



# INTERNATIONAL GLOBAL SHORTWAVE CLUB

June 1, 2024

Dear Global Shortwave Club member:

## President

William G Davis Jr

## Contact Us!

Don't forget to call or write to us at least once a month. We welcome more if you have time!

## Phone Numbers

**315-775-8790**

Or

**410-569-8873**

## Address

International Christian  
Temple Church®  
Shortwave Club  
3301 Emmorton Rd  
Abingdon, Md 21009  
U.S.A.

## Visit our website!

[www.ictchurch.org](http://www.ictchurch.org)

We have a whole area dedicated to our International Global Shortwave Club members. You can also find our current frequencies and times!

## Current Radio Schedule

WWCR

Worldwide Christian  
Radio

### Monday through Friday

5.890 - 0300 UT

13.845 - 1800 UT

### Saturday

4.840 - 0200 UT

12.160 - 1700 UT

### Sunday

4.840 - 0200 UT

9.350 - 2100 UT

The original purpose of the radio was to eliminate the telegraph wires. The telegraph consisted of electrical impulses sent through long cables using a telegraph key. It sent Morse code from one telegraph center to the next, where a relay changed the electrical impulses into clicks (Morse code consists of long clicks-dashes and short clicks-dots). The telegraph operator at the receiving center would translate the code on paper and pass on the news to the desired recipient of the message.

Telegraph systems were both expensive and difficult to maintain. They had to cut trees from the forest to create poles and then insert them into the ground at the desired location. Then, they strung miles of heavy gauge wire (to withstand wind and ice) between them. Severe weather, fires, and frontier warfare caused lapses in communications that lasted for days. The initial construction, maintenance, and loss-of-service costs were massive. Nonetheless, they used telegraph systems throughout North America in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The inventive minds of that time were not satisfied with the performance of the telegraph system and ideas started brewing. In the 1860s, James Clark Maxwell predicted they could propagate waves in free space. From then on, scientists rushed to conduct the first successful wireless test. In the 1880s, Alexander Graham Bell successfully patented the telephone. In 1888, Heinrich Hertz published proof of such transmissions covering 25 feet. By the end of the century, the telephone began to replace the telegraph. However, although the telephone represented a great leap in technology, it, like the telegraph, required plenty of wires and poles. The bottom line was excessive cost and no portability. Even though the results of wireless experimentation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century had limitations, lucrative potential drove the pioneers of the technology.

To be continued.

Good listening!

*William Davis*

William G Davis, Jr. President