

Excelsior, Minn.
Route 2, box 102
July 16th. 1961.

Mr. Oscar Monnig
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Oscar :-

My brother, Glenn Monnig, living in Silver Springs Md. cut these clippings out and mailed to me, with the thought that I would forward them to you.

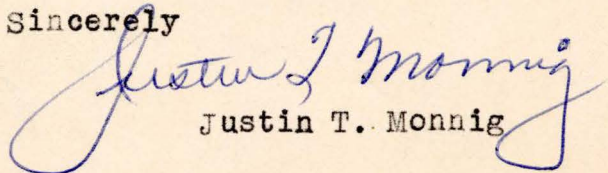
I have joined that great fraternity of retired men, and since last May I have been living in my home on Lake Minnetonka, just a matter of fifteen miles West of Minneapolis.

The last two years with the company I spent on a special assignment in Northern Oklahoma. I was surprised to note how well the name Monnig is known in Oklahoma, also met a man who said he worked for your father some fourteen years as a mens clothing salesman.

Mrs. Monnig passed away in 1956, and since then I have been living alone. Since I am retired I expect to do considerable travelling and am planning a trip that will take me through Houston, Dallas and Ft. Worth. I will be looking forward to a visit with you.

Please extend my regards to Mrs. Monnig.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Justin T. Monnig". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J".

Justin T. Monnig



Mr. Oscar Monnig
Care Monnig Dept. Store.
Fort Worth, Texas.

recovery of a meteorite in a "virtually uncontaminated" state, the Smithsonian Institution announced today.

The 18½-pound meteorite was recovered May 20 after blazing across the sky and crashing into a sandy ridge near Harleton, Tex., E. P. Henderson, associate curator at the Smithsonian, said.

He said all other recoveries of meteorites have been made too late for testing and analyzing the meteorites' elements before they were broken down by the earth's atmosphere.

The meteorite was cut in half at the Smithsonian today. Next week, American and Russian meteorologists will begin testing portions of the meteorite, the first known to fall in the United States since October, 1959.

Content to Be Studied

They will attempt to ascertain something of the content and structure of matter outside the earth's atmosphere.

Previous finds had deteriorated to such an extent that their testing by scientists provided little or no information about their origination or flight, Mr. Henderson said.

He said last month's meteorite was observed by a young boy as it began burning when it entered the earth's atmosphere.

The boy's father, J. J. Carver of Harleton, made the recovery after his son led him to the area where the meteorite crashed in the sand, according to Mr. Henderson.

Found in 10 Minutes

"The meteorite was located within a matter of 10 minutes, buried in a small sand crater about 25 to 30 inches deep," Mr. Henderson said.

"The fast recovery and care-

the rock while it's still free from terrestrial contamination.

"Usually, people try to do foolish tricks with meteorites—they pour acid on them, heat them or try to crack them open.

"Within 20 hours of the time it fell, Oscar Monnig of Fort Worth had acquired the meteorite for us."

Meteorite tests and measurement have to be made within 30 days to obtain accurate information, he said.

"After 30 days, the elements deteriorate and their evaluation would give us distorted information," Mr. Henderson said.

Chunks of half of the mete-

be sent to six laboratories across the country and, he said. The testing is expected to begin next week. Laboratories in this country include Brookhaven in Long Island, New York; Astrobleish in Cambridge, Mass.; Carnegie Institution, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the University of Southern California; the University of Chicago, and the University of Kentucky.

The Smithsonian's Building of Natural History will retain the second half of the meteorite, Mr. Henderson said.

He described the complete meteorite as 9 inches long, and 6 inches in width and breadth. Mr. Henderson said the rock contains some nickel, iron and iron sulfites and has a black crust.

It was named the Harleton Meteorite after the geographic location of its discovery. Harleton is about 40 miles west of Shreveport, La.

Caracas Mob U. S. Envoy's

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 15 (AP).—Several hundred pro-Castro students burned United States Ambassadorodoro Moscoso's automobile last night at Caracas, Venezuela, while he was attending an exhibit.

The students crowded around the car parked on the university campus, yanked it from the front of the vehicle after the Government.

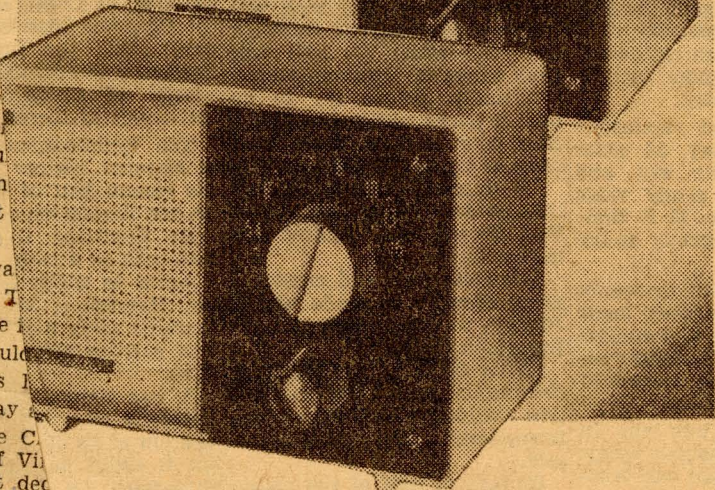
Government officials said the students "well-known" in Caracas. The Caracas university students were lenient with the student who was bloody.

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First 'Uncontaminated' Meteorite Recovered Is Sent to Smithsonian

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The 18½-pound meteorite was recovered May 20 after blazing across the sky and crashing into a sandy ridge near Harleton, Tex., E. P. Henderson, associate curator at the Smithsonian, said.

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Found in 10 Minutes

"The meteorite was located within a matter of 10 minutes, buried in a small sand crater about 25 to 30 inches deep," Mr. Henderson said.

"The fast recovery and careful handling of the rock will enable meteorologists to study the rock while it's still free from terrestrial contamination.

"Usually, people try to do foolish tricks with meteorites—they pour acid on them, heat them or try to crack them open.

"Within 20 hours of the time it fell, Oscar Monnig of Fort Worth had acquired the meteorite for us."

Meteorite tests and measurement have to be made within 30 days to obtain accurate information, he said.

"After 30 days, the elements deteriorate and their evaluation would give us distorted information," Mr. Henderson said.

Chunks Being Distributed

Chunks of half of the meteorite will be sent to six laboratories across the country and to Russia, he said. The testing is expected to begin next week.

The laboratories in this country include Brookhaven in Long Island, New York; Astrophysical in Cambridge, Mass.; the Carnegie Institution, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the University of Southern California; the University of Chicago, and the University of Kentucky.

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Half of an "uncontaminated" meteorite (right), split today at the Smithsonian Institution and a model of the other half are displayed by Miss Felicia Stanley, librarian at the Smithsonian.—Star Staff Photo.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Thursday, June 15, 1961

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Mr. Harriman's speech was a reply to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who blamed the United States and pro-Western troops for earlier violations of the Laotian cease fire proclaimed last month.

Mr. Harriman also answered Soviet charges that the United States was deliberately holding up progress of the 14-nation conference.

He said the delay was caused by Mr. Gromyko's refusal to send adequate instructions to the International Control Com-

mission and by the refusal of the contending factions in Laos to co-operate with the commission. The commission supervises truce teams in Laos trying to control the cease fire.

"This refusal persisted despite the fact that there were recurring allegations and complaints from both combatant parties of serious violations of the cease fire," Mr. Harriman declared.

Mr. Harriman, President Kennedy's roving Ambassador and chief United States dele-

gate at the conference, then countered Mr. Gromyko's charges that Royal Laotian forces at Padong were headed by American officers.

"At the time of the attack on Padong," Mr. Harriman said, "there were seven Americans, only one of whom was an officer, and his rank is that of captain, among the 1,400 Royal Lao government troops in the area of Padong."

Turning to Communist com-

plaints about the lack of progress here, Mr. Harriman declared ways must be found "to reduce the decibels of our discussions from these plenary meetings to the quiet working negotiations which are necessary for progress."

Western delegations here have accused the Communists of using the plenary sessions, attended by all the conference delegations, as a sounding board for propaganda.

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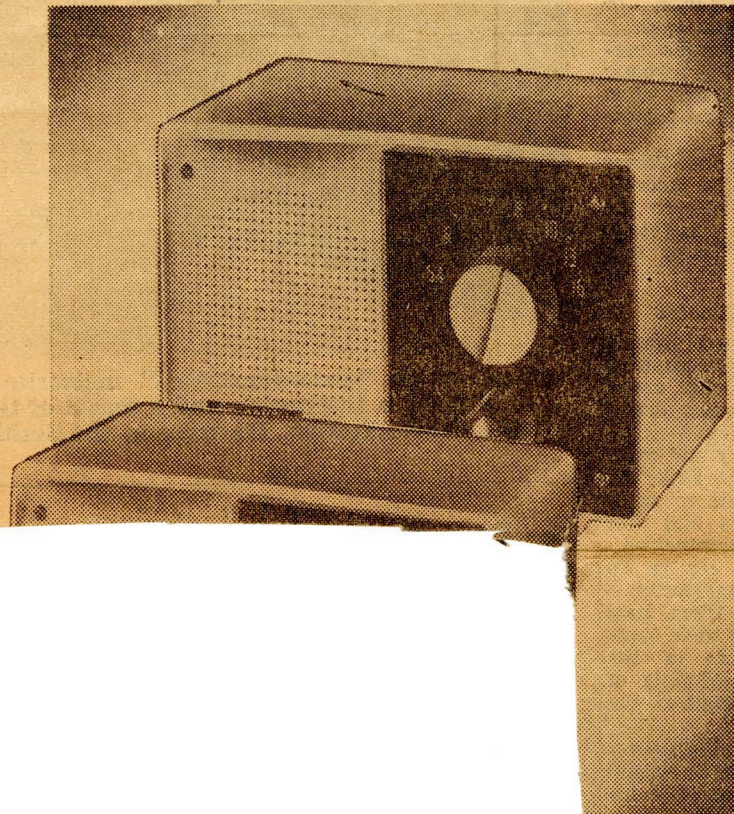
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