

MSI PATCH SHEET

Writing Styles



See also Wescott, R.

" "

SIDEN, J.

(w/ respect to "O" desks + "within".)

Ats. FEATURE. LEAST+ SURVEY.

H. H. H. Memo 12 Jan 50 $\frac{630 \text{ words}}{26 \text{ sentences.}}$

Memo. 17 Apr. 50 $\frac{227}{8}$

Memo 7 Jul 50 $\frac{617}{25}$

Ltr. 9/15/63 $\frac{203}{10}$

Ltr. 1/8/65 $\frac{132}{2}$

Ltr. 10/13/70 $\frac{171}{7}$

Ltr. 12/14/70 $\frac{258}{13}$

Totals. $\frac{2462}{95} = 25.92$ Adj.

E. B. D.

pg. 2 $\frac{128}{2}$

pg. 3 $\frac{312}{15}$

pg. 4 $\frac{316}{12}$

pg. 5 $\frac{300}{10}$

Totals. $\frac{1056}{43} = 24.56$

W. L. M.

Graphs 11 Feb (1988)

pg. 4 $\frac{306}{8}$

pg. 5 $\frac{461}{15}$

pg. 6 $\frac{368}{13}$

pg. 8 $\frac{728}{12}$

pg. 28 $\frac{424}{11}$

pg. 51 $\frac{285}{9}$

Totals. $\frac{2073}{71} = 32.01$

KEY/DOE

pg. 28 $\frac{306}{14}$

pg. 130 $\frac{353}{18}$

pg. 40 $\frac{345}{22}$

pg. 146 $\frac{342}{20}$

pg. 41 $\frac{332}{17}$

Totals: $\frac{2046}{110}$

pg. 60 $\frac{360}{19}$

$\frac{1860}{19}$

R.H.H.

Document #1

CIA Memo 12 Jan 1950 Memorandum
 July: Chinese Nationalist Attacks on US Shipping.
 (Secret.) 3 pp.

$$\frac{830 \text{ words}}{26 \text{ sentences}} = 31.92$$

84

Ans.

Document #2

CIA Memorandum July, Buck Wilder Crisis,
 17 Apr. 1950 (Top Secret) 1 p.

$$\frac{227 \text{ words}}{8 \text{ sentences}} = 28.37$$

54

28.37

Document #3

Memo July: Soviet Capitalist Party Report
 to Japan et. 7 Oct. 1950 (Top Secret)

4 pp.

$$\frac{617}{25} = 24.68$$

9 pp. Summary

3 omitted in whole due to ambiguity established later.

$$\frac{1674 \text{ w.}}{59.5}$$

"EB"

$$p. 2 = \frac{128}{6} \quad 34 \text{ (omitting last of words.)} = 21.33$$

$$p. 3 = \frac{312}{15} \quad 34 = 20.80$$

$$p. 4 = \frac{316}{12} \quad 34 = 26.33$$

$$p. 5 = \frac{300}{10} \quad 34 = 30.00$$

$$\frac{1056}{43} \text{ words.}$$

Ans

$$24.56$$

OVER 5

W.C.M.

Cracker U.S., Evidence in the Search for Proof.
(June 1985)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 P. 8 \quad \frac{328}{12} = 27.41 \\
 P. 5 \quad \frac{461}{19} = 24.26 \\
 P. 4 \quad \frac{306}{8} = 38.25 \\
 P. 6 \quad \frac{368}{13} = 28.31 \\
 P. 28 \quad \frac{424}{11} = 38.54 \\
 P. 51 \quad \frac{385}{9} = 42.78
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2233}{71} = 31.45$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 P. 5828.51 \\
 15991 \text{ words} \\
 \hline
 50 \text{ sent.} \\
 \hline
 31.98 \text{ avg.}
 \end{array}$$

Survey of WLM
letters.

$$\#1 \text{ Census } 9/5/89 \quad \frac{1109}{50}$$

Survey of 4 R.H.H. Letters.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \#1 & 12/14/70 \text{ to Nepal.} & \frac{258}{13} = 19.84 \\
 \#2 & 1/8/65 \text{ to Keyhar} & \frac{152}{6} = 26.00 \\
 \#3 & 9/19/63 \text{ to Merrill} & \frac{103}{10} = 20.3 \\
 \#4 & 10/13/70 \text{ to Willis} & \frac{171}{7} = 24.43
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 788 \text{ words} \\
 36 \text{ sent.} \\
 \hline
 21.89 \text{ avg.}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{COMBINED -} \\
 \text{TESTS \#142} \\
 788 \\
 1674 \\
 \hline
 2462 \text{ W.} = 25.92 \\
 95 \text{ sent.}
 \end{array}$$

KEY/NOE: f/s ARE REAL

p.28

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{4}{81} \\ \frac{2}{64} \\ \frac{3}{37} \\ \frac{3}{83} \\ \frac{44}{44} \\ \hline \frac{309}{14} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{54} \\ \frac{4}{8} \\ \frac{4}{58} \\ \frac{2}{54} \\ \frac{7}{108} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{3}{54} \\ \frac{54}{54} \\ \frac{108}{54} \\ \hline \frac{360}{19} \end{array}$$

~~p.146~~

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{3}{67} \\ \frac{2}{57} \\ \frac{3}{96} \\ \frac{4}{47} \\ \frac{2}{43} \\ \frac{6}{85} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{342}{20}$$

p.40

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{58} \\ \frac{3}{44} \\ \frac{1}{64} \\ \frac{5}{80} \\ \frac{4}{54} \\ \hline \frac{345}{22} \end{array}$$

p.41

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{28} \\ \frac{8}{176} \\ \frac{3}{50} \\ \frac{4}{83} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{176} \\ \frac{78}{83} \\ \hline \frac{332}{332} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{337}{17}$$

p.130

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{42} \\ \frac{3}{55} \\ \frac{4}{8} \\ \frac{5}{124} \\ \hline \frac{297}{208} \\ \frac{48}{383} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{412}$$

$$\frac{353}{8}$$

	Letter 1	Letter 2	Letter 3	Letter 4	p. 5 Jke ①	p. 4 Jke ②
Avg. words/sentence	19.84	24.42	26.0	20.3	30.0	26.33
Avg. # of commas/sent.	1.15	1.71	1.00	0.80	1.3	1.17
Avg. # of semi-colons/sent. colons.	0.077 0.077	0.142	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					<div> <div> Jke ③ 20.8 0.4 </div> </div>	

19.84 30.0
 24.42 26.33
 26.0 20.8
 20.3

[25.71 Avg.]

Avg. 22.84

3 Kingswood Road
Weehawken, N. J.

14 December, 1970

Note

Mr. Wolfgang Nagel
Weinbergweg 57
7 Stuttgart 80 (Valhingen)
West Germany

Dear Mr. Nagel:

In reply to the questions in your letter of 8 December, I never stated that the unknown objects were operating under intelligent control. I did say that UFO's should be investigated to try to find out if they existed, and if so where they came from.

As far as I know, UFO's are not of extra-terrestrial origin for the following reasons:

(a) For at least 25 years, there have been no - completely authenticated sighting of such craft - nothing like, for example, seeing a 747 on a runway or in the air, by numbers of people.

(b) In a negative sense, also, in 25 years there has been no definite positive action by a UFO either of friendly or hostile nature. Surely, if they exist, in all that time one or more would have made contact, again either friendly or hostile, with some part of the earth. The lack of such actions makes me believe that UFO's from outside the earth have not as yet visited here.

Neither the U.S. Air Force nor the Pentagon has issued any orders suppressing the truth about UFO's.

I have never heard of anyone who was in possession of UFO fragments and as far as I know no such UFO fragments exist.

The conclusions as to the extra-terrestrial origin of UFO's are, in my belief, insufficient and unproven.

I know of no prominent scientist or officer advocating the extra-terrestrial origin of the UFO's in public.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter received from Dr. Willis in California and my reply thereto. You may like to get in touch with him.

Very truly yours,

R. H. Hillenkoetter
Vice Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.)

Apr

words 258
sent. 13
commas 15
semi-colons 1
lines

peculiarities: extra-terrestrial

ADM. HILLENKOETTER DENIES MENZEL CLAIM

In a recent Chicago broadcast, Harvard astronomer Donald H. Menzel -- an often violent attacker of UFO witnesses and believers -- made the following claim in regard to Vice. Adm. R. H. Hillenkoetter, former NICAP Board Member:

"Adm. Hillenkoetter has read my book [The World of Flying Saucers] and has told me he fully accepts all my explanations." (Dr. Menzel rejects all positive evidence, insists UFOs are only natural phenomena, errors in identifying planes, meteors, etc.)

Dr. Menzel's statement apparently was an attempt to discredit NICAP, after an Affiliate member quoted Hillenkoetter as holding a contrary view.

The first time Menzel made this claim, as far as we know, was on Boston station WEEI, late in 1964. Adm. Hillenkoetter was already on record, in a signed Board Member statement, as stressing the UFO problem's importance, the risk of accidental war from mistaken identification of UFOs as a secret Soviet attack, and the urgent need for a Congressional investigation. Since a complete reversal of these views was incredible, NICAP's director, a Naval Academy classmate and personal friend of Hillenkoetter, wrote him about the Menzel claim.

Adm. Hillenkoetter's reply is reproduced below. (The reference to Maj. Hart was not concerned with Menzel.)

January 8, 1965

Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC (Ret.)
National Investigations Committee
On Aerial Phenomena
1536 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

January 8, 1965

Dear Don:

26 1 I apologize for the delay in answering your letter of December 13th
1 0 but for part of the time over the holidays I was up in Massachusetts.

48 4 I think you were misinformed about some of the things you mention.
2 0 First, as far as I can remember, I never talked to Major Hart nor, also as far as I remember, I have never met him and would not know him if he walked in the door.

58 0 I saw Dr. Menzel at a dinner in December but other than saying
2 0 "Good Evening - Merry Christmas" there was no conversation and I have never carried on any conversation with Menzel about NICAP or UFO. He did send me a copy of his book for which I thanked him but took no position on the statements he made.

24 2 Please take my apologies again for being so long in answering your
1 0 letter and with best personal wishes to you, believe me, as ever

Sincerely,

R. H. Hillenkoetter

In spite of Dr. Menzel's unfounded attacks on NICAP, we could not believe he would deliberately make a false claim about Adm. Hillenkoetter. Since he was on a quiz program, arguing under some stress, we could only assume he had confused Hillenkoetter with some one else.

For this reason, we refrained from publishing the letter. But since Menzel is now repeating this claim, we have no choice.

During his five years on the Board, Adm. Hillenkoetter strongly supported all NICAP policies, including our views against unwarranted secrecy. When he left the Board, there was no ill feeling, as Dr. Menzel has implied. In a letter to the director, he said he felt we had reached a stalemate. He said he knew the UFOs were not secret U.S. or Soviet devices, and if they were extraterrestrial we could do nothing but wait for them to act.

Though we did not agree there was a stalemate, we did not argue the point. A majority of our Board, advisers and members are convinced a great deal can be done to prove UFO reality and help prepare the public for whatever develops. We believe the events of this past year have proved this policy correct.

Note to members: If you hear the above claim broadcast again,

Landing Probed by NICAP, AF

A curious landing report, in New York state on Aug. 19, has been thoroughly checked by NICAP, state police and a five-man AF team. This sighting, which occurred on the William Butcher dairy farm near Cherry Creek, N.Y., involved three members of the Butcher family and a fourth witness. Here is their report:

At 8:20 p.m., Harold Butcher, 16, was operating a milking machine in a dairy barn housing 17 cows. A portable radio on the wall was turned to a newscast, when a sudden static-like interference drowned it out. Then the tractor which ran the milking machine abruptly stopped. A moment later, a Holstein bull secured outside began to bellow and pull at a steel bar to which it was chained.

Young Butcher ran to a window and saw a large elliptical object nearing the ground, a fourth of a mile away. A reddish vapor could be seen underneath, and he heard a steady beep-beep sound. The UFO was on the ground only a few seconds, then it shot straight up, disappearing in low clouds.

When the other witnesses came out, after Harold Butcher phoned the house, they noted a strange odor, also a greenish glow in the clouds where the UFO had vanished. Meantime, it was found that the bull had bent the steel bar in his efforts to get loose.

Half an hour later, when the strange craft reappeared, circling the area, Mrs. Butcher called State police. Two troopers investigated, notified the AF. Next day, Capt. James Dorsey, Operations Officer, 4621st AF Group, arrived with four AF technicians. When they examined the ground, an odd purplish liquid substance was discovered at several places. Small unexplained marks, two inches wide and two inches apart, also were found, along with patches of singed grass and foliage.

After the AF team left, NICAP member Jeffrey Gow obtained samples of the purplish substance and singed foliage, and samples were studied by the Kaweck Chemical Co., whose president is a NICAP adviser. Spectrographic analysis showed the main elements of the liquid to be aluminum, iron and silicon. Some phosphorous was found in the weed samples, which the analyst said might cause a phosphine smell, explaining the odd odor.

On the night following the Cherry Creek incident, State Trooper Richard Ward, a few miles from this area, watched an object with eight circular lights in line flying twice as fast as a jet. It emitted a faint, unfamiliar purring sound.

Dr. Fred C. Fair and John Maxwell, of NICAP New York Subcommittee No. 2, carefully checked the Cherry Creek site and questioned the witnesses. On the basis of present evidence, they believe the report is genuine. Dr. Fair has confirmed that two state troopers who investigated also seem to be convinced.

We wish we could thank by name all the NICAP investigators, sub-committees and affiliates and other members who have worked so hard to investigate the many recent sightings. Without their aid, we would not have been able to check many important reports.

We regret we cannot personally thank all of you who have sent in newspaper clips on sightings. We appreciate this help very much, and it will be especially important now since we have had to cancel our clipping service. (During the recent months, we had expensive overcharges when hundreds of clips on the same sightings were sent to us by the clipping bureau.)

When you send in clippings, please give the name of the newspaper and date of publication, either in the margin or on a separate card or slip.

Because of the flood of recent sightings it took extra time to select and write up the details for this issue, causing a ten-day delay in going to press. We are starting on Vol. III/5 at once and will do our best to mail it well before Thanksgiving.

ately and quote Adm. Hillenkoetter's January 8th letter to get the facts on record.

We do not have space here for the admiral's signed statement cited in paragraph four, but if it becomes necessary we will print

HEGEMAN-HARRIS COMPANY

INC.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 5-7262

September 19, 1963

Doctor Donald H. Menzel
Harvard College Observatory
Cambridge 28, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Menzel:

Please accept my deepest apologies for the delay in answering your letter of 2 August, as well as the acknowledgment of the receipt of your book. I was away for some time during the summer and the Navy Department forwarded your letter to my home where I was a long time receiving it.

Thank you very much for your book. To my mind, it was very well done and I enjoyed it and found it of great interest. I should say that you have effectively put to rest all surmises about flying saucers being from "outer space". You have done a thorough and praiseworthy job.

As I told you at the last "Ends of the Earth", I resigned from NICAP about 20 months ago feeling that it had degenerated from an organization honestly trying to find out something definite about possible unknowns, into a body bickering about personalities. The Air Force, too, could have helped by not being so secretive.

At all events, you have done a fine job and I am very grateful you were so kind as to send me your book.

Again with thanks and the hope of seeing you at the next "Ends of the Earth", please believe me

Most cordially,

R. H. Hillenkoetter
R. H. Hillenkoetter
Vice Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.)
Vice President

AMP

①
streng vertraulich

3 Kingswood Road
Weehawken, N. J.

October 13, 1970

Charles D. Willis, M. D.
3546 E. Shields Ave.
Fresno, Calif., 93726

Dear Doctor Willis:

$\frac{51}{2} \frac{4}{1}$ Unfortunately, I cannot give you a categorical answer to your questions regarding a quote from the Evening Gazette of Worcester in 1960. To the best of my recollection, I never gave any interview to the Evening Gazette; in fact, until I received your letter, I never knew any such paper existed.

$\frac{78}{3} \frac{6}{0}$ Half the quote mentioned is correct, however - that part stating that neither the U. S. and Allies, nor the Germans, nor the Russians, ever had anything approaching the alleged speeds and maneuvers of the alleged sightings. As regards the other half of the quote, I never stated that the unknown objects were operating under intelligent control. I did say that UFO's should be investigated to try to find out if they existed, and if so, where they came from.

omit
X
omit
Now, in 1970, I am of the belief that the UFO's are not of extra-terrestrial origin for the following reasons:

- (a) For at least twenty-five years, there have been no completely authenticated sighting of such craft - nothing like, for example, seeing a 747 on a runway or in the air by numbers of people.
- (b) In a negative sense, also, in twenty-five years, there has been no positive action by a so-called UFO, either friendly or hostile actions. Surely, if they exist, in all that time, one or more would have made contact, again, either friendly or hostile, with some part of the earth, or would have been forced down by mechanical or other failure. The lack of such actions makes me believe that UFO's from outside the earth have not as yet visited here.

$\frac{20}{1} \frac{1}{0}$ I should be very interested to receive your book as to the nature of these phenomena, when the book appears.

$\frac{22}{1} \frac{1}{0}$ I regret I cannot give you a more definite answer as to that newspaper clipping, but too much time has gone by.

Very truly yours,

$\frac{171}{75} \frac{122}{1 \text{ other}}$
R. H. Hillenkoetter
Vice Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.)

Apr

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Wolfgang Nagel
7 Stuttgart 20
Weinbergweg 57,
West Germany

COPY ONE OF ONE.

$\frac{101}{3} \frac{3}{0}$
 A need for as much additional information as possible about these craft, their performance characteristics and their purpose led to the undertaking known as U.S. Air Force Project SIGN in December, 1947. In order to preserve security, liason between SIGN and Majestic-12 was limited to two individuals within the Intelligence Division of Air Materiel Command whose role was to pass along certain types of information through channels. SIGN evolved into Project GRUDGE in December, 1948. The operation is currently being conducted under the code name BLUE BOOK, with liason maintained through the Air Force officer who is head of the project.

$\frac{71}{3} \frac{1}{0}$
 On 06 December, 1950, a second object, probably of similar origin, impacted the earth at high speed in the El Indio - Guerrero area of the Texas - Mexican border after following a long trajectory through the atmosphere. By the time a search team arrived, what remained of the object had been almost totally incinerated. Such material as could be recovered was transported to the A.E.C. facility at Sandia, New Mexico, for study.

$\frac{128}{4} \frac{4}{0}$
 $\frac{304}{10} \frac{12}{0}$
 Implications for the National Security are of continuing importance in that the motives and ultimate intentions of these visitors remain completely unknown. In addition, a significant upsurge in the surveillance activity of these craft beginning in May and continuing through the autumn of this year has caused considerable concern that new developments may be imminent. It is for these reasons, as well as the obvious international and technological considerations and the ultimate need to avoid a public panic at all costs, that the Majestic-12 Group remains of the unanimous opinion that imposition of the strictest security precautions should continue without interruption into the new administration. At the same time, contingency plan MJ-1949-04P/78 (Top Secret - Eyes Only) should be held in continued readiness should the need to make a public announcement present itself. (See Attachment "G".)

T32-EXEMPT (S)

News Report: The Nullarbor UFO

We'll probably never know exactly what happened to the Knowles family on January 20, 1988 in the middle of the Nullarbor Plain - presuming that something, in fact, did happen. There is very little independent corroborative evidence to substantiate the claims made.

However, it seems to be the consensus that they experienced some sort of phenomenon with which they were totally unfamiliar, so for the purposes of this report we will look at what is claimed to have happened step by step to see what conclusions can be reached.

On January 19, 1988, Mrs Faye Knowles (aged in her forties) and three sons, Patrick (24), Sean (21) and Wayne (18) and two dogs set out from their Perth, WA, home to travel across most of the width of Australia to Melbourne for a holiday (some reports said to find work). They were driving in a 1984 blue Ford Telstar sedan, with luggage, again according to some reports, on a roof rack. They decided to take it in turns at the wheel, driving non-stop in order to reach their destination as soon as possible.

At about 5am (WA time) on January 20, they were driving east through an area of the Nullarbor called The Basin, between Eucla and Madura, still in Western Australia. Sean Knowles was driving, but apparently all of the family were awake. Sean saw lights approaching from ahead, which he thought at first were those of a truck. Suddenly the light seemed to "jump about a bit", then it disappeared, and then reappeared.

[Earlier reports had said that Mrs Knowles was driving, that the light had stopped in the road in front of them, Mrs Knowles swerved to avoid it, and "Sean later told police: 'It was a weird looking thing and we stopped to go back and have a look.' This does not tally at all with later reports.]

The driver of a truck, thought to be about 10-15km ahead and heading in the same direction, later reported that

he had seen a bright light hovering over the car's headlights in his rear vision mirror. This is the only eyewitness, independent corroboration of the Knowles' claim.

Sean said later the light "looked like a spaceship". It was described as being bright and light with a yellow centre, shaped like an egg in an egg cup and about a metre wide.

The light grew larger and larger, disappeared once more, then turned up again behind them. It disappeared once more, only to appear in front.

Sean then pulled a U-turn and headed back west for a while until pulling another U-turn to return to his original direction. It is unclear whether this was done to evade the light or to follow it.

At one stage he swerved to avoid the light, almost hitting an oncoming car and caravan. The occupant(s) of this second vehicle have not been found, which is unfortunate as they too must have been able to see the light, had it been as described by the Knowles.

What happened next is difficult to put in order or even to establish with any certainty, as the Knowles' retelling has been confused and contradictory. The following events are claimed to have occurred, in no particular order:

- Sean accelerated to about 200km/h.

- The light landed on top of the car. When questioned later, they said they did not see anything approach and land on the roof, nor did they see anything protruding front, rear or over the sides of the roof.

- A tyre blew out while they were travelling at speed; Sean braked the car to a halt.

- Mrs Knowles was sitting behind the driver. She wound down her window and placed her right hand on the roof. She felt something 'spongy' (some reports saying the actual hood felt spongy). Her hand felt warm for a few seconds, then the sensation of heat faded (this whole incident was only reported later to TV interviewers;

it was not reported to the police). Sean is reported later to have said: "She told me it felt like a rubber suction pad."

- Members of the family wound down the windows and a "greyish-black mist" came into the car.

- The sound of their voices changed pitch and appeared to slow down.

- A humming sound was heard.

- Sean blacked out for a period.

- They all became hysterical, shouting and crying. "The dogs went crazy."

- They believed the car was lifted off the ground. However, when asked by investigators if they had looked out the windows and saw the car off the ground, they said they had not done so.

- The vehicle was dropped to the ground and the tyre burst.

When describing these events later, colourful and curious turns of phrase were used, which were made much of by newspaper headline writers. Mrs Knowles said she thought they were going to die. One other member of the family said it felt like being in a 'time warp'. The ash, dust or smoke that entered the car when the windows had been opened "smelt like death". If the quotes are accurate, they either imply a breadth of experience quite out of the norm, or a preference for the type of lurid description found in pulp science fiction.

After a period of time, Sean stopped the car and the family got out and hid in adjacent scrub (earlier reports quoting Mrs Knowles had said they hid behind a tree, leading to much sarcastic comment in the media about a family of four adults and two dogs all hiding behind a tree). The light object remained in the vicinity of the car and then departed. "It was still there, waiting for us, looking for us. It was up the road a bit further from us," Mrs Knowles was quoted.

Fifteen minutes after stopping they returned to the car and changed the tyre. Some reports suggested

Gr. *Massalia* Massalia. A. sb. A native or inhabitant of Massalia (or Massilia, mod. Marseilles), a Greek colony founded c 600 B.C. to the east of the mouth of the Rhône on the Mediterranean coast of southern France. B. adj. Of or pertaining to Massalia or its inhabitants.

1601 P. HOLLAND tr. *Pliny's Nat. Hist.* iii. iv. 35 Townes in the other parts . . . namely, Agatha, in times past belonging to the Massilians. 1856 *Grote Hist. Greece* XII. ii. xcviii. 614 In an age when piracy was common, the Massiliot ships and seamen were effective in attack and defence. *Ibid.* 615 Except the Phenicians and Carthaginians, these Massiliots were the only enterprising mariners in the Western Mediterranean. 1873 G. W. KITCHIN *Hist. France to 1453* i. ii. 23 The whole seaboard from Var to Rhone was given to the Massiliots. 1898 A. HASSAL *Jervis's Hist. France* (rev. ed.) i. 7 Pompey was beaten, and Caesar's hand fell heavily on the Massiliots. 1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Sept. 617/2 The voyage of the Massilian Pytheas. 1945 *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* XI. 56 Massilian coins have been obtained from the archaeological strata. 1949 *Oxf. Classical Dict.* 543/2 Massiliot seamen played an important part in the Second Punic War. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 965/1 The Massiliots made their way by prudence and by vigilant administration of their oligarchical government. *Ibid.*, In the 4th century B.C. the Massiliot Pytheas visited the coasts of Gaul. 1963 CARY & WARMINGTON *Anc. Explorers* (rev. ed.) ii. 36 Syracusean and Massilian traders could join hands in the ports of Rome. 1964 J. BOARDMAN *Greeks Overseas* v. 227 In the sixth century the Marseilles route is vouchered for by the Massiliot and Phocaean pottery found at Mt Lassois. 1970 *Oxf. Classical Dict.* (ed. 2) 654/1 Massiliote ships helped Rome in the Second Punic War.

massily, adv. Delete '† Obs.' and add later example.

1922 E. R. EDDISON *Worm Ouroboros* vii. 75 Benches of green jasper massily built and laden with velvet cushions.

Massim (mæ-sim). Also Misima. The eastern Papuo-Melanesian people of the Territory of Papua New Guinea; also, a member of this people; the language of this people. Also as adj.

[1880 E. T. HAMY in *Revue d'Ethnogr.* VII. 504 La plupart des Mélanésiens de la mer d'Entrecasteaux sont aujourd'hui appelés collectivement Massims.] 1893 S. H. RAY in *9th Internat. Congr. Orientalists* II. 760 Of these, the Misima is the same as the New Guinea Melanesian, whilst the Nada forms . . . show the pronouns usual as possessive suffixes. 1894 A. C. HADDON *Decorative Art Brit. New Guinea* 184 Following Dr. E. T. Hamy, I adopt the term Massims as a collective name for the mixed people inhabiting the archipelagoes off the south-east of New Guinea. . . . The term Massim . . . originally arose from an imperfect knowledge of the island of Misima, but I employ it solely as a convenient conventional name. 1910 C. G. SELIGMANN *Melanesians Brit. New Guinea* 9 The most characteristic cultural feature of the Massim is the existence of a peculiar form of totemism with matrilineal descent. 1936 R. FIRTH *Art & Life New Guinea* 22 The Massim area, in the south-east, is particularly famous for the wealth of carving with which its spatulae are embellished. 1961 B. A. L. CRANSTONE *Melanesia* 42 The prowboards of Massim canoes . . . are always carved by specialists. 1971 M. W. YOUNG *Fighting with Food in Massim Society* iii. 34 Unlike in many areas of the Massim, men do not attribute malevolent supernatural powers to women.

massive, a. Add: 2. a. (Further examples.) Now freq. used in weakened senses, 'large, great, far-reaching'.

1958 [see 'AIR-LIFT']. 1958 G. KENNAN *Russia, Atom & West* v. 77 The Marxists claim, of course, that colonialism invariably represented a massive and cruel exploitation of the colonial peoples. 1958 *New Statesman* 6 Sept. 306/2 The tendency to make massive a substitute not merely for enormous, immense and huge but even for large and extensive as applying to all sorts of phenomena, social, financial, political and psychological. 1963 *Daily Mail* 25 Feb. 16/6 Cowdrey again showed massive good form to make 86 in 163 minutes. 1965 R. & D. MORRIS *Men & Snakes* ix. 201 We required a massive sample of the population. 1973 *Word* 1970 XXVI. 119 He died suddenly of a massive heart attack.

e. massive retaliation, name given to a military strategy, inaugurated in the U.S.A. by J. F. Dulles in the 1950s, which uses the threat of a punitive response with thermo-nuclear weapons to deter aggression.

[1954 N.Y. *Times* 13 Jan. 2/3 [Speech of J. F. Dulles] Local defense must be reinforced by the further deterrent of massive retaliatory power.] 1954 *Times* 29 Mar. 5/5 The plan of 'meeting any aggression with massive retaliation in places of our choosing'. 1955 *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Jan. 29/1 We believe that the announced concept of massive retaliation contains the elements of adequate military support to arrest the expensive aims of communism. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Sept. 542/2 Mr. Dulles's 'massive retaliation' speech of January 1954 . . . could hardly be read in the Soviet Union otherwise than as a threat. 1971 E. LUTTWAK *Dict. Mod. War* 128/1 Massive retaliation was never central US policy, and was in any case associated with the diplomatic technique of brinkmanship.

3. Also Zool., applied to organisms which are compact in structure.

1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Forms Animal Life* (ed. 2) 250 There appear to be two fresh-water Sponges in Great

massively, adv. (Later examples.)

1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 Feb. 97/2 The road of elaborate verbal analysis of a poem which the trained reader immediately and massively feels to be wrong. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 113/3 We must have massively responded . . . to a poem . . . before we can usefully talk about it. 1962 *Listener* 29 Mar. 540/1 The Administration was never crystal-clear on exactly how we would massively retaliate with nuclear weapons. 1974 *Physics Bull.* Apr. 123/3 Past CEBG technological choices and commercial practices have resulted in massively unproductive investments.

massivity (mæsi-viti). [f. MASSIVE a. + -ITY.] The fact or condition of being massive.

1908 W. H. DAWSON *Evolution Mod. Germany* 13 Everywhere one sees the worship of massivity, the striving after crude, imposing effects—in the modern monuments, the public buildings, the bridges. 1921 S. GRABAM *Europe* xiv. 186 A mighty stone structure, of great height and massivity. 1953 E. BARKER *Age & Youth* iv. 72 But New College had a massivity, if I may coin that word—an invisible massivity which matched the visible physical massivity of its chapel and hall and cloisters and tower—that captured my spirit and stretched my powers.

Mass-John: see MAS 2.

massless, a. Add: (Further examples.) Also masslessness.

1947 *Mind* LVI. 50 Consider a weight of mass *m* hanging downwards under gravity on a (massless) elastic strand. 1963 K. W. FORD *World of Elementary Particles* 115 One necessary condition for masslessness seems to be the absence of charge. Every charged particle has mass, although not every neutral particle is massless. 1971 *Guinness Bk. Records* (ed. 18) v. 70/1 Of all sub-atomic concepts only the neutrino calls for masslessness. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* June 53/1 Massless uncharged particles that interact so little with other particles that the outer layers of the sun and solid bodies such as the earth are virtually transparent to them.

mass medium (mæ:s mī-diəm). [f. MASS sb. + MEDIUM sb.] A medium of communication (such as radio, television, newspapers, etc.) that reaches a large number of people; usu. in pl. *mass media*.

The pl. form *mass media* is sometimes erroneously construed as sing.

1923 S. M. FECHHEIMER in N. T. Praigg *Advertising & Selling* v. 238 (title) Class appeal in mass media. *Ibid.*, The several million readers of a big mass medium. G. SNOW in *Ibid.* 240 Mass media represents the most economical way of getting the story over the new and wider market in the least time. 1942 D. WAPLES *Print, Radio & Film* 19 Radio (which, according to German propaganda theory, is the 'real' mass medium). 1946 J. S. HUXLEY *Unesco* ii. 58 The media of mass communication—the somewhat cumbersome title (commonly abbreviated to 'Mass Media') proposed for agencies, such as the radio, the cinema and the popular press, which are capable of the mass dissemination of word or image. *Ibid.* 60 The use of the mass media to foster education, science and culture. . . . Regarded from this angle, the mass media fall into the same general category as the libraries and museums—that of servicing agencies for man's higher activities. 1957 R. HOGGART *Uses of Literacy* ii. 27 A great deal has been written about the effect on the working-classes of the modern 'mass media of communication'. 1964 M. ARGYLE *Psychol. & Social Probl.* vii. 101 Propaganda over the mass media may be intended to change behaviour, beliefs or feelings, or all three. *Ibid.* xiii. 157 Mass media such as TV, radio, newspapers and posters. 1966 N. TUCKER (title) Understanding the mass media. 1968 P. OLIVER *Screening Blues* 3 For the Negro in Tuscaloosa, Alabama . . . the blues record afforded the first real opportunity of contact through a mass medium with others of his social status. 1971 *New Scientist* 18 Mar. 610/1 The department's trendy, mass-media sounding title is a historical accident. 1974 *Black World* Dec. 5/1 Nevertheless, the mass media continues to emphasize the attitudes, beliefs and rhetoric of a minority of the Black community.

mass observation (mæ:s ɒbzərvəʃən). [f. MASS sb. + OBSERVATION.] The study and record of the social habits of people (taken in the mass); also (with capital initials) the name of an organization established for this purpose. Also attrib. So mass-observationist, -observer; mass-observe v. trans.

1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* ii. 38 The observer . . . by this mass-observation, gives us a statement of the speech-habits of a community. 1937 MADGE & HARRISON *Mass-Observation* 8 If after reading the pamphlet you should wish to co-operate by becoming a Mass-Observer, send a card. *Ibid.* i. 10 A group of people started Mass-Observation, which aims to be a scientific study of human social behaviour, beginning at home. 1937 JENNINGS & MADGE (title) May the twelfth: Mass-Observation day-surveys 1937. 1938 *Times* 10 Mar. 15/4 Nor are they mass-observationists. Testing the movements of public opinion with cold curiosity. 1939 'N. BLAKE' *Smiler with Knife* xvi. 233 'I thought . . . you was one of them Mass Observers. . . . No. I'm just one of the mass-observed.' 1948 J. BETJEMAN *Coll. Poems* (1958) 229 The Mass-Observer with the Hillman Minx. 1951 A. GARVE *Murder in Moscow* ii. 34 He's supposed to have an assignment . . . but he spends all his time doing his own private mass observation. 1967 G. WILLS in WILLS & YEARSLEY *Handbk. Managem. Technol.* 184 The two other major quantification techniques are the consumer survey . . . and the mass-observation study. 1970 *Guardian* 10 Dec. 8/4 The Mass Observers . . . mass ob-

positive o. interviewing.

mass-priest. (Later examples.)

1902 J. BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* in a family changed its faith, and an Episcopal chapel the place of the old mass-priest in the tutoring of the 1922 Joyce *Ulysses* 370 She said that he had a fair death through God His goodness with mass-priest shriven, holy house and sick men's oil to his lamp

mass production. [f. MASS sb. + PRODUCTION.] The production of manufactured articles in large quantities by a standardized process. Also transf. and attrib.

1920 *Teacher's World* 19 May 285/2 (Adv.) . . . mass production. High class . . . chairs. 1922 TURNER *Man. Up-to-Date Organisation* 110 Mass Production continuous replica of a standardised master pattern design. 1923 J. M. SCOTT-MAXWELL *Costing* 67 Fixing 31 Factories on a mass production basis with all material most carefully specified, examined and tested. 1929 W. DEERING *Roper's Row* xliii. 355 new world of smudged faces, mass-production making. 1930 G. B. SHAW *Apple Cart* i. 25 'Don't let our racing motor boats and cars, sir: the finest on earth and all individually designed. No cheap mass production stuff there. 1944 W. TEMPLE *Church looks Forward* 12 The problems due to mass-production press upon us. J. S. HUXLEY *Unesco* i. 18 A mass-production system indirectly destroy creative initiative . . . and aesthetic appreciation. 1947 J. HAYWARD *Prose Lit. Since 1930* 157 Literary and historical biography was already a flourishing industry. What particular . . . forces were concerned in its mass-production cannot be investigated here. 1950 (see conveyor belt v. 'CONVEYER 4 c'). 1964 PHILIP BEECHENO *Introduct. Business Stud.* 86 Mass-production methods have called for mass-selling methods. 1967 M. McLuhan *Medium is Massage* 50 Printing . . . provides the first uniformly repeatable 'commodity', the first assembly line—mass production.

Hence mass-produce v. trans. and intrans. to manufacture (articles) by mass production; also mass-produced ppl. a.; mass-producer; mass-producing ppl. a.; mass-product.

1922 Joyce *Ulysses* 661 They drank . . . Epps's mass product, the creature cocoa. 1923 *Daily Mail* 22 Jan. 1 All cars made in the United States are not necessarily mass-produced. 1929 E. GILL *Art-Nouveau* 318 The ordinary person . . . says, what is to hinder him from having . . . mass-produced pots and pans designed by artists to look artistic? 1929 A. HUXLEY *Do what you Will* 90 The mass-producers will do their best to make everybody more and more prosperous. 1930 — *Allegory in Lit.* vii. 45 Asceticism is not popular in this mass-producing age. 1938 *New Statesman* 23 July 143/3 Trades which mass-produce luxury or semi-luxury goods. 1940 *Life* 9 Dec. 84/2 U.S. now mass-produces 45000 M. HAV *Foot of Pride* iii. 74 St. Vincent Ferrer and other preachers sent thousands of panic-stricken people to the font where a priest mechanically turned them into Christians. Theologians decided that these mass-produced Christians had been validly baptized. 1954 *Encounter* Mar. 5/2 A mass-producing, mass-consuming society. 1958 Mass-produce (see 'BATTERY 12' c). 1967 E. SHORT *Embroidery & Fabric Collage* iii. 68 There is no way of mass-producing patchwork. 1973 *Country Life* 13 Mar. 718/1 This is our 18th Century style bedroom suite. Not for everyone because it is not mass-produced.

massula (mæ:si-ŭlə). Bot. [mod.L. *dim.* of L. *massa*: see MASS sb.] (a) In heterosporous ferns of the genera *Azolla* and *Salvinia*, the tissue surrounding the maturing microspore.

(b) in certain orchids, a cluster of pollen grains developed from a single cell.

1856 J. S. HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* (ed. 2) 105 *Massula* (a little lump). One of the smaller fragments which . . . compose the pollen mass in Orchidaceae. 1882 S. H. VINES tr. F. G. J. von Sachs's *Text-bk. Bot.* ii. 454 In the microsporangia (of *Azolla*) the mucilage looks like a large-celled tissue, and forms from two to eight separate clumps (*Massulae*), each of which encloses a number of microspores. In some species . . . these massulae have their surfaces covered with hair-like appendages. 1894 S. H. VINES *Students' Text-bk. Bot.* i. iii. 410 In *Azolla* the microspores are likewise embedded in this substance, but in more than one group or massula according to the species. 1895 — *Ibid.* ii. iii. 564 The pollinium may consist . . . of larger groups of cells, termed *massulae* (e.g. *Orchis*). 1938 G. M. SMITH *Cryptogamic Bot.* ii. ix. 358 The functional macrospore lies in the large massula at the base of a sporangium. *Ibid.* 360 A microspore remains embedded within a massula during the entire course of its development into a gametophyte. 1959 WIRTH & WITTMER in C. L. WITTMER *Orchids* v. 157 In some genera, such as *Peristylis*, there is a variation on the normal mode of development. All the cells resulting from the divisions of an archesporial cell remain attached to each other, eventually forming a small cluster of tetrads known as a massula. 1965 BULL & COOPER tr. Strasburger's *Textbk. Bot.* 582 *Azolla* is of interest for the arrangements which ensure fertilization. After liberation from the microsporangium the sixty-four microspores are aggregated into 5-8 roundish floating balls (*massulae*) formed of the frothy periplasmalium. Arising from the surface of each massula are a number of stalked, barbed hooks.

massy, Eng. and U.S. dial. var. of MERCY sb. 1817 A. ROYALL *Lett. from Alabama* (1830) ix. 92 Massy upon me! 1867 W. F. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* 31 Law! massy, Jim. 1884 J. C. ECKERTON *Sussex Folk & Ways* 41 'Massy' she said, 'the girls nowadays don't know naum about work!' 1905 *Dialect Notes* 111. 17 *Massy* *sakes!* *sakes* *ahort!* interj. All feminine exclamations. 1944 H. WESTWORTH *Amer. Dial. Dict.* 380/1 *Massy* = mercy.

Oxford English Dict. (A Supplement) Press, 1976.
Vol II.

and. This dose, for one hour, was significantly more effective than the cyclazine and meclozine. 1963 *Times* 27 May 18/4 (Adv.). The thalidomide tragedy did not directly affect your Company, but one of our most widely prescribed products, which contains meclozine, is for use in pregnancy sickness. Near the end of the year meclozine itself came under criticism. 1965 *New Scientist* 4 Nov. 328/2 Anti-histamines, containing meclizine, cyclazine and chlorcyclizine must now carry a strong warning label. 1971 J. J. BURNS in B. N. La Du et al. *Fund. Drug Metabolism & Drug Disposition* xvii. 561 Although large doses of chlorcyclizine and meclizine can induce malformations in laboratory animals, no evidence of harm to the human fetus has been reported.

Mec Vannin (mek væ-nin). [Manx, lit. 'sons of (the Isle of) Man'] Name of a Manx nationalist party.

1966 *Isle of Man Weekly Times* 7 Jan. 8/2 (heading) **Mec Vannin**. Manx Nationalists could not be fully convinced by the argument that the banks and the houses are still Manx, even though their ownership and administration is increasingly passing out of native hands. *Ibid.* 8/3 The man who comes to open a shop, or a boarding-house or a factory, which will be run by himself in the island, is a candidate for Mec Vannin. 1974 *Times* 8 Apr. 4/6 Mec Vannin... intends to field candidates for all the Tynwald seats at the next general election.

med., **med** (med). (a) Abbrev. of **MEDIC sb.** or **MEDICAL sb.** 1; (b) abbrev. of **MEDICAL a.**; (c) abbrev. of **MEDICINE sb.**

(a) 1851 [see **MEDIC sb.**]. 1853 in Farmer & Henley *Slang* (1896) IV. 298/1 Take... Sixteen interesting meds. With dirty hands and towleed beads. 1899 A. H. QUINN *Pennsylvania Stories* 19 The Meds waited till the visitors were opposite them. 1942 [see (b) below].

(b) 1933 *PARTRIDGE Slang To-day & Yesterday* III. iii. 190 Of the 'plural' variety [of abbreviation] is *med. lab.*, medical laboratory. 1942 *BERRY & VAN DEN BARK Amer. Thes. Slang* § 529/2 Doctor; physician... *med.*... *med. man.* *Ibid.* § 529/3 Medical student... *med.* *Ibid.* § 530/9 Medical college... *med. college* or *school.* *Ibid.* § 534/1 *Med. business*, the medical profession. 1955 in *Amer. Speech* (1956) XXXI. 233 The law students began the bores by storming the Medical Building singing about the evils of the med students. 1974 *Spartanburg (S. Carolina) Herald* 18 Apr. A3/2 The lawmakers from Charleston County, site of the existing med school, are opposed to the move.

(c) 1942 *BERRY & VAN DEN BARK Amer. Thes. Slang* § 531/8 Medicine; drugs, *dope*, *med.* *Ibid.* § 831/22 *Courses of study*... Medicine, *med.* 1962 'E. McBAIN' *Like Love* (1964) xi. 158 A page out of a textbook, elementary stuff, we had this in first-year med. 1973 H. McCLOY *Change of Heart* vii. 71, I want to study psychiatry when I get through med.

Med (med). Abbrev. of **MEDITERRANEAN sb.** 1. Also attrib.

1948 in *PARTRIDGE Dict. Forces' Slang*. 1955 G. FREEMAN *Liberty Man* I. 14 We went all round the Med., Istanbul, Capri, Gib. 1960 'S. HARVESTER' *Chinese Hammer* ii. 26 He is off-course over the Med heading for Turkey. 1962 *Punch* 3 Oct. 486/1 Hoardings are turning Med-blue. 1971 *Guardian* 6 July 11/5 The summer cruise of the Med Fleet was a grand affair.

|| médallion (medaiyən). [Fr., lit. = medalion.] A small, flat, round or oval-shaped cut of meat or fish.

1900 [see ***ESCALOPE**]. 1921 W. J. LOCKE *Mountebank* xvi. 207 A médallion de veau périgourdine, a superimposition of toast, foie gras, veal and truffles. 1964 L. JOYCE-COWEN *Million Menus* 90a Lobster médallions with Gruyère cheese soufflé topping. 1971 *Guardian* 4 June 11/4 Médallions of Pork Tenderloin.

medal, sb. 1. Delete '† Obs.' and add later examples.

1922 Joyce *Ulysses* 622 A pious medal he had that saved him. 1972 *Sci. Amer. Feb.* 37/2 (Adv.). Medals are recognized as a beautiful medium for artistic expression, as will be exemplified in this fine art series.

2. b. Freq. with a defining word indicating the degree of excellence attained, as in *gold medal* (see ***GOLD** 1 b), *silver medal* (see ***SILVER sb.** and a. IV. 21), *bronze medal*.

1852 C. FOX *Let. 29 Sept.* in *Jrnl.* (1972) 207 They have not hesitated to give Anna Maria two bronze medals. 1908 T. A. COOK *Olympic Games* i. 16 For all these gold, silver, and bronze prize medals have been allotted. 1973 P. O'DONNELL *Silver Mistress* vii. 133 That may not be a hundred percent right, but do I get a bronze medal for trying?

4. **medal chief U.S.**, an Indian chief who received a medal from the Colonial or U.S. authorities; **medal ribbon**, a ribbon of specific colours and design for attaching a particular medal or for wearing without a medal; **medal round Golf**, a round of medal-play.

1972 D. TAITT *Let. in N. D. Mereness Trav. Amer. Colonies* (1976) 518 (Letter) To the Great and Small medal chiefs. 1813 *Niles' Reg. V.* 270/2 At this moment a medal chief of the Choctaw nation is soliciting to be employed. a 1816 B. HAWKINS *Sk. Creek Country* (1848) 27 He is one of the great medal chiefs. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 1/3 The medal-ribbon which a soldier tore off his tunic. 1944 *N.A.F. Jnl.* Aug. 286, I did not recognize his medal-ribbon, so asked what it was. 1971 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 16 July 5/3 The steward... looked too distinguished with his medal ribbons to be tipped. 1898 W. A. MORGAN

medal round in the forenoon.

medallist. 3. (Later examples.)

1968 *Times* 18 Oct. 12/1 Tommie Smith, together with the bronze medallist, John Carlos, has made sporting history. 1973 M. MACKINTOSH *King & Two Queens* xvi. 220 Don't be a heroine. I didn't choose an Olympic gold medallist.

medarsa, var. MADRASAH.

1920 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 750/1 The 'universities'—'Medarsas'—of Fez and Marrakesh... are now open once more to the Christian visitor.

meddlesome, a. Add: **Meddlesome Matty** (or **Mattie**): a nickname for a meddlesome person (allusively, from quot. 1814).

1814 A. & J. TAYLOR *Orig. Poems* (ed. II) II. 3 (title) **Meddlesome Matty**. [Not in 1805 ed.] [1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Kangaroo* xi. 230 Jaz is a meddlesome-Patty.] 1927 *Times* 17 Aug. 11/5 My warning was addressed to those who would make of the League 'a kind of international Meddlesome Matty'. 1938 A. G. MACDONELL *Autobiogr. of Cad* xxi. 259 Every reformer finds his obstructionists. In both cases Meddlesome Matties were to blame. 1960 D. HOLMAN-HUNT *My Grandmothers & I* iv. 92 Good gracious, child, what a meddlesome matty you are.

Mede, sb. 1. (Further examples.)

c 1384, 1326, 1880 [see ***ELAMITE sb.** and a.]. 1930 J. D. DUFF *tr. Roslonoff's Hist. Anc. World* (ed. 2) viii. 123 The Iranian tribes of Medes and Mannai... grew stronger by degrees, and their pressure upon Assyria steadily increased. 1969 J. CONWAY *tr. Bengtson's Greeks & Persians* i. 3 Cyaxares the Mede seized the last, ephemeral Assyrian kingdom. *Ibid.*, Greek tradition mentions the Medes and the Assyrians in one breath.

medersa, var. MADRASAH.

1923 G. CASSELL *Algiers To-day* iii. 58 There is a finely-built medersa or theological college for Mahomedans. 1935 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 Jan. 4/3 President of a medersa—that is, an Arabic University—and commandant of the neighbouring fort of Gourdam. 1968 *Vogue* 15 Apr. 124/2 Fes, the ancient university city of Morocco... this crowded ancient place of mosques and medersas.

medevac (me-divæk). U.S. Also **medivac**. [**MEDICAL a.** + **EVACUATION**.] A military helicopter for transporting wounded soldiers to hospital. Hence **Medevac**, **Med-Evac v. trans.**, to transport by medevac.

1966 [see ***HELI**]. 1967 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 77 The two wounded Aid Men continued to crawl about and administer care. There would be no medevac; there was no landing zone for it. 1969 *Time* 28 Nov. 23 At My Lai, Ridenhour reported, one soldier shot himself in the foot so that he would be Medevacked out of the area. 1973 *Washington Post* 13 Jan. A. 3/3 You look at an NLF (National Liberation Front) soldier who can't get Med-Evaced in 20 minutes. 1973 *Maclean's Mag.* July 17/3 While McCoy attended his patients, and the nurses and Thomas stood by, Logozar and Hartwell debated who would fly the medivac.

medi- (mī-di). Zool. = **MEDIO-**.

1903 *Amer. Anthropologist* V. 627 The medietemporal (suture) consists of a segment in the cephalic region of the lobe, 6 cm. in length. *Ibid.* 631 The medifrontal (suture) springs from the orbitofrontal.

media. Add: **Esp.** as pl. of ***MEDIUM sb.** 5. Also **erron.** as sing. in same sense (cf. ***MASS MEDIUM note**). Also **attrib.** or **as adj.**

1923 [see ***MASS MEDIUM**]. 1927 *Amer. Speech* III. 26 It was finally decided to allot a definite media to each member. *Ibid.*, One of the best advertising medias in the middle west. 1929 E. O. HUGHES *Outl. Advertising* v. 82 The advertising media to which reference will be made... are newspapers, journals, magazines and such-like printed publications. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 5 Dec. 698/5 The media which appeal to our visually conscious age call for organizing ability as well as individual talent. 1962 M. McLuhan *Gutenberg Galaxy* 246 Is not the essence of education civil defence against media fall-out? 1966 K. AMIS in *New Statesman* 14 Jan. 51/3 The treatment of media as a singular noun... is spreading into the upper cultural strata. 1966 *Economist* 10 Dec. 1166/1 In any recession, media buyers, never a very adventurous lot, stay with the safest bets in any advertising medium. 1968 *Sw* (Baltimore) 4 July 416/3 Then there is 'media coordinator', that is, a tape recorder operator. 1969 T. PARSONS *Politics & Social Struct.* III. x. 250 Different media (or often the same media) carry qualitatively different content. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. 17/4 Derraz laid down in 1965 formally forbid direct contact between the [Dutch] Royal House and the publicity media. 1971 *Radio Times* 18 Nov. 82 The media have an ambiguous relationship with the radical left. 1972 *Guardian* 16 May 16/6 McGovern... occasionally stages a 'media event' which uses the unwitting people as props for TV news footage. 1972 *Times* 10 July 13/6 Miss Allen seems to be under the impression that the media is confined to newspapers. 1973 *Black World Mar.* 80 The theme of the poem deals with the white backlash, a media term describing the hostile reactions of white folks to civil-rights activities. 1973 'R. MACDONALD' *Sleeping Beauty* i. 9 'You from a media? No, I'm just a citizen'. 1974 *Listener* 28 Feb. 260/1 The impartial experts and media-men. 1975 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 29/2 'Media' is itself a code name for a stereotype. *Ibid.*, Enemies of Journalism... refer to the profession as the 'media' in disdain.

1908 T. L. HEATH *tr. Euclid's Elements* III. 31 The medial straight line... is so called because it is a proportional between two rational straight lines constructible in square only. *Ibid.* 55 It is in the Porisms we have the first mention of a medial area. It is a square which is equal to the square on a medial straight line.

median, a. and **sb.** Add: **A. adj.** **Median strip**, a strip of ground, paved or unpaved, dividing a street or highway. *N.Z.*

1954 J. C. INGRAM *Mod. Traffic Control* ii. 316 of the type of median strip—solid concrete, grass and/or grass alone. 1967 *Easton Sunday Herald* 7 May fence erected on the median strip to discourage the crossings. *Ibid.*, The need for the closing of dangerous life-taking crossings in the median strip. 1968 *Mail* (Toronto) 3 Feb. 31/4 A street of exceptional broad sidewalks and a median strip for transit. *Fremdsprachen* XV. 67/1 The city of Lawdale... recently installed nearly two miles of man-made median strip.

3. a. (Earlier and later examples.) **Medic dose**, a dose which is effective in half of the cases receiving it.

1882 F. GALTON in *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 1882 The Median, in height, weight, or any other attribute the value which is exceeded by one-half of an infinite large group, and which the other half falls short of. KELLEY & SHEN in C. Murchison *Found. Exper. Psychol.* 838 Some investigators have often preferred the median as a measure of central tendency. 1947 *Psychology* XLIX. 302/2 Most of the following data were obtained after median lethal and lower doses of radiation. *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan. 7/1 The Statistical Office reports the median wage for Northamptonshire as £1.26.

B. sb. 3. Substitute for **def.**: A line drawn from a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side. (Earlier example.)

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 13/1 If a, b, c be the three sides of a triangle, and a, b, c the three medians, i.e. the lines drawn from the angles to the middle points of the opposite sides.

Median, a. and **sb.** Add: **B. sb. 2.** **Median**, language of ancient Media, a dialect related to Old Persian; = ***MEDIC sb.**

1813 [see ***KURD**]. 1841 R. G. LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* The Ossetic, a language spoken by an insulated tribe, Mount Caucasus, and a supposed remnant of the Aryan Median, is Indo-European. 1848 *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XXI. 11. 241 In Median... sounds were sometimes found. *Ibid.* 244, I observed some Median... transcribed in one of the inscriptions, and a few words that, though altered, appeared to be of Persian Median origin. 1908 T. G. TUCKER *Introd. Nat. Lang.* 189 It has, however, been argued strongly that Avestic language is in reality Old Median. 1939 *Gray Foundations of Lang.* 32 From the New Testament... we know that in the first century A.D. Parthian, Median, Elamite, Cappadocian, Pontic, Phrygian, Pamphylian, Cretic..., and Arabic were spoken. 1950 R. H. KEY *Persian* i. 1. 6/2 Among the less known Old Iranian languages the most important was Median.

mediate, a. Add: 2. c. Also **Psychol.** (quot. 1897.)

1897 C. H. JUDD *tr. Wundt's Outl. Psychol.* 'Mediate recognition'... consists in the recognition of an object, not through its own attributes, but through an accompanying mark or other. 1912 *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* Jan. 106 The cases of true mediate association from these experiments.

mediate, v. Add: 5. (Further examples.) **Spec. in Psychol.**, to bring about (a result) acting as a mediating agency between an intention, etc., and its realization; to act as such a mediator.

1931 G. STERN *Meaning & Change of Meaning* xiv The comprehension of *Buchmacher* was mediated by English word. 1942 COFER & FOLEY in *Psychol.* XLIX. 322 Behavioral generalization in children found to be mediated by verbal responses. 1957 B. SKINNER in Saporta & Bastian *Psycholinguistics* 1957/2 Instead of going to a drinking fountain, a thirsty man may simply 'ask for a glass of water'. The consequences of such behavior are mediated by a train of events no less physical or inevitable than direct mechanical action. 1958 B. BERNSTEIN in J. A. Fishman *Rev. Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 227 The working-class child his translate and thus mediate middle-class language structure through the logically simpler language structure of his own class to make it personally meaningful. M. BUNCE in Lakatos & Musgrave *Probl. Philos. Sci.* [A] theory that takes the risk of hypothesizing some mediating between inputs and outputs. 1971 *Soviet Land & MACKINTOSH Mechanisms Animal Discrimination Learning* i. ii. 5 The behaviorists in general have denied the existence of the process of selective attention to animals except where the process could be mediated by overt orientation responses. 1972 *Jnl. Social Psychol.* LXXXVII. 129 Of particular interest to the present investigators was the extraction of the dimension actually used by individuals in mediating similarity. *Nature* 1 Mar. 73/1 Cholera enterotoxin mediates specific biochemical events in both intestinal and non-intestinal tissues by stimulating adenylyl cyclase and cyclic AMP. 1974 *Author Summer* 89/2 People wanted direct, authentic communication that had not been mediated by editors or script writers. The tape recorder made new authenticity possible.

ibid.

See also on Reverse

Green, Jonathan Newspack, a Dict. of Jargon

Boston: Routledge + Kegan Paul 1984.

Does not list "utilize"

"media" (per se.)

{ lists media event
" bar
" behavior
" fragmentation
" vehicle
" weight.

ibid, Vol. XI

LETTERS TO YE OLDE EDITOR:

CHRISTOPHER ALLAN of Jolly Olde England writes:

"Re the notorious Majestic-12 documents, I have studied them and wish to point out the following: There are three places in the Hillenkoetter briefing paper where dates of events are given as: 01 August, 1950; 07 July, 1947; 06 December, 1950. How do these strike you? A leading zero has been inserted in all cases, a practice that only came in with widespread computerisation. Nobody, whether military or civilian, would have put a zero in a date in that way in the 1950s (or the 1960s either). In those days a date would have appeared as 7 July 1947, etc.

"....I suggest 'Smear' readers do the following experiment: Go through the letters they have received from ufologists over, say, the past four years. Check the date format for the zero and comma, and report their findings to you. Probably everyone has a suspect in mind, so it will be interesting to see the results....If I am right, this experiment will identify the culprit. It certainly has for me!..."

BOB ZANOTTI of Jolly Olde Switzerland writes:

"Greetings, and congratulations on an outstanding issue of 'Smear', and for an extraordinarily good job of investigating and reporting the 'MJ-12 Affair'. Although I always enjoy reading 'Smear', I rarely get involved in the mud-slinging. However, I feel the need to add my pinch of shit to the pile this time.

"The MJ-12 document appearing in the last 'Smear' has got to be a hoax for all the reasons that were already stated by the other skeptics. But what gives it away, to me, as a full-time political journalist, is the English and form used. To my knowledge, the date structure of day, followed by month and year, came into official government use only in the 1960s, to conform with standard NATO practice in Europe. The next 'clanker' is the word 'media'. This is a distinct creation of the 1980s, as an attempt by electronic news sources to grab, or at least share the spotlight with 'the press'. Indeed, in 1947, references would have been to 'the press' and not the 'media'. The same is true of the word 'utilize'. This is a product of 1970s 'New-Speak' that no English teacher in the '30s and '40s would ever have allowed in a classroom. The correct word was 'use', plain and simple, and still is!...."

We have suggested to Phil Klass that he read every book, magazine, and newspaper published before 1953, to see if the word "media" appears; but Klass has refused to cooperate in this simple experiment! - Editor.

Glorious Leader WALT ANDRUS of MUFON writes:

"Volume 34, No. 6 of 'Saucer Smear' was one of your best issues - congratulations. You provided insights into the controversial MJ-12 documents that will make people think. Your letter and response from Dr. Ernest Taves was quite revealing, since Dr. Menzel is unavailable...."

RILEY CRABB of far-off New Zealand writes as follows:

"...Also hilarious is Dr. Ernest Taves fulsome praise of the sterling character of Dr. Donald 'Quack Quack' Menzel. Hadn't heard of or thought of the professor's pontifical dismissal of the reality of Flying Saucers with his pseudo-scientific blatherings, most of which could be shot full of holes by any competent researcher. As I recall, he took the same line as Hynek - all Flying Saucer believers are either liars, dupes, or frauds. The fact that Menzel was in on some of the early government summaries such as the MJ-12 report makes him even more despicable!..."

 * TOP SECRET *

~~EXCERPT ONLY~~

COPY ONE OF ONE.

On 24 June, 1947, a civilian pilot flying over the Cascade Mountains in the State of Washington observed nine flying disc-shaped aircraft traveling in formation at a high rate of speed. Although this was not the first known sighting of such objects, it was the first to gain widespread attention in the public media. Hundreds of reports of sightings of similar objects followed. Many of these came from highly credible military and civilian sources. These reports resulted in independent efforts by several different elements of the military to ascertain the nature and purpose of these objects in the interests of national defense. A number of witnesses were interviewed and there were several unsuccessful attempts to utilize aircraft in efforts to pursue reported discs in flight. Public reaction bordered on near hysteria at times.

In spite of these efforts, little of substance was learned about the objects until a local rancher reported that one had crashed in a remote region of New Mexico located approximately seventy-five miles northwest of Roswell Army Air Base (now Walker Field).

On 07 July, 1947, a secret operation was begun to assure recovery of the wreckage of this object for scientific study. During the course of this operation, aerial reconnaissance discovered that four small human-like beings had apparently ejected from the craft at some point before it exploded. These had fallen to earth about two miles east of the wreckage site. All four were dead and badly decomposed due to action by predators and exposure to the elements during the approximately one week time period which had elapsed before their discovery. A special scientific team took charge of removing these bodies for study. (See Attachment "C".) The wreckage of the craft was also removed to several different locations. (See Attachment "B".) Civilian and military witnesses in the area were debriefed, and news reporters were given the effective cover story that the object had been a misguided weather research balloon.

T52-EXEMPT (B)

THE ROSWELL INVESTIGATION: NEW EVIDENCE, NEW CONCLUSIONS

By William L. Moore

01981, '82

Of all the controversies engendered by UFOlogy and UFOs over the years, one of the most unusual and perplexing is that which has come to be known as the crashed saucer syndrome. Ever since the late 1940s, rumors have circulated to the effect that one or more flying saucers have crashlanded, usually at a location somewhere in the American Southwest, and that military or intelligence units of the government subsequently came into possession of the wreckage and (usually) accompanying dead alien bodies. The inability to provide useful corroborated evidence for any of these stories is usually laid to a concerted and well-orchestrated government cover-up of facts precipitated by reasons of national security and a fear of wide-spread panic if the truth were to be made known.

Rumors however are a long way from useful evidence, much less proof. Although a number of these interesting and often bizarre stories have come to the attention of various UFO-oriented writers, researchers and investigators, few have managed to do anything of value except to repeat them with occasional added tidbits here and there. Indeed, upon competent investigation, some of these stories have proven to be outright hoaxes or misrepresentations, others have led investigators up blind alleys because of seaths or the inability to locate key material witnesses, and still others have turned out to be only unfortunate misinterpretations or exaggerations of actual, but far less exciting events. Noted author Leonard Stringfield of Cincinnati who has been a collector of such stories for many years, has compiled an impressive list

of several score of these which appear to have sufficient substance to warrant his continued interest (see his three monographs: "Retrievals of the Third Kind", MUFON, '78; "The UFO Crash/Retrieval Syndrome, Status Report II", MUFON, '80; and "UFO Crash/Retrievals: Amassing the Evidence, Status Report III", L.H. Stringfield, June, '82)*. Yet in spite of his efforts to bring the issue before the public, Stringfield in the final analysis has failed to provide any significant amount of useful data beyond mere rumors because of his decision to withhold specific facts such as names, places and even dates from his accounts. Other researchers, for the most part, have been even less successful.

Out of the myriad of stories, rumors and the like, only one account to date has borne any real fruit upon subsequent persistent investigation. That one is the so-called "Roswell Incident" of July 2, 1947 (see my book The Roswell Incident co-authored with Charles Berlitz; NY: Grosset & Dunlap, 1980). The story as it has been pieced together, begins on the evening of July 2 when a bright, disc-shaped object passed low over the city of Roswell, New Mexico, traveling toward the northwest. At a point roughly 75 miles northwest of the city, over a remote area of semi-desolate ranch land, the object apparently ran headlong into a violent thunder and lightning storm. Either because it was struck by lightning, or for other reasons as yet unknown, the object exploded violently, scattering a large quantity of very unusual debris over the ground beneath. The object itself, however, apparently stayed in the air, affected a course change to due west, and managed to travel more than 100 miles further before crashing to earth at a point west of Socorro, N.M., known as the Plains of San Augustin.

* All three can be obtained by writing to L.H. Stringfield, 4412 Grove Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45227.

THE ROSWELL INVESTIGATION:

NEW EVIDENCE IN THE SEARCH FOR A CRASHED UFO

by: William L. Moore

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ABSTRACT

Rumors and stories about crashed UFOs and dead alien bodies have abounded for more than thirty years. Although various books, magazine articles and monographs have been published on the topic since as far back as 1950, the evidence needed to substantiate even one of these stories has remained obscure until relatively recently. Now, as a result of an exhaustive investigation conducted over the last four years by myself, physicist Stanton T. Friedman, researcher Nic Magnuson and, to a somewhat lesser extent, author and linguist Charles F. Berlitz, a certain measure of evidence that such an event may actually have occurred has begun to emerge.


This report, written as an update to my book The Roswell Incident (with co-author Charles Berlitz; NY: Grosset & Dunlap, 1980), and two previous papers, "The Roswell Incident: New Evidence, New Conclusions" (APRO: May, '81) and "The Roswell Incident: Beginning of the Cosmic Watergate" by Stan Friedman and myself (MUFON: June, '81)*, is intended to set forth significant developments in the case over the period of the past eighteen months (May '81 - November '82).

AN INTRODUCTORY COMMENT:

(The Past, Present and Future of Where are we Anyway?)

One of the perennial difficulties facing civilian efforts to investigate UFOs has been the almost complete lack of competent investigators possessed of the necessary mobility and financial resources to do the job. Thus it is that modern UFOlogy has come to be represented by a collection of generally part-time, virtually always self-appointed (and regrettably sometimes self-anointed) individuals of many and various backgrounds and opinions who go about their tasks as best they can in light of whatever their individual circumstances and motivations might be. Like it or not, the combined expenditures for research during all the years of existence of the major civilian UFO organizations APRO, CUFOs, MUFON, NICAP, and any half-dozen lesser organizations chosen at random, total significantly less than the amount spent in six months by the Washington Post to crack the Watergate scandal. Given this lack of adequate funds

*All available from WLM Publications & Research, POBX 1845, Prescott, Arizona, 86302. Send for free list of available publications.



The story as it has been pieced together, begins on the evening of July 2 when a bright, disc-shaped object passed low over the city of Roswell, New Mexico, travelling in a north-westerly direction. At a point about seventy-five miles from the city, over a remote area of ranch land, the object apparently suffered a violent explosion which resulted in the scattering of a large quantity of very unusual debris over the ground beneath. The object itself, however, seems to have somehow stayed in the air long enough to affect a course change to due west and travel another 150 miles before crashing to earth at a point west of Socorro, New Mexico, known as the Plains of San Augustin.

In the case of the debris site, which we shall call the "Brazel ranch" site hereafter, the wreckage was discovered the next morning by local ranch manager W.W. "Mac" Brazel, in company with his daughter Bessie and his son Vernon. Because Brazel had no telephone or other means of communication, he did not report his discovery until several days later when he went into Roswell. A preliminary investigation was undertaken and wreckage was subsequently recovered by Major Jesse Marcel, intelligence officer for the Army Air Force at Roswell Field, in company with a Counter-Intelligence Corps officer named "Cav" Cavitt. Upon the return of Marcel and Cavitt to Roswell, an official press statement was released by Lt. Walter Haut, base Public Information officer, who appears to have been acting on orders from base commander Col. William Blanchard. Meanwhile, Marcel was ordered to load his debris on a B-29 and fly it directly to Wright Field (now Wright-Patterson AFB) in Ohio for examination, with an intermediate stop at Eighth Air Force Headquarters in Ft. Worth, Texas. Upon arrival at Ft. Worth, General Roger M. Ramey took charge of the wreckage, ordered Marcel and others who had been on the plane not to talk to reporters, and issued a statement in direct opposition to the Roswell press release, saying that everything was a regrettable misunderstanding and that what had been recovered was really nothing more than the remains of a wrecked weather balloon with an attached tinfoil radar target. Meanwhile the real wreckage was on its way to Wright Field under armed guard, Marcel was on his way back to Roswell, and rancher Brazel had been picked up and taken out of circulation (he was held incommunicado for nearly a week) while the ranch site was picked clean of every shred of debris and other evidence.

The San Augustin site, which we will call the "Barnett" site, appears to have been handled as an entirely separate matter. In this case, wreckage apparently accompanied by dead alien bodies, was discovered on the morning of July 3, 1947 by civil engineer G.L. "Barney" Barnett who was out on a work assignment in the area. While looking over the wreckage of what was described as a badly

COPY ONE OF ONE.

A covert analytical effort organized by Gen. Twining and Dr. Rush acting on the direct orders of the President, resulted in a preliminary concensus (19 September, 1947) that the disc was most likely a short range reconnaissance craft. This conclusion was based for the most part on the craft's size and the apparent lack of any identifiable provisioning. (See Attachment "D".) A similar analysis of the four dead occupants was arranged by Dr. Bronk. It was the tentative conclusion of this group (30 November, 1947) that although these creatures are human-like in appearance, the biological and evolutionary processes responsible for their development has apparently been quite different from those observed or postulated in homo-sapiens. Dr. Bronk's team has suggested the term "Extra-terrestrial Biological Entities", or "EREs", be adopted as the standard term of reference for these creatures until such time as a more definitive designation can be agreed upon.

Since it is virtually certain that these craft do not originate in any country on earth, considerable speculation has centered around what their point of origin might be and how they get here. Mars was and remains a possibility, although some scientists, most notably Dr. Menzel, consider it more likely that we are dealing with beings from another solar system entirely.

Numerous examples of what appear to be a form of writing were found in the wreckage. Efforts to decipher these have remained largely unsuccessful. (See Attachment "E".) Equally unsuccessful have been efforts to determine the method of propulsion or the nature or method of transmission of the power source involved. Research along these lines has been complicated by the complete absence of identifiable wings, propellers, jets, or other conventional methods of propulsion and guidance, as well as a total lack of metallic wiring, vacuum tubes, or similar recognizable electronic components. (See Attachment "F".) It is assumed that the propulsion unit was completely destroyed by the explosion which caused the crash.

T52-EXEMPT (B)

Strongly worded

3 Kingswood Road
Weehawken, N. J.

14 December, 1970

Note

Mr. Wolfgang Nagel
Weinbergweg 57
7 Stuttgart 80 (Valhingen)
West Germany

Dear Mr. Nagel:

In reply to the questions in your letter of 8 December, I never stated that the unknown objects were operating under intelligent control. I did say that UFO's should be investigated to try to find out if they existed, and if so where they came from.

As far as I know, UFO's are not of extra-terrestrial origin for the following reasons:

(a) For at least 25 years, there have been no - completely authenticated sighting of such craft - nothing like, for example, seeing a 747 on a runway or in the air, by numbers of people.

(b) In a negative sense, also, in 25 years there has been no definite positive action by a UFO either of friendly or hostile nature. Surely, if they exist, in all that time one or more would have made contact, again either friendly or hostile, with some part of the earth. The lack of such actions makes me believe that UFO's from outside the earth have not as yet visited here.

Neither the U.S. Air Force nor the Pentagon has issued any orders suppressing the truth about UFO's.

I have never heard of anyone who was in possession of UFO fragments and as far as I know no such UFO fragments exist.

The conclusions as to the extra-terrestrial origin of UFO's are, in my belief, insufficient and unproven.

I know of no prominent scientist or officer advocating the extra-terrestrial origin of the UFO's in public.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter received from Dr. Willis in California and my reply thereto. You may like to get in touch with him.

Very truly yours,

R. H. Hillenkoetter
Vice Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.)

Apr

AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION (APRO)

(FOUNDED 1952)

A NON-PROFIT RESEARCH CORPORATION



WILLIAM L. MOORE, Director of Special Investigations

POBX 1845, PRESCOTT, ARIZ. ZIP: 86302-1845

PHONE: (602) 445-9168


PUBLISHING PROPOSAL

FOR:

VISITORS FROM THE COSMOS:

Evidence and the Extraterrestrial Hypothesis

by William L. Moore
and Stanton T. Friedman



Proposal date: 11/82
6 1982

VISITORS FROM THE COSMOS

by William L. Moore & Stanton T. Friedman

Evidence for the Reality....

Page 1.

For nearly forty years, both the powers of human observation and the limits of human curiosity have been put ^{challenged} ~~to the test~~ by the persistent and seemingly unpredictable appearance of Unidentified Flying Objects in the skies. ~~of our planet.~~ Yet, ^{no matter how unorthodox it may} ~~unusual as it may~~ seem at first glance, the idea that these mysterious objects represent artifacts of an advanced extraterrestrial civilization ~~is an idea which is~~ scientifically sound. By all tenets of logic, the chain of chemical reactions that led to the development of life on ~~our~~ earth should have occurred on other similar planets circling other similar stars. In light of modern knowledge, it is difficult to imagine ~~the~~ earth- an undistinguished bit of rock and water orbiting a rather ordinary star- as the only body in the heavens to have ^{developed intelligent} ~~borne~~ life. ^{Some how} ~~Rather,~~ it seems more reasonable to assume that man ^{is} not alone in the universe.

Such reasoning, of course, does not constitute proof of the extraterrestrial origin of UFOs. But if, in fact, ^{do} ~~some~~ UFOs ~~have~~ originated beyond planet earth, then science ^{is certainly in a position to offer some} ~~can indeed offer some~~ commentary upon them. For example, they cannot have come from another planet in our own solar system because we have explored enough of our own system to know that no intelligent life exists here except on earth. Therefore it follows that if UFOs are real, and if their origin is extraterrestrial, then they can only have come here from another star- a matter which should not be taken lightly in view of the vast distances and technological obstacles involved.

Period following date
not unique to
Samuel Callaway
(Pash's Secretary)

Someone in White House could have done
it. (Make more sense!!) However, the
use of the period appears to "date" the
~~letter~~ Memorandum. When did use of period go out of style?

B8M Snt 24
1987
(Happy 40th, MJ-12)

LOOKING THROUGH FILES OF ROBERT P. PATTERSON. SEC. OF WAR
BOX 18 General correspondence '45-47

THE FIRST THING I FIND IS A LETTER TO CARLYLE ADAMS.
THERE IS A PERIOD FOLLOWING THE DATE! ALSO A PERIOD
FOLLOWING "SECRETARY OF WAR." NOTE rop:lm at the bottom
THERE IS ALSO A PERIOD AFTER THE ADDRESS (STATE)

SOMEBODY ELSE TOO: rop/mob memorandum dated Feb 1, 1947
see, eg. letter to E. A. Tamm, Feb 1947

Note: both lm and mob did secretarial work for Patterson
from 45-47. Also did stuff for Col. H.M. Exton, aide to Sec.
of War
may have done for John K. Waters, Aide

Same box, file of "Appointments consummated. I chance upon
a letter from the chief of the Red Cross delegation who
dates his letter as "6 March, 1946"

Now comes a letter from the President of the DuPont company
dated "March 29, 1946." Also a period following President

Find letters from John W. Schott, Appointment Clerk. These
have periods, too, but not always. *One copied ~~has~~ has no period
and one has period*

BUSH correspondence is in Box 18.

Note: Bush wrote an 18 page paper outlining how he thought
the defense dept should be set up after the war (written in
April 1946). The Patterson response is, oddly, double, typed
in two typefaces. One complete response to Bush in "large"
and and on in the compressed "small" type.

Note: there was an argument over whether or not to award
Bush the Distinguished Service Medal which was primarily for
military officers, but Truman awarded it to some civilians.
Truman rejected the medal for Bush saying that it should be
reserved for military once again. Patterson argued should
be for Bush. Wrote to Harold Stimson. Stimson responded.
Stimson's letter, is dated as "July 3, 1946." (note the
period after the dat, but not after the name at the end.)

Last letter to Bush is dated May 23, 1947. (with period
following the date and following Sec of War and was typed by
lm.

BOX 19: More correspondence.

I randomly pick Allen Dulles who works at Sullivan and
Cromwell. Dulles' secretary, Marian Snyder, places a period
after the date! (Letters of April 1947.; Refers to a German guy
called 'X' by Dulles.

More random checks for period following date:
Looked in file with a few letters by William Draper, Brig.
Gen. Have periods after the date.

encl.
(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)

Look in Dorr file: letter from Dorr has period after the date

Letter from Dalrymple of the CIO has period after June 6, 1946.

Appears that most letters TO Patterson have no extra period. But SOME do.

from Cabinet person

NOW HERE'S SOMETHING INTERESTING: Letter to Sec of War from the Secretary to the President. It has a period after the date. (October 25, 1945.) Another letter has no such period. No period after the name *at the*

*Oct 3, Oct 11 letter - no period Encl (9)
Oct 25, Nov 1 letter - had period Encl (10)*

Box 27 This has two books entitled "Letters of Robert P. Patterson." They run from 1845-July 1947. They are in historical order. Copies. Reviewing June, July 1947 letters see rpp/mob and rpp/lm. Hundreds (?) of letters from his office in ~~May~~ July. All have period following date. Found one on June 23, 1947, by John K Walters, Aide to the Sec. of War typed on small typeface which has no period after the date. Another by the same guy with jkw scratched out and rpp replaced, followed by lm with period after date. 13 letters on July 9 alone. Mostly thanks for help during his tenure as SEC. of War. Wrote to Bush on July 10

One letter on July 17 is stamped TOP SECRET. It simply says he has read a cable from Clay and "the matter seems so important we should arrange to have a talk with Marshall and Lovett tomorrow. A letter of July 22 to George Marshall makes it clear that the subject concerned a rise in the price of coal in the bi-zonal area of Germany and it was treated by Patterson as Top Secret because he thought it hadn't been cleared by the War Dept. before transmitting to Gen. Clay, although it had been.

Encl (12)

Most 99+% of the letters have the inside address at the upper left. These have date, period, rpp/mob or rpp/lm. One letter, July 21, 1947 has the inside address at the lower left with no initials of the secretary, but there is a period following the date. On July 21 there were 41 letters, of which rpp/mob is at the bottom left of 37 and rpp/lm is at the bottom of 3.

and, in lower left corner,

some other secretary who was a renegade?

On July 23, lm and mob typed 53 short letters mainly of thanks to people.

last letters dated July 25

BOX 30 LATER CORRESPONDENCE AND C *file*

Find many 1948 and onward letters with period after the date. No secretary initials. Not all of his letters have

*Following date
occur*

period, though. Periods are on pink colored carbons with the larger typeface — *(his copies of letters he sent)*

BOX 34 has a book entitled Congratulatory Letters Patterson, Belknap & Webb., Oct 1947 runs Oct-early Nov. Lots of pink sheet responses. Each with period after the date

BOX 35 D-E correspondence 47-52

Find a letter from Francis Drake of The Readers Digest with a period following the date (Nov. 1, 1949.) Another letter from Drake on his own letterhead (not R.D.) dated "January 4, 1950."

Find a couple other letters from people with period after date and even one with a period after the name at the end (from Dunfey, September 8th, 1949.)

One from C. Dunn dated (October 5, 1949.) but no period after the name.

One from Kowlton Durham (June 22, 1949.) These are just random samplings. By far most letters have no period after the date.

to show one can find periods after the date on letters by numerous authors.

BOX 46- Has Truman file. Mostly letters after resignation.

NEXT TIME LOOK FOR FORRESTAL BOX.

Copies of Truman letters.

Note: July 18, 1947 letter recognizing Patterson's resignation is all typed (not letterhead paper) and has no period following the date & is not signed.

encl (13)

Other Truman letters: Letterhead & stationary (not given); compare signatures note secretary to the president; no period after date

Can compare Truman signatures

encl

(14)

(15)

(16)

(7)

(18)

① "a
December 5, 1946.

Mr. Carlyle Adams,
The Presbyterian Tribune,
Cadman Plaza,
Brooklyn 1, New York.

Dear Dr. Adams:

I appreciate very much your letter of December 4, and I am glad to have your comments concerning my recent speech at the Churchman's dinner, honoring General Eisenhower. I found the occasion thoroughly interesting and it was a pleasure indeed for me to have the opportunity to pay tribute to General Eisenhower. I am glad my speech met with your approval. I am enclosing a copy.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON

Robert P. Patterson,
Secretary of War.

rpp:lm
enc.

Curves
COPY SENT TO C. & E. DIV.

December 18, 1946.

Memorandum for the Under Secretary of War:

Please let me know what progress has been made with regard to transfer of the remount service and breeding program to the Department of Agriculture.

With the need for economy so urgent, it seems to me that no time should be lost in getting rid of this function.

ROBERT P. PATTERSON

Robert P. Patterson,
Secretary of War.

rpp/mob

COPY SENT TO S. & H. MAY.

③
February 1, 1947.

Dr. Karl T. Compton,
President, Massachusetts Institute
of Technology,
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Karl:

I was glad to receive your letter of
January 28, commending General Akin.

General Akin is under consideration
for appointment as Chief Signal Officer, and I
assure you that your favorable opinion of his
character and ability will be taken into account.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON

Robert P. Patterson,
Secretary of War.

rpp/mob

COPY SENT TO S. & S. DIV.

79a

(4)
April 2, 1947.

Memorandum for General Parks:

At the request of Congressman Auchincloss, New Jersey, the Secretary of War desires that an outstanding general officer represent the War Department at the Army Week celebrations in New Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, April 12th. When this officer is selected he is authorized to contact Mr. Joseph Hertz, City Hall, New Brunswick, N. J., and make all the necessary arrangements. From an informal conversation with Mr. Auchincloss it is believed that this officer will have to say a few words at a dinner, in addition to being present throughout their celebration on April 12th. Request that this office be informed of the selection when made.

(Sgd) JOHN K. WATERS

JOHN K. WATERS
Lt. Col., Cavalry,
Aide to the Secretary of War.

COPY SENT TO G. & E. DIV.

13
23



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
WILMINGTON 98, DELAWARE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

5
WAR DEPARTMENT
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

1946 APR 1 AM 10:29
March 29, 1946.

Hon. Robert P. Patterson
Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

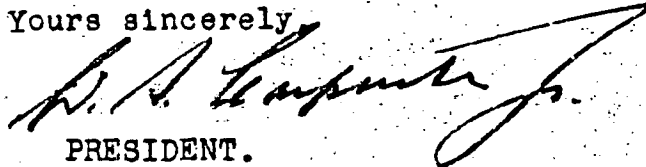
My dear Mr. Secretary:

Upon my return to the office I find your letter here of March 15th regarding our decision to withdraw from the operation of the Hanford Engineer Works.

You indicate by your letter that this is a matter of considerable importance to the War Department. It is also a matter which will have a very important bearing upon our own affairs for the next year or so. I am wondering whether, in view of these circumstances, you would care to discuss the matter perhaps more fully rather than attempt to cover the subject by an exchange of letters. If so, I would be glad to come to Washington at your convenience, at which time I would like to have our Mr. Roger Williams, who was in charge of these activities during the war period, accompany me.

Major General Groves also wrote to me several weeks ago on this same subject. I am sending him a copy of this letter by way of acknowledgement of his communication.

Yours sincerely,



PRESIDENT.

WSC/jvt

6
apf
Secretary of War April 14, 1947

Mrs. Ogden Reid,
230 West 41st Street,
New York, New York.

The Secretary of War will be glad to see you Wednesday,
April 23rd at two-thirty o'clock.

John W. Schott,

Appointment Clerk

HAD CONF. - 4/23/47

Robert P. Patterson, Sec. War.

(7)

March 28, 1947.

Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid,
New York Herald Tribune,
230 West 41st Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Mrs. Reid:

Mr. Patterson has received your letter of March 25th, and he has asked me to tell you that he will be glad to see you.

I have tentatively set aside 2:30 p.m. Tuesday, April 15th for your appointment with Mr. Patterson. If this is agreeable I should appreciate a line from you confirming it.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Schott,
Appointment Clerk.

8
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 3, 1945

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The President has asked me to send you the attached agenda for the cabinet meeting at 10:00 a.m., Friday, October fifth. Due to the presentation of Congressional Medals to Navy Personnel scheduled for 10:30 a.m., the cabinet meeting will be adjourned at that time.

He hopes you will come prepared to discuss this subject.

Sincerely yours,

Matthew J. Connelly,
Secretary to the President

Honorable Robert P. Patterson
Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

The White House
Washington

October 11, 1945

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The President has asked me to send
you the attached agenda for the Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

He hopes you will come prepared to dis-
cuss these subjects.

Sincerely yours,

Matthew J. Connelly,
Secretary to the President

Honorable Robert P. Patterson,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

10

The White House
Washington

October 25, 1945.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The President has asked me to send you
the attached agenda for the Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

He hopes you will come prepared to dis-
cuss this subject.

Sincerely yours,

Matthew J. Connelly,
Secretary to the President

Honorable Robert P. Patterson,
The Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

(11)

The White House

Washington

November 1, 1945.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The President has asked me to send you the attached agenda for the Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

He hopes you will come prepared to discuss this subject.

Sincerely yours,

Matthew J. Connelly,
Secretary to the President

Honorable Robert P. Patterson,
The Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

²
TOP SECRET

(12)

July 17, 1947.

Memorandum for Mr. Petersen:
Memorandum for Mr. Johnson.

I have read with great concern the cable from Clay of Military Records. I notice that they are proper. The matter seems to me so important that we should arrange to have a talk with Marshall and Lovett tomorrow. If you agree I will ask for a conference. It has not been my understanding that the Board should act as a reviewing authority on Court-

RECEIVED CASES.

ROBERT P. PATTERSON

Robert P. Patterson,
Secretary of War.

ROBERT P. PATTERSON

Robert P. Patterson,
Secretary of War.

copy to
and.

TOP SECRET

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

(13)
July 18, 1947

Dear Bob:

Your letter of this date leaves me no choice but to accept your resignation as Secretary of War effective at the close of business July twenty-fourth. Never have I accepted a resignation from the Government service with more poignant regret. I yield to your desire only because I can no longer in good conscience ask you to stay on.

It is hard for me to find the proper words with which to describe the character of your service to our country. It has been magnificent. It has been utterly selfless. I saw a great deal of your work when I was head of the Senate Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program and you were Under Secretary of War. You then had charge of the procurement of supplies for our Army. How well you acquitted yourself in that vital task is attested by the results. When Secretary Stimson resigned I was comfortable in the knowledge that the administration of the War Department would be carried on with the same zeal and efficiency that he had demonstrated. Again, the results prove the truth of this conviction.

I want to add, Bob, that I value, more than words can tell, the friendship that has grown up between us. The official loss of your services is also to me a deep personal loss.

I want to feel free to call on you from time to time for counsel.

With every good wish, believe me, as always

Very sincerely yours,

/sgd/ Harry S. Truman

The Honorable Robert P. Patterson,
Secretary of War,
Washington 25, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1947

Dear Bob:

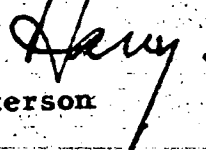
I am enclosing you the letter dated July eighteenth, written on my regular stationery with the electric typewriter in nonfading ink.

We certainly miss you around here. At every Cabinet Meeting since you left somebody has remarked on your absence.

You will never know what a contribution you made to the welfare of the country during your years as Secretary of War after I became President.

Please remember me to Mrs. Patterson and all the rest of the family.

Sincerely yours,



Honorable Robert P. Patterson
Cold Spring
New York

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1948

Dear Judge Patterson:

This is in acknowledgment of your letter of September thirtieth, addressed to the President. He was very glad to comply with your request, and sent a letter to the Reverend Dr. Darlington under yesterday's date.

With personal good wishes,

Always sincerely,

Bill Hassett

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Honorable Robert P. Patterson,
Patterson, Bellnap & Webb,
One Wall Street,
New York 5, N. Y.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 16, 1949

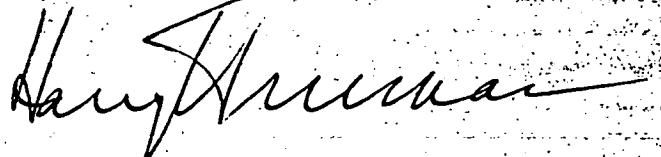
Dear Bob:

I certainly appreciated your letter of the thirteenth very much and thank you for your testimony before the Senate Committee. It was a pleasure to get to read the statement which you made to that Committee.

I hope everything is going well with you and that you are having a happy and prosperous time.

Please remember me to Mrs. Patterson.

Sincerely yours,



Honorable Robert P. Patterson
One Wall Street
New York 5, New York

We miss you around here.

18
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1949

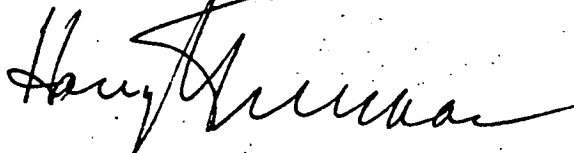
Dear Bob:

You don't know how much I enjoyed the visit with you the other day. It was certainly a pleasure to see you and have a chance for a frank talk.

I appreciate also your letter of the twenty-second on the subject which we discussed.

I hope everything is going well with you and that your family are in good health. I also hope that you will always drop in to see me when you are in this part of the world.

Sincerely yours,



Honorable Robert P. Patterson
One Wall Street
New York 5, New York

October 22, 1987

James W. Moseley
Box 1709
Key West, Florida 33041

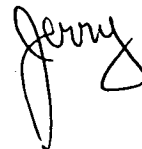
Dear Jim:

I enjoyed your comments on the MJ-12 business in the current SMEAR. My own feelings are much like yours. If I had to put money on the outcome, I'd guess an extraordinarily sophisticated hoax of which Moore, Friedman and Shandera are the victims. Even if that should prove to be the case, a full investigation is warranted because we're likely to learn something very interesting from it. If the document is fake, somebody went to a hell of a lot of trouble -- for what purpose?

Bob Zanotti, by the way, is dead wrong in suggesting that the words "utilize" and "media" would not have been, uh, used in 1952. (He says 1947, but he means 1952; neither word appears in the alleged 1947 Truman memorandum.) Webster's informs us that even Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-64) used "utilized" when he should have used "used." Moreover, anyone who goes through issues of the NEW YORK TIMES for 1952, as I did this morning, will find a number of articles referring to the "television medium," the "radio medium" and so on, and these referred to in the plural as "media," and furthermore in the same breath as "press" as the means by which news is communicated. (Representative articles are reprinted in the 1978 NYT anthology THE MASS MEDIA AND POLITICS.) The use of the phrase "public media" in the MJ-12 document is entirely consistent with the usage of the period.

Finally, to your question, "Can anyone seriously believe Hillenkoetter would have dared to openly join a pro-UFO organization if he had the knowledge of UFO reality that the 'MJ-12' briefing document leads us to assume?" Well, Bruce Maccabee seriously believes it. He speculated in an IUR article (November/December 1986) that Hillenkoetter opposed the cover-up but felt bound by his security oath not to reveal what he knew about the crashed disc(s); so he joined NICAP and participated in its crusade without revealing all he knew. Anyone who read Maccabee's article carefully had the essentials of the MJ-12 story months before the document was unleashed on the world.

Cheers,



1511 Greenleaf Street
Evanston, Illinois 60202

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92110 -- CLICHY
FRANCE

Clichy, le 11 Mars 1988

Mr. William L. MOORE
4219 West Olive Av.,
Suite 247
BURBANK-CA-91505

Mon cher Bill,

Je suis très inquiet en ce qui concerne ma commande de documents accompagnée d'un chèque de \$:88,50, qui vous a été envoyée le 16 DÉCEMBRE 1987, soit IL Y A OIS MOIS ! À ce jour, je n'ai encore RIEN REÇU, et je commence à me poser bien des questions...

Il y a un mois, je vous ai envoyé une lettre de rappel, mais elle aussi est restée sans aucune suite...

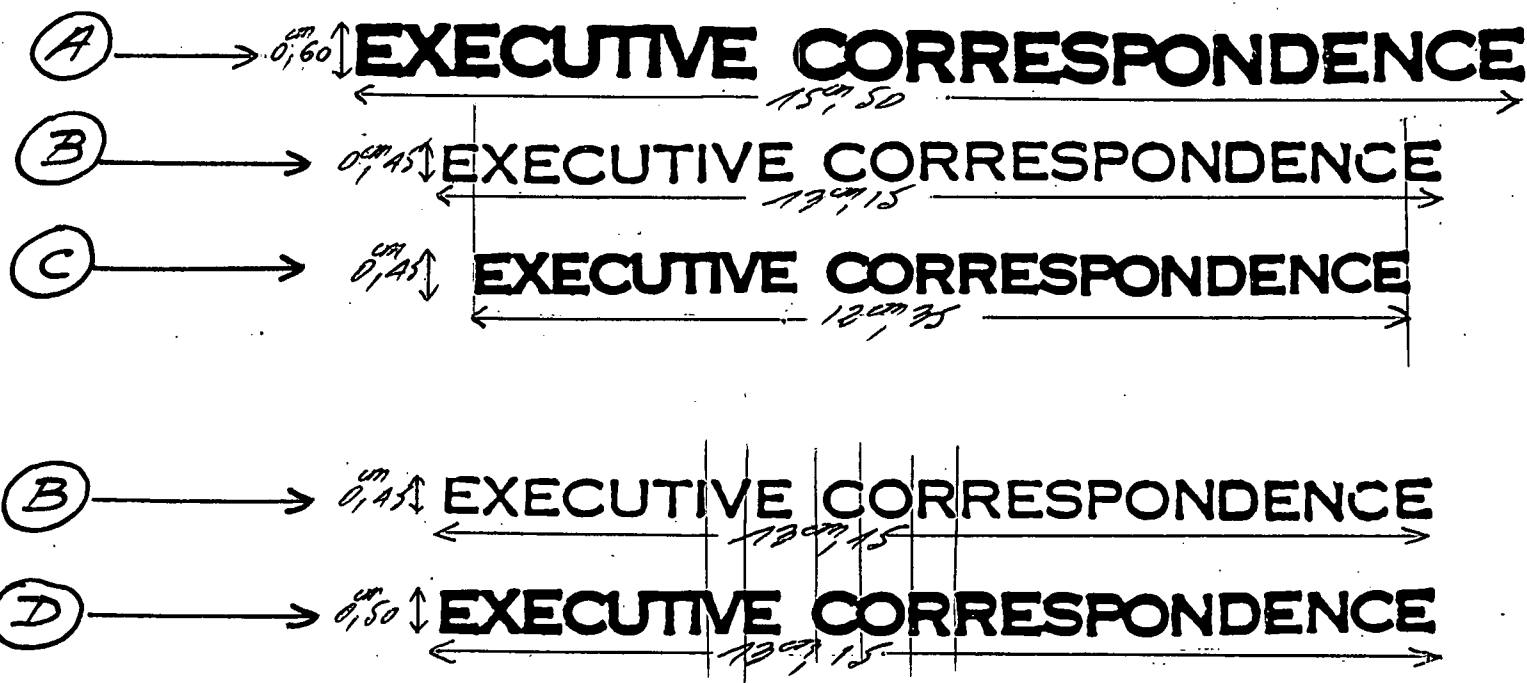
Il me serait agréable que vous honoriez ma commande dès que possible car j'ai une conférence prévue le 2 Avril prochain et j'ai un besoin INDISPENSABLE de ces documents pour étayer mes arguments et prouver ce que j'avance.

Tout le monde s'inquiète aussi de votre silence, depuis que vous avez promis de divulguer d'autres documents sur le MJ.12, mais je suppose que vous avez rencontré certains problèmes, ou que vous attendez les résultats des analyses de vos documents. Je saurai patienter.

Ci-joint UNE PREUVE montrant que Barry GREENWOOD a commis une grossière erreur en affirmant que la mention "EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE" figurant sur la première page du document "Project-Aquarius" était la réduction de la même mention figurant sur une lettre vierge de l'USAF obtenue par Robert TODD. C'est une PREUVE MATHÉMATIQUE relative aux PROPRTIONS qui ne sont la les mêmes dans les deux mentions !!

J'ai appris avec Len STRINGFIELD qu'il a obtenu CINQ confirmations de l'existence du M.J.12 de cinq sources différentes sans aucune relation avec vous et votre entourage. En ce qui me concerne, j'ai appris avec l'un de mes amis (un haut fonctionnaire travaillant pour le ministère de la Défense Nationale) qu'un Général 4-étoiles de l'Armée de l'Air, à qui il avait montré une copie de votre document MJ.12, avait affirmé l'AVOIR DÉJÀ VU AUPARAVANT, "il y a une dizaine d'années", selon ses propres dires !

Mes plus cordiales amitiés.



- A = Stamp of the R. TODD's letter (USAF's blank letter)
- B = Stamp of the "memo - Project Aquarius"
- C = Reduction of (A) at the same width than (B) (0.45 cm)
- D = Reduction of (A) at the same length than (B) (13 cm)

① - The proportions are different

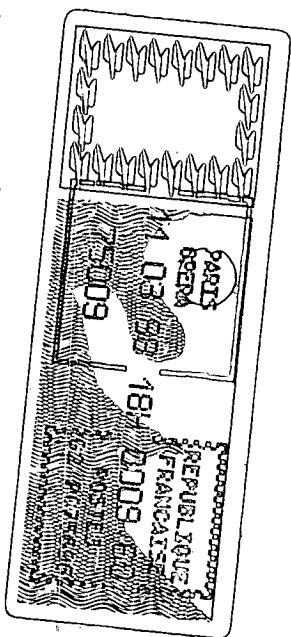
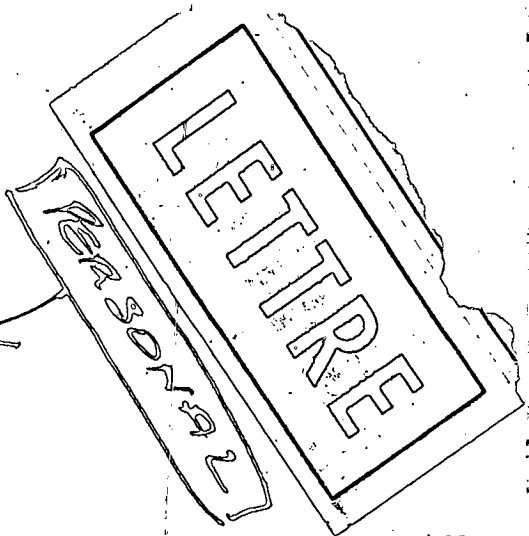
$$(A) = 15,50 : 0,60 = 26\%$$

$$(B) = 13,15 : 0,45 = 31,5\%$$

② At the same width, the length is different
At the same length, the width is different

③ At the same length, some letters are on a different level.

Giorgio



Mr. William L. Moore
2219 West Olive Av, Suite 202
Burbank - CA - 91505
ETATS-UNIS

over either of the geographic polar regions.

transport (tráns-pórt', -pórt') *tr.v.* 1. To carry from one place to another. 2. To move to strong emotion; enrapture: *transported with joy*. 3. To send abroad to a penal colony. —*n.* (tráns-pórt', -pórt') 1. The act or process of transporting; conveyance. 2. *Mil.* A ship used to transport troops or equipment. 3. A vehicle, as an aircraft, used to transport passengers or freight. 4. The condition of being carried away by emotion; rapture: *a transport of rage*. [Middle English *transporten*, from Old French *transporter*, from Latin *transportāre*: *trāns-*, from one place to another + *portāre*, to carry.] —*trans-port'a-bil'i-ty* *n.* —*trans-port'a-ble* *adj.* —*trans-port'er* *n.*

trans-portion (tráns-pór-tá-shən) *n.* 1. The act or process of transporting. 2. A means of transport; a conveyance. 3. The business of transporting passengers, goods, etc. 4. A charge for transporting; a fare.

trans-pose (tráns-póz') *v.* -posed, -pos-ing. —*tr.v.* 1. To reverse or change the order or placement of. 2. *Math.* To move (an algebraic term) from one side of an equation to the other side, by adding or subtracting that term to or from both sides. 3. *Mus.* To write or perform (a composition) in a key other than that in which it is written. —*intr.v.* *Mus.* To write or perform music in a key other than that in which it is written. —See *Syns at reverse*. [Middle English *transposen*, from Old French *transposer*: *trans-*, from one place to another, from Latin + *posere*, to place.] —*trans-pos'a-ble* *adj.* —*trans-pos'er* *n.* —*trans-po-si-tion* *n.* —*trans-po-si-tion-al* *adj.*

trans-ship (tráns-shíp') *v.* -shipped, -ship-ing. Also *trans-ship*. —*tr.v.* To transfer from one vessel or vehicle to another for reshipment. —*intr.v.* To transfer cargo from one vessel or conveyance to another. —*trans-ship'ment* *n.*

trans-sub-stan-ti-ate (tráns-sáb-stán-shé-át') *tr.v.* -ated, -at-ing. 1. To change (one substance) into another; transmute; transform. 2. *Theol.* To change the substance of (the Eucharistic bread and wine) into the true presence of Christ. [From Medieval Latin *transsubstantiāre*: Latin *trāns-*, change + *substantia*, substance.]

trans-sub-stan-ti-a-tion (tráns-sáb-stán-shé-á-shən) *n.* 1. *Theol.* The doctrine that the bread and wine of the Eucharist are transformed into the true presence of Christ, although their appearance remains the same. 2. The conversion of one substance into another; transformation.

trans-u-ran-ic (tráns'yóo-rán'ík, tránz'-) *adj.* Also *trans-u-ran-ium* (-né-úm). Having an atomic number greater than 92. [TRANS- + URAN(IUM) + -IC.]

trans-ver-sal (tráns-vúr'sál, tránz'-) *adj.* Transverse. —*n.* *Geom.* A line that intersects a system of lines. —*trans-ver-sal-ly* *adv.*

trans-verse (tráns-vúrs', tránz-, tráns'vúrs', tránz'-) *adj.* Situated or lying across; crosswise. —*n.* Something transverse, such as a muscle or beam. [Latin *transversus*, from *transvertere*, to direct across: *trāns-*, across + *vertere*, to turn.] —*trans-verse-ly* *adv.* —*trans-verse-ness* *n.*

trap (tráp) *n.* 1. A device for catching and holding animals. 2. Any stratagem for betraying, tricking, or exposing an unsuspecting person or group. 3. *a.* A device for separating solids or other materials from the liquid that flows through a drain. *b.* A device for keeping a drain sealed against a backward flow of foul gases, esp. a U-shaped or S-shaped bend in the pipe that remains full of liquid. 4. A device used in skeet and trapshooting to hurl disk-shaped, clay targets into the air. 5. *Golf.* A sand trap. 6. *Often traps.* Musical percussion instruments, such as snare drums, cymbals, or bells. 7. A light two-wheeled carriage with springs. 8. A trap door. 9. *Slang.* The mouth. —*v.* **trapped, trap-ping.** —*tr.v.* 1. To catch in or as if in a trap; ensnare: *trapped a mouse. The police trapped the thief.* 2. To confine, hold, or block, with or as if with a trap: *gravel and sand trapping water in the sluice.* 3. To furnish (a drain) with a trap. —*intr.v.* To trap fur-bearing animals, esp. as a business. [Middle English *trappe*, from Old English *træppe*.]

trap (tráp) *tr.v.* **trapped, trap-ping.** To furnish or deck with trappings. [Middle English *trappe*, a saddle cloth, from Old French *drap*, cloth.]

trap (tráp) *n.* Any of several dark, fine-grained igneous rocks, used esp. in building roads. Also called **traprock**.

[Swedish *trapp*, from *trappa*, step, stair, from Middle Low German *trappe*.]

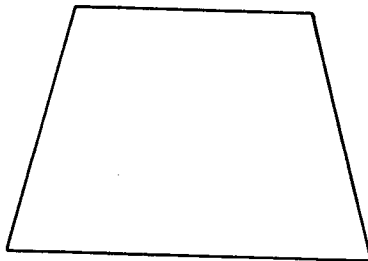
trap door. A hinged or sliding door in a floor, roof, or ceiling.

trap-door spider (tráp-dór', -dór'). Any of various spiders of the family Ctenizidae, that construct a silk-lined burrow concealed by a hinged lid.

tra-peze (trá-péz') *n.* A short horizontal bar hung at the ends of two parallel ropes, used for exercises or for acrobatic stunts. [French *trapéze*, from Late Latin *trapezium*, trapezium.]



trapeze



trapezoid

tra-pe-zi-um (trá-pé-zé-əm) *n.*, pl. -ums or -zila (-zē-ə). 1. A quadrilateral with no parallel sides. 2. *Brit.* A trapezoid. [Late Latin, from Greek *trapezion*, dim. of *trapeza*, table: *tra-*, four + *peza*, foot.]

tra-pe-zi-us (trá-pé-zé-əs) *n.* Either of two large, flat muscles that run from the base of the occiput to the middle of the back. [New Latin (*musculus*) *trapezius*, "trapezium-shaped (pair of muscles)."]

trap-e-zoid (tráp'ə-zoid') *n.* A quadrilateral with two parallel sides. Also *Brit.* **trapezium.** —*trap'e-zoid'* or *trap'e-zoi-dal* *adj.*

trap-per (tráp'ər) *n.* A person whose occupation is trapping animals for their furs.

trap-pings (tráp'ingz) *pl.n.* 1. An ornamental covering or harness for a horse; caparison. 2. Articles of dress or ornamentation.

Trap-pist (tráp'íst) *n.* A member of a branch of the Cistercian order of monks, known for austerity and absolute silence, established in 1664 in La Trappe, Normandy.

trap-rock (tráp'rók') *n.* Trap (igneous rock).

trap-shoot-ing (tráp'shóo'ting) *n.* The sport of shooting at clay targets hurled into the air from a trap.

trash (trásh) *n.* 1. Worthless or discarded material or objects; refuse. 2. Cheap, empty, or worthless expressions, ideas, artwork, etc. 3. Anything in a broken or torn condition, esp. trimmings or husks from plants. 4. An ignorant or contemptible person. [Orig. unknown.]

trash-y (trásh'ē) *adj.* -i-er, -i-est. Of or like trash; worthless. —*trash'i-ly* *adv.* —*trash'i-ness* *n.*

trau-ma (trou'mə, tró'-) *n.* 1. *Pathol.* A bodily wound or injury, esp. one caused by sudden external violence. 2. *Psychiat.* An emotional shock that has profound and lasting effect on the psychological functioning of an individual. [Greek, wound, hurt.] —*trau-mat'ic* (-mát'ík) *adj.* —*trau-mat'i-cal-ly* *adv.*

trau-ma-tize (trou'ma-tíz', tró'-) *tr.v.* -tized, -tiz-ing. To subject to physical or emotional trauma; shock.

tra-vail (trá-vál', trá-vál') *n.* 1. Strenuous or laborious exertion; toil. 2. Tribulation or agony; anguish. 3. The labor of childbirth. —See *Syns at labor*. —*intr.v.* 1. To toil painfully or strenuously; labor. 2. To be in the labor of childbirth. [Middle English, from Old French, from *travailler*, to work hard, from Late Latin *tripedium*, an instrument of torture: *tri-*, three + *pālus*, stake.]

travel (tráv'al) *v.* -eled or -elled, -el-ing or -el-ing. —*intr.v.* 1. To go from one place to another; journey. 2. To journey from one place to another as a salesman. 3. To be transmitted; move as light. 4. To keep or be in company; travel in wealthy circles. 5. To be capable of being transported. —*tr.v.* To journey over or through; traverse. —*n.* 1. The act or process of traveling. 2. *travels.* *a.* A series of journeys. *b.* A written account of these. 3. Activity or traffic along a route or through a given point. [Middle English

at á pay á care á father é pet é be hw which
took óo boot ou out th thin th this ù cut

i pit i tie i pier ó pot ó toe ó paw, for oi noise
ù urge zh vision 3 about, item, edible, gallop, circus

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LETTERS

Stamp Exchange

Editor,

Over the last few years I have been continually delighted and gratified to receive batch after batch of cancelled foreign stamps from MUFON members and Journal subscribers. I'm sure your constant efforts and entreaties on behalf of our exchange are directly reflected in the generosity and trouble of the contributors and I would like to publicly express my thanks to you and all those who have gone out of their way to help expand my outlook and contribute hours of relaxation via the philatelic medium.

Reflected in the stamp world I find the vagaries of worldwide political

beliefs and upheavals, social outlooks and policies, the rise and fall of currencies, history written through political eyes, and every form of art, religion, culture, and geographic region.

I hope in return, that my exchange contributions of uncanceled U.S. stamps have at least helped to alleviate what must be an ever increasing burden of MUFON postal costs. I hope also that the exchange can continue to be as mutually rewarding in the future.

"Collector"

(Name withheld by request)



(UFO Secrecy, Continued)

failed to demand that the center's report provide an accounting (indexed by document date) of all classified (or otherwise FOIA-exempted) documents accessed by the computer search but excluded from the printout report. It's conceivable that these censored entries might have more than quadrupled the size of the report, and that they might have included the long-sought Blue Book Report No. 13. In effect, the requestor had asked the wrong question (i.e., specifying an unclassified printout), prompting the center to give him only what he'd asked for — and not a bit else.

Now's the time to re-open that case to see just how much material was by-passed by the computer search-and-print operation. More on that at a later date.

A Matter of National Security

In the meantime, you may wish to ponder how the Government might be weighing and protecting its vast wealth of heretofore unreleased UFO records. For the proper perspective, you first must keep in mind this published Department of Defense definition of the term *classified information*: "Official information which has been determined to require, in the interests of national security, protection against unauthorized disclosure and which has been so designated." Any document in this category bears what is known as a

"security classification," and often involves military intelligence. By Federal statute, the degree of classification is limited to three grades: CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET, and TOP SECRET (never mind that a secret is a secret is a secret).

Let's suppose you're the commander of an outpost in Greenland. Your phone rings with the details of a flying saucer's having half-buried itself upon crash-landing in a snow bank near your radar facility. While your recovery team is swinging shovels to extricate the thing, you decide to inform your States-side superiors of the event. (You're pretty sure, incidentally, that this "thing" is an uninvited visitor from galactic parts unknown). After you decide that this knowledge (for some reason) comes under the definition of classified information, which protective label do you apply? To help you decide, the Department of Defense offers this explanation:

- **CONFIDENTIAL** — limited to that information/material "the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security." Among the examples in this category are "intelligence reports."

- **SECRET** — limited to information/material "the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably

DAILY NEWS, Russell, KS
Feb. 23, 1979

UFO Reported

An Unidentified Flying Object north of Russell shortly after midnight frightened two out-of-state motorists. Retired police officer Walter Bauer received the report at Kellee's Truck Stop at about 1 a.m. today from the motorists, who he said "were really shaken up."

The UFO, described as a bright white light, swooped low over their southbound car, then sped southward. The incident happened near the Waldo Junction on US281 Highway; the unidentified motorists told Bauer.

The former officer reported the incident to police and, in turn, the happening was reported to the sheriff's office.

Police said that a check at the airport failed to turn up any report of an aircraft in the area. No other details were available today.

be expected to result in serious damage to the national security." Among the examples in this category: "Intelligence and other information the value of which depends upon concealing the fact that the United States possess it."

- **TOP SECRET** — limited to that information/material "the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to result in exceptionally grave damage to the national security." Among the examples in this category: "Completed intelligence of such scope that it reveals a major intelligence production effort on the part of the United States and which would permit an evaluation by unauthorized recipient of the success attained by, or the capabilities of, the U.S. intelligence services."

Once you've decided on the grade of classification (and who among us doubts that it'll be TOP SECRET?), and report it to your superiors, the matter no longer remains solely up to you as to future downgrading or upgrading. Sometimes, of course, classification-review officials do err in prematurely declassifying documents (case in point: the "H-bomb secret"); but you can bet that so long as UFO's remain the hottest untold story, few officials are going to step out voluntarily onto the shaky limb of official UFO-data declassification. □