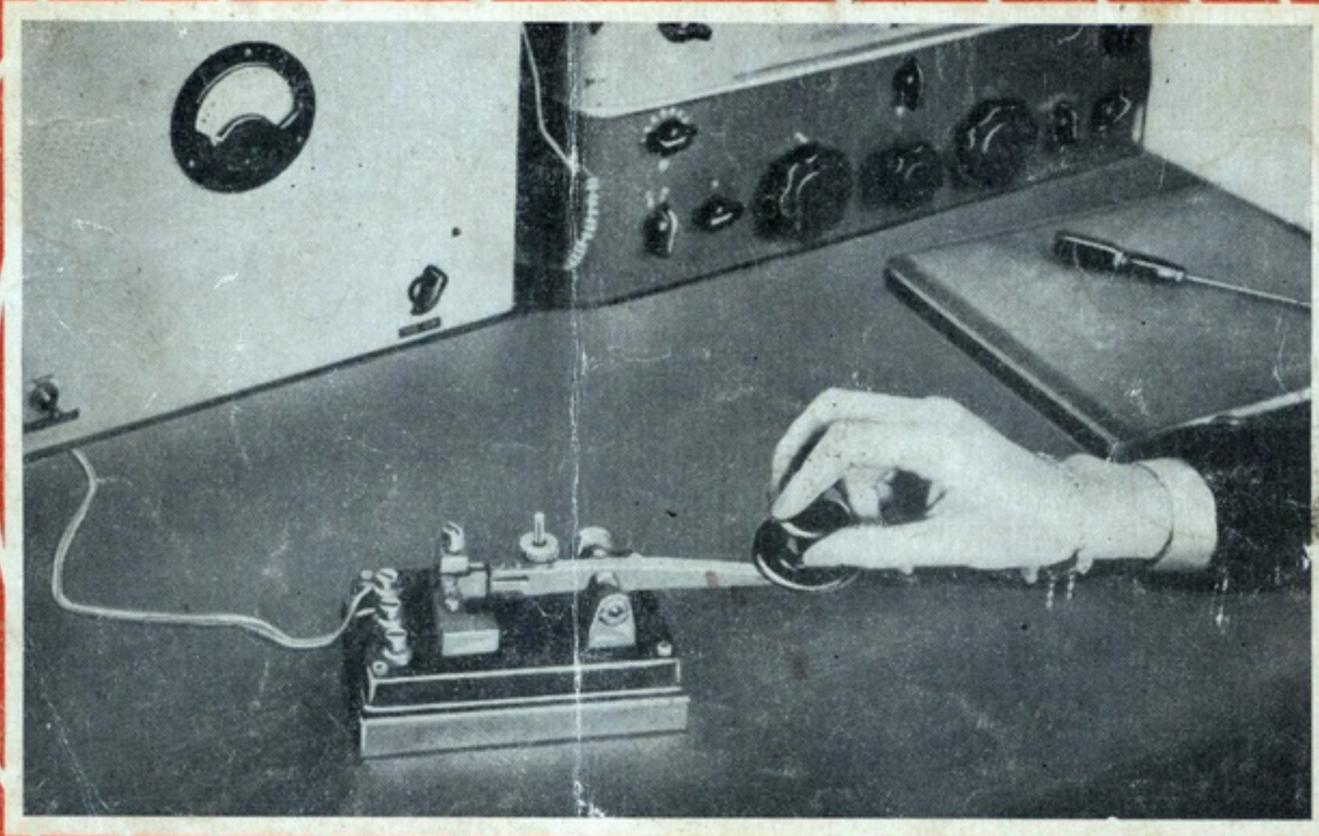




# THE MORSE CODE for RADIO AMATEURS

by Margaret Mills G3ACC

THIRD EDITION



AN R. S. G. B. PUBLICATION

1/6

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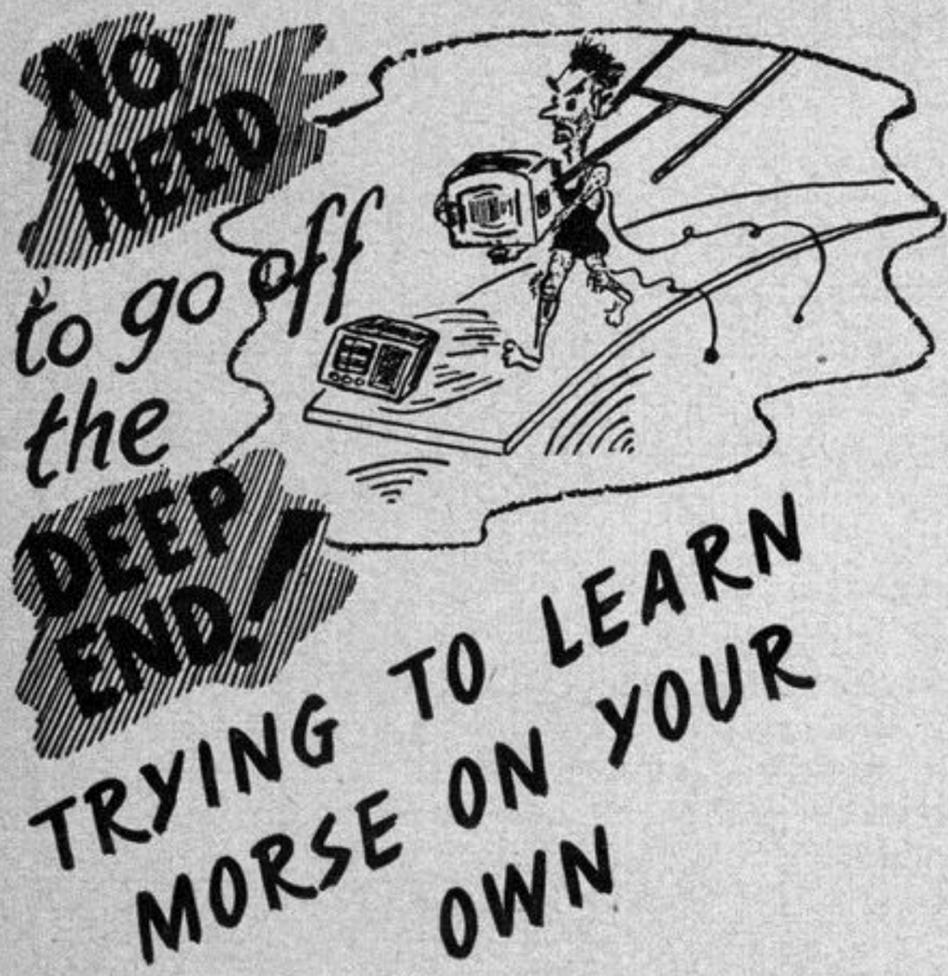
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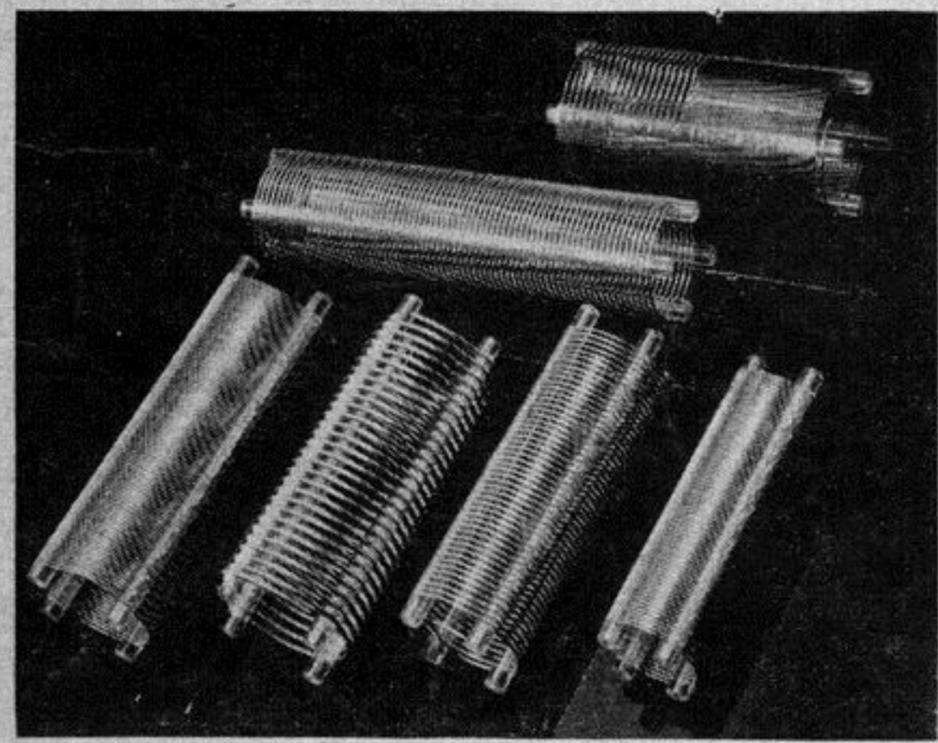
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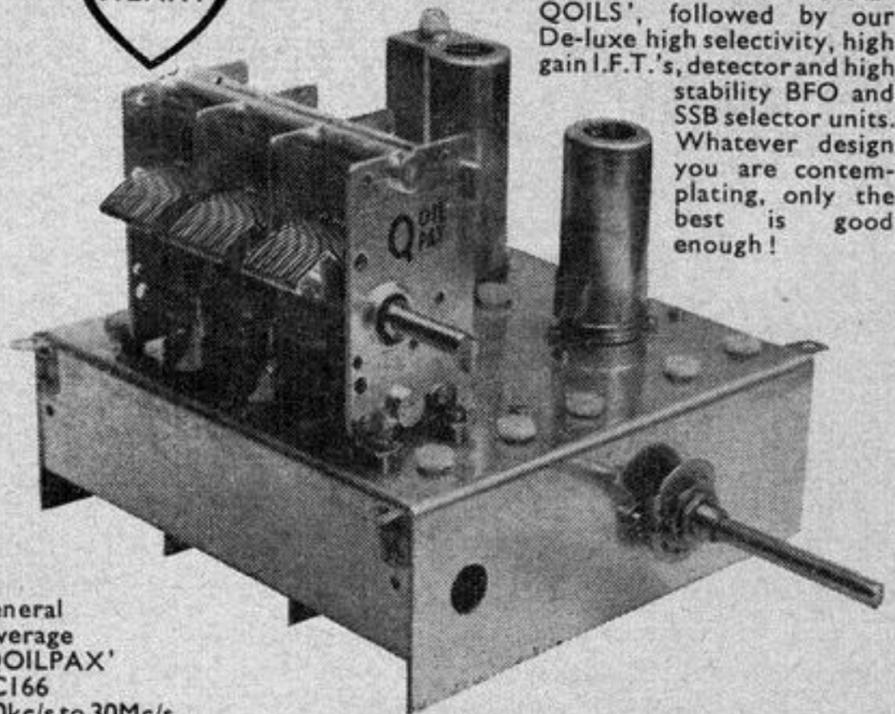


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# RSGB BULLETIN

- ★ The *RSGB Bulletin*, official journal of the Radio Society of Great Britain, is published on the first Wednesday in each month and sent to all members.
- ★ The *RSGB Bulletin*, at least 64 pages every month, is written and edited by and for radio amateurs.
- ★ The *RSGB Bulletin* has been published every month without a break since its foundation in July, 1925. It is the oldest and most respected British magazine devoted entirely to Amateur Radio.
- ★ The *RSGB Bulletin* circulates in almost 100 countries.
- ★ The *RSGB Bulletin* covers every aspect of Amateur Radio, providing a complete and authoritative survey each month. Its unexcelled technical and constructional articles make it essential reading for all radio amateurs and short wave listeners. Articles regularly include descriptions of transmitters, receivers, aerial systems, test and measuring gear, v.h.f., u.h.f. and transistor equipment, new products: in fact, all the information the amateur, whether newcomer or veteran, needs to know.

## REGULAR FEATURES

- The regular features in the *RSGB Bulletin* are renowned for their accuracy and authority.
- The Month on the Air**—an up-to-date and topical commentary on amateur operation on the h.f. bands. News of conditions, awards, DXpeditions and all the fascinating aspects of world-wide amateur communication.
  - Four Metres and Down**—a monthly commentary on all that is happening on the amateur v.h.f., u.h.f. and s.h.f. bands.
  - Single Sideband**—the only monthly feature in British Amateur Radio journalism devoted to the interests of s.s.b. operators.
  - Technical Topics**—a bi-monthly survey of the latest ideas and circuits in the world of Amateur Radio.
  - Letters to the Editor**—the forum for views from members in all parts of the world and one of the most widely read features.
  - Contest News**—Amateur Radio contests rules and reports.

\* \* \* \*

*The RSGB Bulletin is sent each month to all members of the Radio Society of Great Britain.  
A specimen copy may be obtained by sending a postal order for 2/6 to*

**RADIO SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN  
(Dept. MC)  
28 Little Russell Street, London, W.C.1**

# ***The Morse Code***

## ***For Radio Amateurs***

THIRD EDITION

### ***Foreword***

**T**HE author of this booklet, Margaret Mills, G3ACC—who was one of the first women to be commissioned during the 1939-45 War as a Signals Officer in the Women's Royal Air Force, and the first English-woman to be granted an amateur transmitting licence after the war—draws on many years of experience in teaching the Morse Code to produce a series of exercises which are unique in construction.

From time to time the cry is heard that the telegraphic method of communication is nearly "dead" and that in the near future all communications will be by means of telephony. Nothing could be further from the truth. Telegraphy is still the backbone of maritime communication and the number of commercial telegraph circuits increases yearly.

In the field of Amateur Radio a vast number of operators continue to use telegraphy; in fact many of them regard it as the most reliable method of communication. Expeditions in remote parts of the world maintain contact with civilisation by means of the Morse Code. Much of the "rare" DX heard on the amateur bands emanates from telegraphy stations.

A good knowledge of the Morse Code is a great advantage, for none can say when that knowledge will be required. A feeble SOS from an aircraft wrecked in the deserts of North Africa, or from a ship marooned off the rocky coasts of Scotland, could pass unheeded in a world where few knew the Morse Code. Time after time radio amateurs have been able to bring succour to people in distress because they have possessed a knowledge of Morse.

It is an international requirement that every person holding an Amateur Radio licence shall have satisfied the licence-issuing authority of his country that he has a sound knowledge of the Morse Code. The British Post Office test is given at a speed of 12 w.p.m. and whilst to the newcomer this may sound very fast, it is really nothing of the kind. By careful attention to the advice given by Margaret Mills in this booklet, and above all by diligent use of the admirable exercises, the test should present no difficulties.

Slow Morse practice transmissions, organised by the Radio Society of Great Britain, are radiated daily on frequencies in the 1.8 Mc/s amateur band. Constant practice is essential if a good speed is to be achieved.

RSGB Headquarters will be glad to put any reader of this booklet in touch with his nearest RSGB Group or local Radio Society.

J.C.

Compiled by:  
**MARGARET MILLS**  
G3ACC

Editor:  
**JOHN A. ROUSE**  
G2AHL

©

**1964**

Radio Society  
of  
Great Britain,  
New Ruskin House,  
Little Russell Street,  
London, W.C.1

# LEARNING MORSE

By MARGARET MILLS, G3ACC

**W**HEN learning shorthand, or, indeed, a foreign language, speed and proficiency are achieved when "translation" becomes automatic; so it is with the Morse Code. It is necessary to think of the letters as sounds or rhythmic groups of sounds, rather than as printed dots and dashes. Of course, dots and dashes have to be learnt for slip reading, but the object of this booklet is to set out a well tried method of learning Morse for sending and receiving telegraphic sound signals.

Think of each letter as a series of short and long sounds represented by *di's* and *dah's*; the letter A will be *di-dah*, with a very short *di* followed by an accentuated *dah* with no break or space between the two. The *dah* should be three times the length of the *di*. When a letter ends in a *di* this can be said or thought of as *dit* so that the letter C would sound *dah-di-dah-dit*, making sure that the final *di* is cut short.

The Morse Code must, of course, be memorised, and to some this may present no difficulty whatsoever, others, however, find it tedious, but with the aid of the exercises which follow, and a few minutes' practice each day even they will soon find they are making rapid progress. There are a number of ways of setting about memorising the letters. One method is to learn opposites and inversions but this is *not* recommended as it is liable to cause considerable confusion even at an advanced stage and, indeed, to experienced operators, as there will always remain in the mind a choice of two possibilities, and doubt naturally causes delay.

The exercises which follow should be studied in the order in which they are set out. The sequence has been devised from experience gained in teaching the Morse Code to students of all ages.

Individual letters should be sent (right from the start) at the speed which the student wishes to attain, equivalent to at least 12 w.p.m. The space between the letters can, however, be quite long at first; the space can be decreased gradually, keeping the letters the same speed, i.e., reduce the "thinking time."

Wherever possible the assistance of a really skilled operator should be sought. The exercises have all been prepared and timed so that instructors need devote no time to the preparation of lessons. Short periods of practice at frequent intervals are recommended. Fifteen minutes each day is far better than one hour every four days when commencing to learn the code. Practice time should, however, be lengthened as the student progresses.

Progress will probably be made in a series of jumps rather than at a smooth and consistent rate, and it is usual for students to remain capable of taking a particular speed for some time without any apparent progress. When this happens the student should drop all practice for at least three days, preferably a week, after which time usually he will find he can read a higher speed than before.

Concentrate on letters which present difficulty, automatically "translate" into sounds the letters which have been learnt as they are seen on hoardings, in newspapers, etc. A few minutes "translating" during a 'bus or train

journey are minutes well spent.

Right from Lesson One avoid "thinking back," write down each letter immediately it is received and ignore completely those doubtful ones; do not guess, but leave a blank space and concentrate on the next letter. In attempting to "think back," more letters are lost than if the first doubtful one is ignored.

Write in longhand right from the start (this is not as easy as it sounds but it does avoid an awkward period when changing over from printing to writing), as it is obviously impossible to print at any great speed.

The temptation to commence sending at an early stage should be fought. The whole of the code should be memorised and a reasonable speed of reception should be reached before attempting to send. Faulty key manipulation by the beginner not only confuses the sounds but can also form bad keying habits which are difficult to break.

When able to receive at 8 or 10 w.p.m. the lessons should be sent in the same order as for receiving.

When able to send the alphabet correctly, Lesson Eight should be used for sending practice daily.

A good keying "stance" is important and a heavy G.P.O. type straight key is recommended. The key should be held lightly with the thumb below the knob and first and second fingers resting on top, as shown in the front cover illustration. The action should be from the wrist and the elbow should be at the same level as the thumb. The key should be fixed to the operating desk at a position most comfortable to the operator; this position will vary according to the type of key used.

To commence receiving signals some kind of sound must be produced, and although the simplest and cheapest method is a "buzzer" this is not recommended as the sound it produces is not like that received over the air; it is also liable to cause quite serious interference to television.

A circuit of a simple oscillator is given on page 21, but there are numerous other similar types to be found in the various radio handbooks, equally suitable for this purpose.

Either a loudspeaker or headphones can be used. The advantage of using a speaker is that the student learns to concentrate on the wanted signal. Room noises form part of the interference with which he will have to contend on the air.

Start to listen on the air immediately after Lesson One. There are many good commercial stations as well as RSGB slow Morse transmissions (times and frequencies of which are published in the RSGB BULLETIN). After mastering Lesson One a few words will be recognised here and there in the text of a hand-sent commercial transmission. At least a few minutes every day should be spent in listening "on the air."

Most local radio clubs are willing to lend a hand to the newcomer to Amateur Radio and many do, in fact, run Morse classes. If local enquiries fail to produce results the name of the nearest RSGB representative can be obtained from RSGB Headquarters, New Ruskin House, Little Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

# INTERNATIONAL MORSE CODE SIGNALS

## SPACING AND LENGTH OF SIGNAL:

1. A dash is equal to 3 dots.
2. The space between the signals which form the same letter is equal to 1 dot.
3. The space between two letters is equal to 3 dots.
4. The space between two words is equal to 5 dots.

## MORSE ALPHABET

A	·—	N	—·
B	—···	O	— — —
C	— · — ·	P	· — — ·
D	— · ·	Q	— — · —
E	·	R	· — ·
F	· · — ·	S	···
G	— — ·	T	—
H	····	U	· · —
I	··	V	· · · —
J	· — — —	W	· — —
K	— · —	X	— · · —
L	· — · ·	Y	— · — —
M	— —	Z	— — · ·

## CONTINENTAL LETTERS

ä	· — · —	à or á	· — — — —	é	· · — · ·
ñ	— — · — —	ö	— — — ·	ü	· · — —
ch	— — — —				

## NUMERALS

1	· — — — —
2	· · — — —
3	· · · — —
4	· · · · —
5	· · · · ·
6	— · · · ·
7	— — · · ·
8	— — — · ·
9	— — — — ·
0	— — — — —

## PROCEDURE SIGNALS

Full stop	(.)	· — — — —
Comma	(,)	— — · — —
Colon	(:)	— — — · ·
Note of interrogation, or request for repetition of a transmission not understood	(?)	· · — — · ·
Apostrophe	(')	· — — — — ·
Hyphen or dash	(-)	— · · · · —
Fraction bar	(/)	— · · · ·
Brackets (before and after the words)	[( )]	— · — — — —
Underline (before and after the words or part of sentence)		· · — — — —
Double hyphen (=) (break sign)		— · · · · —
Quotation marks		· — · · · ·
Error		· · · · · · ·
Cross or signal for the end of a telegram or of transmission		· — · · · ·
Invitation to transmit		— · · —
Wait		· — · · · ·
End of work		· · · · — —
Commencing signal (to precede every transmission)		— · — · —
Separation signal in the transmission of fractional numbers between the whole number and the fraction and of groups consisting of letters and figures (between the groups of figures and letters)		· — · · —

See also procedure signals on page 18

## MORSE QUALIFICATIONS FOR POST OFFICE AMATEUR (SOUND) LICENCE

Applicants will normally be expected to pass the Post Office Morse test at 12 words per minute in accordance with the table below. Success in this test remains a valid qualification for the purposes of an Amateur (Sound) Licence or Amateur Radio Certificate for a period of 12 months from the date of the test.

In the receiving test each letter incorrectly received counts as one error.

Information regarding centres at which the test can be taken is contained in the Post Office circular, *How to become a Radio Amateur*.

Type	Length of Test	Duration of Test	Sending		Receiving
			Max. No. of Erasures	Max. No. of uncorrected errors	Max. No. of errors
Plain language	36 words	3 mins.	4	0	4
Figures	10 groups of 5 figures	1½ mins.	2	0	2

# LESSON ONE

E.	I ..	S ...	H ....	T -	M --	O ---
		E I S H E			T M O T M	
		I H E S I			T O M O T	
		S I E S H			M O T M O	
		H S S E I			T M O T M	
		I E H S E			O M O T O	
		E T I T O			H O S T S	
		S I M S M			H O I S T	
		T E S O H			T H O S E	
		O M I H E			S H O T S	
		T M O S E			T H E S E	

The following words, made up of letters now learnt, may be practised in any sequence

TO	TOM	MISS	SHOT	THEME
IS	HOT	HISS	MIST	THESE
HE	SHE	TOME	TEEM	THOSE
IT	THE	SOME	HOSE	TOTEM
SO	HIT	THEM	HOOT	MOIST
	TIM	HIST	HOST	
	TOE	MOST	MITE	

## TIMED WORDS

Sent in 1 minute = 12 words per minute.

MIST	MITE	THEM	SOME	THESE
MOST	TOE	HIM	MISS	THOSE
SHOT	TOM	TOTEM	HOST	TEEM

THOSE	THESE	SHOTS	HOSTS
TOTEM	HOIST	MITES	MOIST
HOMES	THEME	MISTS	HOSES

# LESSON TWO

A .- -	U ..- -	V ...- -
E O M U T	A V A A U	A T E M U
E I S O V	V U A V A	E U I A S
M I S U A	A U U A V	V H V T M
S O S T V	V U V V U	O U E A I
U H I T O	I T U I T	V S A H U
S T V S T	S T V S T	T A M V O

AT	HAT	THAT	SHUT	MAVIS	STOVE
TO	EVE	METE	VOTE	<del>MAVIS</del> MAUVE	STOUT
HE	SAT	HIVE	MOAT	HOUSE	STAVE
IS	MAT	OUST	MATE	MOUSE	SHAVE
IT	HUT	HUSH	HATE	STEAM	SHAME
US	EVA	MESH	TAME	SUAVE	VISIT
AS	USE	SHAM	VAST	TEETH	SEAMS
ME	OUT	SOOT	MUSE	TITHE	SHOUT
SO	VET	HAVE	MUST	EAVES	SHEAVE
AH	VIE	SAVE	THOU	SHEET	MOUSSE

## TIMED WORDS

Sent in 1 minute = 12 words per minute.

THAT	HAVE	THESE
MATS	SAME	THOSE
SEAM	VOTE	SHOUT
SHUT	MESH	MOUSE
MATE	SOOT	

Sent in 1 minute = 12 words per minute.

HOUSE	MAUVE	SHAME
MATES	SHOUT	TEETH
STEAM	EAVES	STOUT
STAVE	TITHE	MAVIS

Sent in 3 minutes = 12 words per minute.

AS	HAT	SHAM	MUST	STOVE	STAVE
US	SAT	THAT	HUSH	STOUT	SHAVE
AT	MAT	SAVE	MUSE	SUAVE	TITHE
	EVA	OUST	MESH	TEETH	EAVES
	HUT	HAVE	SOOT	SHAME	SEAMS
	USE	SHUT	METE	VISIT	MAVIS
	VET	VOTE	TAME	MAUVE	MOUSE
		MOAT	VAST	HOUSE	STEAM
			SEAM	SHOUT	

### LESSON THREE

N - .

D - ..

B - ...

N V A N B  
A D N U B  
D U B D V  
U B V A B  
N V A N U  
B A B V U  
N U D A N  
A N B V A  
V D B V A  
N U D A V  
N D B V A  
A B D V A

N S O V N  
E D H A D  
T S B T S  
A M S B M  
V U O T H  
N T V B E  
N A E H I  
U D S H U  
T I D T I  
D O U N V  
A N E U D  
V I B S U

V S B I V  
D U E N A  
V N U O D  
I T D I T  
U S H D U  
I H E A I  
E B V T N  
H T O U V  
M B S M A  
S T B S T  
D A H E D  
N V O S N

ON	ODD	BOB	BUST	BAND	BENT	HOUND	ABBOT	AVENUE
DO	ADD	BUS	TONE	TIME	DONE	ABOUT	VOTED	TOMATO
BE	ODE	ANT	NOTE	DAVE	BONE	SOUND	BOAST	BOVINE
IN	AND	MOB	DOME	SENT	BOMB	ABOVE	DAUNT	BOTTOM
AN	TEA	NOT	NOTE	HAND	DENT	BEAST	BENDS	VETOED
	TON		BOAT	BEST	BASS	MOUND	NOTED	VESTED
			BOSS	BEAM				MOBBED
								TEASED

Sent in  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute = 12 words per minute.

ON	DO	BE	IN	AN	AT	TO	HE	IS	IT	US	AS	SO	ME	ON
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Sent in 1 minute = 12 words per minute.

AND	THE	TEA	TON	BOB	NOT	ANT	BUS	ODD	SAT
EVE	HAT	TOM	SHE	HIT	HIM	HOT	TIM	MET	SAD

Sent in 1 minute = 12 words per minute.

HOUND	BENDS	ABOUT	DAUNT	SOUND	VOTED
ABOVE	BEAST	ABBOT	BOAST	MOUND	NOTED

Sent in 3 minutes = 12 words per minute.

AVENUE	TOMATO	BOVINE	TEASED	MOBBED	VETOED	BOTTOM	VESTED
ABBOT	BOAST	VOTED	NOTED	HOUND	MOUND	ABOUT	
SOUND	ABOVE	BEND	DENT	BENT	BOMB	DONE	BONE
BAND	TIME	DANE	SENT	BEST	HAND	BASS	BUST
BEAM	TONE	BOSS	BOAT	NOTE	DOME	NOTE	BOB

# LESSON FOUR

A . -

W . - -

J . - - -

A N D W A  
J W D J B  
B W J B N  
J A N A A  
D W N D W  
W A B N A  
D J D A B  
W D J N A  
N A W N W  
A D J B D  
J N A W D  
B D A J D

A N U E T  
E W D V I  
M I J B U  
J M S A N  
O H V D W  
E U B J S  
V N A T V  
D W I M H  
J B U S O  
E A N V H  
M T W J D  
E U M E M

M E M E U  
D J W T M  
M D H O V  
J E M U D  
N W B A T  
B A I M H  
V B A N S  
M J I A V  
I M H T U  
T E U N A  
J M U S O  
D V E O J

WE	HEW	WENT	JOVE	JOAN	JAUNT	DOBBIN
WIT	VOW	WISH	JANE	JUDO	JOUST	WANTED
JOE	VIE	WANT	JADE	WAVE	SHOWN	WISHED
JOB	JUT	WEST	JIVE	VANE	WHIST	WEEDED
JOT	OWN	JEST	MOWN	VAIN	WEEDS	SEEDED
JET	OWE	JOIN	TOWN	DUET	SWEDE	JESTED
WET	TOW	WHAT	VOWS	SUET	JUMBO	HAUNTED
VET		HEWN	JUNE	WHEN	OWNED	
		SEWN	JUTE	JOBS	TOWED	
		SOWN			WHOSE	
					JOINT	

Timed words sent in 1 minute = 12 words per minute.

DUET	JANE	TOWN	WAVE	VANE	WHAT	WENT	JOIN
SOWN	WEST	WHEN	JUNE	JOB	OWN	USE	VET

JOINT	OWNED	TOWED	WHIST	SHOWN	SWEDE
WHOSE	JAUNT	WEEDS	JOINS	WANTS	JUMBO

TOW	WIT	OWE	JOE	OWN	JOB
JUT	JOT	VIE	JET	VOW	WET
HEW	VOW	JIVE	WENT	JADE	WISH
WANT	JANE	WEST	JOVE	JOIN	SOWN
WHAT	SEWN	HEWN	MOWN	JOB	TOWN
WHEN	VOWS	SUET	JUNE	DUET	JUTE
VAIN	JOAN	VANE	JUDO	WHIST	JAUNT
SWEDE	JOUST	WEED	SHOWN		JESTED

### LESSON FIVE

C - . - . .	K - . - .	P . - - - .	G - - - .
C A J W P	C E I S C		O M G T G
J K A K A	H K T K M		O H J C V
K J P W P	O A P U V		C S O C W
A G J G W	A G J G W		C M V C J
G A C J G	C N D B C		C H O A C
P W J A C	E I K I S		E K A G N
K A K J A	H T P M O		K T G N K
P W J W P	A G U G V		S K U G B
W G J G W	C N D B C		K M G B K
G A K A J	A K W K J		G S K S M
A K J G A	E I P S H		K N G T K
P A J W K	T G M G O		E K G N T

DOG	APT	PACK	BAKE	PATH	COAT	PASTE	GHOST
PAT	GOT	TACK	SAKE	PAWN	GOWN	DUTCH	WAGES
CAT	GET	JACK	WAKE	DUCK	JOKE	AWAKE	PAGES
ACT	COT	KATE	AGED	MUCH	WAGE	GUESS	GAUGE
APE	AGO	CAKE	GOAT	COMB	PAGE	GUEST	GAINS
AGE	TAG	CAPE	POKE	COVE	CUTE	COAST	AGAIN

Timed words sent in 1 minute = 12 words per minute.

PACK	PAGE	TACK	WAGE	MUCH
CAKE	PAWN	COMB	SAKE	DUCK
JACK	COVE	GOAT	GOWN	COAT

PASTE	DUTCH	AGAIN	GAUGE	AWAKE	GAINS
PAGES	GUESS	WAGES	GHOST	COAST	GUEST

Sent in 3 minutes = 12 words per minute.

DOG	PACK	PATH	PASTE	NAG	TACK	PAWN	DUTCH	JACK
DUCK	AWAKE	PAT	KATE	MUCH	GUESS	CAT	CAKE	COMB
GUEST	ACT	BAKE	COVE	COAST	APE	SAKE	COAT	GHOST
AGE	WAKE	GOWN	WAGES	APT	AGED	JOKE	PAGES	GOT
COAT	WAGE	GAUGE	GET	PAGE	GAINS	COT	AGAIN	AGO

### LESSON SIX

R .-. .	L .-... .	Q ---.-	Z ---... .
C K P G R	Q A R E L	W P C V L	
L Q Z K P	C Z M U D	J G R O Q	
Z G K P Q	J K P G Z	N M Z H K	
L P K G L	T Q V B L	D T C G J	
R G K C P	W S K C J	B O K Z B	
P L Q C K	G H P M T	W J B N D	
Z K L C Q	B D N J W	G Q O R G	
P Z K C K	O T M G P	B Z K O B	
P K Z K C	K C Z R C	C J H Z W	
L C Q G R	Z G H O V	K C Z C R	
Q C Z R L	B J K Q L	G W T J C	
Q L P Z C	R C P G K	L E Q R L	

LONG	RITZ	ZEPP	QUEEN	REQUIRE	PRESENT
LAST	RATE	ZEAL	QUITE	REQUEST	PROMISE
LOST	ROTA	ZERO	QUEST	RELATE	PROGRESS
LATE	REAL	ZONE	QUIET	REGALE	PROPERTY
LOOM	ROAN	ZOO	QUOTE	RESET	PROSPECT
LIKE	RAVE	ZEBRA	QUEER	REPEAL	PROGRAMME
LOOK	ROLL	ZOOM	QUIRE	REPEAT	PRESS
LINE	RING	ZIP	QUAIL	REPENT	PRESET
LEAP	REST		QUILT	REPAST	PROVE

Sent in 1 minute = 12 words per minute.

PRESENT	RITZ	QUEEN	LEAP	QUEER	PROVE	REST
ZEBRA	QUEST	REPAST	LONG	ZONE	WE	

PROGRESS	ROAN	ZEAL	QUIET	REQUIRE	RAVE
LOOK	ROLL	REPEAL	ZEPP	QUOTE	QUEEN

Sent in 4 minutes = 12 words per minute.

PRESENT	REQUIRE	PROMISE	REQUEST	QUEEN	QUITE	PROGRESS
RELATE	QUEST	PROPERLY	REGALE	QUIET	PROSPECT	RESET
QUOTE	PROGRAMME	REPEAT	QUEER	PRESS	REPEAL	LAST
REPENT	PROVE	REPAST	QUEEN	ZEPP	RITZ	QUITE
ZEAL	RATE	QUEST	ZERO	ROTA	QUIET	
REAL	QUOTE	ZOO	ROAN	QUEER	RAVE	
ROLL	RING	REST	LIKE	ZONE	ZEBRA	

# LESSON SEVEN

F . . - .

X - . . -

Y - . - -

R L Q Z X

A Z Q J I

Q W E R T

Q Z F X Y

G B Y P H

Y U I O P

Y X F Z Q

A F C X O

A S D F G

L R Z Q Y

H B E D W

H J K L Z

R Q Y L R

J I C N E

X C V B N

Z X Q L R

K G M F V

M P O I U

Y X F Z Q

N L G U B

Y T R E W

Z X Q L R

K H T B A

Q L K J H

L R Q Y Z

I S D C M

G F D S A

X Y Z Q L

R O F R E

M N B V C

R L F Z Q

T U Q P L

X Z T Y U

Y F X Z Q

C A V Z S

Q P A L Z

YAGI

YACHT

FIRST

FATE

LAZY

YEAR

YEAST

FAULT

FENCE

HAZY

YARD

YIELD

FAST

FERRY

CRAZY

YARN

YOURS

FEAST

FIGURE

MERRY

YAWL

YOUTH

FLIGHT

PIXEY

BERRY

YAWN

YEOMAN

FISH

EXPIRE

TERRY

EXIT

MIXTURE

WAXEN

EXPLODE

EXHIBITION

VIXEN

TEXTURE

EXCLAIM

EXPRESS

HEXAGON

Punctuation to be sent in every case.

Each passage sent in 3 minutes = 12 words per minute.

“The lean and slipper’d pantaloon,  
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side,  
His youthful hose, well sav’d, a world too wide,  
For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,  
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes . . . .”

“Love is not much unlike ambition,  
For in them both all lets must be removed  
Twixt every crown and him that would aspire,  
And he that will attempt to win the same  
Must plunge up to the depth o’er head and ears,  
And hazard draw . . . .”

“If it were done, when ’tis done, then ’twere well  
It were done quickly, if the assassination  
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,  
With his surcease, success, that but this blow  
Might be the be-all and the end-all.

“Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,  
Being so troublesome a bedfellow?  
O polished perturbation! golden care!  
That keeps the ports of slumber open wide,  
To many a watchful night! Sleep with it now,  
Yet not so . . . .”

“That way the noise is. Tyrant, show they face!  
If thou be’st slain with no stroke of mine,  
My wife and children’s ghosts will haunt me still.  
I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms  
Are hired to bear their staves: . . . .”

“. . . . either thou, Macbeth,  
Or else my sword with an unbatter’d edge  
I sheathe again undeeded. There thou shouldst be:  
By this great clatter, one of greatest note  
Seems bruited. Let me find him, fortune!  
And more I beg not.”

“. . . . but why  
Stands Macbeth thus amazedly?  
Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprites,  
And show the best of our delights:  
I’ll charm the air to give a sound,  
While you perform your antic round,  
That this great king may kindly say”

“. . . cauldron boil and bake,  
Eye of newt and toe of frog,  
Wool of bat and tongue of dog,  
Adder’s fork and blind-worm’s sting,  
Lizard’s leg and howlet’s wing,  
For a charm of powerful trouble,  
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble.”

Each passage sent in 3 minutes = 13 words per minute.

“Whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass grow upon a spot where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together.”

“The villager, born humbly and bred hard,  
Content his wealth, and poverty his guard,  
In action simply just, in conscience clear,  
By guilt untainted, undisturb'd by fear,  
His means but scanty, and his wants but few,  
Labour his business . . . .”

“The purest treasure mortal times afford,  
Is spotless reputation; that away,  
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay,  
A jewel in a ten-times barr'd-up chest  
Is a bold spirit in a loyal breast.  
Mine honour is my life; both grow in one;  
Take . . . .”

Each passage sent in 3 minutes = 14 words per minute.

“Had I been seized by a hungry lion  
I would have been a breakfast to the beast,  
Rather than have false Proteus rescue me.  
O! heaven be judge how I love Valentine,  
Whose life's as tender to me as my soul,  
And full as much — for more there cannot be —  
I do detest false . . . .”

“How use doth breed a habit in a man!  
This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods,  
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns.  
Here can I sit alone, unseen of any,  
And to the nightingale's complaining notes  
Tune my distresses and record my woes.  
O thou that . . . .”

“It's wiser being good than bad;  
It's safer being meek than fierce;  
It's fitter being sane than mad.  
My hope is, a sun will pierce  
The thickest cloud earth ever stretch'd;  
That, after Last, returns the First,  
Though a wide compass round be fetch'd;  
That what . . . .”

“Within the hollow crown  
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,  
Keeps Death his court; and there the antick sits,  
Scoffing his state, and grinning at his pomp;  
Allowing him a breath, a little scene,  
To monarchise, be fear'd and kill with looks;  
Infusing . . . .”

“Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot  
That it do singe yourself; we may out-run,  
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,  
And lose by over-running. Know you not,  
The fire that mounts the liquor till't run o'er,  
In seeming to augment it, wastes it?”

Each passage sent in 3 minutes = 15 words per minute.

When preparing the screened wiring, it is essential to avoid leaving frayed ends of the screening braid which could cause trouble. A neat way of finishing the braid, is to bind each end for about three eighths of an inch with a close winding of number twenty-two S.W.G. tinned . . . . .

. . . copper wire, a tail of this wire being left with which to earth the braid to the nearest earth point. Any attempt to solder the braid directly to an earth tag will often result in melting the P.V.C. covering with a consequent short-circuit. Where several wires are run . . . . .

. . . . together, they should be bunched and bound with a few turns of number twenty-two S.W.G. wire at convenient points. For general wiring, number twenty-two S.W.G. P.V.C. covered wire should be used, the screening braid being cut from screened wire — usually multi-stranded . . . . .

. . . . and thus unsuitable for general wiring. The braid cover is concertina'd to enable it to slide off the original wire and on to the prepared length of P.V.C. covered wire which should protrude for about one inch at each end. Heater wiring should, of course, be made in heavier. . . . .

Each passage sent in 3 minutes = 16 words per minute.

In order to obtain the best keying characteristic, it is recommended that the cathode of V3 should be keyed. On stand-by, switch SW3 may be used, or a remote-control switch or relay plugged into the oscillator control jack. The usual tests should be made for the stability of the P.A., using. . . . .

. . . a dummy load comprising a combination of resistors, or a lamp load having an effective total resistance of 80 ohms, and capable of dissipating some 30 watts of R.F. This is connected by short leads to the coaxial output socket. Providing the design has been faithfully followed, there. . . . .

. . . . . It should be remembered that the coupling to the aerial tuning unit should be reduced slightly from the optimum C.W. condition to ensure upwards movement of the feeder ammeters on modulation (i.e. incremental modulation). It is essential to check that the heater voltage measured at the. . . .

“I saw him put down the other day with an ordinary fool that has no more brain than a stone. Look you now he’s out of his guard already; unless you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is gagged. I protest, I take these wise men, that crow so at these set kind of fools, no better than the fools’ zanies.”

“There doesn’t seem much to choose between Capricorn and Aries but everyone must decide which of these he was born under. Sometime in your life some busybody (usually the boss) will decide it’s time to “separate the sheep from the goats”. Where will you be if you don’t know which you are?”

# LESSON EIGHT

## Special Practice Sending Groups

It will be noted that all these groups, if sent badly, could be read to have more than one meaning; for example M I Z M I could be read as Z Z Z if the letters are incorrectly formed. For this reason great attention should be given to sending them.

M I Z M I  
 N M Y N M  
 D T X D T  
 S T V S T  
 E I S I E  
 E O J E O  
 N N C N N  
 T I D T I  
 T S B T S  
 M E G M E  
 G T Q G T  
 T E N T E

A I L A I  
 I T U I T  
 A N P A N  
 T U X T U  
 A E R A E  
 T A K T A  
 W E P W E  
 U E F U E  
 E M W E M  
 T K Q T K  
 T W Y T W  
 K E C K E

A O I A O  
 W M I W M  
 J T I J T  
 I O 2 I O  
 U M 2 U M  
 S M 3 S M  
 V T 3 V T  
 H T 4 H T  
 M S 7 M S  
 T B 7 T B  
 G E 7 G E  
 9 M O O M

O I 8 I O  
 M D 8 M D  
 M G 9 M G  
 O N 9 N O  
 M O 0 M O  
 9 O N M G  
 8 M D O I  
 7 M S T B  
 6 T H B E  
 4 H T E V  
 3 S M V T  
 2 U M I O

Z M I T D  
 Y N M T W  
 X D T T U  
 C N N K E  
 V S T I A  
 S E I I E  
 J E O A M  
 D T I N E  
 Q G T M A  
 X D T N A

Y T W N M  
 Q G T T K  
 X T U D T  
 B N I T S  
 G T N M E  
 K T A N T  
 P W E A N  
 F I N U E  
 W A T E M  
 Q T K M A

Y K T T W  
 C K E N N  
 L E D A I  
 Z D T M I  
 M E G T N  
 F U I E N  
 B T S N I  
 G M E T N  
 W E M A T  
 Q M A G T

N T E T A  
 L A I E D  
 U I T E A  
 P A N E G  
 X N A D T  
 R A E E N  
 V I A S T  
 J A M E O  
 P E G A N  
 J W T A M

E T A E T  
 E R F E R  
 E N R E N  
 E U V E U  
 M I M I Z  
 Z M I M I  
 Y N M N M  
 N M N M Y  
 X D T D T  
 V S T S T

S I E I E  
 J E O E O  
 C N N N N  
 D T I T I  
 T I T I D  
 B T S T S  
 T S T S B  
 G M E M E  
 M E M E G  
 Q G T G T

L A I A I  
 A I L A I  
 U I T I T  
 I T I T U  
 P A N A N  
 A N A N P  
 X T U T U  
 T U T U X  
 R A E A E  
 A E A E R

K T A T A  
 T A T A K  
 P W E W E  
 W E W E P  
 U E F U E  
 F U E U E  
 U E U E F  
 E M E M W  
 W E M E M  
 Q T K T K

# LESSON NINE

## FIGURES

Each block sent in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minutes.

7 5 7 3 5

0 9 1 2 3

5 7 5 3 4

8 6 3 4 8

7 4 7 2 5

1 0 1 4 3

5 3 7 5 7

1 2 7 6 9

1 4 3 7 0

8 2 6 8 3

1 9 2 8 3

7 4 6 5 0

2 5 3 7 4

5 0 1 9 3

3 2 9 4 7

9 1 5 1 2

4 3 4 3 9

6 7 7 8 1

8 6 8 6 5

0 8 0 2 6

1 5 6 9 1

6 2 4 7 0

0 7 3 3 8

5 1 8 4 2

1 6 2 9 5

5 2 7 3 6

0 7 3 8 4

6 9 8 4 9

3 5 8 9 1

1 2 4 7 0

0 5 1 4 6

7 9 4 2 5

1 8 8 3 3

4 2 9 7 2

6 5 3 0 6

7 2 6 9 1

2 8 3 7 0

6 3 9 4 8

9 7 4 0 5

1 0 8 5 1

Each block sent in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minutes.

1 5 9 3 7

2 6 0 4 8

9 5 1 7 3

0 9 6 5 2

3 4 2 1 0

6 2 0 4 1

4 7 3 2 9

5 3 4 6 4

7 1 7 8 5

6 8 5 9 6

2 6 9 4 3

3 0 1 5 8

8 4 0 6 2

1 2 5 6 1

5 8 2 3 0

9 3 4 8 2

5 6 3 2 4

4 9 6 7 3

7 6 7 9 5

0 1 8 1 7

3 7 1 5 9

4 4 2 0 0

7 3 9 5 1

8 7 4 3 9

1 4 3 7 8

8 2 1 0 2

5 9 8 4 7

2 5 5 8 3

6 6 7 2 4

9 4 0 1 5

4 8 2 6 0

5 9 3 7 1

6 2 8 4 0

3 4 7 8 0

9 6 5 3 6

1 0 3 6 7

2 5 4 5 8

7 3 9 9 3

8 6 5 0 4

0 7 1 2 9

## ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED BY RADIO AMATEURS

AA	All after	GB	Goodbye	OG	Old girl	TT	That
AB	All before	GE	Good evening	OM	Old man	TU	Thank you
AGN	Again	GG	Going	OP	Operator	U	You
ANT	Antenna	GM	Good morning	RPT	Repeat	UR	Your
ABT	About	GUD	Good	RPRT	Report	URS	Yours
B4	Before	HI	Laughter	RX	Receiver	VY	Very
CUAGN	See you again	HPE	Hope	SA	Say	WID	With
CUL	See you later	HR	Here, hear	SED	Said	WL	Will
CUD	Could	HVE	Have	SRI	Sorry	WX	Weather
DE	From	HW	How	SUM	Some	XYL	Wife
ES	And	MNI	Many	THRO	Through	YF	Wife
FB	Fine business	MSG	Message	TKS	Thanks	YL	Young lady
FER	For	ND	Nothing doing	TMW	Tomorrow	73	Best wishes
GA	Good afternoon	NW	Now	TNX	Thanks	88	Love and Kisses
GA	Go ahead	OC	Old chap				

## PROCEDURE SIGNALS USED BY RADIO AMATEURS

CT	Commence traffic (sent at the commencement of each transmission).	*KN	Invitation for one specified station <i>only</i> to transmit
AR K	End of transmission, with invitation to transmit	CL	This station is closing down
AR VA	End of transmission finally		
AS	Wait		
BK	Break		
K	Go ahead (invitation to transmit)		
R	Received		

\*The use of KN should prevent any operator calling a station already in contact with another one. Over-enthusiastic DX operators often hear the "tail end" of an "over" of a very rare station signing for example—de AC4ZZ AC4ZZ K; they may then call him in the hope that he was sending "CQ", causing unnecessary interference, which the use of KN should help to overcome.

## EXAMPLE OF A TYPICAL QSO

CT G5RV G5RV G5RV de G3ACC G3ACC G3ACC  
Ge om es tks fer call=vy pseed to meet u fer first time=  
ur sigs rst 579 imi 579 hr QTH is Dulwich imi Dulwich  
S.E. London=pse hw? G5RV G5RV G5RV de G3ACC  
G3ACC G3ACC AR K

G3ACC G3ACC G3ACC de G5RV G5RV G5RV R  
solid og=ge es mni tks fer fb rpt=ur sigs hr also fb rst  
579 imi 579 hr in Chelmsford imi Chelmsford Essex=  
Am using hr ECO FD PA running abt 50 watts=Rx  
AR 88=Ant half wave=Wx hr vy warm sunny wid  
nice cool breeze=Name hr Louis so hw nw?

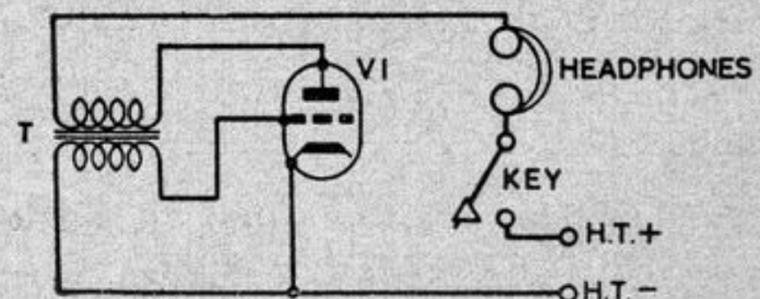
G3ACC G3ACC G3ACC de G5RV G5RV G5RV AR K

G5RV G5RV G5RV de G3ACC G3ACC G3ACC R  
solid Louis es tks fer gen on rig there ur sure puttin in fb  
sig hr in South London cutting thro the local QRM=Rig  
hr ECO FD PA running abt 30 watts to an 807=using  
dipole es Rx is AR77E=Wx hr rather cloudy but warm  
some QRN but not too bad HI=Well Louis hr abt QRU  
nw so will sa mni tks fer a fb QSO hpe cuagn vy sn best  
of luck es dx 73 cheerio AR G5RV G5RV G5RV de  
G3ACC G3ACC G3ACC AR VA

G3ACC G3ACC G3ACC de G5RV G5RV G5RV R all  
ok thro QRM=mni tks fer fb QSO will look fwd to  
meeting agn sn=Hr nw also QRU so will sa cheerio  
best of luck es dx vy 73 AR G3ACC G3ACC G3ACC  
de G5RV G5RV G5RV AR VA

## A SIMPLE VALVE OSCILLATOR

A simple valve oscillator circuit, which produces a note in headphones similar to that heard from a radio receiver, is illustrated alongside. The transformer T can be any type of intervalve transformer and V almost any type of triode valve. If the circuit does not oscillate the connections to one side of the transformer should be reversed. The primary is in the anode and the secondary in the grid circuit of the valve.



Circuit diagram of a simple valve oscillator.



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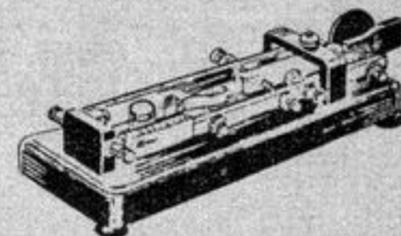
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(INCORPORATED 1926)

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Signed.....

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Christian Names in full (BLOCK LETTERS).....

Address for all correspondence (BLOCK LETTERS).....

Nationality..... Age (if under 21).....

Current Call-sign (if any).....

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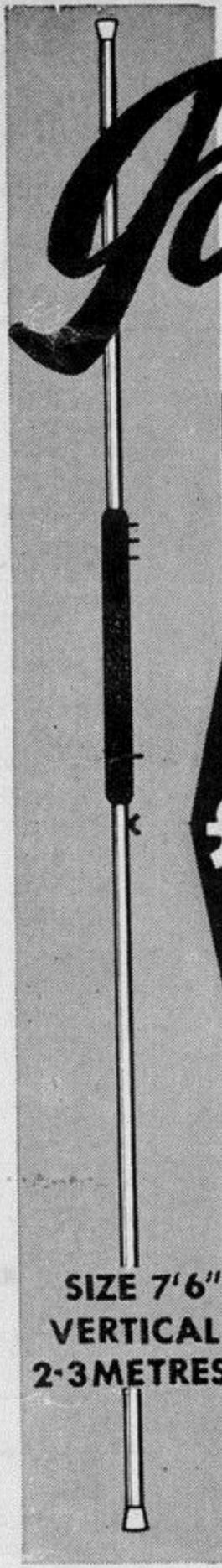
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