

Operation Plan  
ComFIFTHFleet No. 13-44

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ANNEX F

COMMUNICATION PLAN

1000. General

- (a) Those units which do not receive ComFIFTHFleet Operation Plan No. 13-44 will be furnished a copy of the Task Organization, Annex A, which is TOP SECRET.
- (b) Communications in accordance with current directives including CentComTWO, as modified herein.
- (c) Subordinate commanders shall not depart from the fundamental principles laid down in USF-70(A) and CentComTWO without prior sanction of Commander Central Pacific Task Forces (Commander FIFTH Fleet).
- (d) Since not all holders of CentComTWO need the spare groups for the Combined Assault Code, CCBP 0130-D, those groups required for this operation are forwarded as Appendix I to this annex.

1120. Effective date

This plan will become effective concurrently with ComFIFTHFleet Operation Plan No. 13-44, except as noted below:

- (a) For task organizations under Commander Forward Area, Central Pacific, at the time that officer reports to Commander Central Pacific Task Forces (Commander FIFTH Fleet) for duty.
- (b) For task organizations of the Joint Expeditionary Force, upon departure from ports where they are initially organized.
- (c) For training or rehearsals, for the duration thereof, upon order of task force or task group commanders.

1130. Time

- (a) Use zone ZERO (ZEBRA) time for time of origin of dispatches, and contact and amplifying reports, except as noted in CentComTWO, Change 2.
- (b) Local time for this operation will be zone minus 10 (KING) time.

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(c) Use appropriate designating letters when referring to time in the text of dispatches.

1179. Seaplanes and shore-based aircraft shall always use trailing wire antenna when transmitting contact reports.

1180. Movement reports

(a) Officers concerned with ship movements are enjoined to study section 1180, CentComTWO.

(b) Change 2 to CentComTWO includes, under this paragraph, a major change in form and procedure for reporting movements of ships.

(c) The call book, PACCALL (PAC 71), contains in Part VIII certain special calls to which dispatches ordering ship movements should be addressed in order to obtain automatic and satisfactory delivery to those who need to know. Use these calls.

(d) Movement orders shall be transmitted via fixed (point-to-point) circuits wherever possible.

1345. Weather communications

(a) Information concerning weather communications may be found in Annex I to this operation plan, and in Annex A to CentComTWO.

(b) Weather stations and designated weather reporting units shall report by radio indications of winds of gale force, heavy swells, or incipient storms which may endanger our ships and aircraft or otherwise affect our operations. For these reports:

(1) Radio silence may be broken unless tactical or other conditions render such breach inadvisable.

(2) Operational priority (OP) precedence should be used.

(c) Weather reports, both OP and P, will be addressed and forwarded to AirBasCom, GUAM (NPN) and to Weather Central, PEARL HARBOR, (RIME WING) until other instructions are issued.

(d) Weather reports received from submarines will be summarized by Weather Central, PEARL HARBOR, and broadcast at 0400 and 1400 GCT on Haiku FOX.

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2120. Radio silence and discipline

(a) Radio silence duly imposed may be lifted ONLY:

(1) When in actual or imminent contact with enemy forces and circumstances compel the breach of radio silence to disseminate information of such contact, or to issue tactical orders.

(2) To transmit information VITAL to operations in progress or immediately impending when the necessity for immediate transmission thereof outweighs the danger and importance of denying knowledge of the presence and position of our forces to the enemy and NO OTHER MEANS OF COMMUNICATION WILL SUFFICE.

(b) Task force commanders and officers in tactical command shall prescribe conditions of radio silence in accordance with paragraph 2120, CentComTWO. Use the conditions set forth in paragraph 2121 (Change 2 to CentComTWO) instead of those formerly contained in CSP 734, page 132, or now in USF-70(A).

(c) Ships in port

(1) Preserve radio silence below 30 mcs at staging and assembly points, except for warnings or defensive operations against the enemy. Use fixed circuits (shore) for essential dispatches, with traffic volume carefully controlled and held to a minimum by task force commanders or SOFA.

(2) Control of radio traffic at advanced bases must be given active and effective supervision. Any dispatch to be sent by forces afloat must be released by the task force commander or SOFA, sent ashore by boat, and transmitted "CODRESSED" by local shore radio station.

(3) When filed at local shore radio station, the dispatch should include two (2) encrypted copies accompanied by decrypted version in sealed envelope.

2130. Conditions of radar silence

The conditions of radar, IFF, and radar countermeasures (RCM) silence prescribed in Annex B, CentComTWO, Change 2, are effective in lieu of those in USF-70(A) or Part VI of USF 10A.

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2131. Control of radar, IFF, radar countermeasures (RCM)

(a) The officer in tactical command will control the use of radar and IFF.

(b) Control of radar countermeasures is vested in Commander Central Pacific Task Forces (CTF 50). Commander Joint Expeditionary Force (CTF 51) and Commander Fast Carrier Force (CTF 58) are authorized to employ radar countermeasures in TACTICAL situations where such employment does not affect operations in other theaters.

2200. Radio frequency plan

(a) Officers in command having control of communications shall take advantage of the flexibility of the functional communication channels to deliver radio traffic.

(b) Until such time as communications at the objective have been turned over to the landing force commander or island commander, prospective fixed circuits will be controlled by the expeditionary force commander or attack force commander.

(c) The Commanding General, Expeditionary Troops (CTF 56) need not guard the Task Force Commanders circuit (4205 kcs) at his command post ashore, but may enter the circuit and deliver traffic on it whenever he desires.

(d) Use 3465 kcs for Local Air Warning (LAW) at the objective.

2211. TBS frequencies

(a) All ships should have both A and B series TBS crystals and be prepared to shift frequency promptly on order. Ships which have been unable to obtain the B series crystals shall inform force commanders in order that the deficiency may be corrected.

(b) All ships which have two TBS equipments shall modify one for use with CW or MCW. Force commanders are authorized to establish CW VHF circuits as considered necessary.

2217. Aircraft frequencies

(a) Aircraft VHF

(1) Except for the specific assignments of CentComTWO the commander air support control unit (CASCU) must conform to

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the assignments made by Commander Fast Carrier Force (CTF 58) for CVG and CVLG aircraft. When once assigned, carrier VHF channels cannot be changed easily because of the confused status of VHF crystal assignments.

(2) The following VHF assignments are in use now in the South-west Pacific Area:

FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

A 142.02	COMMON FIGHTER OPERATIONAL
B 142.74	COMMON INTERCOMMAND OPERATIONAL
C 116.1	AIRDROME CONTROL AND WORLD GUARD
C 140.58	HOMING AND DISTRESS

BOMBARDMENT AND RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT

A 139.32	COMMON BOMBARDMENT AND RECCO OPERATIONAL
B 142.74	COMMON INTERCOMMAND OPERATIONAL
C 116.1	AIRDROME CONTROL AND WORLD GUARD
D 140.58	HOMING AND DISTRESS

TROOP CARRIER AIRCRAFT

A 142.92	COMMON TROOP CARRIER OPERATIONAL
B 142.74	COMMON INTERCOMMAND OPERATIONAL
C 116.1	AIRDROME CONTROL AND WORLD GUARD
D 140.58	HOMING AND DISTRESS

(b) The use of 6005 kcs is authorized as secondary high frequency Inter Fighter Director circuit (IFD) (radio silence conditions permitting).

(c) Officers who assign aircraft frequencies other than those assigned in CentComTWO are responsible for informing force commanders and others who need to know of the frequencies assigned.  
**In such cases:**

(1) Commander Fast Carrier Force (CTF 58) shall assign carrier aircraft frequencies.

(2) Commander Forward Area, Central Pacific, shall assign frequencies for aircraft under his operational control.

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(3) The commander of Army aircraft under Army operational control will assign frequencies for such aircraft.

(d) When intermediate range air searches are ordered by the attack force or expeditionary force commanders at an attack objective, these search aircraft shall use the high frequency aircraft search frequency provided for that task force in Table B2, Annex A to CentComTWO. If the enemy interferes on the frequency so assigned, 6890 kcs may be used as a secondary frequency.

(e) Aircraft for the Far East Air Forces operating from bases in the PHILIPPINES will use the following frequencies:

(1) Reconnaissance

<u>Day</u>	<u>Night</u>
7615	4210
6320	3596
5375	2940

(2) Strike and bombardment

<u>Day</u>	<u>Night</u>
6095	3916
5425	3540
5230	4275

2213. Special communications

(a) Lifeguard communications

(1) The standard lifeguard channels for both Pacific Ocean Areas and Southwest Pacific Area are:

4475 kcs  
140.58 mcs

(2) Assignment of lifeguard stations and calls has been made in CinCPOA Standard Operating Procedure SOP-2 and Addendum 1 thereto.

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(3) Special procedures for use with Army air forces in contiguous theaters will be promulgated as necessary.

(b) As the theater of operations approaches the enemy homeland, increased enemy interference and deception are to be expected. All commands must intensify training of radio operators in working through interference and identifying enemy deception.

2240. Convoy and routing communications

(a) Communications in the Forward Area, Central Pacific, in connection with the routing of convoy and support shipping are the responsibility of Commander Forward Area, Central Pacific, except at the objective during the attack phase.

(b) Convoy and routing communications at objectives shall remain the responsibility of SOPA until the objective is turned over to Commander Forward Area, Central Pacific.

(c) The Convoy and Routing Officer, Forward Area, (SCOFA) is at GUAM. SCOFA has been directed by Commander Forward Area, Central Pacific, to inform those who need to know of the routing of support shipping. All dispatches concerning movements of ships will be delivered to SCOFA by Radio GUAM (NPN) which holds Class 5 plus CCM cryptographic aids. Originators of ship movement orders and communications will insure delivery to, and deciphering by, Radio GUAM by use of appropriate delivery calls from Part VIII of PACCALL (PAC 71).

(d) The facilities of the joint communication system are available for convoy and routing communications.

(e) Movement reports of support shipping will conform to section 1180, CentComTMO, Change 2.

(1) Arrival reports shall be made only in the form of daily summaries forwarded by SOPA to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, and the Commander FIFTH Fleet, by mail wherever possible.

(2) The use of special movement report calls from PACCALL (PAC 71) will facilitate delivery of movement report traffic.

(3) All movement report radiograms should carry the operating signal "QPE" in the heading to indicate the operational significance of such messages.

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2310. Avoiding enemy interference and deception

(a) The enemy is making a determined effort to interfere with our ship-to-shore and command communication channels by means of deception practiced by his shore stations in the Far East. Thus far he has been unable to cope with our authentication system. Care and insistence on proper authentication on all radio circuits is of primary importance in counteracting enemy deception tactics.

(b) If the enemy attempts to jam ship-to-shore communications on 4235 kc series to OAHU, clear traffic to Radio SAN FRANCISCO (NPG) or Radio WASHINGTON (N5S) on higher harmonics of the series. See Appendix I, Article 124, DNC 5.

2400. Authenticators

(a) Correct authenticators must be used.

(b) Aircraft authenticators:

(1) PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS

Shackle authenticator  
CSP 1270 (effective edition)  
Use the latter with lifeguard submarines

(2) SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

CCBP 0127-D series

2500. Radio call signs

The "CW Combat Calls", from PACCALL (PAC-71) are for use during the assault phase only and must not be continued during subsequent consolidation operations. These calls are not enciphered and their continued use enables the enemy listening at a distance to discover all units present in the theater with comparative ease.

3210. Visual communication channels

Officers in tactical command should prescribe the chain of visual responsibility in cruising dispositions in such a way that communications may be expeditiously handled. If night cruising orders cannot be completely distributed by sunset, the officer in tactical command should be informed.

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4100. Underwater sound

Surface ships entering areas where friendly submarines are operating shall carry out Sonar recognition procedure prescribed in CinCPOA SOP 1.

5230. Aircraft approach procedure

Friendly aircraft must conform to prescribed approach procedures. IFF and other forms of recognition complement, but do not replace, prescribed approach procedure.

5400. Radar

(a) Radar and countermeasures instructions are set forth in Annex B, CentComTWO, Change 2.

(b) Ships having RCM equipment and personnel shall take necessary precautions to study not only enemy but also our own radar installations. Observed instances of poor radar performance should be brought to the attention of the officer in tactical command so that faults can be corrected.

(c) In the assignment of radar guard ships and other radar duties, officers in tactical command shall have due regard for conservation of equipment and opportunity for maintenance lest our forces confront the enemy with radar inoperative because of material failure.

(d) Officers in tactical command shall conduct frequent drills to insure that surface ship IFF is in efficient operation condition.

6110. Shackle cipher

(a) The Shackle Cipher should NOT be used on emergency turns.

(b) The Shackle Cipher should NOT be used in lifeguard communications with submarines.

(c) The Shackle Cipher changes at 1201 GCT time and date.

(d) The form of the Shackle Cipher has been changed slightly to increase security. Annex F, CentComTWO (Change 2) contains not only the current cipher but three sets of replacements for substitution in case of compromise.

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APPENDIX I

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ASSIGNMENT OF SPARE GROUPS FOR  
0130  
CCBP ~~0130~~-D2 - COMBINED ASSAULT CODE

1. Insert the following pages between pages 54 and 55 of CCBP 0130-D2. These pages constitute assignments to "Spare Vocabulary List", the "Geographical List", and the "Organization or Order of Battle List". No entries are to be made in the "Decode" section of the Combined Assault Code. When a geographical or spare code group appears while decoding a message, reference should be made to these pages.

2. The classification of this appendix shall be reduced to CONFIDENTIAL when in use in the area of operations.

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SPARE VOCABULARY

AYNS - Spare Voc. 1	AK (Cargo Ship).
OGKO - Spare Voc. 2	
YAKE - Spare Voc. 3	AKA (Attack Cargo Ship).
GMCU - Spare Voc. 4	
ZGRF - Spare Voc. 5	AM (Minesweeper).
BMCP - Spare Voc. 6	
HIBY - Spare Voc. 7	AP (Transport).
ELCT - Spare Voc. 8	
EXHL - Spare Voc. 9	APA (Attack Transport).
EDGE - Spare Voc. 10	
ZLGR - Spare Voc. 11	APD (Attack Transport, Destroyer).
BFNF - Spare Voc. 12	
AHVI - Spare Voc. 13	Boat Pool.
GYTW - Spare Voc. 14	
OYJV - Spare Voc. 15	DMS (Destroyer Minesweeper).
YIGT - Spare Voc. 16	
HKHB - Spare Voc. 17	Landing Strip.
KIFE - Spare Voc. 18	
QTGA - Spare Voc. 19	LST (Landing Ship, Tank).
UDVG - Spare Voc. 20	
VMDK - Spare Voc. 21	Plane from ships indicated.
JNDX - Spare Voc. 22	
MUCS - Spare Voc. 23	Plane from base or flight indicated.
IBTV - Spare Voc. 24	
JAMR - Spare Voc. 25	Port Director.
IGXT - Spare Voc. 26	
DSGO - Spare Voc. 27	RCM Unit.
JQMB - Spare Voc. 28	
GKJB - Spare Voc. 29	Taxiway.
QLBE - Spare Voc. 30	

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SPARE VOCABULARY (continued)

OEXB - Spare Voc. 31      Transport Group (No. may be indicated)  
DLVH - Spare Voc. 32

CHMD - Spare Voc. 33      YMS (Yard Minesweeper)  
KOSJ - Spare Voc. 34

BBBZ - Spare Voc. 35  
UQQP - Spare Voc. 36

BEBW - Spare Voc. 37  
WGVF - Spare Voc. 38

TAQE - Spare Voc. 39  
MPVW - Spare Voc. 40

MJNM - Spare Voc. 41  
WZXO - Spare Voc. 42

TYRH - Spare Voc. 43  
ETXC - Spare Voc. 44

PLCE - Spare Voc. 45  
ZRPS - Spare Voc. 46

BUCH - Spare Voc. 47  
DISI - Spare Voc. 48

EVPT - Spare Voc. 49  
YCFY - Spare Voc. 50

PMZV - Spare Voc. 51  
GLTJ - Spare Voc. 52      AGC Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_.  
HTGR - Spare Voc. 53

PTFG - Spare Voc. 54  
BZGF - Spare Voc. 55      AH Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_.  
KAJP - Spare Voc. 56

MRVK - Spare Voc. 57  
QIXZ - Spare Voc. 58      AK Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_.  
FGRL - Spare Voc. 59

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SPARE VOCABULARY (continued)

VUQM - Spare Voc. 60  
IEHI - Spare Voc. 61  
PJCG - Spare Voc. 62

AKA Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_

VNMQ - Spare Voc. 63  
DQVC - Spare Voc. 64  
EYTU - Spare Voc. 65

AM Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_.

AJWH - Spare Voc. 66  
GLCV - Spare Voc. 67  
FACF - Spare Voc. 68

AP Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_.

AGSH - Spare Voc. 69  
YCMC - Spare Voc. 70  
IGTQ - Spare Voc. 71

APA Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_.

MLXS - Spare Voc. 72  
KIQN - Spare Voc. 73  
OFLQ - Spare Voc. 74

APD Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_.

GWTY - Spare Voc. 75  
APVA - Spare Voc. 76  
HRJV - Spare Voc. 77

APH Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_.

ESZE - Spare Voc. 78  
EZLM - Spare Voc. 79  
WPJM - Spare Voc. 80

BB Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_.

ZIDS - Spare Voc. 81  
HGZT - Spare Voc. 82  
DIQG - Spare Voc. 83

CA Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_.

SMTU - Spare Voc. 84  
RFGP - Spare Voc. 85  
YAPI - Spare Voc. 86

CB Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_.

IZWZ - Spare Voc. 87  
TQTR - Spare Voc. 88  
NJVT - Spare Voc. 89

CL Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_.

AELD - Spare Voc. 90  
UVBY - Spare Voc. 91  
EXDI - Spare Voc. 92

CV Whose number is \_\_\_\_\_.

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SPARE VOCABULARY (continued)

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KMFA - Spare Voc. 93	
KKHE - Spare Voc. 94	CVE Whose number is ____.
HPWI - Spare Voc. 95	
WLRX - Spare Voc. 96	
MLVQ - Spare Voc. 97	CVL Whose number is ____.
VMBI - Spare Voc. 98	
HEXU - Spare Voc. 99	
LSZL - Spare Voc. 100	DD Whose number is ____.
MOLF - Spare Voc. 101	
PQTN - Spare Voc. 102	
YPAK - Spare Voc. 103	DE Whose number is ____.
RQBA - Spare Voc. 104	
QDVC - Spare Voc. 105	
GRQA - Spare Voc. 106	DMS Whose number is ____.
DUWZ - Spare Voc. 107	
FXBH - Spare Voc. 108	
DHZO - Spare Voc. 109	LCI(L) Whose number is ____.
LQSI - Spare Voc. 110	
OWCS - Spare Voc. 111	
OWDT - Spare Voc. 112	LSD Whose number is ____.
PRLF - Spare Voc. 113	
EOFS - Spare Voc. 114	
NUZL - Spare Voc. 115	LST Whose number is ____.
OXDS - Spare Voc. 116	
UVRL - Spare Voc. 117	
UAWK - Spare Voc. 118	LSV Whose number is ____.
YWTQ - Spare Voc. 119	
ZJWG - Spare Voc. 120	
AQJP - Spare Voc. 121	XAK Whose number is ____.
GPQC - Spare Voc. 122	
QCMW - Spare Voc. 123	
UGJT - Spare Voc. 124	XAP Whose number is ____.
VGCP - Spare Voc. 125	

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FORCE ORGANIZATION

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WZMF - Spare Voc. 126	Fifth Fleet
VFWG - Spare Voc. 127	Com Fifth Fleet
DFMG - Spare Voc. 128	Joint Expeditionary Force
GMSH - Spare Voc. 129	Comdr. Joint Expeditionary Force
SQJL - Spare Voc. 130	Expeditionary Troops
HIZR - Spare Voc. 131	C. G. Expeditionary Troops
JJG - Spare Voc. 132	Landing Force
DRMU - Spare Voc. 133	Comdr. Landing Force
HCLM - Spare Voc. 134	Headquarters Air Support Control Units
LSHX - Spare Voc. 135	Attack Force
WEJX - Spare Voc. 136	Comdr. Attack Force
FBQP - Spare Voc. 137	Amphibious Support Force
MNHD - Spare Voc. 138	Comdr. Amphibious Support Force
YIPA - Spare Voc. 139	Logistics Support Group
IOBT - Spare Voc. 140	Comdr. Logistics Support Group
XVBB - Spare Voc. 141	Island Commander
HCKL - Spare Voc. 142	Landing Force Reserve
NGCH - Spare Voc. 143	Comdr. Landing Force Reserve
AXWT - Spare Voc. 144	Joint Expeditionary Force Reserve
PMSQ - Spare Voc. 145	Comdr. Joint Expeditionary Force Reserve
HGK - Spare Voc. 146	Air Defense Command
IAKO - Spare Voc. 147	Fast Carrier Task Force
HFJH - Spare Voc. 148	Comdr. Fast Carrier Task Force
LJLJ - Spare Voc. 149	Comdr. Service Squadron Ten
VVQL - Spare Voc. 150	Comdr. Forward Area, Central Pacific

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GEOGRAPHICAL LIST

1977 ASSESSED

SXMD - Geo. 1	BUNGO SUIDO
JYJQ - Geo. 2	CHICHI JIMA
ZDSJ - Geo. 3	DAITO SHIMA
TCZJ - Geo. 4	FORMOSA
YVPN - Geo. 5	GUAM
NOQK - Geo. 6	HACHIJO SHIMA
RYRF - Geo. 7	HAHA JIMA
IZVY - Geo. 8	HIGASHI IWA
YEHY - Geo. 9	HONSHU
EAMM - Geo. 10	IWO JIMA
BDJD - Geo. 11	East Boat Basin
YMKS - Geo. 12	Higashi
KKRM - Geo. 13	Hiraiwa Bay
MENU - Geo. 14	Kita
RCLW - Geo. 15	Kitano Point
RVCW - Geo. 16	Minami
SLCH - Geo. 17	Motoyama
UNVW - Geo. 18	Motoyama Airfield No. 1
CWST - Geo. 19	Motoyama Airfield No. 2
IJFB - Geo. 20	Motoyama Airfield No. 3
GYJN - Geo. 21	Nishi
AWWU - Geo. 22	Quarry
IIWQ - Geo. 23	Radio Station
ESWC - Geo. 24	Radio Weather Station
PQHD - Geo. 25	Sugar Refinery
ASGL - Geo. 26	Sulphur Mine Refinery
HSSC - Geo. 27	Suribachi Mountain
CQPW - Geo. 28	Tachiwa Point
WUSP - Geo. 29	Tobiishi Point
NEFL - Geo. 30	KAZAN RETTO
HAPR - Geo. 31	KII SUIDO
EPHT - Geo. 32	KITA IWO JIMA
FZJL - Geo. 33	KYUSHU
STVO - Geo. 34	MARCUS
RVZO - Geo. 35	MAUG
AAIH - Geo. 36	MINAMI DAITO SHIMA
MOJD - Geo. 37	MINAMI IWO JIMA
UTVQ - Geo. 38	MUKO JIMA
UPQQ - Geo. 39	NANSEI SHOTO

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GEOGRAPHICAL LIST (continued)

PVKA - Geo. 40	OGASAWARA GUNTO
RJNR - Geo. 41	OKINAWA JIMA
HELK - Geo. 42	OSUMI KAIKYO
RLBF - Geo. 43	PAGAN
QYMA - Geo. 44	PALAU
KTSE - Geo. 45	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
HRRC - Geo. 46	ROTA
DQFP - Geo. 47	SAIPAN
RCSC - Geo. 48	SHIKOKU
NYNY - Geo. 49	SOFU CAN
XKLU - Geo. 50	TINIAN
HXSX - Geo. 51	TOKYO
MIMM - Geo. 52	ULITHI
PSLE - Geo. 53	WAKE

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LANDING FORCE ORDER OF BATTLE LIST

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- SDHT - Org. 1 CG Expeditionary Troops  
Lt. Gen. H. M. Smith, USMC
- OZSC - Org. 2 CG Landing Force  
Maj. Gen. H. Schmidt, USMC
- GRDQ - Org. 3 CO Corps Artillery
- HSGS - Org. 4 CO 2nd 155mm How Bn
- NYDQ - Org. 5 CO 4th 155mm How Bn
- ARMR - Org. 6 CO 2nd Sep. Eng Bn

3rd Marine Division

- FECB - Org. 7 CG 3rd MarDiv  
Brig. Gen. A. H. Noble
- EGPI - Org. 8 ADC 3rd MarDiv  
Brig. Gen. W. A. Worton
- XFWH - Org. 9 CO RCT 3, 3rd MarDiv  
Col. J. A. Stuart
- YAGB - Org. 10 CO BLT 1/3, 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. R. R. Van Stockum
- BAMJ - Org. 11 CO BLT 2/3, 3rd MarDiv  
Maj. H. J. Smith
- JTXH - Org. 12 CO BLT 3/3, 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. R. L. Houser
- PNXT - Org. 13 CO RCT 9, 3rd MarDiv  
Col. H. N. Kenyon
- USXT - Org. 14 CO BLT 1/9, 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. C. A. Randall
- EFQK - Org. 15 CO BLT 2/9, 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. R. E. Cushman, Jr.
- MAPW - Org. 16 CO BLT 3/9, 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. W. Asmuth, Jr.
- JOXM - Org. 17 CO RCT 21, 3rd MarDiv  
Col. A. H. Butler
- JOZN - Org. 18 CO BLT 1/21, 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. M. C. Williams
- YGPC - Org. 19 CO BLT 2/21, 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. E. R. Smoak
- WQXX - Org. 20 CO BLT 3/21, 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. W. H. Duplantis

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LANDING FORCE ORDER OF BATTLE LIST (continued)

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FXPS - Org. 21 CO 12th Marines, 3rd MarDiv  
Col. J. B. Wilson

BRMS - Org. 22 CO 1st Bn, 12th Mar., 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. R. F. Crist

WABV - Org. 23 CO 2nd Bn, 12th Mar., 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. W. T. Fairbourn

BUVW - Org. 24 CO 3rd Bn, 12th Mar., 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. A. L. Bowser, Jr.

NSTJ - Org. 25 CO 4th Bn, 12th Mar., 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. B. H. Kirk

QRHD - Org. 26 CO 3rd Eng Bn, 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. W. S. Campbell

SCKW - Org. 27 CO 3rd Pion Bn, 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. E. M. Williams

SETC - Org. 28 CO 3rd Tank Bn, 3rd MarDiv  
Col. H. J. Withers

GHSM - Org. 29 CO 3rd Recon Co. 3rd MarDiv  
1st Lt. O. Salgo

JENV - Org. 30 CO 3rd Amphib Trac Bn, 3rd MarDiv  
Lt. Col. S. L. Stephen (USMCR)

4th Marine Division

GXDK - Org. 31 CG 4th MarDiv  
Maj. Gen. C. B. Cates

BPMU - Org. 32 ADC 4th MarDiv  
Brig. Gen. F. A. Hart

GXHN - Org. 33 CO RCT 23, 4th MarDiv  
Col. L. R. Jones

YLLU - Org. 34 CO BLT 1/23, 4th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. R. Hass

BHXL - Org. 35 CO BLT 2/23, 4th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. E. J. Dillon

FQNY - Org. 36 CO BLT 3/23, 4th MarDiv  
Maj. P. S. Treitel

SXPF - Org. 37 CO RCT 24, 4th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. A. R. Brunelli

HEZV - Org. 38 CO BLT 1/24, 4th MarDiv  
Maj. R. N. Fricke

WSDF - Org. 39 CO BLT 2/24, 4th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. R. Rothwell

VKGO - Org. 40 CO BLT 3/24, 4th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. A. A. Vandegrift, Jr.

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LANDING FORCE ORDER OF BATTLE LIST (continued)

FCSQ - Org. 41	CO RCT 25, 4th MarDiv Col. M. J. Batchelder
FFSN - Org. 42	CO BLT 1/25, 4th MarDiv Lt. Col. H. U. Mustain
WIRA - Org. 43	CO BLT 2/25, 4th MarDiv Lt. Col. L. C. Hudson
RNSR - Org. 44	CO BLT 3/25, 4th MarDiv Lt. Col. J. M. Chambers
AQXB - Org. 45	CO 14th Marines, 4th MarDiv Col. L. G. DeHaven
IKGB - Org. 46	CO 1st Bn, 14th Mar., 4th MarDiv Maj. C. B. Drake
CWCG - Org. 47	CO 2nd Bn, 14th Mar., 4th MarDiv Lt. Col. G. B. Wilson, Jr.
FIFZ - Org. 48	CO 3rd Bn, 14th Mar., 4th MarDiv Lt. Col. R. E. MacFarlane
FUTZ - Org. 49	CO 4th Bn, 14th Mar., 4th MarDiv Lt. Col. C. A. Youngdale
CDLG - Org. 50	CO 4th Eng Bn, 4th MarDiv Lt. Col. R. G. Ruby
EZCF - Org. 51	CO 4th Pion Bn, 4th MarDiv Maj. J. H. Partridge
TANC - Org. 52	CO 4th Tank Bn, 4th MarDiv Maj. R. K. Schmidt
DZQP - Org. 53	CO 4th Recon Co., 4th MarDiv Capt. J. W. Key
FMGW - Org. 54	CO VMO-4, 4th MarDiv Capt. N. D. Elana
GZHL - Org. 55	CO 10th Amphib Trac Bn, 4th MarDiv Maj. V. J. Croizat
XHFS - Org. 56	CO 11th Amphib Trac Bn, 4th MarDiv Maj. W. S. Haskell, Jr.
UILT - Org. 57	CO 2nd Amphib Truck Co., 4th MarDiv Capt. J. L. George

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LANDING FORCE ORDER OF BATTLE LIST (continued)

5th Marine Division

NAXE - Org. 58 CG 5th MarDiv  
Maj. Gen. K. E. Rockey

GLSI - Org. 59 ADC 5th MarDiv  
Brig. Gen. L. D. Hermle

TMFJ - Org. 60 CO RCT 26, 5th MarDiv  
Col. C. B. Graham

XPKO - Org. 61 CO BLT 1/26, 5th MarDiv  
Maj. D. C. Pollock

YKCO - Org. 62 CO BLT 2/26, 5th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. J. P. Sayers

XCZN - Org. 63 CO BLT 3/26, 5th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. H. A. Schmitz

EDKH - Org. 64 CO RCT 27, 5th MarDiv  
Col. T. A. Wornham

RQJG - Org. 65 CO BLT 1/27, 5th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. J. A. Butler

BXGH - Org. 66 CO BLT 2/27, 5th MarDiv  
Maj. J. W. Antonelli

RXND - Org. 67 CO BLT 3/27, 5th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. W. Chalfant, III

XILW - Org. 68 CO RCT 28, 5th MarDiv  
Col. H. B. Liversedge

DPZG - Org. 69 CO BLT 1/28, 5th MarDiv  
Maj. R. Fagen

STJE - Org. 70 CO BLT 2/28, 5th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. C. W. Johnson

TAZL - Org. 71 CO BLT 3/28, 5th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. C. E. Shepard, Jr.

SRLI - Org. 72 CO 13th Marines, 5th MarDiv  
Col. James D. Waller

PLED - Org. 73 CO 1st Bn, 13th Mar., 5th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. J. S. Oldfield

YNHP - Org. 74 CO 2nd Bn, 13th Mar., 5th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. K. A. Danke

QCQZ - Org. 75 CO 3rd Bn, 13th Mar., 5th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. H. T. Waller

SERA - Org. 76 CO 4th Bn, 13th Mar., 5th MarDiv  
Lt. Col. J. H. Brower

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LANDING FORCE ORDER OF BATTLE LIST (continued)

FJVL - Org. 77	CO 5th Eng. Bn, 5th MarDiv Lt. Col. C. H. Shuey
GJJC - Org. 78	CO 5th Pion Bn, 5th MarDiv Maj. R. S. Riddell
OMXT - Org. 79	CO 5th Tank Bn, 5th MarDiv Lt. Col. W. R. Collins
TLQT - Org. 80	CO 5th Recon Co., 5th MarDiv Maj. W. A. Wood

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APPENDIX II

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COMMUNICATION SECURITY AND OFFENSIVE COUNTERMEASURES

1. Communication security

It is vital that all commanders observe and enforce the measures of communication security enumerated below:

(a) Reduction of dispatch communications to an actual minimum.

Reason: It is now necessary to provide two (2) fleet broadcasts in order to carry the load of communications. The FOX has recently reached a new peak, and on one day carried over 50,000 groups of traffic to the fleet. This amount of traffic provides to enemy analysts an invaluable source of statistical information.

(b) Reduction of the number of addressees of dispatches in order to minimize linkage between areas and commands.

Reason: It has been possible for our analysts to predict the objective of almost every one of our previous operations from a study of the routing of our communication traffic which revealed linkages between the various theaters. Unnecessary delivery of dispatches for information addressees makes such analysis very much easier.

(c) Use of internal address and indefinite call signs.

Reason: With the present volume of traffic, even when enciphered calls are used, the security of the call sign cipher is necessarily lowered and the enemy agent is able to discover the location of important commanders and make deductions regarding their probable intentions by study of the correlation of call signs which appear in radio traffic.

(d) Use of call sign variants, particularly for traffic addressed to major commanders.

Reason: Call signs are the most vulnerable source of statistical information available to enemy analysts. A recent study of broadcast traffic over a period of 20 days revealed that the first of the three variants of the call sign of a task fleet

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commander was used 83% of the time. That call appeared on the broadcast circuit more than any other enciphered call (one day it was used 50 times) so that the effect of this misuse was not only to reveal the identity of the owner of that call sign as an important commander, probably of task fleet rank, but by comparison with traffic having a similar pattern to compromise the other variant calls when they were used.

(e) Intelligent variation in the manner of handling traffic on communication channels.

Reason: (1) The same study cited above revealed that the same fleet commander whose call sign had been disclosed received almost every day a message in the same form, with the same number of addressees and the same type of calls. From certain of the calls used it was obvious that the message was a weather report. From this it was very easy to deduce that the commander was concerned with air operations in coordination with forces in another theater and that when no message was sent no operations were contemplated.

(2) Study of the ship-to-shore channel (4235 series) has revealed that beginning about a day before a large force enters a fleet base, there is a three-day rise in the traffic on the ship-to-shore circuit accompanied, paradoxically, by a slight decrease in the normal traffic level on the fleet broadcast schedules. When a large force departs, there is a three-day drop in the traffic on the ship-to-shore channel while the broadcast traffic level rises to the normal. Levels on the broadcast schedule can be controlled by shore security agencies but only the forces afloat can control the level on the ship-to-shore series. Ships which are returning to port (as they have been accustomed to do in connection primarily with logistic matters) must NOT use the ship-to-shore series and should send traffic on point-to-point circuits during their stay at a fleet anchorage or staging point.

2. In order to conceal the departure of fleet units from advanced bases it shall be the regular practice of all force commanders and SOPA's of combatant forces to make local arrangements to continue for a limited time the volume of traffic on point-to-point circuits occasioned by their presence

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in port and by introduction of traffic into the ship-shore circuit, to prevent a drop in the ship-shore traffic level. Traffic should be both real traffic and special deceptive traffic prepared in accordance with ALPac 131, 1944. Traffic of this kind should be prepared by the forces afloat. Messages should be enciphered, with the headings and transmitting instructions indicated, for the date upon which to be sent and should be delivered to the transmitting station, ship or shore, all ready to send. Traffic shall not be originated by directing the shore station to prepare and transmit traffic.

3. Commanders afloat and at advanced bases which are particularly vulnerable to enemy interception at active bases nearby, such as those in the MARIANAS, the Western CAROLINES, and the MARSHALLS, must maintain conditions of radio silence which will frustrate interception by enemy listeners; and must adhere to the spirit of such conditions under all circumstances. The instructions below are issued for guidance at the advanced bases indicated:

(a) At ENIWEETOK

- (1) Make minimum use of harbor circuits. Use low power. Restrict, as much as possible, the use of frequencies between 26 and 50 mcs to night communications and of 2716 and 355 kcs to daytime.
- (2) Send traffic ashore for transmission on fixed circuits. Do not use ship-shore series (A1, A2, Annex A, CentComTWO).
- (3) SOPA and senior fleet commander present arrange for VHF communication in anchorage.

(b) At SAIPAN

- (1) Coordinate rehearsal communications with Marine units rehabilitating at SAIPAN in order to confuse enemy observations regarding scope and duration of exercises.
- (2) Do not use 2716 or 355 kcs for harbor circuit between ships of Joint Expeditionary Force. Preserve normal level of traffic on these circuits.
- (3) Use VHF harbor circuits, TBS and frequencies in 116-150 mcs band by day, supplemented by Fleet Common, 34.8 mcs, and other frequency modulated VHF channels at night. Use MN equipment between ships having it.
- (4) Make maximum use of visual and NAN equipment.

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(5) Send traffic ashore for transmission on fixed circuits. Do not use ship-shore series (A1, A2, Annex A, CentCom) Do not use fleet high frequency channels.

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(d) At ULITHI

(1) Do not use 2716 or 355 kcs for harbor circuit between ships, or for ship-to-shore.

(2) Use TBS Primary, 72.1 mcs, between tankers, tenders, supply ships, and other ships of the train. Supplement TBS by visual.

(3) Pass traffic between destroyers on MN equipment, 30.14 mcs.

(4) Pass traffic between carriers on VHF channel 142.02 circuit B-1-c(1), Annex A, CentCom TWO and on IFD Secondary, 37.6 mcs, circuit B-1-b(2), Annex A, CentCom TWO.

(5) Pass traffic between flag officers, battleships and cruisers on secondary TBS, 64.34 mcs. Do not use MCW on this circuit between 0500 and 2000 King. Use Fleet Common VHF, 34.8 mcs, circuit A5a, Annex A, CentCom TWO for voice communication between 2000 and 0500 King; during which period MCW transmissions and repetitions of messages are permitted on secondary TBS.

(6) Make maximum practicable use of visual for official traffic. Personal messages may be sent only by flag and commanding officers.

(7) Do not use high frequency ship-to-shore channels. Deliver outgoing traffic to Island Commander or designated flagships by boat, visual or approved circuit for forwarding by fixed circuit from ULITHI or by air to GUAM. Air schedules will be promulgated by signal or dispatch.

(8) Maintain security. Do not reveal ship names, organizations, or other classified information on voice or other radio circuits in plain language under any circumstances.

(9) Flag officers guard harbor circuits (see 1 above) for warnings and red alerts, which will be broadcast by them on TBS and Fleet Common VHF (34.8 mcs).

(10) Atoll Commander, ULITHI, maintain radar guard unless otherwise

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(1c) Atoll Commander, ULITHI, maintain radar guard unless otherwise directed. Broadcast warnings and red alerts on 2716 and 355 kcs.

(f) At GUAM

It is expected that the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, will promulgate instructions for the control of communications at GUAM.

(g) At OBJECTIVE

After assault phase is completed conform in general to measure effective at SAIPAN and ULITHI, as modified by SOPA or other competent authority.

4. Special plans for communication deception will be issued by the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, and Commander FIFTH Fleet.

5. Ships equipped with high frequency or very high frequency direction finders shall make maximum use of them to obtain bearings of enemy tactical or radar transmissions. Report interceptions by VHF or other secure channel.

6. Control of radar countermeasures

(a) Although the OTC is charged with control of radar countermeasures, it is considered impractical for one officer to exercise control over a fleet disposition made up of widely separated task groups which are operating with a large measure of tactical independence. In such cases, it may be preferable for each task group commander to control radar countermeasures within his task group. To that end each carrier task group commander may prepare plans within the framework of Annex B, CentComTWO, and other effective directives, for the control of RCM within the task group under his command.

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(b) In the interests of consistency the officer controlling radar countermeasures should be termed the RCM Control Officer (RCMCO). This officer will be analagous to the fighter director officer in his relation to force, group or ship commanders.

(c) Unless another organization is prescribed by commanding or senior officers, control of radar countermeasures should be vested in CIC where the RCMCO, qualified to execute the countermeasures plan of OTG for the ship or unit concerned, should be stationed.

(d) Countermeasures reports and orders should be transmitted on the Inter-Fighter Director circuit, if conditions of radio silence permit, or on TBS, unless the OTG controlling has active a local RCM control circuit, as may be the case at an amphibious objective.

7. Until ComFIFTHFleet prescribes otherwise, the existing plans and instructions for control of radar countermeasures which have been issued by ComTHIRDFleet, CTF 38 and ComBatRon 2 shall remain effective for the Fast Carrier Force. In this connection the code word expressions for control of RCM deleted from CentComTWO by change No. 2 thereto will remain effective as modified by the commanders enumerated above. These code words are tabulated at the end of this appendix.

8. Radar intercept

(a) Task force commanders should issue instructions for the conduct of radar intercept on the basis of most recent experience in the Pacific Fleet. In the absence of other instructions by task force commanders the following instructions are applicable:

(1) When within range of enemy aircraft searches, all ships so equipped will maintain continuous intercept watches on guard Easy (Article B 534, Annex B, CentComTWO).

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(2) All new enemy radar intercepts shall be reported to the OTC via Inter-Fighter Director channel, circuit B-1-b, Annex A, CentComTWO, if radio silence permits, or TBS.

(3) Intercepts may be evaluated by means of information from Annex B, CentComTWO, CinCPOA secret serial 0036 dated 3 January 1945 entitled "Intercept Characteristics of U.S. Radar and Related Equipment", and Commander THIRD Fleet serial 00118 of 26 November 1944. Radar intercept operators will report immediately to CIC all intercepts not definitely of friendly origin for evaluation by the RCMCO or CIC officer. If unable to evaluate any signal as being from a friendly source, the RCMCO in CIC will report immediately to the OTC as prescribed in existing instructions who will further evaluate and promulgate the information to the force.

(c) Report all new enemy radar intercepts to OTC via Inter-Fighter Director channel, circuit B-1-b, Annex A, CentComTWO, if radio silence permits, or TBS.

9. Radar jamming

(a) The OTC exercising tactical command of the force or group under attack shall control radar jamming. When jamming is ordered all available jammers shall be used.

(b) Task force or group commanders shall assign frequencies to jammer equipped units in keeping with the instructions of OTC.

(1) Units having no monitoring equipment for their jammers will be assigned definite frequencies for barrage jamming by the task force or task group commanders controlling the RCM operations. The force or group RCMCO must be kept informed of the frequency and station of each of these units.

(2) Units directed to spot-jam a specific enemy signal of definite characteristics will not radiate power from their jamming transmitters until they have intercepted and identified the signal to be jammed on their monitoring receivers.

(3) Units directed to participate in barrage-jamming will be assigned frequencies evenly spaced throughout the desired band with at least one spot jammer held in reserve to fill any

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gaps. It is not desirable to have the RCM control unit participate in jamming for, to do so could prevent his obtaining maximum use of his intercept receiver for viewing the over-all effort.

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(c) Every effort must be made to calibrate jammer transmitters in the rear areas with maximum power to antenna over the entire frequency range of the equipment, with particular emphasis on known enemy frequencies.

(d) Units having TDY's installed will pay careful attention to the fact that not all oscillator tubes cover the same bands and that there are apt to be certain frequencies within the range for each particular tube on which negligible power output is obtainable. Each tube should be carefully calibrated in the transmitter, therefore, so that the operator will be able to select the tube that will emit the maximum power on the frequency assigned.

(e) No jammer may be permitted to radiate power for any purpose of testing or tuning unless prior permission has been obtained from OTC in each case. The governing signal "Prep" will be used when practicable in order to allow the operators to make preliminary adjustments to the transmitters. In this case it is vital that no radiation of jamming energy occur until the signal to commence jamming is received. Otherwise, more information may be given to the enemy about the presence of the force than that which it is possible to deny him by jamming.

(f) It is necessary to consider the direction of maximum radiation of energy in assigning jamming missions to the various units because the choice of available antennas on any ship is limited and some of the antennas are directive. This applies, in particular, to the TDY antennas which are trained by remote control at the transmitter.

10. Window

Employment of window shall be controlled by OTC in conformance with best practices as determined by recent operating experience.

11. Radar deception

Radar deception shall be controlled by the OTC in accordance with the provisions of Annex E, CentComTWO.

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12. Code words temporarily effective

(a) SADDLEUP - Enemy radar signals intercepted.

Enemy radar signals have been intercepted; frequency in tens of megacycles is indicated by numerals following.

For example, to report "Enemy radar intercepted on 3000 megacycles", the expression "SADDLEUP three zero zero" would be used.

(b) CAMELHUMP - Jam enemy radar on \_\_\_\_\_ megacycles.

Jam enemy radar in the frequency in tens of megacycles indicated by numerals following.

For example, to say "Jam enemy radar on frequency of 100 megacycles", the expression "CAMELHUMP one zero" would be used.

(c) MANICURE - Jamming of friendly radar on \_\_\_\_\_ megacycles.

You are jamming a friendly radar on the frequency in tens of megacycles indicated by numerals following.

For example, to say, "You are jamming a friendly radar on frequency of 120 megacycles", the expression "MANICURE one two" would be used.

(d) WHEATFIELD - Cease radar jamming on \_\_\_\_\_ megacycles.

Cease all radar jamming or cease radar jamming on frequency in tens of megacycles indicated by numerals following.

For example, to order "Cease all radar jamming", the expression "WHEATFIELD all" would be used; to order "cease radar jamming on frequency 95 megacycles", the expression "WHEATFIELD nine point five" would be used.

(e) FUZZYPLATE - Enemy deception.

Enemy deception of the type indicated by numeral following detected on \_\_\_\_\_ radar.

- 0 - Unknown.
- 1 - Multiple pips as from metallized dipoles.
- 2 - Single detached echoes as from decoy balloons or balloon-borne reflectors.

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For example, to report "Enemy deception of multiple pin type detected on SC radar", the expression "FUZZYPLATE one sugar charlie" would be used.

(f) HAYSTACK - Enemy jamming.

Enemy jamming of the type indicated by numeral following detected on \_\_\_\_\_ radar.

- 0 - Unknown
- 1 - CW
- 2 - Modulated CW
- 3 - Pulses or railings
- 4 - Random noise

For example, to report "Enemy jamming of modulated CW type detected on SG radar", the expression "HAYSTACK two sugar george" would be used.

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