How do 1?

An occasional series

This week: Phonetics and Phone

Until radio was nearly two decades old, Morse Code or CW õwireless telegraphyö was the only way to transmit messages via radio. After WWI, technology improved as vacuum tubes were developed and voice over radio (VOR), or õphoneö became possible. This technology developed through the 1930¢s and really reached the amateur radio community after WWII. Due to propagation conditions, pronunciation, regional dialects, and other language barriers, it was quickly realized that VOR required a phonetic alphabet. Many were created and probably just as many claim to be the first. But the one phonetic alphabet that has survived is the õNATO alphabetö or the õIATAö [International Air Transport Association] alphabet. They are identical and were developed in the 1950s around the same time.

A	Alpha	J	Juliet	\mathbf{S}	Sierra
B	Bravo	K	Kilowatt	T	Tango
\mathbf{C}	Charlie	\mathbf{L}	Lima	\mathbf{U}	Uniform
D	Delta	M	Mike	${f V}$	Victor
\mathbf{E}	Echo	\mathbf{N}	November	\mathbf{W}	Whiskey
F	Foxtrot	O	Oscar	\mathbf{X}	X-Ray
G	Golf	P	Papa	\mathbf{Y}	Yankee
H	Hotel	Q	Quebec	${f Z}$	Zulu
I	India	R	Romeo		

The above is standard. You may occasionally hear the old, non-standard Los Angeles Police Department version that uses William for Whiskey, among other changes, or the WWII USA armed forces õAble, Baker, Charlie, Dog, Easy, Foxö version. Those are non-standard.

Some DXøers use L- London, P-Portugal, Z-Zanzibar and a few other variations that have an international flavor. My call sign (KB3PQT) includes a Papa and a Quebec. Some folks seem to struggle with those letters, so after unsuccessfully trying the official phonetic alphabet, I will use Portugal and Queen, which sometimes works and sometimes I get yelled at for deviating from the standard. Use non-standard versions of the phonetic alphabet at your own peril.

Catchøya on the air!