

fuer m7g 1715 - 195 - BUO IHO -

ENSIV TINIF MFUNK DSPXR
 KBKQA DAJZN JZUQW CPHTK
 GQQPB XXBDM NQWKJ BYMOG
 MYOPT RHCNV ASAAG EZDRC
 KGVUJ MKLIW CVVPP TSCIL
 DPLRV PNCAU IMMUD RYMGJ
 YWNVA DCUCT QGTEJ HGABO
 SEXCS RDXGO YKWKI WDIDT
 ZTEPX FGMRD YMDQJ KBOEJ
 AZLJU PAWMN WYQDG

Example of an original
 Funkspruch (radio telegram)

After the header, the five letter groups of the message follows, in our case 39 groups – a total of 195 letters. However, the first five letter group is not part of the ciphertext. This group, which is called the Kenngruppe (indicator group), will tell the radio/cipher operator which Enigma key has been used to encipher the message. In our example the indicator group is **ENSIV** which tells the operator that he should use the Enigma key which has **SIV** or any permutation of these three letters as one of the four indicator groups (Kenngruppen). For each daily Enigma key on a given cipher network there would be four trigrams that should be embedded in a permuted order into the first group of the cipher text.

We are using the indicator group to identify the different messages. On the 7 July 1941 we have four messages with the indicators **ENSIV**, **TFZGU**, **RFUGZ** and **FNJAU**. For each message, we'll show the contents of the original German message form, followed by the broken message, the plain German version of it and finally the English translation. Here are the Enigma keys for the two dates:

7 July 1941

UKW : **B**
 Walzenlage : **245**
 Stecker : **AV, BS, CG, DL, FU, HZ, IN, KM, OW, RX**
 Ringstellung : **BUL**

Message keys:

No	Part	Kenngruppe	Indicator	Start	Stop
18		ENSIV	BUO IHO	RAS	RIA
19		TFZGU	RIA ODB	WUQ	WXC
20	1tl	RFUGZ	WXC KCH	BLA	BRS
20	2tl	FNJAU	CRS YPJ	LSD	LXX

13 July 1941

UKW : **B**
 Walzenlage : **423**
 Stecker : **AD, EH, GY, IM, KN, LR, OZ, QV, TX, UW**
 Ringstellung : **GTO**

Message keys:

No	Part	Kenngruppe	Indicator	Start	Stop
24	1tl	KHGPR	YJN ZOV	OXE	OCS
24	2tl	YSPQR	OCS ILY	LMA	LPF
25		FHPOX	HLC ZMZ	SDV	TNB