

INTRODUCTION

RECORDINGS AND TRANSCRIPTS OF CONVERSATIONS AND MEETINGS

On January 29, 1973, Mildred Stegall, a longtime member of President Johnson's staff, transferred control of a collection of recordings and transcripts to the Director of the LBJ Library, Harry Middleton. At that time, she indicated that President Johnson had wanted this material to be closed for research until fifty years after his death. This collection currently consists of two types of recordings: 1) recordings of telephone conversations, primarily made on Dictaphone Dictabelt Records, from November 22, 1963, through January 1969, and corresponding transcripts; and 2) recordings of international meetings and of meetings held in the Cabinet Room from late November 1967 through 1968, made on reel-to-reel audio tape, and corresponding transcripts.

In response to the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992, the staff of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library prepared a special series of recordings and transcripts of telephone conversations. This series, entitled "JFK Assassination-Related Conversations," consists of the recordings and transcripts of all recorded telephone conversations from November 22, 1963, through December 31, 1963, as well as conversations containing information related to the assassination of President Kennedy from the following later periods in the Johnson administration:

January and February 1964, while the transition between administrations continued;

September 1964, the month of the release of the Warren Commission report;

December 1966, when the controversy over the serialization in *Look* magazine and the publication of William Manchester's book, *Death of a President*, occurred;

and January 1967 to the end of the Johnson administration, the period of the Garrison investigation and subsequent trial of Clay Shaw.

This series was opened in increments from September 30, 1993, through April 15, 1994. The only previous release from this collection was made in response to a subpoena in conjunction with the "CBS v. Westmoreland" lawsuit in 1984, when small portions of selected transcripts were released to the court.

With the fifty-year restriction effectively broken by the congressional mandate of the JFK Assassination Records Collection Act, the decision was made by the Director to continue to open these materials. The White House Series continues chronologically where the JFK Series left off, beginning in January 1964. The Library staff will open chronological increments of the collection periodically; information regarding the release of new material will be posted on the Library's Web site prior to the date of release.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TELEPHONE RECORDINGS

While in the Senate, Lyndon Johnson often made a record of his telephone conversations by having a third party, frequently Walter Jenkins, listen in on his conversations and take shorthand notes. The notes were transcribed and many of the transcripts are filed in the pre-presidential collection, "Notes and Transcripts of Johnson Telephone Conversations."

During the Vice Presidential period, Johnson used an Edison Voicewriter to record his conversations. The Voicewriter used thin red flat disks which were similar in appearance to 45 rpm records and recorded by making a groove in the disk. All of the recorded Vice Presidential telephone conversations that the LBJ Library has located are on the Edison Voicewriter disks. The staff has also found IBM belts and Dictaphone Dictabelt recordings of speeches and interviews from the Pre-Presidential period.

The earliest "belt" recordings of telephone conversations were created on November 22, 1963. Conversations recorded on November 22 and 23, 1963, are on IBM magnetic belts. According to the President's Daily Diary, Johnson was in his office in the Executive Office Building (EOB) when these conversations took place. After November 23, 1963, conversations were recorded on Dictaphone equipment, although Johnson continued to use the EOB office through November 25.

The IBM belts are dark brown in color and appear to be an iron oxide bonded to a base material. They are magnetic recordings, and the belts contain no grooves. When the Library staff played the IBM belts in June 1992, the sound quality was very poor.

The Dictaphone Corporation referred to their belts as "Dictabelt Records," and the recordings were created on Dictaphone equipment which cut a groove in the belt with a needle. Most Dictabelts are made of a blue transparent plastic material, although a few early belts are red. The company described the process as "the sound you can see" and printed "Dictabelt Visible Record" along the edge of some of the belts. Although sound quality varies on the Dictabelts, it is far superior to that of IBM belts. Unless otherwise noted in the description, recordings in this collection were made on Dictabelts with Dictaphone equipment. Because the majority of the recordings were made on Dictabelts, the recordings commonly were referred to as "Dictabelts" by President Johnson's staff.

The dictating equipment used to record the conversations was attached to the telephone line. Johnson signaled the secretary when he wanted a conversation recorded, and she pressed a switch located at her desk to activate the machine. It appears from the content and nature of the recordings that the secretaries often left the machine running and recorded many conversations inadvertently, including many office conversations. Office conversations may also have been picked up by the speakerphone in the Oval Office.

Some of the Dictabelts were designed to run for 15 minutes; others are 30-minute belts. Although a belt may contain only one conversation, most contain several conversations. The Dictaphone recorder held two belts and would switch automatically to the second belt, enabling the secretary to record a long conversation on two belts without interruption. The secretary prepared a slip listing the recording information for each belt. However, these slips are not always accurate. Some conversations are not listed on the slips, and some are listed which were not recorded.

The White House Communications Agency (WHCA) and the Signal Corps also recorded some of President Johnson's telephone conversations. The Signal Corps apparently was responsible for making the recordings when the President was away from the White House, either at the LBJ Ranch or on presidential trips. Some of these recordings were made on reel-to-reel audio tape, but most were made on Dictaphone belts. Occasionally, both the Signal Corps and the President's secretaries recorded conversations. In such cases, both recordings have been included in the collection and are described as "concurrent recordings."

It is the policy of the National Archives and Records Administration that Archives personnel will not transcribe presidential recordings. However, President Johnson's White House secretarial staff prepared transcripts of many, but not all, of the recordings. Notes found with the transcripts indicate that transcripts for some recordings were prepared long after, sometimes several years after, the conversation took place. When President Johnson left office and began working on The Vantage Point, his Austin staff made additional transcriptions and summaries. Occasionally there is more than one version of a transcript for the same conversation in the collection. These transcriptions and summaries will be made available for research when the corresponding recordings of the telephone conversations are opened.

Researchers should be cautioned that the transcripts are not always reliable and should never be used without checking them against the actual recordings to assure accuracy. An example of the types of inaccuracies which may appear in the transcripts occurs in the transcript of a conversation between President Johnson and Speaker of the House John McCormack on November 29, 1963. According to the transcript, President Johnson says, "I've got a pack them bastards waiting on me," but the recording reveals that he in fact said, "I've got the Pakistani Ambassador waiting on me." Sometimes the omission of the single word "not" in a transcript completely reverses the meaning of what was actually stated in a conversation. The Archives staff has prepared Processing Notes to accompany the transcripts only in those cases where the speaker, date, or time listed on the transcript are inaccurate. No notations have been prepared to indicate inaccuracies in the text of the transcripts.

PROCESSING OF THE COLLECTION

A pilot project to duplicate the belt recordings was initially undertaken in June 1992. At that time, the belts were duplicated onto analog cassettes, beginning with belts from November 22, 1963, and continuing through February 26, 1964. Each belt was recorded in its entirety onto a separate 60-minute analog cassette. No attempt was made at that time to list the subject matter of the conversations, nor to inventory the complete collection of recordings; however, an inventory of the transcript collection was begun by the Supervisory Archivist prior to the pilot project.

As previously stated, the earliest presidential recordings were made on IBM belts. The Library no longer possessed working IBM dictating equipment but was able to obtain a working machine on loan to duplicate these belts during the pilot project. After that was done, the machine was returned to IBM.

In April 1993, the Archives staff prepared a preliminary inventory of all the belts in the collection, using the information recorded by President Johnson's secretarial staff on the slips and envelopes which accompanied the belts. After surveying the collection, the Archives staff decided that Digital Audio Tape (DAT) would be a more suitable medium for duplication of the Dictabelts than analog cassette. After the preliminary inventory was completed, duplication of the belts resumed, using DAT equipment and beginning with February 27, 1964.

As has been noted, a single Dictabelt could hold recordings of several telephone conversations. The use of DAT technology enabled the staff to insert an electronic identification marker, or Program Number (PNO), at the start of each conversation to facilitate locating the beginning of the conversation on the tape. The staff used the Tape and PNO numbers to link description information to each individual conversation. Contents of belts were recorded in their entirety, and mute sound was inserted to separate the contents of belts. When the recording of a conversation originally continued onto a second belt, mute sound was also recorded to indicate the separate belts and the staff inserted another PNO marker at the beginning of the continuation. Therefore, some single conversations which span more than one belt have more than one PNO number. In many cases, some of the conversation at the end of the first belt was also recorded on the beginning of the second belt on the original recordings, and this repetition has been preserved on the DAT recordings. Continuations are noted in the Comments section of the descriptions, which can be found on our Web site.

When the Library began processing the White House Series, a number of changes were made to improve both the quality and the efficiency of tape production. First, the conversations on the White House Series have been reproduced on tapes containing no more than 74 minutes of recording, in anticipation of eventually making the collection available on compact disks, which contain a maximum of 74 minutes of recorded time. In order to fit the maximum number of conversations in a 74-minute format, the Library decided not to preserve the original full contents of individual belts on single tapes. That is, contents of a single belt may be divided between two tapes in the White House Series. However, the Library has always retained on a single 74-minute tape those conversations which span more than one belt. The finding aids available in the Reading Room which accompany each tape contain photocopies of the accompanying slip information; when the contents of a belt have been divided between tapes, the copies of the slip have been annotated to indicate this division.

Because of the sound problems inherent in some of the original recordings, some belts have been re-recorded several times in an attempt to get the best recording. The Archives staff has made a judgment on the quality of the various recordings and has made the best recording possible available. When that recording has been substituted for one which was duplicated with other conversations originally recorded on a belt, four seconds of mute sound have been inserted before and after the PNO to indicate that substitution. Occasionally, two different re-recordings have been made available when the recording quality of each is superior in different parts of the conversation; these are noted as "Re-Records" in the Comments section of the description. On very rare occasions, when a single audible recording of a lengthy conversation could not be made, the Archives staff prepared a composite recording of the audible portions of more than one recording of a conversation so that all audible parts of the conversation are available as a single PNO. In

these cases, a note has been made in the Comments section of the description to alert the researcher.

Apparently, more than one Dictabelt machine was used to record conversations on some days, so the calls for that day may have been recorded out of chronological sequence on the various belts used that day. The Archives staff has arranged all of the conversations on a day in chronological sequence, regardless of where they may have been recorded on the original belts. Mute sound has been inserted to indicate that a conversation has been separated from the original sequence of the recorded conversations on the original belts.

Closures on the White House Series are indicated by a tone for the actual length of the closure. When a conversation is closed in its entirety, four seconds of mute sound precede and follow the tone to distinguish from sanitizations, which are indicated by a tone which flows immediately from the preceding words. Closures on the JFK Series are indicated on the tape by a recording by the Archives staff describing the closure, rather than a tone.

All tapes released as part of the White House Series are labeled with the letters "WH," followed by the year and month of the conversation, a period, and the tape number. Conversations are arranged on the tapes chronologically, unless recordings were discovered after tape production for a given month had been completed. These conversations have been recorded on the final tape for that month, and descriptive information has been included with the tape where the conversations should have appeared chronologically.

The Archives staff has prepared descriptive material to accompany each of the tapes of conversations released. The descriptive information includes: a title page; a table of contents; a copyright disclaimer; a document withdrawal sheet describing closures on the tape where applicable; a copy of the tape cover; copies of the lists prepared by President Johnson's secretarial staff which accompanied the original Dictabelt and IBM recordings; and descriptive notes prepared by the Archives staff for each conversation. A brief description of the various sections of the descriptive notes follows in the "database fields" section.

In the descriptive notes, each conversation is listed separately. Any information written on the slips or envelopes by the President's secretarial staff has been included in the Comments section of the descriptive notes and enclosed in quotation marks.

While the belts were intended to record the President's telephone conversations, other conversations were occasionally recorded, apparently when the speakerphone and recording equipment were left on. Such conversations are described in the Speaker section of the descriptive notes as "Office Conversation." At other times, the equipment recorded the sounds of a teletype machine, radio, television or other non-human sounds; these recordings are described as "Office Noise." Finally, static was sometimes recorded, and these recordings are described as "Machine Noise."

COPYRIGHT WARNING

President Johnson assigned his copyright to the United States government; however, the copyright of the President may not extend beyond statements made by President Johnson. Statements uttered by officials of the United States government in the course of their duties are considered to be in the public domain. Users of the recordings and transcripts are cautioned, however, that not all persons recorded were government officials. A number of the people recorded were, at the time of the recording, private citizens. Therefore, those intending to quote from this material beyond the accepted limits of fair use are cautioned to determine the copyright implications of any intended publication.

October 11, 1996

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR RESEARCHERS

EXAMPLES OF RECOMMENDED CITATIONS

For Recordings:

If White House (WH) or Situation Room (SR) Series, please use:

Recording of Telephone Conversation between Lyndon B. Johnson and Luther Hodges, February 1, 1964, 12:57PM, Citation #1803, Recordings of Telephone Conversations - White House Series, Recordings and Transcripts of Conversations and Meetings, LBJ Library.

If JFK (K) Series, please use:

Recording of Telephone Conversation between Lyndon B. Johnson and McGeorge Bundy, November 23, 1963, 5:52PM, Tape K6311.01, PNO 22, Recordings of Telephone Conversations - JFK Series, Recordings and Transcripts of Conversations and Meetings, LBJ Library.

For Transcripts:

If White House or Situation Room Series, please use:

Transcript of Telephone Conversation between Lyndon B. Johnson and Luther Hodges, February 1, 1964, 12:57PM, Citation #1803, Recordings of Telephone Conversations - White House Series, Recordings and Transcripts of Conversations and Meetings, LBJ Library.

If JFK Series, please use:

Transcript of Telephone Conversation between Lyndon B. Johnson and McGeorge Bundy, November 23, 1963, 5:52PM, #24, "November 1963," Transcripts of Telephone Conversations - JFK Series, Recordings and Transcripts of Conversations and Meetings, LBJ Library.

COPIES OF TAPES, TRANSCRIPTS, AND FINDING AIDS

Analog copies of individual tapes in the JFK series may be purchased at a cost of \$6.00 per tape. Recordings in the White House series are now sold on audio CD only for \$8.00 each.

Copies of transcripts may be purchased at a cost of 15 cents per page if full months are ordered, or if specific pages are marked for copying in the Reading Room. Other orders of transcripts are 25 cents per page. In all cases shipping and a \$2.00 handling fee will be added. State and local taxes may also apply.

For further information, please contact:

Tina Houston
LBJ Library
2313 Red River Street
Austin, Texas 78705

(512) 721-0206
FAX (512) 721-0169
tina.houston@nara.gov
Web address: <http://www.lbjlib.utexas.edu>

DATABASE FIELDS

When the Archives staff assumed responsibility for processing the collection of recordings of telephone conversations, the first step undertaken was inventorying the entire collection of telephone recordings. A database was created for the inventory, originally using Paradox 3.5 software. Information was entered for each conversation, initially based on the information provided on the slips attached to each belt. As the recordings were duplicated, additional information was entered into the database for each recording. This database has been used to create the description pages for each conversation, as well as the overall finding aid for the collection.

The following is a brief description of the database fields which appear in the description pages for each recorded conversation.

CITATION NO.: (except in K Series) The unique number assigned to each PNO which researchers should use when citing that conversation. The Citation Numbers from one month to the next are not sequential because the staff has reserved numbers at the end of each month in the event that additional recordings or transcripts for that month are located in the future. The same Citation Number(s) assigned to a PNO are also assigned to any corresponding transcript of that conversation. When several versions of a transcript of a single conversation exist, they are assigned the same Citation Number, but with an alpha extension to distinguish the different versions. Transcripts of conversations which originally spanned more than one belt and whose recordings have two or more PNO numbers are assigned all the Citation Numbers given the recording. The Citation Numbers are written on the upper, right-hand corner of the transcript.

TAPE: Number assigned to each tape. The tapes in the White House and Situation Room Series are preceded by "WH" or "SR" (JFK Series are preceded by "K"), followed by the last two digits of the calendar year, two digits indicating the month of the year, a period, and two digits indicating the sequential number of each tape for that month (i.e., WH6401.03 indicates that this is the third tape containing conversations for January 1964 in the White House Series).

PROGRAM NO.: Program Number (PNO) is an electronic sub-code which has been inserted on the digital recording at the beginning of each conversation. The PNOs are assigned sequentially on a tape.

LENGTH: Length of the recorded conversation in minutes and seconds (i.e., "10:53" indicates the conversation is ten minutes, fifty-three seconds in length).

DATE: Date of the conversation.

TIME: Time the conversation occurred in the time zone where the call was recorded. Thus, if the conversation was recorded at the LBJ Ranch, it is Central Time; if it was at the White House, it is Eastern Time.

PLACE: (WH Series) LBJ's location when the call took place. If the field is blank, either the call took place at the White House or the Archives staff could not determine LBJ's location. If the

location of the other speaker is relevant or helpful to the researcher, that information has been entered in the Comments field.

PLACE: (SR Series) Location of the "Situation Room Speaker."

LBJ (Y/N): Yes/No field indicating if LBJ is audible on the recording. Normally it means that LBJ is a party to the conversation. It may also simply mean that he is audible in the background.

SITUATION ROOM SPEAKER: (SR Series only) The speaker whose call was recorded by the Situation Room staff.

IF NOT LBJ, WHO?: Name of the principal conversant if it is not LBJ.

TO/FROM: "T" indicates the call is one made by LBJ (or the principal conversant if the call does not include LBJ) to the person listed in the Speaker field. "F" indicates the call was made from the person listed in the Speaker field to LBJ. This information was usually entered on the slip or Daily Diary in lowercase letters.

SPEAKER: First and last name of the caller.

OTHER SPEAKERS: Names of any additional speakers who participate in the conversation. First and last names of the speakers are entered unless space does not permit it. The term "OFFICE CONVERSATION" is used to indicate conversation in the background among people who are not actual participants in the telephone conversation.

TRANSCRIBED(Y/N): Yes/No field indicating whether or not a transcript or summary of the conversation exists in the Transcripts Series.

TRANSCRIPT DOCUMENT#: (JFK Series only) Lists the document number of a transcript in the JFK Series; in the WH and SR Series, the Citation# is used as the identifier for both the transcript and recording.

RESTRICTION: (except in K series) Type of restriction of any closed material in the conversations, or the date that previously restricted material was opened. "A" indicates the conversation has been closed in its entirety because it contains national security classified information; "B" indicates it has been closed in its entirety by statute or by the agency which originated the document; "C" indicates it has been closed in its entirety in accordance with President Johnson's deed of gift (donor closure). "A-SAN," "C-SAN," and "A&C-SAN" indicate that part(s) of the conversation are closed for either national security, donor restrictions, or both.

COMMENTS: Information about physical characteristics of the recording, or information about the call as originally noted on the slips, as well as information about the type of closure of previously restricted material which subsequently has been opened. In the JFK Series, the type of restriction is noted in the Comments field because the Restriction field was not used at that time.

GENERAL TOPICS: (except in K series) Major topic(s) of the call, from the master list compiled by the Archives staff. See "Database Fields" later in this document for a list of the topics and usage notes. General Topics are listed in alphabetical order, not order of importance in the conversation.

TOPICS: Specific information about the topic of the conversation. This field has been assigned the maximum length possible in the database software. Researchers should be aware that it is not possible for the Archives staff to describe every aspect of a conversation, particularly for lengthy conversations. The sequence of information in this field is not necessarily the same as the sequence of topics covered in the conversation itself. Names of countries, federal agencies, and some terms used in the Topics field reflect contemporary terminology used during the Johnson administration (i.e., "Congo" is used, not "Zaire"; "AEC" for Atomic Energy Commission, is used not "DOE" for Department of Energy; "Negro" is used rather than "Black" or "African-American"). Following is a list of standard abbreviations used in this field and in the Comments field. Please note that individuals whose names are abbreviated in the Topics and Comments field are spelled out in the Speaker and Other Speaker fields.

ABBREVIATIONS AND INITIALS USED IN THE COMMENTS AND TOPICS FIELDS

Revised April 30, 2004

PLEASE NOTE: Additional abbreviations may be added as needed as the collection is processed.

INDIVIDUALS

COMMENTS

FDR	Franklin D. Roosevelt	
HHH	Hubert H. Humphrey	
JFK	John F. Kennedy	
LBJ	Lyndon B. Johnson	(USE INSTEAD OF "The President" or "Johnson")
MCC.	McChesney	
MLK	Martin Luther King	
RFK	Robert F. Kennedy	

NOTE: The full name of an individual is used in the Speaker and Other Speaker fields.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
A.I.D.	Agency for International Development
ARA	Area Redevelopment Administration
B.O.B.	Bureau of the Budget
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CEA	Council of Economic Advisors
CED	Committee for Economic Development
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CINCPAC	Commander in Chief, Pacific
DOD	Department of Defense
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EOB	Executive Office Building
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FMHA	Farmers Home Administration
FNMA	Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae")
FPC	Federal Power Commission
FRB	Federal Reserve Board
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
GPO	Government Printing Office

GSA	General Services Administration
HEW	Department of Health, Education and Welfare
HHFA	Housing and Home Finance Agency
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NDEA	National Defense Education Act
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board
NSC	National Security Council
NYA	National Youth Administration
OEO	Office of Economic Opportunity
OEP	Office of Emergency Preparedness
PCEEO	President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
REA	Rural Electrification Administration
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USIA	United States Information Agency
VA	Veterans Administration
VISTA	Volunteers in Service to America
WH	White House
WHCA	White House Communications Agency

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (United Nations)
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IDA	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MLF	Multi-Lateral Force
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NLF	National Liberation Front
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

DOMESTIC BUSINESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

ABA	American Bar Association
ABC	American Broadcasting Company
ADA	Americans for Democratic Action
AFL-CIO	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
AMA	American Medical Association
AP	Associated Press
ASNE	American Society of Newspaper Editors
BLFE	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers
CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
CORE	Congress of Racial Equality
DNC	Democratic National Committee
GM	General Motors
ILGWU	International Ladies Garment Workers Union
IT&T	International Telephone & Telegraph
KKK	Ku Klux Klan
KTBC	Johnsons' Radio Station, Austin
MFDP	Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
MGIC	Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NAM	National Association of Manufacturers
NBC	National Broadcasting Company
NYT	New York Times
RNC	Republican National Committee
SNCC	Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
SWTSC	Southwest Texas State College
SWTSTC	Southwest Texas State Teachers College
TWA	Trans World Airlines
UAW	United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America
UPI	United Press International
UT	University of Texas (at Austin)

COUNTRIES AND PLACES (these abbreviations may also be used in the Place field)

DC	District of Columbia
LA	Los Angeles (NOT Louisiana)
NYC	New York City
UAR	United Arab Republic (Egypt)
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

COMMON USAGE (abbreviations for military ranks can be combined, e.g., LT. COL. for "Lieutenant Colonel")

ABM	Anti-Ballistic Missile
AFB	Air Force Base
AM	morning (Latin <u>ante meridiem</u>)
ASSN	Association
BBQ	Barbecue
CAPT.	Captain
CPL.	Corporal
CO.	County
COL.	Colonel
CORP	Corporation
DEPT	Department
DEPTS	Departments
DMZ	Demilitarized Zone
DNC	Democratic National Committee
DR.	Doctor
EO	Executive Order
GEN.	General
GI	“Government Issue” A member of the American military forces
GNP	Gross National Product
GOV.	Governor
GOVS .	Governors
GOVT	Government
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
JR.	Junior
LT.	Lieutenant
MAJ.	Major
MR.	Mister
MRS.	Mistress
NSAM	National Security Action Memorandum
PM	afternoon (Latin <u>post meridiem</u>)
PNO	Program Number
POL	petroleum, oil, lubricants
POW	prisoner of war
PVT.	Private
REP.	Representative
SAM	Surface to Air Missile
SEN.	Senator
SGT.	Sergeant
SR.	Senior
SST	Supersonic Transport
ST.	Saint
TFX	Tactical Fighter - Experimental
TV	Television
UNIV	University
USS	United States Ship
VE	Victory in Europe (World War II)

VP
WWII

Vice President
World War II