DOWNLOAD PDF IX. RADIOTELEGRAPH PROCEDURE LESSON V, THE ABBREVIATED FORM MESSAGE, CONTINUED

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TM The Radio Operator Radiotelegraph procedure lesson IV, the abbreviated form message IX. Radiotelegraph procedure lesson V, the abbreviated.

These words were popularized in English by the Scottish surgeon James Braid to whom they are sometimes wrongly attributed around Braid based his practice on that developed by Franz Mesmer and his followers which was called "Mesmerism" or " animal magnetism " , but differed in his theory as to how the procedure worked. Characteristics[edit] A person in a state of hypnosis has focused attention, and has increased suggestibility. For example, in , Irving Kirsch characterised hypnosis as a "nondeceptive placebo", i. Scheflin and psychologist Jerrold Lee Shapiro observed that the "deeper" the hypnotism, the more likely a particular characteristic is to appear, and the greater extent to which it is manifested. Scheflin and Shapiro identified 20 separate characteristics that hypnotized subjects might display: Historical definitions[edit] The earliest definition of hypnosis was given by Braid[contradictory], who coined the term "hypnotism" as an abbreviation for "neuro-hypnotism", or nervous sleep, which he contrasted with normal sleep, and defined as: The hypnotic sleep, therefore, is the very antithesis or opposite mental and physical condition to that which precedes and accompanies common sleep Therefore, Braid defined hypnotism as a state of mental concentration that often leads to a form of progressive relaxation, termed "nervous sleep". Hypnosis typically involves an introduction to the procedure during which the subject is told that suggestions for imaginative experiences will be presented. A hypnotic procedure is used to encourage and evaluate responses to suggestions. When using hypnosis, one person the subject is guided by another the hypnotist to respond to suggestions for changes in subjective experience, alterations in perception, [24] [25] sensation, [26] emotion, thought or behavior. If the subject responds to hypnotic suggestions, it is generally inferred that hypnosis has been induced. Many believe that hypnotic responses and experiences are characteristic of a hypnotic state. While some think that it is not necessary to use the word "hypnosis" as part of the hypnotic induction, others view it as essential. Janet , near the turn of the century, and more recently Ernest Hilgard Social psychologists Sarbin and Coe Hypnosis is a role that people play; they act "as if" they were hypnotised. In his early writings, Weitzenhoffer They explain this by pointing out that, in a sense, all learning is post-hypnotic, which explains why the number of ways people can be put into a hypnotic state are so varied: Hypnotic induction Hypnosis is normally preceded by a "hypnotic induction" technique. Traditionally, this was interpreted as a method of putting the subject into a "hypnotic trance"; however, subsequent "nonstate" theorists have viewed it differently, seeing it as a means of heightening client expectation, defining their role, focusing attention, etc. There are several different induction techniques. Many variations of the eye-fixation approach exist, including the induction used in the Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale SHSS , the most widely used research tool in the field of hypnotism. Take any bright object e. The patient must be made to understand that he is to keep the eyes steadily fixed on the object, and the mind riveted on the idea of that one object. It will be observed, that owing to the consensual adjustment of the eyes, the pupils will be at first contracted: They will shortly begin to dilate, and, after they have done so to a considerable extent, and have assumed a wavy motion, if the fore and middle fingers of the right hand, extended and a little separated, are carried from the object toward the eyes, most probably the eyelids will close involuntarily, with a vibratory motion. If this is not the case, or the patient allows the eyeballs to move, desire him to begin anew, giving him to understand that he is to allow the eyelids to close when the fingers are again carried towards the eyes, but that the eyeballs must be kept fixed, in the same position, and the mind riveted to the one idea of the object held above the eyes. In general, it will be found, that the eyelids close with a vibratory motion, or become spasmodically closed. However, this method is still considered authoritative. Suggestion When James Braid first described hypnotism, he did not use the term "suggestion" but referred instead to the act of focusing the conscious mind of the subject upon a single dominant idea. In his later works, however, Braid placed increasing emphasis upon the use of a variety of different verbal and non-verbal forms of suggestion, including the use of "waking suggestion" and self-hypnosis. Subsequently, Hippolyte Bernheim shifted the emphasis from the physical state of hypnosis on to the psychological process of verbal suggestion: I define hypnotism as the induction of a peculiar psychical [i. Often, it is true, the [hypnotic] sleep that may be induced facilitates suggestion, but it is not the necessary preliminary. It is suggestion that rules hypnotism. A distinction is commonly made between suggestions delivered "permissively" and those delivered in a more "authoritarian" manner. Harvard hypnotherapist Deirdre Barrett writes that most modern research suggestions are designed to bring about immediate responses, whereas hypnotherapeutic suggestions are usually post-hypnotic ones that are intended to trigger responses affecting behaviour for periods ranging from days to a lifetime in duration. The hypnotherapeutic ones are often repeated in multiple sessions before they achieve peak effectiveness. Indeed, Braid actually defines hypnotism as focused conscious attention upon a dominant idea or suggestion. Different views regarding the nature of the mind have led to different conceptions of suggestion. The concept of subliminal suggestion depends upon this view of the mind. By contrast, hypnotists who believe that responses to suggestion are primarily mediated by the conscious mind, such as Theodore Barber and Nicholas Spanos , have tended to make more use of direct verbal suggestions and instructions. Carpenter had observed from close examination of everyday experience that, under certain circumstances, the mere idea of a muscular movement could be sufficient to produce a reflexive, or automatic, contraction or movement of the muscles involved, albeit in a very small degree. Braid, therefore, adopted the term "ideo-dynamic", meaning "by the power of an idea", to explain a broad range of "psycho-physiological" mindâ€”body phenomena. Braid coined the term "mono-ideodynamic" to refer to the theory that hypnotism operates by concentrating attention on a single idea in order to amplify the ideo-dynamic reflex response. Variations of the basic ideo-motor, or ideo-dynamic, theory of suggestion have continued to exercise considerable influence over subsequent theories of hypnosis, including those of Clark L. Hull , Hans Eysenck , and Ernest Rossi. Hypnotic susceptibility Braid made a rough distinction between different stages of hypnosis, which he termed the first and second conscious stage of hypnotism; [43] he later replaced this with a distinction between "sub-hypnotic", "full hypnotic", and "hypnotic coma" stages. In the first few decades of the 20th century, these early clinical "depth" scales were superseded by more sophisticated "hypnotic susceptibility" scales based on experimental research. The most influential were the Davisâ€”Husband and Friedlanderâ€”Sarbin scales developed in the s. Hilgard developed the Stanford Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility in , consisting of 12 suggestion test items following a standardised hypnotic eye-fixation induction script, and this has become one of the most widely referenced research tools in the field of hypnosis. Whereas the older "depth scales" tried to infer the level of "hypnotic trance" from supposed observable signs such as spontaneous amnesia, most subsequent scales have measured the degree of observed or self-evaluated responsiveness to specific suggestion tests such as direct suggestions of arm rigidity catalepsy. There is some controversy as to whether this is distributed on a "normal" bell-shaped curve or whether it is bi-modal with a small "blip" of people at the high end. Research by Deirdre Barrett has found that there are two distinct types of highly susceptible subjects, which she terms fantasizers and dissociaters. Fantasizers score high on absorption scales, find it easy to block out real-world stimuli without hypnosis, spend much time daydreaming, report imaginary companions as a child, and grew up with parents who encouraged imaginary play. Dissociaters often have a history of childhood abuse or other trauma, learned to escape into numbness, and to forget unpleasant events. Their association to "daydreaming" was often going blank rather than creating vividly recalled fantasies. Both score equally high on formal scales of hypnotic susceptibility.

DOWNLOAD PDF IX. RADIOTELEGRAPH PROCEDURE LESSON V, THE ABBREVIATED FORM MESSAGE, CONTINUED

Chapter 2 : Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - Wikipedia

Radiotelegraph procedure lesson III, tactical radio net VIII. Radiotelegraph procedure lesson IV, the abbreviated form message IX. Radiotelegraph procedure lesson V, the abbreviated form message, continued X.

Broadcast call signs Broadcasters are allocated call signs in many countries. While broadcast radio stations will often brand themselves with plain-text names, identities such as " cool FM ", " rock " or "the ABC network" are not globally unique. Another station in another city or country may and often will have a similar brand, and the name of a broadcast station for legal purposes is normally its internationally recognised ITU call sign. Some common conventions are followed in each country. Broadcast stations in North America generally use call signs in the international series. In the United States, the first letter generally is K for stations located west of the Mississippi River and W for eastern stations. American radio stations announce their call signs at the top of each hour, as well as sign-on and sign-off for stations that do not broadcast 24 hours. In South America call signs have been a traditional way of identifying radio and TV stations. Some stations still broadcast their call signs a few times a day, but this practice is becoming very rare. Argentinian broadcast call signs consist of two or three letters followed by multiple numbers, the second and third letters indicating region. In Australia, broadcast call signs are optional, but are allocated by the Australian Communications and Media Authority and are unique for each broadcast station. Most European and Asian countries do not use call signs to identify broadcast stations, but Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines and Taiwan do have call sign systems. Britain has no call signs in the American sense, but allows broadcast stations to choose their own trade mark call sign up to six words in length. Amateur radio call signs All U. This road vehicle is from California. Amateur radio call signs are in the international series and normally consist of a one or two character prefix, a digit which may be used to denote a geographical area, class of license, or identify a licensee as a visitor or temporary resident , and a 1, 2, or 3 letter suffix. In Australia, call signs are structured with a two letter prefix, a digit which identifies geographical area , and a 2, 3 or 4 letter suffix. The number following the prefix is normally a single number 0 to 9. Others may start with a number followed by a letter, for example, Jamaican call signs begin with 6Y. There are exceptions; in the case of U. Special call signs are issued in the amateur radio service either for special purposes, VIPs, or for temporary use to commemorate special events. When identifying a station by voice, the call sign may be given by simply stating the letters and numbers, or using a phonetic alphabet. Some countries mandate the use of the phonetic alphabet for identification. Military call signs[edit] Main article: Consistent call signs can aid in this monitoring, so in wartime, military units often employ tactical call signs and sometimes change them at regular intervals. In peacetime, some military stations will use fixed call signs in the international series. In the British military , tactical voice communications use a system of call signs of the form letter-digit-digit. Within a standard infantry battalion, these characters represent companies, platoons and sections respectively, so that 3 Section, 1 Platoon of F Company might be F In addition, a suffix following the initial call sign can denote a specific individual or grouping within the designated call sign, so F13C would be the Charlie fire team. Unused suffixes can be used for other call signs that do not fall into the standard call sign matrix, for example the unused 33A call sign is used to refer to the company sergeant major. Also, wireless network routers or mobile devices and computers using Wi-Fi are unlicensed and do not have call signs. Some wireless networking protocols also allow an SSID or a MAC address to be set as an identifier, but with no guarantee that this label will remain unique. International regulations no longer require a call sign for broadcast stations; however, they are still required for broadcasters in many countries, including the United States. Mobile phone services do not use call signs on-air because the phones and their users are not licensed, instead the cell operator is the one holding the license. Voluntary ships mostly pleasure and recreational are not required to have a radio. However, ships which are required to have radio equipment most large commercial vessels are issued a call sign. Callbooks were originally bound books that resembled a telephone directory and contained the name and addressees of licensed radio stations in a given jurisdiction country. Modern Electrics published the first callbook in the United States in Callbooks have evolved to include on-line databases that are accessible via the Internet to instantly obtain the address of another amateur radio operator and their QSL Managers.

Chapter 3 : Hypnosis - Wikipedia

The procedure prescribed herein is designed to provide a concise and definite language whereby radiotelegraph communications may be conducted accurately, rapidly and with the maximum security obtainable on radio circuits.

The precise nature of the buildings remained concealed; it had no entry in the telephone directories, and correspondence to external bodies bore service addresses; MO1 SP a War Office branch , NID Q Admiralty , AI10 Air Ministry , or other fictitious bodies or civilian companies. Production and trials[edit] The establishments connected with experimentation and production of equipment were mainly concentrated in and around Hertfordshire and were designated by roman numbers. It originally conducted research and development but from it became a production, storage and distribution centre for devices already developed. As the work expanded, it became the central forgery department for SOE and the Poles eventually moved out on 1 April The technicians at Station XIV included a number of ex-convicts. Agents destined to serve in the field underwent commando training at Arisaig in Scotland, where they were taught armed and unarmed combat skills by William E. Fairbairn and Eric A. Sykes , former Inspectors in the Shanghai Municipal Police. Those who passed this course received parachute training by STS 51 and 51a situated near Altrincham , Cheshire with the assistance of No. They then attended courses in security and Tradecraft at Group B schools around Beaulieu in Hampshire. The backgrounds of agents in F Section, for example, ranged from the daughter of an Indian Sufi sect leader Noor Inayat Khan to working class, with some even reputedly from the criminal underworld. In most cases, the primary quality required of an agent was a deep knowledge of the country in which he or she was to operate, and especially its language, if the agent was to pass as a native of the country. Dual nationality was often a prized attribute. This was particularly so of France. In other cases, especially in the Balkans, a lesser degree of fluency was required as the resistance groups concerned were already in open rebellion and a clandestine existence was unnecessary. A flair for diplomacy combined with a taste for rough soldiering was more necessary. Some regular army officers proved adept as envoys, although others such as the former diplomat Fitzroy Maclean or the classicist Christopher Woodhouse were commissioned only during wartime. Thirty-two of them served as agents in the field, seven of whom were captured and executed. Exiled or escaped members of the armed forces of some occupied countries were obvious sources of agents. This was particularly true of Norway and the Netherlands. This could occasionally lead to mistrust and strained relations in Britain. The organisation was prepared to ignore almost any contemporary social convention in its fight against the Axis. It employed known homosexuals, [64] people with criminal records some of whom taught skills such as picking locks [65] or bad conduct records in the armed forces, Communists and anti-British nationalists. Some of these might have been considered a security risk, but no known case exists of an SOE agent wholeheartedly going over to the enemy. SOE was also far ahead of contemporary attitudes in its use of women in armed combat. Although women were first considered only as couriers in the field or as wireless operators or administrative staff in Britain, those sent into the field were trained to use weapons and in unarmed combat. All resistance circuits contained at least one wireless operator, and all drops or landings were arranged by radio, except for some early exploratory missions sent "blind" into enemy-occupied territory. From 1 June SOE used its own transmitting and receiving stations at Grendon Underwood and Poundon nearby, as the location and topography were suitable. They were large, clumsy and required large amounts of power. SOE acquired a few, much more suitable, sets from the Poles in exile, but eventually designed and manufactured their own, such as the Paraset , under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel F. Sigs who had served with Gubbins between the wars. Operators were forced to transmit verbose messages on fixed frequencies and at fixed times and intervals. This allowed German direction finding teams time to triangulate their positions. After several operators were captured or killed, procedures were made more flexible and secure. Eventually, SOE settled on single use ciphers, printed on silk. Unlike paper, which would be given away by rustling, silk would not be detected by a casual search if it was concealed in the lining of clothing. During the war, it broadcast to almost all Axis-occupied countries, and was avidly listened to, even at risk of arrest. The BBC included various "personal messages" in its broadcasts, which could include lines of poetry or apparently nonsensical items. They could be used to announce the safe arrival of an agent or message in London for example, or could be instructions to carry out operations on a given date. Other methods[edit] In the field, agents could sometimes make use of the postal services, though these were slow, not always reliable and letters were almost certain to be opened and read by the Axis security services. In training, agents were taught to use a variety of easily available substances to make invisible ink, though most of these could be detected by a cursory examination, or to hide coded messages in apparently innocent letters. The telephone services were even more certain to be intercepted and listened to by the enemy, and could be used only with great care. The most secure method of communication in the field was by courier. In the earlier part of the war, most women sent as agents in the field were employed as couriers, on the assumption that they would be less likely to be suspected of illicit activities. The crude and cheap Sten was a favourite. These were available in large quantities after the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns and the surrender of Italy, and the partisans could acquire ammunition for these weapons and the Sten from enemy sources. SOE also adhered to the principle that resistance fighters would be handicapped rather than helped by heavy equipment such as mortars or anti-tank guns. These were awkward to transport, almost impossible to conceal and required skilled and highly trained operators. Later in the war however, when resistance groups staged open rebellions against enemy occupation, some heavy weapons were dispatched, for example to the Maquis du Vercors. Ordinary SOE agents were also armed with handguns acquired abroad, such as, from , a variety of US pistols, and a large quantity of the Spanish Llama. For specialised operations or use in extreme circumstances, SOE issued small fighting knives which could be concealed in the heel of a hard leather shoe or behind a coat lapel. Sabotage[edit] Audience in demolition class, Milton Hall , circa SOE developed a wide range of explosive devices for sabotage, such as limpet mines , shaped charges and time fuses, which were also widely used by commando units. Most of these devices were designed and produced at The Firs. Langley, the first commandant of Station XII at Aston [81] was used to give a saboteur time to escape after setting a charge and was far simpler to carry and use than lighted fuses or electrical detonators. It relied on crushing an internal vial of acid which then corroded a retaining wire, which sometimes made it inaccurate in cold or hot conditions. Later the L-Delay, which instead allowed a lead retaining wire to "creep" until it broke and was less affected by the temperature, was introduced. SOE pioneered the use of plastic explosive. The term "plastique" comes from plastic explosive packaged by SOE and originally destined for France but taken to the United States instead. Plastic explosive could be shaped and cut to perform almost any demolition task. It was also inert and required a powerful detonator to cause it to explode, and was therefore safe to transport and store. It was used in everything from car bombs , to exploding rats designed to destroy coal-fired boilers. On the other hand, some sabotage methods were extremely simple but effective, such as using sledgehammers to crack cast-iron mountings for machinery. Submarines[edit] Station IX developed several miniature submersible craft. The Welman submarine and Sleeping Beauty were offensive weapons, intended to place explosive charges on or adjacent to enemy vessels at anchor. The Welman was used once or twice in action, but without success. The Welfreighter was intended to deliver stores to beaches or inlets, but it too was unsuccessful. They had tubular alloy skeleton stocks and were designed to be collapsible for ease of concealment. The section had the responsibility both for issuing formal requirements and specifications to the relevant development and production sections, and for testing prototypes of the devices produced under field conditions. Some of these were weapons such as the Sleeve gun or fuses or adhesion devices to be used in sabotage, others were utility objects such as waterproof containers for stores to be dropped by parachute, or night glasses lightweight binoculars with plastic lenses. Station IX developed a miniature folding motorbike the Welbike for use by parachutists, though this was noisy and conspicuous, used scarce petrol and was of little use on rough ground. SOE had to rely largely on its own air or sea transport for movement of people, arms and equipment. It was engaged in disputes with the RAF from its early days. In , the flight was expanded to become No. In February , they were joined by No. After final briefings and checks at the farm, the agents were issued firearms in the barn, and then boarded a waiting aircraft. Once the agent was in place and had selected a number of potential fields, Squadron delivered SOE agents, wireless equipment and operators and weapons, and flew French political leaders, resistance leaders or their family members, and downed allied airmen to Britain. It was flown by a single pilot, who also had to navigate, so missions had to be flown on clear nights with a full or near full moon. Bad weather often thwarted missions, German night fighters were also a hazard, and pilots could never know when landing whether they would be greeted by the resistance or the Gestapo. Once the aircraft reached the airfield the agent on the ground would signal the aircraft by flashing a prearranged code letter in Morse. The aircraft would respond by blinking back the appropriate code response letter. The agent and his men would then mark the field by lighting the three landing lights, which were flashlights attached to poles. The "A" lamp was at the base of the landing ground. The three lights formed an inverted "L", with the "B" and "C" lights upwind from "A". With the code passed the pilot would land the aircraft. He then would taxi back to the "A" lamp, where the passengers would clamber down the fixed ladder to the ground, often while the pilot was making a slow U-turn. Before leaving the last passenger would hand off the luggage and then take aboard the outgoing luggage before climbing down the ladder as well. Then the outgoing passengers would climb aboard and the aircraft would take off. The whole exchange might take as little as 3 minutes. Before it was first used on 13 January , Squadron had to send two Lysander aircraft in what they termed "a double" if larger parties needed to be picked up. It flew a variety of bomber-type aircraft, often modified with extra fuel tanks and flame-suppressing exhaust shrouds:

Chapter 4 : Pope Benedict XVI - Wikipedia

An abbreviated form of message is authorized for the exchange of communications controlling or directing the fire of artillery. Its use makes possible the control by fire by radio, when the radio station of the observer and the radio station of the battery are in direct touch.

Request for acknowledgement is initiated by originator addressee. C2S receiving permission from the addressee to acknowledge the message transmits: Calls originating from a telephone subscriber. I have your call completed. Your call sign is W6T You will be speaking to W6T Use strict radiotelephone procedure at all times. Do you have any questions? If any questions ask. Calls originating from a radio station. Go ahead with your call. Electronic Warfare Jamming a. Simplest and most easily produced of all jamming signals. To the operator, it sounds like a loud burst of noise of short duration and high intensity, usually repeated at a rapid rate. Because of the rapid repetition and time required for the receiver, earphones, and human ear to recover from the loud burst of noise, the spark jamming signal is very efficient. Most effective and dangerous type of communications jamming, because the operator may mistake it for receiver or atmospheric noise and fail to report it. This jamming sounds like normal interference that is heard when the gain of the receiver is turned up high and the receiver is not tuned to a signal. A signal that is swept back and forth across a frequency band at a relatively rapid rate. At low speeds, sweep-through jamming sounds like an outboard motor, and at high speeds it sounds like a piston aircraft engine. Produced by three to five audio tones transmitted in a repeated increasing and a decreasing pitch. These tones sound like a Scottish bagpipe. An unmodulated carrier used against radio facsimile and C W circuits. Automated equipment cannot distinguish the random dote and dashes from the desired message, and CW operators may even find it difficult or impossible to read. Actual Morse code characters used primarily against radiotelegraph receiver which cannot distinguish between the jammed and the desired signal. Notes with continuous or varying pitch producing a howling sound. A loud, continuous, high-pitched CW tone is very disruptive on voice circuits and can also be very irritating to a radio operator. One form, called cocktail party, sounds like a crowd of people all talking at the same time. May also be used to jam voice signals. This type of jamming may appear to be an ordinary broadcast being received on a harmonic to conceal the fact that it is deliberate. Disconnect the receiving antenna to ensure the interference is coming from an external source. Electrical generators, overhead power lines and friendly equipment located nearby should be studied as possible causes of interference. Follow antijamming ECCM measures: Notify your immediate supervisor of suspected jamming. Reduce transmission speed CW. Remain calm and continue to operate. Reorient or resite your antenna or change antenna polarization. Impose obstacles between your station antenna and the source of the jamming signals. Electronic Warfare MIJI Reporting The radio operator must report all interference, whether jamming or natural interference, immediately to his communications supervisor. Any attempted or successful enemy deception should be reported immediately. The communications supervisor will send the report to higher headquarters for action. Jamming information should be recorded on the circuit log sheet to facilitate reporting. Information on jamming should be reported in the following format: This is an abbreviated report containing only those items of information necessary to inform headquarters of the incident. The MIJI report should be forwarded using the most secure means available. When transmitted over a nonsecure net, the report must be encrypted before transmittal. This is a complete report of all the details of the incident. Due to the number of items that must be encrypted when the report is transmitted over a nonsecure circuit, the report should be delivered by messenger whenever possible. Either the operations officer, intelligence officer, or the electronic warfare officer is responsible for ensuring that a complete message report of the incident is submitted to the Joint Electronic Warfare Center JEWC as soon as possible following the incident. Write messages in plain text. Turn to set page and locate set number for effective day. Turn to encode page for effective set. Locate word or phrase to be encoded. Words and phrases located alphabetically. Identify the three letter code group located to left of word or phrase. Write code group under applicable word or phrase until message is encoded. Write down encoded messages. Turn to decode page in effect for that day. Locate code groups and write the word or phrase beneath applicable group. World Time Zone Conversion Chart a. A time conversion chart is used to convert local time in one zone to local time in any other zone. To construct your own time conversion chart, print the letter Z Zulu , in the center of the next page in the space provided. However, any blank sheet of paper may be used for constructing your time conversion chart. You now have the 25 time zone suffix letters in the order in which they represent the 25 world time zones. An easy rule to follow in constructing your own time conversion chart is: NZA the three letters that appear in the center of your paper and leave out the J the letter of the alphabet that is not used. Just remember this simple rule: When using your time conversion chart, there are two easy rules to follow: Second, you add 1 hour for each time zone crossed when moving to your right, and you subtract 1 hour for each time zone crossed when moving to your left. For example, if you were stationed in C Charlie time zone and needed to convert to Z Zulu time, you would start with the letter C. Do not count the C for this is the zone in which you are stationed. United States Message Text Format a. These segments are operations control, fire support air operations, intelligence, maritime operations, and combat service support. Standardized voice message text formats. Standardized tactical digital information link message formats. Standardized interface operating procedures. Central data base system. Voice messages are designed for ease of preparation and transmission. Operators fill in the appropriate blanks on the appropriate message template and then read the message over the radio or telephone. The receiver, knowing the format, can easily record the information. Voice messages are normally used when record traffic devices are inoperative or not available, or when the tactical situation does not allow adequate time for operators to format a record message. Record messages are designed to be processed and transmitted by teletype, subscriber terminals, or computer terminals devices. Figure shows a sample joint message form. They can be read manually and are machine computer processed.

Chapter 5 : Radiotelephony procedure - Wikipedia

abbreviated form is that radiotelephone comÂ- Action on the message or IX --Radiotelephone Prowords--Continued.

Origins[edit] The Missouri Synod emerged from several communities of German Lutheran immigrants during the s and s. In Indiana , Ohio , and Michigan , isolated Germans in the dense forests of the American frontier were brought together and ministered to by missionary F. Saxon Lutheran immigration of â€”39 In the 19th-century German Kingdom of Saxony , Lutheran pastor Martin Stephan and many of his followers found themselves increasingly at odds with the rationalism , Christian ecumenism , and the prospect of a forced unionism of the Lutheran church with the Reformed church. In the neighboring Kingdom of Prussia , the Prussian Union of put in place what they considered non-Lutheran communion and baptismal doctrine and practice. Louis on January 19, Stephan was initially the bishop of the new settlement, but he soon became embroiled in charges of corruption and sexual misconduct with members of the congregation and was expelled from the settlement, leaving C. Walther as the leader of the colony. He also began training men to become pastors and teachers, sending his first two studentsâ€"Adam Ernst and Georg Burgerâ€"to America on August 5, In and , he solicited colonists to form a German Lutheran settlement in Michigan, with the thought that this settlement would also serve as the base for missionary activity among the Native Americans. They founded several villagesâ€" Frankenmuth , Frankenlust , Frankentrost , and Frankenhilf now known as Richville â€"and worked to convert the Native Americans. They had limited success, however, and the villages became nearly exclusively German settlements within a few years. Walther, once said of him, "Next to God, it is Pastor Loehe to whom our Synod is indebted for its happy beginning and rapid growth in which it rejoices; it may well honor him as its spiritual father. It would fill the pages of an entire book to recount even briefly what for many years this man, with tireless zeal in the noblest unselfish spirit, has done for our Lutheran Church and our Synod in particular. Husmann decided to leave their respective synods. Two planning meetings were held in St. Wyneken , to care for German immigrants, help them find a home among other Germans, build churches and parochial schools , and train pastors and teachers. The synod continued these outreach efforts throughout the 19th century, becoming the largest Lutheran church body in the United States by Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America Between and , the Missouri Synod hosted a series of four free conferences in order to explore the possibility of entering into fellowship agreements with other conservative Lutheran synods. As a result of the controversy, several pastors and congregations withdrew from the Ohio Synod to form the Concordia Synod; this synod merged with the LCMS in English District LCMS For the first thirty years of its existence, the Missouri Synod focused almost exclusively on meeting the spiritual needs of German-speaking Lutherans, leaving work among English-speaking Lutherans to other synods, particularly the Tennessee and Ohio Synods. In , members of the Tennessee Synod invited representatives from the Missouri, Holston , and Norwegian Synods to discuss the promotion of English work among the more "Americanized" Lutherans, resulting in the organization of the "English Evangelical Lutheran Conference of Missouri. English work became more widespread in the LCMS during the first two decades of the twentieth century, with older members of the Synod continuing to speak primarily German and younger members increasingly switching to English. As one scholar has explained, "The overwhelming evidence from internal documents of these [Missouri Synod] churches, and particularly their schools This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. This culminated in the break up of the Synodical Conference in However, with the election of J. A dispute over the use of the historical-critical method for Biblical interpretation led to the suspension of John Tietjen as president of Concordia Seminary ; in response many of the faculty and students left the seminary and formed Seminex Concordia Seminary in Exile , which took up residence at the nearby Eden Theological Seminary in suburban St. In about of the congregations supporting Seminex left the Synod to form the Association of Evangelical Lutheran Churches , which became part of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America in The entire controversy marked an instance of a conservative religious body resisting theological change rather than incorporating its tenets, something relatively rare among American religious bodies,[citation needed] with the only other analogous scenario being the fundamentalist resurgence in the Southern Baptist Convention from the late s to the early s. Foreign missions[edit] In the LCMS began sending missionaries to Brazil to minister to German-speaking immigrants in that country, and in created the Brazil District for the administration of the resulting congregations. Work was begun in Argentina in as part of the Brazil District. Both districts became independent church bodies that retain close relationships with the LCMS: However, this was an administrative and not theological division and the two groups still share close ties. Doctrinal sources[edit] One of the signature teachings of the Lutheran Reformation is Sola scriptura â€”"Scripture alone. Missouri Synod pastors and congregations agree to teach in harmony with the Book of Concord because it teaches and faithfully explains the Word of God, not based on its own authority alone. Since the Missouri Synod is a confessional church body, its ordained and commissioned ministers of religion are sworn by their oaths of ordination or installation, or both, to interpret the Sacred Scriptures according to the Book of Concord. For this reason, they reject muchâ€”if not allâ€”of modern liberal scholarship. Salvation[edit] The Missouri Synod believes that justification comes from God "by divine grace alone, through faith alone, on account of Christ alone. This means that some may disagree on the number of sacraments. All agree that Baptism and Communion are sacraments. Unlike Calvinists , Lutherans agree that the means of grace are resistible ; this belief is based on numerous biblical references as discussed in the Book of Concord. Sacramental Union and the Eucharist[edit] Regarding the Eucharist , the LCMS rejects both the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation and the Reformed teaching that the true body and blood of Christ are not consumed with the consecrated bread and wine in the Eucharist. Rather, it believes in the doctrine of the sacramental union , Real Presence , that the Body and Blood of Christ are truly present "in, with, and under" the elements of bread and wine. Or, as the Smalcald Articles express this mystery: The Law is all those demands in the Bible which must be obeyed in order to gain salvation. However, because all people are sinners , it is impossible for people to completely obey the Law. The Gospel, on the other hand, is the promise of free salvation from God to sinners. The Law condemns; the Gospel saves. Both the Law and the Gospel are gifts from God; both are necessary. The function of the law is to show people their sinful nature and drive them to the Gospel, in which the forgiveness of sin is promised for the sake of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. The Old Testament, therefore, is valuable to Christians. Its teachings point forward in time to the Cross of Christ in the same way that the New Testament points backward in time to the Cross. This Lutheran doctrine was summarized by C. The synod requires that hymns , songs, liturgies , and practices be in harmony with the Bible and Book of Concord. Worship in Missouri Synod congregations is generally thought of as orthodox and liturgical, utilizing a printed order of service and hymnal, and is typically accompanied by a pipe organ or piano. While this shift in style challenges the traditionalism of hymnody that the LCMS holds strongly, the LCMS has released a statement on worship admitting that, "The best of musical traditions, both ancient and modern, are embraced by the Lutheran church in its worship, with an emphasis on congregational singing, reinforced by the choir. Missouri Synod congregations implement closed communion in various ways, requiring conformity to official doctrine in various degrees. Most congregations invite those uneducated on the subject of the Eucharist to join in the fellowship and receive a blessing instead of the body and blood of Christ. The Treatise on the Power and Primacy of the Pope agrees that "ordination was nothing else than such a ratification" of local elections by the people. The Augsburg Confession Article XIV holds that no one is to preach, teach, or administer the sacraments without a regular call. Concordia Seminary in St. Candidates may earn their Master of Divinity degree at other seminaries but may then be required to take colloquy classes at either St. Seminary training includes classwork in historical theology, Biblical languages Biblical Greek and Hebrew , practical application education, preaching, and mission , and doctrine the basic teachings and beliefs of the synod. Role of women in the church[edit] The Missouri Synod teaches that the ordination of women as clergy is contrary to scripture. This is the cause of contention within the LCMS, with some congregations utilizing women in public worship to read lessons and assist in the distribution of holy communion. Other traditional Lutherans reject such practices as unbiblical, with a minority of congregations continuing the historic practice of male suffrage, similar to the Wisconsin Synod. The most recent gathering took place from July 16â€”20, , in New Orleans , Louisiana. The theme for the gathering was "In Christ Alone. It was based on the theme, "Live Love d. Around 25, youth attend each gathering. Many Christian bands and artists perform at gatherings. The next youth gathering is set to take place in Minneapolis, Minnesota , in This is different from some other Lutheran bodies which have maintained episcopal polity ; however, this is not considered to be a point of doctrine, as the Synod is in fellowship with some Lutheran church bodies in Europe that have an episcopal structure. The corporate LCMS is formally constituted of two types of members: Congregations hold legal title to their church buildings and other property, and call hire and dismiss their own clergy. Much of the practical work of the LCMS structure is as a free employment brokerage to bring the two together; it also allows the congregations to work together on projects far too large for even a local consortium of congregations to accomplish, such as foreign mission work. The President is chosen at a synodical convention, a gathering of the two membership groups professional clergymen and lay representatives from the member congregations. The convention is held every three years; discussions of doctrine and policy take place at these events, and elections are held to fill various Synod positions. The next Synod convention will be in Local conventions within each circuit and district are held in the intervening years. Districts of the Lutheran Churchâ€”Missouri Synod The entire synod is divided into districts, usually corresponding to a specific geographic area, as well as two non-geographical districts, the English and the SELC , which were formed when the formerly separate English Missouri Synod and the Slovak Synod, respectively, merged with the formerly German-speaking Missouri Synod. Each district is led by an elected district president, who must be an ordained clergyman. Most district presidencies are full-time positions, but there are a few exceptions in which the district president also serves as a parish pastor. The districts are subdivided into circuits , each of which is led by a circuit visitor, who is an ordained pastor from one of the member congregations. Districts are roughly analogous to dioceses in other Christian communities.

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Chapter 6 : Jesus - Wikipedia

Radiotelephony procedure (also on-air protocol and voice procedure) includes various techniques used to clarify, simplify and standardize spoken communications over two-way radios, in use by the armed forces, in civil aviation, police and fire dispatching systems, citizens' band radio (CB), and Amateur radio.

Papal conclave, Benedict XVI was elected the th pope at the age of On 2 January , Time magazine quoted unnamed Vatican sources as saying that Ratzinger was a front runner to succeed John Paul II should he die or become too ill to continue as pope. On the death of John Paul II, the Financial Times gave the odds of Ratzinger becoming pope as 7â€"1, the lead position, but close to his rivals on the liberal wing of the church. In April , before his election as pope, he was identified as one of the most influential people in the world by Time. At the conclave , "it was, if not Ratzinger, who? And as they came to know him, the question became, why not Ratzinger? And I still remember vividly the then Cardinal Ratzinger sitting on the edge of his chair. Dear brothers and sisters, after the great Pope John Paul II, the Cardinals have elected me, a simple, humble labourer in the vineyard of the Lord. The fact that the Lord knows how to work and to act even with insufficient instruments comforts me, and above all I entrust myself to your prayers. In the joy of the Risen Lord, confident of his unfailing help, let us move forward. On 7 May, he took possession of his cathedral church, the Archbasilica of St. Pope Benedict XV was pope during the First World War, during which time he passionately pursued peace between the warring nations. Benedict of Nursia was the founder of the Benedictine monasteries most monasteries of the Middle Ages were of the Benedictine order and the author of the Rule of Saint Benedict , which is still the most influential writing regarding the monastic life of Western Christianity. The Pope explained his choice of name during his first general audience in St. Filled with sentiments of awe and thanksgiving, I wish to speak of why I chose the name Benedict. Firstly, I remember Pope Benedict XV , that courageous prophet of peace, who guided the Church through turbulent times of war. In his footsteps I place my ministry in the service of reconciliation and harmony between peoples. I ask him to help us all to hold firm to the centrality of Christ in our Christian life: May Christ always take first place in our thoughts and actions! The cardinals had formally sworn their obedience upon his election. He began using an open-topped papal car , saying that he wanted to be closer to the people. Pope Benedict continued the tradition of his predecessor John Paul II and baptised several infants in the Sistine Chapel at the beginning of each year, in his pastoral role as Bishop of Rome. However, in an audience with Pope Benedict, Camillo Ruini , Vicar General of the Diocese of Rome and the official responsible for promoting the cause for canonization of any person who dies within that diocese, cited "exceptional circumstances" which suggested that the waiting period could be waived. Cardinal Ruini inaugurated the diocesan phase of the cause for beatification in the Lateran Basilica on 28 June Paul converted the inhabitants.

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Chapter 7 : Lutheran Churchâ€“Missouri Synod - Wikipedia

Radiotelegraph Procedures Repetition After Receipt After receipt for a message has been obtained, all requests for repetition must be in the form of a new message.

Microphone technique[edit] Microphones are imperfect reproducers of the human voice, and will distort the human voice in ways that make it unintelligible unless a set of techniques are used to avoid the problems. The recommended techniques vary, but generally align with the following guidelines, which are extracted from the IARU Emergency Telecommunications Guide [8] Hold the microphone close to your cheek, just off to the side of your mouth, positioned so that you talk across, and not into, the microphone. This reduces plosives popping sounds from letters such as "P". Speak in a normal, clear, calm voice. Talking loudly or shouting does not increase the volume of your voice at the receiving radios, but will distort the audio, because loud sounds result in over-modulation, which directly causes distortion. Speak at a normal pace, or preferably, slower. Not leaving gaps between words causes problems with radio transmissions that are not as noticeable when one is talking face-to-face. Pronounce words carefully, making each syllable and sound clearly distinguishable. Setting the gain higher than that will transmit greater amounts of background noise, making your voice harder to hear, or even distorted. Noise-cancelling microphones can assist in this, but do not substitute for proper mic placement and gain settings. If you use a headset boom microphone, be aware that lower-cost models have omni-directional elements that will pick up background noise. Models with uni-directional or noise-cancelling elements are best. Do not use voice operated transmission VOX microphone circuits for emergency communication. The first syllable or so of each transmission will not actually be transmitted, while extraneous noises may also trigger transmission unintentionally. If not operating in a vehicle, use a foot push-to-talk switch so that both of your hands are free to transmit. Always leave a little extra time 1 second will suffice between depressing the PTT switch and speaking. Numerous electronic circuits, including tone squelch, RF squelch and power-saving modes, need a substantial fraction of that time in order to allow your signal to be transmitted or received. This is especially true of repeaters, which might also have a "kerchunk" timer that prevents brief transmissions from keying the transmitter, and doubly true of linked repeaters, which have multiple sets of such circuits that must be activated before all stations can hear you. One must also leave gaps between the last station that transmitted and the next station, because such gaps are necessary to let other stations break in with emergency traffic. A pause of two seconds, approximated by a count of "one, one thousand" is sufficient in many conditions. Use of Audio Equipment. In many situations, particularly in noisy or difficult conditions, the use of headsets fitted with a noise cancelling microphone is preferable to loudspeakers as a headset will aid concentration and the audibility of the incoming signal. The double-sided, noise cancelling microphone is designed to cancel out surrounding noise, for example engine noise or gunfire, allowing speech entering on one side to pass freely. The microphone should be as close to the mouth as possible. Do listen before transmitting. Unauthorized break-in is lubberly and causes confusion. Often neither transmission gets through. Do speak clearly and distinctly. Slurred syllables and clipped speech are both hard to understand. A widespread error among untrained operators is failure to emphasize vowels sufficiently. Unless the action officer is listening he will have to rely on the copy being typed or written at the other end. Give the recorder a chance to get it all the first time. You will save time and repetitions that way. Do avoid extremes of pitch. A high voice cuts best through interference, but is shrill and unpleasant if too high. A lower pitch is easier on the ear, but is hard to understand through background noises if too low. Maintain a normal speaking rhythm. Group words in a natural manner. Send your message phrase by phrase rather than word by word. Do use standard pronunciation. Speech with sectional peculiarities is difficult for persons from other parts of the country. Talkers using the almost standard pronunciation of a broadcast network announcer are easiest to understand. Do speak in a moderately strong voice. This will override unavoidable background noises and prevent drop-outs. Do keep correct distance between lips and microphone. If the distance is too great, speech is inaudible and background noises creep in; if too small, blaring and blasting result. Do shield your microphone. Turn your head away from noise generating sources while transmitting. Do keep the volume of a hand set earphone low. Do keep speaker volumes to a moderate level. Do give an accurate evaluation in response to a request for a radio check. Do pause momentarily, when possible, and interrupt your carrier. This allows any other station with higher precedence traffic to break in. Do adhere strictly to prescribed procedures. Up-to-date radiotelephone procedure is found in the effective edition of ACP Do transact your business and get off the air. Preliminary calls only waste time when communication is good and the message short. It is NOT necessary to blow into a microphone to test it, nor to repeat portions of messages when no repetition has been requested. It confuses receiving stations, and a serious security violation can result. Your carrier will block communications on the net. A firm pressure on the microphone button prevents unintentional release and consequent signal drop-out. Many radio systems also require the operator to wait a few seconds after depressing the PTT button before speaking, and so this is a recommended practice on all systems. The complexities in communications system design often introduce delay in the time it takes to turn on the various components comprising the system. Transmitters take time to come up to full power output, tone squelch decoding equipment requires time to open receivers and receiver voting systems take time to select the best receiver. Pausing one second after depressing the push-to-talk button on the microphone or handset is sufficient in most cases to prevent missed words or responses. Most radio systems limit transmissions to less than 30 seconds to prevent malfunctioning transmitters or accidentally keyed microphones from dominating a system, and will automatically stop transmitting at the expiration of the allowed time cutting off additional audio. The human voice is changed dramatically by two-way radio circuits. In addition to cutting off important audio bandwidth at both the low and high ends of the human speech spectrum reducing the bandwidth by at least half, other distortions of the voice occur in the microphone, transmitter, receiver, and speakerâ€”and the radio signal itself is subject to fading, interruptions, and other interference. All of these make human speech more difficult to recognize. In particular, because momentary disruptions or distortions of the signal are likely to block the transmission of entire syllables. The best way to overcome these problems is by greatly reducing the number of single-syllable words used. This is very much counter to the human nature of taking shortcuts, and so takes training, discipline, and having all operators using the same language, techniques, and procedures. Where pauses occur, the press-to-talk should be released to minimize transmission time and permit stations to break in when necessary. Speedâ€”Speak slightly slower than for normal conversation. Where a message is to be written down by the recipients, or in difficult conditions, extra time should be allowed to compensate for the receiving station experiencing the worst conditions. Speed of transmission is easily adjusted by increasing or decreasing the length of pauses between phrases, as opposed to altering the gaps between words; the latter will create an unnatural, halted style of speech, which is difficult to understand. Volumeâ€”Speak quietly when using whisper facilities, otherwise the volume should be as for normal conversation. Pitchâ€”The voice should be pitched slightly higher than for normal conversation to improve clarity. Radio discipline[edit] Communicating over a half-duplex, shared circuit with multiple parties requires a large amount of discipline in following the established procedures and conventions, because whenever one particular radio operator is transmitting, that operator can not hear any other station on the channel being used. Five Ws Whenever a report or a request is transmitted over a two-way radio, the operator should consider including the standard Five Ws in the transmission, so as to eliminate additional requests for information that may occur and thereby delay the request and other communications.

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Chapter 8 : Special Operations Executive - Wikipedia

E Message Handling Flow Chart F - Message Form Radiotelegraph Procedure (Continued) Abbreviated Procedure.

Appendix Câ€"First-aid kits for pool facilities. This chapter is established per RCW Systems can include but are not limited to two-way radios, hard wired intercoms, horns, whistles, hand signals, direct voice, signs, or equivalent. Consumer Product Safety Commission. Basic guidelines include the following: It does not include pumps, filters or disinfection systems. Such feature may include, but not be limited to, fixed stationary features, inflatable or floatable equipment, or other equipment with the intent to invite bathers to play on or around the feature. These facilities are regulated by chapter WAC. The spa pool may include, but not be limited to, hydrojet circulation, hot water, cold water, mineral baths, air induction bubbles in any combination. Types of suction outlets include main drains, equalizer line outlets, and submerged outlet drains. The term includes, but is not limited to: In order to obtain a construction permit, the owner shall submit a completed application package to the department or local health officer for review and approval. The application package shall include: The plans shall include: The department or the local health officer shall approve or deny a complete application within thirty days. At least thirty days prior to development of final plans and specifications, the owner shall present their proposal at a preliminary design conference with the department or local health officer. The owners or their architects or engineers shall address the health and safety issues, including maintenance and operation of the proposed innovative design, and good engineering practice. The department or local health officer may require additional information and additional review or justification by a safety engineer or other qualified individual before approving or denying the application. An application for a construction permit for a water recreation facility may not be approved unless, notwithstanding a noncompliant design, the health and safety purposes behind the requirements of this chapter would be met. An applicant or the architect or engineer acting on behalf of the applicant shall provide adequate documentation to meet these requirements including, but not limited to: The department or local health officer may grant construction permit renewals which are valid for one year. The owner is responsible to resubmit for a reapplication for a construction permit. See additional design and construction requirements for swimming pools in WAC , for spa pools in WAC and , for wading pools in WAC , for spray pools in WAC and for specialty design conditions in WAC See chapter WAC for specific requirements for water park type features. Owners shall locate pools to minimize surface drainage and other potential sources of pollution from entering the pool. Owners shall use only structure and equipment materials that are nontoxic, durable, inert, and easily cleanable. Owners shall design and maintain walking surfaces: Spray pool facilities without standing water are exempt from barrier requirements of this section. If the latch is less than sixty inches from the ground, the barrier must have an eighteen-inch radius of solid material around the latch see figure Facility gates shall be closed and locked during nonuse periods. Owners shall ensure that surrounding ground levels, structures, or landscaping do not reduce the effective height of the barrier. For a Chain Link Fence: If tops of horizontal members are greater than 45 inches apart, vertical spacing shall not exceed 4 inches. No indentations or protrusions shall be present, other than normal construction tolerances and masonry joints. Maximum Clearance shall not exceed 4 inches above grade. When latch height is less than 60 inches from the ground, a continuously locked lock must be provided with an 18 inch radius of protection around the latch. Before June 1, , owners shall provide barriers for all pools conforming with subsection 4 of this section. Barrier modifications made prior to the compliance deadlines shall meet the requirements in subsection 4 of this section, at the time the modifications are made. Owners shall ensure pool surfaces are constructed and maintained to: Owners shall provide pool inlets that are: However, adequate hydraulic justification from a designer to ensure the overflow system will meet c v of this subsection may be provided as an alternative; iv Drains sufficiently spaced and sized to collect and remove overflow water to return line and filter, where applicable; and v Size sufficient to carry one hundred percent of the recirculation flow plus the surge flow without flooding the overflow channel. If equalizer lines are used, they must be protected with a suction outlet that conforms to the suction fitting standard; iv Skimmers must be equipped with a removable and cleanable screen designed to trap large solids; v Skimmers shall operate continuously with a minimum displacement rate of fifteen gallons per bather in swimming pools, twenty gallons in spa pools, and seven gallons in wading pools.

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Chapter 9 : MORSE v. FREDERICK

While most of the codes have fallen into disuse, the form 19 and 31 train orders remained in railroad use long beyond the end of landline telegraphy, the use of '30' at the end of a news wire story was continued through the teletypewriter era and the '73' and '88' greetings remain in use in amateur radiotelegraphy.

Review comments are in an open archive for at least five years. There are several types of endorsement which documents receive: Material has been subjected to detailed, line by line discussion and agreement. Synthesis Report Summary for Policymakers is approved by Panel. Endorsed section by section and not line by line. Panel adopts Overview Chapters of Methodology Reports. Not been subject to line by line discussion and agreement, but presents a comprehensive, objective, and balanced view of the subject matter. Working Groups accept their reports. Task Force Reports are accepted by the Panel. Working Group Summaries for Policymakers are accepted by the Panel after group approval. Some of these comments have been supportive, [28] while others have been critical. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. June Learn how and when to remove this template message Each chapter has a number of authors who are responsible for writing and editing the material. A chapter typically has two "coordinating lead authors", ten to fifteen "lead authors", and a somewhat larger number of "contributing authors". The coordinating lead authors are responsible for assembling the contributions of the other authors, ensuring that they meet stylistic and formatting requirements, and reporting to the Working Group chairs. Lead authors are responsible for writing sections of chapters. Contributing authors prepare text, graphs or data for inclusion by the lead authors. The choice of authors aims for a range of views, expertise and geographical representation, ensuring representation of experts from developing and developed countries and countries with economies in transition. First assessment report[edit] Main article: They calculate with confidence that CO2 has been responsible for over half the enhanced greenhouse effect. They predict that under a "business as usual" BAU scenario, global mean temperature will increase by about 0. They judge that global mean surface air temperature has increased by 0. The unequivocal detection of the enhanced greenhouse effect is not likely for a decade or more. The major conclusion was that research since did "not affect our fundamental understanding of the science of the greenhouse effect and either confirm or do not justify alteration of the major conclusions of the first IPCC scientific assessment". It noted that transient time-dependent simulations, which had been very preliminary in the FAR, were now improved, but did not include aerosol or ozone changes. It is split into four parts: Greenhouse gas concentrations have continued to increase Anthropogenic aerosols tend to produce negative radiative forcings Climate has changed over the past century air temperature has increased by between 0. The balance of evidence suggests a discernible human influence on global climate considerable progress since the report in distinguishing between natural and anthropogenic influences on climate, because of: Globally, s very likely warmest decade in instrumental record ".