```
 1  ------------------------------------------------------------
 2  -  Uijt gjmf jt cspvhiu up zpv dpusuftz pg uif D)sbdljoh    -
 3  -                                                          -
 4  -   J)otujuvuf pf B)nfsjdb. Tqfdjbm uibolt up uif Fmwfo    -
 5  -                                                          -
 6  -                   Ijhimpse & uif Topnbo                  -
 7  ------------------------------------------------------------
 8  -                 Secret Radio Frequencies                 -
 9  ------------------------------------------------------------
10
11
12
13
```

Sandwiched into the gap between the AM and FM dials are hundreds of secret communications frequencies - some so secret that no one owns up to them. The usual consumer gear - AM/FM radios, TVs, CB radios - brings in only a small portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. To pick up the secret signals, you need a shortwave receiver - and you need to know the unlisted frequencies.

Allocation of radio frequencies is quirky. When you flip the TV dial from channel 6 to channel 7, you unknowingly jump over the entire FM radio band as well as such exotia as secret service communications and a special frequency designated for emergency use during prison riots. The U.S. government will provide information on unclassified allocations (those for the Coast Guard, Forestry Service, weather reports, etc.). But it is quiet about secret government frequencies and those of mysterious illegal broadcasters here and abroad.

Many shortwave-radio hobbyists keep track of the secret frequiences, however. Their findings appear in such publications as the "Confidential Frequency List" by Oliver P. Ferrell (Park Ridge, N.J.: Gilfer Associates, 1982 [periodically updated]), "How to Tune in the Secret Shortwave Spectrum" by Harry L. Helms (Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.: TAB Books, 1981), and "The 'Top Secret' Registry of U.S. Government Radio Frequencies" by Tom Kneitel (Commack, N.Y.: CRB Research, 1981 [periodically updated]). These and similar publications should be consulted for the most up-to-date listings. The selection below includes only the most noteworthy or inexplicable broadcasts.

Air Force One

Many of the in-flight phone calls from Air Force One are not scrambled and can be picked up by anyone with a shortwave radio. You just have to watch the newspapers for information on the presidents travels and listen to the right frequencies shortly before landing or after takeoff at Andrews Air Force Base (when calls are less likely to be scrambled electronically). A presidential phone call is usually prefaced by a request for "Crown", the White House communications center.

Air Force One uses several frequencies including those assigned to Andrews Air Force Base. Transmissions are on single, usually upper, sideband. These transmissions are usually secret, but the frequency numbers have long since leaked out or have been discovered independently. It is suspected that wire services and TV news operations monitor them for leads. The reported frequencies (in kilohertz) are:

6731	13201
6756	13215
8967	13247
9018	15048
11180	18027

In addition, 162.685 MHz and 171.235 MHz are secret service frequencies used for Air Force One communications. The White House staff uses 162.850 MHz and 167.825 MHz. Secret Service channel "Oscar", 164.885 MHz, is used for the Presidents limousine. Air Force Two uses the same Frequencies as Air Force One.

Although everyone concerned must know that outsiders may be eavesdropping, conversations are often surprisingly candid. (shortwave listeners heard the White House staff urging Air Force Two back to Washington after the 1981 attempt on President Regan's life, complete with reports that then-secretary of state Alexander Haig was confusing everybody with his claim of being "in control.") No law seems to forbid such eavesdropping. Ironically, it is illegal (section 605 of the communications act of 1934) to reveal itercepted conversations to anyone else - that being regarded as the wireless equivalent to wiretapping. Even so, The New York Times has run snippets of Air Force One conversations.

The Central Intelligence Agency

The CIA and Other Government agencies with clandestine operations are believed to have dozens of authorized frequencies, which may be rotated as needed to throw off eavesdroppers off the track. Call letters are rarely used and several government agencies may share the same frequencies. A further, rather thin veneer of security comes from the use of code words. Government surveillance opperations use a common code: "Our friend" or "Our boy" is, of course, the person being followed. "O" is his office. "R" is his residence. A "Boat" is his car. Once apprehended a suspect is a "Package" and may be taken away to the "Kennel", the agents' headquarters. Does this fool anyone? Probably not. Some are so obvious that it's questionable if they're code words at all.

Not all U.S. government broadcasts can be identified as to agency. Conversations are cryptic; letters to the Federal

110 Communications Commission and Commerce Department bring form

replys. These frequencies (in megahertz) have been identified with the CIA:

163.81
165.01
165.11
165.385
408.60

Note: I am only going to list a few of the many frequencies known. More can be obtained from the sources listed earlier or from the EXCHANGE [904] 878-4413 via modem.

DEA - Drug Enforcement Administration (MHz)
FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation (MHz)
SS - Secret Service (MHz)

DEA	FBI	SS	
163.185	120.425	162.375	(note that
163.535	149.375	162.685	the frequencys are
165.235	163.835	164.885	usually in bands.
172.00	163.875	165.025	Search each band
172.20	163.985	165.085	for more.)
418.625	167.675	166.405	
418.675	168.885	169.625	
418.725	406.275	168.45	
418.825	408.925	169.925	
418.975	419.525	171.235	

Morse Code Letter Beacons

Dozens of low-power stations transmit only a letter of Morse code endlessly. No one, including government agencies and the International Telecommunications Union, admits to knowing where the signals are coming from, who is sending them, or why.

"K" (dash-dot-dash) is the most common letter. Letters are repeated every two to five seconds, depending on the station. The stations never identify themselves. The frequency used for the broadcast shifts slowly with time, so this list is only an approximate guide:

Frequency (KHz)	Letter
4,005	K
4,466	U
5,306	D and W
5,307	F
5,795	K

165	5,890	K

166	5,920	K
167	6,203	P
168	6,770	A and N
169	6,800	F and K
170	6,806	Q
171	7,590	W
172	7,656	W
173	7,954	K
174	8,137	U
175	8,144	K
176	8,647	F
177	8,703	E
178	8,752	K
179	9,043	K
180	9,058	U
181	10,211	U
182	10,442	E
183	10,570	K
184	10,614	F
185	10,638	K
186	10,644	D
187	10,645	F

→