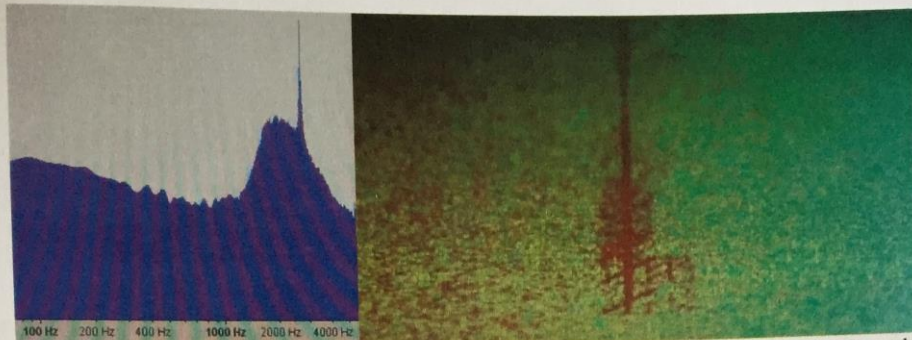




Left: The coded signal 21.3 KHz (1/3 of a second) hidden in 6-8 seconds of high-frequency noise recorded eight times real speed. Right: Printout of the same signal 21.3 KHz at Mälsten from the evening on 11 October (the high frequency 12.5-20 KHz "white noise" is the orange colored area left of the red signal).

In the evening the same day, a 21.3 KHz signal (covered by 6-8 seconds of 12.5-20 KHz "white noise" up to 90 dB) was sent from a position a few km southeast of Mälsten,²³³ from a position close to where Mälsten and the Coastal Reconnaissance aircraft had had sonar contacts as well as IR-contact with a submarine on the day before.²³⁴ This indicates a second submarine further out, perhaps contacting the damaged submarine. To summarize, on 10-11 October, there were sonar and IR contacts with one submarine north of Mälsten (which was damaged while passing the mines at Måsknuv west of Mälsten) and sonar and IR-contacts with a second submarine kilometers southeast of Mälsten (that sent a recorded signal). The 21.3 KHz signal (1/3 of a second) was disguised as signal from an active sonar used by the Swedes (Thomson 204). It was similar to but different from the Swedish signal. It was apparently coded²³⁵ and covered by a "flag" of 6-8 seconds of high frequency noise, perhaps to announce it to the receiver. The sonar operator Rolf Andersson had been working for 30 years with making the Swedish submarines the most silent in the world in exactly these waters. He knew the sounds of these waters, but he had never heard this "white noise" neither before nor after this night, and this night he heard it several times. At the time, he was not aware of the signal. The signal was found in 2007-2008, when we were given access to the tape-recordings. It had been speculated whether the "white noise" originated from repair works, for example from the use of a high-speed cutting tool, but I now rather believe that the "white noise" was transmitted as a "flag" to cover the signal. In 2008, Andersson found the 21.3 KHz signal (inside the 12-20 KHz noise) and that it had been sent from a transmitter using a supply voltage of 400 Hz, which is a "fingerprint" of a Western submarine. All Soviet conventional submarines used 330 Hz, while the Western submarines used 400 Hz for their electronic equipment (Soviet nuclear submarines also used 400 Hz, but they were never in the Baltic Sea, see below).²³⁶ *The technical evidence clearly indicates two Western submarines at Mälsten. One of them was damaged and the other submarine was sending a signal perhaps to the first one.*

All evidence points to two conventional-size US or British submarines. At 18:00 on 12 October, the sonar operator Anders Karlsson recorded a conventional-size submarine close to the five sonars (hydrophones) at Mälsten.²³⁷ This tape-recording is now declassified. We can listen to it second by second. The Swedish submarine sound experts Arne Åsklint and Rolf Andersson, who have used altogether 60 years of their lives to listen to submarines, said on Swedish TV: there is no doubt, this is a "certain submarine".²³⁸ It is a conventional-size submarine and the amount of noise makes us believe that this is the submarine that was damaged two kilometers away, the day before. There are metallic sounds, thuds and sounds from pumps, rudders and hydraulic valves that are all characteristic for a submarine. There are no clear propeller sounds and no continuous-