

MISCELLANEOUS: RADIO

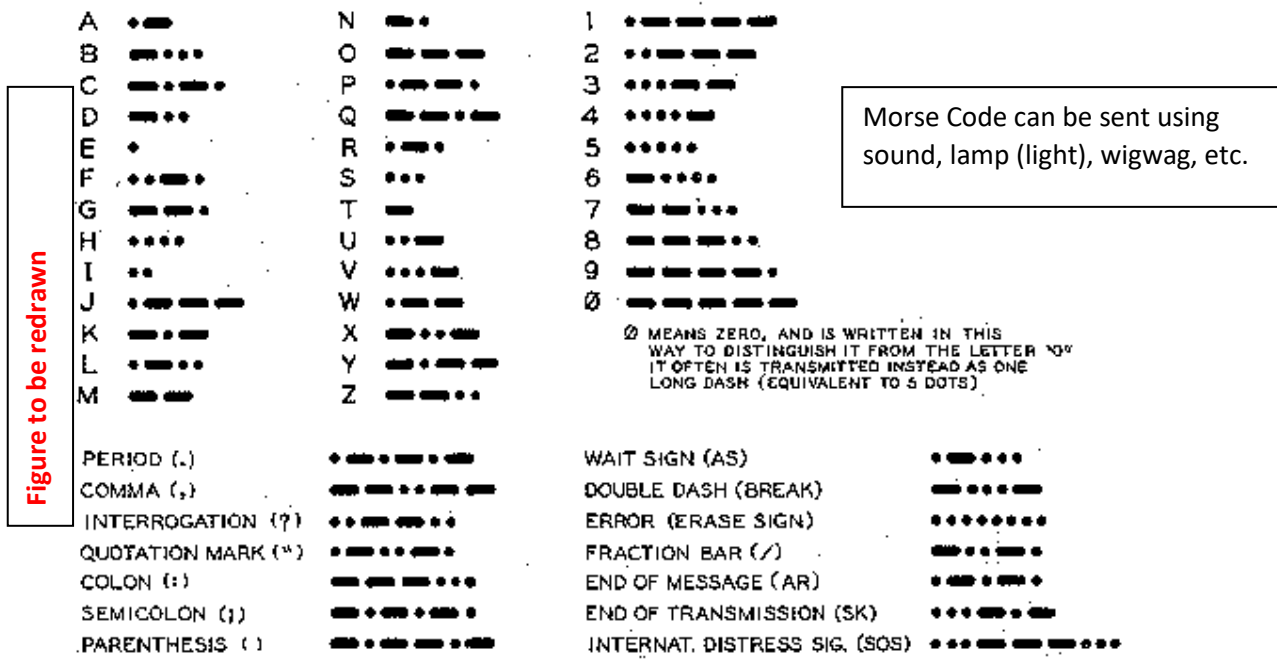


Figure 1

The Continental (or International Morse) Code is used for substantially all non-automatic radio communication. DO NOT memorize from the printed page; code is a language of SOUND, and must not be learned visually; learn by listening as explained in the text.

46 BOYS' LIFE for OCTOBER, 1961

FLAG TALK

ONCE YOU HAVE MASTERED THE MORSE CODE YOU CAN SEND AND RECEIVE MESSAGES OVER DISTANCES AS EASILY AS TALKING TO YOUR BUDDY BESIDE YOU. HERE ARE THE BASIC MOTIONS IN SIGNALING WITH ONE-FLAG, CALLED WIGWAG.

DOT
(PRONOUNCED "DIT" OR "DI")
FLAG SWUNG TO RIGHT.
REMEMBER: "DOTS RIGHT"...OR YOUR ROUND OR "DOT" PATROL EMBLEM IS ON YOUR RIGHT SLEEVE!

DASH
(PRONOUNCED "DAH")
FLAG SWUNG TO LEFT.
REMEMBER: THE COMMUNITY STRIP ON YOUR LEFT SLEEVE IS A LONG STRIP.

END OF LETTER:
FLAG HELD UPRIGHT.

END OF WORD:
FLAG DROPPED DOWN IN FRONT.

LETTERS WITH SEVERAL DITS AND DAHS MUST BE MADE WITHOUT STOPPING BETWEEN WIGWAGS OR RECEIVER WILL GET A WRONG LETTER.

FOR MORE SEE
BOY SCOUT
HANDBOOK,
PAGES 296-303

Alfa (AL FAH)

Bravo (BRA VOH)

Charlie (CHAR LEE)

Delta (DELL TAH)

Echo (ECK OH)

Foxtrot (FOKS TROT)

Golf (GOLF)

Hotel (HOH TELL)

India (IN DEE AH)

Juliette (JEW LEE ETT)

Kilo (KEY LOH)

Lima (LEE MAH)

Mike (MIKE)

November (NO VEM BER)

Oscar (OSS CAH)

Papa (PAH PAH)

Quebec (KEH BECK)

Romeo (ROW ME OH)

Sierra (SEE AIR RAH)

Tango (TANG OH)

Uniform (YOU NEE FORM
or OO NEE FORM)

Victor (VIK TAH)

Whiskey (WISS KEY)

X-ray (ECKS RAY)

Yankee (YANG KEY)

Zulu (ZOO LOO)

QRM	<u>Interference</u> (“Your radio signal is being interfered with.”)
QRM?	“Is my radio signal being interfered with by man-made noise?”
QRN	<u>Static</u> (“Your radio signal is being interfered with by static.”)
QRN?	“Is my radio signal being interfered with by atmospheric noise, static?”
QRP	Low power radio operation
QRS	“Send your Morse code more slowly.”
QRT	<u>Leaving the air</u> (“I’m stopping my radio activity.”)
QRX	“Wait a few minutes.”
QSB	“Your signals are fading.”
QSL	A card sent to indicate you’ve talked to or heard a radio station; also, as a Q signal that means (“Received OK”)
QSO	A conversation.
QSY	“I am moving to another radio frequency. . .”
QTH	“My location is. . .”
QTH?	“What is your location?”

As a fun activity to try, the semaphore alphabet is included here. It is not often used today.

The semaphore alphabet shown on the right here is organized in such a way that every horizontal row contains letters with the first (usually left) hand in the same position. Unfortunately for those trying to learn this signaling system, the letters are not exactly in alphabetical order.

Source: <http://inter.scoutnet.org/semaphore/semaphore.html>

