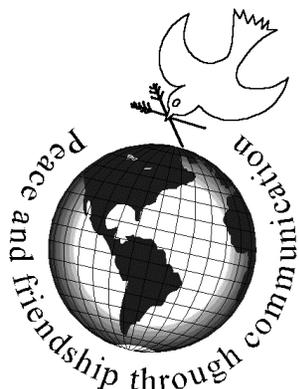


AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR'S GUIDE

to

JOTA

Jamboree-on-the-Air (JOTA) is an annual event in which about 500,000 Scouts and Guides all over the world contact each other by means of amateur radio. Scouting experiences are exchanged and ideas are shared, thus contributing to the world of Scouting. JOTA is a worldwide event. JOTA is held the third full weekend in October. Units may operate for 48 hours or any part thereof, from Saturday 00.00 until Sunday 24.00 local time. It is for members of the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM), and also for members of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS).



For more Amateur Radio information, please contact:

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Amateur Radio Phonetics

<u>A</u> LPHA	<u>J</u> ULIETT	<u>S</u> IERRA
<u>B</u> RAVO	<u>K</u> ILO	<u>T</u> ANGO
<u>C</u> HARLIE	<u>L</u> IMA	<u>U</u> NIFORM
<u>D</u> ELTA	<u>M</u> IKE	<u>V</u> ICTOR
<u>E</u> CHO	<u>N</u> OVEMBER	<u>W</u> HISKEY
<u>F</u> OXTROT	<u>O</u> SCAR	<u>X</u> -RAY
<u>G</u> OLF	<u>P</u> APA	<u>Y</u> ANKEE
<u>H</u> OTEL	<u>Q</u> UEBEC	<u>Z</u> ULU
<u>I</u> NDIA	<u>R</u> OMEO	

Example:

My name is Bill. Spelled Bravo India Lima Lima

Signal Report

Readability

- 1-Unreadable
- 2-Barely readable
- 3-Readable with difficulty
- 4-Readable with little effort
- 5-Perfectly readable

Signal Strength

- 1-Barely perceptible
- 2-Very weak
- 3-Weak
- 4-Fair
- 5-Fairly good
- 6-Good
- 7-Moderately strong
- 8-Strong
- 9-Extremely strong

Example:

Your Signal Report is 5 by 9

Some special Signals you may hear:

QRM	Man made interference
QRN	Natural interference (Static)
QRP	Low power
QRZ	Who is calling me?
QSB	Your signals are fading.
QSL	1. Acknowledge receipt 2. A contact card
QTH	Location
73	Best wishes
88	Hugs and kisses (just for fun)
YL	Young Lady
OM	Old Man

Example:

*I'm having trouble copying you.
The ORM is bad.*

How to make a voice contact.

Invitation to another station:

(CQ means CALLING):

CQ Jamboree

CQ Jamboree

CQ Jamboree

This is WIAW

This is WHISKEY 1 ALPHA WHISKEY

WHISKEY 1 ALPHA WHISKEY

standing by

Contact is made: When another station responds, it is important to first correctly understand and write down the call sign. This will take some effort when its signal is hard to understand. When the other station finishes respond with:

(their call sign) this is WIAW.

Your signal report is 5 by 9.

My name is (say your first name)

Spelled (spell your name phonetically)

We are a Scout Troop station

Our QTH is (your city and state)

How Copy?

OVER.

Write down names, signal reports, QTH, etc. Talk normally.

The exchanges typically include:

- Name
- Location (QTH)
- Scout rank
- Hobbies
- Age

Practice how you would answer questions in these areas and, also, questions you would like to ask. Say "OVER" each time you are finished talking.

MOST IMPORTANT... HAVE FUN!

Third-party operation:

Even though you do not have an Amateur Radio license, you may participate in communication between two Amateur Radio stations as a third-party. The operation of the station you are using must remain under the direct supervision and control of a licensed operator. In general, this means you may do whatever this operator is licensed to do as long as he/she is right beside you. This does not apply to communication with stations outside of United States territory. In that case, unless there is an established agreement between the two governments, third-party communication is not allowed. A list of countries with which we have agreements can be found at <<http://www.arrl.org/FandES/field/regulations/io/3rdparty.html>>. If a station from a country not on the list attempts to contact you, the licensed operator will have to take over.

Amateur operators are polite:

We use real first names and try to speak in plain English. There is a bit of ham radio jargon such as QTH and QSL, but you will quickly pick up some of it. Amateurs take pride in good operating procedures and in their call signs. We want you to have fun and enjoy your experience on shortwave radio. However, rude or arrogant on-the-air behavior will not be tolerated. Most of our radio contacts will be made by selecting a frequency, determining that it is not in use, and then inviting stations to call us. Once on a frequency, we will use it for as long as possible, inviting new stations to contact us. You will have a bit of a selling job here. Many stations will hear us. Not all will answer us. To increase the number of responses, it is important that you speak slowly and pronounce your words carefully. Let other stations know that we are operating from a scout camp. (Amateurs like to do favors for other amateurs.)

The Amateur's Code

The Radio Amateur is:

CONSIDERATE... never knowingly operates in such a way as to lessen the pleasure of others.

LOYAL... offers loyalty, encouragement and support to other amateurs, local clubs and the American Radio Relay League, through which Amateur Radio in the United States is represented nationally and internationally.

PROGRESSIVE... with knowledge abreast of science, a well-built and efficient station and operation above reproach.

FRIENDLY... slow and patient operating when requested; friendly advice and counsel to the beginner; kindly assistance, cooperation and consideration for the interests of others. These are the hallmarks of the amateur spirit.

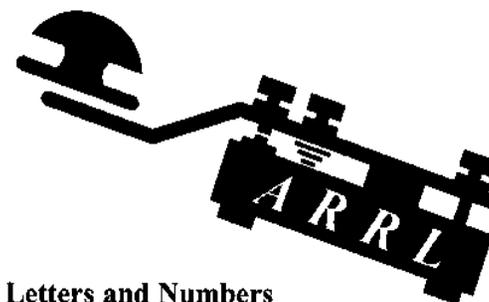
BALANCED... radio is an avocation, never interfering with duties owed to family, job, school, or community.

PATRIOTIC... station and skill always ready for service to country and community.

WORLD SCOUT FREQUENCIES

BAND	SSB (phone)	CW (Morse code)
80 meters	3.740 / 3.940 MHz	3.590 MHz
40 meters	7.270 MHz	7.030 MHz
20 meters	14.290 MHz	14.070 MHz
17 meters	18.140 MHz	18.080 MHz
15 meters	21.360 MHz	21.140 MHz
12 meters	24.960 MHz	24.910 MHz
10 meters	28.390 MHz	28.190 MHz

The Morse Code Characters (How They Sound)



Letters and Numbers

A: di-dah	S: di-di-dit
B: da-di-di-dit	T: dah
C: da-di-da-dit	U: di-di-dah
D: da-di-dit	V: di-di-di-dah
E: dit	W: di-da-dah
F: di-di-da-dit	X: da-di-di-dah
G: da-da-dit	Y: da-di-da-dah
H: di-di-di-dit	Z: da-da-di-dit
I: di-dit	1: di-da-da-da-dah
J: di-da-da-dah	2: di-di-da-da-dah
K: da-di-dah	3: di-di-di-da-dah
L: di-da-di-dit	4: di-di-di-di-dah
M: da-dah	5: di-di-di-di-dit
N: da-dit	6: da-di-di-di-dit
O: da-da-dah	7: da-da-di-di-dit
P: di-da-da-dit	8: da-da-da-di-dit
Q: da-da-di-dah	9: da-da-da-da-dit
R: di-da-dit	0: da-da-da-da-dah

Punctuation and Prosigns

/ (slash):	da-di-di-da-dit
, (comma):	da-da-di-di-da-dah
. (period):	di-da-di-da-di-dah
? (qs. mk):	di-di-da-da-di-dit
BT (pause):	da-di-di-di-dah
AR (end of message):	di-da-di-da-dit
SK (end of contact):	di-di-di-da-di-dah