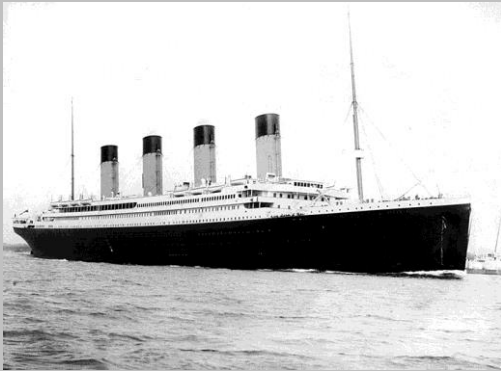


THE ATLANTIC DAILY BULLETIN

The daily newspaper of the *RMS Titanic*

APRIL, 1912

VOL 1 ISSUE 2



Have you noticed the wires across the mast and funnels? Those are actually antennae to help us communicate with the rest of the world!

WELCOME

WE'RE GLAD YOU CHOSE TO
SAIL WITH WHITE STAR LINE!



"There's no such thing as an omen. Destiny does not send us heralds. She is too wise or too cruel for that."

-- Oscar Wilde



WHITE STAR EXCELS AGAIN!

- Chief Operator Jack Phillips and Second Operator Harold Bride are our dedicated radio operators.
- While many ships have no radio at all, and some offer a part-time operator, we offer a fully-functioning state-of-the-art Marconi room 24 hours a day!
- Our inquiry office will gladly assist you by providing a Marconigram form and collecting the necessary charges to send messages to friends or family on either side of the Atlantic.
- A memorable experience for you and for those who receive your message!
- 12 shillings and sixpence for the first 10 words, and 9 pence per word thereafter.

THE NEWEST IN TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES AVAILABLE FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR PASSENGERS

While Samuel Morse's code has been around since before America's Civil War, it has previously been restricted to land use due to the requirement of telegraph poles and lines. Guglielmo Marconi of Italy has opened the oceans to communication with his wireless radio. Our professional telegraphists are ready to fill your requests.

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A MORSE CODE LAMP

While our ship has the newest technology with its own wireless Marconi room, many ships at sea still do not have these capabilities to communicate by wireless radio.

These ships continue to use the older method of Morse Code lamps to communicate with nearby ships at sea. When *Titanic* encounters a nearby ship without a radio room, our own officers will rely on a Morse Code Lamp to signal them.

Here's what you'll need!

- 2 size C or D batteries, suitable for flashlights
- 1 flashlight bulb
- Masking tape or clear tape
- Aluminum foil

Procedure

Your flashlight bulb may only require 1 battery, based on the required voltage of the flashlight for which it was designed. If your bulb requires two batteries, you will need to tape them in series. Make sure you position opposite poles adjacent to one another.



Cut two strips of foil, each about six inches long and 1 inch wide. You may crumple the foil in its mid-section if desired to make it easier to twist and manipulate. Secure each strip of foil to opposite poles of the battery (see photo, top right).

Now, position the open ends of the foil strips to the poles of the bulb. One strip will need to touch the bottom of the bulb, while the other will need to touch the side of the bulb's base.

You can secure one of the strips of foil to make it easier to use, but you must be able to move ONE of the pieces of foil in order to "open" (turn off) and "close" (turn on) the circuit.

HAVE FUN!



Create your own Morse Code Lamp!



"It is convenient to be able to continue checking on my business interests in Europe and America as we travel. What a marvel to be able to communicate from the middle of the Atlantic Ocean!"

-- J. J. Astor, entrepreneur

HOW CAN YOU LEARN MORE?

July, 2014

VOL 1 ISSUE 2

Learn more about people who still use Morse Code today!



Morse Code is also nicknamed “CW” for “Continuous Wave.” Whenever the circuit is closed, the signal is generated. When the circuit is opened, the signal stops. By opening the circuit, you will create a continuous signal wave, and then you will interrupt the signal by opening the circuit. Use a keyer to open and close the circuit, and you can communicate with others using Samuel Morse’s code!

PRACTICE LISTENING!



This site will allow you to “hear” code at three words per minute. That’s slow enough for a beginner to hear and think. After some practice, you’ll be ready to increase your listening speeds!

A ·—	N —·	1 —·—·—	full stop ·—·—·—
B —···	O ———	2 ··—·—	comma —·—·—
C —·—·	P —·—·	3 ·—·—·	colon —·—·—·
D —··	Q —··—	4 ·—·—·	question mark ·—·—·
E ·	R —··	5 ·—·—·	apostrophe ·—·—·—
F ·—·—	S ···	6 —··—·	hyphen —·—·—
G —·—·	T —	7 —·—·—	slash (fractions) —·—·—
H ····	U —··	8 ———	parentheses —·—·—·
I ··	V ···—	9 —·—·—	quotation marks ·—·—·—
J —·—·	W —··—	0 ———	
K —·—	X —··—		
L —···	Y —·—·		
M ———	Z —··—		

As you can see here, Morse created a code for letters of the alphabet, numbers and even common punctuation marks. The “full stop” is better known as the period at the end of a sentence!

Which codes are the most easily recognizable? Which codes would you find the most challenging because they are so similar to one another?

NTIM: Not That It Matters!

July, 2014

VOL 1 ISSUE 2

You would think that having new, up-to-date communication technology would have helped in the event of an emergency! How is it that the Marconi wireless radio actually became a hindrance during the *Titanic's* maiden voyage? Passengers were paying for the privilege of sending messages, so the Marconi room was a paid amenity. Communication for safety purposes was a secondary, side benefit of having the radio aboard. The operators were employees of British Marconi Marine, who leased their services to White Star Line, so there was no chain of command making these men accountable to the captain. There was no direct way for the operators to communicate with the bridge except for walking messages there personally. Phillips and Bride worked feverishly to send passenger messages. They were only at sea for four days, yet they sent an astonishing 250 personal telegrams. On the day of the sinking, they received at least seven warnings of ice in their intended path.



Jack Phillips, Chief Operator, age 25



Harold Bride, Second Operator, age 21

Truth or Tall Tale?

The Titanic was the first ship to use the S.O.S. distress call.



The old distress code, CQD, means “calling all stations – distress.” The recent change to SOS is not so dramatic as to mean “Save Our Ship” or “Save Our Souls;” more simply, it is easily recognizable in Morse code.