
MORSE CODE AND SEMAPHORE SIGNALING

From the beginning of time it is very definite that people in the early stages learned to advise each other of certain dangers or events or joys by signs. It has been noted that hundreds and hundreds of years ago that the Egyptians carved signs and symbols on their temples, which at that time symbolized or indicated certain phases of meaning and languages. Today, of course, with our modern electronics, it is not too difficult for our armed forces, as well as the camper and police departments to use the walkie-talkie to convey messages either of a great importance or of a warning or of the need for help and so many numerous uses that its full extent could not be explained within this book. However, it is not always convenient to allow other persons who might be in a position to tune in on the same frequency to know of a message if it were of any type of secret. Therefore, the walkie-talkie to some extent has its limitations. Our armed forces depend on walkie-talkies for mostly short-distance communication and for the proper direction of combat approach and the directing of the bombs and ammunition onto certain targets. It is of a great importance that the old International Morse or General Service Code be learned

by the members to know of its advantages in covering larger areas and being able to send the message by a single flag, flashlight or lantern. It is commonly known that our ham operators who in so many cases have heard over their own sets the call for help from various numbers of ships at sea, as well as other disasters where help is needed. That is what makes this type of radio work -- attractive and interesting. In addition to the dot and dash signaling, we have the use of two flags to send the semaphore system. It is universally used for transmitting messages when distances are not too great.

Troops are encouraged to start signal teams or groups that can be used on overnight hikes, or during the meetings it can be used as a training program among the group who are to be a signal corps. It is suggested that you must learn to receive these Codes, as well as send them. It is suggested that when sending the Semaphore Code that the ease of arm movement makes for a better message. The operation called "chop-chop" can be used at the end of a message or the letters "ar" signalled at the end of a message. "Chop-chop" is performed by waving each flag -- one on each side from the waist upward in a continuous motion of up and down. Before sending a message you should check the area and the background. Wave attention several times until the receiver waves his flag to indicate he is ready to receive. Then proceed with the message. The receiver may want a repeat on a word. By merely waving the flag once from up to down in front of himself will indicate repeat. When the

receiver has completed receiving the message, he may then send the letter "r" to indicate he has received the message in full. Yes, it takes practice -- it takes determination, but much fun and education may be secured with a little endeavor.

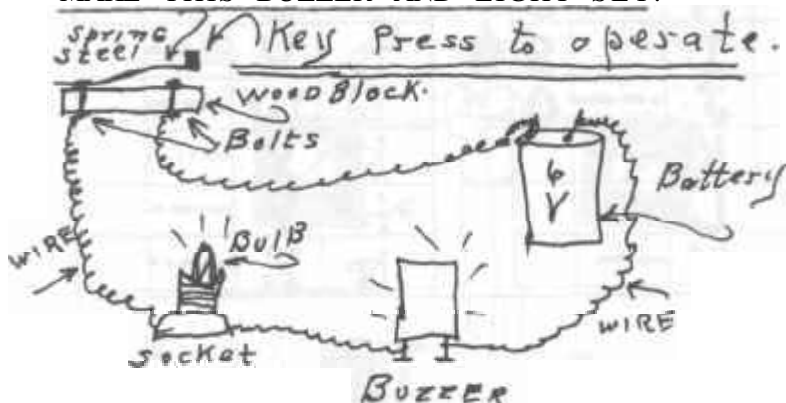
Following are some standard abbreviations

TT - The	TH - their or there
SOS - Help	RR - Railroad
ST - Street	AV - Avenue
QQ - Quick	FA - First Aid

These may be used for either Code.

When using a flashlight, the mere blinking of a light on and off indicates (dot) and the long light indicates (dash) Refer to Chart 8 and Chart 9 for Morse and Semaphore Codes. _____

MAKE THIS BUZZER AND LIGHT SET.



Above is illustrated a homemade apparatus onto which you can send the Morse Code. In most cases, the materials can be found around the average home or basement workshop. Experiment with this project and demonstrate it to your Troop.

morse code

By Flag - Flashlight
Lantern or Key!

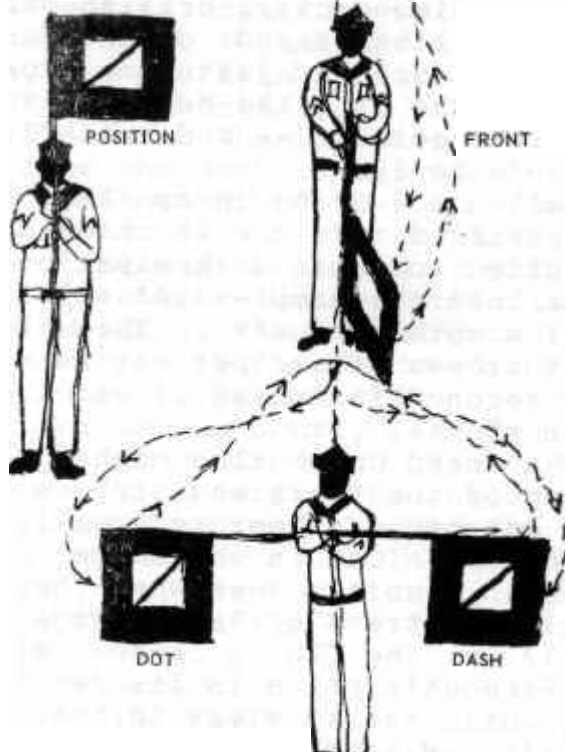


CHART 9

