CHAPTER ELEVEN

RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURE

TABLE OF ARTICLES

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RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURE

11000.   <u>GENERAL</u>

11001.   RADIOTELEPHONE SECURITY

.1   In the interest of security, transmission by radiotelephone will be as short and concise as possible consistent with clearness. Since personnel other than trained operators frequently operate radiotelephone equipment, all personnel must be cautioned that transmissions by radiotelephone are subject to enemy interception and therefore have no security.

.2   Adherence to prescribed procedure is mandatory. Unauthorized departures from or variations in prescribed procedure invariably create confusion, reduce reliability and speed, tend to nullify security precautions, and are prohibited. If the procedure prescribed herein does not cover a specific operating requirement, resort to initiative and common sense should suffice.

11002.   PHONETIC EQUIVALENTS

.1   When necessary to identify any letter of the alphabet, the standard phonetic alphabet shall be used. This alphabet is listed below:

Letter	Spoken as	Letter	Spoken as
A – – – – – –	ALFA	N – – – – –	NOVEMBER
B – – – – – –	BRAVO (Brah'voe)	O – – – – –	OSCAR
C – – – – – –	CHARLIE	P – – – – –	PAPA
D – – – – – –	DELTA	Q – – – – –	QUEBEC (Kay beck')
E – – – – – –	ECHO	R – – – – –	ROMEO
F – – – – – –	FOXTROT	S – – – – –	SIERRA
G – – – – – –	GOLF	T – – – – –	TANGO
H – – – – – –	HOTEL	U – – – – –	UNIFORM
I – – – – – –	INDIA	V – – – – –	VICTOR
J – – – – – –	JULIETT	W – – – – –	WHISKEY
K – – – – – –	KILO (Kee'loe)	X – – – – –	XRAY
L – – – – – –	LIMA (Lee'mah)	Y – – – – –	YANKEE
M – – – – – –	MIKE	Z – – – – –	ZULU

.2   In naval communications, when the signals from the naval signal books are transmitted by radiotelephony, the spoken (voice) equivalents of the flags that appear in the books shall be used.

.3   Difficult words or groups within the text of plain text messages may be spelled using the phonetic alphabet and preceded by the proword "I SPELL". If the operator can pronounce the word to be spelled, he will do so before and after the spelling to identify the word.

EXAMPLE A:

"Catenary -- I SPELL Charlie Alfa Tango Echo November Alfa Romeo Yankee, Catenary".

EXAMPLE B:

"Rendezvous point is -- I SPELL Uniform November India Mike Alfa Kilo."

11002. (Continued)

.4 Where a text is composed of pronounceable words, they will be spoken as such. Where a text is encrypted, the groups, even though occasionally pronounceable, are to be transmitted by the phonetic equivalents of the individual letters and without the proword "I SPELL".

EXAMPLE:

BT LUXOW ALFA TANGO GOLF MIKE WHISKEY XEBEC PQMRC ALLLC

Spoken as: BREAK - LIMA UNIFORM XRAY OSCAR WHISKEY - ALFA LIMA FOXTROT ALFA - TANGO ALFA NOVEMBER GOLF OSCAR - GOLF OSCAR LIMA FOXTROT - MIKE INDIA KILO ECHO - WHISKEY HOTEL INDIA SIERRA KILO ECHO YANKEE - XRAY ECHO BRAVO ECHO CHARLIE - PAPA QUEBEC MIKE ROMEO CHARLIE - ALFA LIMA LIMA LIMA CHARLIE -

.5 When the single letter "X" is used in lieu of exact punctuation in the texts of messages transmitted on voice circuits, the phonetic equivalent "XRAY" is to be spoken. The phrase "XRAY INITIAL" is not authorized for this purpose.

11003.   PRONUNCIATION OF NUMERALS

.1 To distinguish numerals from words similarly pronounced, the proword "FIGURES" may be used preceding such numbers.

.2 When numerals are transmitted by radiotelephone, the following rules for their pronunciation will be observed:

Numeral	Spoken as	Numeral	Spoken as
Ø - - - - - - -	ZERO	5 - - - - - -	FI-YIV
1 - - - - - - -	WUN	6 - - - - - -	SIX
2 - - - - - - -	TOO	7 - - - - - -	SEVEN
3 - - - - - - -	THUH-REE	8 - - - - - -	ATE
4 - - - - - - -	FO-WER	9 - - - - - -	NINER

.3 Numbers will be transmitted digit by digit except that exact multiples of hundreds and thousands may be spoken as such. However, there are special cases when the normal pronunciation of numerals is prescribed and this rule does not apply (17 would then be "seventeen").

Number	Spoken as	Number	Spoken as
44 - - - -	FO-WER FO-WER	1478 - - -	WUN FO-WER SEVEN ATE
9Ø - - -	NINER ZERO	7ØØØ - - -	SEVEN THOW-ZAND
136 - - -	WUN THUH-REE SIX	16ØØØ - -	WUN SIX THOW-ZAND
5ØØ - - -	FI-YIVHUN-DRED	812681 - - -	ATE WUN TOO SIX ATE WUN

.4 The figure "zero" is to be written "Ø".

11004.   TRANSMITTING INITIALS OF NAMES

.1 When transmitting names containing initials, the name for which the initial stands, if known, should be spoken rather than the phonetic equivalent.

EXAMPLE:

USS F.D. ROOSEVELT is transmitted as UNIFORM SIERRA SIERRA FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT.

.2 If the name for which the initial stands is not known, each initial will be spoken by phonetic equivalent preceded by the proword INITIAL.

11004.2 (Continued)

  EXAMPLE: LT I.O. WALCH is transmitted as LIEUTENANT INITIAL INDIA INITIAL OSCAR WALCH.

 .3 The proword INITIAL will not be used when transmitting phonetic equivalents of single letters other than initials of names.

 .4 The proword INITIAL is not authorized for use in joint or allied communications.

11005. OPERATING SIGNALS

 .1 Operating signals are not designed for radiotelephone transmissions. In radiotelephone procedure the operating information will normally be conveyed in concise phrases. When there are language difficulties however, but not otherwise, it will be permissible to use operating signals instead of standard radiotelephone phrases. In such instances operating signals are transmitted by using the authorized phonetic equivalents.

11010. VOICE PROCEDURE

11011. PROWORDS

 .1 Prowords are pronounceable words or phrases which have been assigned meanings for the purpose of expediting message handling on circuits where radiotelephone procedure is employed. In no case shall a proword or a combination of prowords be substituted for the textual component of a message. For radiotelephone communication between units of the same nationality, the English prowords, or their translations in the language concerned, will be used. For such communications between units of different nationalities, the prowords may be replaced by their equivalent prosigns, where these exist, spelled out using the authorized phonetic equivalents.

 .2 Prowords authorized for general use are listed in Article 9083, and are discussed in Articles 9082 through 9122.

11012. RADIOTELEPHONE MESSAGE COMPONENTS

 .1 Radiotelephone messages shall be prepared in PLAINDRESS, ABBREVIATED PLAINDRESS, or CODRESS form except when a commercial or International Civil Aviation Organization form is authorized.

  (a) Each message prepared in either PLAINDRESS, ABBREVIATED PLAINDRESS, or CODRESS will have three parts:

   (1) Heading.
   (2) Text.
   (3) Ending.

 .2 Each message PART has certain COMPONENTS which are broken down into ELEMENTS and CONTENTS, as shown in the schematic diagram, page 9-8.

  (a) All message PARTS, COMPONENTS, and ELEMENTS have a standardized arrangement or sequential order of appearance.

  (b) In the schematic diagram, format lines 2 and 3, 4, 14, 15 and 16 identify the procedural portion of the basic message format as designed for radiotelephone operation. Lines 5 through 13 are the nonchangeable components of the basic message format. All format lines do not necessarily appear in every message, but when used, will be in the order indicated (See diagram, page 9-8).

11012.2 (Continued)

Lines 2 & 3

a. These lines will contain the call, proword "MESSAGE FOLLOWS" and the transmission identification.

(1) The Call. -- The call of a message serves to identify the stations between which that particular message is being transmitted. It may also serve as the address of the message when the designations of the originator and addressee(s) are the same as the Call Signs of the stations in communication with each other on the same circuit. The call may take one of the following forms:

(a) Full Call -

Satan - - - - - - - - -Call Sign receiving station
THIS IS - - - - - - - -From
Bull Durham - - - - - -Call Sign station calling.

(b) Abbreviated Call - The Call Sign of the called station may be omitted when the call is part of an exchange of transmissions between stations and when no ambiguity will result.

THIS IS - - - - - - - -From
Bull Durham - - - - - -Call Sign station calling.

(c) For speed of working on large nets the call may be further abbreviated, by the Control Station, to the Call Sign of the station called.

Satan - - - - - - - - -Call Sign receiving station.

(d) The call may contain collective Call Signs and, when necessary, the proword "EXEMPT" followed by the Call Signs of stations exempted from the collective call.

Shoeblack - - - - - - - Collective Call Sign
EXEMPT - - - - - - - - -Exempt
Rodeo - - - - - - - - -Call Sign exempted station
THIS IS - - - - - - - -From
Satan - - - - - - - - - Call Sign station calling.

(2) Message Follows. -- The proword "MESSAGE FOLLOWS" may be transmitted immediately following the call to indicate that a message which requires recording is about to follow.

(3) Transmission Identification. -- A transmission identification is not normally used on radiotelephone, but if required, it will be the last element of Lines 2 and 3 and will consist of the station serial number preceded by the proword "NUMBER".

Line 4

a. This line contains the transmission instructions, which may consist of prowords "DO NOT ANSWER" or "READ BACK". The use of these prowords is explained in Articles 11033. and 11034.

b. Where relay is involved, concise instructions to the receiving stations as to the handling of the message are required. The proword "RELAY" is used for the purpose and means "Station(s) called or indicated relay to station(s) following".

11012.2 (Continued)

Example A:

    RELAY TO – – – – – – – Station called relay to
    Bull Durham – – – – – Call sign of station to whom relay is
                         desired.

Example B:

    Satan – – – – – – – – Call Sign of station to effect relay
    RELAY TO – – – – – Relay to
    Bull Durham – – – – Call Sign of station to whom relay is desired.

Line 5

a. This line will contain, the precedence, date-time group and
    message instructions.

    (1) Precedence. -- The appropriate precedence designation is
        transmitted as the first element of Line 5. In the case of
        dual precedence messages the higher precedence designation
        will be transmitted first.

    (2) Date-time group. -- The proword "TIME" followed by the date-
        time group and zone suffix is transmitted immediately after
        the precedence designation. An abbreviated plaindress message
        may carry no date-time group or the date-time group may be
        replaced by a time group transmitted in either line 5 or line
        14.

Example A:

    Del Rio – THIS IS Satan – RELAY to Bull Durham –
    Emergency – TIME Zero Seven One Six Three Zero Zulu . . .

Example B:

    Del Rio – THIS IS Satan – TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu . . .

    (3) Message Instructions. -- These should not normally be required
        on radiotelephone messages. When included they will consist of
        short and concise instructions which will remain with the
        message to the station of destination.

Example:

    "EXERCISE MESSAGE"

Line 6, 7, 8, and 9

a. These lines form the address of the message and are recognized by
    the prowords "FROM", "TO", "INFO" and "EXEMPT" respectively. When
    the originator and the addressee(s) are in communication with each
    other on the same circuit the call may serve as the address.

Example A:

Plaindress Message heading showing all possible elements of the address
component:

Transmission	Explanation
Shoeblack	Collective Call Sign of action addressees

                  ORIGINAL

11012.2 (Continued)

Transmission	Explanation
THIS IS	From
Bull Durham	Call Sign station calling
MESSAGE FOLLOWS	A message that requires recording is about to follow
Priority	Precedence designation
TIME	The time of origin is
One Two One Six Three Zero Zulu .	Date-time group

Address {

FROM	The originator of this message is
Bull Durham	Call Sign of originator
TO	The action addressee is
Shoeblack	Collective Call Sign of action addressee
INFO	The information addressees are
Beechnut	Call Sign information addressees
Mail Pouch	Call Sign information addressees
EXEMPT	The exempted addressee is
Nightmare Seven	Call Sign exempted addressee

Example B:

Abbreviated Plaindress Message showing two elements in the address component:

Transmission	Explanation
Shoeblack	Call sign receiving station
THIS IS	From
Bull Durham	Call Sign station calling
Priority	Precedence designation
TIME	The time of origin is
One Six Three Zero Zulu	Time group

Address {

FROM	The originator of this message is
Bull Durham	Call Sign of originator
INFO	The information addressee is
Beechnut	Call Sign information addressee

Example C:

Abbreviated Plaindress Message with the call serving as the address:

Transmission	Explanation
Call & Address { Shoeblack	Call Sign receiving station (and action addressee)
THIS IS	From
Bull Durham	Call Sign station calling (and originator of message)
Priority	Precedence designation
TIME	Time of origin is
One Six Three Zero Zulu	Time group

Line 10

a. This line is identified by the proword "GROUPS" and may contain an accounting symbol and group designation.

11012.2 (Continued)

    (1) Accounting Information. -- Accounting symbols are seldom used on messages transmitted over radiotelephone circuits. However, they may appear on messages received for relay from circuits employing other procedures and should be recognized as such. These accounting symbols are a combination of letters used to indicate the agency, service or activity which assumed financial responsibility for the message.

    (2) Group Count. -- Radiotelephone messages are usually short and a group count is seldom used. However, the number of groups if sent will be preceded by the proword "GROUPS" and will normally appear in the message prefix. When a message is transmitted before the group count is determined, the prowords "GROUP NO COUNT" will be used in lieu of the group count. The actual group count will then be transmitted in the final instructions and be inserted in the message prefix by the receiving operator. The prowords "GROUP NO COUNT" will be included in messages bearing an accounting symbol when groups are not counted.

Line 11

This line contains the proword "BREAK" separating the text from the heading. It is used only when confusion between the heading and text is likely.

Line 12

This is the text of the message and may contain internal instructions as well as the thoughts or ideas as expressed by the originator.

Line 13

This line contains the proword "BREAK" separating the text from the ending. It is used only when confusion between the text and ending is likely.

Line 14

This line is used only in abbreviated plaindress messages when a time group transmitted here takes the place of a date-time group in line 5. It consists of the proword "TIME" followed by the time group plus the zone suffix.

Line 15

This line contains any final instructions necessary. It is identified by the prowords "WAIT" or "CORRECTION". Prior to ending his transmission the operator may correct portions of the transmission that he knows were transmitted incorrectly by using the proword "CORRECTION" followed by identification data and the correct version.

Line 16

a. This line is identified by the prowords "OVER" or "OUT".

    (1) Every transmission shall end with either the proword "OVER" or the proword "OUT".

    (2) In all transmissions where the proword "DO NOT ANSWER" is used, the transmission shall be ended with the proword "OUT".

<center>11020. <u>OPERATING RULES</u></center>

11021. GENERAL

.1 To utilize circuit time more efficiently, all messages or their sub-
stance should be written down prior to transmission. Those messages
which must be delivered by the receiving operator to another person or
which are preceded by the proword "MESSAGE FOLLOWS" shall be written
down.

.2 Transmissions by radiotelephone shall be as short and concise as
practicable consistent with clarity. The use of standard phraseology
enhances brevity.

.3 Transmissions over radiotelephone should be clear with natural emphasis
on each word except the prescribed pronunciation of numerals, and should
be spoken in natural phrases, not word by word.

.4 If it is technically practicable the operator shall, during the trans-
mission of a message, pause after each natural phrase and interrupt his
transmission (carrier), momentarily, to allow another station to break
in if necessary.

.5 To avoid interfering with other traffic, an operator shall listen in to
make certain that a circuit is clear before making any transmissions
thereon.

.6 When it is necessary for a station to initiate test signals, either for
the adjustment of a transmitter before making a call, or for the adjust-
ment of a receiver, such signals will not continue for more than 10
seconds, and will be composed of spoken numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.) follow-
ed by the call sign of the station transmitting the signals.

11022. ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATIONS

.1 Before conducting regular traffic over radiotelephone circuits, it may
be necessary to make contact with the other station(s) involved to
ascertain that communication is possible.

> Example A: (Conditions good)
>
> AB1 transmits:
>
> > Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - OVER
>
> PR7 answers the initial call:
>
> > Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - OVER
>
> AB1, having nothing for PR7, transmits:
>
> > (Papa Romeo Seven) - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - OUT
>
> Example B: (Conditions difficult)
>
> AB1 transmits:
>
> > Papa Romeo Seven - Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One -
> > Alfa Bravo One - How do you hear me - OVER

11022.1 (Continued)

PR7 transmits:

>Alfa Bravo One - Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven -
>Papa Romeo Seven - Weak but readable - OVER

AB1, having nothing for PR7, transmits:

>Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - ROGER - OUT

.2 Sequence of Call Signs and/or Address Groups .... The following rule governs the sequence of call signs and/or address groups in calling and answering, and of those included in components of messages:

>Call signs and/or address groups in message headings will ordinarily be arranged in alphabetical order in the form in which they are to be transmitted, whether plain, encrypted or mixed. For this purpose figures 1 through ∅ and / (slant sign) will be considered the twenty-seventh through thirty-seventh letters of the alphabet. Care must be exercised to avoid separating groups of related call signs and/or conjunctive address groups which are interdependent.

11023. PRELIMINARY CALLS

.1 When communication is difficult or when the calling station wishes to ascertain whether the station called is ready to receive a message, a preliminary call will be sent before transmitting a message.

Example A:

AB1 wishes to transmit a message to PR7 and desires to know that PR7 is ready to accept it. AB1 transmits:

>Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - (Message for you)
>OVER

PR7, ready to accept the message, transmits:

>Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - (Send your message) -
>OVER

AB1 transmits:

>THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - ROUTINE - etc.

Example B:

AB1 wishes to transmit a message to PR7 and desires to know that PR7 is ready to accept it. He transmits:

>Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - (I have one ROUTINE) -
>OVER

PR7, not prepared to accept the traffic immediately transmits:

>Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - WAIT

After a short pause, PR7 is ready and transmits:

>(Send your message) - OVER

NOTE: If PR7's delay had been longer than a few seconds, he would have transmitted:

>Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - WAIT OUT

When ready, he would transmit:

>Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - (Send your message) -
>OVER

ORIGINAL

11024.   NETS

.1   The type of net and method of operation is determined from consideration of operational factors involved.

(a)   Free Net. -- In this type of net, the net control station (NCS) authorizes member stations to transmit traffic to other stations in the net without obtaining prior permission from the net control station. Free net operation does not relieve the control station of the responsibility for maintaining circuit discipline.

(b)   Directed Net. -- In this type of net, stations obtain permission from the net control station prior to communicating with other stations in the net. Transmissions on a directed net may also be accomplished in accordance with predetermined schedules.

11025.   ESTABLISHING A NET

.1   The use of procedure as prescribed herein shall be followed either when opening a net for the first time or when reopening a net. Proper control by the net control station (NCS) and adherence to operating rules by the stations within the net enable the net to begin and maintain an exchange of traffic with minimum delay. The following call signs are used to illustrate examples which follow showing the establishment of a 4-station net.

XYØ - Collective call for net
(AB1 - Net Control Station (NCS)
(CD2 - Subordinate station
(FG3 - Subordinate station
(PR7 - Subordinate station

Example A:

At a designated time or when ready to establish the net, AB1 transmits:

Xray Yankee Zero - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - OVER

Each subordinate station then answers the call in alphabetical order:

Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Charlie Delta Two - OVER
Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Foxtrot Golf Three - OVER
Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - OVER

The NCS now calls the net to inform all stations that their transmissions have been heard and that he has no traffic for them:

Xray Yankee Zero - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - OUT

Example B:

In this example the subordinate station, FG3, is unable to answer the collective call. AB1 transmits:

Xray Yankee Zero - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - OVER

CD2 transmits:

Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Charlie Delta Two - OVER

PR7, hearing no answer from FG3, waits approximately 5 seconds then transmits:

Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - OVER

11025.1 (Continued)

After receiving answers from all stations except FG3, AB1 transmits:

Foxtrot Golf Three - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - OVER

AB1, having received no answer to his last call to FG3, and having no traffic for CD2 and PR7, transmits:

Charlie Delta Two - Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - OUT

FG3, when able to transmit, calls the NCS:

Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Foxtrot Golf Three - Reporting in to net - OVER

AB1, having no traffic for FG3, transmits:

Foxtrot Golf Three - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - ROGER - OUT

.2 Establishing a Net (Tuning)

AB1 wishes to establish a net on a new frequency. At the time arranged for establishing communication, AB1 listens on the frequency and finding it clear transmits:

Xray Yankee Zero - Xray Yankee Zero THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - Alfa Bravo One - Am about to transmit a tuning signal - Alfa Bravo One Alfa Bravo One Alfa Bravo One etc. (for 20 secs) (holds down press to talk switch for 10 seconds) - OUT.

After allowing time for stations to adjust their transmitters Alfa Bravo One will establish communications as in Article 11022.

11026. DIRECTED NETS

.1 The following example illustrates the manner in which the NCS announces that the net is directed and requests the amount and precedence of traffic to be transmitted.

Example:

AB1 transmits:

Xray Yankee Zero - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - This is a directed net - of what precedence - and for whom are your messages - OVER

Each subordinate station then answers in alphabetical order indicating traffic on hand:

Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Charlie Delta Two - I have One OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE and One ROUTINE for you - OVER
Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Foxtrot Golf Three - no traffic - OVER
Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - I have One PRIORITY for Foxtrot Golf Three - OVER

AB1 then informs the stations that their transmissions have been heard and commences to clear traffic in order of precedence:

Xray Yankee Zero - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - ROGER - Charlie Delta Two - Send your OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE - OVER

After CD2 completes his OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE to AB1, the net control station (AB1) gives permission to the appropriate station to transmit his message:

11026.1 (Continued)

    Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - Send your PRIORITY - OUT

FG3, hearing authorization, tells PR7 to go ahead:

    THIS IS Foxtrot Golf Three - OVER

(Failure of FG3 to answer immediately would necessitate PR7 making a preliminary call to FG3):

Foxtrot Golf Three - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - MESSAGE FOLLOWS
(PR7 transmits his message)

After FG3 receipts for message and transmits the proword "OUT", the net control station (AB1) then authorizes CD2 to transmit his message.

.2 When the net is directed, stations having messages to transmit should call the NCS and request permission to transmit their messages.

Example:

PR7, having one DEFERRED for CD2, transmits:

    Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - I have one DEFERRED for Charlie Delta Two - OVER

AB1 transmits:

    THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - Send your message - OUT
     OR, if higher precedence traffic is awaiting transmission
    THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - WAIT - OUT

When circuit conditions permit, AB1 then informs PR7 he may transmit his message.

    Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - Send your DEFERRED - OUT

CD2, hearing the authorization, should then transmit:

    Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Charlie Delta Two - OVER

This is in order to avoid requiring PR7 to make a preliminary call. PR7 then proceeds with the transmission of his DEFERRED message.

11027.   AUTHENTICATION

.1 When authentication is required it will be accomplished in accordance with the prescribed authentication system.

11028.   TRANSMITTING A MESSAGE

.1 Communication Good -- When communication reception is satisfactory, message parts need to be transmitted only once and preliminary calls are optional.

Example A:

AB1 transmits:

    Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - PRIORITY - TIME Two Seven One Six Three Zero Zulu - Convoy has arrived - OVER

DNC 5(3)

11028.1 (Continued)

PR7, having received the transmission satisfactorily, transmits:

(Alfa Bravo One) – THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven – ROGER – OUT

Example B:

PR7, having missed the transmission, transmits:

THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven – SAY AGAIN – OVER

AB1 transmits:

Papa Romeo Seven – THIS IS Alfa Bravo One – I SAY AGAIN – PRIORITY – TIME Two Seven One Six Three Zero Zulu – Convoy has arrived – OVER

PR7 transmits:

THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven – SAY AGAIN – ALL AFTER Convoy – OVER

AB1 transmits:

Papa Romeo Seven – THIS IS Alfa Bravo One – I SAY AGAIN – ALL AFTER Convoy – has arrived – OVER

PR7 transmits:

THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven – ROGER – OUT

.2 Communication Difficult -- When communication is difficult, call signs shall be made twice. Phrases, words, or groups will be transmitted twice and indicated by use of the proword "WORDS TWICE". Reception may be verified by use of the proword "READ BACK". Under such conditions preliminary calls normally are employed.

Example A:

AB1 transmits:

Papa Romeo Seven – Papa Romeo Seven – THIS IS Alfa Bravo One – Alfa Bravo One – (Message for you – Message for you) – OVER – OVER

PR7 transmits:

Alfa Bravo One – Alfa Bravo One – THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven – Papa Romeo Seven – (Send your message – send your message) – OVER – OVER

AB1 transmits:

Papa Romeo Seven – Papa Romeo Seven – THIS IS Alfa Bravo One – Alfa Bravo One – WORDS TWICE – WORDS TWICE – PRIORITY – PRIORITY – TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – BREAK BREAK – Convoy has arrived – Convoy has arrived – OVER – OVER

PR7 transmits:

Alfa Bravo One – Alfa Bravo One – THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven – Papa Romeo Seven – SAY AGAIN – SAY AGAIN – WORD AFTER BREAK – WORD AFTER BREAK – OVER – OVER

AB1 transmits:

THIS IS Alfa Bravo One – THIS IS Alfa Bravo One – I SAY AGAIN – I SAY AGAIN – WORD AFTER BREAK – WORD AFTER BREAK – Convoy – Convoy – OVER – OVER

11-15   ORIGINAL

11028.2 (Continued)

> PR7 transmits:
>
> > Alfa Bravo One - Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - Papa
> > Romeo Seven - ROGER - ROGER - OUT - OUT
>
> Example B:
>
> > The text consists of code groups.
>
> AB1 transmits:
>
> > Papa Romeo Seven - Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - Alfa
> > Bravo One - WORDS TWICE - WORDS TWICE - PRIORITY - PRIORITY - TIME
> > One Two Zero Eight Zero One Zulu - TIME One Two Zero Eight Zero One
> > Zulu - BREAK - BREAK - Alfa Mike Lima Quebec Delta - Alfa Mike Lima
> > Quebec Delta - Romeo Oscar Charlie Zulu Yankee - Romeo Oscar Charlie
> > Zulu Yankee - Etc. - OVER - OVER
>
> PR7 transmits:
>
> > THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - Papa Romeo Seven - ROGER - ROGER - OUT -
> > OUT

11029. RELAY

> .1 The proword "RELAY" used alone indicates that the station called is to
> relay the message to all addressees.
>
> Example:
>
> FG3 transmits:
>
> > Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Foxtrot Golf Three - RELAY - PRIORITY -
> > TIME Zero Nine One Zero Zulu - FROM - Foxtrot Golf Three - TO - Papa
> > Romeo Seven - Proceed on mission assigned - OVER
>
> AB1 transmits:
>
> > THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - ROGER - OUT
>
> AB1 transmits:
>
> > Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - PRIORITY - TIME Zero Nine
> > One Zero Zulu - FROM - Foxtrot Golf Three - TO - Papa Romeo Seven -
> > Proceed on mission assigned - OVER
>
> PR7 transmits:
>
> > THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - ROGER - OUT
>
> .2 The proword "RELAY TO" followed by an address designation indicates that
> the station called is to relay the message to the station indicated.
> When more than one station is called, the call sign of the station desig-
> nated to perform the relay will precede the proword "RELAY TO". At
> times, it is necessary to relay a message originating on a radiotelephone
> circuit by some other means of communications. When such relay is
> necessary, it is the responsibility of the station relaying the message
> to place the message in the proper form for the means of communications
> employed for relay.

11029.2 (Continued)

Example A:

FG3 transmits:

Alfa Bravo One - Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Foxtrot Golf Three - Papa Romeo Seven - RELAY TO - Charlie Delta Two - (MESSAGE FOLLOWS) - ROUTINE - TIME Zero One Two Two Zulu - FROM - Foxtrot Golf Three TO - Charlie Delta Two - INFO - Alfa Bravo One - Papa Whiskey Six - BREAK - (etc.) - OVER

AB1 transmits:

THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - ROGER - OUT

PR7 transmits:

THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - ROGER - OUT

PR7 transmits (Relay to CD2):

Charlie Delta Two - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - (MESSAGE FOLLOWS) - ROUTINE - TIME Zero One Two Two Zulu - FROM - Foxtrot Golf Three - TO - Charlie Delta Two - INFO - Alfa Bravo One - Papa Whiskey Six - BREAK - (Etc.) - OVER

CD2 transmits:

THIS IS Charlie Delta Two - ROGER - OUT

11030. REPETITIONS

.1 When words are missed or are doubtful, repetitions will be requested by the receiving stations before receipting for the message. The proword "SAY AGAIN" used alone or in conjunction with "ALL BEFORE_____", ALL AFTER_____", "_____ TO _____", "WORD BEFORE_____", WORD AFTER_____" will be used for this purpose. In complying with requests for repetition, the transmitting station will identify that portion which is being repeated.

Example:

PR7 calls the two stations for whom he has traffic:

Charlie Delta Two - Foxtrot Golf Three - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - (MESSAGE FOLLOWS) - ROUTINE - TIME Zero Eight One Zero Five Two Zulu - FROM - Papa Romeo Seven - TO - Foxtrot Golf Three - INFO - Charlie Delta Two - (GROUPS - One Five) - BREAK - at - Zero Eight Zero Zero Lima - Proceed Hong Kong - To arrive earliest - Sixteenth - Load - One Thousand - Troops - For return Ningpo - I SPELL - November India November Golf Papa Oscar - Ningpo - Acknowledge - BREAK - OVER

CD2, having missed "BREAK" to "proceed", transmits:

THIS IS Charlie Delta Two - SAY AGAIN - BREAK to proceed - OVER

FG3, having missed the word after "earliest", transmits:

THIS IS Foxtrot Golf Three - SAY AGAIN - WORD AFTER - earliest - OVER

PR7, having received a response from all stations concerned, transmits:

11030.1   (Continued)

> THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - I SAY AGAIN - BREAK to proceed - BREAK -
> at Zero Eight Zero Zero Lima - proceed - WORD AFTER earliest -
> sixteenth - OVER

CD2, counting his groups finds that he has 16 and suspects he has mis-
counted the group "Ø8ØØL", transmits:

> THIS IS Charlie Delta Two - How do you count - Zero Eight Zero Zero
> Lima - OVER

PR7 transmits:

> THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - One Group - OVER

CD2 now having received the message satisfactorily transmits:

> THIS IS Charlie Delta Two - ROGER - OUT

FG3 now having received the message satisfactorily transmits:

> THIS IS Foxtrot Golf Three - ROGER - OUT

11031.   CORRECTION DURING TRANSMISSION

.1   When an error is made by a transmitting operator, the proword "CORREC-
TION" will be transmitted followed by the last word, group, proword
or phrase correctly transmitted. Transmission then continues.

Example A:

PR7 transmits:

> Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - Longitude One Zero One
> five - CORRECTION - Longitude One Zero Zero Five Five - Latitude
> One Six Three Zero - OVER

AB1 transmits:

> THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - ROGER - OUT

Example B:

PR7 transmits:

> Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - TIME One Zero One Two
> Zulu - BREAK - Convoy Romeo Three - CORRECTION - Convoy Sierra
> Romeo Three should arrive - One Six Three Zero Lima - OVER

AB1 transmits:

> THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - ROGER - OUT

Note: The proword "BREAK" is used in the above example to avoid con-
fusion that might result from the association of "Zulu" in the
time group with "Convoy" in the text.

Example C:

AB1 transmits:

> Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - TIME One Zero One Two
> Zulu - BREAK - Zulu Bravo Alfa Xray - Xray Oscar - CORRECTION -

11031.1   (Continued)

      Zulu Bravo Alfa Xray - Xray Quebec Alfa Kilo - (etc.) - OVER

PR7 transmits:

      THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - ROGER - OUT

Example D:

When an error in transmission is discovered before the transmission is concluded, the word, group, proword, or phrase must be properly identified and the correct version given.

AB1 transmits:

      Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - TIME Zero Six Three Zero Zulu - BREAK - Convoy will arrive - Supplies will be available - CORRECTION - TIME Zero Six Four Zero Zulu - OVER

PR7 transmits:

      THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - ROGER - OUT

11032.   CANCELLING MESSAGE DURING TRANSMISSION

   .1 During the transmission of a message and prior to the transmission of the ending proword "OVER" or "OUT", the transmission may be cancelled by use of the proword "DISREGARD THIS TRANSMISSION". A message which has been completely transmitted may be cancelled only by another message.

Example:

During the transmission of a message, station AB1 discovers that the transmission is in error and cancels it by transmitting the proword "DISREGARD THIS TRANSMISSION".

      Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - ROUTINE - TIME Zero Six Zero Two Zulu - Commence unloading at dawn - Sixteenth - Proceed - DISREGARD THIS TRANSMISSION - OUT

11033.   "DO NOT ANSWER" TRANSMISSIONS

   .1 When it is imperative that called stations do not answer a transmission, the proword "DO NOT ANSWER" will be transmitted immediately following the call and the complete transmission will be sent twice.

Example:

FG3 transmits:

      Charlie Delta Two - THIS IS Foxtrot Golf Three - DO NOT ANSWER - TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu - BREAK - November Oscar Papa Quebec - I SAY AGAIN - Charlie Delta Two - THIS IS Foxtrot Golf Three - DO NOT ANSWER - TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu - BREAK - November Oscar Papa Quebec - OUT

11034.   "READ BACK"

   .1 If it is desired that a message or a portion thereof be read back, the proword "READ BACK" and identifying data will be transmitted immediately following the call.

11034.1 (Continued)

Example:

AB1 transmits:

> Papa Romeo Seven – THIS IS Alfa Bravo One – READ BACK text –
> TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – BREAK – Convoy has arrived – OVER

PR7 transmits:

> THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven – I READ BACK text – Convoy has arrived –
> OVER

AB1 transmits:

> THIS IS Alfa Bravo One – THAT IS CORRECT – OUT

Note: When "READ BACK" is employed, the proword "ROGER" is not
necessary to indicate receipt of the message.

.2 The proword "READ BACK" when not preceded by identifying call signs
means that all stations called are to read back. If a collective
call is used, but only part of the stations represented in the call
are required to read back, that station or those stations will be
specified by transmitting the appropriate call sign(s) preceding the
proword "READ BACK". When the order to read back is given, only those
stations directed to do so will read back; remaining stations called
will keep silent unless directed by the calling station to receipt.

Example A:

In this example, the collective call for Stations FA, FB (NCS), FC and
FD is F1.

FB transmits:

> Foxtrot One – THIS IS Foxtrot Bravo – Foxtrot Delta READ BACK –
> TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – BREAK – Convoy has arrived – OVER

FD transmits:

> THIS IS Foxtrot Delta – I READ BACK – Foxtrot One – THIS IS
> Foxtrot Bravo – Foxtrot Delta READ BACK – TIME One Six Three
> Zero Zulu – BREAK – Convoy has arrived – OVER

FB transmits and directs Foxtrot Alfa to receipt:

> THIS IS Foxtrot Bravo – THAT IS CORRECT – Foxtrot Alfa – OVER

FA transmits:

THIS THIS IS Foxtrot Alfa – ROGER – OUT

Example B:

If FD in the above example would have read back incorrectly, FB would
correct FD's read back by use of the proword "WRONG" followed by the
correct version.

FD transmits:

> THIS IS Foxtrot Delta – I READ BACK – Foxtrot One – THIS IS
> Foxtrot Bravo – Foxtrot Delta READ BACK – TIME One Three Six Zero
> Zulu – BREAK – Convoy has arrived – OVER

ORIGINAL

11034.1   (Continued)

    FB transmits:

        THIS IS Foxtrot Bravo - WRONG - TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu - OVER

    FD transmits:

        THIS IS Foxtrot Delta - TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu - OVER

    FB transmits:

        THIS IS Foxtrot Bravo - THAT IS CORRECT - OUT

11035.   RECEIPT

   .1   Receipt is employed in station-to-station traffic handling. No message is considered delivered until a receipt is obtained. A receipt may be effected as follows: The receiving station transmits a receipt after each message or string of messages by the proword "ROGER".

    Example:

        Foxtrot Alfa - THIS IS Foxtrot Charlie - Send boat for mail - OVER

        (Foxtrot Charlie) - THIS IS Foxtrot Alfa - ROGER - OUT

   .2   When the transmitting station considers speed of handling a primary consideration, one station in the net may be directed to receipt for the message and no other stations may answer until instructed to do so. This does not prohibit any station from requesting repetition. Security is enhanced if the same station is directed to receipt for all transmissions.

    Example:

    Station FC sends a message to the collective call Fl, and only desires a receipt from FA.

    FC transmits:

        Foxtrot One - THIS IS Foxtrot Charlie - TIME One Zero Zero Two Zulu - BREAK - Send boat for mail - BREAK - Foxtrot Alfa - OVER

    FA transmits:

        THIS IS Foxtrot Alfa - ROGER - OUT

    FB, having missed the time group, transmits:

        Foxtrot Charlie - THIS IS Foxtrot Bravo - SAY AGAIN TIME - OVER

    FC transmits:

        THIS IS Foxtrot Charlie - I SAY AGAIN TIME - TIME One Zero Zero Two Zulu - OVER

    FB transmits:

        THIS IS Foxtrot Bravo - ROGER - OUT

ORIGINAL

11036.   ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

.1   An acknowledgement should not be confused with a reply or receipt. A prompt reply referring to the message may serve in lieu of an acknowledgement. It is the prerogative of the originator to request an "acknowledgement" to a message from any or all addressees of that message. If an acknowledgement is desired for a message, the request for acknowledgement is included in the text of that message. If the message has been transmitted, the request for acknowledgement will constitute a new message. Acknowledgements are originated only by the addressee to whom the request for acknowledgement was made. On many circuits employing radiotelephone procedure, the addressee is either operating the circuit or is in close proximity to the operator. In these instances, the response to the transmission may represent the acknowledgement, and the proword "WILCO" is authorized for this method of acknowledgement.

Example:

FG3 transmits a message to AB1 and desires an acknowledgement. The commander or his duly authorized representative represented by the call AB1 is listening to the transmission.

Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Foxtrot Golf Three - TIME One One Two Zero Zulu - Search Area Delta - Acknowledge - OVER

The operator (AB1) is directed by the commander to acknowledge and transmits:

THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - WILCO - OUT

11037.   VERIFICATIONS

.1   When verification of a message or a portion thereof has been requested by the addressee, the originating station will verify with the originator, and send the correct version.

Example A:

AB1 transmits:

Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - VERIFY message - TIME One Zero Zero Eight Zero One Zulu - ALL BEFORE text - OVER

PR7 transmits:

THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - ROGER - OUT

PR7, after checking with the originator, finds that the heading as previously transmitted, is correct. PR7 transmits:

Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - I VERIFY message - TIME One Zero Zero Eight Zero One Zulu - ALL BEFORE text - Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - PRIORITY - TIME One Zero Zero Eight Zero One Zulu - FROM - Papa Romeo Seven - TO - Alfa Bravo One - INFO - Charlie Delta Two - GROUPS One Seven - OVER

AB1 transmits:

THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - ROGER - OUT

ORIGINAL

11037.1 (Continued)

Example B:

AB1 transmits:

    Papa Romeo Seven - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - VERIFY message - TIME
    Zero Eight Four Five Zulu - WORD AFTER - proceed - OVER

PR7, after checking with originator, finds that originator meant
"HONG KONG" instead of "HAIPHONG" as word after "proceed".

PR7 transmits:

    Alfa Bravo One - THIS IS Papa Romeo Seven - CORRECTION - message -
    TIME Zero Eight Four Five Zulu - WORD AFTER proceed - Hong Kong -
    OVER

AB1 transmits:

    THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - ROGER - OUT

11038. EMERGENCY SILENCE

.1 Emergency silence may be imposed or lifted by a station only when
    authorized by a competent authority.

.2 When an authentication system is in force, a station must always
    authenticate a transmission which:

    (a) Imposes emergency silence.

    (b) Lifts emergency silence.

    (c) Calls a station(s) during a period of emergency silence.

.3 Stations do not answer or receipt for a transmission imposing emergency
    silence. Thereafter, until directed to resume, stations may transmit
    only as directed by competent authority.

.4 "Silence", spoken three times means "Cease transmissions immediately.
    Silence will be maintained until directed to resume".

    (a) After a call, use of the proword "Silence" (spoken three times)
         means, "Station(s) addressed cease all transmissions on this
         net immediately".

    Example:

    To impose emergency silence on the net, Bull Durham transmits:

        Shoeblack - THIS IS Bull Durham -
        SILENCE SILENCE SILENCE - Authentication is .... OUT

    (b) After a call, use of the proword "Silence" (spoken three times)
         followed by a frequency or a frequency designator means, "Sta-
         tion(s) addressed cease all transmissions immediately on fre-
         quency .... (or that indicated by frequency designator)".

    Example:

    To impose emergency silence on Rodeo on 2700 kcs only, Bull Durham
    transmits:

11038.4 (Continued)

       Rodeo - THIS IS Bull Durham -
       SILENCE SILENCE SILENCE Two Seven Zero Zero -
       Authentication is .... OUT

Example:

To impose emergency silence on Rodeo on frequency indicated by designator C7A, Bull Durham transmits:

       Rodeo - THIS IS Bull Durham -
       SILENCE SILENCE SILENCE Charlie Seven Alfa -
       Authentication is .... OUT

Emergency silence is lifted by addressing the station(s) concerned and using the proword "Silence Lifted", meaning "Resume normal transmission". (This proword may be authorized for use by a station only by the command which imposed emergency silence or by higher authority).

Examples:

(1)   To lift emergency silence to Shoeblack on the net, Bull Durham transmits:

       Shoeblack - THIS IS Bull Durham -
       SILENCE LIFTED - Authentication is .... OUT

(2)   To lift emergency silence for Rodeo on 2700 kcs, for which the frequency designator is assumed to be C7A, Bull Durham transmits:

       Rodeo - THIS IS Bull Durham -
       SILENCE LIFTED - Charlie Seven Alfa -
       Authentication is ....OUT

11039.   BREAK-IN-PROCEDURE

.1   A station having a message of higher precedence than the transmission in progress may break-in and thus suspend that transmission in the following circumstances:

(a)   Flash or Emergency - Break in at once.

(b)   Operational Immediate - May break in at once.

(c)   Priority - Only long Routine messages should be interrupted.

(d)   Routine and Deferred - Break-in procedure may not be used.

(e)   Break-in procedure will not normally be employed during the transmission of tactical messages.

Example A: (On Free Net)

AB1 is transmitting an Operational Immediate message to PR7 when CD2 receives an Emergency message for transmission. When AB1 pauses, CD2 transmits:

       EMERGENCY - EMERGENCY - EMERGENCY - Foxtrot Golf Three -
       THIS IS Charlie Delta Two EMERGENCY - OVER

11039.1   (Continued)

AB2, hearing CD2 break-in, ceases his transmission

FG3 transmits:

Charlie Delta Two - THIS IS Foxtrot Golf Three - OVER

CD2 transmits:

Foxtrot Golf Three - THIS IS Charlie Delta Two - (Message Follows) - EMERGENCY - etc............................

Example B: (On Directed Net)

AB1 is transmitting an Operational Immediate message to PR7 when CD2 receives an Emergency message for transmission. CD2, when AB1 pauses, transmits:

EMERGENCY - EMERGENCY - EMERGENCY - THIS IS Charlie Delta Two - EMERGENCY - for Foxtrot Golf Three - OVER

AB1, hearing CD2 break-in, ceases his transmission to PR7

Net Control Station, in this case AB1, transmits:

Charlie Delta Two - THIS IS Alfa Bravo One - Send your Emergency - OUT

FG3, hearing the authorization, transmits:

Charlie Delta Two - THIS IS Foxtrot Golf Three - OVER

This is to avoid requiring CD2 to make a preliminary call.

CD2 then proceeds with the transmission of his Emergency message.

.2   Break-in procedure may also be used by the control station to interrupt any transmission when essential.

11040. EXECUTIVE METHOD

11041.   GENERAL

.1   The general rules for employing the executive method are given in Article 9180. The following examples are given to point up the use of the executive method in radiotelephone procedure.

.2   In the following examples the call sign "SHOEBLACK" is a collective call representing the calls "APPLEJACK", "BULL DURHAM", "DEL RIO", "NIGHTMARE 7", "RODEO" and "SATAN".

11042.   NORMAL EXECUTIVE METHOD

.1   Example A:

Bull Durham transmits:

Shoeblack - THIS IS Bull Durham (Signals follow) - EXECUTE TO FOLLOW - BREAK - One Eight Five Corpen - OVER

11042.1 (Continued)

All stations respond in alphabetical order:

    THIS IS Applejack - ROGER - OUT
    THIS IS Del Rio - ROGER - OUT
    THIS IS Nightmare 7 - ROGER - OUT
    THIS IS Rodeo - ROGER - OUT
    THIS IS Satan - ROGER - OUT

Bull Durham, when ready to execute, transmits:

    Shoeblack - THIS IS Bull Durham - Standby - EXECUTE -
    BREAK - Del Dio - OVER

Del Rio transmits:

    THIS IS Del Rio - ROGER - OUT

.2 Example B: (To execute a portion of an outstanding executive
              method message.)

Bull Durham transmits:

    Shoeblack - THIS IS Bull Durham (Signals follow) - EXECUTE TO
    FOLLOW - BREAK - Form One Eight - Tack - Speed Two Five - OVER

All stations respond in alphabetical order as follows:

    THIS IS Applejack - ROGER - OUT
    THIS IS Del Rio - ROGER - OUT
    THIS IS Nightmare 7 - ROGER - OUT
    THIS IS Rodeo - ROGER - OUT
    THIS IS Satan - ROGER - OUT

Bull Durham, when ready to execute Form One Eight, transmits:

    Shoeblack - THIS IS Bull Durham - Form One Eight -
    Standby - EXECUTE - BREAK - Applejack - OVER

Applejack transmits:

    THIS IS Applejack - ROGER - OUT

When ready to execute the remaining portion, Bull Durham transmits:

    Shoeblack - THIS IS Bull Durham - Speed Two Five - Standby -
    EXECUTE - BREAK - Satan - OVER

Satan transmits:

    THIS IS Satan - ROGER - OUT

.3 Example C: (To execute a delayed executive method message)

Bull Durham transmits:

    Shoeblack - THIS IS Bull Durham (Signals follow) - EXECUTE TO
    FOLLOW - BREAK - Form One One - OVER

All stations respond in alphabetical order as follows:
    THIS IS Applejack - ROGER - OUT
    THIS IS Del Rio - ROGER - OUT
    THIS IS Nightmare 7 - ROGER - OUT
    THIS IS Rodeo - ROGER - OUT
    THIS IS Satan - ROGER - OUT

11042.3   (Continued)

Later, (after a pause of several minutes), Bull Durham wishes to execute message.

Bull Durham transmits:

Shoeblack - THIS IS Bull Durham - Form One One - Standby - EXECUTE - Rodeo - OVER

Rodeo transmits:

THIS IS Rodeo - ROGER - OUT

11043.   IMMEDIATE EXECUTIVE METHOD

.1   In cases of urgency the executive signal may be transmitted in the final instructions element of the message to which it refers.   To differentiate between this method and that laid down in Article 11042 above, the transmission of the executive signal in the final instructions of the message to be executed, is termed the "Immediate Executive Method".   It should be noted that:

(a)   The use of the Immediate Executive Method does not allow stations to obtain verifications, repetitions, acknowledgements and cancellations before the message is executed.

(b)   Signals made by the Immediate Executive Method should be in plain language or should be limited to basic TURN, CORPEN and SPEED signals.

(c)   When using the Immediate Executive Method, the Warning proword, "Immediate Execute" is used as "Message Instructions" instead of the proword "Execute to Follow".

(d)   The text of the message is transmitted twice, separated by the proword "I SAY AGAIN".   The executive signal is transmitted iin the final instructions.

Example: Immediate Executive Method

Bull Durham transmits:

Shoeblack - THIS IS Bull Durham (Signals follow) -
Immediate Execute - Break - Turn Nine - Tack - Speed
One Eight - I SAY AGAIN
Turn Nine - Tack - Speed One Eight -
Standby - EXECUTE - BREAK - Satan - OVER

Satan transmits:

THIS IS Satan - ROGER - OUT

.2   In communications with and between aircraft when the Immediate Executive method is employed and no confusion will result, the proword "IMMEDIATE EXECUTE" and the word "Standby" may be omitted and the text transmitted once only".

11044.   ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

.1   Messages, the purport of which requires the accomplishment of a difficult, maneuver, quite often require acknowledgement of not only the understanding of the message, but also the capabilities of the addressee to perform such maneuver.   In such cases, the originator adds the word,

11044.1 (Continued)

Acknowledge, as the last word in the text. When the Commanding Officer or his authorized representative is in close proximity to the operator, and no delay in answering will result, the proword "WILCO" will be used in receipting in lieu of the proword "ROGER". However, when this situation does not exist, the operator shall receipt in the usual manner and send the proword "WILCO" later.

Example:

Bull Durham transmits:

    Shoeblack - THIS IS Bull Durham (Signals Follow) - EXECUTE TO
    FOLLOW - BREAK - Tango Bravo Charlie - Tack - One Five -
    Tack - Zero Zero Zero - Tack - One Two - Applejack -
    Rodeo Acknowledge - OVER

The Commanding Officer at Applejack is not in close proximity, or desires to consider the message before acknowledging.

Applejack transmits:

    THIS IS Applejack - ROGER - OUT

The Commanding Officer at Rodeo is in close proximity and directs his operator to acknowledge.

Rodeo transmits:

    THIS IS Rodeo - WILCO - OUT

When ready to acknowledge Applejack transmits:

    Bull Durham - THIS IS Applejack - WILCO - your last transmission-
    OUT

                                    or

    Bull Durham - THIS IS Applejack - WILCO - Your Execute to Follow -
    BREAK - Tango Bravo Charlie - Tack - One Five - Tack - Zero Zero
    Zero - Tack - One Two - OUT

When ready to execute, Bull Burham transmits:

    Shoeblack - THIS IS Bull Durham - Standby - EXECUTE - Del Rio - OVER

Del Rio transmits:

    THIS IS Del Rio - ROGER - OUT