Dear Howard,

You will remember that some timeago I asked you to get xeroxes of the LHO radio for me and that you did. Thereafter I wrote you about this, undertaking to explain the differences in frequencies, etc., and that as of the time of my last knowledge (at your age I was a radio amateur, they used longer waves than we do.

Now neither this nor Newman are priority things. However, I may at some time want to address this, s in AGENT CHWALD, qhere I may indulge in a bit of ridicule of Newman, Bringuier, and t e like.

There is a current diplomatic dispute that addresses this. The morning's Wqshington Poast has a front-page story headed, "Soviets Renew Charge That U.S. has Usurped Radio Frequency." They have resumed protesting the usurpation (it is the proper word) of the 173 meters frequency allocated under international accord of long, long standing to Radio Moscow. As I explained to you then, with the desire to cover relatively short distances dependably, the longer waves are preferable. The one in question here is off the WIP endof your dial in Phila.

So, if the LHO radio tuned but two frequencies, one, certainly, included the European long-wave band. I do not see any reason the USSR would have in wanting its citizens to tune the short-wave band, ehnce I think it likely that the second frequency might be close to our standard a.m. band.

With this explanation, I suggest that when you write the Archives again you refer to their kindness in xeroxing the set, explain that the result is not sufficiently clear to establish what frequencies the set was capable of tuning, as ask them to tell you.

It is a pretty safe assumption that tuba does not use this frequency for normal entertainment purposes.

And where I refered to meters above, I meant kilocycles, the frequency being not 173 meters but 173 kolocycles. But the end of the dial is correct. So you can better understand, this compares with WIP at about 600 kc and WCAU at 1,210 kc.

Not urgent, and no rush, just if and when you can.

Best.