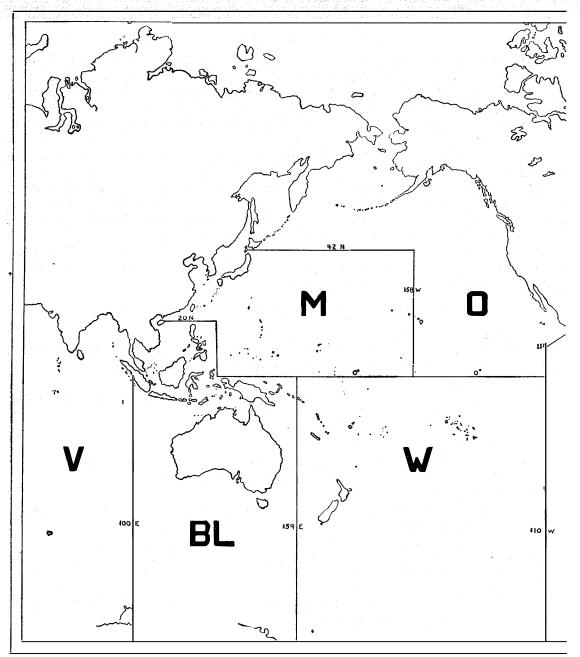
- 101. Purpose.—Appendix II has been included in Communication Instructions in order to furnish pertinent information regarding the British Naval Radio Organization and other miscellaneous related information to U. S. ships and authorities which may at times be required to make use of these facilities. The data contained herein has been taken from the effective British Admiralty Fleet Orders ("S" series) which are not generally distributed to the U. S. Navy.
- 102. Supersedes DNC 8.—The information contained in Appendix II supersedes the publication DNC 8.
- 103. Changes to Appendix II.—Certain information contained in Appendix II is subject to frequent change and will be corrected periodically. Since the lag between changes effected by the Admiralty and corresponding changes issued to this appendix is often great, it is intended that this information be used for reference purposes only.
- 104. Arrangement of data.—The data contained herein has been arranged to effect the most practical usage. The charts and tables are for the most part self-explanatory. Additional information is included when necessary.

110. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS ON BRITISH NAVAL (W/T) ORGANIZATION

- 111. Relaying of messages.—Many of the ship-to-shore waves are common to several Naval Stations. Any Naval W/T Station hearing a call on a ship-to-shore wave will accept the message and relay it by fixed (point-to-point) service to its destination.
 - 112. Answering practice.—
- a. When calling shore stations on a common ship-to-shore high-frequency wave, a ship must be prepared to receive an answer:
 - 1. On calling frequency.
 - 2. On appropriate broadcast or intercept.
- b. Normal practice is for the shore station to give an answer on the calling frequency and this will always be done when necessary transmitter is available.
 - c. An answer on broadcast or intercept will be made:
 - 1. Where shore station has no transmitter available on calling frequency.
 - 2. When requested by the ship.
 - 3. When ship does not appear to hear answer on calling frequency.
- d. In the event of a ship not receiving an immediate answer to a call on the H/F, the message should always be broadcast (once through), but this in no way relieves the transmitting ship of the responsibility of obtaining an "R" in the normal manner. It does provide, however, for the contingency of a shore station hearing the ship while the latter is unable to hear the shore station answering.

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200. LIMITS OF Chart 1. GENERAL CHART SHOWING THE



Mediterranean areas not included on this

W/T AREAS LIMITS OF BRITISH RADIO (W/T) AREAS

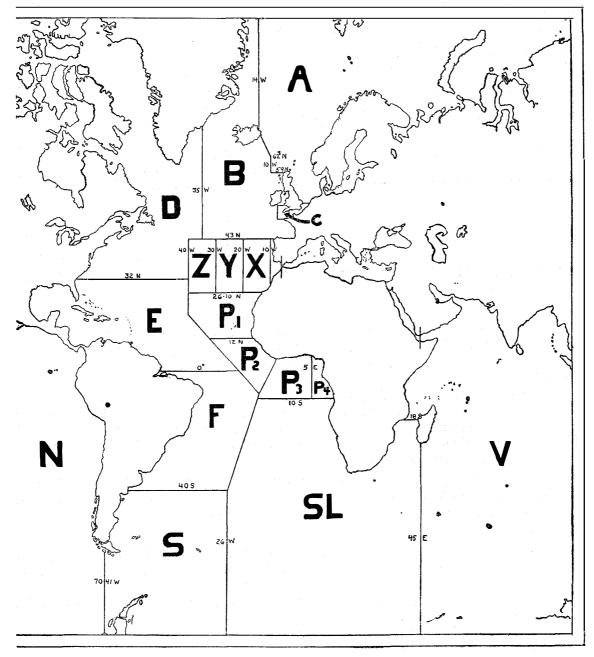
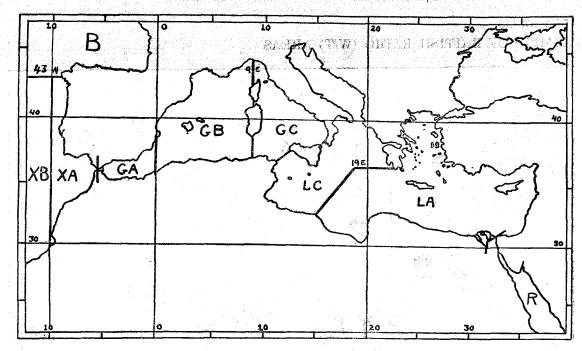


chart are shown on a separate chart.

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Chart 2. AREA LIMITS OF MEDITERRANEAN W/T STATIONS



210. DEFINITION OF LIMITS OF BRITISH W/T AREAS

Area A:

Consists of that portion of the Orkneys and Shetlands Command to the east of the northerly dividing line*, the Rosyth Command and that portion of the Nore Command lying to the north of 51° 40′ North.

Area B:

Consists of the Western Approaches Command (except that portion in the Bristol Channel and Irish Sea Area lying to the south of the latitude of Milford Haven); Iceland; that portion of the Orkneys and Shetlands Command lying to the west of the northerly dividing line* and that portion of the Plymouth Command south and west of 48° north and 7° west.

*The northerly dividing line between Areas "A" and "B" is a line from Dunnet Head due north to 59° North, thence due west to longitude 6° West, thence due north to 62° North, thence to Seydisfjord, Iceland, and thence due north.

Area BL:

North From Cape Kami, south to latitude 20° North, a line east to longitude 130° East, thence south to Equator, along Equator to longitude 159° East.

West_____ The meridian of 100° East from the coast of Sumatra to the south pole. South_____ The pole.

East_____ The meridian of 159° East.

Area C:

Consists of the Portsmouth and Dover Commands; that portion of the Plymouth and Western Approaches Commands in the Bristol Channel and Irish Sea south of the latitude of Milford Haven and bounded on the west and south by the meridian of

7° West and the parallel of 48° North; and that portion of the Nore Command lying to the south of 51° 40′ North.

Area D:

North_____ The pole.

West_____ East coast of North America.

South Parallel of 32° North.

East_____ Meridian of 40° West to a point 43° North, thence to meridian of 35° West, thence due north.

Area E:

North_____ Parallel of 32° North.

West..... Coast of North and Central Americas.

South _____ Coast of South America and the Equator.

East_____ Meridian of 40° West to a point 20° North, thence down the limits of Area P1 and P2 to the Equator.

Area F:

North..... The Equator.

West_____ The coast of South America, along the coast to 40° South.

South_____ Parallel of 40° South.

East_____ Line drawn from position 40° South and 26° West, to Ascension, thence along the limits of Area P2 to the Equator.

Area G:

North_____ Mediterranean coast of Europe.

West _____ Meridian of Gibraltar.

South_____ Mediterranean coast of Africa.

East_____ Line joining Cape Bon to Marsala and in a direction 9° across the Strait of Messina.

This area is divided from west to east into three areas, GA, GB and GC, by the meridian of Greenwich and the meridian of 9° East.

Area L:

North_____ Mediterranean coast of Europe and Asia.

West_____ Line joining Cape Bon to Marsala and in a direction 9° across the Strait of Messina.

South Mediterranean coast of Africa.

East_____Suez.

This area is divided from west to east into two areas, LC and LA, by a line drawn from Misrata in Tripolitania to join a line drawn due west from Cape Matapan in longitude 19° East.

Area M:

North____ The parallel of 42° North.

West_____ East coast of Asia from 42° North to 20° North, thence down meridian of 130° East.

South_____ The parallel of 20° North from coast of Asia to 130° East, thence along Equator to 110° West, due north to 11° North, thence to the border of Mexico-Guatemala.

East_____ The meridian of 158° West.

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Area N:	and the company of th
North	Line joining position 11° North and 110° West to border of Mexico-Guatemala.
West	_ Meridian of 110° West.
South	
	West coast of South America, thence down meridian of 70°41′ West.
Area O:	
North	The pole.
	The north and east coasts of Asia.
South	The parallel of 42° North to 158° West, due south to the Equator, along the Equator to 110° West, due north to 11° North, thence to the border Mexico-Guatemala.
East	The west coast of North America to the border of Mexico-Guatemala.
Area P:	The state of the s
North	The parallel of 26°10′ North.
	A line drawn from a point 26°10′ North and 40° West due south to 20°
	North, thence to Ascension, and thence to the parallel of 10° South
	along a line which joins Ascension to a point 40° South and 26° West.
South	The parallel of 10° South.
	The coast of Africa.
	is further subdivided into areas which are bounded by the limits of Area
P and as follo	
P1	On the south by the parallel of 12° North.
	On the north by the latitude of 12° North. On the southeast by line
	joining Cape Palmas to Ascension.
	On the west by a line joining Cape Palmas to Ascension.
Service and the service of the	On the east by the meridian of 5° East.
P4	On the west by the meridian of 5° East.
Area R:	
From Suez to	the meridian of 45°05′ East in the Gulf of Aden.
Area S:	at the entire of the contract and the contract of the contract
North	The parallel of 40° South.
	The coast of South America to 70°41′ West thence due south.
South	
East	m1 11 A 0 TT
Area SL:	and the second of the second o
	Parallel of 10° South in South Atlantic from west coast of Africa to a line which joins Ascension to a point 40° South 26° West. On the east coast of Africa by the parallel of 18° South in the Mozambique Channel.
West	of 26° West.
South	
Last	The meridian of 45° East from Coast of Madagascar to South Pole.

Area V:

That portion of the Indian Ocean, east of the meridian of Aden, and including the Persian Gulf, bounded on the west by the coast of Africa, and the limits of the South Atlantic station, SL, and on the east by the meridian of 100° East from the coast of Sumatra to the South Pole.

Area W:

North The Equator.

West The meridian of 159° East.

South_____ The pole.

East..... The meridian of 110° West.

Area X:

North....... The parallel of 43° North. West....... The meridian of 20° West.

South_____ The parallel of 26°10′ North and the coast of Africa.

East_____ The meridian of Gibraltar.

This area is divided by the meridian 10° West into areas XB to the westward and XA to the eastward.

Area Y:

North....... The parallel of 43° North.

West...... The meridian of 30° West.

South...... The parallel of 26°10′ North.

East..... The meridian of 20° West.

Area Z:

North....... The parallel of 43° North.

West...... The meridian of 40° West.

South...... The parallel of 26°10′ North.

East..... The meridian of 30° West.

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300. BRITISH RADIO ORGANIZATION

310. PRINCIPAL RADIO (W/T) AREAS

311. Table of principal radio (W/T) areas.—The following table shows an alphabetic listing of the radio (W/T) areas as shown in the general chart with the broadcast methods serving each area and the stations taking part in the service. Explanatory notes follow the table.

TABLE 1

Area	Broadcast	Stations
A	GA H' HD CN'	RUGBY
В	H' BN GA	WHITEHALL RUGBY
BL	BL BAKERS	BELCONNEN PERTH
C D	CN L GA#	WHITEHALL BOOK BOOK HALIFAX RUGBY
E	NSS GM GA	WASHINGTON RUGBY RUGBY
F	Process of the Control of the Contro	RUGBY
GA	G GD	GIBRALTAR
GB	X XD	ALĠIERS
GC	X XD	ALGIERS
LA	LV	ALEXANDRIA
LC	M	MALTA
М	NPM	HONOLULU

Area	Broadcast	Stations
N	NBA	BALBOA
0	NPG	SAN FRANCISCO
P	FT GM	FREETOWN RUGBY
R	R	ADEN
SL	SL	SIMONSTOWN
S	FI	FALKLANDS
v	V GM	CEYLON RUGBY
w	wv"	SUVA
X	G	GIBRALTAR
Y*	G BN	GIBRALTAR WHITEHALL
Z**	G BN GA	GIBRALTAR WHITEHALL RUGBY

NOTES ON TABLE 1

^{&#}x27;For the purpose of these broadcasts see table 5.

[&]quot;Intercept. (See table 3.)

^{*}Ships in Area Y have a choice of Gibraltar or BN broadcasts.

^{**}Ships in Area Z have a choice of Gibraltar, BN or Rugby GA broadcasts.

[#]Ships in Area D read Rugby GA only if broadcast L is unreadable.

320. PRINCIPAL BROADCAST SCHEDULES

321. Table of principal broadcast schedules.—The following table shows the principal British broadcast schedules. The schedules are listed alphabetically by broadcast designations, showing the station, call sign, frequencies, and time. The last column contains further explanatory remarks concerning each schedule.

TABLE 2

		1	1		
Broad- cast	Station	Call sign	Frequency	Time	Remarks
BAK- ERS	PERTH	VIXØ	437Ø 925Ø 1263Ø	Continuous	Ships proceeding from EI W/T area to southwest Pacific Area are to shift to Bakers broadcast. Subsequent shift to BL broadcast will be ordered by NOi/c Freemantle.
BL	BELCONNEN	VHB	44. Ø 4Ø5Ø 56ØØ 843Ø 1217Ø 1641Ø	Continuous $\emptyset7\emptyset\emptyset-22\emptyset\emptyset$ Continuous $22\emptyset\emptyset-\emptyset7\emptyset\emptyset$ $22\emptyset\emptyset-\emptyset1\emptyset\emptyset$	"Bells" broadcast to call sign GB5 for ships in area BL. VHB (44 kc.) is not used between 2200-0100. During this period an additional frequency of 16410 kc. is used.
T-1		VPC	4700 8555 17110	$\begin{bmatrix} 2300-0145 \\ 0230-0330 \\ 0530-0800 \\ 1000-1100 \\ 1330-1430 \\ 1810-1900 \\ 1945-2030 \end{bmatrix} *$	Broadcast to call sign GBXZ for ships in area S. *Frequencies used between 1 October and 31
FI	FALKLAND ISLANDS	VPC	4700 8555 12500 17110	1000-1100 2300-0145 0230-0330 0530-0800 1330-1430 1810-1900 1945-2030 1330-1430	March. ** Frequencies used between 1 April and 30 September.
FT	FREETOWN	VPU	375 5175 845Ø 1328Ø	Continuous 2000-0800 Continuous 0800-2000	Broadcast to call sign GB3 for ships in area P.
G	GIBRALTAR	GYU	44. 8 16Ø 556Ø or 9975	Continuous	Broadcast to ships in areas G, X, Y, and Z.
`			+		

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TABLE 2—Continued

Broad- cast	Station	Call sign	Frequency	Time	Remarks
Ŀ	HALIFAX	СГН	1Ø5 9Ø4Ø 55 Ø2. 5	Continuous 1200–2200 2200–1200	Broadcast to ships in area D. Messages broadcast to call sign GB7A. Broadcast of messages once through first transmission; repetition 4 hrs. later. Head- ings of all messages of 24 hrs. previous at \$9500 daily.
LV	ALEXANDRIA	MSA	425 525Ø or 1162Ø	Continuous	Broadcast to ships in area LA.
M	MAL TA	GYZ	153 5000 or 11200	Continuous	Broadcast to ships in area LC.
R	Aden	GZQ	95 7Ø5Ø or 124ØØ	Continuous	Red Sea broadcast to ships in area R.
SL.	SIMONSTOWN	GYK ZSC	859Ø 12831	Continuous	Broadcast to call sign GBXZ for ships in area SL.
v	CEYLON	СZН	44Ø3 88Ø6 132Ø9 17612	Continuous Continuous Continuous Ø13Ø-143Ø	Indian Ocean broadcast to ships in areas NU and V.
X	ALGIERS	BRF	135 534Ø or 1ØØ85	Continuous	Broadcast to ships in areas GB and GC.

322. Additional broadcasts.—The following broadcasts are supplemented by additional broadcasts beginning at \$\0099199\$ and every 4 hours for ships and auxiliaries with less than 3 operators: Gibraltar (GD); Malta (MD); Aden (RD) Alexandria (LVD); and Algiers (XD).

323. Gaspe Broadcast for ships in St. Lawrence Area. During the navigational season only, Gaspe will broadcast continuously on 174 and 3490 kc. with call sign CFL to ships in the St. Lawrence Area.

330. PRINCIPAL INTERCEPT SCHEDULES

331. Table of principal intercept schedules.—The following table shows the principal British intercept schedules. The schedules are listed alphabetically by intercept designation, showing station, call sign, frequencies, and time. The last column contains further explanatory remarks concerning each schedule.

TABLE 3

Inter- cept	Station	Call sign	Frequency	Time	Remarks
BN	WHITEHALL LIVERPOOL ICELAND	GYM MAD MAS	1ø7	Continuous	For ships in Area B. To be used in event of the failure of BN broadcast only. Messages from Liverpool and Iceland are to be repeated back once by Whitehall. Messages from Whitehall are to be repeated back once by Iceland.
FT	DAKAR ASCENSION TAKORADI	FUW ZBI VPG	375 5175 845Ø	Continuous 2000–0800 0800–2000	To be used in event of the failure of FT broadcast. Takoradi is continuous on 375 kc only during FX periods.
wv	WA/OURU WELLING TON SUVA	ZLO ZGN	6872. 5 13745 16ø3ø 6872. 5 13745	Ø7ØØ-17ØØ 18ØØ-Ø6ØØ 18ØØ-Ø6ØØ Ø7ØØ-17ØØ 18ØØ-Ø6ØØ	For ships in SoPac area. Ships maintaining watch are to continue to keep receiving watch during the two periods each of an hour when group is normally silent. General periods will be at \$250 and every four hours.

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340. RUGBY GENERAL BROADCAST

341. Table of Rugby schedules carried out on V. L/F transmitters.—The following table shows the time of schedules on the GBZ and GBR transmitters for submarines in Home, Mediterranean, and Gibraltar areas.

TABLE 4 A

Routine	Time Transmitter used		Transmitter used
HS	First 20 min. of each hr. 0000-0120 1000-1040 1400-1440 2000-2120	Long routines at:	
MS	Second 20 min. of each hr. 0120-0240 1120-1200 1520-1600 2120-2240	Long routines at: \$62\$\phi - \phi 7\phi 9\$	GBZ (15.46 kc.): ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
GS	Third 20 min. of each hr. 0240-0400 1040-1120 1440-1520 2240-0000	Long routines at:	·)

- 342. Rules for transmission on Rugby V. L/F transmitters.—The following rules on transmission apply to Table 4A:
- a. During the long routines, QRU, or new urgent operational traffic will be made at $\emptyset\emptyset$, $2\emptyset$, and $4\emptyset$ minutes past each hour to the submarines whose routines normally start at these times, interrupting the long routines in progress for this purpose.
 - b. All routines start with traffic list.
- c. Messages without precedence will be transmitted on next two long night routines after receipt.
- d. Messages with precedence will be transmitted at first routine after receipt and repeated on short routines as often as time allows.
- e. All messages transmitted first time at short routine will be repeated at the next long routine (day or night).
- f. All messages originated after second long night routine will be repeated at both long night routines of the following night.
- g. All messages originated between first and second long night routines to be repeated on first long night routine on the following night.
 - h. MS Long Routines at 0620-0700 is MS traffic previously transmitted on short routines since 0240 will be retransmitted during this routine.

343. Table of Rugby schedules carried out on L/F and H/F transmitters.—The following table shows the schedules of the transmitters used on the Rugby GA and GM broadcasts. The frequencies of the transmitters shown will be found in paragraph 344.

TABLE 4B

Time	Broad- cast	1 Mar. to 31 Oct.	1 Nov. to 28 Feb.
9299-3399 9299-9399 9399-9409 9699-9799 1999-1199 1499-1599 1599-1899 1899-1999 2299-2399	GA GM GA GA GM GA	GBZ, GIC, GID, GIH GBZ, GAD, GID, GIH GBZ, GAI GBZ, GAI	GBZ, GIC, GIH, GYD GBZ, GIC, GIH, GYD D, GID, GIH GBZ, GIC, GIH, GYD

344. Frequencies of transmitters.—The frequencies of the transmitters shown in Table 4 B are as follows:

GB Z	- 15.46 kc.
GYD	
GIC	,
GIH.	,
GID	
GAD	
UnD	- 19,400 KG.

- 345. Rules of transmission on Rugby GA and GM broadcasts.—The following rules apply to Table 4 B:
 - a. The following sequence will be followed at each routine—
 - 1. New priority traffic general message.
 - 2. New non-basegram general messages.
 - 3. Second run general messages.
 - 4. Basegram general messages.
- \pmb{b} . Messages (non-basegram) will be transmitted once through at one a. m. and one p. m. transmission.
 - c. Messages (basegram) will be made at one transmission only.
- d. QRU with the last series number is made on the completion of 2, 3, and 4 of note a above.

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- **346.** Failure of transmitters.—In the event of the failure of the GBR and GBZ transmitters, the broadcast schedules will be as follows:
 - a. Failure of GBR transmitter—
 - 1. All submarine schedules will be carried out on GBZ, except during BAMS schedules, at $\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset-\emptyset12\emptyset$, $12\emptyset\emptyset-13\emptyset\emptyset$, $2\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset-212\emptyset$, and between $\emptyset8\emptyset\emptyset-1\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset$, when there will be no schedules. HS and MS will be continued at 2120 and $\emptyset120$ and will overlap GS at these schedules if necessary.
 - 2. GA schedules will be carried out at $\emptyset2\emptyset\emptyset-\emptyset3\emptyset\emptyset$ and every four hours, being interrupted as required for submarine schedules.
 - 3. GM schedules will be carried out on H/F only.
 - b. Failure of GBZ transmitter—
 - 1. Submarine schedules normally on GBZ will not take place. HS and MS schedules will be combined at $212\emptyset$ and $\emptyset12\emptyset$ and will overlap GS at these schedules if necessary.
 - 2. GA schedules will be carried out on GBR, being interrupted as required for submarine schedules.
 - 3. GM schedules will be carried out on H/F only.

350. WHITEHALL GENERAL BROADCAST FOR HOME STATION

351. Table of Whitehall general broadcast.—The following table shows the Whitehall general broadcasts, showing call sign, frequency and time of each broadcast. Additional information is found in the last column. The BN broadcast will be supplemented by the BN intercept (as shown in table 3) in the event of failure of the broadcast.

TABLE 5

Broad- cast	Call sign	Frequency	Time	Remarks
BN	GYE	1Ø7 6845 93Ø5 1482Ø	Continuous (Continuous when or- dered).	Ships in Area B. See notes 1 and 2. Repetition of 24 hours previous will be made at \$5\$\text{05}\$.
CN	GYB	100	Continuous	Ships in Area C. See note 1 a. and 2c
н	GYB	95 plus H/F	Continuous or as ordered.	For CinC, Home Fleet or other Senior Officers when ordered by Adm. See note 3.
HD	GYB	78	Continuous	Ships in Area A. See notes 1 and 2.

NOTES ON TABLE 5

1. Transmission rules:

- a. Messages of a general nature will be made or repeated from $\emptyset100$ to $\emptyset230$ and every 4 hours. These transmissions will be concluded with "QNG." Greenwich time signal is emitted every hour as traffic permits. At $\emptyset100$ and every 4 hours, the heading of all messages during the preceding 4 hours will be repeated.
- b. If broadcast BN goes out of action due to damage, it will be replaced without orders by BN intercept. If broadcast HD goes out of action shift will be automatic to 138 kc. This procedure is to be carried out, also, if broadcast HD becomes unreadable due to enemy jamming.

2. Repetition of transmissions:

- a. BN broadcast: at $\emptyset 23\emptyset$ and every 4 hours, repetitions of all signals made during the preceding 4 hours on 107 kc, will be transmitted on 46.9 kc.
- $b.~{
 m HD}$ broadcast: at $\emptyset23\emptyset$ and every 4 hours, repetitions of all signals made during the preceding 4 hours will be transmitted on 51.5 kc.
- 3. H/F waves to be used by H broadcast: When so ordered by Admiralty, the following H/F waves will be used by H broadcast:
 - 14, 100 kc.—Day.
 - 11, 150 kc.—Day.
 - 6, 8Ø5 kc.—Night.
 - 4, 605 kc.—Night.

Time of change from day to night frequency will be as ordered by signal.

c. CN Broadcast: at 0230 and every 4 hours, repetitions of headings of all messages made during the preceding four hours will be transmitted on 145 kc.

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352. Organization of the Whitehall broadcast for Special Operations.—

During large scale Fleet operations in which ships from several commands may be co-operating, Admiralty may promulgate details of the W/T organization in the following form:

- a. Messages for ships taking part in current operation are being routed on broadcast "HD." Intercommunication waves are Fleet wave and 4740 kc. Enemy reports affecting ships on convoy duty will be repeated on broadcast "BN" by CinC Western Approaches, in cases where this has not already been done by the W/T station receiving the original report. CinC Western Approaches will then be responsible for routing on broadcast "HD" any signals to convoys which may affect ships taking part in current operations.
- b. If Plymouth W/T station or any other shore W/T station is ordered to set watch on the Fleet wave the fact will be promulgated and such W/T stations will send call sign MTA a few times in a manner similar to Scapa W/T station.
- c. Once the enemy is being reported regularly retransmission of such reports on Fleet wave by shore W.T stations is to cease as they are liable to "jam" original reports.

Ch. 1

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APPENDIX II 360. PRINCIPAL SHIP-TO-SHORE FREQUENCIES

361. Table of principal ship-to-shore frequencies.—Table 6 A contains the principal British ship-to-shore frequencies. It is subdivided by frequencies into five tables. Each table lists alphabetically the stations keeping watch, with their call signs and the schedules of the watch. Additional information is given in the notes following each table. Rules for the transmission of call signs on each frequency are given in article 362. Australian and New Zealand are listed separately in table 6 B of article 363.

TABLE 6 A

1. 4740 kilocycles:

	Call	Period	s keeping W/T	keeping W/T watch	
Station	Sign	August	September	October	
Alexandria	MSA	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Algiers	BRF	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Ascension	ZBI			2200-0800	
Bermuda	GYG	ØØØØ – 1ØØØ	ØØØØ – 1ØØØ	2200-1200	
Bombay	VWF	1600-0400	1400-0200	1400-0200	
Canada	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{CZP} \\ \mathbf{CGE} \end{array} \right.$	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Ceylon	GZH	1600-0200	1400-0200	1400-0200	
Falklands	VPC	2000-1200	2200-1200	2200-1000	
Gibraltar	GYU	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Iceland	MAS	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Kilindini	MXT			1600-0200	
Malta	GYZ	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Mauritius	VRS		1400-0400	1600-0200	
Naples	GQT	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
N. Russia	MGD	1600-0600	1600-0800	1800-0600	
South Africa	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\mathbf{ZSD}\\\mathbf{ZSC}\end{array}\right.$	1600-0600	1400-1000	1400-1000	
St. Helena	ZHH			2200-0800	
United Kingdom	GYD	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
West African	MTD	2200-0800	2000-0800	2000-0800	

Notes.—Stations answer on calling frequency. West African stations answer on Broadcast "FT" in addition. 42%5 kc. will be available in the Mediterranean; otherwise it will not be manned at shore W/T stations.

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TABLE 6 A—Continued

2. 6300 kilocycles:

Station	Call	Period	ds keeping W/T	watch
Bianon :	Sign	August	September	October
Aden	GZQ	1600-0600	1600-0400	1400-0600
Alexandria	MSA	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous
Algiers	BRF	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous
Ascension	ZBI	2000-0800	1800-0800	
Canada	{ CGX CZP	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous
Falklands	VPC	Continuous	2200-1200	2200-1000
Gibraltar	GYU	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous
Iceland	MAS	2000-0800		
Kilindini	MXT	1800-0400	1600-0400	
Malta	GYZ	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous
Mauritius	VRS	1400-0400		. 83
N. Russia	MGD		Ø8ØØ–16ØØ	Ø6ØØ-18ØØ
South Africa		1600-0600	1800-0600	1800-0600
St. Helena	ZHH	2000-0800	1800-0800	
United Kingdom	GZZ	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous
West Africa	VPU FUW VPG	2200-0800	2000-0800	2000-0800

 $\it Notes. — Stations answer on calling frequency. West African Stations answer on Broadcast "FT" in addition.$

TABLE 6 A—Continued

3. 8290 kilocycles:

	Call	Periods keeping W/T watch			
Station	Sign	August	September	October	
Alexandria	MSA	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Ascension	ZBI	Ø8ØØ-2ØØØ	Ø8ØØ-18ØØ	Ø8ØØ-22ØØ	
Awarua	ZLB	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Bermuda	GYG	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Bombay	VWF	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Canada	{ CGX CZP	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Ceylon	GZH	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Falklands	VPC		1200-2200	1000-2200	
Gibraltar	GYU	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Iceland	MAS	Ø8ØØ-2ØØØ	Ø8ØØ – 2ØØØ	Ø8ØØ – 18ØØ	
Kilindini	MXT	Ø4ØØ-18ØØ	Ø4ØØ-16ØØ	Ø2ØØ-16ØØ	
Malta	GYZ	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Mauritius	VRS	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
N. Russia	MGD	Ø6ØØ-16ØØ			
South Africa	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{ZSC} \\ \mathbf{ZSD} \end{array}\right.$	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
St. Helena	Z HH	Ø8ØØ-2ØØØ	Ø8ØØ-18ØØ	Ø8ØØ-22ØØ	
United Kingdom	GZZ	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
West Africa	FUW VPG VPU	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	

Notes.—Stations answer on calling frequency. West African stations answer on Broadcast "FT" in addition. Awarua answers calls on 8250 kc.

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Table 6A—Continued

4. 12685 kilocycles:

Station	Call	Periods keeping W/T watch			
Sign		August	September	October	
Aden	GZQ	Ø6ØØ-16ØØ	Ø4ØØ-16ØØ	Ø6ØØ-14ØØ	
Awarua	ZLB	1800-0400	1800-0400	1800-0400	
Bermuda	GYG	1000-0000	1000-0000	1200-2200	
Bombay	VWF	Ø4ØØ-16ØØ	Ø2ØØ-14ØØ	Ø2ØØ-14ØØ	
Canada	{ CGX C Z P	1000-0000	1000-0000	1200-2200	
Falklands	VPC	1200-2000	1200-2200	1000-2200	
Gibraltar	GYU	Ø8ØØ – 2ØØØ	Ø8ØØ-18ØØ	Ø8ØØ-18ØØ	
Mauritius	VRS	Ø4ØØ-14ØØ	Ø4ØØ-14ØØ	Ø2ØØ-16ØØ	
South African	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{D} \end{array}\right.$	} Ø6ØØ-16ØØ	Ø6ØØ-18ØØ	Ø6ØØ-18ØØ	
United Kingdom	GZZ	Ø6ØØ-ØØØØ	Ø6ØØ-22ØØ	Ø8ØØ-22ØØ	
West Africa	{ FUW VPG VPU	8800-2200	Ø8ØØ –2 ØØØ	Ø8ØØ-2ØØØ	

Notes.—Stations answer on calling frequency. West African Stations answer on Broadcast "FT" in addition. Awarua answers calls on 12600 kc.

5. 16845 kilocycles:

				and the second second	
Station	Call	Periods keeping W/T watch			
Station	Sign	August	September	October	
Bombay	VWF	Ø4ØØ-16ØØ	Ø2ØØ14ØØ	Ø2ØØ-14ØØ	
Canada	CGX		1200-0000	1200-2000	
Ceylon	GZH	Ø2ØØ-16ØØ	Ø2ØØ-14ØØ	Ø2ØØ-14ØØ	
Gibraltar	GYU	Ø8ØØ –2 ØØØ	Ø8ØØ-18ØØ	Ø8ØØ–18ØØ	
South Africa		· Ø6ØØ-16ØØ	1000-1400	1000-1400	
United Kingdom	GKS	1000-2000	1200-2000	1200-2000	
West Africa	VPU	Ø8ØØ-22ØØ	Ø8ØØ – 2ØØØ	Ø8ØØ –2 ØØØ	

Notes.—Stations answer on calling frequency. West African Stations answer on Broadcast "FT" in addition. Ceylon W/T answers on Area Broadcast and not on calling frequency.

362. Transmission of call signs on ship-to-shore frequencies.—Call signs transmitted on the ship-to-shore frequencies, as given in table 6 A, are to be made in accordance with the following table. They are not to be made more than five times except on 16845 kc. when they may be transmitted for not more than 1 minute.

Fre- quency	W/T Station	Times of transmission
	United Kingdom	00 and 30 minutes past each hour
4740)	Mediterranean	25 and 55 minutes past each hour
12685 16845	West African	50 minutes past each hour
10845)	Canadian	15 and 45 minutes past each hour
	South African	20 and 40 minutes past each hour
	East Indies	As ordered by C-in-C E. F.
4.5	United Kingdom	00 each hour
	Mediterranean	30, 90, 105 minutes past each EVEN hour
6300]	West African	45 minutes past each EVEN hour
8290	Canadian	15, 75 minutes past each EVEN hour
	South African	10, 50, 85 minutes past each EVEN hour
	East Indies	As ordered by C-in-C E. F.

COMMUNICATION INSTRUCTIONS

363. Table of Australian and New Zealand ship-to-shore frequencies.—The following table contains the Australian and New Zealand ship-to-shore frequencies. The notes in article 361 correspond to table 6 B, also.

TABLE 6 B

Station	Call sign	4235	847Ø	127Ø5	1694Ø
AUCKLAND 4	ZLE	N	X		D
BELCONNEN	VHC	X	X	X	2200 to 1000
COONAWARRA	VHL	1000 to 2200	X	2200 to 1000	:
DARWIN RADIO 1	VID	1000 to 2000			2000 to 1000
ESPERANCE RADIO ¹	VIE		1000 to 2200	2200 to 1000	
FLINDERS NAVDEP	VHJ	X	X		
GARDEN ISLAND	VHD	1000 to 2200			2200 to 1000
HOBART RADIO	VIH	1000 to 2200	22ØØ to 1ØØØ		
PORT MORESBY (BRAND RDO)	VHZ	1000 to 2200	22ØØ to 1ØØØ		
SYDNEY RADIO	VIS	1000 to 2200	X	2200 to 1000	
THURSDAY ISLAND 2	VLM	X			
THURSDAY ISL RDO 1	VII		X		
TOWNSVILLE	VIF		X		
TOWNSVILLE RDO 1	VIT	X			
SUVA 3 4	ZGN	N		D	
WAIOURU 3	ZLO				

NOTES ON TABLE 6 B

¹ Commercial station.

² Shifts to fixed service at $\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset$ and every 2 hours.

³ Answers on intercept WV.

[&]quot;N" represents a night schedule as follows:
\$\psi 43\psi\$ to \$183\psi -1\$ April to \$31\$ October.
\$\psi 6\psi \psi\$ to \$17\psi -1\$ November to \$31\$ March.

[&]quot;D" represents a day schedule as follows: 1830 to 0430—1 April to 31 October. 1700 to 0600—1 November to 31 March.

370. BRITISH "PORT WAVES"

371. Table of principal British "Port Waves."—The British "Port Waves" correspond in general to "Harbor Frequencies" used in some U. S. areas. The following table shows the station, call sign, and frequencies of the principal "Port Waves" in the listed areas. Stations marked with an asterisk (*) have additional notes following the table. The use of the frequencies listed are subject to local regulations which should be obtained by U. S. ships. Guards are continuous unless otherwise stated.

TABLE 7

Area and stations	Call sign	Fre- quency	Area and stations	Call sign	Fre- quency
Western Approaches:			Mediterranean:	·	
Aultbea	GXB		Ajaccio	FUY	
Belfast*'''	MSF		Alexandria	MSA	
Greenock	GXU		Algiers	\mathbf{BRF}	
Holyhead	MFN	1740	Beirut*''	MIB	
Liverpool	MAD		Benghazi*''	MJF	
Londonderry*'''	MGK		Bone	BRH	
Milford Haven	MAE]	Bougie	BRF	
Portrush*'''	MGP	1	Bizerta	$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{G}$	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Casablanca	NJC	
Australia and New Zea-			Gibraltar	GYU	215ø
land:			Haifa*''	MAT	
Adelaide*	VIA	425	Malta	\mathbf{GYZ}	
Auckland	\mathbf{ZLD}	2940	Messina	GQW	
Brisbane	VHF	425	Oran	BRD	
Darwin	MTH	425	Palermo	NZH	
Hobart	VHA	425	Philippeville	\mathbf{FAZ}	
Newcastle	\mathbf{VHE}	425	Port Said*"	MIP	
Freemantle	$VIX\emptyset$	425	Tripoli	MIR	14
Melbourne	VHH	425	Salerno	NXG	
Sydney	VHD	425	Suez	MID	
Port Moresby	VHZ	425			
Townsville	VIF	425	East Indies and South		
Waiouru	ZLO	3ØØØ	Atlantic:		
			Bombay	VWF	3000
West Africa:			Capetown	$\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{Q}$	1579
Ascension	$\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{BI}}$	5ØØ	Calcutta	VTF	3000
Dakar	FUW	2200	Ceylon	GZH	3000
Pointe Noire	FHH	500	Chittagon	\mathbf{VVE}	3000
Takoradi	VPG	2200	Cochin	VTN	3000
		<u> </u>	Diego Suarez	MXX	3000
Western Atlantic:			Durban	\mathbf{z} SD	2333
Gaspe*'	\mathbf{CFL}	425	Karachi	VTD	3000
Halifax	\mathbf{CFH}	425	Kilindini	MXT	2333
Louisberg	VAS	143	Madras	VUS	3000
Quebec*'	CFI	425	Simonstown	\mathbf{z} sc	425
Sydney*'	CZE	425	Trincomalee	\mathbf{MTR}	3000
St. John, N. B.*	CZC	425	Vizagapatam	VTO	3000
St. John, N. F	CZP	174Ø	Zanzibar	GXV	3ØØØ
Rimouski	CZR	425	St. Helena	$\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{H}\mathbf{H}$	5ØØ
Trinidad	MHK	1650	Walvis	QAO	1579

NOTES ON TABLE 7

^{*}Adelaide and St. John, N. B., answer calls on $5\emptyset\emptyset$ kc.

^{*&#}x27;Gaspe, Quebec, and Sydney keep guard during the summer only.

^{*&}quot;Beirut, Haifa, Benghazi, and Port Said keep R/T watch only.

^{*&#}x27;''Londonderry and Belfast are remote controlled by Portrush.

COMMUNICATION INSTRUCTIONS

380. BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN W/T ORGANIZATION

- 381. The following articles are in amplification of details listed previously and are published to assist U. S. ships temporarily entering the Mediterranean on Convoy Escort duty. Details of the broadcast schedules and limits of W/T areas are listed in articles 220–322; ship-to-shore frequencies are listed in article 361 and table 6 A; Port Waves are given in Table 7.
- 382. Waves for Convoy Escorts.—The following table shows waves for convoy escort listing the type of ship, the normal watch they keep and the watch that will be kept in the event of U-Boat or aircraft attack. The signification of the letters used are explained in the notes following the table.

TABLE 8 A

Unit	Normal	U-Boat or Air- craft attack
Destroyers and above	L, R/TS, G	L, R/T, G.
Sloop, frigate	L, R/TS, G	L, R/T, G.
Corvette, trawler, minesweeper_	L, R/TS	L, R/T.
Ship with less than 3 operators	R/TS	R/T.
	-	

NOTES TO TABLE 8 A

L: Area broadcast (see table 2).

R/T: Convoy R/T (voice wave): on 2410 kc. continuous.

R/TS: Convoy R/T (voice wave): on 2410 kc. loudspeaker watch.

- G: W/T guard on one of the following:
 - 1. Port Wave.
 - 2. Commercial wave (500 kc.)
 - 3. Convoy H/F
 - 4. Adjacent area broadcast.
 - 5. Coastal guard.

383. Additional frequencies.—The following table shows additional frequencies in use in the Mediterranean which may be required by Convoy Escorts.

TABLE 8 B

Frequency	Use	Remarks
215Ø kc.	Port Wave	Additional watch is to be maintained for 2 hours before entering and 1 hour after leaving harbor at ports where this wave is kept. (See table 7.) Watch is kept also at Fighter Sector H. Q's.
241Ø kc.	Convoy R/T	Watch is to be set for A/S hunting if not already kept. A/S A/C may cooperate in hunt on this wave.
3925 kc. 6666 kc.	Convoy H/F (Night) (Day)	A/C on convoy escort keep watch on this wave and transmit direct to their ground stations who repeat back the messages. Any enemy reports are retransmitted on naval waves.
1Ø3.725 mc.	Inter Fighter Directory Officers Wave	In addition to normal function this wave may be used by day and night for passing Radar reports.
112.86 mc.	Coastal Guard VH/F	For communication with shore based fighters.
116.1 mc.	VH/F World Guard	
124.02 mc.	Naval Guard	
65.74 mc.	TBS Convoy R/T	Watch kept in convoys (except central Mediterranean) when all escorts and the Commodore's ships are suitably equipped. It may be kept in addition to 2410 kc.
60 m c .	Central Mediterranean TBS Convoy R/T	

COMMUNICATION INSTRUCTIONS

384. Fighter control.—The fighter control rooms controlling day fighters on 112.86 mc./s. are established as follows:

Location	R/T Call Sign	W/T Call Sign
Ajaccio	Foodshop	48Q
Alghero	Coloate	73 Y
Algiers	Oxter	Ø1G
Bastia	Blacktop	87H
Benghasi		
Bizerta	Whipsnade	47S
Bone	Label	39G
Cagliari	Bunting	32J
Casablanca	Brightside	5ØG
Catania	Porpoise	94L
Djidjelli	Cousin	
Foggia	Cardclub	52J
Malta	Gondar	GF Z
Misurata		1MM
Naples	Chaprone	28Y
Oran		
Palermo	Doorkey	66P
Taranto	Larboard	62G
Tobruk		3KR
Tripoli (L)	Berlin	KN8