



RADIOGRAM

Radio-Telegram via Amateur Radio



NR	PRECEDENCE	HX	STATION OF ORIGIN	CHECK	PLACE OF ORIGIN	TIME FILED	DATE FILED

Addressee

Delivered by

NAME

DELIVERY
METHOD

ADDRESS

DELIVERY
DATE/TIME

ADDRESS

RADIO
CALL

CITY, ST, ZIP

OPERATOR
NAME

TELEPHONE

OPERATOR
PHONE

EMAIL

MESSAGE

MERRY CHRISTMAS
HAPPY HOLIDAYS

SIGNATURE

RECEIVED FROM (DTG/NET)

TRANSMITTED TO (DTG/NET)

Radiograms – Frequently Asked Questions

What is a radiogram? A radiogram is a telegram sent by shortwave radio networks operating 365 days per year, 24 hours per day. These nets are sponsored by the American Radio Relay League and Radio Relay International and use a variety of communication technologies including voice, Morse code, and the latest, very sophisticated, digital methods.

What is the ARRL? The American Radio Relay League is the National Association for Amateur Radio. Since its inception in 1914 it has become the leading advocacy organization for Amateur Radio in the United States. Amongst other programs, the ARRL sponsors the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES®) and the National Traffic System (NTS®). These programs provide emergency communications services to the public and relief agencies in time of emergency.

What is Radio Relay International? RRI® is an IRS registered 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that sponsors a decentralized, survivable communication system staffed by licensed radio amateurs. These networks are available for public service communications in time of disaster. While cellular networks and the Internet depend on the national electrical grid and fiber optic cable backbones, RRI and ARRL shortwave radio networks use only the earth's ionosphere, allowing them to operate independent of commercial infrastructure. Our operators are also widely dispersed throughout the country and the world. This means RRI and ARRL NTS networks are always available for emergency communications regardless of conditions.

Why would someone use RRI or NTS when there is no emergency in progress? Radiograms are relayed throughout the year to exercise the network, for operator training and practice, and to maintain our equipment and facilities. While these day-to-day messages may seem unimportant, the training and operational readiness they provide is essential to disaster communications preparedness.

How does it work? A radiogram can enter our network from anywhere in the world, subject to international agreement and operator presence of course. It is then routed to the volunteer radio amateur nearest the addressee, who is responsible for delivering it to the addressee.

How are messages delivered? Routine messages may be delivered via telephone, e-mail, the postal service, or even in person. Higher priority messages are typically delivered via telephone or in person. Under emergency conditions involving the police, fire, or emergency services departments, printed "hard copy" and electronic delivery are both common.

What sort of message might I send? All non-commercial messages are welcome, in accordance with F.C.C. regulations. Radiograms are a great way to send birthday greetings, notes to and from summer camp, and even to play chess across the country. Besides – it's fun!

Is there a charge for this service? No charge is made for sending or receiving a radiogram. This is a non-commercial, entirely volunteer public service, sponsored by Radio Relay International and the ARRL.

Why is the radiogram typed with capital letters? Radiograms, like telegrams, are sent using capital letters to maintain compatibility with all known techniques including voice and Morse code methods that cannot easily shift between upper and lower cases.

Where can I learn more about Amateur Radio? Visit our web pages to learn more: www.radiorelay.org and www.arrl.org