In his article in the September 1974 issue of CRYPTOLOG, Derek Craig succinctly stated a pressing problem.

According to the gloomy prognostications of certain writers, the British banking system is already balanced precariously on deposits of Arab wealth which can be redeemed at any moment. The daily newspapers report that Arab efforts to acquire Lockheed Aircraft Corporation have been forestalled. Rumors of an impending purchase of IBM by Arab interests are denied. Arab wealth has already begun to insinuate itself into the fabric of Western economies at some very sensitive spots.

The situation bears watching. The economies of Britain and the United States, foundering under the forces of shortages, recession, inflation, and domestic despair, are vulnerable to disruption, and the Arabs seem not averse to creating mischief.

"It is critical," says Mr. Craig, "for United States policy makers to know how...

All the AP requires is a properly ordered directory.

In addition to the "search" function, the AP can, under computer control, do the following:

- Add an entry to core, in proper order;
- Delete an entry from core, and adjust remaining entries;
- Read an entry from a designated core address;
- Write a word into a designated core address;
- Clear core (put all 1's into all of core).

UNNA was designed and developed in R33, with C65 contributing to software development. The device underwent engineering tests...

*Ed. note: This is not an acronym, as you might suppose, but an R task covername. The pronunciation most often heard here is "Oona."
UNNA, as now configured, collects data on magnetic tape.

UNNA Functional Description

UNNA is divisible into four parts: Time Compression Demodulator, Associative Processor (already described), and Honeywell DDP-516 Computer with peripherals.

Time Compression Demodulator (TCD).

Computer (DDP-516). The computer used in the UNNA system is the Honeywell DDP-516, with 32K memory. In the "stand-alone" mode it has the following peripherals:

- mag tap controller and two mag tape units, device speed: 36 ips, 556 or 800 bpi,
- card reader and reader control unit, device speed: 200 cpm,
- data terminal (typewriter), device speed: 10 cps, 75 characters per line.
School should pick it up. The School was unimpressed with that argument. P2 finally got the job, but couldn't come to grips with the major policy issue as to whether an entire package must be presented to the users or whether the job could be done piecemeal. Because of this, little was done.

To be fair, however (as I can be occasionally), there was some executive resistance to perpetuating a body of SIGINT information in a formal, structured sense for the education of readers of product or the beneficiaries of SIGINT support. This view was based on the entirely reasonable position that the more users knew of "SIGINT Production Information" (see USSID 300), the more likely they would be to act to take over the responsibility of DIRNSA to manage the SIGINT activities of the United States. It was the view of some executives that little information about SIGINT need be in the hands of the users, and that what was needed could be handled by ad hoc memoranda, letters, and messages.

As is normal, of course, and as soon as it was convenient and safe, this policy guidance was ignored, and the SIGINT Users' Handbook was developed by V2 (now VI2).

To a large extent the rationale for the Handbook is the same as for Cryptologic Support Groups. Each has a task of "interpreting SIGINT," advising the user how and in what form product and other SIGINT support can be made available to him, and, in a generally nontechnical context, explaining to him the methodologies, procedures, conventions and systems by which SIGINT is produced and distributed. Particularly within the military community, it has long been true that intelligence assignments are short, and the opportunity and inclination to study and understand the arcane ways of the US SIGINT System are limited.
courageous and feisty since it competes (success­fully) with DoD Manual 5200.17 (M2) and CIA's Communications Intelligence Security Regulation in this regard. The Handbook scribe, is fearless and overcomes all obstacles.

The Handbook has become a "best seller" in the user community. DIA conducted a survey of DoD SIGINT users last summer and observed:

"The SIGINT Users' Handbook is a very valuable guide for all SIGINT users, particularly intelligence analytical personnel. Experienced analysts find the Handbook a very useful reference document; it is invaluable to the new or inexperienced analyst as an information guide and tool relevant to SIGINT operations. In this vein, it can be used for indoctrinating new personnel relative to the various SIGINT reporting vehicles, retrieval systems, general composition of SIGINT product and concepts of SIGINT support and operations. The Handbook can be viewed as the SIGINT 'primer,' and for the new or unindoctrinated, supplements knowledge of SIGINT acquired through the NSA orientation/familiarization courses."

A word of caution. Although geared to the USSIDs, the Handbook is not a suitable replacement for those documents in respect to SIGINT producers. Nor should it be used as a reference work to pass tests.

If you would like to review the Handbook, or if you have subjects which you believe are candidates for inclusion therein, I suggest that you call or visit (ext. 52835).

PROGRAMMERS AND BOOKBREAKERS PLEASE NOTE: The "Checklist for Programmers of Machine Support Tools for Bookbreaking" by Katharine Swift and (8 pages) is now available. Copies can be obtained from P16, 3W070, ext. 3045s.

LEARNING CENTER OPEN IN NEW LOCATION. The Learning Center in OPS 1 has been relocated to Room 2W165 and its capacity more than doubled. Hours are 0700 to 2100, Monday through Friday. Self-paced courses are available in effective reading, writing, speaking and listening; basic digital computer theory, electronic data processing, computer systems performance, slide rule operation; refresher courses in algebra and transistors; courses in English as a second language and women in management.

HELP WANTED. Among a number of things in which the National Security Agency is interested is ELINT. Yet CRYPTOLOG has never had a word about it, except perhaps in passing. I will accept part of the blame for that, as I just do not know enough about the subject. There is a vast number of people, however, even in CRYPTOLOG's readership, who do know enough about the subject to educate the rest of us. Please let me have something on this subject. Collection Editor.
One of the first things one learns about computers is that they require a much higher order of accuracy in the material they manipulate than do comparable "human" processes. One learns to pay an extra measure of tribute in the form of added proofreading or other forms of quality control, so that the input is "clean" enough for the computer to handle.

After a while, as the novelty wears off, it sometimes occurs to one that not all of the data needs to be so awfully clean. If we expect to sort or retrieve on a particular field or data element, then that field or data element should be clean and garble-free; but if a neighboring item is never (well--almost never) used as a control for sorting and retrieving, then it only needs to be as garble-free as people need. Quite clearly, if only half of your data elements really need quality control, then some of that manpower now spent scrubbing each little data element might be diverted to other tasks.

It is possible to imagine categorizing data elements as "first order" if they need to be "computer clean," and as "second order" if they only need to be "people clean."

In this day of great monolithic data bases, however, the use of varying quality levels can cause troubles, however laudable their manpower savings may be. A story "from life" will illustrate:

Some years ago, during the Vietnam War, we found ourselves receiving two streams of electrical material from the sites in the field, and both streams were used to feed computer processes. The second was a cryptanalytic stream. A

The specific details of these processes belong to another story (or series of stories). The point here is that there came a time when there was an operational need to identify which messages should have been easy. Neither system was new, and both had been working for quite a while with reasonable success. (Success is a relative term; there were always problems, sometimes earth-shaking problems, but by and large, the systems did work.)

It took a while to find out why, but after a time the answer became clear. Evidently the people at the sites, knowingly or unknowingly, practiced different levels of quality control on the various data elements.

All of which suggests several thoughts.

Garble rates can often be determined, at least approximately, by machine. Certainly differential garble rates can be (Field 1 has more or fewer garbles per thousand than Field 2). If data bases which now exist were measured to show which data elements were "cleanest" and which were "dirtiest" (perhaps arrayed in a sort of quality hierarchy),

- the unwary might be warned off using the data base for sorting or controlling on the wrong (dirtiest) data elements;
- hit thresholds might have to be lowered when dealing with "dirty" elements, even at the expense of wading through more "garbage" output;
- managers might better understand the manpower costs of various control strategies;

but also:

- we might decide that great monolithic data bases are not always the answer when one must work with a variety of data sources having widely different notions of which items are "important."

(CONFIDENTIAL/INVECE)
no secret that NSA has become almost totally dependent on computer systems to aid our analysts. The fact is, we have had to turn to these systems in order to handle the increasing volume of work, that grows more sophisticated while our peoplepower is shrinking. But this dependence on computer systems has not been without its drawbacks and frustrations. I'd like to call your attention to one of these.

It's bad enough that the (expletive deleted) computers are down several times a day, but that's something we have been conditioned to expect. The real crime being perpetrated on systems users in NSA is far more difficult to adapt to. It is the dreadful excuse given in accompaniment of each system failure or blowup.

"Power problem on the platform," some anonymous voice monotonizes to you over the phone. Or worse still, "Don't know. The --- Representative's looking at it now." I ask you, where's the satisfaction in explanations like these?! We users are looking for a salve, and instead we receive the same infuriating excuses time after time.

Well, I have a suggestion (worked out while awaiting the reactivation of a lifeless terminal). Let's have a contest. Users will send in their nominations for reasons to explain the systems failures. The best of these will be selected for play on taped telephone messages. Naturally these will have to be changed several times a day, coinciding with the actual systems failures. We could even institute a method whereby after the message ended the caller would have 20 seconds of the tape to vent his frustrations as a system user. This suggestion could pay for itself because NSA would then accumulate all these 20-second rages into 18-minute segments and sell them to GSA, who would play them on tape decks hidden in statues, to keep pigeons at a respectful distance. Or better yet—what NSA walker hasn't wished for a way to prevent birds from "roosting" (you've got another name for it?) along the covered portions of our sidewalks? Cleaning bills alone could offset the expense of this suggested application.

Now, just to show you what I have in mind as the type of excuse that users are looking for, here are several examples:

1. In accordance with provisions of the Fair Labor Standards, the computer is at lunch.
2. When we fed all NSA's Regs and Procedures into core, the computer blew up.
3. Unfortunately the GSA standby crew just stood by.
4. An enraged bull gored the CPU and all the electrons leaked out.
5. The main frame's been recalled by the manufacturer. There's some problem with the MAYBE gates.
6. An amorous elephant tried to mate with the CPU. We expect a doubling of processing capability in about two years.
7. The orthodontist is here now, trying to correct the computer's overbyte.
At the time of this writing, I have participated in the preparation and grading of four Spanish-language Professionalization Qualification Examinations and have seen more than half of the examinees flunk one or more parts. A few people have expressed the opinion that the high failure rate stems from the fact that the test was too hard. Depending on how you choose to define the expression "too hard," they may be right.

The committee charged with making the exam and grading it started from the assumption that being a qualified Spanish linguist at NSA is a hard job. A true "professional" should be able to handle any kind of Spanish material that comes at him--from any country, on any reasonable topic, in good condition or corrupt, written or spoken, etc., etc. Perhaps any test that tried to prove a person's capabilities in all those respects might be called "too hard," but the ability to handle those topics and types of traffic differentiates an NSA linguist from other linguists, and there are people who can deal with those various problems; this fact can be attested by the large number of people who have managed to pass the PQE despite its difficulty.

With Spanish, the problem is complicated by the number of countries using the language (most of which have some particularly irksome national usage--telegraphic abridgement, vocabulary, abbreviations, etc.).

As lovely as it sounds, it is totally impractical because it would actually slow down production while old-timers--assuming that they hadn't been transferred to another section to learn something else--took time from their work to explain things to the "new boy"; supervisors would be justifiably reluctant to transfer qualified linguists out to pick up new skills while getting a bunch of unskilled people to teach; even the linguists involved would object to spending time to learn something and just when they're gaining proficiency in it they'll have to leave it and go learn something else; in addition, the constant shifting and acquisition of new bosses might hinder their chances for promotion.

All of these disadvantages seem to outweigh the advantage of having a corps of well-versed linguists.

I think it goes without saying that such a nucleus of all-around linguists is certainly a good thing to have, but it just isn't a good thing to go to all the trouble of getting one.

The problem is complicated by the number of countries using the language (most of which have some particularly irksome national usage--telegraphic abridgement, vocabulary, abbreviations, etc.).

Problems involved in having such a course would include: whether or not it actually includes all the types of material required; whether the amount of time allotted to the various topics is adequate; whether all the people who should take it do so (or are allowed to by supervisors who hate to take people away from production, even for a course which might improve output); whether taking such a course should be a prerequisite for taking a PQE; whether the grading is too strict or too lenient; whether the course content is changed and updated from time to time; and the obvious question: How many people who take the course subsequently go on to pass all parts of a Professionalization Qualification Examination? (This may seem like an "obvious" question, but it's hardly a fair one, since that isn't really what such a course should be designed for; however, one might be tempted to consider the PQE as a way of verifying the effectiveness of the course).
Perhaps a brief outline of what a COMINT Reader might include would be helpful. After introducing texts on a number of subjects, duly notated to show telegraphic usage, garbles can be introduced: wrong letters, missing letters, transposed letters. These mutations should be explained, preferably in a special "Answers" section, either at the back of the book or in a separate volume, and sample translations given. This latter feature would introduce the user to standard Agency preferences.

A variation of this practice might be introduced in the one-part code section where the message text obviously calls for a word with a given meaning and the alphabetical range of the code pins down which of several synonyms is appropriate.

was to help individuals pass PQC's (although I sincerely hope that no one feels that this is the only value of COMINT Readers), it should be remembered that such garbles have no place in professionalization exams.

Here a word of caution should be given. There ought to be a reminder of acceptable degarbling procedures, and garbled groups should be restricted to one wrong letter (or digit) or one pair of transposed characters per group. Obviously, the code groups must be shown to enable the user of the COMINT Reader to degarble mutilated groups. The groups that are garbled should, if possible, appear elsewhere in the text to help the degarbling process.

Jan 75 * CRYPTOLOG * Page 8

EO 1.4.(c) P.L. 86-36
The final printout should be accompanied by a wealth of explanatory notes, as well as an acceptable translation. (Apropos of "an acceptable translation," it doesn't take long until it becomes "the acceptable translation" and perhaps there should be a few paragraphs explaining why certain choices are unacceptable.

The COMINT Reader has one advantage over a regular course; namely, that the student can progress at his own rate of speed, rather than try to keep up with a class (which may mean going on to a new topic before he really understands the old one). In addition, the user can keep the book in his desk, studying it only when his workload permits (although if supervisors will let their people spend one or two hours per day working with the COMINT Reader, that would be commendable).

The availability of a COMINT Reader does not necessarily obviate having a formal course; the two can complement each other. In fact, the use of a CR as a text for such a course is quite a possibility, and a knowledgeable teacher could clarify the explanations and comments that the original compiler may have treated too briefly. A teacher can also acquire additional material to reinforce the lessons in the Reader, or to give specific individuals greater practice in handling the types of traffic with which they are actually working. A current piece of traffic may provide a better example of some phenomenon than the message shown in the COMINT Reader. (In other words, just because such a book has been published, this doesn't mean that the canon has been closed once and for all.) In fact, this is one advantage that a class can have over a CR.

Naturally I don't propose COMINT Readers for every language. In some cases, the traffic does not offer the variety of users that the common languages provide. There are some languages where the volume is so small that one or two linguists get a chance to handle all the different types; there are other languages where the number of potential Agency employees who could profitably use a CR is so small that the time and effort spent in producing one could not be justified. But I do feel that such books would be valuable to NSA in helping people pass PQE's and--more important--to give Agency linguists a better understanding of some aspects of their language so that they can do a better job.

There are still a number of questions about COMINT Readers left unanswered. For example, who will prepare them? How can we be sure that all available type of material are included? How can we be sure that the material is correct?

Will they really work? There may be other questions, but these four should hold us for a while.

A COMINT Reader should not be a one-man show or solo operation, especially for those languages where the input will come from a number of Agency components. To be sure, one person could be the committee chairman or editor-in-chief, but there should be several checkers, training officers, and other qualified linguists responsible for the selection, arrangement, translating and explicating.

The obvious way to make sure that the material is comprehensive and correct is to have the greatest possible number of Agency elements using the language represented in that preparatory committee, and to staff it only with qualified linguists of recognized ability. Naturally they will have access to a broad range of materials classified up to and including TOP SECRET CODEWORD, which will most likely be the classification of the COMINT Reader. Having a sufficiently high security classification will also allow for a fairly complete inclusion of all sorts of appropriate material.

As for the last question, about whether COMINT Readers will really work, I honestly can't say. But I firmly believe that since the rotation system is impractical, and the setting up and holding of classes is a more complicated procedure (and has its drawbacks), COMINT Readers certainly ought to be given a chance. We won't know until we've tried--and, assuming that the CR idea will work, we ought to try it soon!
January 1975 marks the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Crypto-Linguistic Association. CLA brings together linguists and other professionals of varying backgrounds and interests—the young technician eager to expand his horizons, the veteran seeking to promulgate a theory or present a new technique, the manager anxious to spot new talent or acquaint himself with the latest developments in the field. As a professional and learned society the Association has a duty both to the individual cryptolinguist and to the field as a whole, and in fulfillment of that duty it has steadily expanded its scope and its efforts.

To give cryptolinguists an opportunity to know each other; to acquaint them and other professionals with what is most significant in the field; to provide a forum in which members can present their ideas; to recognize achievements in the field of language at NSA—these are the goals of the Cryptolinguistic Association.

Lecture Series

This has been another exceptionally successful year for the lecture series, as attendance has testified. Members and friends have heard Clifford Groce of the Voice of America, Howard Rosenblum, NSA DDR, Brigadier Tiltman of PI, and, as a surprise bonus, Victoria Fromkin of UCLA's Department of Linguistics. The schedule for the next few months is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 January</td>
<td>Tenth Anniversary Lecture by Mr. William Hylane, Director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the U.S. Department of State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 February</td>
<td>&quot;The Use of a FAST-Trained Linguist in Military Intelligence.&quot; Col. Richard A. Szmaczyk, Chief of the Western Area Division of the Directorate for Intelligence, Defense Intelligence Agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 April</td>
<td>&quot;Translation: Science or Art?&quot; Dr. Esther Matteson, Linguistic Consultant with Wycliffe Bible Translators.</td>
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(Note: All the speeches presented during the past two years have been recorded on tape, and it is expected that these will be also. The Association is now discussing with the Learning Center the use of its facilities for making the tapes available on cassettes for use within the Agency.)

Special Interest Groups

The Association has two special interest groups now active, and two more in the process of formation. All interested members are invited to join one of these groups, or, with the approval of the Board of Governors, to establish a new group in a field of special interest to them.

SIGLEX (the Special Interest Group on Lexicography) was formed in 1972 and has been very active ever since. Some of the subjects in which the group has interested itself are modern methods and standards of lexicography, evaluation of commercially produced dictionaries and glossaries, and uses of the plain-language index. Several members attended the International Conference on Lexicography in New York in 1972. President is 8407s.

SIGVOICE, as its name implies, is keyed to language in its spoken form, particularly to the work of transcribers and to research which may assist in better processing of voice intercept. So far this season it has taken up the subjects of voice transcription...
at field stations, and tactical voice in Vietnam. On 9 January 1975 Dr. Richard Altes of Electromagnetic Systems Laboratories, Sunnyvale, California, will discuss perception in bats, dolphins, and man. In February and March, both of R54, will speak on voiceprints and auditory illusions, respectively. Jack Gurin, 5236s, is President of SIGLEX.

A new group now forming is SIGTRAN, which proposes to study the general principles and practices of translation, both inside and outside NSA. "Translation shall be interpreted in the broadest possible sense... (And) shall closely relate to other fields of cryptologic knowledge, such as cryptography, computer science, and certain other branches of applied linguistics." The first meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, 22 January, at which time Whitney Reed will speak on free-lance translation. Interim chairman of the SIGTRAN group is Florence Kuipers, 4998s.

The Essay Contest

The essay contest is held annually; its purpose is to encourage writing on the application of linguistic knowledge to the solution of Agency problems. Any paper on language, cryptology, or a significantly related subject may be submitted and any NSA employee, regardless of membership in the CLA, is eligible to enter the contest. (Papers which have appeared in any Agency publication during the preceding 12 months will automatically be considered entries.) Prizes of a hundred, fifty, and twenty-five dollars go to the winners. Entries for this year should be submitted in three copies by Friday, 14 March, to CLA Secretary, Room 2A197-1.

The Jaffe Award

The Jaffe Award is a memorial to the first president of the CLA, Dr. Sydney Jaffe. It is CLA's highest recognition of exceptional achievement, and takes the form of a citation and the inscription of the winner's name on a plaque on permanent display in the main lobby.

Candidates are nominated for outstanding achievement in one or more of the following: Integration of language work with other disciplines Linguistic research pertinent to the Agency's work Contributions to the effectiveness and morale of linguists Management of language operations Versatility in working with several languages Contributions to language training Saving of time and money in language operations Contributions involving rare languages Development of new equipment, procedures or systems expediting language work Scholarly eminence which has made the candidate of unique value as a consultant Public achievement which enhances the prestige of the language field.

Individuals may be nominated by any three members of the cryptologic community, by the chairman of the language career panel, or by any supervisor at office level or its equivalent. Nominations should be submitted by 30 March; for details call the CLA President, 4332s.

The Spring Banquet

The CLA "season" culminates each year in a banquet in late spring for members and their families and friends. Dinner is preceded by a cocktail hour and followed by a program which typically includes a distinguished speaker on a subject of general interest, the introduction of new officers, and the announcement of the winners of the essay contest and the Jaffe Award.
New Officers

CMI's biennial election of officers was held on 5 December 1974. The Council, Committee Chairmen, and Executive Director are listed below. An asterisk indicates that the person is newly elected.

REED DAWSON, P12, President
* P11, President-Elect
* P12, Secretary
* N32, Treasurer

JIM THOMPSON, AS4, Council Member
* S12, Council Member
* R51, Council Member
* S1, Council Member

BILL MIXER, G42, Publicity

WALT PENNEY, P15, Executive Director

Lectures

The speaker for February has not yet been decided upon. Dr. Joseph Blum of R will speak in March, on the general subject of CHARLOW and optical processing.

Essay Contest

Entries for the 1975 essay contest, in the form of papers on cryptography or any significantly related subject, may be submitted to Reed Dawson, Room 3W040 (telephone 39575), by 28 March. Any NSA employee is eligible to enter. Security classifications are permissible, but ideas or techniques originating in compartmented areas should be reduced to a noncompartmented level for entering. Technical Journal articles published during the current year will be entered automatically.
CRYPTOLOG INDEX FOR 1974

(Listed by Contributor)

Self-Paced Instruction: "The Future Is Now!".............Aug 15

The Old Mission: Parts 3 & 4..................Dec 5

Maps in Mind: A Photoessay....................Dec 1

Back, Stuart H.;
(comments in) Cryptanalysis & Code Recovery........Sep 5

Some Thoughts on Lexicography....................Sep 11

What Is A Collector?..............................Aug 2

As We Go to Press...............................Sep 7

The New Collection Criteria......................Dec 11

Craig, Derek K.;
COMINT Analysis of.............................Sep 1

List Forming New Special Interest Group on Human Factors

The Mission of the Signals Processing
Requirements Panel..............................Oct 1

Dudley, Barbara P.;
Nice Ballroom's Holiday for One NSA Employee.......Aug 19

What Should You Expect?
or The Analysis of Cryptanalysts...............Aug 5

Secrets of the Altars: The Monastery Cryptogram....Sep 10

An October Overlap..............................Oct 20

Answer to October Overlap........................Dec 21

Exinetne, Anne (pseudonym):
A Long Hand Look at the Intern Program:
Part One: Philosophy & Recruitment................Sep 6

Part Two: Selection & Orientation................Oct 11

Part Three: Motivation & Morale....................Nov 15

Part Four: What Happens to the Graduates?.........Dec 13

What? Where? Why?!................................Nov 5

Filby, Vera R.;
A Spot by Any Other Name.......................Aug 7

The First Exercise: A Case Study in
Special Research Analysis......................Oct 16

The Apostrophe: Some Thought's..................Nov 14

Gavroilo, Caterina G.;
Gary's Colors.................................Sep 8

Character-Building in the People's
Republic of China.............................Oct 7

Data & Definitions: Calling Things by
Their Rightful Names............................Nov 1

Jackson, William J.;
TDB: The TEXA Data Base.......................Aug 4

An Approach to Calligraphic Analysis...............Dec 7

New Trends in the Teaching of Cryptanalysis:
A Walk Through the '75 Curriculum................Nov 7

John, George:
A Flag-Waving Programmer........................Dec 13

Parity of the Russian Language:
Suitesliles vs. Westemizers........................Nov 12

Reflections on a Translators' Conference..............Nov 10

Leamy, Francis T.;
A Proposal for Calendar Reform...................Dec 19

King Emsby & Queen Decid........................Sep 19

Munford, Marjorie;
Cryptanalysis & Code Recovery....................Sep 5

P14;
The New Traffic Analysis Glossary................Aug 8

Segmentation in the People's
Republic of China.............................Oct 7

(with Ramon Santiago-Ortiz) The Language of
Beisbol in Everyday Talk........................Aug 11

Language in the News............................Sep 14

The English Language in the News...................Dec 12

Santiago-Ortiz, Ramon &
The Language of Beisbol in Everyday Talk........Aug 11

Calling All NSA's: Reporting Symposium?..............Aug 26

Tetralo, Ewy W.;
Even a 5-Year-Old Child..........................Oct 4

Gentlemanship or How to Write Technical Manuals
Without Actually Giving Anything Away..............Nov 18

Unsigned:
The New Traffic Analysis Glossary................Aug 8

A Short Dictionary of Career Panels................Aug 17

The Management Survey of the Philharmonic........Aug 20

Prizes & Honors from the Learned Organizations.....Aug 21

Telephone Recall................................Oct 6

An Unofficial Glossary of Weasel Words............Oct 10

News from the School............................Oct 14

Coming Events....................................Oct 15

Associated Editorial Notes.......................Nov 4

Secret Messages................................Dec 4

Citizens of the World............................Dec 6

Letter to the Editor................................Dec 9

Comments on Cryptanalysis & Code Recovery..........Sep 5

Webster, James B.:
Project CARRIAGE:
Worldwide HFDF Modernization Plan.............Sep 9

Subject: NSA Symposium..........................Oct 19

Wolff, Wm Gen Herbert E. ;
A Letter of Introduction.........................Aug 14

Right-to-Left Text Sorts Are Not Impossible........Aug 14

P.L. 86-36

EO 1.4 (c)
P.L. 86-36

Jan 75 * CRYPTOLOG * Page 13

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