

PRIME MINISTER

THE WASHINGTON POST

You are to give an interview to the Washington Post on Monday for an hour from 11.15. They have been in the queue for many months and are delighted they have at last made it.

Your interviewers are Leonard Downie, a former London correspondent and now managing editor who has flown over from Washington, and Karen DeYoung, current London correspondent. They will be accompanied by a photographer Etienne Bol who will snap away during the discussion. COI will record and I will support you.

Leonard Downie is a first class journalist and a decent man - one of the best American correspondents I have worked with. Karen DeYoung is not up to his standard and, like all the current bunch of American correspondents in London, pretty incorrigible on Ireland. You could very usefully give her a basic lecture on the realities of terrorism in a democratic society.

However, the Washington Post propose to have a wide ranging interview and I expect Len Downie to be in the driving seat.

The broad areas they propose to cover are:

1. The Prime Minister's role within NATO and the EEC.
2. Her relationship with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, and overall view on current events in the Soviet Union, and prospects for the upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev summit.
3. Arms control, including the INF treaty and START talks, as well as conventional reduction talks.
4. US-UK relations during, and after, the Reagan years.
5. Northern Ireland and the Anglo-Irish relationship.
6. The Prime Minister's third term domestic agenda.
7. The current state of the Conservative Party.
8. The Prime Minister's perspective on her own political career, past and future.

Briefing

It is perfectly clear from this that you do not need any detailed briefing. But it might help if I gave you some ideas on some of the points:-

East-West/Arms Control

The Washington Post are bidding, apparently optimistically for pre-Summit interview with Gorbachev. I think they are likely to seek your impressions of (a) the man; (b) his prospects of success; and (c) the risks of the West being taken in by him.

This will lead into the question as to the desirable pace of nuclear and the arms control negotiations; the prospects for START in Moscow; and the pitfalls for the West at the Summit.

This in turn leads naturally into US/UK relations after Reagan.

Taken altogether this is an opportunity for you to:

- quietly demonstrate your pivotal position in East-West relations and the influence you can be expected to wield over the next two transitional years of the USA.
- your determination to encourage reform in Russia; to remain defensively secure; and to work as closely as possible with the voters' Presidential choice in the USA.
- to inject a note of cautious optimism into East-West relations, provided we keep our feet on the ground. [NB - You might illustrate how co-operation is beginning to work with £10million cannabis seizure as a result of Anglo-Soviet liaison.]

I am surprised that, in the latest agenda, they have left burden sharing out of their list. I shall be astonished if they do not ask you about US/Euro links as a means of querying whether the French hostage deal has not set back relations.

With the French presidential election out of the way you will, if you judge it right, be able to be a bit more forthcoming about your anxieties over the release of the three hostages.

Ireland

It is perfectly clear to me from my wrestling with American correspondents that they think your Government are a repressive lot when it comes to the media. This is in part a result of the First Amendment and their different traditions. But it also stems from the grossly inflated view the US media have of their own importance. You should not encourage non-elected pundits.

I would very much like you to strike a measured tone on Ireland and media - eg

- Britain (and Northern Ireland) is a free society with a free press and you have no wish to curb freedom.
- But freedom incurs responsibility. And the media have a responsibility to the society to which they owe their living and protection. And not least to its legal system.
- You are not seeking to stifle discussion; only to preserve witnesses for an inquiry conducted by due process. That is not much to ask - unless of course ratings matter more to the media.
- The effect of the TV programmes so far has been to subject potential witnesses to character assassination without the protection of the law.
- The Foreign Secretary, in reporting to Parliament immediately after the event lively rehearsed facts as the Government understood them; he did not interfere with witnesses.

You will have to judge how far to go on Anglo/Irish relations but I think it very important you should leave readers in no doubt that what the British and Irish Governments contront is terrorism in a democratic society - not guerrilla warfare, as US newspapers try to portray it. At Nigel's instigation I have had a go at the American correspondents in the use of the word 'guerrilla' as implying a moral justification which simply cannot and should not be accorded plain and not so imple terrorists.

I attach some dictionary definitions of terrorists/guerrillas.

Domestic

I think they will pursue your "uncaring" image and how that is linked latterly to the rebellious nature of the Conservative Party.

You need to get across the following points:-

- having got an enterprising economy laying the golden eggs you are seeking to raise standards right across the nation - education, health, social services, local government, individual attitudes of personal responsibility and self reliance.

- you are seeking to tap that rich vein of true Britishness - national pride, essential fairness and a lively concern for the less well off at home and abroad - man does not live by bread alone, but he does make sure there is bread, if not circuses, for the poor (safety net)
- to achieve this truly caring society requires tough decisions which you don't intend to shirk; and because you won't, you'll complete the task of restoring Britain.

The last point really answers what I think will be their last point - how have you been able to accomplish so much?

I suggest you say by way of reply: Because I haven't flinched from the tough decisions. The people respect that - especially when they can see they are benefitting from them: young and old; north and south.

Content?

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AAlan
BERNARD INGHAM

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of land of private persons or corporations, rent-roll.
 Hist. collection of acknowledgements of vassals or tenants of a lordship [ME. f. OF a. (as n. = med. L. *terrarius* liber book; see prec.)]
terrific a. causing terror; colloq. of great size, excellent. *did a terrific job*; excessive (*making a terrific noise*); hence **terrifically** adv. [f. L. *terrificus* (*terrere* frighten; see -FIC)]
terrify v.t. fill with terror, frighten (q.v. for constructions) [f. L. *terrificare* (as prec.; see -FY)]
terri-genous a. produced by the earth or land (*terri-genous deposits*); [f. L. *terrigenus* earth-born + -ous]
terrine n. earthenware vessel, esp. containing and sold with table delicacy such as *pâte* [orig. form of TURREN]
territ see TERRIT
territorial a. & n. 1. a. of territory (*territorial possessions*); limited to a district (*the right was strictly territorial*); 2. ~ of any of the US Territories; 3. **T~ Army**, volunteer force organized 1908-67 according to localities to provide reserve of trained and disciplined manpower for use in emergency, now **T~ and Army Volunteer Reserve**; ~ **waters**, marginal waters under the jurisdiction of a State, esp. that part of the sea within three or other number of miles of shore measured from low-water mark; hence ~ize (3 v.t.), ~LY² adv.; 2. n. member of Territorial Army etc. [f. LL *territialis* (as TERRITORY; see -AL)]
territorialism n. system of Church government in which civil power has supreme authority. [f. prec. + -ISM]
territory n. extent of land under jurisdiction of sovereign, State, city, etc.; (fig.) sphere, province; area over which goods-distributor or commercial traveller operates; large tract of land; (T~) organized division of a country, esp. (US etc.) one not yet admitted to full rights of a State; (Zool.) area held by animals against others of same species; area defended by team etc. in game. [ME. f. L. *territorium* (terra land; see -ORY)]
terror n. 1. extreme fear; ~-stricken, ~-struck, affected with terror. 2. person or thing that causes terror; (holy) ~, (colloq.) formidable person, troublesome child, etc.; **king of ~s**, Death (Job 18:14); **Reign of T~**, the T~, period of French Revolution 1793-4, similar period marked by remorseless sanguinary excesses of revolutionaries (also **Red T~** or reactionaries (also **White T~**)). [ME. f. OF *terror* f. L. *terror* -orus (*terrere* frighten; see -OR)]
terrorist n. one who favours or uses terror-inspiring methods of governing or of coercing government or community; hence or cogn. ~ISM (2, 3) n., ~'istic a. [f. F. *terroriste* (as prec.; see -IST)]
terrorize, -ize (-iz), v.t. fill with terror; coerce by terrorism; hence ~ATION n. [f. TERROR + -IZE]
terry n. & a. (pile fabric) with the loops uncut, used esp. for towels. [18th c., of unkn. orig.]
Tersanctus n. (Eccl.) = SANCTUS. [L. (*ter* thrice, SANCTUS)]
têrse a. (Of speech, written matter, style, writer) free from cumbrousness and superfluity, smooth and concise; curt; hence ~LY² (-sli) adv., ~NESS (-sn-) n. [f. L. *tersus* p.p. of *tergere* wipe, polish]
tertian (-shan) a. & n. (fever) recurring every other (by inclusive reckoning every third) day. [ME. (*fever*) *tertiana* f. L. (*febris*) *tertiana* (as foll.; see -AN)]
tertiary (-sheri) a. & n. 1. a. of the third order, rank, formation, etc.; next after secondary. 2. n. bird's flight-feather of third row, borne on humerus; (T~) member of third order of monastic body, (Geol.) period or system subsequent to Secondary. [f. L. *tertarius* (*tertius* third; see -ARY¹)]
tertium quid (têrshium kwîd) n. a third something, esp. intermediate between mind and matter or between opposite things. [L. app. transl. Gk. *tertion* n.]
tervalent (têr'va-, -vâ'-) a. (Chem.) = TRIVALENT. [f. TER- + valent- part. st. f. as VALENCE²]

***gubernatorial** a. of a governor. [f. L. *gubernator* governor + -IAL]
gü'ddler n. (Sc. 1, t.t. catch fish with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream) 2. t.t. grope for fish thus. 3. Hence ~'ER¹ n. [19th c., orig. unkn.]
gü'dgeon -jon n. small freshwater fish used as bait; credulous person. [ME. f. OF *guyon* f. L. *gobius* -onus Goby]
gü'dgeon² -jon n. pivot at end of beam, axle, etc., on which bell, wheel, etc., works, ring of gate fitting on hook of post, socket in which rudder works, pin holding two blocks of stone etc. together. ~-pin, esp. pin holding piston-rod and connecting-rod together [ME. f. OF *guyon* dim. of *gauge* GOUGE]
gü'dler gē'-n. & t.t. rose, deodorous shrub with round bunches of creamy-white flowers, snowball-tree. [f. Du. *gelderich* Gelderland province in Holland]
Güelph, Güelf, gēwē- n. member of medieval Italian party supporting Pope against Emperor (opp. Ghibelline); hence ~'ic a., ~ISM 3; n. [f. It. *Guelfo* (MHG *Welf* name of founder of princely family of Guelphs)]
güenōn gēnaw'n n. long-tailed Afr. monkey of genus *Cercopithecus* etc. [f. of unkn. orig.]
güerdon gē'r-dn. & t.t. poet. reward, recompense. [ME. f. OF *guer* e don f. med. L. *uiderdonum* f. WG *uiderlōn* 'as with, LOAN¹ w. assim. to L. *donum* gift]
güeridon gē'rîdn. n. small ornamental table or stand [F.]
Güer'sey (gē'r-nzi) n. (animal of) breed of dairy cattle from Guernsey; (g~) thick knitted woollen usu. blue outer tunic or jersey. (Austral.) football shirt. ~ lily, kind of amaryllis orig. from S. Africa, with large red lily-like flowers. [~ in Channel Islands]
güerrilla, güerrilla, (gē'-) n. person taking part in irregular fighting (~ war, warfare by small independently acting groups) URBAN *guerrilla*. [f. Sp. *guerrilla*, dim. of *guerra* war]
güess gēs. v. & n. 1. v.t. & t. (make estimate without measurement or detailed calculation. 2. t.t. think likely, think one divines nature of, form hypothesis as to, conjecture, hazard opinion about, (thing, that, her, when, whether, etc., thing to be, or abs.); conjecture answer to riddle, solution of problem, or abs.) 3. t.t. ~ at, make guess concerning. *I ~, I think it likely, I suppose; keep person ~ing, colloq. let him remain uncertain. 4. n. rough estimate, conjecture, hypothesis, (by ~, haphazard, also by guess and by God, *frey*); ANYBODY'S or anyone's guess, *my ~ is*, I am fairly sure; *miss one's ~, make wrong assumption; have another ~ coming, be mistaken; ~ work, (procedure based on guessing, OTHERGUESS. [ME. *gessen*, of uncert. orig.; cf. OSw. *gess*, MLG, MDu. *gissen*; f. root of GET¹]
gü(e)stimate (gē'-) n. (colloq.) estimate based on guesswork combined with reasoning. [f. prec. + ESTIMATE]
güest (gēt) n. 1. person invited to visit another's house or have meal etc. at his expense (~ of honour, also given special honours, *paying ~*, boarder); person lodging at hotel, boarding-house, etc.; occasional performer from outside regular company etc. 2. ~ chamber (kept for guests); ~ house, superior boarding-house; ~ night on which guests are entertained at club, college, mess, etc.; ~ room (kept for guests). 3. Hence ~SHIP n. [ME. f. ON *gäst* = OS, OHG *gast*, Goth. *gasts* f. Gmc. *gasti; f. IE *gust-*]
güest-ropes, güest-, (gē'-s-) n. second rope fastened to *gunwale* in low to steady it, rope slung outside ship to give hold for boats coming alongside. [17th c., orig. unkn.]
güest a. (of empty talk, nonsense. [19th c., orig. unkn.]
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laugh 2. t.t. & t. make, say with gullaw [orig. Sc. imit.]
gü'gle. Var. of GURGLE
gü'chet (gē'shā n. grating, hatch, ticket-office window. [F.]
guidance. See GUIDE²
guide¹ gid n. 1. one who shows the way, hired conductor of traveller or tourist, esp. in Switzerland etc. professional mountain-climber. 2. soldier, vehicle, or ship enabling others to regulate their movements. 3. adviser, directing principle or standard (*the feelings are a bad guide. Scripture is our guide*). 4. (G~) member of girls' organization similar to Scouts, King's or Queen's G~ who has reached highest rank of proficiency. 5. book of rudiments, manual; ~ book, book of information for tourists (to cathedral, city, district, etc.). 6. Mech. bar, rod, etc., directing motion of something; gauge etc. controlling tool. 7. thing marking a position or guiding the eye. 8. ~ book see sense 5. ~ dog trained to guide blind person; ~ line, fig. directing principle; ~ post, signpost; ~ rope, 1. small rope attached to load of crane to guide it. 2. rope trailed along ground by balloon or small airship to assist in preserving altitude by drag of rope. 3. one of several ropes steadying an airship before flight. ~ way, groove, track. [ME. f. OF *gus* f. *guder*; see foll.]
guide² gid t.t. 1. act as guide to, go before, lead, direct course of; arrange course of events; be the principle, motive, or ground, of action, judgement, etc.; conduct affairs of (State etc.); ~d missile, under remote control or directed by equipment within itself; ~d tour (accompanied by guide. 2. Hence **gü'dable** a., **gü'dance** n., (gü'-) **Gü'der¹** (gü'-) n., adult leader of Guides (sense 4). [ME. f. OF *güider*, earlier *güer* f. Rom. **uidare* f. Gmc. **uitan*, cogn. w. *wirt*]
gü'don (gü'-) n. pennant narrowing to point or fork at free end (used as standard of dragoons or *cavalry). [f. f. It. *guidone* *guida* GUIDE¹]
Guignol (gēnyōl) n. = GRAND GUIGNOL; Punch and Judy show; hence ~E² SQUE a. [see GRAND GUIGNOL]
guild, güld, (gü-) n. society for mutual aid or prosecution of common object; medieval association of craftsmen or merchants; G~ hall, (1) hall in which a medieval guild met. (2) from being used as meeting-place of Corporation town hall; (the) **Gü'ldhall**, hall of the Corporation of the City of London, used for State banquets, municipal meetings, etc.; ~ socialism, system by which the resources, methods, and profits, of each industry, should be controlled by a council of its members. [ME. prob. f. MLG, MDu. *gilde* f. Gmc. **galdhjon*, rel. to OE *gild* payment, sacrifice, guild, OS *geld*, OHG *gelt*, ON *gjald*, Goth. *gild* tribute f. Gmc. **geldham* & ON *gildi* f. Gmc. **galdham*]
gülder (gü'-) n. monetary unit of Netherlands. (Hist.) gold coin of Netherlands and Germany. [ME. alt. of Du. *gulden*]
guile (gü) n. treachery, deceit, cunning devices; hence ~FUL, ~LESS (-l-l), adv. [ME. f. OF, f. Scand. **uhtl-wile*]
gü'llemot (gü'-) n. auk of genus *Uria* or *Cephus*. [f. Guillaume William]
guillo'che (gü'lōsh) n. architectural or metalwork ornament imitating braided ribbons [f. F. *guilloché*, or f. F. *guilloche* the tool used]
gü'lotine (gü'lōtēn, -tē'n) n., & t.t. 1. n. machine with knife-blade sliding in grooves for beheading, surgical instrument for excising uvula etc.; machine for cutting paper, metal, etc.; (Parl.) method of preventing obstruction, by fixing times at which parts of Bill must be voted on. 2. v.t. use the guillotine upon [f. f. -l. *Guillotn*, Fr. physician d. 1814, who recommended its use for executions in 1789]
guilt (gü-) n. fact of having committed a specified or implied offence; feeling of culpability; ~ complex, (Psych.) mental obsession with idea of having done wrong. [OE *gylt*, of unkn. orig.]

GUERRILLERO.

Guernsey lily, a species of the amaryllis, is a native of Japan. 1895 AMHERST *Garden*. 281 The Guernsey lily (*Aerine saracensis*) which was said to have grown in Guernsey from bulbs washed ashore from a wreck of a ship from Japan about 1659. 1769 PENNANT *Trav.* (1776) III. 21 Related to this species (Scaly lily) is the "Guernsey lily" which we are informed has been propagated in England from some originally brought from that island. ENG. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.*, Partridge-Guernsey. "Guernsey Partridge... Why this should be called Guernsey Partridge we cannot imagine. It is also called Red-legged Partridge." 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. With "Guernsey shirts, Explores" 53 So you have come to make your fame with pick-axe, in a Guernsey-shirt. 1578 LYVE *Dodoni* II. 152 The greater sorte is called in English "Garnesie Violet," white Gillofer, and Stocke Gillofer. 1597 GERARDE *Herbar.* II. cxvii. § 4. 373 The Stocke Gilloflower is called, in English, "Garnsey Violet, and Castle Gilloflower."

2. In senses originally elliptical.
a. A thick, knitted, closely-fitting vest or shirt, generally made of blue wool, worn by seamen.
1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 66 The sailors in their striped guernseys. 1861 MUSGRAVE *Byroads* 170 Villers-Bretonneux [was] celebrated, from an early period, for its manufacture of... socks, caps, waistcoats, and jackets, or Guernseys. 1887 HALL CAINE *Demister* ix. 61 There was Dan in his guernsey on the deck of his boat.

b. One of a breed of cattle of the Channel Islands.
1834 YOUBAT *Cattle* iii. 30 Mr. King recommends the addition of one Guernsey to every dozen country-cows. 1830 *Daily News* 24 June 6.1 There are 169 Jerseys and 81 Guernseys in the show.

† **Guerpe, guerpish, v. Obs.** [ad. OF. *guerpir* (or the lengthened stem *guerpiris*): to throw away, f. the Teutonic stem represented in Eng. by WARP.] *trans.* To abandon, forsake.
1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxix. L viii b. They shall not guerpysshe or leuye eche other by nother better or worse. 1646 J. COOKE *Vind. Law* 33 The learned Serjeants... shall guerpe and abandon the cause.

† **Guerre, sb. Obs.** Also 5 *guerre*, 6 *guerr*.
[a. F. *guerre* = ONF. *uerre* WAB.] War.
1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 287 From that time *guerres* began to cease in Wales. 1817 *tr. A. knyghte of Lancastreshire* moved *guerre*... ageyne Thomas of Lancastres his lorde. 1491 *Act Hen. VII.* c. 23 Preambles Richard White... traitously levied *guerre* ayen our seid Sovereign Lord. 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 141. I am informed that the King of Skottes winat that any of his men goo out of the country, in feare of the *guerr* of Ingland.
Hence *Guerre v. Obs. intr.* to wage war.
1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 321 Men of Ethioppe *guerre* ageyn men of Egipte. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Guerrig*, Brawling [also in COCKERAM 1623].

Guerrilla, guerilla (gerilä, gërilä). [a. Sp. *guerrilla*, dim. of *guerra* war. With the form *guerrilla* cf. F. *guerrilla*.]

1. An irregular war carried on by small bodies of men acting independently. Now somewhat rare.
1819 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 255/2 A succession of village guerrillas;—an intermixture war between the gamekeepers and marauders of game. 1877 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 254 To avoid being involved in these guerrillas. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* xvii. 121. I was offered the command of this strange guerrilla. 1862 RUSSELL in *Times* 18 Mar., Arkansas is now the theatre of a large guerrilla.

2. One engaged in such warfare.
1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1835) V. 9. I have recommended to the Junta to set. the Guerrillas to work towards Madrid. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sp. For. Lands* I. iii. 54 We might easily have been mistaken for a party of guerrillas. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 127 A swift and skilful guerrilla. 1900 *Daily News* 9 June 4/6 A nation of farmers is not the material of which guerrillas have usually been made.

fig. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 333 The mere skirmishers and guerrillas of literature.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*, esp. in *guerrilla war* (= sense 1).

1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* xlix. The Guerrilla band came like night's tempest, and avenged the land. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Robbards Mem. W. Taylor* II. 428 Somewhat afraid of my old Guerrilla friends upon the road. 1843 PÆSSCOT *Mexico* I. ii. (1864) 16 Making use of ambushes, sudden surprises, and the light skirmish of guerrilla warfare. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour*, 67 Garibaldi... is... a master of the "dodges"... which are required in guerrilla war. 1865 MAFFEY *Brigand Life* II. 41 He was forced to become, not a guerrilla leader, but a highway captain. 1881 HUXLEY *Sci. & Culture* I. 3 It must be admitted to be somewhat of a guerrilla force, composed largely of irregulars.

fig. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. bk.* II. xvii. 318 A doubtful, lazy, dirty family vassal—a guerrilla footman. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* 135 My guerrilla life suits me better than my fashionable one. 1868 W. M. RAMSAY *Was Christ born in Bethlehem?* 1. 8 The commentary on Luke then degenerates into a guerrilla warfare against him.

Hence **Guerrillism**, the principles and practice of guerrilla warfare; **Guerrillist** = GUERRILLA 2; **Guerrilla** = GUERRILLAISM; **Guerrilla** = GUERRILLAISM; **Guerrilla** = GUERRILLAISM; **Guerrilla** = GUERRILLAISM.

a., proper or habitual to a guerrilla.
1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 22 Apr. 5/2 This is the guerrillesque formula. 1865 *Even. Stand.* 19 May. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the new empire, the prevalence of guerrillaism, &c., these precautions, which have a military air, are considered quite necessary. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* II. iii. 206 This mode of controversial guerrilla-ship was not of long duration.

|| **Guerrillero, guerrillero** (gerilero). [a. Sp. *guerrillero*, f. *guerrilla*.] = GUERRILLA 2.

their stamped blankets. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 199 At doubt and terror-it he only laughed. 1868 FARRAR *Jeckers* I. vii. (1875) 98 All this "terror-fraught intercourse between heaven and earth, a 1743 SAVAGE *Public Spirit* 127 Instantly we catch her "terror-giving cares. 1844 LONGFELLOW *Norman Baron* vii. The lays they chanted Reached the chamber "terror-haunted. 1854 GAGGE *GREENWOOD Haps & Mishaps* 91 Enrolment in this honourable "terror-inspiring, omnipresent corps. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas*. Hope II. 255 Nature hears, with "terror-mingled trust. The shock that hurls her fabric in the dust. 1630 DRAVTON *Voak* 225 This good man, this "terror-preaching Noy. c. 1681 CHAPMAN *liad* xxii. 320 Then all the Greeks... admird his "terror-stirring lim. 1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth* 16 Our "terror-stricken warriors quailed. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Palmos* III. 35 He cowers like a terror-stricken child. 1611 BARNSTED *Hires* (1876) 74 So her beames did "terror-strike his sight. 1598 DRAVTON *Heroic Ep.*, Owen 1799 *Hr. Lee Canterb. T., Frenchin*. T. (ed. 2) I. 270 She found herself alone, "terror-struck, bewildered. 1844 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H-shire*, A sneaking curiosity, "terror-tainted.

Hence **Terrorful, Terrorsome** *adjs.*, full of or fraught with terror, terrifying.
1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 491 The points... show themselves... with that dark jaggedness and terrorful meaning which [etc.]. 1890 *Leeds Merc.* 3 Feb. 5/1 A writer... makes it terrible by the following anecdote.

Terror, v. Obs. or arch. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To strike with terror, to terrify. Also *absol.*

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* viii. 515 They, terror'd with these words, demand his name. 1645 FULLER *C. Hist.* iv. ii. Ded. A Law... as all other penal Statutes intended but to terrour. 1878 P. W. WYATT *Hardrada* 3 The terror'd heart of Tostig.

Terrorism (terōrīz'm). [a. F. *terrorisme* (1798 in *Dict. Acad., Suppl.*), f. L. *terror* dread, **TERROR**: see **ISM.**] A system of terror.

1. Government by intimidation as directed and carried out by the party in power in France during the Revolution of 1789-94; the system of the "Terror" (1793-4): see **TERROR** sb. 4.

1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 112/2 It would... renew the reign of terrorism. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* viii. (1818) II. 357 He was obliged to remain abroad during the whole reign of terrorism. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 85 Like... the terrorism of the Jacobins... it was a moral epidemic.

2. *gen.* A policy intended to strike with terror those against whom it is adopted; the employment of methods of intimidation; the fact of terrorizing or condition of being terrorized.

1798 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (ed. 7) 134 The causes of rebellion, insurrection, terrorism, massacres, and revolutionary murders. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxx. IV. 155 He could not but be sensible that this system of terrorism was full of peril to himself. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. (1876) 248 If anyone should disobey the decision of the meeting, he would subject himself... to a social terrorism.

Terrorist (terōrist). [a. F. *terroriste*, f. L. *terror* **TERROR**: see **IST.**]

1. As a political term: a. Applied to the Jacobins and their agents and partisans in the French Revolution, esp. to those connected with the Revolutionary tribunals during the "Reign of Terror".
1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 169 The terrorists, as they were justly denominated, from the cruel and impolitic maxim of keeping the people in implicit subjection by a merciless severity. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 75 Thousands of those Hell-hounds called Terrorists... are let loose on the people. 1818 HERVE *Beauties of Paris* II. 296 [Jud.] He assisted La Fayette in endeavouring to defend the king from the terrorists. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 83 That pithy chapter in Machiavelli's "Prince" which treats of cruelty and clemency... anticipates the defence of the Terrorists.

b. Any one who attempts to further his views by a system of coercive intimidation; *spec.* applied to members of one of the extreme revolutionary societies in Russia.
1866 FITZPATRICK *Sham. Sp.* 180 Miss G—, the daughter of a Wexford terrorist, directed many of the tortures which were so extensively practised. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 315/2 To [Russian] Terrorists it guarantees... security on condition of a... pledge to abandon... the revolutionary party. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 2/1 Several notables are believed to be more or less implicated in the actions of the Terrorists.

2. Dyslogistically: One who entertains, professes, or tries to awaken or spread a feeling of terror or alarm; an alarmist, a scaremonger.
1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 261 The terrorists of this country are so extremely alarmed at the power of Bonaparte. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 570 Some book of the religious terrorists, which tended to infuse the alarm of full purification. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Anti. Art. Part.* III. clxxv. 209 What becomes of the pretended terrorists at home who affect to be alarmed for the condition of every white female in the Antilles?

3. *attrib.*
1801 HFL. M. WILLIAMS *Fr. Rep.* I. xi. 113 The defeat of the terrorist-party. *Ibid.* xvi. 104 Under the terrorist government of France. 1856 GOLDW. SMITH in *Oxford Est.* 293 An advanced and slightly terrorist school of philanthropists. 1884 in *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 7/2 In the struggle we are engaged in with the terrorist and autocratic Governments of Europe, and especially with that of Russia.

Hence **Terroristic, -istical** *adjs.*, characterized by or practising terrorism.
1850 *Bentley's Miscell.* XXVIII. 407 This was the Government styled "terroristic" by the Austrians! 1873 *Post & Gain* I. Comm. ed. 2) 81 This terroristian Law was not

abrogated till the time of Justinian. 1884 STEPHAN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 327 The gradual progress of the terroristic tendency under the influence of Governmental repression. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 54 The leaders of the "terroristic" or extreme revolutionary party.

Terrorize (terōrīz), v. [f. **TERROR** + **IZE**.] 1. *trans.* To fill or inspire with terror, reduce to a state of terror; esp. to coerce or deter by terror. 1843 DODGINS, or *Field of Otterburn* II. iii. 33 This was alas! no crafty scheme to terrorize my mind. 1874 H. L. KEYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iv. v. 206 He had them (soldiers) terrorize no one. 1885 CLOOD *Myths & Dr.* t. ii. 18 Suppose situations which yet more or less... terrorize the ignorant.

2. *intr.* To rule, or maintain power, by terrorism; to practise intimidation. (After *tyrannize*.)
1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'* M. xxviii. It is one of Kate's fancies to terrorize thus over weak minds. 1870 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6 Count Bismarck... openly, terrorized over the Prussian Chamber by relying upon the support of the army.

Hence **Terrorised** *pp. a.*; **Terrorizing** *pp. a.* and *pp. a.*; also **Terrorization**, the action of terrorizing; **Terrorizer**, one who terrorizes.
1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 26 Jan., The White Caps... began their cowardly and brutal work of "terrorization" in the great state of Ohio. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 586 The Powers can do much by terrorisation. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Apr. 170/2 The whimpering and "terrorizing" supplicants against High Church domination. 1892 *Ibid.* 10 Mar. 330/1 Night gangs of masked "terrorizers". 1860 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liv. 153 It began to be common talk that among the trades-associations there was systematic "terrorizing" of the worst kind. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 104/2 A "terrorizing" collection of ghastly models and pseudo-medical specimens.

Terrorless (terōrless), a. [f. **TERROR** + **LESS**.] Devoid of terror; exciting no dread.
1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 61 How terrorless the triumph of the grave! 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. viii. 248 Like a cloudless and terrorless Arctic sea.

[**Terrorty**: see **TERRESTRIAL**.]
Terrour, obs. form of **TERRIER**, **TERROR**.

† **Terrulent**, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [ad. L. *terrulentus*, f. *terra* earth: see **UENT**.] (See *quots.*) Hence † **Terrulentness**. So † **Terrulency** *Obs. rare*—o.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Terrulent*... earthy or earthily, made of earth. 1717 BAILY, *Terrulent*, an Earthiness, a fulness of Earth. *Ibid.*, *Terrulent*, full of Earth. 1777 — vol. II, *Terrulency*, Earthiness, earthy Nature or Quality.

Terry (terri), sb. 1, a. [Origin uncertain: it is not clear whether the word was orig. sb. or adj. If adj., it may have been a corruption of F. *terre* drawn; cf. Ger. *gezogener Sammet* 'drawn velvet'.]
A. sb. 1. The loop raised in pile-weaving (PILS sb. 3) left uncut; also short for *terry fabric*, *terry-velvet*, etc., see B.
1784 J. BENNETT *Patent Specif.* No. 1437 The Prince's everlasting union pearl or terry. *Ibid.*, The silk and mohair, pearl or terry, or wool, to float as a sating. 1853 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 380 (Carpet weaving) Inserting a tag or wire to form the rib or terry. 1861 *Abridgm. Sp. Patents*, *Weaving* Index 1093, Terries raised on welt. 1879 *Westm. Gaz.* Terry, 1. A kind of heavy silk and worsted material used in upholstery. 2. Heavy red poplin for ladies' dresses. 1880 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xi, The furniture was in green terry. 2. In rope-making, An open reel.

1877 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* (Perh. not the same word).
B. *adj.* Of pile-fabrics: Looped, having the loops that form the pile left uncut, as *terry pile*, *terry velvet* (in F. *velours épingle*). Also, *Of or pertaining to such a fabric.*

1835 *Ladies' Cabinet* Jan. 56 The new ones [hats] are composed of plain velvet, and Terry velvet. *Ibid.* Feb. 200 A toque of pink terry velvet. 1851 *Mech. Mag.* 5 Apr. 278/2 Joseph Burch... For improvements in printing terry and pile carpets [etc.]. Patent dated September 28, 1850. 1853 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 380 The fabric produced will be plain or unornamented, with a looped or terry pile. 1876 BARLOW *Hist. Weaving* 210 Both cut and terry velvets are now woven in power looms.

C. *Comb.*, as *terry-ribbed* *adj.*, *terry-weaving*.
1885 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 202/1 The majority are made of terry-ribbed silk. 1907 *Macm. Mag.* Jan., Notes 15/2 New sections on terry weaving, the automatic supply of welt to looms, and warp stop motions, have been added.

Terry (terri), sb. 2 A colloquial abbreviation of **TERRITORIAL**, applied to members of the Territorial Army; = **TERRIER** 2.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 31 Dec. 3/4 The 'Terries' will be made to feel that there is little or no difference between them and the 'Tomnies'. *Ibid.* 4/7 Obviously some kind of a nickname must be found for the new Territorial Army. Upon another page Mr. Charles Lowe boldly calls our soldiers of the future 'The Terries'.

Terry, sb. 3: see **TODDY**.
Terry, var. **TARY** v. *Obs.*, to provoke.
Terryare, *yer*, obs. ff. **TERRIER** 2, 3.

† **Terrye**, *Obs.* Short (or error) for **TERRIER** 2.
1608 SYLVESTER *De Barts* II. iv. *Decay* 939 The *dog* Dogs are cheer'd with claps and cries... And all the earth rings with the Terryes yearning.
† **Terryen**, var. **TERRIER** *Obs.*, earthly.
† **Tersail**, *Sc. Obs.* In 6 *tersail* [app. ad. OF. *tercel, tiercel*, 'a measure of wine' (Godef.), deriv. of *tiers* third, **TIERCE**] = **TIERCE** (of wine) 25. *Aberdeen Regr.* (Jam.), Tersail of wyne. [1825 JAMIESON, *Tersail*, the third part of a pipe, a tierce.]
Tersal, *Tersan*, obs. ff. **TERCEL**, **TERTIAN**.

|| **Ter-sanctus** (tē-san'ktūs). [L. *ter* thrice + *sanctus* holy.] See *quots.*, and **SANCTUS**, **TRISAGIUS**.
1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 39 After this follows the