Acronyms, Initialisms & Abbreviations Dictionary 1989

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Julie E. Towell, Editor

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Acronyms, Initialisms & Abbreviations Dictionary

A Guide to More Than 450,000 Acronyms, Initialisms, Abbreviations, Contractions, Alphabetic Symbols, and Similar Condensed Appellations

Covering: Aerospace, Associations, Biochemistry, Business, Data Processing, Domestic and International Affairs, Education, Electronics, Genetics, Government, Information Technology, Labor, Law, Medicine, Military Affairs, Periodicals, Pharmacy, Physiology, Politics, Religion, Science, Societies, Sports, Technical Drawings and Specifications, Telecommunications, Trade, Transportation, and Other Fields

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1989

Volume 1

Part 3
P-Z

Julie E. Towell,
Editor

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Editorial Policies

Determining the subject areas to be covered in a book such as this is not nearly so difficult as deciding on the type of terms to be selected from each field. In other words, "Where should the line be drawn?"

The definitions of terms offered in the Preface are deliberately simplified, and some students of language may hold out for more precise or more limiting definitions. Strictly speaking, for instance, acronyms are words made from the tips of other words—but the question immediately arises, "How large a tip?" Some linguists insist on syllables and accept as acronyms only such terms as ARBOR from the virological term, *Ar*thropod *Bor*ne. One of the most common uses of abbreviated terms, however, is in the shortening of designations by the use of only initial-letter "tips." AID (*A*gency for *I*nternational *D*evelopment), SRO (*S*tanding *R*oom *O*nly), MP (*M*ilitary *P*olice), and thousands of similar terms are examples of this practice. Some refer to such terms not as acronyms (even when they are pronounceable), but as initialisms or "abecedisms."

Thus, to some, the difference among terms is based solely on structure; to others, the important consideration is pronounceability. Many use "acronym" and "initialism" almost interchangeably, and the designation "abbreviation" is sometimes used as an umbrella-term for *all* types of alphabetical short-forms.

What Is Included?

Which of these points of view is linguistically correct is not important here; and, quite possibly, there is no single correct theory. The essential point that concerned the editors was that no user of the book should be disappointed because the term for which he or she sought an explanation was omitted on a technicality. It was decided, therefore, to include in *AIAD* all terms of the types described above and defined in the Preface, as well as terms that *appear* to be of those types and may be thought to be acronyms, initialisms, or abbreviations when encountered in reading or conversation.

Thus, one will find in *AIAD* some entries that might be considered alphabetical *symbols* rather than one of the terms in the title. These include the Selective Service classifications, such as 4-F and 1-H; the symbols for chemical elements, such as K for potassium; etc. There is an entry for ACTION, an independent government agency, because it is nearly always written in uppercase and appears to be an acronym. Actually, as the entry explains, the word is not an acronym and the letters do not represent other words.

No attempt is made to list acronyms or initialisms of local businesses or associations, local units of government, or other terms in limited use.

Should Shortened Terms Be Pronounced?

On this point, the editors suggest that you let your conscience—and whatever common usage you know of—be your guide. Pronunciation is almost entirely a matter of choice. Some people pronounce alphabetical forms, whenever possible, as if they were complete words. Others prefer to rattle off the individual letters. As has been indicated, if one adheres strictly to the "acronyms are pronounceable" school of thought, the decision whether or not to pronounce as a word can be critical. The less structured viewpoint that the designations "acronym" and "initialism" are interchangeable to a great extent is probably more manageable. It may also help to avoid ensnarement in this consideration: is COD (Cash on Delivery) rightfully an acronym because it *may* be pronounced as "cod," or correctly an initialism because it is *never* expressed except letter by letter?

Occasionally, an initialism will acquire an unofficial stray letter or sound that never appears in print, but that renders the term pronounceable. SNCC (*S*tudent *N*ational [formerly, *N*onviolent] *C*oordinating *C*ommittee),

for example, was widely pronounced "snick." For such cases as this, discreet and careful listening is essential.

To Capitalize or Not to Capitalize?

It is comparatively rare, and is becoming even less common, for acronyms and initialisms to be written any way other than in all-capital letters, without periods. There are occasional exceptions, especially in scientific or technical notation (names of chemical elements, for example), but it appears that the overwhelming tendency is toward the use of all capitals and the omission of all periods. The capitalization of abbreviations for common nouns, such as TV for Television, is typical.

The editors have speculated on the reasons for the tendency to use all capitals, without periods, and found no single answer. It seems significant, however, that the equipment that is widely being used today for records and/or for communication—such as Teletypes, computer printout units, punched cards, etc.—had, in its early days of development, only uppercase letters, and, except for the Teletype, a relatively limited capacity for characters, punctuation, and spacing.

The general rule of all-capital letters could not logically be applied to all entries, however. Unlike certain other types of terms that might be written in various ways, academic degrees, for example, often include both capital and lowercase letters. The degree of Bachelor of Science may be abbreviated BS, but it is also often expressed as B Sc, and it would not have been appropriate to apply the "all capital" rule to material of this type. "T" indicates "tablespoon" to a cook, and its lowercase form, "t," indicates "teaspoon"—the difference could be crucial in any recipe. Also, although conjunctions, prepositions, and articles are usually ignored in the formation of an initialism, they are occasionally found in such instances as C of C for Chamber of Commerce, which would rarely be written as COFC.

Another important exception is made with abbreviations of periodical titles. Those made up of a *series* of abbreviations are traditionally written in upper- and lowercase: Econ Comput Econ Cybern Stud Res (Economic Computation and Economic Cybernetics Studies and Research). The often extraordinary length of such "short" forms would be somewhat overwhelming if set in full capitals: ECON COMPUT ECON CYBERN STUD RES.

The form of some widely used acronyms has evolved through the years until, in current usage, these terms are written as common nouns. "RADAR" became "Radar" and is now "radar." For consistency, such items are entered in *AIAD* in their original all-capital form. When used as a part of another entry (NGL—Neodymium Glass LASER), they are also entered in uppercase, to indicate to the uninitiated that they are acronyms or initialisms and will be found as separate entries in their own alphabetical place in the dictionary. (Such acronyms-within-meanings are generally not translated within each entry because of the difficulty of correcting all such translations should the meaning for the term later change. By directing the user to the term's own listing in *AIAD,* only that main entry will have to be updated.) When this type of acronym is part of the official title of an organization or a publication, it is generally given as the source indicates.

Finally, the use of uppercase or lowercase letters in alphabetical *codes,* such as library symbols, MARC codes, and others, is frequently significant. These terms have therefore been picked up as given by the authoritative source.

Updating and Categorizing

As was indicated in the Preface, updating of entries is a continuing effort. Terms are updated as changes come to our attention, but obviously not all entries in the book can be kept constantly current.

Where possible, and if not already implied in the entry itself, a parenthetical category or identifier follows many terms. Examples are [*World War II*], [*Library of Congress*], [*Air Force*], and so forth. The purpose is to put as many entries as possible into some kind of context, since *AIAD* entries come from hundreds of different subject areas. These added identifiers may indicate that the entry is connected with or originated by the given category, or it may simply be an indication that the term is abbreviated in that particular way by the organization, group, or categorization used.

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The identifier following an entry—such as [*FAA*] or [*Veterans Administration*]—is usually the one current when the term was picked up for *AIAD.* The agency or organization used as an identifier may since have been altered in structure or dissolved; and while the entry for the agency itself may indicate the change, the identifiers in other related terms will not necessarily be altered. For example, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) became the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in 1979. The entry for HEW indicates this change:

HEW .....Department of Health, Education, and Welfare . . . [*Later, HHS*]

There are, however, many other entries in the dictionary that are followed by the designation [*HEW*]. Some of these have been changed to indicate the term's ongoing connection with the new agency. Others retain their [*HEW*] category, since it cannot be presumed that all designations for departmental units, processes, etc., are currently used by the superseding agency.

Format and Arrangement of Entries

A typical entry may provide the following information:

(1) Abbreviation or Acronym

(2) Meaning or Phrase

(3) English translation (For non-English entries; may include acronym for English phrase)

(4) Language (For non-English entries)

(5) Location or Country of Origin

(6) Subject area

(7) Sponsoring organization

(8) Source code (Decoded on end sheets and in the List of Selected Sources)

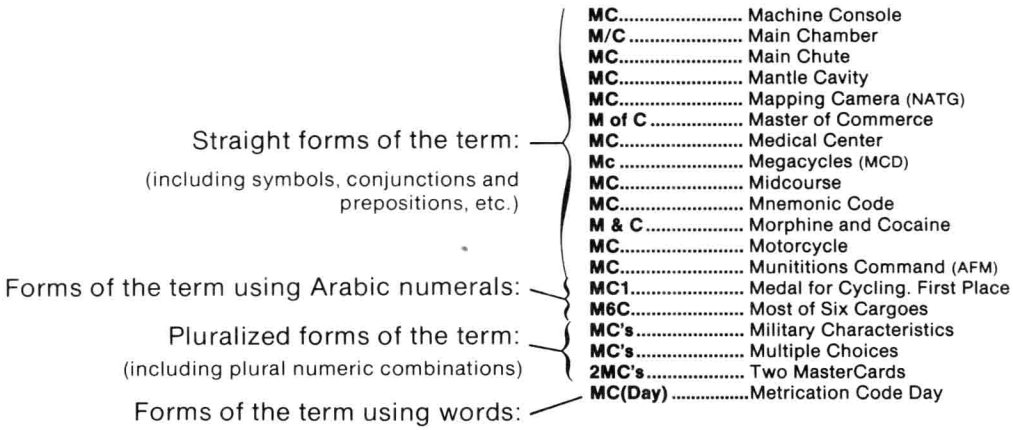
(1) (2) (3) (4) (8)
FATAC...Force Aerienne Tactique [*Tactical Air Force*] [*French*] (NATG)

(1) (2) (5) (7)
MMT...Multiple-Mirror Telescope [*Mount Hopkins, AZ*] [*Jointly operated by Smithsonian Institution and the University of Arizona*] [*Astronomy*]
(6)

The completeness of a listing is dependent upon both the nature of the term and the amount of information provided by the source. If additional information becomes available during future research, an entry will be revised.

Acronyms, initialisms, and abbreviations are arranged alphabetically in letter-by-letter sequence, regardless of spacing, punctuation, or capitalization. Neither ampersands, articles, conjunctions, nor prepositions are considered in the alphabetizing. If the same abbreviation has more than one meaning, the various *meanings* are then subarranged alphabetically, in word-by-word sequence.

After this principal arrangement of terms will follow any forms of the entry using Arabic numerals. (Roman numerals sort as alphabetics.) These numeric forms are, in turn, followed by pluralized forms (usually indicated by an apostrophe and lowercase "s" to emphasize that the "s" is not part of the initialism). Finally come entries in which a parenthetical explanatory word is an integral part of the term: A (Bomb), C (Section), D (Day), etc. For example:



With respect to arrangement of terms and their meanings, it should be kept in mind that the point of reference for the user is the *abbreviation* rather than its meaning. Therefore, it is deliberate when there are two listings of, for example, the International Airline Stewards and Stewardesses Association under slightly different initialisms, both of which were encountered in one or another of the various sources used to compile this dictionary.

List of Selected Sources

Each of the print sources included in the following list contributed at least 50 terms. It would be impossible to cite a source for every entry in *Acronyms, Initialisms, and Abbreviations Dictionary (AIAD)* because the majority of terms are sent by outside contributors, are uncovered through independent research by the editorial staff, or surface as miscellaneous broadcast or print media references.

For sources used on an ongoing basis, only the latest edition is listed. For most of the remaining sources, the edition that was used is cited. The editors will provide further information about these sources upon request.

Unless further described in an annotation, the publications listed here contain no additional information about the acronym, initialism, or abbreviation cited in *AIAD.* For the user's convenience, a key to these symbols can also be found on the end sheets.

(AABC) *Catalog of Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Army, 1981. [Use of source began in 1969]

(AAG) *Aerospace Abbreviations Glossary.* Report Number AG60-0014. Prep. by General Dynamics/Astronautics. San Diego: 1962.

(ADA) *The Australian Dictionary of Acronyms and Abbreviations.* 2nd ed. Comp. by David J. Jones. Leura, NSW, Australia: Second Back Row Press Pty. Ltd., 1981.

(AFIT) *Compendium of Authenticated Systems and Logistics.* Washington, D.C.: Air Force Institute of Technology. [Use of source began in 1984]

(AFM) *Air Force Manual of Abbreviations.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Air Force, 1975. [Use of source began in 1969]

(APTA) *Australian Periodical Title Abbreviations.* Comp. by David J. Jones. Leura, NSW, Australia: Second Back Row Press Pty. Ltd., 1985.

(ARC) *Agricultural Research Centres: A World Directory of Organizations and Programmes.* 2 vols. Ed. by Nigel Harvey. Harlow, Essex, England: Longman Group, 1983; distributed in U.S. by Gale Research Inc., Detroit.

> A world guide to official, educational, industrial, and independent research centers which support research in the fields of agriculture, veterinary medicine, horticulture, aquaculture, food science, forestry, zoology, and botany.

(ASF) *Guide to Names and Acronyms of Organizations, Activities, and Projects.* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Fishery Information, Data, and Statistics Service and U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System Reference Series, Number 10, 1982. N.p.

(BJA) *Biblical and Judaic Acronyms.* By Lawrence Marwick. New York: Ktav Publishing House, Inc., 1979.

(BUR) *Computer Acronyms and Abbreviations Handbook.* Tokyo: Burroughs Co. Ltd., 1978.

(BYTE) *Byte.* Peterborough, N.H.: McGraw-Hill Information Systems, Inc., 1987.

(CAAL) *CAAL COMOPTEVFOR Acronym and Abbreviation List.* (CAAL) (U) Operational Test and Evaluation Force. Norfolk, Va.: 1981.

(CED) *Current European Directories.* 2nd ed. Ed. by G. P. Henderson. Beckenham, Kent, England: CBD Research, 1981; distributed in U.S. by Gale Research Inc., Detroit.

(CET) *Communications-Electronics Terminology.* AFM 11-1. Vol. 3. U.S. Department of the Air Force, 1973.

(CINC) *A CINCPAC Glossary of Commonly Used Abbreviations and Short Titles.* By LTC J. R. Johnson. Washington, D.C.: 1968.

(CMD) *Complete Multilingual Dictionary of Computer Terminology.* Comp. by Georges Nania. Chicago: National Textbook Co., 1984.

> Computer-related terms in Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, and English. Indexes in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese are also provided.

(CNC) *American National Standard Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries, Dependencies, and Areas of Special Sovereignty for Information Interchange.* U.S. National Bureau of Standards. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1986. [Use of source began in 1977]

> These standard codes, approved by the International Organization for Standardization and the American National Standards Institute, are used in the international interchange of data in many fields.

(CSR) *Computer Science Resources: A Guide to Professional Literature.* Ed. by Darlene Myers. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., 1981.

> Covers several types of computer-related literature including journals, technical reports, directories, dictionaries, handbooks, and university computer center newsletters. Five appendices cover career and salary trends in the computer industry, user group acronyms, university computer libraries, and trade fairs and shows.

(DEN) *Dictionary of Electronics and Nucleonics.* By L. E. C. Hughes, R. W. B. Stephens, and L. D. Brown. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1969.

(DIT) *Dictionary of Informatics Terms in Russian and English.* By G. S. Zhdanov, E. S. Kolobrodov, V. A. Polushkin, and A. I. Cherny. Moscow: Nauka, 1971.

(DLA) *Dictionary of Legal Abbreviations Used in American Law Books.* 2nd ed. Comp. by Doris M. Bieber. Buffalo, N.Y.: William S. Hein & Co., 1985.

(DSUE) *A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English.* 8th ed. By Eric Partridge. Ed. by Paul Beale. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1984.

(EA) *Encyclopedia of Associations.* 23rd ed. Vol. 1, *National Organizations of the U.S.* Ed. by Karin E. Koek, Susan B. Martin, and Annette Novallo. Detroit: Gale Research Inc., 1988. [Use of source began in 1960]

> A guide to trade, professional, and other nonprofit associations that are national and international in scope and membership and that are headquartered in the United States. Entries include name and address; telephone and telex number; chief official; and a description of the purpose, activities, and structure of the organization.

(EAIO) *Encyclopedia of Associations.* 22nd ed. Vol. 4, *International Organizations.* Ed. by Karin E. Koek. Detroit: Gale Research Inc., 1988. (And supplement, 1987) [Use of source began in 1985]

A guide to trade, professional, and other nonprofit associations that are international in scope and membership and that are headquartered outside the United States. Entries include name and address; principal foreign language name; telephone and telex number; chief official; and a description of the purpose, activities, and structure of the organization.

(EGAO) *Encyclopedia of Governmental Advisory Organizations.* 6th ed. Ed. by Denise M. Allard and Donna Batten. Detroit: Gale Research Inc., 1987. [Use of source began in 1975]

A reference guide to approximately 5,000 permanent, continuing, and ad hoc U.S. Presidential Advisory Committees, Interagency Committees, and other government-related boards, panels, task forces, commissions, conferences, and other similar bodies serving in a consultative, coordinating, advisory, research, or investigative capacity. Entries include name and address, telephone number, designated federal employee, history, recommendation and findings of the committee, staff size, publications, and subsidiaries. Also includes indexes to personnel, reports, federal agencies, presidential administration, and an alphabetical and keyword index.

(EISS) *Encyclopedia of Information Systems and Services.* 8th ed. Ed. by Amy Lucas and Annette Novallo. Detroit: Gale Research Inc., 1988. [Use of source began in 1976]

An international guide to computer-readable databases, database producers and publishers, online vendors and time-sharing companies, telecommunications networks, and many other information systems and services. Entries include name and address, telephone number, chief official, and a detailed description of the purpose and function of the system or service.

(EY) *The Europa Year Book 1987: A World Survey.* London: Europa Publications Ltd., 1987; distributed in U.S. by Gale Research Inc., Detroit.

An annual survey containing detailed, authoritative, and up-to-date information about the political, economic, statistical, and commercial situation of the regions and countries covered.

(FAAC) *Contractions Handbook.* Changes. U.S. Department of Transportation. Federal Aviation Administration, 1985. [Use of source began in 1969]

(FAAL) *Location Identifiers.* U.S. Department of Transportation. Federal Aviation Administration. Air Traffic Service. 7350.5A. Washington, D.C.: 1982.

(FEA) *The Far East and Australasia 1987.* 18th ed. London: Europa Publications Ltd., 1986; distributed in U.S. by Gale Research Inc., Detroit.

An annual survey containing detailed, authoritative, and up-to-date information about the political, economic, statistical, and commercial situation of the regions and countries covered.

(GEA) *Government Economic Agencies of the World: An International Directory of Governmental Organisations Concerned with Economic Development and Planning.* A Keesing's Reference Publication. Ed. by Alan J. Day. Harlow, Essex, England: Longman Group Ltd., 1985; distributed in U.S. by Gale Research Inc., Detroit.

Covers over 170 countries and territories. Two introductory sections for each area cover economic data and prevailing economic and political conditions. Individual entries provide title, address, and names of chief officials of each agency. Current activities and financial structure of each agency are also detailed. An index of agency officials is provided.

(GPO) *Style Manual.* Rev. ed. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1984.

Terms are included in Chapter 24, Foreign Languages.

(GRD) *Government Research Directory.* 4th ed. Ed. by Kay Gill and Susan E. Tufts. Detroit: Gale Research Inc., 1987.

A descriptive guide to approximately 3,000 U.S. Government research and development centers, institutes, laboratories, bureaus, test facilities, experiment stations, data collection and analysis centers, and grants management and research coordinating offices in agriculture, business, education, energy, engineering, environment, the humanities, medicine, military science, and basic and applied sciences.

(IBMDP) *IBM Data Processing Glossary.* 6th ed. White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp., 1977.

(ICAO) *Aircraft Type Designators.* 13th ed. International Civil Aviation Organization, August, 1981.

(ICDA) *Designators for Aircraft Operating Agencies, Aeronautical Authorities and Services.* 49th ed. International Civil Aviation Organization, June, 1982.

Document also includes telephony designators and postal and telegraphic addresses of government civil aviation authorities.

(ICLI) *Location Indicators.* 51st ed. International Civil Aviation Organization, February, 1987.

Document also contains addresses of flight information centers.

(IEEE) *IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms.* Ed. by Frank Jay. New York: The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1977, 1984.

Includes definitions for thousands of electrical and electronics terms. Each entry includes a numeric source code.

(IMH) *International Marketing Handbook.* 2nd ed. Ed. by Frank E. Bair. Detroit: Gale Research Inc., 1985.

An in-depth guide to commercial and trade data on 142 countries of the world. Features include a list of European trade fairs and a report on growth markets in Western Europe.

(INF) *Infantry.* Vol. 76. Fort Benning, Ga.: U.S. Army Infantry Training School, 1986. [Use of source began in 1983]

(IRC) *International Research Centers Directory 1988-1989.* 4th ed. Ed. by Darren L. Smith. Detroit: Gale Research Inc., 1988.

A world guide to government, university, independent, nonprofit, and commercial research and development centers, institutes, laboratories, bureaus, test facilities, experiment stations, and data collection and analysis centers, as well as foundations, councils, and other organizations which support research.

(KSC) *A Selective List of Acronyms and Abbreviations.* Comp. by the Documents Department, Kennedy Space Center Library, 1971, 1973.

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(LCCP) *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data.* Appendix II. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1982.

(LCLS) *Symbols of American Libraries.* 13th ed. Washington, D.C.: Catalog Management and Publication Division, Library of Congress, 1985. [Use of source began in 1980]

(MCD) *Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Initialisms.* Comp. by Carl Lauer. St. Louis, Mo.: McDonnell Douglas Corp., 1986. [Use of source began in 1969]

(MDG) *Microcomputer Dictionary and Guide.* By Charles J. Sippl. Champaign, Ill.: Matrix Publishers, Inc., 1975.

A listing of definitions for over 5,000 microelectronics terms. Seven appendices.

(MENA) *The Middle East and North Africa 1987.* 33rd ed. London: Europa Publications Ltd., 1986; distributed in U.S. by Gale Research Inc., Detroit.

An annual survey containing detailed, authoritative, and up-to-date information about the political, economic, statistical, and commercial situation of the regions and countries covered.

(MSA) *Military Standard Abbreviations for Use on Drawings, and in Specifications, Standards, and Technical Documents.* MIL-STD-12D. U.S. Department of Defense, 1981. [Use of source began in 1975]

(MSC) *Annotated Acronyms and Abbreviations of Marine Science Related Activities.* 3rd ed. Rev. by Charlotte M. Ashby and Alan R. Flesh. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. Environmental Data Service. National Oceanographic Data Center, 1976, 1981.

(MUGU) *The Mugu Book of Acronyms and Abbreviations.* Management Engineering Office, Pacific Missile Range, California, 1963, 1964.

(NASA) *Glossary, Acronyms, Abbreviations.* Space Transportation System and Associated Payloads. Prep. by A. M. Koller, Jr. U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, N.p., 1977.

(NATG) *Glossary of Abbreviations Used in NATO Documents.* AAP 15 (B), N.p., 1979. [Use of source began in 1976]

(NG) *NAVAIR Glossary of Unclassified Common-Use Abbreviated Titles and Phrases.* NAVAIRNOTE 5216 AIR-6031, N.p., July, 1969.

(NLC) *Symbols of Canadian Libraries.* 11th ed. National Library of Canada. Minister of Supply and Services Canada, 1985.

(NOAA) *NOAA Directives Manual.* 66-13 Acronyms. 1971.

(NQ) *NASDAQ Company Directory.* New York: NASDAQ, Inc., 1983, 1987.

(NRCH) *A Handbook of Acronyms and Initialisms.* U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. NUREG-0544. Rev. 2. Division of Technical Information and Document Control. Washington, D.C., 1985.

(NVT) *Naval Terminology.* NWP3 (Rev. B). U.S. Department of the Navy. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, 1980. [Use of source began in 1974]

Includes a section on definitions of naval terminology.

(OAG) *Official Airline Guide Worldwide Edition.* Oak Brook, Ill.: Official Airlines Guide, Inc., 1984. [Use of source began in 1975]

(OCD) *Oxford Classical Dictionary.* 2nd ed. Ed. by N. G. Hammond and H. H. Scullard. London: Oxford University Press, 1970.

(OCLC) *OCLC Participating Institutions Arranged by OCLC Symbol.* Dublin, Ohio: OCLC, 1981.

(OICC) *Abbreviations and Acronyms.* Des Moines, Ia.: Iowa State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, 1986.

(PD) *Political Dissent: An International Guide to Dissident, Extra-Parliamentary, Guerrilla and Illegal Political Movements.* A Keesing's Reference Publication. Comp. by Henry W. Degenhardt. Ed. by Alan J. Day. Harlow, Essex, England: Longman Group, 1983; distributed in U.S. by Gale Research Inc., Detroit.

Includes the history and aims of approximately 1,000 organizations, with details of their leaderships.

(PPE) *Political Parties of Europe.* 2 vols. Ed. by Vincent E. McHale. The Greenwood Historical Encyclopedia of the World's Political Parties. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1983.

One of a series of reference guides to the world's significant political parties. Each guide provides concise histories of the political parties of a region and attempts to detail the evolution of ideology, changes in organization, membership, leadership, and each party's impact upon society.

(PPW) *Political Parties of the World.* 2nd ed. A Keesing's Reference Publication. Comp. and ed. by Alan J. Day and Henry W. Degenhardt. Harlow, Essex, England: Longman Group, 1980, 1984; distributed in U.S. by Gale Research Inc., Detroit.

Covers historical development, structure, leadership, membership, policy, publications, and international affiliations. For each country, an overview of the current political situation and constitutional structure is provided.

(RCD) *Research Centers Directory.* 11th ed. Ed. by Mary Michelle Watkins. Detroit: Gale Research Inc., 1987. [Use of source began in 1986]

A guide to university-related and other nonprofit research organizations carrying on research in agriculture, astronomy and space sciences, behavioral and social sciences, computers and mathematics, engineering and technology, physical and earth sciences and regional and area studies.

(RDA) *Army RD and A Magazine.* Alexandria, Va.: Development, Engineering, and Acquisition Directorate, Army Materiel Command, 1987. [Use of source began in 1979]

(ROG) *Dictionary of Abbreviations.* By Walter T. Rogers, FRSL. London: George Allen & Co. Ltd., 1913. Reprint. Detroit: Gale Research Inc., 1969.

(SDI) *Report to the Congress on the Strategic Defense Initiative.* U.S. Department of Defense. Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, April, 1987.

(SEIS) *Seismograph Station Codes and Characteristics.* Geological Survey. Circular 791. By Barbara B. Poppe, Debbi A. Naab, and John S. Derr. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1978.

(SPSG) *Security Owner's Stock Guide.* New York: Standard & Poor's Corp., 1988.

(TEL) *Telephony's Dictionary.* 2nd ed. By Graham Langley. Chicago: Telephony Publishing Corp., 1986.

Includes definitions for over 16,000 U.S. and international telecommunications terms. Ten appendices.

(TSPED) *Trade Shows and Professional Exhibits Directory.* 2nd ed. Ed. by Robert J. Elster. Detroit: Gale Research Inc., 1987. [Use of source began in 1986]

A guide to scheduled events providing commercial display facilities, including conferences, conventions, meetings, fairs and festivals, etc. Entries include name of trade show; sponsor name, address, and telephone number; attendance figures; principal exhibits; special features; publications; and date and location of shows.

(TSSD) *Telecommunications Systems and Services Directory.* 3rd ed. Ed. by Martin Connors and John Krol. Detroit: Gale Research Inc., 1988. [Use of source began in 1985]

An international descriptive guide to approximately 2,000 telecommunications organizations, systems, and services. Entries include name and address, telephone number, chief official, and a description of the purposes, technical structure, and background of the service or system.

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Part 3 P-Z

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P

P ..... Aircraft [*Wind triangle problems*]
P ..... All India Reporter, Patna (DLA)
P ..... Armour Pharmaceutical Co. [*Research code symbol*]
P ..... Assistant in Private Practice [*Chiropody*] [*British*]
P ..... Asta Werke AG [*Germany*] [*Research code symbol*]
P ..... Bristol Laboratories [*Research code symbol*]
P ..... cis-Platinum [*Cisplatin*] [*Also, cis-DDP, CDDP, CPDD, CPT, DDP*] [*Antineoplastic drug*]
P ..... Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co. [*Japan*] [*Research code symbol*]
p ..... Density [*Heat transmission symbol*]
P ..... Departure
p ..... Difficulty [*Of a test item*] [*Psychology*]
P ..... Farbenfabriken Bayer [*Germany*] [*Research code symbol*]
P ..... Farmitalia [*Italy*] [*Research code symbol*]
P ..... Faulty Punctuation [*Used in correcting manuscripts, etc.*]
P ..... Force of Concentrated Load
P ..... Games [*or Matches*] Played [*Sports statistics*]
P ..... Hole P-Type Semiconductor Material
P ..... Indian Law Reports, Patna Series (DLA)
P ..... Law Reports, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty [*Since 1890*] [*England*] (DLA)
P ..... Lepetit [*Italy*] [*Research code symbol*]
p ..... Momentum [*Symbol*] [*IUPAC*]
P ..... Office of Personnel [*Coast Guard*]
p ..... On Probation [*Navy*] [*British*]
P ..... Orbital Period [*of a comet*] [*In years*]
p ..... P-Doped Semiconductor [*Photovoltaic energy systems*]
P ..... P-Register [*Data processing*]
P ..... Pacer
P ..... Pacific Coast Stock Exchange [*Later, PSE*]
p------ ..... Pacific Ocean [*MARC geographic area code*] [*Library of Congress*] (LCCP)
P ..... Pacific Reporter (DLA)
P ..... Pacific Standard Time (FAAC)
P ..... Packed Lunches [*School meals*] [*British*]
P ..... Paddington Railway Station (ROG)
P ..... Paddle
P ..... Page
P ..... Paid This Year [*In stock listings of newspapers*]
P ..... Pain [*Medicine*]
P ..... Paired [*for or against*] [*Votes in Congress*]
P ..... Paise [*Monetary unit*] [*India*]
P ..... Palace (ROG)
P ..... Palacio [*A publication*]
P ..... Palaestra [*A publication*]
P ..... Pale (ADA)
P ..... Pallet [*Spacelab*] [*NASA*] (NASA)
P ..... Pamphlet
P ..... Pancuronium [*A muscle relaxant*]
P ..... Papa [*Phonetic alphabet*] [*International*] (DSUE)
P ..... Papa [*Pope*] [*Latin*]
P ..... Paper
P ..... Papilla [*Optic*] [*Medicine*]
p ..... Para [*Chemistry*]
P ..... Para [*Monetary unit*] [*Yugoslavia*]
P ..... Parachutist [*Army skill qualification identifier*] (INF)
P ..... Paragraph (ADA)
P ..... Paralegal Program [*Association of Independent Colleges and Schools specialization code*]
P ..... Parallax
P ..... Parallel
P ..... Paramecin [*A protozoan toxin*]
P ..... Parashah (BJA)
P ..... Pardon (ADA)
P ..... Parental
P ..... Parish (ROG)
P ..... Parity [*Atomic physics*]
P ..... Park
P ..... Parking Place [*Traffic sign*] [*British*]
P ..... Parlophone [*Record label*] [*Great Britain, Italy, Australia, etc.*]
P ..... Parson
P ..... Part
P ..... Partial [*Astronomy*]
P ..... Participle [*Grammar*]
P ..... Partim [*In Part*]
P ..... Partnership
P ..... Party
P ..... Parve [*or Pareve*] [*In food labeling, indicates food is kosher and can be used with either meat or dairy products*]
P ..... Passed [*Examination*]
P ..... Passing Showers [*Meteorology*]
P ..... Past
P ..... Paste
P ..... Pasteurella [*Genus of bacteria*]
P ..... Pastor
P ..... Patchy [*Decelerometer readings*] [*Aviation*] (FAAC)
P ..... Patent
P ..... Pater [*Father*] [*Latin*]
P ..... Patient
P ..... Patrol [*Designation for all US military aircraft*]
P ..... Patrol Service Gunnery Instructor [*Officer's rating*] [*British Royal Navy*]
P ..... Patron
P ..... Pattern
P ..... Paused Program [*Data processing*]
P ..... Pavilion (ROG)
P ..... Pawn [*Chess*]
P ..... Pax [*Peace*] [*Latin*]
P ..... Pay
P ..... Payee
P ..... Paymaster [*Military*] (ROG)
P ..... Pazmaveb [*A publication*]
P ..... Peak
P ..... Peat (ROG)
P ..... Pebbles [*Quality of the bottom*] [*Nautical charts*]
P ..... Pectoral [*Anatomy*] (ROG)
p ..... Peculiar [*Astronomy*]
P ..... Pen [*Sports*]
p ..... Pence [*Monetary unit*] [*Great Britain*]
P ..... Pencil Tube (MDG)
P ..... Pengo [*Monetary unit in Hungary until 1946*]
P ..... Penicillin
p ..... Penni(a) [*Penny or Pence*] [*Monetary unit*] [*Finland*] (GPO)
P ..... Pennsylvania (DLA)
P ..... Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, PA [*Library symbol*] [*Library of Congress*] (LCLS)
P ..... Penny
P ..... Pentachlorophenol [*Also, PCP*] [*Wood preservative*] [*Organic chemistry*] (TEL)
P ..... People
P ..... Per
P ..... Percentile
P ..... Perceptual
P ..... Perceptual Speed [*A factor ability*] [*Psychology*]
P ..... Perch
P ..... Perchloroethylene [*Also, TCE*] [*Dry cleaning*]
P ..... Percussion
P ..... Pere [*Father*] [*French*]
P ..... Perforation
P ..... Performance [*Army*] (INF)
P ..... Performer
P ..... Perianth
P ..... Pericardium [*Medicine*]
P ..... Perimeter
P ..... Period
P ..... Perishable
P ..... Permanent Stay [*in hospital*] [*British*]
P ..... Perpetuus [*Uninterrupted*] [*Latin*]
p ..... Perseverate [*Psychology*]
P ..... Persian (DLA)
P ..... Persimmon

P ..... Persistence [*Medicine*]
P ..... Person
P ..... Person to Person [*Telecommunications*] (TEL)
P ..... Personality Organization and Stability [*Eysenck*] [*Psychology*]
P ..... Personnel
P ..... Perspectives [*A publication*]
P ..... Perstetur [*Continue*] [*Pharmacy*] (ROG)
P ..... Persuasion [*Novel by Jane Austen*]
P ..... Peseta [*Monetary unit*] [*Spain and Latin America*]
P ..... Pesewa [*Monetary unit*] [*Ghana*]
P ..... Pesher (BJA)
P ..... Peshitta (BJA)
P ..... Peso [*Monetary unit*] [*Spain and Latin America*]
P ..... Peta [*A prefix meaning multiplied by 10^{15}*] [*SI symbol*]
P ..... Peter [*Phonetic alphabet*] [*World War II*] (DSUE)
P ..... Peter [*New Testament book*]
P ..... Peters' United States Supreme Court Reports [*26-41 United States*] (DLA)
P ..... Petrol [*British Waterways Board sign*]
P ..... Peyote
P ..... Pfizer, Inc. [*Research code symbol*]
P ..... Pharmacopoeia
P ..... Phencyclidine [*An anesthetic*]
P ..... Phenolphthalein [*Chemical indicator*]
P ..... Philadelphia [*Pennsylvania*] [*Mint mark, when appearing on US coins*]
P ..... Phillips Petroleum Co. [*NYSE symbol*] (SPSG)
P ..... Philologus. Zeitschrift fuer Klassische Altertum [*A publication*]
P ..... Philosophy [*A publication*]
P ..... Phoenician (BJA)
P ..... Phon [*Unit of loudness level*]
p ..... Phosphate [*One-letter symbol*] [*Biochemistry*]
p ..... Phosphoric Residue [*As substituent on nucleoside*] [*Biochemistry*]
P ..... Phosphorus [*Chemical element*]
P ..... Photographic Reconnaissance Capability [*When suffix to Navy aircraft designation*]
P ..... Phrase Structure Rule [*Linguistics*]
P ..... Physiology [*Medical Officer designation*] [*British*]
P ..... Piaggio Rinaldo [*Industria Aeronautiche & Meccaniche SpA*] [*Italy*] [*ICAO aircraft manufacturer identifier*] (ICAO)
P ..... Pianissimo [*Very Softly*] [*Music*]
P ..... Piano [*Softly*] [*Music*]
P ..... Piano [*Musical instrument*]
P ..... Piaster [*Monetary unit*] [*Spain, Republic of Vietnam, and some Middle Eastern countries*]
P ..... Pica [*Typography*] (ADA)
P ..... Pickering's Massachusetts Reports [*18-41 Massachusetts*] (DLA)
p ..... Pico [*A prefix meaning divided by one trillion*] [*SI symbol*]
P ..... Picot [*Crochet*] (ROG)
P ..... Pie
P ..... Pied [*Foot*] [*French*]
P ..... Pigs (ROG)
P ..... Pilaster [*Technical drawings*]
P ..... Pillar [*Buoy*]
P ..... Pilot
P ..... [*Marc*] Pincherle [*When used in identifying Vivaldi's compositions, refers to cataloging of his works by musicologist Pincherle*]
P ..... Pink
P ..... Pinnule
P ..... Pint
P ..... Pip [*Phonetic alphabet*] [*Pre-World War II*] (DSUE)
P ..... Pipe
P ..... Pipe Rolls [*British*]
P ..... Pique; Inclusions [*Diamond clarity grade*]
P ..... Pitch [*or Pitcher*] [*Baseball*]
P ..... Pitch [*Technical drawings*]
P ..... Pitman-Moore Co. [*Research code symbol*]
P ..... Pius [*Dutiful*] [*Latin*]
P ..... Placebo [*Medicine*]
P ..... Planed
P ..... Planning
P ..... Plasma
P ..... Plate [*Electron tube*] [*Technical drawings*]
P ..... Platform
P ..... Pleasant
P ..... Plug
P ..... Plus [*More*]
P ..... Poco [*Somewhat*] [*Music*]
P ..... Poetry [*A publication*]
P ..... Poids [*Feet*] [*French*]
P ..... Point [*Lacrosse position*]
P ..... Point
P ..... Point-to-Point Radio [*FAA designator*] (CET)
P ..... Poise [*Unit of dynamic viscosity*]
P ..... Poison
P ..... Polar [*Air mass*] (FAAC)
P ..... Polar Distance [*Navigation*]
P ..... Polarization
P ..... Pole
P ..... Political Division [*Geography*]
P ..... Polka [*Music*]
P ..... Polonystyka [*A publication*]
P ..... Polyneuropathy [*Medicine*]
P ..... Pond [*Maps and charts*]
P ..... Pondere [*By Weight*] [*Latin*]
P ..... Ponendum [*To Be Placed*] [*Latin*]
P ..... Ponte [*A publication*]
P ..... Pontifex [*Bishop*] [*Latin*]
P ..... Poop [*Portion of a ship*]
P ..... Poor Skiing Conditions
P- ..... Poorly Organized, Unstable Personality [*Eysenck*] [*Psychology*]
P ..... Pope
P ..... Popular Response [*Rorschach*] [*Psychology*]
P ..... Population
P ..... Populus [*People*] [*Latin*]
P ..... Porcelain
P ..... Port [*Maps and charts*]
P ..... Portable (MDG)
P ..... Portion
P ..... Portugal
P ..... Position
p ..... Positive [*Crystal*]
P ..... Post
P ..... Post [*After*] [*Latin*]
P ..... Postage
P ..... Posten [*Sentry*] [*German military*]
P ..... Posterior
P ..... Postpartum [*Medicine*]
P ..... Pouce [*Inch*] [*French*]
P ..... Pounds [*As measurement of total stress*] [*Aerospace*] (AAG)
P ..... Pour [*For*] [*French*]
P ..... Power [*Symbol*] [*IUPAC*]
P ..... Poynting Vector [*Electromagnetism*] (DEN)
P ..... Practical
P ..... Practical Intelligence
P ..... Pre-1920 [*Deltiology*]
P ..... Preceding
P ..... Precipitation Ceiling [*Aviation weather reports*] (FAAC)
P ..... Predicate
P ..... Prednisolone [*Endocrinology*]
P ..... Prednisone [*Also, PDN, Pr, Pred, Pro*] [*Antineoplastic drug*] [*Endocrinology*]
P ..... Preferred
P ..... Prefix [*Indicating a private radiotelegram*]
P ..... Preliminary
P ..... Premolar [*Dentistry*]
P ..... Presbyopia [*Ophthalmology*]
P ..... Presbyterian
P ..... Prescribing
P ..... Present
P ..... Present BIT [*Binary Digit*] [*Data processing*]
P ..... Preset
P ..... President
P ..... Press [*Publishing*]
P ..... Pressure [*or p*] [*Symbol*] [*IUPAC*]
P ..... Pressurized Tank [*Liquid gas carriers*]
P ..... Price [*Economics*]
P ..... Pridie [*The Day Before*] [*Latin*]
P ..... Priest
P ..... Priestly Source [*Biblical scholarship*]
P ..... Primary
P ..... Primary [*or Push*] Wave [*Earthquakes*]
P ..... Primitive
P ..... Primus [*First*] [*Latin*]
P ..... Prince
P ..... Princeps [*First Edition*] [*French*]
P ..... Princess (ROG)
P ..... Principal
P ..... Print
P ..... Priority [*Telecommunications*] (TEL)
P ..... Priory
P ..... Prisoner [*Military*]
P ..... Private
P ..... Private Trust [*Includes testamentary, investment, life insurance, holding title, etc.*] (DLA)
P ..... Private Venture
P ..... Privy (ROG)
P ..... Pro [*For*] [*Latin*]
P ..... Probability [*or Probability Ratio*] [*Statistics*]
P ..... Probate
P ..... Probe (MSA)
P ..... Probucol [*Anticholesteremic*]
P ..... Procarbazine [*Also, PC, PCB, Pr*] [*Antineoplastic drug*]
P ..... Procedure
P ..... Processor [*Data processing*]
P ..... Proconsul
P ..... Producer [*Films, television, etc.*]
P ..... Product

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