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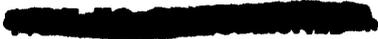
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BRITISH MILITARY TERMINOLOGY

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT, *General Staff*
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1943

SPECIAL SERIES
No. 13
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Section I. INTRODUCTION

British military terminology includes a number of words unfamiliar to U. S. troops. However, a more serious difficulty is caused by the fact that British usage includes many words identical with ours but having important differences in meaning; for example, *gallon, ton, battery* do not have the same connotations for U. S. and British officers. In the lists which follow, common U. S. military terms are given with their British equivalents, and the U. S. equivalents are given for British military terms which are unfamiliar or might be misunderstood. A separate section will deal with certain main differences in spelling and pronunciation, and with terms which may be useful during a stay in the United Kingdom.

A related problem is caused by the British use of military abbreviations which differ from ours and appear more frequently both in military documents and in every day speech in the British Army. Since new forms are constantly appearing, the list of abbreviations which is given in section VI cannot be complete. To help in the understanding of new abbreviations, a few principles pertaining to their formation are suggested at the end of the section.

The appendixes include information on British terms which are used in certain special fields of general or technical interest to military forces.

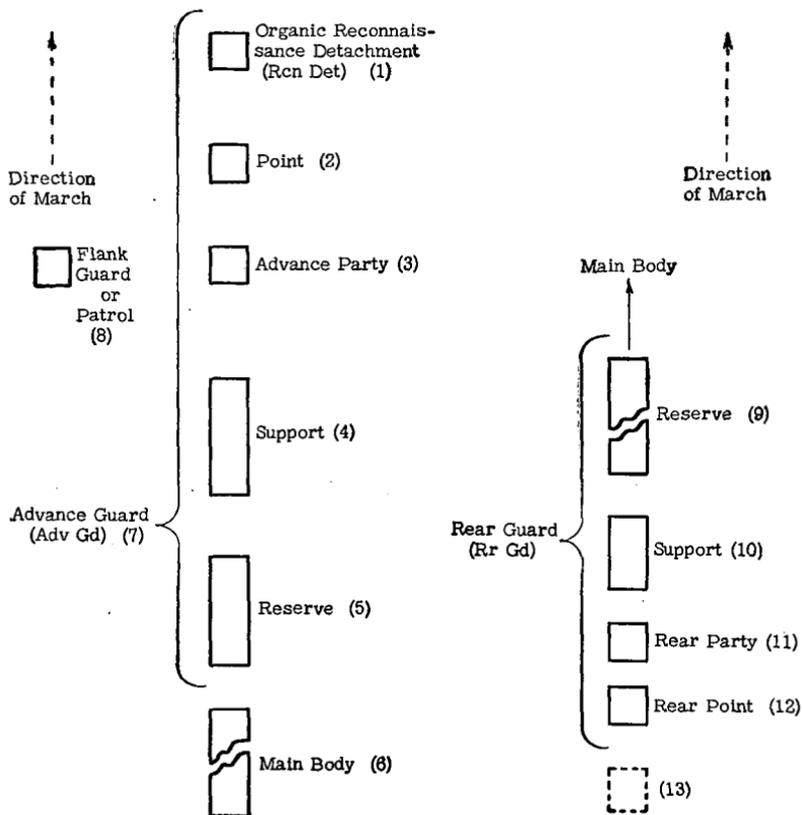
Section II. U. S. MILITARY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS WITH BRITISH EQUIVALENT TERMS

The following glossary contains common U. S. military terms with their definitions, followed by the approximate equivalent term in British usage. Where a U. S. functional term has no British equivalent, this does not necessarily imply that the function does not exist in the British armed forces; rather, the British system may be different enough to explain the absence of a single term as even an approximate equivalent. For example, there is no Chief of Staff in British units; the general duties performed by a Chief of Staff in our higher units are performed by a Brigade Major in the British brigade, by the GSO 1 in a British division, etc. (see fig. 4, p. 97).

United States	British
<i>Absent without leave (AWOL).</i> —Absent from post or duty, without permission from proper authority and without intention of deserting.	Absence from duty without leave or illegal absence.
<i>Accompanying artillery.</i> —Single batteries, platoons, or pieces attached to assault infantry regiments or battalions for their close support.	Artillery "in support of" or attached artillery ("under command").
<i>Accountable officer.</i> —An officer who has charge of property carried on a stock record, or of funds, of which he is required to render periodic returns or reports as to the status of the property or funds. The property may be issued to other officers or to organizations on memorandum receipts; whereupon such officers or the commander of the organization become responsible for such property.	Responsible officer.

United States	British
<i>Action</i> .—An engagement or battle, usually one on a small scale.	Same.
<i>Addressee</i> .—The person or office to which a message is to be delivered.	Same.
<i>Administration</i> .—When unqualified, administration includes all phases of military operations not involved in the terms "tactics" and "strategy." It comprises: supply, evacuation, sanitation, construction, maintenance, replacements, transportation, traffic control, salvage, graves registration, burials, computations pertaining to movements, personnel management, quartering, military government, martial law, censorship, and other allied subjects.	Same.
<i>Administrative map</i> .—A map on which is recorded graphically information pertaining to administrative matters, such as supply and evacuation installations, train bivouacs, rear echelon, straggler line, collecting points for stragglers and prisoners of war, main supply road(s), and the line forward of which no lights will be shown; necessary tactical details also shown.	Same or administration map.
<i>Administrative order</i> .—An order covering administrative details, such as traffic, supply, and evacuation, when the instructions are too voluminous to be included in paragraph 4 of the field order, and at other times when necessary to publish administrative instructions to the command; usually issued by divisions and higher units. (See also <i>Combat orders</i> .)	Administration order (often issued as an appendix to the divisional operation order).
<i>Advance</i> .—The progress of a command toward the enemy. To move forward. To make progress in the direction of the enemy.	Same (terminates upon contact with the enemy).
<i>Advance by bounds</i> .—An advance controlled by the assignment of successive movement objectives usually from one terrain line to the next.	Same.
<i>Advance by echelon</i> .—An advance of a unit by successive movements of its component elements.	No equivalent.
<i>Advance command post</i> .—A designated point forward from the regular command post and convenient to the commander or a small staff party, or both, for the exercise of temporary control.	Command post or battle headquarters (BHQ) or tactical headquarters (THQ or Tac HQ or Tac).

United States	British
<i>Advance guard</i> .—A security detachment which precedes the main body on the march.	Advanced guard. (See fig. 1.)
<i>Advance message center</i> .—A communication center for the reception and relay of messages to facilitate communications with advanced units or units operating on a flank.	Advanced signal (or report) centre.
<i>Advance on</i> .—Advance toward.	Same.
<i>Advance party</i> .—A detachment that is sent out by, and moves ahead of, the support of the advance guard and forms the reconnoitering element of the support.	Van guard. (See fig. 1.)
<i>Advance section</i> .—The forward or most advanced subdivision of the communications zone.	No equivalent.
<i>Aerial (or air) observation</i> .—Observation from balloons, airplanes, or airships.	Aerial observation.
<i>Aerial (or air) photograph</i> .—A picture taken from any kind of aircraft.	Aerial photograph.
<i>Aerial (or air) photograph, oblique (vertical)</i> .—(See <i>Oblique (Vertical) aerial (or air) photograph</i> .)	
<i>Aeronautical charts</i> .—Maps upon which information pertaining to air navigation has been added; intended primarily for use in air navigation. They are classified as "sectional" (scale 1:500,000) and "regional" (scale 1:1,000,000).	Aeronautical maps.
<i>Agency of signal communication</i> .—A term embracing the personnel and equipment necessary to operate message centers, signal intelligence, signal supply, and messenger, pigeon, radio, visual, sound, and wire communication.	Signal unit.
<i>Aid station</i> .—An establishment of the Medical Department provided for the emergency treatment, sorting, and further disposition of casualties in combat. The first station on the route of evacuation to which the wounded are brought. An aid station is usually established for the battalion in combat by the battalion section of the regimental medical detachment.	Regimental aid post (RAP) (in the case of a battalion or similar unit).
<i>Air area</i> .—An area assigned as a means of coordinating the air reconnaissance activities of various units having organic or attached observation aviation.	Air reconnaissance area.



① U.S. ROUTE COLUMN

② U.S. REAR GUARD

British equivalents

Route column:

- (1) Mobile troops (reconnaissance (rece) unit).
- (2), (3), (4) Van guard.
- (5) Main guard.
- (6), (8) (Same.)
- (7) Advanced guard.

Rear guard:

- (9), (10) Main body of rear guard.
- (11), (12) Rear parties of rear guard.
- (13) Rear guard mobile troops.

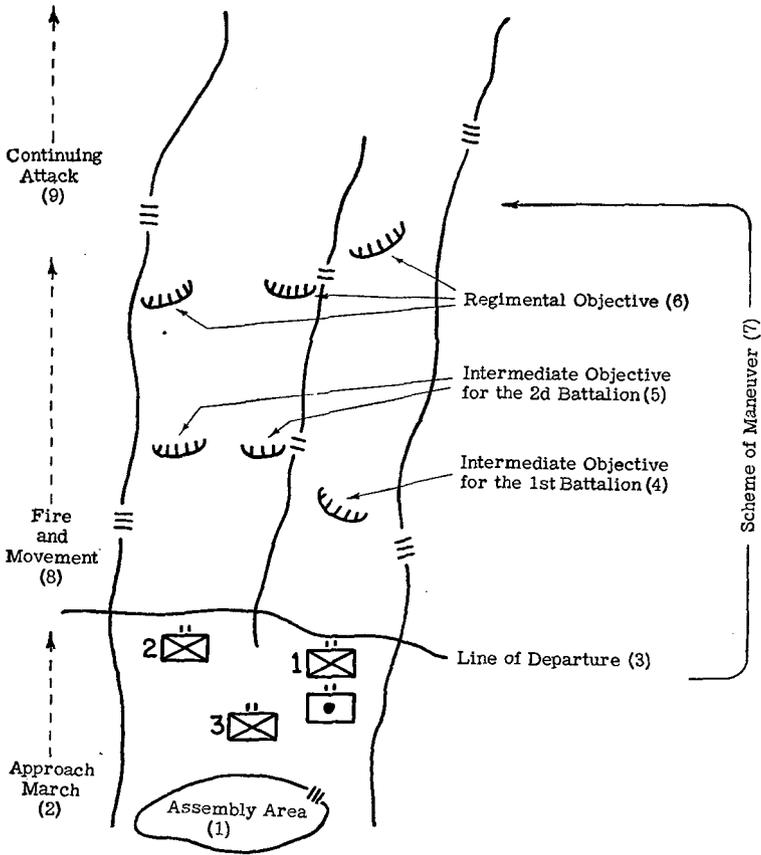
Figure 1.—U. S. march dispositions (with equivalent British terminology).

United States	British
<i>Air base.</i> —A command which is equipped and organized for sustaining the operations of a specific air force.	Same.
<i>Airborne troops.</i> —A general term used to include parachute troops and other troops transported and landed by air.	Same.
<i>Aircraft warning service.</i> —A warning system consisting of observers, information centers, and signal communication established by territorial commanders for the primary purpose of determining courses of hostile aircraft and of distributing information to industrial centers and to military and naval commands.	Air raid warning system.
<i>Air defense command.</i> —An organization for the coordination of all measures of defense against enemy air operations, including aircraft warning services, pursuit aviation, antiaircraft artillery, balloon barrages, and passive antiaircraft defense measures.	Fighter command.
<i>Airdrome.</i> —A landing field, with the necessary additional installations for servicing, arming, operating, and maintaining military aviation units.	Aerodrome.
<i>Air-landing troops.</i> —Troops moved by aircraft who disembark after the aircraft reaches the ground.	Same.
<i>Air superiority (or advantage).</i> —Superiority over enemy aviation sufficient to permit air or ground operations in any specific locality without effective hostile air opposition.	Air superiority.
<i>Alert.</i> —A state of readiness for movement or action. An alarm warning. Vigilant.	Same.
<i>Alignment.</i> —A straight line upon which several elements are formed or are to be formed, or the dressing of several elements upon a straight line.	Alignment.
<i>Alternate emplacement.</i> —An emplacement prepared for occupation in case the principal emplacement becomes untenable or unsuitable.	Alternative site.
<i>Alternate firing position.</i> —A firing position from which the same fire missions can be executed as from the primary firing position.	Alternative position.
<i>Ambulance loading post.</i> —A point where casualties are loaded into ambulances.	Car post (CP).

United States	British
<i>Ambulance station.</i> —A point established for the administration and control of ambulance units and the regulation of movement of ambulances from front to rear and vice versa.	No equivalent (performed at the advanced dressing station).
<i>Ambush.</i> —A concealed place or station where troops lie hidden for the purpose of attacking by surprise. Troops posted in such a position. To attack from such a position.	Same.
<i>Annexes.</i> —Orders, maps, overlays, sketches, forms, charts, tables, graphs, etc., employed to amplify orders and reports.	Appendices and traces or annexures.
<i>Antiaircraft artillery intelligence service.</i> —A system of observers and communication facilities established by antiaircraft artillery units for the purpose of gathering and transmitting information of enemy air activities necessary for the proper employment of the antiaircraft artillery.	Royal Observer Corps, RAF (searchlight units and spotters within the unit carry out these duties).
<i>Antiaircraft defense.</i> —That class of defense provided by the coordinated employment of air and ground forces against attack from the air. It includes passive means of defense.	Anti-aircraft defence (including passive air defence (PAD)).
<i>Antimechanized defense.</i> —The measures employed to protect troops, installations, and establishments against mechanized, motorized, or armored units.	Anti-tank defence.
<i>Antitank ditch.</i> —A ditch designed to stop the passage of track-laying vehicles.	Anti-tank ditch.
<i>Antitank mine.</i> —A device consisting of a metal box containing a quantity of high explosive which detonates when pressure is exerted on it; also, any device similarly operated.	Anti-tank mine.
<i>Antitank mine field.</i> —A grouping of antitank mines placed in concealed positions so spaced as to stop or impede the progress of track-laying vehicles.	Anti-tank minefield.
<i>Antitank weapons.</i> —Those weapons whose primary mission is employment against armored vehicles.	Anti-tank weapons.
<i>Approach.</i> —A route by which a place or position can be approached by an attacking force. The route leading to anything, as a bridge.	Same.
<i>Approach march.</i> —The advance, usually in extended dispositions, from the point where hostile medium artillery fire is expected, or air attack is encountered, to the point of effective small-arms fire.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Approach trench</i> .—A trench serving to connect fire trenches from front to rear.	Communication trench.
<i>Armored car</i> .—An armed and armored motor vehicle designed primarily for reconnaissance.	Armoured car.
<i>Armored force</i> .—A combined force comprising reconnaissance, assault, and supporting troops of more than one arm or service, transported in wheeled or track-laying-type motor vehicles, the bulk of which are provided either with partial or complete armor.	Armoured troops.
<i>Army Regulations</i> .—The officially printed announcements of current War Department policies and rules.	King's Regulations.
<i>Arrive</i> .—To reach a designated point or line. Refers to the head of a unit.	Same.
<i>Artificial obstacles</i> .—Obstacles prepared by human agency; they may be fixed or portable.	Same.
<i>Artillery position</i> .—A position selected for and occupied by an artillery fire unit for the delivery of fire.	Same (usually spoken of as battery position or troop position).
<i>Artillery preparation</i> .—Intensive artillery fire delivered on hostile forward elements (short preparation) and other objectives (longer preparation) during the period immediately prior to the advance of the infantry from its line of departure to attack.	Same.
<i>Artillery with the corps</i> .—A term used to indicate all the artillery in a corps; includes corps, division, and attached artillery.	Artillery assigned to corps.
<i>Assault</i> .—To close with the enemy in order to employ weapons and shock action. When delivered by mounted troops, it is called the "charge." To deliver a concentrated attack from a short distance. To close with the enemy in hand-to-hand combat.	Same.
<i>Assault, general</i> .—An assault delivered on an extended front under coordination of a higher commander.	General attack.
<i>Assault, local</i> .—An assault initiated and executed by a small unit (squad, section, platoon, company, battalion) in order to take immediate advantage of local conditions.	Local attack.

United States	British
<i>Assembly.</i> — <i>a.</i> The regular grouping, in close order, of the elements of a command. <i>b.</i> The grouping of units in areas, prior to or following combat, for the purpose of coordination or reorganization preceding further effort or movement.	Forming up <i>or</i> parade (<i>a.</i>); forming up <i>or</i> concentration (<i>b.</i>).
<i>Assembly area.</i> —The area in which elements of a command are organized preparatory to further action.	Assembly position. (See fig. 2, p. 10.)
<i>Attached unit.</i> —A unit placed temporarily under the direct orders of the commander of another unit to which it does not organically belong.	Unit “under command.”
<i>Attack.</i> —An advance upon the enemy to drive him from his position.	Same.
<i>Attack, continuing.</i> —An aggressive action continued after an objective has been reached in order to prevent the enemy from reconstituting his defense on a rearward position. (See also <i>Exploitation.</i>)	Exploitation. (See fig. 2, p. 10.)
<i>Attacking echelon.</i> —The leading echelon in attack.	Leading troops in attack.
<i>Automatic supply.</i> —A process of supply under which deliveries of specific kinds and quantities of supplies are moved in accordance with a predetermined schedule. <i>Daily automatic supply</i> means that supplies are dispatched daily to an organization or installation.	Normal supply.
<i>Auxiliary arm.</i> —Any arm that assists the principal arm assigned the mission of gaining or holding ground.	Supporting arm.
<i>Axial road.</i> —(Obsolete.) (See <i>Main supply road.</i>)	
<i>Axis of signal communication.</i> —The initial and probable successive locations of the command post of a unit, named in the direction of contemplated movement.	Signal communication along the centre line (armoured) <i>or</i> main axis of advance (infantry).
<i>Balanced stocks.</i> —Accumulation of supplies of all classes and in the quantities determined as necessary to meet requirements for a fixed period of time.	No equivalent.
<i>Ballistics.</i> —The science of the motion of projectiles.	Same.



British equivalents

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| (1) Assembly position. | (4) (Same.) | (7) Plan of attack. |
| (2) (Same.) | (5) (Same.) | (8) (Same.) |
| (3) Start(ing) line (SL). | (6) (Same.) | (9) Exploitation. |

Figure 2.—U. S. regiment in attack (with equivalent British terminology).

United States	British
<i>Balloon barrage.</i> —A barrier of captive balloons, with or without connecting cables or supported nets, against which hostile airplanes may be expected to run or because of which they may be forced to fly high over an area that it is desired to defend.	Same.
<i>Balloon bed.</i> —A mooring place on the ground for captive balloon.	Same.
<i>Barracks bag.</i> —A heavy cloth bag issued to each soldier for the purpose of carrying his individual equipment.	Kit bag.
<i>Barrage.</i> —Prearranged fire on a line or lines, either stationary or moving.	Same.
<i>Barricade.</i> —To fortify or close with a barrier, usually applied to roads.	Same.
<i>Barrier.</i> —A group of obstacles, either natural or artificial, or both, that block or restrict entrance into an area.	Same.
<i>Barrier tactics.</i> —A term used to describe the use of obstacles defended by fire.	No equivalent.
<i>Base reserves.</i> —Supplies accumulated and stored in depots for the purpose of establishing a general reserve, under the control of the commander of the theater, for the theater of operations as a whole.	Same.
<i>Base section.</i> —The rear area or subdivision of the communications zone.	Base area.
<i>Base unit (or base of movement).</i> —The unit on which a movement is regulated.	No equivalent.
<i>Battle map.</i> —A map, prepared normally by photogrammetric means and at a scale of 1:20,000, for the tactical and technical needs of all arms.	No equivalent.
<i>Battle position.</i> —The position of principal resistance in defense, consisting of a system of mutually supporting defensive sectors (areas) disposed in breadth and depth.	Defensive position (or system) or point of manoeuvre (on a small scale).
<i>Beach defense.</i> —That part of the ground organization for defense against landing attacks which is located at or near the beach for resistance at the water's edge.	Beach defence.
<i>Beachhead.</i> —Position occupied by advance troops landing on a hostile shore to protect landing areas for other friendly troops and for supplies on the beach or at a port.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Beach reserves.</i> —An accumulation of supplies of all classes established in dumps on the beach.	Same.
<i>Beaten zone.</i> —The pattern formed by the cone of fire when it strikes the ground.	Same.
<i>Billets.</i> —Shelter consisting of private or public buildings.	Same.
<i>Bivouac.</i> —An area in which troops rest on the ground with no overhead cover or under natural cover, shelter tents, or improvised shelter.	Same or harbour (for armoured formations or units) or leaguer (in desert warfare).
<i>Bombardment aviation.</i> —That type of aviation whose primary mission is the attack of surface objectives; classified as "light," "medium," and "heavy."	Bombers or bomber aircraft.
<i>Bomb-release line.</i> —An imaginary line drawn around a defended area over which a bomber, traveling toward it at a constant speed and altitude, should release its first bomb to have it strike the nearest edge of the defended area.	Same.
<i>Bound.</i> —The distance covered by a unit when advancing in one of several successive moves.	Same.
<i>Boundary.</i> —A line designating the lateral limit of a zone of action or of an area or sector of defense.	Same.
<i>Box barrage.</i> —A system of standing barrages enclosing an area.	Same.
<i>Bracket.</i> —The difference between two ranges or elevations, one giving a center of impact which is over, and the other a center of impact which is short of, the target.	Same.
<i>Breakthrough.</i> —A penetration of the entire depth of a defensive system into unorganized areas in rear.	Same.
<i>Bridgehead.</i> —Position occupied by advance troops to protect the passage of a river or defile by the remainder of the command.	Same.
<i>Call sign.</i> —A signal, usually a group of letters, or of letters and numerals, used for radio station identification.	Code sign.
<i>Camouflage.</i> —Work done for the purpose of deceiving the enemy as to the existence, nature, or location of material, troops, or military works.	Same.
<i>Camp.</i> —Shelter consisting mainly of heavy tentage. A temporary location or station for troops. To put into camp. To establish a camp.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Cantonment</i> .—A group of temporary buildings especially erected for the shelter of troops.	Hutment.
<i>Casualties</i> .—Losses in numerical strength by death, wounds, sickness, discharge, capture, or desertion.	Same.
<i>Casualty agent (chemical)</i> .—A material of such physical and chemical characteristics that a dangerous or killing concentration can be set up under conditions encountered in the field.	Poisonous gas.
<i>Censorship</i> .—Measures taken to prevent the leakage of information; they are applied to private communications, photography, press dispatches, radio broadcasts, publications, and all communications.	Same.
<i>Center</i> .—The middle point or element of a command. If the number of elements considered is even, the right center element is considered the center element.	No equivalent.
<i>Check concentrations</i> .—Registration of fire on easily identified points throughout the zone of fire, from which transfers can be made to targets of opportunity. (See also <i>Fire for adjustment</i> and <i>Registration</i> .)	Registration.
<i>Chemical agent</i> .—A substance useful in war which, after release and acting directly through its chemical properties, is capable of producing a toxic effect, a powerful irritant effect, a screening smoke, or an incendiary action.	Same.
<i>Chemical cylinder</i> .—A cylindrical tank from which chemical agents are released through a valve by means of internal gas pressure.	Cylinder.
<i>Chemical land mine</i> .—A container of persistent gas employed with a detonator to contaminate surrounding ground and vegetation.	Same.
<i>Chief of Staff</i> .—The senior General Staff officer, detailed as such, on duty with the staff of a division or higher unit. (See <i>General Staff</i> .)	No exact equivalent.
<i>Chlorination</i> .—The process of sterilizing water for drinking purposes by treatment with calcium hypochlorite.	Same.
<i>Cipher</i> .—A method of secret writing that substitutes other characters for the letters intended or transposes the plain text letters or employs both these processes.	Same.

United States

British

<i>Circuit diagram.</i> —A schematic representation of the technical arrangements and connections of the circuits and terminal installations of the wire system.	Same.
<i>Circulation map.</i> —A map showing the measures for traffic regulation.	Traffic map.
<i>Class I.</i> —A class of supplies consisting of those articles which are consumed at an approximately uniform daily rate irrespective of combat operations or terrain, and which do not necessitate special adaptation to meet individual requirements, such as rations and forage.	Rations (procured and issued by RASC)—consists only of food. Clothing (procured and issued by RAOC).
<i>Class II.</i> —A class of supplies consisting of those authorized articles for which allowances are established by the Tables of Basic Allowances, such as clothing, gas masks, arms, trucks, radio sets, tools, and instruments.	Petrol (gasoline), oil, and lubricants (POL) (procured and issued by RASC).
<i>Class III.</i> —A class of supplies consisting of engine fuels and lubricants, including gasoline for all vehicles and aircraft, Diesel oil, fuel oil, and coal.	Ammunition (procured by RAOC and issued by RASC).
<i>Class IV.</i> —A class of supplies consisting of those articles which are not covered in Tables of Basic Allowances and the demands for which are directly related to the operations contemplated or in progress (except for articles in classes III and V), such as fortification materials, construction materials, and machinery.	Equipment and matériel (procured and issued by RAOC; purely military items repaired by RAOC; civilian items adapted for military use repaired by REME).
<i>Class V.</i> —A class of supplies consisting of ammunition, pyrotechnics, antitank mines, and chemicals.	Vehicles (procured and issued by RAOC; repaired by REME). ¹
<i>Clear (verb).</i> —To pass a designated point or line. Refers to the tail of a unit.	Same.
<i>Clear (in the).</i> —The sending of messages, orders, or instructions in plain (uncoded) language.	Same.
<i>Clearing station.</i> —The corps or division medical installation where sick and wounded are assembled from the collecting stations and aid stations, sorted, treated if necessary, and turned over to the army for further evacuation. (Formerly called "hospital station.")	Casualty clearing station (CCS).
<i>Close order.</i> —Any formation in which units are arranged in line or column with normal or close intervals and distances.	Same.

¹ It is intended that the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (REME), a newly formed corps, will eventually take over all maintenance and repairs, behind the first echelon, of all items. The procurement and storage of all items (including repair parts) will remain in the hands of the appropriate service. All troops engaged in maintenance and repair work, excepting those of the first echelon, will eventually belong to this corps.

United States	British
<i>Coastal force</i> .—A naval force which may be organized to operate within the coastal zone to meet a special situation in which naval local defense forces are inadequate to carry out the Navy's functions in coastal frontier defense.	Same.
<i>Coastal frontier</i> .—A geographic division of friendly coastal area established for organization and command purposes in order to insure effective coordination between Army and Navy forces engaged in coastal frontier defense.	No equivalent.
<i>Coastal frontier defense</i> .—The organization of the Army and Navy forces and their installations assigned to the defense of coastal frontiers.	Coast defence force.
<i>Coastal zone</i> .—The whole area of the navigable waters adjacent to the seacoast. It extends seaward to cover the coastwise sea lanes and focal points of shipping approaching the coast.	Same.
<i>Coast artillery district</i> .—A peacetime tactical command which includes all harbor defenses located within a specified area and such mobile coast artillery units as may be assigned thereto.	Fortress command.
<i>Coastwise sea lane</i> .—The water area adjacent to the seacoast. It includes all the usually traveled routes of coastwise shipping.	Coast route.
<i>Code</i> .—A method of secret writing that substitutes arbitrary groups of symbols given in a code book as equivalents of whole sentences, phrases, words, letters, or numbers.	Same.
<i>Collecting point</i> .—A point designated for the collection of prisoners of war or stragglers.	Collecting post (for prisoners of war only).
<i>Collecting station</i> .—An establishment located in the forward combat zone for the purpose of collecting and receiving casualties from aid stations and units, and preparing them for further evacuation by ambulance.	Advanced dressing station (ADS).
<i>Column</i> .—A formation in which the elements are placed one behind another. A <i>march column</i> comprises all elements of a command marching on one route under the control of one commander, including such forward, flank, and rear security forces as may be employed.	Same or line ahead.

United States

British

- Combat echelon.*—The principal element of offensive or defensive power. Fighting group.
- Combat intelligence.*—Military intelligence produced in the field, after the outbreak of hostilities, by the military intelligence section of GHQ and military intelligence sections of all subordinate units. No equivalent (but falls in the category of intelligence).
- Combat orders.*—Oral, dictated, or written orders issued by a commander to his subordinate leaders, covering any phase of operations in the field. Combat orders include field orders, letters of instruction, and administrative orders. Operation orders (OO's) or operation instructions, or (for division and higher levels) administration orders (Adm Orders).
- Combat outpost.*—The outpost or security detachments established by subordinate commanders (company or battalion) when the distance of a security echelon from the main line of resistance is so reduced that the security troops can be more effectively coordinated with, and supported by, the combat echelon than can a separate outpost under the control of higher commanders. Outpost.
- Combat team.*—A nonorganic grouping of two or more units of different arms, such as an infantry regiment, a field artillery battalion, and a combat engineer company. Group (with the basic organization designated before it: e. g., brigade group).
- Combat unit loading.*—(See *Unit loading*.)
- Combat zone.*—The forward area of the theater of operations required for the active operations of the combatant forces. It is divided into army, corps, and division areas. Forward area.
- Combined operations.*—The tactics of the combined or associated arms, as the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Air Corps, or any two or more of them. Joint operations, as by two or more allies, by the Army and Navy, etc. Same (but applied only to operations carried out by sea and land forces or by sea, land, and air forces).

United States	British
<i>Command.</i> —The authority which an individual exercises over his subordinates by virtue of rank and assignment. The direction of a commander expressed orally and in the prescribed phraseology. A body of troops or a locality under the command of one individual. One of the essential elements of military organization, the other two being combat and supply elements. The vertical height of the fire crest of the parapet above the original natural surface of the ground. The vertical height of any ground over other ground in its vicinity. To order or exercise command.	Same.
<i>Command car.</i> —A motor vehicle, usually armed and armored, equipped with facilities to assist in the exercise of command therefrom.	Armoured command vehicle (ACV).
<i>Commanding ground.</i> —A rising ground which overlooks a post or position.	Same.
<i>Command post.</i> —The staff agencies and command facilities immediately required by the commander for assistance in tactical operations.	Advanced (<i>or</i> forward) HQ.
<i>Commercial loading.</i> —Method of loading in which ship (airplane) space is utilized to the maximum and the tactical employment of the troops on landing is not contemplated until their equipment, other than personal equipment, has been issued to them.	No equivalent.
<i>Commissary.</i> —An office where subsistence stores are issued or sold. (See <i>Post exchange (PX)</i> .)	Grocery shop and store, ration shop, and local produce store (part of an institute, usually run by NAAFI).
<i>Communicable disease.</i> —A disease caused by germs, which can be communicated from one person to another.	Contagious disease.
<i>Communications zone.</i> —That part of the theater of operations between its rear boundary and the rear boundary of the combat zone, containing the lines of communication, the establishments of supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces in the theater of operations.	Line of communications (L of C) area.

United States	British
<i>Communication trench</i> .—A trench designed primarily to provide cover for personnel moving from one part of an entrenched position to another.	Same.
<i>Company aid men</i> .—Soldiers of the Medical Corps assigned to a company for the purpose of providing emergency treatment and caring for casualties in combat.	Stretcher-bearers.
<i>Compartment of terrain</i> .—An area of terrain inclosed on at least two opposite sides by terrain features such as ridges, woods, cities, or bodies of water, which prevent ground observation and direct fire into the area.	No equivalent.
<i>Composite photograph</i> .—The picture that results from the joining together of the vertical and the transformed oblique photographs made by a multiple-lens camera.	Same.
<i>Concealment</i> .—The state or condition of being hidden from the enemy's view. Any object affording protection from the view of the enemy.	Same.
<i>Concentration</i> .— <i>a</i> . An assembly of troops in a particular locality, on mobilization, for training, attack, or defense. <i>b</i> . The amount of toxic chemical vapor in a given volume of air at any particular time and place. <i>c</i> . A volume of fire placed on an area within a limited time.	Same (<i>a</i> and <i>b</i>); massed fire (<i>c</i>).
<i>Concertina wire</i> .—Barbed wire in cylindrical form capable of being collapsed for easy transportation.	Same.
<i>Conference call</i> .—A telephone call in which one individual desires to obtain telephone connection with two or more other individuals at the same time in order to transmit instructions or information to all parties simultaneously.	Multiple call.
<i>Connecting group (or file)</i> .—Any group (or file) of individuals used to maintain contact between separated forces or elements.	Connecting file.
<i>Consolidation of position</i> .—The act of organizing and strengthening a position recently captured.	Same.
<i>Contain</i> .—To hold in place. To enclose. To restrain.	Same.
<i>Containing action</i> .—An attack designed to hold the enemy to his position or to prevent him from withdrawing any part or all of his forces for use elsewhere.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Containing force</i> .—A body of troops whose mission is to hold an enemy force in check or position.	Same.
<i>Contingent zone</i> .—An area within the field of fire, other than the normal zone, within which a unit may be called upon to fire.	No equivalent.
<i>Contour interval</i> .—The difference in elevation of two adjacent contours. Vertical interval.	Vertical interval.
<i>Controlled mosaic</i> .—An assembly of two or more overlapping vertical photographs oriented with respect to each other and to a framework of points appearing on the photographs whose locations on the ground have been definitely determined.	Same.
<i>Control point</i> .—A convenient point established by a unit on the route of its trains at which information and instructions are given and received in order to facilitate and regulate supply or traffic.	Meeting point (for supply) or traffic control post.
<i>Convoy</i> .—Any group of transportation temporarily organized to operate as a unit during movement. To escort. To accompany for the purpose of protecting.	Same.
<i>Convoy unit loading</i> .—(See <i>Unit loading</i> .)	
<i>Cooperation</i> .—The act of working together for the accomplishment of a common end.	Same.
<i>Coordination</i> .—The act of supervising, regulating, and combining to gain the best results.	Same.
<i>Corridor</i> .—A compartment of terrain of which the longer dimension lies generally in the direction of movement of a force, or leads toward an objective.	Same.
<i>Cossack post</i> .—An outguard consisting of four men posted as an observation group, with a single sentinel in observation, the remaining men resting nearby and furnishing the reliefs for the sentinel.	Observation post by day, listening post by night (no definite number of soldiers).
<i>Counterattack</i> .—An attack by a part or all of the defending force against a hostile attacking force for the purpose of regaining lost ground or destroying hostile elements.	Immediate counter-attack (launched before consolidation of positions) or deliberate counter-attack (launched after consolidation of positions).
<i>Counterbattery fire</i> .—Artillery fire delivered for the neutralization or destruction of enemy batteries in position.	Same (usually carried out by corps artillery).

United States	British
<i>Counterespionage</i> .—Measures taken to prevent espionage by the enemy.	Same.
<i>Counterintelligence</i> .—Measures taken to destroy the effectiveness of the enemy's intelligence system.	Same.
<i>Counteroffensive</i> .—An offensive operation launched by an entire defending force for the purpose of defeating the enemy.	Same.
<i>Counterpreparation</i> .—Prearranged fire delivered in a defensive action just prior to the enemy attack for the purpose of breaking up the attack or reducing its effectiveness.	Defensive fire (term "counter-preparation" abolished).
<i>Counterreconnaissance</i> .—Those measures taken to screen a command from hostile ground and air observation and reconnaissance.	Same.
<i>Cover</i> .—Natural or artificial shelter or protection from fire or observation, or any object affording such protection. The vertical relief of a trench measured from the bottom, or from the trench board, to the top of the parapet. To protect, or provide security for, another force or a locality.	Same.
<i>Coverage</i> .—The area covered in any one exposure by an aerial (or air) photograph.	No equivalent.
<i>Covering force (or detachment)</i> .—Any body or detachment of troops which provides security for a larger force by observation, reconnaissance, attack, or defense, or by any combination of these methods.	Same.
<i>Credit</i> .—An allocation of a definite quantity of supplies which is placed at the disposal of the commander of an organization for a prescribed period of time. (See also <i>Reserve requirements</i> .)	Reserve supplies.
<i>Crest</i> .—The summit or highest line of a ridge. The actual or topographical crest.	Same.
<i>Critical points</i> .—Selected terrain features along a route of march with respect to which instructions are given to serials for the purpose of controlling the movement.	Locations for sector controls or traffic control posts.
<i>Cryptographic security</i> .—That form of signal-communication security which deals with the provision of technically sound cryptographic systems, their proper use, and their careful protection.	Same.
<i>Cryptography</i> .—The science which embraces the methods and devices used to convert a written message into code or cipher.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Daily telegram.</i> —A telegram or other message dispatched daily by divisions and larger units giving the unit's situation as regards supplies. A strength report is included.	Daily ration strength state.
<i>Daily train.</i> —The train arriving daily at a railhead with supplies for troops which the railhead serves.	Daily supply train.
<i>Danger space.</i> —That portion of the range within which a target of given dimensions would be hit by a projectile with a given angle of fall.	Danger area.
<i>Day of fire.</i> —(See <i>Unit of fire.</i>)	
<i>Day of supply.</i> —The estimated average expenditure of various items of supply per day in campaign expressed in quantities of specific items or in pounds per man per day.	Daily wastage rate.
<i>Dead space.</i> —Ground which cannot be covered by fire from a position, because of intervening obstacles.	Dead ground.
<i>Debouch.</i> —To march from a defile, wood, or other close country into open country.	Same.
<i>Decision.</i> — <i>a.</i> The general plan of a commander expressed definitely and briefly. <i>b.</i> A decisive outcome of a battle, one side being decisively defeated.	Intention (<i>a</i>); same (<i>b</i>).
<i>Decode.</i> —To translate a code message into ordinary language.	Same.
<i>Defend.</i> —To maintain against force. To secure against attack. To conduct a defensive battle.	Same.
<i>Defense.</i> —The means adopted for resisting attack. The act of defending, or state of being defended.	Defence.
<i>Defense area.</i> —That part of the battle position assigned to a unit as its area of responsibility in the all-around defense of the area of a higher unit (ordinarily used when referring to units smaller than a regiment). (See <i>Sector.</i>)	Defended locality.
<i>Defensive coastal area.</i> —A part of a coastal zone and of the land and water adjacent to, and inshore of, the coast line within which defense operations will involve both Army and Navy forces.	Coast defence area.
<i>Defensive-offensive.</i> —The act of assuming the defensive with a view to permitting the enemy to exhaust his strength, and later to initiating an offensive in order to gain an objective.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Defensive patrol method.</i> —An anti-aircraft defensive measure in which pursuit aviation is employed in the systematic search for and subsequent attack of enemy aircraft.	Fighter patrol.
<i>Defensive position.</i> —Any area occupied and more or less organized for defense. A battle position. A system of mutually supporting defensive areas or tactical localities of varying size.	Same or defended post.
<i>Defensive sea area.</i> —A portion of the coastal zone, usually including the approach to an important port, harbor, bay, or sound, within which, if such area be publicly proclaimed and neutrals notified, international practice tacitly permits the belligerent to extend his jurisdiction with a view to the protection of neutral shipping from mine fields, obstructions, or the danger of being considered hostile.	No equivalent.
<i>Defensive zone.</i> —A belt of terrain, generally parallel to the front, which includes two or more organized or partially organized battle positions.	Defended locality.
<i>Deferred message.</i> —A message whose delivery to the addressee may be delayed until the beginning of office hours of the morning following the day on which it is filed.	Same.
<i>Defilade.</i> —Protection from hostile ground observation and fire provided by a mask. Vertical distance by which a position is concealed from enemy observation.	Same.
<i>Defile.</i> —A terrain feature or a structure which can be traversed only on a narrow front, or which restricts lateral movements, such as a mountain pass or a bridge.	Same.
<i>Delaying action.</i> —A form of defensive action employed to slow up the enemy's advance and gain time without becoming decisively engaged.	Same.
<i>Delaying position.</i> —A position taken up for the purpose of slowing up or interfering with the advance of the enemy without becoming decisively engaged.	Intermediate position.
<i>Demonstration.</i> —An attack delivered or a show of force made on a front where a decision is not sought and for the purpose of deceiving the enemy.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Deployment.</i> —An extension of the front of a command.	Same.
<i>Depot.</i> —An organized locality for the reception, classification, storage, issue, or salvage of supplies, or for the reception, classification, and forwarding of replacements. <i>Arm or service depots</i> pertain to a single arm or service and <i>general depots</i> pertain to two or more supply arms or services.	Same.
<i>Depth.</i> —The space from front to rear of any formation or of a position, including the front and rear elements.	Same.
<i>Detached post.</i> —A post established outside the limits of the outpost proper for a special mission, as to observe or guard some locality of special importance.	Same.
<i>Detachment.</i> —A part of a unit separated from the main organization.	Same.
<i>Detonator.</i> —A sensitive explosive used in an explosive train.	Same.
<i>Development.</i> —The distribution of a command from mass or route column disposition into smaller columns or groups, in preparation for action.	Deployment.
<i>Dictated order.</i> —An order delivered orally, of which a verbatim record is made by the receiver.	No equivalent.
<i>Direction of march.</i> —The direction in which the base of the command, whether actually in march or halted, is facing at the instant considered.	Same.
<i>Direct laying.</i> —Laying in which the sights of the weapon are alined directly on the target.	Same.
<i>Direct pursuit.</i> —Pursuit conducted against the rear of retreating columns, and including the envelopment thereof.	Pursuit.
<i>Direct support.</i> —Support provided by that artillery which has the primary mission of supporting a designated subdivision of the combined force of which it is a part.	"In support."
<i>Discharge.</i> —To release from service.	Same.
<i>Discipline.</i> —That mental attitude and state of training which render obedience and proper conduct <i>habitual</i> under all conditions.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Dispensary</i> .—A medical office where medicines are dispensed and dental treatment is furnished, without hospitalization.	Camp reception station.
<i>Displacement</i> .—The movement of supporting weapons from one firing position to another.	Movement to new position.
<i>Disposition</i> .—The distribution and the formation of the elements of a command and the duties assigned to each for the accomplishment of a common purpose.	Same.
<i>Distance</i> .—Space between elements in the direction of depth.	Same.
<i>Distributing point</i> .—A place, other than a depot or railhead, where supplies are issued to regiments and smaller units. Distributing points are designated by the class of supplies therein, and by the identity of the unit establishing them, such as "Class I Distributing Point, 1st Division," or "Ammunition Distributing Point, 1st Infantry."	Ammunition point (AP). Supply point (Sup P or SP). Petrol (gasoline) point (PP).
<i>Distribution</i> .—The manner in which troops are disposed for any particular purpose, as battle, march, or maneuver. Dispersion of projectiles. An intentional dispersion of fire for the purpose of covering a desired frontage or depth, accomplished in various ways. A delivery of supplies, specifically by the supply officer of a higher unit, to subordinate units or to individuals.	Same.
<i>Distribution, dump (railhead) (unit)</i> .—(See <i>Dump (Railhead) (Unit) distribution</i> .)	
<i>Dock</i> .—A slip or waterway, as between two piers, for the reception of ships.	Same.
<i>Dud</i> .—Explosive ammunition which has failed to function.	Same.
<i>Dump</i> .—A temporary stockage of supplies established by a corps, division, or smaller unit. When supplies are ordered issued from dumps, the latter become distributing points. Dumps are designated by the identity of the unit establishing them and by the class of supplies therein, such as "1st Infantry Ammunition Dump" or "1st Division Class I Supply Dump."	Same.
<i>Dump distribution</i> .—Issue of class I supplies to regimental or (similar unit) transportation at a dump established by higher authority.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Echelon</i> .—A formation in which the subdivisions are placed one behind another extending beyond and unmasking one another wholly or in part. In battle formations, the different fractions of a command in the direction of depth, to each of which a principal combat mission is assigned, such as the attacking echelon, support echelon, and reserve echelon. The various subdivisions of a headquarters, such as forward echelon and rear echelon.	No equivalent (refers only to transport).
<i>Effective range</i> .—The range at which, for a particular weapon, effective results may be expected.	Same.
<i>Element</i> .—One of the subdivisions of a command. The term "elements" is used in an inclusive sense to refer to all those various smaller units or parts of units, generally different in character, as <i>service elements</i> , meaning quartermaster, ordnance, engineer, and medical units, etc.	Same.
<i>Emergency barrage</i> .—A barrage which may be ordered fired to cover gaps in the normal barrage line or to reinforce the normal barrage of another part of the line.	Superimposed fire.
<i>Emergency counterpreparation</i> .—Fire planned by the artillery of one division to reinforce the local counterpreparations of other divisions.	Defensive fire (though normally applied only to own front).
<i>Emplacement</i> .—A prepared position from which a unit or a weapon executes its fire missions. (See <i>Firing position</i> .)	Same.
<i>Encircling force</i> .—A pursuing force which moves around the hostile flanks or through a breach to reach the heads of retreating enemy columns and bring them to a halt.	Enveloping force.
<i>Encode</i> .—To translate ordinary language into code. To prepare a message in code.	Same.
<i>Enfilade</i> .—To fire at a target so that the line of fire coincides with the long axis of the target.	Same.
<i>Entrucking group</i> .—Troops, matériel, or supplies properly disposed for loading at an entrucking point.	No equivalent.
<i>Entrucking (detrucking) point</i> .—The point at which the head of a truck column halts for the entrucking (detrucking) of troops or supplies.	Embussing (debussing) point.

United States	British
<i>Envelopment</i> .—An offensive maneuver in which the main attack is directed from an area wholly or partially outside and to the flank(s) of the initial disposition of the enemy's main forces and toward an objective in his rear; usually assisted by a secondary attack directed against the enemy's front.	Same.
<i>Escort</i> .—A body of armed men to guard a person, persons, or goods on a journey, or to accompany as a mark of respect or honor.	Same.
<i>Escort force</i> .—A part of the naval local defense forces charged with the duty of protecting convoys within naval district waters.	Same.
<i>Espionage</i> .—The process of obtaining information of the enemy by means of spies.	Same.
<i>Essential elements of information</i> .—That information of the enemy, of the terrain not under friendly control, or of meteorological conditions in territory held by the enemy, which a commander needs in order to make a sound decision, conduct a maneuver, avoid surprise, or formulate the details of a plan. They include questions relating to enemy capabilities, other intelligence specifically desired by the commander, and information requested by other units.	Same.
<i>Estimate of the situation</i> .—A logical process of reasoning by which a commander considers all available data affecting the military situation and arrives at a decision as to a course of action, including the expression of his decision. (See also <i>Situation</i> .)	Appreciation of the situation.
<i>Evacuation</i> .—The withdrawal of troops or civilians from a given area; also, the act of clearing personnel (such as stragglers, prisoners of war, sick, and wounded), animals, or matériel (such as salvage and surplus baggage) from a given locality.	Same.
<i>Evaluation of information</i> .—An analysis of information to determine its probable intelligence value; that is, its accuracy, its credibility, and its application to the situation.	Assessment of value of intelligence report.

United States	British
<i>Executive</i> .—An officer charged with the responsibility of supervising the work of the staff in a command not provided with a General Staff; generally, the second-in-command.	No exact equivalent (the Adjutant, and not the second-in-command, performs these duties in the battalion or equivalent unit).
<i>Exploitation</i> .—The act of taking full advantage of a success. (See also <i>Attack, continuing</i> .)	Same.
<i>Extended order</i> .—Formations in which the individuals or elements are separated by intervals or distances, or both, greater than in close order.	Same.
<i>Extreme range</i> .—The maximum range of any weapon.	Same.
<i>Feint</i> .—An attack or demonstration intended to deceive the enemy. A pretense. A stratagem. To make a feint.	Same.
<i>Field fortification</i> .—The act of increasing the natural strength of a defensive position by works designed to permit the fullest possible fire and movement of the defender, and to restrict to the greatest possible extent the movement and the effects of the fire of the attacker. Defensive works of a temporary nature used in the field in both the attack and defense.	Same.
<i>Field order</i> .—An order conveying the directions of the commander to the subordinate commanders charged with the execution of tactical operations. (See also <i>Combat orders</i> .)	Operation order (OO).
<i>Field train</i> .—Formerly, the train of a regiment or similar unit carrying unit reserves of rations, forage, fuel, and organization equipment and baggage not needed initially in combat. (See <i>Train</i> .)	"B" echelon transport.
<i>Filler replacement</i> .—One of the number of officers and enlisted men assigned to an organization to bring it to mobilization strength.	First-line reinforcement.
<i>Final protective line</i> .—For machine-gun fire, a predetermined line along which, in order to stop assaults, is placed grazing fire, often fixed as to direction and elevation, and capable of delivery under any condition of visibility.	Fixed line.

United States	British
<i>Fire, assault.</i> —Fire delivered by the unit while advancing at a walk.	Fire on the move.
<i>Fire, frontal.</i> —Fire delivered approximately at right angles to the front of the enemy's line, or other linear target.	Same.
<i>Fire, grazing.</i> —Fire which is approximately parallel to the surface of the ground and does not rise higher above it than the height of a man standing. Fire with a long or continuous danger space.	Same.
<i>Fire, high-angle.</i> —Fire delivered at elevations greater than the elevation corresponding to the maximum range.	Same.
<i>Fire, indirect.</i> —Fire in which the weapon is aimed by indirect laying.	Same.
<i>Fire, leading.</i> —Fire delivered to strike a moving target.	Aiming off.
<i>Fire, low-angle.</i> —Fire delivered at angles of elevation below that required for maximum range.	Same.
<i>Fire, oblique.</i> —Fire delivered from a direction oblique to the long axis of the target.	Same.
<i>Fire, observed.</i> —Fire which is adjusted by observation.	Same.
<i>Fire on targets of opportunity.</i> —Fire on targets appearing suddenly or unexpectedly during the course of an engagement.	Fire on opportunity (or gun fire (GF)) targets.
<i>Fire, overhead.</i> —Fire that is delivered over the heads of friendly troops.	Same.
<i>Fire, plunging.</i> —Fire in which the angle of fall of the bullets with reference to the slope of the ground is such that the danger space is practically confined to the beaten zone, and the length of the beaten zone is materially lessened.	Same.
<i>Fire, searching.</i> —Fire distributed in the direction of depth by successive changes in the elevation of the gun.	Same.
<i>Fire superiority.</i> —A condition of fire the effect of which is greater than that of the enemy.	Same.
<i>Fire, traversing.</i> —Fire distributed in the direction of width by successive changes in the direction of the gun.	Sweeping (or traversing) fire.
<i>Fire trench.</i> —Trench designed primarily to provide cover for personnel when delivering rifle fire.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Fire unit.</i> —A unit whose fire in battle is under the immediate and effective control of its leader.	Same.
<i>Firing position.</i> —A locality or emplacement from which a unit or a weapon executes fire missions; classified as primary, alternate, or supplementary.	Same.
<i>First aid.</i> —Emergency treatment of personal injuries.	Same.
<i>Fixed armament.</i> —Seacoast artillery weapons that are emplaced in permanent firing positions.	Same.
<i>Fixed obstacles.</i> —Obstacles which are securely placed or fastened.	Same.
<i>Fire, collective.</i> —The combined fire of a group of individuals.	Same.
<i>Fire, combined traversing and searching.</i> —Fire distributed both in width and depth by changes in direction and elevation of the gun.	Searching and sweeping fire.
<i>Fire, conduct of.</i> —Employment of technical means to place accurate fire on a target.	Fire control.
<i>Fire, cone of.</i> —The resultant group of trajectories obtained when a series of projectiles are fired from the same gun whose data and position have remained the same.	Same
<i>Fire control.</i> —Fire control includes all operations connected with the preparation and actual application of fire to a target.	Same.
<i>Fire, converging.</i> —Fire from different directions brought to bear upon a single point or area.	Same.
<i>Fire, destruction.</i> —Artillery fire delivered for the express purpose of destruction and when it is reasonable to expect that relatively complete destruction can be attained.	Destructive fire.
<i>Fire, direct.</i> —Fire in which the sights of the weapon are alined directly on the target.	Same.
<i>Fire direction.</i> —Exercise of the tactical command of one or more units in the selection of objectives and, at appropriate times, in the concentration or distribution of fire thereon.	Same.
<i>Fire discipline.</i> —That condition resulting from training and practice which insures an orderly and efficient conduct of the personnel in the delivery of fire.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Fire, distributed.</i> —Fire distributed in width for the purpose of keeping all parts of the target under effective fire.	Same.
<i>Fire, field of.</i> —The area in the direction of the enemy which can be effectively covered by the fire of a firing unit from a given position. That portion of the terrain or water area covered by the fire of a gun, battery, or other unit.	Same.
<i>Fire, fixed (concentrated) (point).</i> —Fire directed at a single point, without traversing or searching.	Fire on fixed line.
<i>Fire, flanking.</i> —Fire directed against a unit or objective from an area on its flank. Flanking fire may be enfilade or oblique.	Same.
<i>Fire for adjustment.</i> —Fire delivered primarily for the purpose of correcting, by observation, inaccuracies in the firing data. (See also <i>Check concentrations</i> and <i>Registration</i> .)	Registration or trial shoot.
<i>Fire for effect.</i> —Fire delivered for the purpose of neutralizing or destroying a target, or the accomplishment of the tactical effect sought. Any fire against a hostile target, other than for registration.	Same.
<i>Flank.</i> —The side of a command, from the leading to the rearmost element, inclusive. <i>Right flank</i> is the right side, when facing the enemy, and does not change when the command is moving to the rear.	Same.
<i>Flank guard (or patrol).</i> —A security detachment which protects the flank of a marching force.	Same. (See fig. 1, p. 5.)
<i>Flanking attack.</i> —An attack directed against the flank of a hostile force.	Same.
<i>Flight.</i> —The basic tactical unit of Air Corps organization.	Same.
<i>Follow.</i> —To regulate movement on the element in front.	Same.
<i>Follow up.</i> —The act of exerting close, direct pressure on a withdrawing force.	Same.
<i>Forage.</i> —Food for animals. To collect supplies for men and animals.	Same.
<i>Foragers.</i> —Mounted troopers abreast of each other with intervals greater than those prescribed for close order.	No equivalent.

United States	British
<i>Forced march</i> .—Any march in which the march capacity of foot and mounted troops is increased by increasing the number of marching hours per day rather than by increasing the hourly rate of march.	Same.
<i>Formation</i> .—The arrangement of the subdivisions of a command so that all elements are placed in order in line, in column, in echelon, or in any other designated disposition.	Same <i>or</i> forming up (also used to refer specifically to an organization having the strength of a brigade or more).
<i>Fort</i> .—A land area within a harbor defense wherein are located harbor defense elements. A strong and fortified place. A permanent post.	Same.
<i>Foxhole</i> .—Small, individual shelter or rifle pit. (See <i>Shelter trenches</i> .)	Slit trench (that permits firing from a standing position) <i>or</i> weapon pit.
<i>Fragmentary orders</i> .—Combat orders issued in fragmentary form, and consisting of separate instructions to one or more subordinate units prescribing the part each is to play in the operation or in the separate phases thereof. (See also <i>Letters of instruction</i> .)	Operation instructions.
<i>Fragmentation</i> .—The breaking up and scattering of the fragments of a shell, bomb, or grenade.	Same.
<i>Fragmentation bomb</i> .—A bomb intended primarily for use against personnel on the ground.	Anti-personnel bomb.
<i>Front</i> .—The direction of the enemy. The line of contact of two opposing forces. The space occupied by an element, measured from one flank to the opposite flank.	Same.
<i>Frontage</i> .—The space, in width, occupied or covered by a unit in any formation.	Same.
<i>Front line</i> .—The line formed by the most advanced units, exclusive of local security, in any given situation.	Same.
<i>G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4</i> .—(See <i>General Staff</i> .)	
<i>Gait</i> .—Manner of forward movement of the horse, that is, the walk, trot, or gallop.	Same.
<i>Gait of march</i> .—The gait at which the base of a mounted unit is moving at the instant considered.	No equivalent.

United States	British
<i>General counterpreparation</i> .—A counterpreparation planned to meet a general attack and involving all the weapons capable of firing on the threatened front.	Defensive fire.
<i>General Staff</i> .—A body of officers detailed to the performance of staff duty in the War Department or with divisions and higher units. The General Staff is headed by a Chief of Staff who may be assisted by one or more deputy chiefs. Each section is headed by an Assistant Chief of Staff. The sections of the General Staff are as follows: G-1, Personnel; G-2, Intelligence; G-3, Operations and Training; G-4, Supply; and with the War Department, a fifth section, War Plans (which in wartime has become the Operations Division of the War Department, and is not to be confused with G-3). In units smaller than the division, including the battalion (or equivalent unit), duties corresponding to those of the General Staff are assigned to officers designated as Executive, S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4.	The Staff (including the General Staff (or the "GS" or the "G") branch, The Adjutant-General's (or the "A") branch, and the Quarter-Master-General's (or the "Q") branch). (See sec. VI, pars. 1b and 2, notes 4 to 6, pp. 94-95, note 8, p. 96, and fig. 4, p. 97.)
<i>General support</i> .—Support provided by that artillery which supports the entire force of which it is a part.	No equivalent.
<i>GHQ aviation</i> .—All combat, reconnaissance, and transport aviation, within the continental United States, not assigned to armies or smaller units.	No equivalent.
<i>Graves Registration Service</i> .—An organization charged with the supervision and execution of matters pertaining to the burial of military personnel in time of war.	Same.
<i>Groupment (Coast Artillery Corps)</i> .—A tactical command containing two or more groups or separate batteries whose fields of fire cover a certain water area, together with personnel and matériel required for its employment as a unit.	Group.
<i>Groupment (Field Artillery)</i> .—A temporary grouping of two or more battalions or larger units which have the same tactical mission.	Grouping.
<i>Guerrilla (or partisan) warfare</i> .—Irregular war carried on by independent bands.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Guide</i> .—An individual who leads or guides a unit or vehicle over a predetermined route or into a selected area.	Same.
<i>Hand sled</i> .—A general term to include all sleds drawn by hand. Specifically, it applies to a small sled on runners.	Sledge.
<i>Harass</i> .—To annoy and disturb the enemy by fire, raids, frequent small attacks, etc.	Same.
<i>Harassing agent</i> .—A chemical agent used to force masking and thus slow up enemy operations.	Same.
<i>Harassing fire</i> .—Fire delivered to interfere with and annoy the enemy, to keep his troops alerted unnecessarily, and to lower his efficiency and morale. (See also <i>Interdiction fire</i> .)	Same.
<i>Harbor</i> .—A sheltered body of water of sufficient depth to enable a ship to find shelter in it from the storms of the high seas.	Harbour (also indicates lying-up area for armoured formations or units).
<i>Harbor defense</i> .—A highly organized administrative and tactical Army command established to defend a limited portion of a coastal area primarily against attacks from the sea.	Harbour defence (the command may be made up of naval, military and air forces, and commanded by an officer specially appointed).
<i>Hatch</i> .—An opening in the deck of a vessel; more closely, an opening into the main cargo part of a vessel. Also a wooden shutter which covers the opening.	Same.
<i>Head of column</i> .—First element of a column in order of march.	Same.
<i>Heavier-than-air</i> .—A term generally applied to aircraft which are not supported by a gas lighter than air.	Same.
<i>High oblique</i> .—An oblique photograph that includes the image of the horizon.	Same.
<i>Hold (verb)</i> .—To retain physical possession.	Same.
<i>Holding and reconsignment point</i> .—A rail or a motor center with considerable capacity to which cars or trucks may be sent and at which they may be held until their destination becomes known or until the proper time for them to be moved farther toward their destination.	Railway siding or motor park.

United States	British
<i>Holding attack (or secondary attack).</i> —That part of the attack designed to hold the enemy in position and prevent the redistribution of his reserves.	Same.
<i>Horse length.</i> —A term of measurement. For convenience in estimating space, a horse length is considered 3 yards. Actually, it is about 8 feet.	No equivalent.
<i>Hospital station.</i> —(See <i>Clearing station.</i>)	
<i>Identification panels.</i> —Panels of cloth or other easily handled material which are displayed by ground troops to indicate to friendly aircraft the position of a unit.	Ground strips.
<i>Identifications.</i> —Any distinctive marks or other means by which personnel, organizations, or equipment are identified.	Same or (distinguishing) marks or markings or "splashes."
<i>Immobilize.</i> —To tie down. To deprive of mobility.	Same.
<i>Incendiary agent.</i> —An agent used primarily for setting fire to matériel.	Same.
<i>Indirect laying.</i> —Laying in which the line of sighting is directed upon a fixed object other than the target.	Same.
<i>Individual equipment.</i> —Those supplies necessary to enable the individual to function as a soldier.	Personal clothing and equipment.
<i>Indorsement.</i> —A statement on a basic communication made by any commander or office in the channel of communication.	Minute.
<i>Infiltrate.</i> —To pass troops in relatively small numbers through gaps in the enemy's position or in his field of fire.	Same.
<i>Initial point (IP).</i> —A point at which a moving column is formed by the successive arrival of the various subdivisions of the column.	Starting point (SP).
<i>Initial requirements.</i> —Those supplies required to meet the original demands incident to field operations.	Same.
<i>Inner harbor area.</i> —The entire water area of a fortified harbor inside the inner entrance of all the entrance channels to the harbor.	Same.
<i>In position.</i> —A term which indicates that the weapons of a unit are in position and ready to fire and that necessary systems of observation and communication have been established.	Same.

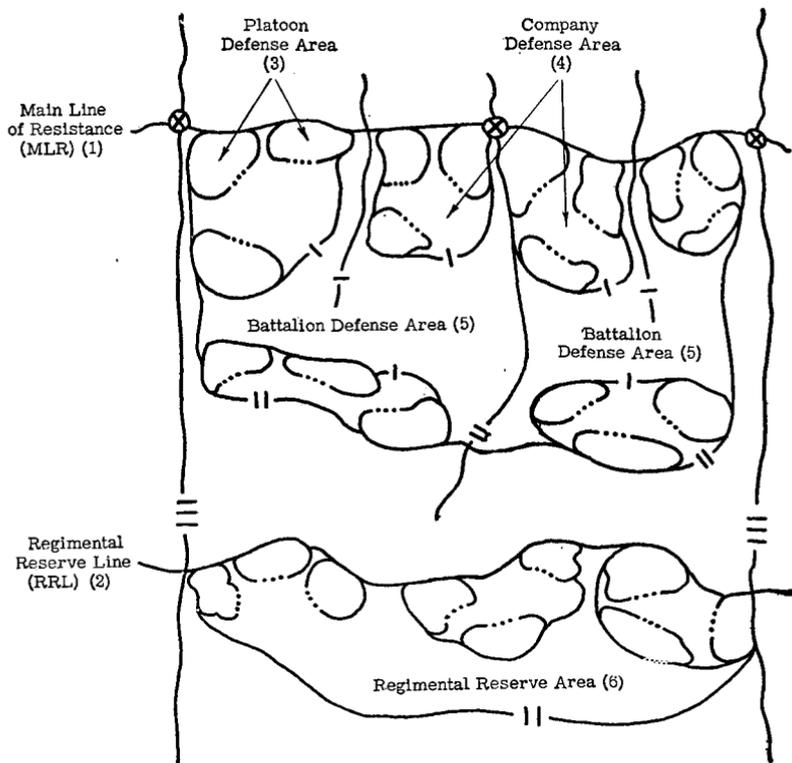
United States	British
<i>In readiness.</i> —A term which indicates that an artillery unit is held near one or more possible positions, prepared to move quickly into position when ordered. This term may be applied to other units to indicate a state or condition of preparedness.	Same.
<i>Inshore patrol.</i> —A part of the naval local defense forces operating generally within a defensive coastal area and controlling shipping within a defensive sea area.	Same.
<i>Integrity of tactical units.</i> —The maintenance of complete tactical units.	No equivalent.
<i>Intercept station.</i> —A station that intercepts enemy radio traffic for the purpose of obtaining information, or friendly traffic for the purpose of supervision.	Same (friendly interception performed by a policing set).
<i>Interdict.</i> —To prevent or hinder the use of an area or route by the application of chemicals or fire, or both.	No equivalent.
<i>Interdiction fire.</i> —Fire delivered on certain areas or routes to prevent or hinder their use. (See also <i>Harassing fire.</i>)	Harassing fire or destructive shoot.
<i>Intermediate objective.</i> —The objective whose attainment precedes, and is usually essential to, the attainment of the final objective.	Same.
<i>Intermediate-scale maps.</i> —Maps normally of a scale from 1:125,000 to 1:500,000, intended for planning strategic operations, including the movement, concentration, and supply of troops.	Small-scale maps.
<i>Intermediate section.</i> —That portion of the communications zone lying between the advance and base sections.	No equivalent.
<i>Interpretation of information.</i> —An analysis of information to determine its probable significance in the existing situation.	Same.
<i>Interval.</i> —Space between individuals or elements of the same line. (See also <i>Time interval.</i>)	Same.
<i>Irritant smoke.</i> —A chemical agent which causes sneezing, coughing, laceration, or headache followed by nausea and temporary physical disability.	Toxic smoke.

United States	British
<i>Issue</i> .—A delivery of supplies. Specifically, the delivery of supplies of any kind by a supply department to responsible persons authorized to receive them on behalf of their organizations. The supplies so delivered. To send out officially or publicly, as orders or communiques. To emerge or sally forth, as from a defile or fortress.	Same.
<i>Joint operations</i> .—(See <i>Combined operations</i> .)	
<i>Journal</i> .—A chronological record of events affecting a unit or staff section.	War diary.
<i>Key point</i> .—A tactical locality, affording observation and communication, the possession of which may be vital to the success of an engagement.	Same or vital point.
<i>Lacrimator</i> .—A chemical agent which causes a copious flow of tears and intense, though temporary, eye pains.	Lachrymator.
<i>Landing field</i> .—A field or system of runways suitable for the landing and take-off of airplanes.	Same.
<i>Large-scale maps</i> .—Maps normally of a scale not greater than 1:50,000 intended for the technical and tactical needs of the combat arms.	Same.
<i>Leapfrog</i> .—To advance the elements of a command in the attack by passing them successively through or by the other elements.	Same.
<i>Letter(s) of instruction</i> .—A means by which the plans of superior commanders are communicated and which regulate movements and operations over large areas and for considerable periods of time. (See also <i>Combat orders</i> and <i>Fragmentary orders</i> .)	Operation instruction(s).
<i>Liaison</i> .—The connection established between units or elements by a representative—usually an officer—of one unit who visits or remains with another unit.	Same.
<i>Lighter-than-air</i> .—A term generally applied to aircraft which are supported by means of a gas lighter than air.	Same.
<i>Limiting point</i> .—The designated point where the several lines in a defensive position or outpost shall cross the unit sector boundaries; used to insure coordination between adjacent units.	Junction point.
<i>Line</i> .—A formation in which the next lower subdivisions of a command are abreast of one another.	Same.
<i>Line of departure</i> .—A line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements.	Start(ing) line. (See fig. 2, p. 10.)

United States	British
<i>Line of observation.</i> —The line occupied by the observation elements of the outpost position. The line from a position finder to a target at the instant of a recorded observation.	Same.
<i>Line route map.</i> —A map or map substitute on which are shown the actual routes of wire circuits.	Same.
<i>Lines of action.</i> —The possible plans open to a commander in a particular situation.	Courses of action or courses open.
<i>Lines of communication.</i> —The network of railways, waterways, and roads which lead into the combat zone from administrative establishments located in the communications zone or in the zone of the interior. (See also <i>Communications zone.</i>)	Supply lines.
<i>Litter relay point.</i> —A point where litter-bearer squads change the mode of transport, such as from hand litter to wheeled litter, or where a new litter-bearer squad takes over further movement of the patient.	No equivalent.
<i>Local counterpreparation.</i> —A counterpreparation covering only that portion of the front threatened by a local attack and normally employing only the division artillery supporting the threatened front.	Defensive fire.
<i>Logistics.</i> —That branch of military art that comprises everything relating to movement, supply, and evacuation.	Transport, supply, and quartering of troops.
<i>Long ton.</i> —The weight of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois.	Ton.
<i>Loss replacement.</i> —A replacement to fill a vacancy which has been created by the loss to the organization of the original occupant.	Reinforcement.
<i>Low oblique.</i> —An oblique photograph that does not include the image of the horizon.	Same.
<i>Lung irritant.</i> —A chemical agent which causes irritation and inflammation of the bronchial tubes and lungs.	Same.
<i>Main attack.</i> —That part of the attack in which the commander concentrates the greatest possible offensive power.	Same.
<i>Main body.</i> —The principal part of a command. A command less all detachments.	Same.
<i>Main effort.</i> —In each tactical grouping, the employment of the mass of the available means in a decisive direction.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Main line of resistance.</i> —A line at the forward boundary of the battle position designated to coordinate the defensive fires of all units and supporting weapons.	(Line of) forward (foremost) defended localities (FDL's). (See fig. 3.)
<i>Main supply road.</i> —The principal inbound road over which supplies are carried to troops in the forward area. (Formerly called "axial road.")	Main artery of supply.
<i>Maintenance, first echelon.</i> —Driver's maintenance, covering the simple operations that can be trusted to the skill of the average driver using tools and supplies available on the vehicle.	First-line repairs (i. e., daily maintenance by driver). ²
<i>Maintenance, fourth echelon.</i> —That maintenance normally performed in the rear areas by quartermaster and ordnance personnel.	Base repairs (i. e., maintenance carried out by base workshops). ²
<i>Maintenance requirements.</i> —Those supplies required to replace expenditures.	Supplies (classified as RASC, ordnance, R E, etc.). ²
<i>Maintenance, second echelon.</i> —That maintenance, other than first echelon maintenance, performed by the using arms and services.	Second-line repairs (i. e., maintenance carried out by light aid detachments (LAD's) and divisional workshops). ²
<i>Maintenance, third echelon.</i> —That maintenance normally performed in the field by quartermaster and ordnance personnel.	Third-line repairs (i. e., maintenance carried out by army workshops). ²
<i>Maneuver.</i> —Movement so designed as to place troops, matériel, or fire in favorable strategic or tactical locations with respect to the enemy. Also a tactical exercise executed on the ground or map, in simulation of war and involving two opposing sides, though one side may be outlined, represented, or imaginary. The plural of the term applies to a series of such exercises, generally involving large bodies of troops in the field in simulation of war.	Manoeuvre.
<i>Manifest (ship's).</i> —A detailed and accurate list of a vessel's entire cargo.	Same.

²See p. 14, note 1.



British equivalents

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|--|---------------------------|
| (1) (Line of) forward defended localities (FDL's). | (4) Company sector. |
| (2) Brigade reserve position. | (5) Battalion sector. |
| (3) Platoon sector. | (6) Brigade reserve area. |

Figure 3.—U. S. regiment in defense (with equivalent British terminology).

United States	British
<i>Map</i> .—A representation (usually on a flat surface) of the surface of the earth, or some part of it, showing the relative size and position, according to some given scale or projection, of the parts represented.	Same.
<i>Maps, intermediate scale (large scale) (medium scale) (small scale)</i> .—(See <i>Intermediate-scale (Large-scale) (Medium-scale) (Small-scale) maps</i> .)	
<i>March discipline</i> .—The observance and enforcement of the rules of good marching, especially as relates to the position of units in the column and the position and conduct of individuals and vehicles.	Same or track discipline.
<i>March graph</i> .—A graphical presentation of a march, used in planning and controlling marches and in preparing and checking march tables.	Movement graph.
<i>March on</i> .—March toward.	Same.
<i>March outpost</i> .—A temporary outpost established for the protection of the command during a brief halt, or while regular outposts are being established. (See also <i>Security detachment</i> .)	Covering detachment.
<i>March table</i> .—A combined location and movement schedule for a march.	Same or movement table.
<i>March unit</i> .—A subdivision of a marching column which moves and halts at the command or signal of its commander.	Group.
<i>Martial law</i> .—Military authority substituted for civil government in the home country or any district thereof, either by proclamation or as a military necessity, when the civil government is temporarily unable to exercise control.	Same.
<i>Mask (obstruction)</i> .—Any natural or artificial obstruction which interferes with view or fire; usually an intervening hill, woods, etc. Friendly troops located between a gun and its target may constitute a mask.	No equivalent.
<i>Means of signal communication</i> .—An agency of signal communication capable of transmitting messages, such as messenger, pigeon, radio, visual, sound, and wire communication.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Mechanization</i> .—A term originally used to denote the process of equipping a military force with armed and armored motor-propelled vehicles. (Recently this term has been so loosely used that it has lost much of its original meaning, and its further use, therefore, is undesirable.)	Same.
<i>Mechanized cavalry</i> .—Cavalry equipped with armored and self-propelled motor vehicles, designed principally for carrying out reconnoitering and covering missions.	Same.
<i>Mechanized unit</i> .—A unit which moves and fights in motor vehicles the bulk of which are armed, and armored vehicles self-contained as to crew and weapons.	Same.
<i>Medium-scale maps</i> .—Maps normally of a scale from 1:50,000 to 1:125,000, intended for strategical, tactical, and administrative use by units ranging in size from the corps to the regiment.	(See app. B, par. 2, p. 190.)
<i>Meeting engagement</i> .—A collision between two opposing forces each of which is more or less unprepared for battle.	Encounter or contact battle.
<i>Memorandum receipt</i> .—A reply given for Government property or replies by the person responsible for their proper care and use.	Receipt.
<i>Message</i> .—A term which includes all instructions, reports, orders, documents, photographs, maps, etc., in plain language or code, transmitted by a means of signal communication.	Same or signal or despatch.
<i>Message center</i> .—The agency of the commander at each headquarters or command post charged with the receipt, transmission, and delivery of all messages except those transmitted directly by the writer to the addressee by telephone or personal agency, those handled by the military or civil postal service, local messages, and those arriving by special messengers.	Signal office.
<i>Message, deferred (priority) (routine) (urgent)</i> .—(See <i>Deferred (Priority) (Routine) (Urgent) message</i> .)	
<i>Military crest</i> .—The line nearest the crest of a ridge or hill from which all or nearly all of the ground toward the enemy and within range may be seen and reached by fire.	Crest.

United States	British
<i>Military government.</i> —A government established by the land or naval forces in enemy territory or in domestic territory recovered from rebels treated as belligerents.	Same.
<i>Military information.</i> —Information, gathered from any source, which may serve to throw light on the enemy or the theater of operations.	Same.
<i>Military intelligence.</i> —Evaluated and interpreted information concerning a possible or actual enemy, or theater of operations, together with the conclusions drawn therefrom.	Same.
<i>Military Police.</i> —A class of troops charged with the enforcement of all police regulations in the theater of operations and in other places occupied by troops.	Corps of Military Police (CMP) (commonly known as "Red Caps").
<i>Mine planter.</i> —A specially constructed seagoing craft, used primarily for the transportation and laying of submarine mines.	Mine layer.
<i>Minimum range.</i> —The least range setting at which the projectile will clear the mask when the gun is fired from a given position.	Minimum crest clearance.
<i>Mission.</i> —A specific task or duty assigned to an individual or unit, or deduced from a knowledge of the plans of the immediate superior. For the Air Corps: each separate flight operation of a single airplane or of a formation.	Same or task.
<i>Mobile armament.</i> —Seacoast artillery weapons that may be moved to and emplaced in temporary firing position. This class consists of railway, tractor-drawn, and truck-drawn artillery.	Same.
<i>Mobile reserves.</i> —Reserve supplies held on trucks or on railroad cars for prompt movement forward.	Same.
<i>Mopping up.</i> —The act of searching an area or position that has been passed over by friendly troops in the attack and of killing or capturing any enemy found.	Same.
<i>Morale.</i> —The psychological condition or mental state of an individual or a body of troops.	Same.
<i>Morning report.</i> —The daily report rendered to higher headquarters for the purpose of showing the status of individuals belonging to an organization.	Daily strength state.

United States	British
<i>Mosaic</i> .—An assembly of two or more overlapping vertical aerial photographs; classified as "controlled," "uncontrolled," or "strip."	Same.
<i>Motorization</i> .—The process of equipping a military force exclusively with motor-propelled vehicles.	Same.
<i>Motorized unit</i> .—A unit equipped either organically or temporarily with sufficient motor vehicles to carry all its matériel and personnel at the same time.	Same or motor unit.
<i>Multiple-lens camera</i> .—An aerial camera in which two or more lenses are fastened in permanent relationship to each other.	Same.
<i>Mutual support</i> .—The support involving fire or movement or both, rendered one another by adjacent elements.	Same.
<i>Natural obstacles</i> .—Any terrain features which hamper military maneuvers or operations, such as deserts, mountains, streams, swamps, forests, etc.	Same.
<i>Neutralization fire</i> .—Fire delivered for the purpose of causing severe losses, hampering or interrupting movement or action, and, in general, destroying the combat efficiency of enemy personnel.	Neutralising fire.
<i>Neutralize</i> .—To destroy or reduce the effectiveness of personnel or matériel by the application of gun fire or chemicals.	Neutralise.
<i>Nonpersistent agent</i> .—A chemical agent whose effectiveness in the air at point of release is dissipated within 10 minutes.	Same (but with no definite time limit).
<i>Nontoxic</i> .—Not poisonous.	Same.
<i>Normal barrage</i> .—A standing barrage laid in immediate defense of the sector which it supports. The barrage which is fired on prearranged signal from the supported unit.	Barrage.
<i>Normal zone</i> .—That portion of the zone of fire of a unit within which its fire is ordinarily delivered.	Zone of fire.
<i>Objective</i> .—A locality which a command has been ordered to reach and occupy or a hostile force which a command has been ordered to overcome. For the Air Corps: that locality or thing which must be destroyed in order to accomplish an assigned mission.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Objective folder</i> .—A folder or envelope containing descriptive and statistical data, photographs, maps, charts, overlays, or drawings, to show location, approaches, defenses, and other important data concerning the objective.	No equivalent.
<i>Oblique aerial (or air) photograph</i> .—A picture made with a camera whose optical axis is tilted away from the vertical.	Same.
<i>Observation aviation</i> .—Units whose primary functions are reconnaissance and observation of near objectives, observation of artillery fire; and command, courier, and liaison duty for ground units.	Reconnaissance aircraft (used to carry out both strategical and tactical reconnaissance).
<i>Observation post</i> .—A point selected for the observation and conduct of fire, for the observation of an area or sector, for the study of objectives, or for the purpose of securing information of the enemy and his activities. A position from which friendly and enemy troops can be seen and from which fire is controlled and corrected.	Same.
<i>Obstacle</i> .—Any device or feature, either natural or artificial, used in field fortifications for the purpose of delaying the hostile advance. A natural terrain feature or artificial work which impedes the movements of the troops. Obstacles are classified as natural or artificial, tactical or protective, fixed or portable, etc.	Same.
<i>Officer of the day</i> .—An officer having general charge of the interior guard and prisoners for a particular day.	Orderly officer.
<i>Offshore patrol</i> .—A part of the naval local defense forces operating in and patrolling the coastal zone outside those areas assigned to the inshore patrol.	No equivalent.
<i>Operation map</i> .—A graphic presentation of all or parts of a field order, using conventional signs, military symbols, abbreviations, and writing or printing.	Operation (or sketch) map.
<i>Oral order</i> .—An order delivered by word of mouth.	Verbal order.
<i>Order of march</i> .—The disposition of troops for a march, or their order in the march column.	Same.
<i>Organizational requirements</i> .—Those supplies necessary for the organization to function as a unit.	Requirements.

United States	British
<i>Organizational unit loading.</i> —(See <i>Unit loading.</i>)	
<i>Organization for combat.</i> —The measures taken by a commander to insure that the troops of his command are so grouped that they can most efficiently carry out the mission assigned.	No equivalent.
<i>Orient.</i> —To determine one's position on the ground with respect to a map or to the four cardinal points of the compass. To identify directions on the terrain. To place a map so that its meridian will be parallel to the imaginary meridian on the ground, and all points on the map in the same relative positions as the points on the ground which they represent. To inform or explain, to make another conversant with.	Same.
<i>Outflank.</i> —To pass around or turn the flank or flanks of an enemy. To extend beyond the flanks of the enemy's line.	Same.
<i>Outguard.</i> —The most forward security unit posted by an outpost.	Forward standing patrol.
<i>Outpost.</i> —A detachment detailed to protect a resting or defending force against surprise and observation by hostile ground forces. (See <i>Combat outpost.</i>)	Same.
<i>Outpost area.</i> —A belt of terrain lying in front of a battle position, occupied by the observation or outpost elements.	Line of outposts.
<i>Outpost line of resistance.</i> —A line designated to coordinate the fires of the elements of the outpost and its supporting artillery.	No equivalent.
<i>Overlay.</i> —A sheet of translucent paper or cloth, for laying over a map, on which various locations, as of artillery, targets, field works, enemy positions, etc., are shown.	Trace.
<i>Overseas expedition (or expeditionary force).</i> —A joint Army and Navy undertaking for the purpose of conducting military operations on shore at the end of a voyage which is under naval control.	Expeditionary force.
<i>Overseas operations.</i> —Operations conducted with a view to the establishment of a base for military operations. Operations conducted on land after the landing of an overseas expedition.	Same.
<i>Pace.</i> —A step of 30 inches; the length of the full step in quick time. Rate of movement.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Pack board</i> .—A form of individual pack, common in northern countries, in which the load is fastened to a canvas cover on a wooden frame and carried on a man's back.	No equivalent.
<i>Parachute troops</i> .—Troops moved by air transport and landed by means of parachutes.	Same.
<i>Park</i> .—An area used for the purpose of servicing, maintaining, and parking vehicles.	Same.
<i>Party</i> .—A detachment of individuals employed on any kind of duty or special service. For the artillery: certain key officers and men who usually accompany the commander on the march and assist him in reconnaissance, in issuing his initial orders, in initiating the movement forward to position, and in the occupation and organization of the position.	Same.
<i>Passage of lines</i> .—A relief of a front-line unit in the attack in which the rear unit moves forward through the already established line; the unit passed through may remain in position or move to the rear.	Leapfrogging.
<i>Patrol</i> .—A moving group or detachment sent out from a larger body on an independent or limited mission of reconnaissance or security, or both. The act of patrolling.	Same.
<i>Penetration</i> .—A form of attack in which the main attack seeks to break the continuity of the enemy's front and to envelop the flanks thus created.	Same.
<i>Persistent agent</i> .—A chemical agent which will maintain an effective vapor concentration in the air at point of release for more than 10 minutes.	Same.
<i>Personnel carrier</i> .—A motor vehicle, sometimes armored, designed primarily for the transportation of personnel and their weapons to, and on, the battlefield.	Same.
<i>Phase line</i> .—A line or terrain feature which troops are directed to reach by a specified time, and which is utilized by a commander for control or coordination.	Report line.
<i>Photogrammetry</i> .—The science of preparing graphic maps from aerial (or air) photographs.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Photographic mapping</i> .—Aerial (or air) photographs accomplished for the purpose of constructing a map or map substitute.	Same.
<i>Photographic reconnaissance</i> .—All military aerial (or air) photography accomplished for other than mapping purposes.	Same.
<i>Photomap</i> .—An aerial (or air) photograph upon which information commonly found on maps has been placed, including, at least, a scale and a directional arrow.	No equivalent.
<i>Picket</i> .—A detachment of an outpost sent out to perform the duties of an outguard at a critical point, the detachment being stronger than an ordinary outguard and establishing sentinel posts of its own.	Piquet or standing patrol.
<i>Pin point</i> .—A vertical aerial (or air) photograph in which the object of interest is centered.	Same.
<i>Plain text (or clear text or plain language)</i> .—The text of a message which, on its face, conveys an intelligible meaning in a spoken language.	Same.
<i>Plan</i> .—A scheme or design, specifically for any military operation. A course of action or method of procedure decided upon and adopted by a commander, as the basis for his orders to his command.	Same.
<i>Point</i> .—The patrol or reconnaissance element which precedes the advance party of an advance guard, or follows the rear party of a rear guard.	(Point section of the) van guard. (See fig. 1, p. 5.)
<i>Portable obstacles</i> .—Obstacles capable of being moved.	Movable obstacles.
<i>Port of Embarkation</i> .—An army organization established for the purpose of administering and controlling the embarkation or disembarkation of troops and supplies at a transfer point.	Same.
<i>Position, assembly</i> .—(See <i>Assembly area</i> .)	
<i>Position in readiness</i> .—A position assumed as a temporary expedient in a situation so clouded with uncertainty that positive action is considered unwarranted.	Position of readiness.
<i>Post-exchange (PX)</i> .—A general store located at a military post or camp for the sale of necessities and luxuries.	Canteen or Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes (NAAFI) (known abroad as Expeditionary Force Institutes (EFI)).

United States	British
<i>Prearranged fire (or schedule fire).</i> —Supporting fire for which the data are prepared in advance and which is delivered according to a time schedule or on call from the supported troops.	Predicted fire.
<i>Precede.</i> —To regulate movement on the element in rear.	Same.
<i>Preparation, artillery.</i> —(See <i>Artillery preparation.</i>)	
<i>Primary armament (Coast Artillery Corps).</i> —Sea-coast artillery weapons of 12-inch or greater caliber.	Super-heavy coast defence guns (approximately).
<i>Primary firing position.</i> —The firing position from which a unit or a weapon executes its primary fire mission.	Same.
<i>Priorities.</i> —Definite rulings which establish, in order of time, the precedence of shipment, the movements of rail, road, water, or other transport, or the performance of several tasks.	Same.
<i>Priority message.</i> —A message of less urgency than those entitled to urgent classification but which warrants precedence over routine messages in order to reach the addressee in time for effective action.	Important message.
<i>Prisoners of war.</i> —Persons captured and held in captivity or interned by a belligerent power.	Same.
<i>Protective obstacles.</i> —Obstacles whose chief purpose is to prevent a sudden incursion of attacking forces.	Defensive obstacles
<i>Provisional map.</i> —A map produced by compiling existing map detail or by tracing data from aerial photographs. It may contain form lines or contours.	No equivalent.
<i>Pursuit.</i> —An offensive operation against a defeated enemy for the purpose of accomplishing his annihilation.	Same.
<i>Pursuit aviation.</i> —That type of aviation whose primary function is air fighting; classified as interceptor and fighter.	Fighter aircraft.
<i>Quarantine, working.</i> —The segregation of individuals or contact groups, under quarantine, in such a manner that the performance of certain duties (such as fatigue, drill, or instruction) is not interrupted.	No equivalent.

United States	British
<i>Quartering party</i> .—A detail sent out to reconnoiter for billets or quarters. A billeting party.	Harbouring party.
<i>Radiotelegraphy (or radio (key))</i> .—Radio communication by means of the International Morse Code.	Wireless-telegraphy (W/T).
<i>Radiotelephony (or radio (voice))</i> .—Radio communication by means of the voice.	Radio-telephony (R/T).
<i>Raid</i> .—A sudden and rapid incursion with a limited objective. An offensive movement, usually by small forces, directed against an enemy.	Same.
<i>Railhead (truckhead) (navigation head)</i> .—A supply point where loads are transferred from the particular type of transportation being employed, such as "Class I Railhead, 1st Division," "Ammunition Railhead, 1st and 2d Divisions."	Same.
<i>Railhead distribution</i> .—Issue of class I supplies to regimental (or similar unit) transportation at the railhead.	No equivalent.
<i>Rallying point</i> .—A point, designated by a unit commander, where he assembles his unit for further operations after the attack of an objective.	Same.
<i>Range, effective (extreme) (minimum)</i> .—(See <i>Effective (Extreme) (Minimum) range</i> .)	
<i>Rate of march</i> .—The average speed over a period of time including short periodic halts.	Same or speed.
<i>Ration</i> .—The prescribed allowance of the different articles of food for the subsistence of one person or one animal for 1 day.	Same.
<i>Ration cycle</i> .—The period of time within which the three meals of a ration are consumed.	No equivalent.
<i>Rear</i> .—That part of a force which comes last or is stationed behind the rest. The direction away from the enemy.	Same.
<i>Rear guard</i> .—A security detachment which follows the main body and protects it on the march.	Same.
<i>Rear party</i> .—The detachment from the support of a rear guard which follows and protects it on the march.	Same or rear patrol (See fig. 1, p. 5.)
<i>Reconnaissance</i> .—The operation of searching for information in the field.	Same.
<i>Reconnaissance patrol</i> .—A patrol whose primary mission is to obtain information, to maintain contact with the enemy, or to observe terrain.	Same or mission (or area search) sortie.

United States	British
<i>Reconnaissance strip</i> .—A series of overlapping vertical photographs made from an airplane flying a selected course.	{ Line overlap (vertical and oblique). { Mosais (vertical only).
<i>Refilling point</i> .—Formerly, a supply point or establishment at which the trains of the supply services of divisions or larger units drew supplies. (See <i>Supply point</i> .)	
<i>Regimental reserve area</i> .—An area in which the regimental reserve is usually disposed for defense along and behind the regimental reserve line.	Brigade reserve area. (See fig. 3, p. 39.)
<i>Regimental reserve line</i> .—A line designated to coordinate the locations and actions of the regimental reserves in the battle position.	Brigade reserve position. (See fig. 3, p. 39.)
<i>Registration</i> .—An adjustment on a selected point to determine data for use in preparation of fire. (See also <i>Check concentrations</i> and <i>Fire for adjustment</i> .)	Same or trial shoot.
<i>Regulating officer</i> .—The officer in charge of a regulating station.	Same.
<i>Regulating point</i> .—An easily recognizable point where an incoming motor transport column is separated into detachments for entrucking or detrucking purposes.	Same.
<i>Regulating station</i> .—A traffic control agency established on lines of communication and through which movements are directed and controlled by the commander of the theater of operations.	Sector control.
<i>Reinforcements</i> .—Troops used to augment the strength of another body of troops, especially for combat purposes.	Same.
<i>Repatriate</i> .—An individual who is restored or returned to his own country or citizenship.	Same.
<i>Replacement</i> .—An individual available for assignment.	Reinforcement.
<i>Replacement, filler (loss)</i> .—(See <i>Filler (Loss) replacement</i> .)	
<i>Requirements</i> .—The computed needs for a military force embracing all supplies necessary for its equipment, maintenance, and operation for a given period. They are classified as individual, organizational, initial, maintenance, and reserve.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Requirements, individual (initial) (maintenance) (organizational) (reserve).</i> —(See <i>Individual (Initial) (Maintenance) (Organizational) (Reserve) requirements.</i>)	
<i>Requisition.</i> — <i>a.</i> A request for supplies, usually on a form furnished for the purpose. <i>b.</i> Also used to signify the purchase by demand of supplies in occupied territory.	Indent (<i>a</i>); same (<i>b</i>).
<i>Reserve (tactical).</i> —A fraction of a command held initially under the control of the commander to influence future action.	Same.
<i>Reserve requirements.</i> —Those supplies necessary to meet emergency situations incident to campaign. (See also <i>Credit.</i>)	Reserve supplies.
<i>Reserves (supply).</i> —Supplies accumulated in excess of immediate needs for the purpose of insuring continuity of an adequate supply; also designated as “reserve supplies.” Battle reserves are supplies.	Same.
<i>Battle reserves.</i> —Supplies accumulated by the army, detached corps, or detached division in the vicinity of the battlefield in addition to individual and unit reserves.	
<i>Individual reserves.</i> —Those carried on the soldier, animal, or vehicle for his or its individual use in an emergency.	
<i>Unit reserves.</i> —Prescribed quantities of supplies carried as a reserve by a unit.	
<i>Reserves, beach.</i> —(See <i>Beach reserves.</i>)	
<i>Responsible officer.</i> —An officer to whom military supplies are issued, either for his personal use or for the use of an organization, and who is responsible for their proper care and use in military service.	Same.
<i>Retirement.</i> —A retrograde movement of the main forces which, while contact with the enemy is not an essential condition, is generally made for the purpose of regaining initiative and freedom of action by a complete disengagement. A movement made to forestall a decisive engagement, to attract the enemy in a desired direction, or to gain time for the reorganization of the forces preparatory to renewed efforts against the enemy.	Withdrawal.

United States	British
<i>Retreat</i> .—An involuntary retrograde movement forced on a command as a result of an unsuccessful operation or combat. The act of retreating. Withdrawal.	Same or withdrawal.
<i>Retrograde movement</i> .—A movement to the rear.	Same.
<i>Reverse slope</i> .—A slope which descends away from the enemy and forms the masked or sheltered side of a covering ridge. The rear slope of a position on elevated terrain.	Same.
<i>Right (left) bank of stream</i> .—The bank which is on the right (left) of the observer when facing downstream.	Same.
<i>Road block</i> .—A barrier to block or limit the movement of hostile vehicles along a road.	Same.
<i>Road crater</i> .—A hole blown in the road at points which cannot be easily detoured.	Same.
<i>Road space</i> .—The distance from head to tail of a column when it is in a prescribed formation on a road.	Same.
<i>Rolling barrage</i> .—Artillery fire on successive lines, advancing according to a time schedule and closely followed by assaulting infantry elements.	Moving barrage.
<i>Routes of communication</i> .—The routes available for tactical maneuver or supply; the presence of rail facilities, navigable waters, and airplane landing facilities.	Same.
<i>Routine message</i> .—A message requiring no special precedence.	Same.
<i>Roving gun (Field Artillery)</i> .—An artillery piece withdrawn from its regular position and posted in a temporary position for the execution of a specific mission, upon the conclusion of which it rejoins its battery.	Same.
<i>Runner</i> .—A foot messenger.	Same.
<i>S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4</i> .—(See <i>General Staff</i> .)	
<i>Salient</i> .—A portion of a battle line or fortification which extends sharply to the front of the general line.	Same.
<i>Salvage</i> .—The collection of abandoned, captured, or unserviceable property with a view to its utilization or repair. Property so collected. To recover or save.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Sanitation</i> .—The use or application of sanitary measures.	Same.
<i>Schedule fires</i> .—(See <i>Prearranged fires</i> .)	
<i>Scheme of maneuver</i> .—The commander's plan for employing subordinate units to accomplish a mission.	Plan of attack. (See fig. 2, p. 10.)
<i>Scout</i> .—A man specially trained in shooting, in using ground and cover, in observing, and in reporting the results of observation. A man who gathers information in the field. To reconnoiter a region or country to obtain information of the enemy or to accomplish any other military purpose. To act as a scout.	Same.
<i>Scout car</i> .—An armed and armored motor vehicle used primarily for reconnaissance.	Same (but without a cover).
<i>Screen</i> .—To prevent hostile ground reconnaissance or observation. The body of troops used to screen a command.	Same.
<i>Screening smoke</i> .—A chemical agent used to blind hostile observation	Same.
<i>Seacoast artillery (Coast Artillery Corps)</i> .—All artillery weapons used primarily for fire upon hostile naval vessels. It includes both fixed and mobile armament.	Coast defence artillery.
<i>Secondary armament (Coast Artillery Corps)</i> .—Seacoast artillery weapons of less than 12-inch caliber.	Heavy coast defence guns (approximately).
<i>Secondary attack</i> .—(See <i>Holding attack</i> .)	
<i>Secret text (or secret language)</i> .—The text of a message which, on its face, conveys no intelligible meaning in any spoken language. (The secret text of a message constitutes a cryptogram.)	Message in cipher or code.
<i>Sector</i> .—One of the subdivisions of a coastal frontier. A defense area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates and for which it is responsible. (See <i>Defense area</i> .)	Same.
<i>Sector of fire</i> .—A section of terrain, designated by boundaries, assigned to a unit or weapon to cover by fire.	Arc of fire.
<i>Secure</i> .—(See <i>Seize</i> .)	

United States	British
<i>Security</i> .—All measures taken by a command to protect itself from observation, annoyance, or surprise attack by the enemy; and to obtain for itself the necessary freedom of action. The protection resulting from such measures. The safeguarding of military documents and matériel.	Same (also a classification of protected papers, equivalent to U. S. "Restricted").
<i>Security detachment</i> .—Any unit disposed to protect another unit against surprise or interference by the enemy. (See also <i>March outpost</i> .)	Covering detachment.
<i>Seize (or secure)</i> .—To gain physical possession of, with or without force.	Same.
<i>Sensing</i> .—The process of the observer in determining from observation of the burst of a projectile whether the point of strike is right or left, over or short of the target.	Judging.
<i>Sentry squad</i> .—A squad posted for security and information with a single or double sentinel in observation, the remaining men resting nearby and furnishing the relief for the sentinels. An outguard of one squad.	Sentry post.
<i>Serial</i> .—One or more march units, preferably with the same march characteristics, placed under one commander for march purposes.	Same.
<i>Service train</i> .—Formerly, the train of any unit serving the division as a whole rather than any particular unit. (See <i>Train</i> .)	Supply units.
<i>Service units (or elements)</i> .—Those organizations provided for by Tables of Organization within larger units whose functions are to provide for the supply, transportation, communication, evacuation, maintenance, construction, and police of the larger unit as a whole.	Supply units — "The Services" (provided for by War Establishments).
<i>Shelter</i> .—Any form of concealment from view, or protection against the elements or the fire of weapons. That which covers or defends. A screen. Protection. To afford or provide shelter. To screen or cover from notice.	Same or cover.
<i>Shelter, heavy shellproof</i> .—A shelter which protects against continuous bombardment by at least 8-inch shells.	No equivalent.
<i>Shelter, light</i> .—A shelter which protects against direct hits, and in some cases against a continued bombardment, by 3-inch shells.	No equivalent.

United States	British
<i>Shelter, light shellproof.</i> —A shelter which protects against continuous bombardment by all shells up to and including the 6-inch.	No equivalent.
<i>Shelter, splinter-proof.</i> —A shelter which protects against rifle and machine-gun fire, against splinters of high-explosive shell, and grenades, but not against direct hits by 3-inch shells.	Same.
<i>Shelter trenches.</i> —Hasty trenches constructed to provide shelter from fire and to permit riflemen to fire in the prone position. (See <i>Foxhole</i> .)	Slit trenches.
<i>(Short) ton.</i> —The weight of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois.	Short ton.
<i>Signal communication.</i> —All methods and means employed to transmit messages from one friendly unit to another, except mail or direct personal agency.	Same.
<i>Signal communication security.</i> —(See <i>Signal security</i> .)	
<i>Signal intelligence.</i> —Intercepted information of the enemy obtained by radio or other electrical means, by detection of secret inks, or by the solution of codes, ciphers, and messages.	Same.
<i>Signal operation instructions.</i> —A type of combat orders issued for the technical control and coordination of signal agencies throughout the command.	Same (for formations below the division, but contained in the formation operation order).
<i>Signal security.</i> —The security of friendly signal communication message traffic against the availability and intelligibility of that traffic to enemy or other intelligence agencies.	Same.
<i>Single-lens camera.</i> —A camera in which only one lens assembly is mounted at one time.	Same.
<i>Situation.</i> —All the conditions and circumstances, taken as a whole, which affect a command at any given time, and on which its plans must be based. They include such items as the positions, strength, armament, etc., of the opposing forces and any supporting troops; considerations of time and space, the weather, terrain, etc.; and the mission to be accomplished. (A consideration of these conditions, and the possible lines of action, followed by a decision, constitutes the estimate of the situation.)	Same (a consideration of these conditions, and the possible courses of action, followed by an intention, constitutes the appreciation of the situation).

United States	British
<i>Situation map.</i> —A map showing the tactical or administrative situation at a particular time, usually for use as a graphic aid in carrying on the work of a staff section or as an annex to staff reports.	Situation (or battle) map.
<i>Skirmishers.</i> —Soldiers, dismounted, deployed in line and in extended order in drill or attack.	No equivalent.
<i>Ski troops.</i> —Troops, usually Infantry, equipped with and trained to maneuver on skis.	Same.
<i>Sledges.</i> —Same as sleds. Usually applied to cargo vehicles on runners drawn by animals or tractors.	Same.
<i>Small-scale maps.</i> —Maps of a scale varying from 1:1,000,000 to 1:7,000,000, intended for the general planning and strategical studies of the commanders of large units.	Same.
<i>Smoke screen.</i> —Curtain of smoke employed for masking either friendly or hostile activities or installations.	Same.
<i>Sniper.</i> —A soldier, usually an expert shot, detailed to fire at and pick off individuals of the enemy.	Same.
<i>Special staff.</i> —A staff group, subordinate to the general staff of a unit, whose duty it is to assist the commander in the exercise of his tactical, administrative, technical, and supply functions. It includes the heads of the administrative, technical, and supply services, and certain technical specialists. In divisions and higher units the general and special staffs are separate, but in lower units they partly merge into each other. A special staff officer may also exercise command in his own branch.	No equivalent.
<i>Speed.</i> —The rapidity of movement at any particular instant expressed in miles per hour.	Same.
<i>Squadron (Air Corps).</i> —The basic administrative and tactical unit of the Air Corps, consisting of two or more flights.	Same.
<i>Staff authority.</i> —The authority exercised by a staff officer. (A staff officer, as such, has no authority to command. All responsibility rests with the commander, in whose name all orders are given.)	No equivalent.
<i>Staging area.</i> —An area where troops are concentrated in convenient proximity to a port or ports of embarkation.	Rest camp.

United States	British
<i>Standing barrage.</i> —A stationary artillery or machine-gun barrage laid for defensive purposes in front of an occupied line or position. Fire on a line, usually placed across a probable avenue of enemy approach, or an exposed sector of the front, in order to prevent passage of enemy troops.	Same.
<i>Standard operating procedure.</i> —Routine procedure prescribed to be carried out in the absence of orders to the contrary.	Standing orders.
<i>Stereo-pair.</i> —Two vertical aerial (or air) photographs taken preferably with an overlap of not less than 60 percent nor more than 75 percent.	Same.
<i>Stereoscope.</i> —An instrument used to obtain stereoscopy while viewing photographs.	Same.
<i>Stereoscopy.</i> —The ability to obtain an effect of relief by simultaneously viewing with a stereoscope two photographs of an object made from different points of view.	Same.
<i>Stereo-triplet.</i> —Three vertical aerial (or air) photographs taken so that the entire area of the center picture is overlapped by the other two.	Same.
<i>Straggler.</i> —A soldier, who has become separated, without authority from his organization.	Same.
<i>Straggler line.</i> —A line, usually designated by means of well-defined terrain features such as roads, railroads, or streams, along or in rear of which the military police patrol in order to apprehend stragglers moving to the rear.	Stragglers' posts.
<i>Strip mosaic.</i> —A mosaic compiled by assembling one strip of vertical aerial (or air) photographs taken on a single flight.	Same.
<i>Strong point.</i> —Formerly, the defensive area of an infantry company. (See <i>Defense area</i> .)	No equivalent.
<i>Subsector.</i> —Usually, one of the subdivisions of a sector.	Same.
<i>Supplementary firing position.</i> —A firing position assigned to a unit or weapon to accomplish secondary fire missions, other than those to be accomplished from primary or alternate positions.	No equivalent.

United States

British

<i>Supplies.</i> —A general term covering all things necessary for the equipment, maintenance, and operation of a military command, including food, clothing, equipment, arms, ammunition, fuel, forage, and materials and machinery of all kinds.	Same (also used technically to indicate supplies other than petrol, oil, and lubricants, ammunition, and warlike stores).
<i>Supply point.</i> —A general term used to include depots, railheads, dumps, and distributing points.	Supply installation.
<i>Support (noun).</i> —The second echelon (reserve) of a rifle company (troop) or platoon in attack or defense.	Reserve.
<i>Supporting distance.</i> —Generally, that distance between two units which can be traveled in the time available in order for one to come to the aid of the other. For small infantry units: that distance between two elements which can be effectively covered by their fire.	No equivalent.
<i>Supporting fire.</i> —Fire delivered by auxiliary weapons for the immediate assistance of a unit during an offensive or defensive action.	Same.
<i>Supporting unit.</i> —A unit acting with, but not under the direct orders of, another unit to which it does not organically belong.	Unit in support.
<i>Support of the advance guard.</i> —That part of the advance guard which marches in front of the reserve and protects it by observation and combat.	(Rear section of the vanguard. (See fig. 1, p. 5.)
<i>Support of the outpost.</i> —The principal echelon of resistance of an outpost.	No equivalent.
<i>Support of the rear guard.</i> —That part of the rear guard which marches behind the reserve and protects it by observation and combat.	No equivalent.
<i>Support trench.</i> —A fire trench constructed a short distance in rear of the front-line trenches to shelter the supports.	Second-line trench.
<i>Switch position.</i> —A defensive position oblique to, and connecting, successive defensive positions paralleling the front.	Same.
<i>Tables of Basic Allowances (T/BA).</i> —Tables revised and published to show for each typical administrative unit of the field forces its current authorization of amounts and kinds of basic equipment and supplies, including allotments of armament and ammunition.	G 1098.

United States	British
<i>Tables of Organization (T/O).</i> —Tables published and revised as necessary to show the authorized details of the organization of each typical administrative unit of the field forces.	War Establishments.
<i>Tactical groupings.</i> —The balanced grouping of combat units and means within a command to accomplish a tactical mission. It may be accomplished by Tables of Organization, or by standard operating procedure within a command, or it may be improvised for a particular operation.	Same.
<i>Tactical obstacles.</i> —Obstacles whose chief purpose is to hold the attacking forces under the effective fire of the defense.	Same.
<i>Tail of column.</i> —Last element of a column in order of march.	Same.
<i>Tank traps.</i> —Concealed ditches placed in roads, level stretches of ground, or other similar practicable routes of approach, and so designed that vehicles will fall into them and not be able to escape.	Same.
<i>Target.</i> —The specific thing at which fire is to be directed.	Same.
<i>Task force.</i> —A temporary tactical unit, composed of elements of one or more arms and services, formed for the execution of a specific mission.	Special force.
<i>Telegram, daily.</i> —(See <i>Daily telegram.</i>)	
<i>Telegraph printer (or teletype).</i> —A machine with a typewriter keyboard or tape transmitter which automatically transmits messages to, or receives them from, an identical machine.	Teleprinter.
<i>Terrain compartment.</i> —(See <i>Compartment of terrain.</i>)	
<i>Theater of operations.</i> —The area of the theater of war in which operations are or may be conducted. It is divided normally into a combat zone and a communications zone.	Theatre of operations.
<i>Theater of war.</i> —The entire area of land, sea, and air which is or may become directly involved in the operations of war.	Theatre of war.
<i>Time distance.</i> —The distance to a point measured in time. It is found by dividing the ground distance to the point by the rate of march.	Time and distance.

United States	British
<i>Time interval</i> .—The interval of time between march units, or serials, measured from the tail of the one in front to the head of the one in rear.	Time allowance.
<i>Time length</i> .—The time required for a column to pass a given point.	Time past a point.
<i>Time of attack (or "H" hour)</i> .—The hour at which the attack is to be launched. The hour designated for the forward movement from the line of departure to begin.	Zero hour.
<i>Ton</i> .—(See <i>Long ((Short)) ton</i> .)	
<i>Topographic troops</i> .—Troops whose primary function is the production or reproduction of maps or map substitutes.	Same.
<i>Toxic</i> .—Poisonous.	Same.
<i>Train</i> .—That portion of a unit's transportation, including personnel, operating under the immediate orders of the unit commander primarily for supply, evacuation, and maintenance. It is designated by the name of the unit, such as "1st Infantry Train."	Unit transport, "B" echelon.
<i>Transfer point</i> .—The point at which control over railway trains, motor convoys, or reinforcements passes from one commander to another.	No equivalent.
<i>Troop leading</i> .—The art of leading troops in maneuver and battle.	Same.
<i>Troop movement by air</i> .—A movement in which troops are moved by means of air transport.	Same.
<i>Troop movement by marching</i> .—A movement in which foot troops move as such and other units move by their organic transport.	Movement by march route.
<i>Troop movement by motor</i> .—A movement in which the foot troops and all other elements move simultaneously by motor vehicles.	Embussed movement.
<i>Troop movement by shuttling</i> .—A movement by motor in which all or a portion of the trucks make successive trips in moving both cargoes and troops.	Same.
<i>Truckhead</i> .—(See <i>Railhead</i> .)	
<i>Turning movement</i> .—An enveloping maneuver which passes around the enemy's main force, and strikes at some vital point deep in the hostile rear.	Same.
<i>Uncontrolled mosaic</i> .—An assembly of two or more overlapping vertical photographs accomplished by the matching of photographic detail only, without the benefit of a framework of control points.	Same.

United States**British**

Unit.—A military force having a prescribed organization.

Unit or formation (a unit being an organization of a single arm or service operating both tactically and administratively under a single commander and a formation being a combination of units of different arms and services to the strength of a brigade or more).

Unit distribution.—The delivery of class I supplies to the regimental (or similar unit) kitchen areas by the quartermaster.

Same.

Unit load.—A term used to indicate method of loading vehicles, supplies required for a particular unit being loaded as required on one or more vehicles.

Unit loading.—Method of loading which gives primary consideration to the availability of the troops for combat purposes on landing, rather than utilization of ship space.

Combat unit loading.—Method of loading in which certain units are completely loaded on one ship with at least their essential combat equipment and supplies immediately available for debarkation with the troops, together with the animals and motors for the organization when this is practicable.

Convoy unit loading.—Method of loading in which the troops with their equipment and supplies are loaded on transports of the same convoy, but not necessarily on the same transport.

Organizational unit loading.—Method of loading in which organizations, with their equipment and supplies, are loaded on the same transport, but not so loaded as to allow debarkation of troops and their equipment simultaneously.

No equivalents.

United States	British
<i>Unit mile of gasoline.</i> —The amount of gasoline in gallons required to move every vehicle of the unit 1 mile.	} No equivalents.
<i>Unit of fire.</i> —The quantity in rounds or tons of ammunition, bombs, grenades, and pyrotechnics which a designated organization or weapon may be expected to expend on the average in 1 day of combat.	
<i>Unit replacement.</i> —The system of repair by which an unserviceable unit assembly is replaced by a like, serviceable unit assembly.	
<i>Urgent call.</i> —A telephone call believed by the calling party to be more important than any call which might be in progress. (This classification of calls should be used cautiously.)	Priority call.
<i>Urgent message.</i> —A message requiring the greatest speed in handling.	Immediate (or most immediate) message.
<i>Vertical aerial (or air) photograph.</i> —An aerial photograph made with a camera whose optical axis is at or near the vertical.	Same.
<i>Vertical interval.</i> —(See <i>Contour interval</i> .)	
<i>Vesicant.</i> —A chemical agent which is readily absorbed or dissolved in both the exterior and interior parts of the human body, causing inflammation, burns, and destruction of tissue.	Same.
<i>Visual signals.</i> —Signals conveyed through the eye; they include signals transmitted by flags, lamps, panels, heliograph, pyrotechnics, etc.	Same.
<i>“Walkie talkie.”</i> —Colloquial. A voice radio set which may be carried and operated for both receiving and sending by one man.	Same.
<i>War Department intelligence.</i> —The military intelligence produced under the direction of the War Department General Staff in peace and in war.	War Office intelligence.
<i>Warning order.</i> —An order issued as a preliminary to another order, especially for a movement, which is to follow; it may be a message or a field order, and may be written, dictated, or oral. The purpose is to give advance information so that commanders may make necessary arrangements to facilitate the execution of the subsequent field order.	Same.

United States	British
<i>Wave</i> .—One of a series of lines of foragers, mechanized vehicles, skirmishers, or small columns into which an attack unit is deployed in depth.	Same.
<i>Wide-angle photograph</i> .—An aerial (or air) photograph taken with a camera which has a cone angle of approximately 90°.	Same.
<i>Wire circuit</i> .—An electrical circuit consisting of one or more conductors.	Line route.
<i>Wire entanglement</i> .—An obstacle of barbed wire, erected in place on pickets, or constructed in rear of the site and brought up and placed in position.	Same.
<i>Wire line</i> .—One or more wire circuits.	Cable route.
<i>Withdrawal from action</i> .—The operation of breaking off combat with a hostile force.	Same.
<i>Writer</i> .—The originator of a message.	Same.
<i>Zone defense or defense in depths</i> .—A form of defense which includes several successive battle positions more or less completely organized.	Defence in depth.
<i>Zone of action</i> .—A zone designated by boundaries in an advance or a retrograde movement within which the unit operates and for which it is responsible.	Front (i. e., company, battalion, etc.).
<i>Zone of fire</i> .—The area within which a unit is to be prepared to deliver fire.	Same.
<i>Zone of the interior</i> .—The area of the national territory not included in theaters of operations.	No equivalent.

Section III. BRITISH MILITARY TERMS WITH U. S. EQUIVALENTS

The following glossary is an incomplete but typical list of terms generally employed in British military publications, together with U. S. equivalents or, if these are lacking, with definitions.

British	United States
Absorption trench	Soakage trench
Actinic list	Standard nomenclature list (SNL)
Action from pack	Unpacking gun and putting it in position
Adjutant	Executive officer
Administration order	Administrative order
Admiralty	The Navy Department
Advanced ammunition depot (AAD)	Advance ammunition depot
Advanced dressing station (ADS)	Collecting station
Advanced (or forward) HQ	Command post
Advanced ordnance depot (AOD)	Advance ordnance depot and advance signal depot and advance engineer depot
Advanced signal centre	Advance message center
Aerial	Antenna
Aerodrome	Airdrome
Aeronautical maps	Aeronautical charts
Aeroplane	Airplane
Aiming off	Leading fire
Air-jacket	Life belt
Airmen (RAF)	Enlisted men
Air reconnaissance area	Air area
Air spacing	Head (or fire) space
Alignment	Alinement
All-metal fittings (to a vehicle) (e. g., door handle, window-winders, etc.)	Hardware
Alternative position	Alternate firing position
Alternative site	Alternate emplacement
Ammunition point (AP)	Ammunition distributing point
Ammunition sub-depot (ASD)	Ammunition supply point
Angle of arrival	Angle of impact

British	United States
Angle of descent	Angle of fall
Anti-personnel bomb	Fragmentation bomb
Appendices and traces <i>or</i> annexures	Annexes
Appreciation of the situation	Estimate of the situation
Apron	Barricade
Apron fence	Fence with wire entanglement
Arc of fire	Sector of fire
Area of standard military railway (in a theatre of operations)	Division of a railroad
Area search sortie	Reconnaissance patrol
Armament artificer	Armament machinist
Armament, engineer and signal scales (AE & S Scales)	Accessories list and standard nomenclature list (SNL)
Armlet	Arm band, brassard
Armoured command vehicle (ACV)	Command car
Armoured fighting vehicle	Mechanized vehicle
Armoured troops	Armored force
Armourer	An enlisted man who has charge of the repair and upkeep of small arms, machine guns, and bicycles of a command
Armoury (sometimes applied to a small workshop where arms are repaired)	Place where arms are kept, an arsenal (not applied to a small workshop where arms are repaired)
Arrowhead	Wedge formation
Artillery "in support of" <i>or</i> attached artillery ("under command")	Accompanying artillery
Assemblies	Unit assemblies
Assembly position	Assembly area
Assessment of value of intelligence report	Evaluation of information
Assistant-Director of Hygiene (ADH)	Corps Medical Inspector
Assistant-Director of Medical Services (ADMS)	Division (<i>or</i> Port) Surgeon
Assistant-Director of Ordnance Services (ADOS)	Division Ordnance Officer and Division Signal Officer and Division Engineer Officer and Division Quartermaster
Attack, general	General assault
Attack, local	Local assault
Backsight	Rear sight
Back spindle (bicycle)	Rear axle

British	United States
Balancing gear	Equilibrator <i>or</i> counterpoise
Base area	Base section
Base ordnance depot (BOD)	Base ordnance depot and base signal depot and base engineer depot and base general depot
Batman (enlisted man who looks after officers' equipment and performs other personal services)	"Striker" <i>or</i> orderly.
Battle (<i>or</i> situation) map	Situation map
Baulk	Timber
"B" echelon transport	Train
Belts (of machine-gun fire)	Bands
Berm <i>or</i> elbow rest	Berm
Big-end bearing	Connecting-rod bearing
Bivouac area	Bivouac
Block programme	Average program
Blockman	(Train) dispatcher
Bomb carrier	Bomb rack
Bonnet (of motorcar)	Hood
Booking office	Ticket office
Bottom gear <i>or</i> first speed	Low gear
Box tape	Measuring tape
Brakesman shunter (in yards) <i>or</i> block-man (in signal boxes)	Switchman
Brake van	Caboose
Break-down gang	Working crew
Break-down lorry	Wrecker
Breaking and degrading (protected papers)	Cancelling and changing (classification) (classified documents)
Breech mechanism lever	Operating handle (breech mechanism)
Breech up, to	To fit breech to barrel
Brigade transport ("B" echelon)	Regimental train
Bubble spirit glass	Vial
Buffer <i>or</i> fender	Bumper
Buffer cylinder	Recoil cylinder
Bulk stock (items held by the crate, case, or carton)	Packaged items
By ranks	By grades
Cable	Insulated wire
Cable-laying apparatus	Reel unit
Cable route	Wire line
Camber (of road)	Crown

British	United States
Camp reception station	Dispensary
Canteen <i>or</i> Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (NAAFI)	Post exchange (PX)
Car post (CP)	Ambulance loading post
Casualty clearing station (CCS)	Clearing station
Central ammunition depot (CAD)	Ordnance field service ammunition depot
Central ordnance depot (COD)	Ordnance field service depot and signal field service depot and engineer field service depot and general field service depot
Central repair depot (CRD)	Ordnance base shop and signal base shop and engineer base shop and general base shop
Centre	Center
Chain wheel (bicycle)	Sprocket
Change-speed lever <i>or</i> gear-lever	Gearshift
Charger-loaded	Clip-loaded
Charger-loading rifle	Clip-loading rifle
Chemical Warfare, Royal Engineers	Chemical Warfare Service
Cipher officer	Cryptographic officer
Ciphers <i>or</i> signals	Cryptographic documents
Clinometer plane	Leveling plate
Clock-ray method	Clockface method for locating targets
Clutch withdrawal	Clutch throwout
Coast defence area	Defensive coastal area
Coast defence artillery	Seacoast artillery
Coast defence force	Coastal frontier defense
Coast route	Coastwise sea lane
Code sign	Call sign
Coiled gun	Wire-wound gun
Collecting post (for prisoners of war only)	Collecting point
Combatant officer on duty	Line officer, duty status
Combined operations	Operations carried out by land, sea, and air forces
Commencement of rifling (C of R)	Origin of lands and grooves
Communication trench	Approach trench
Compression ring	Piston ring
Concentration	Same <i>or</i> assembly
Concentration fire	Interdiction fire (complete)
Connecting file	Connecting group (<i>or</i> file)

British	United States
Contact battle	Meeting engagement
Contagious disease	Communicable disease
Container (gas mask)	Canister
Contract demands	Requisition
Control number	Requisition number <i>or</i> shipping ticket number
Controller of Ordnance Services (COS)	Chief of Ordnance and Chief of Engineers and Chief Signal Officer and Quartermaster General
Controlling station (radio)	Net control station
Convoy note	Bill of lading
Cookhouse fatigue	Kitchen police
Coolant (anti-freeze)	Anti-freeze
Courses of action <i>or</i> courses open	Lines of action
Covering detachment	Security detachment <i>or</i> march out-post
Covering fire	Protective fire
Covered wagon (rail)	Boxcar
Cradle clamp	Cradle lock
Creeping barrage. (<i>See</i> Moving barrage.)	
Crest	Military crest
Crookstick	Wire pike
Crown and pinion	Ring and piston
Cruising speed ("miles per hour")	Speed
Crul trench	Crouching trench
Cylinder	Chemical cylinder
Daily ration strength state	Daily telegram
Daily supply train	Daily train
Daily wastage rate	Day of supply
Danger area	Danger space
Dead ground	Dead space (i. e., masked <i>or</i> defiladed)
Debussing point	Detrucking point
Defence in depth	Zone defense <i>or</i> defense in depth
Defended locality	Defensive zone <i>or</i> defense area
Defended post	Defensive position
Defensive fire	Counterpreparation <i>or</i> emergency <i>or</i> general counterpreparation
Defensive obstacles	Protective obstacles
Defensive position (<i>or</i> system)	Battle position

British	United States
Deliberate counter-attack	Counterattack launched after consolidation of positions
Delivery point. (<i>See</i> Ammunition point; Supply point; Petrol point.)	Distributing point
Demand	Requisition
Deployment	Development <i>or</i> deployment
Deputy Assistant-Director of Hygiene (DADH)	Division Medical Inspector
Deputy Director of Hygiene (DDH)	Army Medical Inspector
Deputy Director of Medical Services (DMS)	Corps Surgeon
Deputy Director of Ordnance Services (DDOS)	Corps Ordnance Officer and Corps Signal Officer and Corps Engineer Officer and Corps Quartermaster
Despatch	Dispatch <i>or</i> message
Despatch rider (DR)	Messenger
Destructor	Incinerator
Detail stock (items held in bins or racks)	Bin supplies
Detonator	Same <i>or</i> cap
Director-General of Army Medical Services (DGAMS)	Surgeon General
Director of Clothing and Stores (DCS)	Quartermaster General
Director of Medical Services (DMS)	Army Surgeon
Director of Medical Services of an expeditionary force	Chief Surgeon
Director of Movements	Chief of Transportation
Director (such as No. 6, 7 and 9)	Aiming circle
Disc	Disk
Disembarkation	Debarcation
Dispensary (hospital)	Pharmacy
Dispersal point	Release point
Displacement dial	Parallax dial
Drag link	Steering connecting rod
Drawing-pin	Thumbtack
Driving band (projectile)	Rotating band
Drum barrow	Reel cart
Duty room	Orderly room
Elbow rest <i>or</i> berm	Berm
Electric torch	Flashlight
Electrolyte	Battery fluid

British	United States
Embarkation commandant	Port commander
Embussed movement	Troop movement by motor
Embossing point	Entrucking point
Emergency signal	Blast of whistle
Encounter (<i>or</i> contact) battle	Meeting engagement
Enveloping force	Encircling force
Examination battery	Searching battery
Exploitation	Same <i>or</i> continuing attack
Eyeguard	Eyeshield
Fender <i>or</i> buffer	Bumper
Fighter aircraft	Pursuit aviation
Fighter Command	Air Defense Command
Fighting group	Combat echelon
Filter gauze	Filter screen
Fire bay (in trench)	Firing post
Fire control	Conduct of fire
Fire, destructive	Destruction fire
Fire on fixed line	Fixed fire
Fire on opportunity (<i>or</i> gun fire (GF)) targets	Fire on targets of opportunity
Fire on the move	Assault fire
First-line reinforcement	Filler replacement
Fixed line	Final protective line
Flame guard	Flash hider
Flying training	Flight training
Footboard	Running board
Forge (<i>or</i> field-service) cap	Field (<i>or</i> overseas <i>or</i> garrison) cap
Foreign Office	The State Department
Foresight	Front sight
Fork joint	Clevis
Formal parade	Parade <i>or</i> review
Formation (organization)	Unit
Forming up	Assembly <i>or</i> formation
Fortress command	Coast artillery district
Forward area	Combat zone
Forward (foremost) defended localities (FDL's), (line of)	Main line of resistance
Forward observing officer	Forward observer
Forward standing patrol	Outguard
G 1098	Tables of Basic Allowances (TBA)
Gauge	Gage
Gear-box	Transmission
Gear-lever <i>or</i> change-speed lever <i>or</i> selector	Gearshift

British	United States
General hospital	Evacuation hospital
General officer commanding	Commanding general
Gradient (of road)	Grade
Ground sill	Sill
Ground strips	Identification panels
Group	Same <i>or</i> groupment (Coast Artillery (Corps)) <i>or</i> combat team
Group (of vehicles moving as a unit)	March unit
Grouping	Groupment (Field Artillery)
Gun park	(Gun) park
Gun position officer	Executive <i>or</i> battery executive
Gun rod	Ramrod
Harassing fire	Same <i>or</i> interdiction fire
Harbour	Same <i>or</i> bivouac for armored formations <i>or</i> units
Harbouring party	Quartering party
Hatchwayman	Hatch tender
Haversack (gas mask)	Gas mask carrier
Head cover	Overhead cover
Helve	Handle
High-tension battery	"A" battery
Home Office	Department of the Interior
Hull-down position	Same <i>or</i> position defilade
Hutment	Cantonment
Ignition control	Spark control
Immediate counter-attack	Counterattack launched before consolidation of positions
Immediate (<i>or</i> most immediate) message	Urgent message
Important message	Priority message
Indent	Requisition
Inlet manifold	Intake manifold
"In support"	Direct support
Inspection note (I Note)	Inspection report
Inspecting Ordnance Officer (IOO)	Division Ammunition Officer
Intention (orders)	Decision
Interim period	Dead (<i>or</i> down) time
Intermediate position	Delaying position
Interval	Headway
Joint ring <i>or</i> washer	Gasket
Junction point	Limiting point
Keep	Strong point
Kerb	Curb

British	United States
King's Regulations	Army Regulations
Kit bag	Barracks bag
Label	Tag
Last post	Taps
Lay shaft	Countershaft
Leading troops in attack	Attacking echelon
Leaguer	Bivouac in open terrain, with all-around defense
Leapfrogging	Passage of lines
Level crossing	Railroad crossing
Line ahead	Column
Line/angle of sight	Angle of site
Line construction equipment	Line hardware
Line of communications (L of C) area	Communications zone
Line of outposts	Outpost area
Line overlap	Reconnaissance strip using vertical and oblique photographs
Line route	Wire circuit
Line-telephony (L/T)	Telephone
Linner	Warehouseman
List of change (L of C)	Changes to standard nomenclature list
Load-carrying lorry	Cargo truck
Local purchases (LP)	Local procurement
Location index (lists of stores)	Locator and bin cards
Locations for sector controls	Critical points
Location lists	Station lists
Lock nuts	Jam nuts
Locket (bayonet)	Locking ring
Low-sided body	Pickup
Low-tension battery	"B" battery
Lubricating oil	Engine oil
Lubricator	Lubricating fitting
Luggage van	Baggage car
Magazine platform (rifle)	Follower
Main artery of supply	Main supply road
Mark	M (model or modification)
Marks or markings	Identifications
Marshalling (or shunting) yard	Freight (classification) yard or switchyard or railroad yard
Massed fire	Concentration fire
Master parts index (MPI)	Standard nomenclature list (SNL)
Medical base sub-area	Hospital center

British	United States
Meeting point (for supply)	Control point
Memorandum of examination	Artillery gun book
Message form	Message blank
Meteor report (<i>or</i> telegram)	Meteorological ("metro") message
Micrometer adjustment of ignition setting by manual control on distributor	Octane selector
Miles in the hour (MIH) (speed)	Rate (of march)
Mine layer	Mine planter
Minimum crest clearance	Minimum range
Mission sortie	Reconnaissance patrol
Mobile petrol filling centre	Gasoline dispensing unit
Modification circular	Field-service modification work order
Mosaics	Reconnaissance strip using vertical photographs only
Most secret	Secret
Motor park	Holding and reassignment point
Motor unit	Motorized unit
Mounting	Mount
Movable obstacles	Portable obstacles
Movement by march route	Troop movement by marching
Movement control	Transportation Service (Quartermaster Corps)
Movements Directorate and Sea Transport Service	Transportation Division
Movement graph	March graph
Movement table	March table
Movement to new position	Displacement
Moving barrage	Rolling barrage
Mud-guard <i>or</i> mud-wing <i>or</i> wing	Fender
Multiple call	Conference call
Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (NAAFI)	Post exchange (PX)
Neutralising fire	Neutralization fire
Nominal roll	Roster
Normal organization	Type organization
Normal supply (<i>or</i> issue)	Automatic supply (<i>or</i> issue)
Number taker	Car checker
Nursing orderly	Medical and surgical technician
Officer commanding	Commanding officer
Officer commanding (port area)	Depot commander
Officer commanding (ship)	Transport troop commander

British	United States
Officer commanding (train)	Train commander
Officer commanding (unit)	Organization commander
Off-load, to	To unload
Oil sump	Oil pan
Operation instruction	Fragmentary order <i>or</i> letter(s) of instruction
Operation (<i>or</i> sketch) map	Operation map
Operation order (OO)	Field (<i>or</i> combat) order
Order pro forma	Check list
Orderly officer	Officer of the day <i>or</i> duty officer
Ordnance beach detachment (OBD)	Amphibian detachment
Ordnance field park (OFP)	Army ordnance depot and Army signal depot and Army engineer depot
Other ranks (OR)	Enlisted men (EM)
Outpost	Combat outpost
Output meter	Power level indicator
Overnight camp	Place of bivouac
Packing notes	Packing list
Packing ring	Filler
Parade	Assembly <i>or</i> formation
Paraffin	Solvent, dry-cleaning
Part number	Piece mark number
Party (e. g., fatigue)	Detail
Perch <i>or</i> engine draught connector	Drawbar
Permanent line	Conductor route
Personal clothing and equipment	Individual equipment
Petrol <i>or</i> motor spirit	Gasoline, gas
Petrol point	Distributing point (for gasoline)
Piquet	Picket
Plan of attack	Scheme of maneuver
Platelayer	Section hand
Point section (of the van guard)	Point
Poisonous gas	Casualty agent (chemical)
Pontoon	Ponton
Port paymaster	Port finance officer
Position of readiness	Position in readiness
Posting to a duty	Assignment
Predicted fire (<i>or</i> shoot)	Prearranged (<i>or</i> schedule) fire
Predictor	Director
Priming bay (grenade)	Priming chamber
Priority call	Urgent call
Protected papers	Classified documents

British	United States
Protection	Security
Pursuit	Direct pursuit
Quartering Commandant	District Engineer. (Some districts are divided into areas, in which case it is the Area Engineer.)
Railway	Railroad
Railway engine driver	Engineer
Rake of wagons	String of cars
Ratings (Royal Navy)	Enlisted men
Rear patrol	Rear party
(Rear section of the) van guard	Support of the advance guard
Receiver's bearing	Azimuth indicator
Receiver's elevation	Elevation indicator
Recoil indicator	Recoil recorder
Recoil reducer	Muzzle brake
Recoil system	Recoil mechanism
Reconnaissance aircraft	Observation aviation
Recovery vehicle	Wrecker
"Red Caps" (Corps of Military Police)	Military Police
Refreshment halt	March messing stop
Refuse bin	Garbage can
Regimental aid post (RAP) (in the case of a battalion or similar unit)	Aid station
Registration	Same or check concentrations
Reinforcement	Replacement or loss replacement
Rendezvous point	Assembly point
Repair and recovery	Maintenance and repair
Repairs, base	Maintenance, fourth echelon
Repairs, first-line	Maintenance, first echelon
Repairs, second-line	Maintenance, second echelon
Repairs, third-line	Maintenance, third echelon
Replacement of assemblies	Unit replacement
Report centre	Advance message center
Report line	Phase line
Requirements	Organizational requirements
Reserve supplies	Credit or reserve requirements
Respirator	Gas mask
Rest camp	Staging area
Road convoy	Motor convoy (or march)
Romer	Coordinate measuring card
Royal Corps of Signals	Signal Corps
Run-out (of gun)	Counterrecoil

British	United States
Scraper ring	Oil control ring
Sea kit bag	Trunk locker <i>or</i> "B" bag
Second-line trench	Support trench
Secret	Confidential
Sector control	Regulation station
Security	Restricted
Selector	Gearshift <i>or</i> warehouseman
Sentry post	Sentry squad
Sergeant-Major	First Sergeant
Shipping advice and delivery note (SA & D Note)	Shipping ticket
Shoot, destructive	Interdiction fire
Shoot, trial	Fire for adjustment
Shooting brake <i>or</i> utility car	Station wagon
Shunting	Switching
Sick flag	Quarantine flag
Sighter	Sighting shot
Sighting mark (heliograph)	Direction mark
Signal	Same <i>or</i> message
Signal box	Switch tower
Signal clerk	Message center clerk
Signal communication along the center line (armoured) <i>or</i> main axis of ad- vance (infantry)	Axis of signal communication
Signal office	Message center
Signalmaster	Message center officer <i>or</i> officer in charge of message center
Silencer	Muffler
Situation (<i>or</i> battle) map	Situation map
Sketch (<i>or</i> operation) map	Operation map
Slipper	Sleigh
Slit trench	Shelter trench <i>or</i> foxhole
Small (of rifle)	Thin part of stock
Spanner	Wrench
Spanner, double-ended	Open-end wrench
Spanner, screw (<i>or</i> adjustable)	Monkey wrench
Sparklet bulb	Gas cartridge
Sparkling-plug	Spark plug
Special force	Task force
Special issue (SI)	Initial issue
Speed ("miles in the hour")	Rate (of march)
Spindle	Axle

British	United States
Split pin	Cotter pin
Sponge shaft	Staff for swabbing gun
Standby drafts	Fillers
Standing camp	Permanent camp
Standing orders	Standing operating procedure
Standing patrol	Picket
Stands instruments	Tripod
Starting handle	(Starting) crank
Start(ing) line	Line of departure
Starting motor	Cranking motor
Starting point (SB)	Initial point
Stock up, to	To load a rifle
Stores	Freight
Stragglers' posts	Straggler line
Stretcher	Litter
Striker spring	Firing spring
Stub axle	Steering knuckle
Submounting	Lower carriage
Sun and planet wheels	Differential side gears and pinions
Superimposed fire	Emergency barrage
Supply installation	Supply point
Supply point	Distributing point
Supply units	Service train
Supporting arm	Auxiliary arm
Sweeping (<i>or</i> traversing) fire	Traversing fire
Swivel pin	Pivot (<i>or</i> king) pin
Taper-tailed	Boat-tailed
Teleprinter	Teletype <i>or</i> telegraph printer
Tell off, to	To count off
Terrace fire	Fire with increasing elevation
Tin	Can
Tin-opener	Can opener
Time allowance	Time interval
Time and distance	Time distance
Time past a point	Time length
Tipping lorry <i>or</i> tipper	Dump truck
Tommy bar	Extension lever
Ton	Long ton
Toxic smoke	Irritant smoke
Trace	Overlay
Track plan	Circulation plant
Track rod	Tie rod

British	United States
Traffic control post	(Traffic) control point <i>or</i> critical point
Traffic map	Circulation map
Traffic officer	Trainmaster
Traffic operator	(Train) dispatcher
Trail-eye	Lunette
Trailer, artillery	Caisson
Train path	Schedule
Train set	Combination
Train timing	Scheduling
Training (<i>or</i> holding) depot	Replacement center
Trek chain	Draw chain
Trenail	Dowel
Trial shoot	Registration
Tunic <i>or</i> jacket	Blouse <i>or</i> coat
Tyre <i>or</i> outer cover	Tire
Undershield	Sod pan
Uniform case (officer's)	(Trunk) locker
Unit baggage	Organizational property
Unit equipment	Class II supplies
Unit in support	Supporting unit
Unit "under command"	Attached unit
Unit transport, "B" echelon	Train
Utility	Station wagon
Utility car	Carryall
Vaccination certificate	Immunization record
Valise	Bedding roll
Valve	Tube
Valve voltmeter	Vacuum tube voltmeter
Van guard	Advance party
Vehicle reserve depot (VRD)	Motor base depot
Verbal order	Oral order
Vital point	Key point
Vocabulary of Army Ordnance Services (VAOS)	Standard nomenclature list (for guns, tanks, and small arms) Signal Corps Catalog, Federal Stock Catalog (for Quartermaster Stores)
Voucher	Shipping ticket
Wagon-line area	Truck (<i>or</i> motor) park
War diary	Journal
War Establishments	Tables of Organization
War flat	Flat car

British	United States
War Office intelligence	War Department intelligence
Water bottle	Canteen
Weapon pit	Foxhole
Windscreen	Windshield
Wing <i>or</i> mud-wing <i>or</i> mud-guard	Fender
Winker (harness)	Blinker
Wire	(Bare) wire
Wireless	Radio
Wireless group (<i>or</i> net)	Radio net
Wireless-telegraphy (W/T)	Radiotelegraphy <i>or</i> radio (key)
Withdrawal	Retirement <i>or</i> retreat
Workshop unit	Maintenance (<i>or</i> repair) unit
Written message	Message
Zero hour	Time of attack <i>or</i> "H" hour
Zone of fire	Normal zone

Section IV. ROYAL AIR FORCE TERMS

Expression	Meaning
Ack-Ack	Anti-aircraft
Airframe	Fuselage
Airscrew	Propeller
Balbo	Large formation of aircraft
Bale out, to	To take to one's parachute
Blitz, a solid lump of	Large formation of enemy aircraft
Bomphleteers	Airmen engaged on the early pamphlet raids
Boost	Manifold pressure
Brolly	Parachute
Bumps and circuits	Circuits and landings
Bus driver	Bomber pilot.
Cheeseye kite	Worn-out plane
Crabbing along	Flying near the ground or water
Deck, to crack down on	To "pancake" an aircraft
Dispersal pens	Protected field parking
Dog fight	Aerial scrap
Drink, in the	To come down into the sea
Drogue	Sea anchor
Dud	Applied to weather when unfit to fly
Duff gen	Inaccurate information
Dust bin	Rear gunner's lower position in the aircraft
Fan	Propeller
Flak	Anti-aircraft
Flat out	Maximum speed
Flip	Flight
Gardening	Mine laying
Gedawng	Explosion
Gen	Information, low-down
George	Automatic pilot
Get cracking, to	To get going
Gong, to collect a	To get a medal
Greenhouse	Cockpit cover
Hedge-hopping	Flying so low that the aircraft appears to hop over the hedges
Hurryback or Hurrybox	Hurricane fighter
Jinking	Sharp maneuver; sudden evasive action of aircraft

Expression	Meaning
Kipper kite	Coastal Command aircraft which convoy fishing fleets in the North and Irish Seas
Kite	Airplane
Main plane	Wings
Mickey Mouse	Bomb-dropping mechanism
Office	Cockpit of aircraft
Organize, to	To "win" a wanted article
Pack up, to	To cease to function
Peel off, to	To break formation
Perimeter track	Taxiway around field
Play pussy, to	To hide in the clouds
Peep	A squeak, rather like a high-note klaxon
Plug away, to	To continue to fire; to keep after the target
Prang, to	To crash
Pukka gen	Accurate information
Pulpit	Cockpit of aircraft
Put up a black, to	To make a mistake
Queen Bee	WAAF Commander or a radio-directed airplane
Quick squirt <i>or</i> quickie	Short, sharp burst of machine-gun fire
Rang the bell	Got good results
Rhubarb	Strafing operation
Rigger	Member of crew who tends fuselage and wings, etc.
Rings	Rank designation on officer's cuffs
Ropey	Uncomplimentary adjective (ropey landing, ropey type, ropey evening, etc.)
Screamed downhill	Executed a power dive
Shagbat	Homely
Shooting a line	Exaggerated talk, generally about one's own prowess
Shot down in flames	Crossed in love; severely reprimanded
Slipway	Ramp
Snake about	Operational aerobatics
Sortie	Performance of one task by one aircraft
Sprog	New pilot officer
Spun in	A bad mistake (analogy from an aircraft spinning out of control into the ground)
Stationmaster	Commanding officer of station
Stick (of bombs)	One series. (U. S. air pilots use "stick" to refer to the wooden handle by which the airplane is controlled.)

Expression	Meaning
Stooge	Deputy, that is, second pilot or any assistant
Stooging about	Delayed landing; flying slowly over an area; patrolling
Strike, a	Channel patrol
Swinging	Ground looping
Synthetic	Not the real thing; also applied to ground training
Tear off a strip, to	To reprimand; to take down a peg
Tee up, to	To prepare a job; to get ready
Touch bottom, to	To crash
Toys	A great deal of training equipment
Tail End Charlie	Rear gunner in large bombing aircraft or rear aircraft of a formation
Train, driving the	Leading more than one squadron into battle
Undercart <i>or</i> carriage	Landing gear
U/S	Unserviceable; under maintenance or overhaul
View	RAF personnel always take a "view" of things (good view, poor view, dim view, long-distance view, lean view, outside view, "ropey" view, etc.)
Wavy Navy	Naval reserve officers (because of the wavy stripes)
Wofficer	WAAF officer
Write off, to	To wash out

Section V. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRITISH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH

1. SPELLING

There are few differences between British spelling and American spelling. The only ones shown consistently are the British "ll" instead of the American "l" before suffixes on words with the second (unaccented) syllable ending in "l"; the "re" (final) instead of "er"; and the "our" (final) instead of "or." In these and other differences the British variations often reflect merely a retention of an older spelling which American usage has discarded, for example:

a. Duplication of the consonant "l" in certain instances upon the addition of a suffix: counsellor, levelling, signaller, travelling.

b. British "re" instead of American "er": calibre, centre, fibre, litre, metre, theatre.

c. British "our" instead of American "or": armour, behaviour, colour, harbour, honour, labour.

d. Occasional "e" for "i," and "y" for "i": enclose, endorse, enquire; cyder, syphon, syren, (automobile) tyre.

e. Occasional "s" for "z" (though not consistently): organise, organising, organisation, neutralise, neutralising, neutralisation.

f. Miscellaneous: aesthetic, alarum, anaemia, axe, barque (boat), briar, catalogue, cheque, draught, encyclopaedia, epaulette, gaol (pronounced "jail"), good-bye, gramme, grey, mediaeval, plough, prologue, programme, storey (house), tsar, pyjama, serjeant.

2. PRONUNCIATION

There is in general an audible difference between British and American intonation, but there are few actual differences in pronunciation. Chief of these are the British slurring of polysyllables and predilection for the broad "a."

a. Differences in Accentuation

In general, the British pronunciation of polysyllables tends to place a heavy stress upon the accented syllable and consequently to level out unstressed vowels, which are thus reduced to obscure sounds or elided altogether. In American pronunciation the unstressed syllables are heard more clearly, and words of four syllables generally show a secondary as well as a principal accent.

American	British
áddress	addréss
ádvértisement	advért:zment
állegóry	állegry
arístocrát	áristocrat
eczéma	éczema
exquísite	éxquisite
éxtraórdinary	:xtrór:dnry
frontiér	fróntier
interésting	íntr:sting
kílóméter	kilómetre
láboratóry	labór:try
medicine	med:sn
remúnérátive	remún:ritiv
sánitáry	sánitry
témporáryly	témp:r:r:ly
vacácion	v:cácion

b. Main Differences in Speech Sounds

(1) British broad "a" (as in "father") instead of American short "a": bath, class, dance, France, glance, grass, half, past, path, and many others.

(2) British long "i" instead of American short "i": agile, civilisation, futile, organisation, reptile.

(3) Miscellaneous: been (British pronunciation "bean"), clerk (British pronunciation "clark"), depot (British pronunciation "dĕpot"), dynasty (British pronunciation "dĭnasty"), figure (British pronunciation "figger"), schedule (British pronunciation "shĕdule"), "z" (the letter, British pronunciation "zed"), lieutenant (British pronunciation "leftenant").

c. Proper Names

Proper names the spelling of which long ago became fixed in charters and other documents have often undergone sound changes not shown in the spelling. These changes include shortening and slurring, and the loss, in pronunciation, of consonants retained in spelling: Cholmondeley (pronounced "Chumley"), Gloucester (pronounced "Gloster"), Greenwich (pronounced "Grennidge"), Leicester (pronounced "Lester"), Norwich (pronounced "Norridge"), Warwick (pronounced "Warrick"), Worcester (pronounced "Wooster").

3. VOCABULARY

Of the several hundred thousand words in the English language, all except a very few have the same meanings in British usage and American usage. Occasionally, however, such differences as British "trunk" call for

American "long distance" call, "chemist" for "druggist," and "stalls" for "orchestra seats" might be troublesome to Americans quartered in the United Kingdom. The list below gives a number of specifically "American" terms with their British equivalents: Through constant interchange of thought between Americans and the British, in speech, writing, and print, each people is becoming more familiar with, and even adopting, many of the other's terms.

a. Business

American	British
Bill (currency)	Bank-note, note
Billfold, pocketbook	Notecase
Bond	Debenture or stock
Check	Cheque
Clipping bureau	Press-cutting agency
Corporation ¹ law	Company law
Editorial	Leader, leading article
Elevator	Lift
Executive position	Administrative post
Freight elevator	Hoist
Industrial (<i>or</i> manufacturing) plant	Works
Installment plan	Hire-purchase (<i>or</i> hire) system
Newspaper clipping	Newspaper cutting
Notebook, memorandum book	Pocketbook
Pay day	Wage day
Pay roll	Salary sheet, wage sheet
Pen point	Nib
Preferred stock	Preference stock
Silent partner	Sleeping partner
Stock	Shares
Stub (of check)	Counterfoil
White-collar worker	Black-coat worker

¹ "Corporation" in Great Britain is the governing body of a municipality.

b. Clothing

American	British
Boots	High boots, Wellingtons
Cheesecloth	Butter muslin
Cloak	Mantle, robe
Derby (hat)	Bowler
Overcoat	Greatcoat
Overshoes	Overboots
Shoes	Boots
Shoestrings, shoelaces	Bootlaces
Suspenders	Braces
Undershirt	Vest, singlet
Vest	Waistcoat

c. Food

Bowl (of milk)	Basin (<i>or</i> bason)
Beets	Beetroot
Biscuits	Hot breads, scones
Can (of fruit)	Tin
Candy ²	Sweets
Canned goods	Tinned goods
Chili beans	Broad beans
Confectioner's sugar	Icing sugar
Corn	Maize, Indian corn
Cornmeal	Indian meal
Cornstarch	Corn flour
Cracker ³	Biscuit, cream-cracker, cream-wafer
Cookie, wafer	Biscuit
Dessert	Sweet
English walnuts	Walnuts, French nuts
French fried potatoes	Chips
Gelatine	Jelly
Grain (cereals)	Corn
Hominy	Whole white maize
Hominy grits	Crushed white maize
Ice water	Iced-water
Lima (<i>or</i> butter) beans	Butter beans
Molasses	Black treacle
Napkin	Serviette, napkin
Oatmeal	Porridge

² Only crystallized sugar is called "candy" in Great Britain.

³ In Great Britain a "cracker" is a firecracker.

American**British**

Peanut	Monkey-nut, peanut
Peanut butter	Peanut spread
Pie	Tart, Canadian pie
Pitcher	Jug
Potato chips	Crisps
Potpie, meat pie	Pie
Rare	Underdone
Roast of meat	Joint
Scrambled eggs	Buttered eggs
Soft drinks	Minerals
Squash	Vegetable marrow
Storage eggs	Frozen shell eggs
String beans	Runner (<i>or</i> French) beans
Syrup	Treacle
(Wheat) flour	Breadmaking flour
Wholewheat (<i>or</i> graham) flour	Wholemeal flour

d. House

Apartment ⁴	Flat
Apartment house ("Apartments for Rent")	Block of flats ("Flats to Let")
Blind	Window shade
Coal	Coals
Faucet, spigot	Tap
Second floor	First floor
Suite (of furniture)	Group, suite
Water heater	Geyser

e. Law and Public Affairs

Admitted to the bar	Called to the bar
Chief of police	Chief constable
(American) citizen	(British) subject
City hall	Town hall
Inheritance tax	Death duty
District attorney	Public prosecutor
(Congressional) district	(Parliamentary) constituency (<i>or</i> division)
Internal Revenue	Inland Revenue, Excise
Navy Department	The Admiralty
Government clerk, officeholder	Civil servant

⁴ An "apartment" in Great Britain is always a single room.

American	British
Parole	Ticket-of-leave
Policeman, patrolman, officer	Officer, constable, bobby
Special election	By-election
State Department	Foreign Office
Taxes (municipal)	Rates
Taxpayer	Ratepayer
To run for (Congress)	To stand for (Parliament)
To turn State's evidence	To turn King's evidence

f. Motoring

Battery	Accumulator
Bumper	Fender, buffer
Car, automobile	Motorcar, car
Coal oil, kerosene	Paraffin
Crank	Starting handle
Emergency brake	Hand brake
Fender	Wing, mud-wing, mud-guard
Gas, gasoline	Petrol, motor spirit
Gearshift	Change-speed lever <i>or</i> gear-lever <i>or</i> selector
High gear	Top gear
Hood	Bonnet
Low gear	Bottom gear, first speed
Monkey wrench	Screw (<i>or</i> adjustable) spanner
Muffler	Silencer
Roadster	Two-seater
Rumble seat	Dickey
Running board	Footboard
Sedan	Saloon car
Spark plug	Sparking-plug
Tire	Tyre, outer cover
Top	Hood
Transmission	Gear-box
Truck	Lorry
Windshield	Wind screen
Wrench	Spanner

g. Occupations

Construction crew	Gang of navvies
Druggist	Chemist, apothecary
Drugstore clerk	Chemist's assistant
Fish dealer	Fishmonger

American	British
Fruit-cart man	Costermonger, coster
Fruit seller (<i>or</i> dealer)	Fruiterer
Garbage man	Dustman
Hardware dealer	Ironmonger
Janitor	Caretaker, porter
Mechanic	Fitter
Public appraiser	Licensed valuer
Saloon (<i>or</i> tavern) keeper	Publican, innkeeper
Tinner, mender of pots and pans	Tinker
Traveling salesman	Commercial traveller, bagman
Vegetable man	Green grocer

h. Recreations

Deck of cards	Pack of cards
Duck hunting ⁵	Duck-shooting
Face cards	Court cards
Football game	Football match
Game of checkers	Game of draughts.
Jack	Knave
Movie	Cinema, flick
Movies	Pictures, flicks, films
Movie theater	Picture palace, cinema
Orchestra seats	Stalls
Phonograph	Gramophone
Radio	Wireless
Radio tube	Valve
Vaudeville act	Variety turn
Vaudeville theater	Music hall

i. Post Office and Telephone

Dead letter	Blind letter
Cash on delivery	Carriage forward
"Go ahead, here's your party."	"You are through."
Information	Enquiries
"Line's busy!"	"Number's engaged!"
Long-distance call	Trunk call
Mail	Post, letters
Mail a letter	Post a letter
Mail box	Post box, pillar box
Party line.	Group service

⁵ "Hunting" in Great Britain is applied only to fox-hunting.

American	British
Postpaid	Post-free
Prepaid	Carriage-paid
Special delivery	Express delivery

j. School and College

Alumni	{ Old boys (of a school) Members (of a college) Graduates (of a university)
College student	Undergraduate
Public school	{ Council school Government school National school
Preparatory (<i>or private</i>) school	Public school

k. Shopping

Absorbent cotton	Cotton wool
Chain store	Multiple shop
Charge account	Running account
Charge customers	Credit customers
Cigar store	Tobacconist's (shop)
Drugstore	Chemist's (shop)
Dry goods store	Draper's (shop)
Notions	Small wares
Pack (<i>or package</i>) of cigarettes	Packet of cigarettes
Roll of film	Spool of film
Salespeople, clerks	Shop-assistants
Spool of thread	Reel of cotton
Store	Shop
Store fixtures	Shop fittings
Storekeeper	Shopkeeper

l. Street

Billboard	Hoarding
Curb	Kerb
Intersection, street corner	Crossing
Paved	Metalled
Sidewalk	Pavement, footpath
Street railway, street (<i>or electric or trolley</i>) car	Tramway, tramcar, tram
Subway	The Underground, the Tube
Taxi stand	Cab rank
Underpass	Subway

m. Time**American****British**

Daylight saving time

Summer time

(In writing dates the British practice is usually to place the day first, then the month, as 21 June, 1942. When numerals alone are used to denote months, confusion may result: 4/7/42 in the United States usually means April 7, 1942; in Great Britain it would usually mean July 4, 1942.)

n. Travel**American****British**

Baggage

Luggage

Baggage by express

Advance luggage

Baggage car

Van, luggage van

Baggage room, checkroom

Cloak room, left-luggage office

Bell hop

Page boy

Cash on delivery (COD)

Carriage forward

Checked baggage

Registered baggage

Conductor

Guard

Cowcatcher, pilot

Pilot

Cross ties

Sleepers

Diner

Restaurant-car

Engineer

Engine-driver

Freight car (flat or gondola car)

Goods truck

Freight car (boxcar)

Goods van, box wagon

Freight train

Goods train

Legal holiday

Bank holiday

Local, accommodation (train)

Slow (or stopping) train

Passenger car or coach

Carriage, passenger coach

Pullman (or sleeping) car, sleeper

Sleeping car

Red caps⁶

Porters

Round-trip ticket

Return ticket

Terminal

Terminus

Ticket agent

Booking-clerk

Ticket office

Booking office

To make a reservation

To book

Track 1

Platform 1

Vacation⁷

Holiday

Vestibule, platform

Entrance lobby

⁶ In Great Britain "Red Caps" are Military Police.

⁷ In Great Britain "vacation" is a term confined almost entirely to the universities and the law courts.

Section VI. ABBREVIATIONS

1. HEADQUARTERS, FORMATIONS,¹ STAFF, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICES

Although these abbreviations are for general use, including addressing messages or correspondence, many of them are used only by special or technical services or units.² Abbreviations for the titles of units are not used when code names are employed. Names and individual designations of officers do not appear in messages unless they are intended for delivery to individuals. Distinguishing letters are to be used with the originator's number on the message form (see appendix C, par. 2c (3), p. 200, and fig. 10, p. 199).

a. Headquarters and Formations

(1) *General:*

<i>Full title</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Distinguishing letter</i>
General Headquarters.	GHQ	-----
First (Second, etc.) Army.	First (Second, etc.) Army	-----
1st (2nd, etc.) Corps.	1 (2, etc.) Corps	-----
1st Armoured Division.	1 Armd Div	-----
1st (2nd, etc.) Division.	1 (2, etc.) Div	-----
1st Light (Heavy) Armoured Brigade.	1 Lt (Hy) Armd Bde	-----
1st (2nd, etc.) Cavalry Brigade.	1 (2, etc.) Cav Bde	-----
1st (2nd, etc.) Infantry Brigade.	1 (2, etc.) Inf Bde	-----

¹ The use of the terms "unit" and "formation" differs from that in the U. S. Army. In general, in British terminology a "unit" is an organization of a single arm or service operating both tactically and administratively under a single commander, whereas a "formation" is a combination of units of different arms and services to the strength of a brigade or more. The largest unit is ordinarily called a battalion, but cavalry (horse and mechanized), artillery, and reconnaissance regiments are also units, since they operate both tactically and administratively under a single commander. Brigades, divisions, corps, armies, and groups of armies are formations.

² In addressing a headquarters, the branches of the staff are not included (e. g., "1 Div" is correct and "Q1 Div" is incorrect), but abbreviations denoting subordinate commanders or services are included (e. g., "RA 1 Div" and "Medical 2 Corps" are correct).

(2) *Royal Regiment of Artillery (RA):*³

Full title	Abbreviation	Distinguishing letter
1st (2nd, etc.) Corps Artillery.	RA 1 (2, etc.) Corps	RA
1st (2nd, etc.) Corps Medium Artillery.	MA 1 (2, etc.) Corps	MA
1st (2nd, etc.) Divisional Artillery.	RA 1 (2, etc.) Div	RA
1st (2nd, etc.) Field (Medium, etc.) Regiment.	1 (2, etc.) Fd (Med, etc.) Regt	

(3) *Corps of Royal Engineers (RE):*

1st (2nd, etc.) Divisional Engineers.	RE 1 (2, etc.) Div	RE
---------------------------------------	--------------------	----

(4) *Royal Corps of Signals (R Sigs):*

General Headquarters Signals.	Sigs GHQ	Sigs
First (Second, etc.) Army Signals.	Sigs First (Second, etc.) Army	Sigs
1st (2nd, etc.) Corps Signals.	Sigs 1 (2, etc.) Corps	Sigs
1st (2nd, etc.) Divisional Signals.	Sigs 1 (2, etc.) Div	Sigs

(5) *Anti-Aircraft Defence (AAD):*

1st (2nd, etc.) Anti-Aircraft Brigade.	1 (2, etc.) AA Bde	-----
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(6) *Royal Army Service Corps (RASC):*

1st (2nd, etc.) Divisional Royal Army Service Corps.	RASC 1 (2, etc.) Div	ST
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(7) *Royal Air Force (RAF):*

Royal Air Force Component with the Army in the Field.	Air GHQ	
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b. Staff(1) *General Staff Branch (G or GS):*⁴

Operations Section.	-----	O
Intelligence Section and Intelligence Officers.	-----	I
Staff Duties and Training Section.	-----	SD
Brigade Majors.	-----	O
Signal Officer in Chief, Chief Signal Officers, and their Staffs.	-----	X

³ The staffs of MGRA, CCRA, CCMA, and CRA (see par. 2, p. 96) use the originators' letters "RAO," "RAI," and "RAQ." Units (regiments, battalions, etc.) use the distinguishing letters "O," "I," and "Q" only.

⁴ The General Staff is responsible for operations, intelligence, training, and coordination in general. At the War Office and other large headquarters separate branches of the "G" Staff (or "GS") are established. (See notes 5 and 6, below.)

(2) *Adjutant-General's Branch (A)*:⁵

<i>Full title</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Distinguishing letter</i>
Officer in Charge, 2nd Echelon.	O2E	ECH
Staff Captain.	-----	A

(3) *Quarter-Master-General's Branch (Q)*:⁶

Staff Captain.	-----	Q
Movement Control.	-----	QM

c. Appointments

Aide-de-Camp.	ADC	ADC
Camp Commandant.	Camp	CP
Military Secretary.	MS	MS
Personal Assistant.	PA	-----

d. Services⁷

Army Postal (Q).	Postal	P
Canteen (Q).	Canteens	CAN
Chaplains (A).	Chaplains	CH
Engineer Stores (G)	Restores	ES
Graves (A).	Graves	GR
Hirings (A).	Hirings	HGS
Judge Advocate-General (A).	DJAG	JAG
Kinematography (A)	Kinema	AK
Labour (Q).	Labour	LB
Mechanical Engineering (Q)	REME	ME
Medical (A).	Medical	M
Dental.	Dental	M
Hygiene.	Hygiene	M
Medical and Surgical.	Medical	M
Nursing.	Nursing	M
Pathology.	Pathology	M
Ordnance (Q).	Ord	OS
Pay (A).	Pay	PAY
Printing and Stationery (A).	Print	PS

⁵ The Adjutant-General's Staff is responsible for personnel administration. It enlists the soldier, pays him, promotes him, looks after his discipline and welfare, supervises his medical arrangements, and eventually discharges or buries him. The "A" Staff also considers the questions of man power and statistics, and in this regard links very closely with the "G" Staff. (See note 6, below.)

⁶ The Quarter-Master-General's Staff is responsible for every article that the soldier needs, whether it be clothing, equipment, weapons, ammunition, food, vehicles, petrol (gasoline), or oil. The "Q" Staff is also responsible for movement, except when troops are actively engaged in operations. Operational movement is controlled by the "G" Staff. At every Hq there is an officer who coordinates "A" and "Q" duties.

⁷ The letter in parentheses following each service indicates which branch of the staff exercises control.

<i>Full title</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Distinguishing letter</i>
Provost (A).	Pro	PRO
Remounts (Q).	Remounts	RM
Supply (Q).	Sup	S
Survey (G).	Survey	CV
Transport (Q).	Tpt	T
Transportation (Q).	Transit	TN
Docks.	Docks	D
Inland Water Transport.	IWT	IW
Light Railways.	Lightrail	LR
Railways.	Rail	RY
Veterinary (Q).	Vet	Vet
Works (Q).	Works	Wks

2. COMMANDERS AND STAFFS ⁸

<i>Title</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>
Chief of the Imperial General Staff at the War Office	CIGS
Commander-in-Chief	C-in-C
Major-General, Royal Artillery	MGRA
Commander, Corps Royal Artillery	CCRA
Commander, Corps Medium Artillery	CCMA
Commander, Royal Artillery	CRA
Engineer-in-Chief	E-in-C
Chief Engineer	CE
Commander, Royal Engineers	CRE

⁸ Staff officers of the rank of colonel and above are ungraded and, in general, exercise a coordinating function over a number of branches. First-grade staff officers, who are graded as lieutenant-colonels, are in charge of branches at the War Office and larger headquarters. Second-grade staff officers are majors; third-grade, captains. Titles according to the branch of the staff are as follows:

	<i>"G" Staff</i>	<i>"A" Staff</i>	<i>"Q" Staff</i>
1st Grade	General Staff Officer, Grade 1 (GSO 1 or G1)	Assistant-Adjutant-General (AAG)	Assistant-Quarter-Master- General (AQMG)
2d Grade	General Staff Officer, Grade 2 (GSO 2 or G2)	Deputy Assistant-Adjutant- General (DAAG)	Deputy-Assistant-Quarter- Master-General (DAQMG)
3d Grade	General Staff Officer, Grade 3 (GSO 3 or G3)	Staff Captain (A) (SC(A))	Staff Captain (Q) (SC(Q))

It will be observed that the titles "G1," "G2," and "G3" when used in the British Army relate to gradings, and not to the branch of the staff. For the chief staff officers at various headquarters, see figure 4 (normal assignments are shown, and there may be variations depending upon the situation).

Headquarters	"G" General Staff	"A" Adjutant-General's Staff	"Q" Quarter-Master- General's Staff
War Office	CIGS Chief of the Imperial General Staff (General)	AG Adjutant-General to the Forces (Lieutenant-General)	QMG Quarter-Master- General to the Forces (Lieutenant-General)
GHQ	CGS Chief of the General Staff (Lieutenant-General)	DAG Deputy Adjutant- General (Major- General)	DQMG Deputy Quarter- Master-General (Major-General)
Army	DCGS Deputy Chief of the General Staff (Major-General)	MGA Major-General in Charge of Administration (Major-General)	
Corps	BGS Brigadier General Staff (Brigadier)	DA & QMG (or DAQ) Deputy Adjutant and Quarter-Master- General (Brigadier)	
Division	GSO 1 (or G1) General Staff Officer Grade 1 (Lieutenant-Colonel)	AA & QMG (or AQ) Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master General (Lieutenant-Colonel)	
Brigade	BM Brigade Major (Major)	SC Staff Captain (Captain)	

Figure 4.—Chief British staff officers at various headquarters.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>
Signal Officer-in-Chief.....	Chief Sigs (<i>formerly</i> SO-in-C)
Chief Signal Officer.....	CSO
Commander, Royal Army Service Corps.....	CRASC
Naval Staff Officer.....	NSO
Principal Sea Transport Officer.....	PSTO
Air Officer Commanding.....	AOC
Chief of the General Staff in the Field.....	CGS
Deputy Chief of the General Staff.....	DCGS
Major-General, General Staff.....	MGGS
Brigadier, General Staff.....	BGS
General Staff Officer.....	GSO
Brigade Major.....	BM

<i>Title</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>
Deputy Adjutant-General.....	DAG
(Deputy) Assistant-Adjutant-General.....	(D)AAG
Staff Captain.....	SC
Deputy Quarter-Master-General.....	DQMG
(Deputy) Assistant-Quarter-Master-General...	(D)AQMG
(Deputy) Assistant-Director of Transportation...	(D)AD Tn
(Deputy) Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General.	(D)AA & QMG (or AAQMG or AQ)

3. REGIMENTS AND CORPS

a. General

In peacetime the British Army in the United Kingdom was composed of the Regular Army and several second-line forces, the largest being the Territorial Army, which was very similar to the U. S. National Guard. At the outbreak of war all elements were consolidated into a single "British Army." It should be realized, therefore, that, as in the U. S. forces, the distinction between regular and reserve units has largely vanished. Many conscripted men are in regular units and many regulars are in reserve units. In the list that follows, however, only the Regular Army regiments are shown.

b. Order of Precedence

In the list that follows, regiments and corps are listed in the order of traditional precedence. In the case of the Royal Armoured Corps, it should be understood that there is a distinction between the operational Royal Armoured Corps and the parent organization of the same name. The operational corps includes all of the cavalry regiments, Regular and Territorial, all of which have been mechanized, as well as the Royal Tank Regi-

ment (formerly known as RTR and then R Tanks and now known as R Tks). The parent organization includes those units belonging to the Royal Armoured Corps only, and not to any other regiment. The Royal Tank Corps (at one time being known as R Tanks) has been absorbed by the Royal Armoured Corps.

c. Household Cavalry ⁹

	<i>Abbreviation</i>
The Life Guards ¹⁰	LG
Royal Horse Guards (The Blues) ¹¹	RHG

d. Royal Armoured Corps—RAC (Cavalry of the Line)

1st King's Dragoon Guards	KDG
The Queen's Bays (2nd Dragoon Guards)	Bays
3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards)	3 DG
4th/7th ¹² Royal Dragoon Guards	4/7 DG
5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards	5 Innis DG
1st The Royal Dragoons	Royals
The Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons)	Greys
3rd The King's Own Hussars	3 H
4th Queen's Own Hussars	4 H
7th Queen's Own Hussars	7 H
8th King's Royal Irish Hussars	8 H
9th Queen's Royal Lancers	9 L

⁹ The regiments of the household cavalry are the Royal Guards (similar to the Foot Guards in the infantry), and as such are considered a part of the King's household.

¹⁰ Now one regiment; formerly known as The Life Guards, 1st and 2nd, that is, the 1st and 2nd Regiments.

¹¹ The Royal Horse Artillery (RHA), now mechanized, which is a part of the Royal Regiment of Artillery (see j(1), below), follows the Royal Horse Guards in order of precedence. But when on parade with its guns, it takes the right and marches at the head of the household cavalry. At the present time, two units of The Honourable Artillery Company (HAC) of the City of London, one of the oldest existing military units in Great Britain, are a part of the RHA.

¹² Two ordinal numbers separated by a diagonal stroke (as 4th/7th) denote two original regiments now merged into one. Battalions within regiments are also numbered and may also bear two numbers: for example, 2/4 Hamps. In this case, the 4th Battalion of The Hampshire Regiment has been expanded into more than one tactical battalion, of which this is the 2nd.

	<i>Abbreviation</i>
10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own) ..	10 H
11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own)	11 H
12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's)	12 L
13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own) ..	13/18 H
14th/20th Kings Hussars	14/20 H
15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars	15/19 H
16th/5th Lancers	16/5 L
17th/21st Lancers	17/21 L
22nd Dragoons	22 Dgns
23rd Hussars	23 H
24th Lancers	24 L
25th Dragoons	25 Dgns
26th Hussars	26 H
27th Lancers	27 L
Royal Tank Regiment	R Tks

e. Supporting Arms

Royal Regiment of Artillery ¹³	RA
Corps of Royal Engineers	RE
Royal Corps of Signals	R Sigs

f. Foot Guards (The Brigade of Guards)¹⁴

Grenadier Guards (The First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards).	Gren Gds
Coldstream Guards (The Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards).	Coldm Gds
Scots Guards (The Scots Regiment of Foot Guards).	SG
Irish Guards (The Irish Regiment of Foot Guards).	IG
Welsh Guards (The Welsh Regiment of Foot Guards).	WG

¹³ The Field Branch takes precedence over the Coast Defence and Anti-Aircraft Branch. (See also note 11, above.)

¹⁴ A "Guard's brigade" is a brigade formed of two or more battalions from these regiments. A "Guards' general" is a general officer promoted to that rank after having served as a field officer in a regiment of Foot Guards.

g. Infantry of the Line

The 64 Foot Regiments that make up the infantry of the line are numbered from (1) to (91), beginning with The Royal Scots; the last to be formed, The Rifle Brigade, has no number. The numbers are the old numbers by which the regiments were formerly known. Each regiment received a number as it was formed, the number indicating the age and seniority of the regiment (in many cases actually a regiment of one battalion). These numbers no longer have any significance except from a historical and sentimental point of view. The missing numbers refer to disbanded organizations (for example, No. 18 was that of The Royal Irish Regiment, which ceased to exist in 1922) or to junior battalions of existing regiments (for example, No. 52 is the 2nd Battalion of the 43rd Regiment, all battalions of which are known as The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry).

	<i>Abbreviation</i>
The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) (1)---	RS
The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey) (2).	Queen's
The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment) (3)---	Buffs
The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster) (4).	King's Own
The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers (5)-----	NF
The Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6)-----	Warwick
The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) (7).	RF
The King's Regiment (Liverpool) (8)-----	King's
The Royal Norfolk Regiment (9)-----	Norfolk
The Lincolnshire Regiment (10)-----	Lincolns
The Devonshire Regiment (11)-----	Devon
The Suffolk Regiment (12)-----	Suffolk
The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's) (13).	Som LI
The West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own) (14).	W Yorks

	<i>Abbreviation</i>
The East Yorkshire Regiment (The Duke of York's Own) (15).	E Yorks
The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (16).	Bedfs Herts
The Leicestershire Regiment (17).....	Leicesters
The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment) (19).	Green Howards
The Lancashire Fusiliers (20).....	LF
The Royal Scots Fusiliers (21).....	RSF
The Cheshire Regiment (22).....	Cheshire
The Royal Welch Fusiliers (23).....	RWF
The South Wales Borderers (24).....	SWB
The King's Own Scottish Borderers (25).....	KOSB
The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) (26).....	Cameronians
The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27).....	Innisks
The Gloucestershire Regiment (28).....	Glosters
The Worcestershire Regiment (29).....	Worc R
The East Lancashire Regiment (30).....	E Lan R
The East Surrey Regiment (31).....	Surreys
The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32) ..	DCLI
The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding) (33).	DWR
The Border Regiment (34).....	Border
The Royal Sussex Regiment (35).....	R Sussex
The Hampshire Regiment (37).....	Hamps
The South Staffordshire Regiment (38).....	S Staffords
The Dorsetshire Regiment (39).....	Dorset
The South Lancashire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Volunteers) (40).	S Lan R
The Welch Regiment (41).....	Welch
The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) (42).	BW
The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (43).	Oxf Bucks
The Essex Regiment (44).....	Essex

	<i>Abbreviation</i>
The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) (45).	Foresters
The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire) (47).	Loyals
The Northamptonshire Regiment (48).	Northampton
The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) (49). ¹⁵	R Berks
The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment (50).	RWK
The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (51).	KOYLI
The King's Shropshire Light Infantry (53).	KSLI
The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own) (57).	Mx
The King's Royal Rifle Corps (60).	KRRC
The Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's) (62).	Wilts
The Manchester Regiment (63).	Manch
The North Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's) (64).	N Staffs
The York and Lancaster Regiment (65).	Y & L
The Durham Light Infantry (68).	DLI
The Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regiment) (71).	HLI
The Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's) (72).	Seaforth
The Gordon Highlanders (75).	Gordons
The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (79).	Cameron
The Royal Ulster Rifles (83).	RUR
The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's) (87).	R Ir F
The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's) (91).	A & SH

¹⁵ The precedence of the Royal Marines is established as follows:

When serving under the Naval Discipline Act (i. e., when landed from HM ships or from naval establishments), they will form part of the naval contingent and take precedence immediately after the Royal Navy. When serving under the Army Act (i. e., when a Royal Marine unit is furnished from a Royal Marine division or from a Royal Marine battalion), they will take precedence after The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's).

	<i>Abbreviation</i>
The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) (No number).	RB
Reconnaissance Corps.....	Recce Corps
h. Army Air Corps.....	AAC
Glider Pilot Regiment.....	Glider P Regt
Parachute Regiment.....	Para Regt
i. Departmental Corps	
Royal Army Chaplains' Department.....	RACHD
Royal Army Service Corps.....	RASC
Royal Army Medical Corps.....	RAMC
Royal Army Ordnance Corps.....	RAOC
Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.....	REME
Royal Army Pay Corps.....	RAPC
Royal Army Veterinary Corps.....	RAVC
Army Educational Corps.....	AEC
The Army Dental Corps.....	AD Corps
Pioneer Corps ¹⁶	Pnr Corps
Intelligence Corps.....	Int Corps
Army Catering Corps.....	ACC
General Service Corps.....	GSC
Army Physical Training Corps.....	APTC
Corps of Military Police.....	CMP
Military Provost Staff Corps.....	MPSC
Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.	QAIMNS
Auxiliary Territorial Service.....	ATS
Training Corps.....	TC

¹⁶ Formerly the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps (AMPC).

4. TITLES OF UNITS OTHER THAN CAVALRY AND INFANTRY

a. Royal Armoured Corps (RAC)

	<i>Abbreviation</i>
1st Armoured Car Company.....	1 Armd C Coy
3rd Royal Tank Regiment.....	3 R Tanks

b. Royal Regiment of Artillery (RA)

3rd Anti-Aircraft Battery, RA.....	3 AA Bty
1st Anti-Tank Battery, RA.....	1 A Tk Bty
A/E Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.....	A Bty RHA
42nd/53rd Field Battery, RA.....	42 Fd Bty
4th Heavy Battery, RA.....	4 Hy Bty
4th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RA.....	4 Lt AA Bty
17th Medium Battery, RA.....	17 Med Bty
2nd Searchlight Battery, RA.....	2 SL Bty
1st Survey Battery, RA.....	1 Svy Bty

c. Corps of Royal Engineers (RE)

100th Army Field Company.....	100 A Fd Coy
103rd (Glasgow) Army Troops Company.....	103 A Tps Coy
105th Corps Field Park Company.....	105 Corps Fd Pk Coy
12th (Field) Company, RE.....	12 Fd Coy
6th (Field Park) Company, RE.....	6 Fd Park Coy
19th (Field Survey) Company, RE.....	19 Fd Svy Coy RE
3rd (Fortress) Company, RE.....	3 Frt Coy
109th Workshop and Park Company.....	109 Wkshp and Pk

d. Royal Corps of Signals (R Sigs)

No. 1 Anti-Aircraft Brigade Signals.....	1 AA Bde Sigs
No. 1 (No. 2, etc.) Field Artillery Signal Section.	1 (2, etc.) Fd Arty Sig Sec
No. 1 (No. 2, etc.) Medium Artillery Signal Section.	1 (2, etc.) Med Arty Sig Sec
No. 1 (No. 2, etc.) Squadron, Armoured Divisional Signals.	1 (2, etc.) Sqn Armd Div Sigs

e. Royal Army Service Corps (RASC)

	<i>Abbreviation</i>
Anti-Aircraft Group Company-----	AA Gp Coy
Ambulance Car Company-----	Amb C Coy
Armoured Brigade Company-----	Armd Bde Coy
Armoured Division Ammunition Park....	Armd Div Amn Pk
Armoured Division Petrol Park-----	Armd Div Pet Pk
Armoured Division Reserve Supply Park..	Armd Div Res Sup Pk
Armoured Division Troops Company-----	Armd Div Tps Coy
Bridge Company-----	Bridge Coy
Corps Ammunition Park-----	Corps Pk
Corps Petrol Park-----	Corps Pet Pk
Corps Troops Ammunition Company-----	CT Amn Coy
Corps Troops Ammunition Sub-Park-----	CT Amn Sub Pk
Corps Troops Supply Column-----	CT Sup Col
Divisional Ammunition Sub-Park-----	Div Amn Sub Pk
Divisional Troops Company-----	Div Tps Coy
GHQ Troops Company-----	GHQ Tps Coy
Infantry Brigade Company-----	Inf Bde Coy
Line of Communication Motor Transport Company.	L of C MT Coy
Motor Ambulance Convoy-----	MAC
Reserve MT Company-----	Res MT Coy
Tank Brigade Company-----	Tank Bde Coy

f. Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC)

Casualty Clearing Station-----	1 (2, etc.) CCS
Cavalry Field Ambulance-----	1 (2, etc.) Cav Fd Amb
Field Ambulance-----	1 (2, etc.) Fd Amb
Field Hygiene Section-----	1 (2, etc.) Fd Hyg Sec
General Hospital-----	1 (2, etc.) Gen Hosp
Light Field Ambulance-----	1 (2, etc.) Lt Fd Amb
Light Field Hygiene Section-----	1 (2, etc.) Lt Fd Hyg Sec

g. Royal Army Ordnance Corps (RAOC) *Abbreviation*

Anti-Aircraft Brigade Workshop.....	AA Bde Wkshop
Armoured Brigade Ordnance Company....	Armd Bde Ord Coy
Army Field Workshop.....	A Fd Wkshop
GHQ Troops Workshop.....	CHQ Tps Wkshop
Infantry Brigade Ordnance Company....	Inf Bde Ord Coy
Light Aid Detachment.....	LAD
Ordnance Field Park.....	Ord Fd Pk
Recovery Section.....	Rec Sec
Tank Brigade Ordnance Company.....	Tank Bde Ord Coy

h. Royal Army Veterinary Corps (RAVC)

Mobile Veterinary Section.....	1 (2, etc.) Mob Vet Sec
Veterinary Evacuating Station.....	1 (2, etc.) VES

i. Corps of Military Police (CMP)

Provost Company.....	1 (2, etc.) Pro Coy
Provost Squadron.....	1 (2, etc.) Pro Sqn

5. RECONNAISSANCE CODE

No single code can embrace every observation likely to be required. Recourse to the use of plain language will be inevitable for certain types of observation. The most usual requirements are, however, covered by the following:

AAG	Anti-aircraft guns.
ACT	Activity at (used only to denote haphazard movement in a small area).
ALA	All arms (used in conjunction with COL).
AMC	Armoured cars.
ART	All artillery, not in action.
BDG	Bridge.
BIV	Bivouac.
BUS	"Bus" (as distinct from MET).
CAV	Mounted men.
CLM	Cancel last message.

CLO	Closed.
CNO	Cannot observe-----previously located at----- (e. g., CNO GNS 356469).
COL	Column.
DFP	Defended post.
DIG	Digging.
ENG	Engine.
FCG	Facing.
GCB	Concentration of hostile batteries in action.
GNF	Guns now firing.
GNS	Guns in action, but not firing.
HDT	Horse-drawn transport.
HOR	Horses.
INF	Men.
MET	Mechanical transport.
MGS	Machine guns.
NMS	No movement seen.
OPN	Open.
PDG	Pontoon bridge.
PED	Civilian or refugee traffic.
RED	Railhead.
RFA, RFB, RFC, etc.	Reference point A, B, C, etc.
RHP	Ranging point.
RIV	River.
SDG	Siding.
SIN	Single-engine aircraft.
SNU	Steam not up. (All railway observations will be taken to refer to engines with steam up unless this group follows.)
TCH	Trench.
TCK	Track.
TKV	Tracked vehicles.
TMG	Target moving.
TNK	Tank.
TNT	Tent.
TRG	Goods trucks (i. e., freight cars).
TRN	Railway train (complete with engine).
TRP	Passenger coaches.
TWN	Multi-engined aircraft.
WAR	Warships.
WTS	Wireless station.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

The following list of abbreviations, which is arranged alphabetically according to the abbreviations, has been compiled from both official and unofficial sources. It represents abbreviations

viations for designations as used mainly by the Army and the Royal Air Force, though some as used by the Royal Navy have been included. The British use of periods and of capital and lower-case letters is not consistent. Ordinarily the addition of the letter "s" to an abbreviation indicates the plural.

A	Admiral <i>or</i> Acting <i>or</i> armour <i>or</i> aircraft <i>or</i> amphibian (<i>see also</i> Amph) <i>or</i> ambulance (<i>see also</i> Amb).
"A" <i>or</i> A	Adjutant-General's Branch <i>or</i> Air Branch <i>or</i> Adjutant (<i>see also</i> Adj.) <i>or</i> Army.
(A)	Accountant Branch Officer.
AA	Army Act <i>or</i> anti-aircraft (<i>see also</i> Ack-Ack <i>and</i> Flak).
AAA	Anti-aircraft artillery <i>or</i> American Air Almanac.
AA/AFV	Anti-aircraft armoured fighting vehicle.
AA & CD	Anti-Aircraft and Coast Defence.
AACU	Anti-Aircraft Co-operation Unit.
AAD	Anti-Aircraft Defence <i>or</i> Advanced Ammunition Depot <i>or</i> apparatus, aircraft defence.
AADC	Anti-Aircraft Defence Command (<i>or</i> Commander).
AAEE	Anti-Aircraft Experimental Establishment.
A & AEE	Aeroplane and Armaments Experimental Establishment.
AAF	Auxiliary Air Force.
AAFGL	Auxiliary Air Force General List.
AAFRO	Auxiliary Air Force Reserve of Officers.
AAG	Assistant-Adjutant-General <i>or</i> anti-aircraft guns (recon- naissance code).
AALMG	Anti-aircraft light machine gun.
AA & QMG <i>or</i> AAQMG	Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General (<i>see</i> <i>also</i> AQ).
AAS	Air Armament School <i>or</i> Advanced Air Station.
AASC	Army Air Support Control (<i>see also</i> A Air SC).
AASCV	Army Air Support command vehicle.
AASF	Advanced Air Striking Force.
AASL (Coy)	Anti-Aircraft Searchlight (Company).
AATE	Anti-Aircraft Training Establishments.
AB	Army Book <i>or</i> aircraft bomb <i>or</i> Able Seaman.
ABCA	Army Bureau of Current Affairs.
ABM	Assistant Beachmaster.
ABS	Automatic bomb sight.
a/c	Account.
AC	Air Commodore (<i>see also</i> A Cdre <i>and</i> A Cmdre <i>and</i> Air Comdr) <i>or</i> Aircraftman (followed by 1 or 2 to denote the class) <i>or</i> Advisory Council <i>or</i> alternating current.
A/C <i>or</i> AC	Army Co-operation (aircraft) <i>or</i> aircraft <i>or</i> armoured car.

AC (No.)	Admiral Commanding (No. of Battle Squadron).
ACAS	Assistant Chief of the Air Staff.
ACAS (G)	Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (General).
ACAS (I)	Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Intelligence).
ACAS (P)	Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Plans).
ACAS (R)	Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Radio).
ACAS (T)	Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operational Requirements and Tactics).
ACBAS	Administrative Commandant, Back Areas, South.
ACC	Army Catering Corps <i>or</i> Army Co-operation Command (RAF).
acen	Accommodation.
A Cdre	Air Commodore (<i>see also</i> AC and A Cmdre and Air Comdr).
Acft C	Aircraft carrier.
ACH	Aircraft-hand (an airman unskilled in any trade).
ACI	Army (<i>or</i> Air) Council Instruction.
ACICS	Assistant Chief Inspector of Common Services.
ACIGS	Assistant Chief of the Imperial General Staff.
ACI Inst	Assistant Chief Inspector of Instruments.
ACIS	Assistant Chief Inspector of Stores.
ack <i>or</i> ACK	Acknowledge.
Ack-ack	Anti-aircraft (<i>see also</i> AA and Flak).
ACL	Assistant-Controller of Labour.
ACM	Air Chief Marshal.
ACMB	Anti-coastal motorboat.
A Cmdre	Air Commodore (<i>see also</i> AC and A Cdre and A Comdr).
ACMF	Australian Commonwealth Military Forces.
ACNS	Assistant Chief of Naval Staff.
ACO	Adviser on Combined Operations <i>or</i> Acting Commanding Officer.
A Comdr	Air Commodore (<i>see also</i> AC and A Cdre and A Cmdre).
A Comdt	Air Commandant (<i>see also</i> A Ct).
AC on SR & TD	Advisory Council on Scientific Research and Technical Development.
A Co-op C	Army Co-operation Command.
ACS	Aircraft Carrier Squadron.
A/CSAD	Assistant Chief Superintendent of Armament Design.
AC Sqn	Army Co-operation Squadron.
A Ct <i>or</i> ACT	Air Commandant (<i>see also</i> A Comdt).
ACT	Activity at (reconnaissance code).

ACV	Armoured (<i>or</i> Army) command vehicle.
ad	Administration <i>or</i> administrative (<i>see also</i> adm and admn).
AD	Air Defence <i>or</i> Ammunition Depot <i>or</i> addendum <i>or</i> Assistant-Director (in combination).
ADA (A)	Assistant-Director of Accounts (Allowances).
ADA (C)	Assistant-Director of Accounts (Cash).
ADA (G)	Assistant-Director of Accounts (General).
ADA (M)	Assistant-Director of Accounts (Miscellaneous).
ADA (S)	Assistant-Director of Accounts (Stores).
ADAE (DP)	Assistant-Director of Aircraft Equipment (Delivery Planning).
ADAE (E)	Assistant-Director of Aircraft Equipment (Equipment).
ADAE (P)	Assistant-Director of Aircraft Equipment (Production).
ADAF (C)	Assistant-Director of Aircraft Factories (Construction).
ADAF (E)	Assistant-Director of Aircraft Factories (Equipment).
ADAF (P)	Assistant-Director of Aircraft Factories (Progress).
ADAF (W)	Assistant-Director of Aircraft Factories (Works).
ADAP	Assistant-Director of Aeroplane Production.
ADAP (N)	Assistant-Director of Aeroplane Production (Naval).
ADAPF (C)	Assistant-Director of Aircraft Production Factories (Construction).
ADAPF (E)	Assistant-Director of Aircraft Production Factories (Equipment).
ADAPF (P)	Assistant-Director of Aircraft Production Factories (Progress).
ADAPF (W)	Assistant-Director of Aircraft Production Factories (Works).
AD Arm D (B)	Assistant-Director of Armament Development (Bombs).
AD Arm D (C)	Assistant-Director of Armament Development (Chemicals).
AD Arm D (G)	Assistant-Director of Armament Development (Guns).
AD Arm P	Assistant-Director of Armament Production.
AD Arm R	Assistant-Director of Armament Research.
ADC	Aide-de-Camp <i>or</i> The Army Dental Corps (<i>see also</i> AD Corps).
ADCA	Assistant-Director of (Home) Civil Aviation (<i>see also</i> ADHCA).
ADC (A)	Assistant-Director of Contracts (Aircraft).
ADC (Arm)	Assistant-Director of Contracts (Armament).
ADC (Clo)	Assistant-Director of Contracts (Clothing).
ADC (Comm)	Assistant-Director of Contracts (Communications).
ADC (E)	Assistant-Director of Contracts (Engines).

ADC (Fuel)	Assistant-Director of Contracts (Fuel).
ADC (G)	Assistant-Director of Contracts (General).
ADC (Inst)	Assistant-Director of Contracts (Instruments).
ADC (M)	Assistant-Director of Contractors (Material).
AD Corps	The Army Dental Corps (<i>see also</i> ADC).
ADCP	Assistant-Director of Contractors' Purchases.
ADC (S)	Assistant-Director of Contracts (Service).
ADC (W)	Assistant-Director of Contracts (Works).
AD/DA (NA)	Assistant-Director of Development of Aircraft (North American).
ADDOS	Assistant Deputy Director of Ordnance Services.
addsd	Addressed.
ADEE	Air Defence Experimental Establishment <i>or</i> Admiralty Development and Experimental Establishment.
ADEP	Assistant-Director of Engine Production.
ADG	Assistant-Director General (in combination).
ADGB	Air Defence of Great Britain.
ADGD	Assistant-Director of Ground Defence.
ADGTn	Assistant-Director-General of Transportation.
ADH	Assistant-Director of Hygiene.
ADHCA	Assistant-Director of Home Civil Aviation (<i>see also</i> ADCA).
Ad hoc	A special organisation for the occasion.
ADHP	Assistant-Director of Hydrogen Production.
ADI	Assistant-Director of Intelligence.
ADIA	Assistant-Director of Inspection Aircraft.
ADI Arm	Assistant-Director of Inspection Armament.
ADIE	Assistant-Director of Inspection Equipment (<i>or</i> Engines).
ADIM	Assistant-Director of Inspection Materials.
ADI (Maps)	Assistant-Director of Intelligence (Maps).
AD Inst P	Assistant-Director of Instrument Production.
Adj <i>or</i> Adjt	Adjutant (<i>see also</i> A).
ADL	Assistant-Director of Labour.
adm	Administration <i>or</i> administrative (<i>see also</i> ad <i>and</i> admn).
Adm	Admiral <i>or</i> Admiralty (<i>see also</i> Admty).
ADM	Aircraft design memoranda.
ADMC	Assistant-Director of Military Co-operation.
AD/MCP	Assistant-Director of Marine Craft Production.
ADME	Assistant-Director of Mechanical Engineering.
adm	Administration <i>or</i> administrative (<i>see also</i> ad <i>or</i> adm).
ADMO	Assistant-Director of the Meteorological Office.
ADMP	Assistant-Director of Material Production.

ADMS	Assistant-Director of Medical Services.
Admty	Admiralty (<i>see also</i> Adm).
ADNAD	Assistant-Director of the Naval Air Division.
ADO	Assistant-Director of Operations (<i>or</i> Organisation).
ADO (Est)	Assistant-Director of Operations (<i>or</i> Organisation) (Establishments).
AD of S (2)	Assistant-Director of Signals (Civil Aviation).
AD of S (3)	Assistant-Director of Signals (Ground Communications).
ADOS	Assistant-Director of Ordnance Services.
ADOT	Assistant-Director of Operational Training.
ADPEA	Assistant-Director of Production Engine Accessories.
ADPL	Assistant-Director of Pioneer and Labour.
A Dpo	Aircraft Depot.
ADPR	Assistant-Director of Public (<i>or</i> Press) Relations.
ADPS	Assistant-Director of Postal Service.
ADR	Assistant-Director of Remounts.
ADRC	Assistant-Director of Regional Control.
AD/RD Arm (N)	Assistant-Director of Research and Development Armament (Naval).
ADRDC	Assistant-Director of Research and Development Communications.
AD/RDE	Assistant-Director of Research and Development Engines.
ADRDE (ORG)	Air Defence-Research and Development Establishment (Operational Research Group).
AD/RDL	Assistant-Director of Research and Development Landplanes.
ADRD Mat	Assistant-Director of Research and Development Materials.
ADRDS	Assistant-Director of Research and Development Seaplanes.
ADRDT	Assistant-Director of Research and Development Technical.
ADRP	Assistant-Director of Radio Production.
ADRP (Tech)	Assistant-Director of Radio Production (Technical).
ADS	Advanced Dressing Station.
ADSC	Assistant-Director of Sub-Contracting.
ADSM	Assistant-Director of Servicing and Maintenance.
ADSR	Assistant-Director of Scientific Research.
ADST	Assistant-Director of Supplies and Transport.
AD Svy	Assistant-Director of Survey.

AD Th	Assistant-Director of Transportation.
ADTO	Assistant-Director of Operational Training.
ADUS	Australian Depot Unit of Supply.
adv	Advance <i>or</i> advanced.
Adv Bse	Advanced base.
Adv Gd	Advanced guard.
ADWAAF	Assistant-Director of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.
ADW (M & E)	Assistant-Director of Works (Mechanical and Electrical).
ADX 1	Assistant-Director of Explosives.
ADX 2	Assistant-Director of Explosives (Raw Materials, etc.).
AE	Advisor on Education <i>or</i> aircraft equipment.
AEC	Army Educational Corps <i>or</i> Associated Equipment Company <i>or</i> Aircraft Equipment Committee <i>or</i> Adviser, Economy Cost Branch.
AE (E)	Aircraft equipment (engines).
AEO	Assistant Embarkation Officer.
AE (O)	Aircraft equipment (organisation).
AEP	Aircraft equipment production.
Aerp	Aeroplane.
AES	Artillery Equipment School.
AES (Stats)	Aircraft Equipment Spares (Statistics).
AE (Stats)	Aircraft Equipment (Statistics).
AE & S Scales	Armament, engineer and signal scales.
AF	Army form <i>or</i> Admiral of the Fleet <i>or</i> Armament Firms and Establishments <i>or</i> airframes <i>or</i> autofrettage.
AFB	Army filtration barges.
AFC	Air Force Cross <i>or</i> Air Fighting Committee.
AFDU	Air Fighter Development Unit.
A Fd Wkshop	Army Field Workshop.
AF HQ	Air Force Headquarters.
AFLO	Air Force Liaison Officer.
AFM	Air Force Medal.
Afme	Airframe.
AFO	Admiralty Fleet Order.
AFS	Auxiliary Fire Service <i>or</i> Assistant Financial Secretary.
AFV	Armoured fighting vehicle.
AFVS	Armoured Fighting Vehicle School.
AG	Adjutant-General <i>or</i> Air Gunner <i>or</i> anti-gas.
AGB	Adjutant-General's Branch.
AGPO	Assistant Gun Position Officer.
AG & QMG	Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General.

AGRM	Adjutant-General, Royal Marines.
AHQ	Army (<i>or</i> Air) Headquarters.
AHTD	Advanced Horse Transport Depot.
AI	Air Intelligence <i>or</i> Admiralty Instructions <i>or</i> aircraft interception.
A/I <i>or</i> AI	Aircraft interceptor (air interception device).
AI/ASV	Aircraft interception, air-to-surface vessel (radar).
AIC	Aircraft Inspection Department.
AID	Army Intelligence Department.
AID Arm Div	Aeronautical Inspection Department, Armaments Division.
AIF	Australian Imperial Force.
AIG	Assistant Instructor of Gunnery.
AII	Air Ministry Intelligence.
AIK	Section of Air Ministry dealing with prisoners of war.
AILO	Air Intelligence Liaison Officer.
Air Bse	Air Base.
Air OP	Air Observation Post (<i>see also</i> AOP).
Air Op	Air operation.
Airtps <i>or</i> Air tps	Airborne troops.
Air Comdr	Air Commodore (<i>or</i> Commander) (<i>see also</i> AC and A Cdre and A Cmdre).
Air M	Air Marshal (<i>see also</i> AM).
AIS	Aircraft interception (short wave) <i>or</i> Assistant Instructor, Searchlights.
AJAG	Air Judge Advocate-General.
AKHM	Assistant King's Harbour Master.
ALA	All arms (reconnaissance code).
ALC	Assault landing craft.
ALFS	Apparatus locating flash and sound.
ALG	Advanced landing ground.
ALM	American Liaison and Munitions.
ALO	Air Liaison Officer.
ALS <i>or</i> AL Sec	Air Liaison Section.
Alt	Altitude.
AM	Air Ministry <i>or</i> Air Marshal (<i>see also</i> Air M) <i>or</i> Albert Medal <i>or</i> amatol (<i>see also</i> AMA).
AMA	Amatol (<i>see also</i> AM).
Amb	Ambulance (<i>see also</i> A).
AMC	Armoured cars (reconnaissance code) <i>or</i> armoured merchant cruiser <i>or</i> (Royal) Army Medical Corps.
AMDP	Air Member for Development and Production.

A/MEN	Anti-personnel (ammunition).
AMES	Air Ministry Experimental Station.
AMF	Australian Military Force.
AMGO	Assistant Master-General of Ordnance.
AMLO	Assistant Military Landing Officer.
amn or Amn	Ammunition.
AMNL	Ammonal (bulk explosives).
AMNL CH	Ammonal with charcoal.
AMO	Air Ministry Order.
AMP	Air Member for Personnel.
AMPC	Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps (<i>see also</i> PC and P Corps).
Amph	Amphibian (<i>see also</i> A).
AMRE	Admiralty Mechanical Research Establishment.
AMS	Assistant Military Secretary.
AMSI	Admiralty Merchant Shipping Instructions.
AMSO	Air Member for Supply and Organisation or Area Mine Sweeping Officer.
AMT	Air Member for Training.
AMTB	Anti-Motor Torpedo Battery or anti-motor torpedo boat.
AMU	Air Mileage Unit.
AMWIS	Air Ministry Weekly Intelligence Summary.
ANA	American Nautical Almanac.
ANS	Air Navigation School.
A & N Stores	Army and Navy Stores.
Annx	Annexure.
ANZAC	Australia-New Zealand Army Corps.
AO	Army Order or Accountant Officer.
AOB	Advanced Operational Base.
AOC	Air Officer Commanding.
AOC-in-C	Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief.
AOD	Army Ordnance Depot or Advanced Ordnance Depot.
AOER	Army Officers' Emergency Reserve.
AOF	Alteration order form.
AOFF	Army Ordnance Field Park.
A of S	Angle of sight (<i>see also</i> A/S).
AOME	Assistant Ordnance Mechanical Engineer.
AOP	Air Observation Post (<i>see also</i> Air OP).
AORS	Adviser, Operational Research Section.
AOS	Air Observer School.
AOW	Army Ordnance Workshop.

AP	Ammunition Point <i>or</i> Air Publication <i>or</i> Aeroplane Production <i>or</i> air pilotage <i>or</i> armour-piercing (projectile).
A/P	Anti-personnel (bomb).
APBC	Armour-piercing (projectile) with ballistic cap.
APC	Armour-piercing, (projectile) capped.
APCBC	Armour-piercing (projectile), capped with ballistic cap.
APCBCHE	Armour-piercing (projectile), capped with ballistic cap, high explosive.
AP/CW	Armour-piercing, chemical warfare (gas bombs).
APD	Air Personnel Department.
APF	Aircraft Production Factories <i>or</i> accurate position finder.
APF(C)	Aircraft Production Factories (Construction).
APF(E)	Aircraft Production Factories (Equipment).
APFS	Air Publications and Forms Stores.
API	Armour-piercing incendiary <i>or</i> air position indicator.
APIS	Army (<i>or</i> Air) Photographic Intelligence Section.
APIU	Air Photographic Intelligence Unit.
APM	Assistant Provost-Marshal.
APN	Air Production, Naval.
APO	Acting Pilot Officer <i>or</i> Army Post Office.
APP	Armour-piercing projectile <i>or</i> Armour-Piercing Projectile (Committee) <i>or</i> Admiralty proximity pistols.
Approx	Approximately
Appx	Appendix.
APR	Army Plotting Room.
APRO	Assistant Public Relations Officer.
APS	Army Postal (<i>or</i> Pigeon) Service.
APSHOT	Armour-piercing shot (inert).
APSL	Acting Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant.
APS/MAP	Assistant Private Secretary to the Minister of Aircraft Production.
APSS	Army Printing and Stationery Services.
A Pt	Aiming point.
APT	Armour-piercing tracer.
APTC	Army Physical Training Corps.
APV	Average projectile velocity <i>or</i> armed patrol vessel.
AQ	Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General (<i>see also</i> AA & QMG).
AQMG	Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
AR	Arado (German airplane) <i>or</i> Air Regiment <i>or</i> aiming rifle.

ARC	Aeronautical Research Committee <i>or</i> automatic remote control.
ARD	Advanced Railway (<i>or</i> Remount) Depot.
ARH	Ammunition Railhead.
ARL	Admiralty Research Laboratory.
armd	Armoured.
armd C	Armoured car.
Armn	Airman <i>or</i> Airmen.
Arm P	Armament Production (<i>see also</i> Armt P).
Arm P Prog	Armament Production Progress.
Armt	Armament.
Armt P	Armament Production (<i>see also</i> Arm P).
ARO	Army Routine Order.
ARP	Ammunition Refilling Point <i>or</i> Air Raid Protection (<i>or</i> Precautions).
ARPAF	Air Raid Precautions Aircraft Factories.
ARRC	Associate of the Royal Red Cross.
ARS	Aeroplane Repair Section.
ART	All artillery, not in action (reconnaissance code).
Arts Wks Coy	Artisan Works Company.
Arty	Artillery.
Arty R	Artillery reconnaissance.
ARW	Air Raid Warden.
ARWS	Air Raid Wardens' Service.
AS	Air Station <i>or</i> Admiral Superintendent <i>or</i> Air Squadron (Royal Navy).
AS <i>or</i> A/S	Air Service <i>or</i> anti-submarine <i>or</i> auto-sight.
A/S	Angle of sight (<i>see also</i> A of S).
A & S	Ammunition and stores.
ASA	Ammunition, small arms (<i>see also</i> SAA) <i>or</i> aluminum, styphnate azide <i>or</i> antimony, sulphide azide.
ASD	Ammunition Sub-Depot.
ASE	Admiralty Signal Establishment.
A/S E	Anti-Submarine Establishment.
A/S EE	Anti-Submarine Experimental Establishment.
A & SH	The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's).
Ashp	Airship.
ASI	Air speed indicator (<i>or</i> indicated).
ASIS	Army Stores Issue Ship.
ASL	Acting Sub-Lieutenant.
ASO	Armament Supply Officer <i>or</i> Assistant Section Officer.
ASP	Air Stores Park.

AS/RD	Assistant Superintendent, Research and Development.
Asst	Assistant.
Asst CO	Assistant Chief Overseer.
Asst to DGNOP	Assistant to Director-General, Naval Development and Production.
AST	Adviser on Steel Tubes.
ASTM	Australian Steam Test M.
ASU	Aircraft Storage Unit.
ASV	Anti-surface vessel (airborne) <i>or</i> air-to-surface vessel (radar).
ASW	Advisory Service on Welding.
A/SWD	Anti-Submarine Warfare Division.
AT	Army Troops (<i>see also</i> A Tps) <i>or</i> Animal Transport.
A/T <i>or</i> AT	Anti-tank (<i>see also</i> A Tk).
ATA	Atmospheres (supercharger boost).
ATC	Air Training Corps.
ATEE	Anti-Tank Experimental Establishment.
At Fer O <i>or</i> AT-FERO	Atlantic Ferrying Organisation.
ATI	Army Training Instruction.
A tk	Anti-tank (<i>see also</i> A/T).
ATLO	American Technical Liaison Officer.
ATM	Army Training Memorandum.
ATO	Assisted take-off.
A Tps	Army Troops (<i>see also</i> AT).
ATS	Auxiliary Territorial Service.
att	Attached.
ATX	Admiralty Trunk Exchange.
AUG CHAR	Augmenting charges (preceded by nomenclature of bomb).
AUIT	Armoured Unit Initial Training.
Aus	Australia <i>or</i> Australian.
AUS	Assistant Under-Secretary of State.
Auto <i>or</i> AUTO	Automatic <i>or</i> self-loading.
AUW	All up weight (gross weight).
Aux FS	Auxiliary Fire Station.
Aux SO	Auxiliary Services Officer.
AVM	Air Vice-Marshal.
AVRP	Advanced Vehicle Reception Park.
AVs <i>or</i> AVS	Armoured vehicles.
AW	Aircraftwoman <i>or</i> Albright & Wilson (grenade).
AWAS	Air Warfare Analysis Section.

AWD	Acoustic warning device.
AWS	Aircraft Warning Service.
Ayr Yeo	Ayrshire Yeomanry.
Az or AZ	Azimuth (<i>see also Z</i>).
AZ	Anti-zeppelin.
B	Bomber (aeroplane) <i>or</i> ballistics (<i>see also BAL</i>) <i>or</i> blind (fuzes).
(B)	Balloon Branch Officer.
BA	British Army <i>or</i> British advancing (situation code) <i>or</i> British Association <i>or</i> Buildings Adviser <i>or</i> blind approach (apparatus).
BAA	Brigadier, Anti-Aircraft <i>or</i> British Air Almanac.
BAB	Blind approach beacon.
BAC	Brigade Ammunition Column <i>or</i> Base Area Commandant <i>or</i> British Air Commission.
BAD	Base Ammunition Depot (<i>or</i> Dump) <i>or</i> British Admiralty Delegation.
BAL	Ballistics (<i>see also B</i>).
BALCAP <i>or</i> BALL-CAP.	Ballistic cap.
BAM	British Air Ministry.
BAO	Base Accountant Officer.
Bart	Baronet.
BASFUZ	Base fuze.
BASW	British Army Staff, Washington.
Bays	The Queen's Bays (2nd Dragoon Guards).
BB	Bombs.
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation.
BBC(V)	Brombenzyleyanide (viscous).
BBP	Bulk Breaking Point.
BC	Battery Commander <i>or</i> Balloon (<i>or</i> Bomber) Command <i>or</i> Bombing Committee <i>or</i> ballistic cap.
BCS	Battle Cruiser Squadron.
BD	Base Depot <i>or</i> Battle Drill <i>or</i> bomb disposal.
Bde	Brigade.
BDE	Balloon Development Establishment.
Bde IO	Brigade Intelligence Officer (<i>see also BIO</i>).
Bde Sigs	Brigade Signal Officer.
BDG	Bridge (reconnaissance code).
BDO	Bombing Development Officer.
bdr	Bandolier.
Bdr	Bombardier.
bdy	Boundary (<i>see also bndy</i>).

BE	Base ejection.
BEDE	Base ejection, double ejection.
Bedfs Herts	The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment.
BEF	British Expeditionary Force.
BESA	British Engineering Standards Association <i>or</i> Birmingham (England) Small Arms (Company).
BF	Bring forward.
BFI	Base fuzed incendiary.
BFPO	Branch Field Post Office.
Bg <i>or</i> BG	Bearing.
BG	Brigade of Guards <i>or</i> box-girder (bridge).
BGS	Brigadier, General Staff.
B&GS	Bombing and Gunnery School.
BHC	British Height Correction.
BHP	Brake horsepower.
BHQ	Battle Headquarters.
BIB	Baby incendiary bomb.
BIO	Branch Intelligence Officer <i>or</i> Brigade Intelligence Officer (<i>see also</i> Bde IO).
BIV	Bivouac (reconnaissance code).
BL	Breechloading <i>or</i> base-lodged (attack of armour).
Black Watch	The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) (<i>see also</i> BW).
BLR	Beyond light repair.
bm <i>or</i> BM	Bomb.
BM	Brigade Major <i>or</i> Beachmaster (<i>see also</i> Bmr).
Bmr	Beachmaster (<i>see also</i> BM).
BMARC	British Manufacturing and Research Company.
BMRA	Brigade Major Royal Artillery.
Bn	Battalion.
BNA	British Nautical Almanac.
bndy	Boundary (<i>see also</i> bdy).
BNF	Base and nose fuzed.
BNLO	British Naval Liaison Officer.
BO	Blown out.
BOD	Base Ordnance Depot.
B of T	Board of Trade.
BOP	Battery Observation Post.
BOR	Battery Operations Room <i>or</i> British other ranks.
Border	The Border Regiment.
BOW	Base Ordnance Workshop.
BOWO	Brigade Ordnance Warrant Officer.
BP	Balloon Production.

BPC	British Purchasing Commission <i>or</i> British Photographic Committee <i>or</i> Bulk Petrol Company.
BPSO	Base Personnel Staff Officer.
BQMS	Battery-Quarter-Master Sergeant.
br	Bridge <i>or</i> bridging <i>or</i> brass.
BRA	Brigadier, Royal Artillery.
BRCS	British Red Cross Society.
Brig	Brigadier.
BRL	Bomb release line.
BRO	Brigade Routine Order.
BRS	Bristol Research Establishment <i>or</i> bridge-laying tank, scissors type.
BR Sqn	Bomber Reconnaissance Squadron.
BS	Battle Squadron.
BSA	Birmingham Small Arms (Company).
BSD	Base Supply Depot.
Bse	Base.
BSF	British Standard Fire.
BSM	Battery Sergeant-Major.
BSO	Broadside on.
B Sup A	Base Supply Aerodrome (airborne type).
B Sup Airfd	Base Supply Airfield.
BSW	British standard weight.
BT	Bomber Transport (RAF) <i>or</i> ballistic temperature <i>or</i> bomb thrower.
BT-H	British Thomson-Houston.
B Th U	British thermal unit (<i>see also</i> Btu).
BTNI	British Troops in Northern Ireland.
Btu <i>or</i> BTU	British thermal unit (<i>see also</i> B Th U).
Bty	Battery.
BU	Bath Unit <i>or</i> Bücker (German airplane).
Bucks	Buckinghamshire Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
Bufs	The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment).
BUS	Bus (<i>as distinct from</i> MET) (reconnaissance code).
BV	Blohm & Voss.
BW	British withdrawing (situation code) <i>or</i> The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment).
B WKsp	Base Workshop.
BWM	British War Medal.
BWO	British Warrant Officer.
BWX <i>or</i> BX	Beeswax.

BZ	Beaten Zone.
C	Car <i>or</i> cemented (armour plates) <i>or</i> common (to naval and land service) <i>or</i> communications <i>or</i> construction <i>or</i> chemical.
CA	Coast Artillery <i>or</i> Chief (<i>or</i> Command) Accountant.
C & AAEE	Coast and Anti-Aircraft Experimental Establishment.
CAC Det	Coast Artillery Co-operation Detachment.
CAD	Central Ammunition Depot.
CAEE	Coast Artillery Experimental Establishment.
CAFO	Confidential Admiralty Fleet Order.
CAGRA	Commander of Army Group, Royal Artillery.
cal	Calibre.
Cal Val	Calorific value.
Camb	Cambridgeshire Regiment.
CAMCO	Central Aircraft Manufacturing Company.
Cameronians	The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).
Cameron's	The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.
Camp	Camp Commandant (<i>see also</i> CC).
CAN	Canteen(s).
CAO	Chief Accountant (<i>or</i> Area) Officer.
CAOR	Chief of Aircraft Operation Research.
CAP	Company Aid (<i>or</i> Air) Post <i>or</i> chloracetophenone (tear gas).
Capt	Captain.
CAR & E	Chief Adviser, Research and Experiments.
Cart <i>or</i> CART	Cartridge(s).
CAS	Chief of the Air Staff <i>or</i> Coast Artillery School.
CASL	Coast Artillery Searchlight.
Cat	Catering <i>or</i> catalogue.
Cav <i>or</i> CAV	Cavalry.
CAV	Mounted men (reconnaissance code)
CB	Companion of the Order of the Bath <i>or</i> Chemical Board <i>or</i> counter-bombardment <i>or</i> counter-battery <i>or</i> confinement to barracks <i>or</i> centrifugal bolt.
CBBPO	Counter-Bombardment Battery Observation Post.
CBE	Commander of the Order of the British Empire.
CBO	Counter-Battery Officer.
CBOA	Counter-Battery Officer's Assistant.
CC	Camp (<i>or</i> Colonel) Commandant <i>or</i> Chief Constructor <i>or</i> Constantinesco Control <i>or</i> Coastal Command <i>or</i> chronometer correction.
"CC"	Class "CC," Reserve of Air Force Officers.
C Chap	Command Chaplain.

CCDD	Controller, Chemical Defence Development.
CCDU	Coastal Command Development Unit.
CCI	Chief Chemical Inspector.
CCLS	Coastal Command Liaison Section.
CCMA	Commander, Corps Medium Artillery.
CCMRA,	Commander, Corps Medium Royal Artillery.
CCO	Chief of Combined Operations.
CCP	Casualty Collecting Post.
CCR	Controller of Chemical Research.
CCRA	Commander, Corps Royal Artillery <i>or</i> Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery.
CCS	Casualty Clearing Station.
CCSO	Contraband Control Service Office.
CD	Coast Defence <i>or</i> Captain of Dockyard <i>or</i> Chemical Defence <i>or</i> confidential document.
CDBOP	Coast Defence Battery Observation Post.
CD/CH	Coast Defence Chain (Station), high and low angle (coastal radio direction finder (RDF)) (<i>see also</i> CH).
CD/CHH	Coast Defence Chain (Station), high angle (coastal radio direction finder (RDF) for high-flying airplanes) (<i>see also</i> CHH).
CD/CHL	Coast Defence Chain (Station), low angle (coastal radio direction finder (RDF) for low-flying airplanes) (<i>see also</i> CHL).
CDES	Chief Superintendent, Chemical Defence Experimental Station.
Cdn	Canadian.
CDO	Command Dental Officer.
CDR	Chemical Defence Research.
CDRC	Chemical Defence Research Committee.
CDRD	Chemical Defence Research Department.
CDRE	Chemical Defence Research Establishment.
CDRP	Chemical Defence Research Paper.
CE	Chief Engineer <i>or</i> Chief of Engineers <i>or</i> composition exploding (tetryl) <i>or</i> chemical explosive(s).
CETD	Chief Engineer, Tank Design.
CF	Chaplain to the Forces.
CF Claim	Capital finance claim.
CFI	Chief Flying Instructor.
Cfn	Craftsman.
CFS	Central Flying School.
CG	Phosgene.

CGAP	Controller-General of Ammunition Production.
CGE	Controller-General of Economy.
CGM	Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
CGMP	Controller-General of Munitions Production.
CGRD	Controller-General of Research and Development.
CGS	Chief of the General Staff (in the field).
Ch or CH	Chaplain.
CH	Member of the Order of the Companions of Honour or Chain (Station), high and low angle (coastal radio direction finder (RDF)) (<i>see also</i> CD/CH).
CHB	Chain home beam.
Cheshire	The Cheshire Regiment.
Cheshire Yeo	Cheshire Yeomanry.
CHH	Chain (Station), high angle (coastal radio direction finder (RDF) for high-flying airplanes) (<i>see also</i> CD/CHH).
Chief Sigs	Signal Officer-in-Chief (<i>formerly</i> SO-in-C).
CHL	Chain (Station), low angle (coastal radio direction finder (RDF) for low-flying airplanes) (<i>see also</i> CD/CHL).
CHO	Corps Routine Order.
CHQ	Command Headquarters.
CHS	Clearance head space.
CI	Cast iron.
CIA or CI (A)	Chief Inspector of Armaments.
CI (Accidents)	Chief Inspector of Accidents.
CIAE	Chief Instructor of Artillery Equipment.
CIC	Combined Intelligence Committee or Chief Inspector of Clothing.
CIE	Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire or Chief Inspector of Explosives or Chief Instructor of Equipment.
CIEME	Chief Inspector of Electrical and Mechanical Equipment.
CIESS	Chief Inspector, Engineers Signal Stores.
CIFC	Chief Instructor, Fire Control.
CIFCI	Chief Instructor, Fire Control Instruments.
CIFD	Chief Inspector of Factory Defence.
CIG	Chief Instructor of Gunnery.
CIGM	Chief Inspector of Gun Mountings.
CIGS	Chief of the Imperial General Staff (at the War Office).
CIM	Chief Inspector of Mechanisation.
CIMC of S	Chief Instructor, Military College of Science.
C-in-C	Commander-in-Chief.
CINO	Chief Inspector, Naval Ordnance.

CIPAD	Chief Inspector of Passive Air Defence.
CIRES	Chief Inspector of Royal Engineer Stores.
CIS	Controlled Interception of Ships <i>or</i> Chief Instructor, Searchlights <i>or</i> Chief Inspector of Stores.
CISA	Chief Inspector of Small Arms.
CIST	Chief Inspector of Supplementary Transport.
CIU	Central Interpretation Unit.
CKD	Czech Kibben-Danek (tank).
CL	Centre Line <i>or</i> clothing (Medical Research Committee).
CLM	Cancel last message (reconnaissance code).
CLO	Closed (reconnaissance code).
CLPR	Clarendon Laboratory Progress Report.
Cl R	Close reconnaissance.
CLS	Contracts Liaison Section.
Cl Sp Tp	Close Support Troop.
CMB	Coastal motorboat.
CME	Central Medical Establishment.
CMG	Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
CMH	Centimeter height finding.
CMLO	Canadian Military Liaison Officer.
CMO	Chief Maintenance Officer.
CMP	Corps of Military Police.
C & M Pty	Care and Maintenance Party.
CMSR	Comptroller of Merchant Shipping and Repairs.
CMT	Corrected mean time.
CNAA	Controller of North American Aircraft Supplies.
CNF	Common nose fuze.
CNO	Cannot observe (reconnaissance code).
CNR	Chief Naval Representative.
CO	Commanding Officer <i>or</i> Chief Overseer <i>or</i> Chain (Home) Overseer.
COD	Central Ordnance Depot.
CODC	Combined Operations Development Centre.
COF	Captain of the Fleet.
C of A	Chief of Artillery.
C of R	Commencement of rifling (<i>see also</i> CR).
C of S	Chief of Staff (<i>see also</i> COS).
COHQ	Combined Operations Headquarters.
col	Column (<i>see also</i> coln).
Col	Colonel.
COL	Column (reconnaissance code).
Coldm Gds	Coldstream Guards (The Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards).
coln	Column (<i>see also</i> col).

COLO	Combined Operations Liaison Officer.
Com	Commodore.
Comd	Command <i>or</i> Commander (<i>see also</i> Comdr) <i>or</i> Commandant (<i>see also</i> Comdt) <i>or</i> Commanding (<i>see also</i> Comdg).
Comdg	Commanding (<i>see also</i> Comd).
Comdr	Commander (<i>see also</i> Comd).
Comdt	Commandant (<i>see also</i> Comd).
COME	Chief Ordnance Mechanical Engineer.
Comm	Committee <i>or</i> commission.
Comn	Communication(s).
Comp	Composite <i>or</i> component.
conc	Concentrate <i>or</i> concentration.
constr	Construction.
COO	Chief Ordnance Officer.
coord	Coordinate <i>or</i> coordinating.
Cordite MK I	Cordite, original type.
Cordite MD	Cordite, modified.
Cordite SC	Cordite, solventless cooler.
Cordite W	Cordite with carbamite.
Cordite WM	Cordite with modified quantity of carbamite.
corr	Correction.
COS	Controller of Ordnance Services <i>or</i> Chief of Staff (<i>see also</i> C of S) <i>or</i> Colonel on the Staff.
Cosec	Cosecant.
Cot	Cotangent.
COW	Coventry Ordnance Works.
Coy	Company.
CP	Car Post <i>or</i> Command Post <i>or</i> Contract and Purchase (Department) <i>or</i> contractors' purchases <i>or</i> chamber pressure <i>or</i> common-pointed (projectile) <i>or</i> counter-preparation.
CPBC	Common-pointed bell-capped (<i>or</i> with ballistic cap) (projectile).
CPC	Common-pointed capped (projectile).
CPD	Controller of Projectile Development.
Cpl	Corporal.
CPO	Command Post Officer.
CPR	Controller of Physical Research.
C Prep	Counter-preparation.
CPRO	Contractors' Purchases Record Office.
CPRSD	Controller of Physical Research and Signal Development.
CPS	Cycles per second.

CQMS	Company Quarter-Master-Sergeant.
CQSC	Camp Quartering Staff Captain.
CR	Communications Research <i>or</i> Central Registry <i>or</i> Chemical Research <i>or</i> commencement of rifling (<i>see also</i> C of R).
CRA	Commander, Royal Artillery.
CRASC	Commander, Royal Army Service Corps.
CRD	Controller of Research and Development <i>or</i> Central Repair Depot.
CRE	Commander, Royal Engineers.
crh	Calibre radius head.
CRI	Consultant, Radiological Inspection.
CRO	Corps Routine Order <i>or</i> Civilian Repair Organisation.
CRS	Corps Rest (<i>or</i> Camp Reception) Station <i>or</i> Chief of the Air Staff.
CRT	Cathode ray tube.
CRTO	Chief Resident Technical Officer.
CRTO (A)	Chief Resident Technical Officer (Aircraft).
CRTO (E)	Chief Resident Technical Officer (Engines).
CS	Cruiser (<i>or</i> Counter) Squadron <i>or</i> Capital Ship <i>or</i> Chief Superintendent <i>or</i> close support.
CSA	Chlorsulphonic acid.
CSAA	Controller of Small Arms Ammunition
CSAD	Chief Superintendent, Armaments Design.
CSADRDE	Chief Superintendent, Air Defence Research and Development Establishment.
CSAS	Chief Superintendent, Armament Supply.
CSBS	Course setting bomb sight.
CSD	Chief Superintendent of Design <i>or</i> Cold Storage Depot.
CSDIC	Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre.
CSED	Controller (Air Defence and) Signal Equipment Development.
CSI	Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
csk	Counter-sunk.
CSKO	Central Storekeeping Office.
CSM	Company Sergeant-Major.
CSO	Chief Signal Officer <i>or</i> Civilian Salvage Organisation.
CSOF	Chief Superintendent of Ordnance Factories.
CSP	Chilworth smokeless powder.
CSPDE	Chief Superintendent, Projectile Development Establishment.
CSR.D	Chief Superintendent of Research Department (<i>or</i> Research and Development).

CSU	Central Statistical Unit.
CT	Communication trench <i>or</i> Corps Troops (<i>see also</i> C Tps).
CTC	Combined Training Center <i>or</i> carbon tetrachloride.
CTD	Controller of Tank Development.
CTE	Controller of Tele-Communications Equipment.
ctn	Carton.
C Tps	Corps Troops (<i>see also</i> CT).
CTS	Composite Training School <i>or</i> Conversion Training School.
CTTB	Central Trade Test Board.
CV	Communications valves <i>or</i> closed vessel.
CVC	Communications Valves Committee.
CVD	Communications Valves Development <i>or</i> Co-ordination of Valve Development.
CVO	Companion (<i>or</i> Commander) of the Royal Victorian Order.
Cv	Convoy.
cw <i>or</i> CW	Continuous wave.
CW	Chemical Warfare <i>or</i> Commission and Warrant Branch.
CWO	Chief Works Office.
CWP	Coast Watching Post.
CWRE	Chemical Warfare (Service), Royal Engineers.
CWS	Chemical Warfare School <i>or</i> Central Wireless Station.
cwt	Hundredweight.
CWT	Chemical Warfare Troops.
CXO	Chief Examining Officer.
CZAS	Czecho-Zbrajovka Arms Syndicate.
d	Penny <i>or</i> pence (from the Latin <i>denarius</i>).
D	Docks <i>or</i> delay <i>or</i> detonation <i>or</i> development <i>or</i> declination (<i>see also</i> dec).
D <i>or</i> "D"	Debussing (Point).
(D)	Dental Branch Officer.
DA	Deputy Adjutant <i>or</i> Deputy Assistant (in combination) <i>or</i> direct (<i>or</i> delayed) action.
DAAC	Director of Allied Air Co-operation.
DAA & CD	Director of Anti-Aircraft and Coast Defence.
DAAG	Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General.
DAA & QMG	Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General (<i>see also</i> DAQ).
DAC	Divisional Ammunition Column <i>or</i> Director of Army Contracts.
DACG	Deputy Assistant-Chaplain-General.
DAD	Deputy Assistant-Director (in combination) <i>or</i> Defence Aid Depot.

DAD/ATS	Deputy Assistant-Director, Auxiliary Territorial Service.
DADG	Deputy Assistant-Director-General (in combination).
DAD/MCP	Deputy Assistant-Director of Marine Craft Production.
DADME	Deputy Assistant-Director of Mechanical Engineering.
DADH	Deputy Assistant-Director of Hygiene.
DADMS	Deputy Assistant-Director of Medical Services.
DADOS	Deputy Assistant-Director of Ordnance Services.
DADPS	Deputy Assistant-Director of Postal Services.
DADR	Deputy Assistant-Director of Remounts.
DAD/RDA	Deputy Assistant-Director of Research and Development Aircraft.
DAD/RD Inst	Deputy Assistant-Director of Research and Development Instruments.
DADS	Deputy Assistant-Director of Supplies <i>or</i> Director of Army Dental Service.
DADST	Deputy Assistant-Director of Supplies and Transport.
DADT	Deputy Assistant-Director of Transportation.
DAE	Director of Army Education (<i>or</i> Aircraft Equipment).
DAE(P)	Director of Aircraft Equipment (Production).
DAFL	Director of Allied Air Co-operation and Foreign Liaison.
DAFV	Director of Armoured Fighting Vehicles.
DAG	Deputy Adjutant-General.
DAI	Director of Aeronautical Inspection <i>or</i> direct action impact.
D Air (<i>or</i> (Air))	Director of Air.
DAK	Director of Army Kinema Service.
DALM	Director of American Liaison and Munitions.
DAM	Director of Air Materiel.
DAMR	Director of Aircraft Maintenance and Repair.
DAMS	Deputy Assistant Military Secretary.
DAP	Director of Aeroplane Production.
DAP (A)	Director of Ammunition Production (Administration).
DAPF (C)	Director of Aircraft Production Factories (Construction).
DAPF (E)	Director of Aircraft Production Factories (Equipment).
DAPF (W)	Director of Aircraft Production Factories (Works).
DAP (F)	Director of Ammunition Production (Fuzes).
DAP/LO	Director of Airplane Production/Liaison Officer.
DAP (P)	Director of Ammunition Production (Plant).
DAPS	Director of Army Postal Service.
DAP (S)	Director of Ammunition Production (Shells).
DAPW	Director of Aeroplane Production Works.

DAQ	Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General (<i>see also</i> DAA & QMG).
DAQMG	Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
D Arm D	Director of Armament Development.
D Arm P	Director of Armament Production.
DAS	Director of Armament Supply.
DA/SRS	Director of Air/Sea Rescue Services.
DA/SW	Director of Anti-Submarine Warfare.
DA/SWD	Director of Anti-Submarine Warfare Division.
DATS	Director of the Auxiliary Territorial Service.
DB	Dive bomber.
DB Ops	Director of Bombing Operations.
DBD	Director of Bomb Defence <i>or</i> Director of Bomb Disposal.
DBP	Director of Balloon Production.
DC	Defence Commander <i>or</i> difficult communication <i>or</i> diphenyleyanarsine (nose irritant gas).
D/C	Distance control.
DCA	Deputy Chief Accountant.
DCAF	Directorate of Civil Aviation Finance.
D Can	Director of Canteen Service.
DCAS	Deputy Chief of the Air Staff.
DCB	Distant control boat.
DCCRS	Deputy Controller, Construction and Regional Service.
DCD	Director of Communications Development (<i>or</i> Compass Department).
DCE	Deputy Chief Engineer.
DCGRD	Deputy Controller, General Research and Development.
DCGS	Deputy Chief of the General Staff.
DCIA	Deputy Chief Inspector of Armaments.
DCIGS	Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff.
DCLI	The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
DCM	Distinguished Conduct Medal <i>or</i> District Court-Martial.
DCNS	Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff.
DCP	Director of Contractors' Purchases.
DCP (MLO)	Director of Contractors' Purchases (Materials Liaison Officer).
DCRE	Deputy Commander, Royal Engineers.
DCRP	Director of Civil Research and Production.
DCS	Director of Clothing and Stores.
DCSO	Deputy Chief Signal Officer.
DCT	Director of Clothing and Textiles <i>or</i> depth charge thrower.

DC/W	Deci-metre waves.
DD	Deputy Director (in combination).
DDA	Deputy Director of Accounts.
DDAAC	Deputy Director of Allied Air Co-operation.
DDAE	Deputy Director of Aircraft Equipment.
DDAE (E)	Deputy Director of Aircraft Equipment (Electrical).
DDAEP	Deputy Director of Aircraft Equipment Production.
DDAFV	Deputy Director of Armoured Fighting Vehicles.
DDAI	Deputy Director of Aeronautical Inspection.
DDALM	Deputy Director of American Liaison and Munitions.
DDAF (F)	Deputy Director of Aeroplane Production (F).
DDAP (S)	Deputy Director of Airplane Production (Stirling).
DDAP (S-C)	Deputy Director of Airplane Production (Sub-Contracting).
DDAP (T)	Deputy Director of Airplane Production (Trainer).
DDAR	Deputy Director of Army Requirements.
DD Arm D	Deputy Director of Armament Development.
DD Arm D (B)	Deputy Director of Aeroplane Development (Bombs).
DD Arm D (G)	Deputy Director of Armament Development (Guns).
DD Arm P	Deputy Director of Armament Production.
DDAS	Deputy Director of Aircraft Safety.
DDAT	Deputy Director of Air Tactics.
DDATS	Deputy Director, Auxiliary Territorial Service.
DDBP	Deputy Director of Balloon Production.
DDC	Design Department Carriages.
DDC (AM)	Deputy Director of Contracts (Air Ministry).
DDCD	Deputy Director of Communications Development.
DDE	Deputy Director of Equipment.
DDG	Design Department Guns.
DDGAI	Deputy Director-General of Aeronautical Inspection.
DDGCA	Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation.
DDG/CD (R)	Deputy Director of Chemical Defence (Research and Development).
DDGE	Deputy Director-General of Equipment.
DDG of M	Deputy Director-General of Mechanisation.
DDGMS	Deputy Director-General of Medical Services.
DDG of TS	Deputy Director-General of Tank Supply (<i>see also</i> DDG/TS).
DDGNC	Deputy Director-General of Naval Co-operation.
DDGOF (X)	Deputy Director-General of Ordnance Factories (Explosives).
DDGP	Deputy Director-General of Production.

DDG/REE	Deputy Director-General for Royal Engineer Equipment.
DDG/TD	Deputy Director-General of Tank Development.
DDGTS	Deputy Director of Ground Technical School.
DDG/TS	Deputy Director-General of Tank Supply (<i>see also</i> DDG of TS).
DDGX	Deputy Director-General of Explosives.
DDH	Deputy Director of Hygiene.
DDHG	Deputy Director of the Home Guard.
DDHO	Deputy Director of Operations (Home).
DDI	Deputy Director of Intelligence.
DDI Arm	Deputy Director of Armaments Inspection.
DDIP	Deputy Director of Information and Propaganda.
DD Inst P	Deputy Director of Instrument Production.
DDL	Deputy Director of Labor <i>or</i> Design Department Laboratory.
DDME	Deputy Director of Mechanical Engineering.
DDMI	Deputy Director of Military Intelligence.
DDMO	Deputy Director of the Meteorological Office <i>or</i> Deputy Director of Military Operations.
DD Mov	Deputy Director of Movements.
DDMP	Deputy Director of Matériel Production.
DDMS	Deputy Director of Medical Services.
DDMT	Deputy Director of Military Training.
DDO	Deputy Director of Organisation.
D Docks	Director of Docks Service.
DDOD	Deputy Director, Operations Division.
DD of M	Deputy Director of Mechanisation (<i>or</i> Manning).
DD of P	Deputy Director of Postings.
DD of S(1)	Deputy Director of Signals (Air Communications).
DD of S(4)	Deputy Director of Signals (Radio Services).
DD of SI	Deputy Director of Signals (Wireless Intelligence).
DDO (MT)	Deputy Director of Organisation (Mechanical Transport).
DD of T (Arms)	Deputy Director of Training (Armaments).
DDONC	Deputy Director of Operations (Naval Co-operation).
DDOP	Deputy Director of Organisation Planning.
DDOR	Deputy Director of Operational Requirements.
DDOS	Deputy Director of Ordnance Services.
DDOSI	Deputy Director of Operational Services and Intelligence.
DD Photos	Deputy Director of Photography.
DD Plans (JP)	Deputy Director of Plans (Joint Planning).

DD Plans (Op)	Deputy Director of Plans (Operational).
DDPR	Deputy Director of Public Relations.
DDPS	Deputy Director of Personal Services.
DD (Q Maint)	Deputy Director (Quarter-Master Maintenance).
DDRA	Deputy Director of Royal Artillery.
DD/RDA	Deputy Director of Research Development Aircraft.
DD/RDE	Deputy Director of Research Development Engines.
DD/RD (Inst)	Deputy Director of Research and Development (Instruments).
DD/RD (Q)	Deputy Director of Research and Development (Equipment Installation).
DD/RD (T)	Deputy Director of Research and Development (Technical Investigation).
DDRM	Deputy Director of Repair and Maintenance.
DDRP	Deputy Director of Radio Production.
DDSD	Deputy Director of Staff Duties.
DDSD (W)	Deputy Director of Staff Duties (Weapons).
DD Sigs	Deputy Director of Signals.
DDSIP	Deputy Director of Signals Installation Progressing.
DDSM	Deputy Director of Servicing and Maintenance.
DDSR (Arm)	Deputy Director of Scientific Research (Armaments).
DDST	Deputy Director of Supplies and Transport.
DDTA	Deputy Director of the Territorial Army.
DDT (Arm)	Deputy Director of Flying Training (Armament).
DDTD	Deputy Director of Technical Development.
DDTF	Deputy Director of Flying Training.
DDTS	Deputy Director of Technical Training (Schools).
DDTT	Deputy Director of Technical Training.
DDV	Deputy Director of Vehicles.
DDW	Deputy Director of Weapons.
DDWO	Deputy Director of War Organisation.
DE	Deeply (<i>or</i> double) engraved (driving band) <i>or</i> development engine.
DEA	Director of Expense Accounts <i>or</i> Development Engine Accessories.
dec	Declination (<i>see also</i> D).
decn	Decontamination.
DED	Director of Education Department.
DEDP	Director of Engine Development and Production.
DEE	Director of Electrical Engineering.
def	Defensive <i>or</i> defence <i>or</i> defended.
DE-in-C	Deputy Engineer-in-Chief.
DEL	Defence electric light.

DEMS	Defensively equipped merchant ships.
DEP	Director of Engine Production.
Dep Sec	Deputy Secretary.
Dept	Department.
Derby Yeo	Derbyshire Yeomanry.
DES	Director of Educational Services <i>or</i> Director of Engineer Stores Service.
Dest	Destroyer.
Det	Detachment.
detn	Detention.
Devon	The Devonshire Regiment.
DEWD	Director of Economic Warfare Division.
DF	Direction-finding (by radio) <i>or</i> defensive fire <i>or</i> dispersal of factories <i>or</i> Destroyer Flotilla.
D/F	Direction finder (range tables).
DFC	Distinguished Flying Cross.
DFDS	Director of Factory Defence Section.
DFF	Director of Filling Factories.
DFM	Distinguished Flying Medal.
DFO	Dispersal of Factories Organisation.
DF Ops	Director of Fighter Operations.
DFP	Defended post (reconnaissance code) <i>or</i> dust forming propensity.
DFT	Director of Flying Training.
DFW	Director of Fortifications and Works.
DG	Dragoon Guards <i>or</i> Director-General (in combination).
3 DG	3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards).
4/7 DG	4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards.
5 Innis DG	5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.
DGAD	Director-General of Aircraft Distribution.
DGAE	Director-General of Army Equipment (<i>or</i> Aircraft Equipment).
DGAMS	Director-General of Army Medical Services.
DGAP	Director-General of Ammunition Production (<i>or</i> Aircraft Production).
DGAPF	Director-General of Aircraft Production Factories.
DGAR	Director-General of Army Regiments (<i>or</i> Requirements).
DGCA	Director-General of Civil Aviation.
DG & CP	Director of Gun and Carriage Production.
DGD	Director of Ground Defence.
DGD (Admiralty)	Director of Gunnery and Anti-Aircraft Division, Admiralty.
DGE	Director-General of Equipment.

DGEP	Director-General of Engine Production.
DGES	Director-General of Equipment and Stores.
DGESO	Director-General of Emergency Services Organisation.
DGGA	Director-General of Gun Ammunition.
DGH	Director of Greenwich Hospital.
DGHG & TA	Director-General of the Home Guard and Territorial Army.
DG Mech E	Director-General of the Mechanical Equipment.
DGMP	Director-General of Munitions Production.
DGMS	Director-General of Medical Services.
Dgn	Dragoon.
DGNPD	Director-General, Naval Development Production.
DGO	Director-General of Organisation.
DGOF	Director-General of Ordnance Factories.
DG of E	Director-General of Economy.
DGP	Director-General of Programmes.
DGP AE	Director-General of Production Aircraft Equipment.
DGR	Director of Graves Registration.
DGRD	Director-General of Research and Development.
DGR & E	Director of Graves Registration and Enquiries.
DGS	Director of General Stores.
DGS & P	Director-General of Statistics and Programmes.
DGSS	Director-General of Supply Services.
DGTD	Director-General of Tank Design.
DG Tn	Director-General of Transportation.
DGTP	Director-General of Tank Production.
DGW	Director-General of Works.
DGW & E	Director-General of Welfare and Education.
DGWP	Director-General of Weapons and Instruments Production.
DG (WP)	Director-General of Production and Supply (Weapons).
DGX	Director-General of Explosives and Chemical Supplies.
DH	Director of Hygiene (<i>see also</i> D of H).
DHCA	Director of Home Civil Aviation.
D Hgs	Director of Hirings Service.
DHO	Director of Home Operations.
DHP	Director of Hydrogen Production.
dia	Diameter (<i>see also</i> dmr).
DIBT	Dark ignition, bright trace.
DID	Detail Issue Depot.
DIG	Digging (reconnaissance code)
DINO	Deputy Inspector of Naval Ordnance.
D Inst P	Director of Instrumental Production.

DIO	District Intelligence Officer
Dir	Director (aiming circle).
Director OD	Director, Operations Division (<i>see also</i> DOD)
DIS	Director of Investigation and Statistics.
Dis P <i>or</i> Dis pt	Dispersal Point.
Dist	District.
Dist R	Distant reconnaissance.
Div	Division <i>or</i> divisional.
DIWT	Director of Inland Water Transport Service.
DJAG	Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.
DL	Director of Labour (<i>see also</i> D of L) <i>or</i> dead load.
D Lab <i>or</i> DLAB	Director of Labour (Service).
DLB	Dummy live burster.
DLDD	Director of Local Defence Division.
D Lds	Director of Lands Service.
DLI	The Durham Light Infantry.
DLO Yeo	Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry.
DL Ry	Director of Light Railways.
DM	Diphenylaminechlorarsine (toxic).
DMB	Duty motorboat.
DMC	Director of Military Co-operation (<i>or</i> Maintenance Command).
DME	Director of Mechanical Engineering.
DMI	Director of Military Intelligence.
DMM	Director of Mechanical Maintenance.
DMO	Director of Military Operations (<i>or</i> the Meteorological Office).
DMO & P	Director of Military Operations and Plans.
D Mov	Director of Movements.
DMP	Director of Material Production.
dmr	Diameter (<i>see also</i> dia).
DMS	Director of Medical Services (<i>or</i> Mine Sweeping)
DMT	Director of Military Training (<i>or</i> Machine Tools).
DMWD	Director of Miscellaneous Weapons Development.
DNA	Director of Naval Accounts.
DNAD	Director of Naval Air Division.
DNC	Director of Naval Construction.
DNE	Director of Naval Equipment.
DNF	Director of Narrow Fabrics.
DNI	Director of Naval Intelligence.
DNLE	Director of Naval Land Equipment.
DNMS	Director of Naval Meteorological Service.

DNO	Director of Naval Operations (<i>or</i> Ordnance).
DNPL	Director of the National Physical Laboratory.
DNR	Director of Naval Recruiting.
DNSD	Did not self-destroy.
DNT	Dinitrotoluene.
DO	Drill order <i>or</i> Dornier (German airplane).
DOCA	Director of Overseas Civil Aviation.
DOD	Director, Operations Division (<i>see also</i> Director OD).
DOF	Director of Ordnance Factories.
D of A	Director of Artillery (<i>or</i> Accounts).
D of C	Director of Contracts (<i>or</i> Camouflage).
D of D	Director of Dockyards.
D of E	Director of Equipment (<i>or</i> Establishments).
D of F	Director of Ordnance Factories.
D of H	Director of Hygiene (<i>see also</i> DH).
D of I	Director of Intelligence.
D of I (O)	Director of Intelligence (Operations).
D of I (S)	Director of Intelligence (Security).
D of L	Director of Labour.
D of LD	Director of Local Defence (Division).
D of M	Director of Mechanisation (<i>or</i> Manning).
D of N	Director of Navigation.
D of O (<i>or</i> Organ)	Director of Organisation (<i>see also</i> D of Organ).
D of Ops	Director of Operations.
D of P	Director of Postings (<i>or</i> of Plans (<i>see also</i> D of Plans) (<i>or</i> of Personnel).
D of Plans	Director of Plans (<i>see also</i> D of P).
D of R	Director of Radio.
D of S	Director of Signals.
D of SA & A	Director of Small Arms and Ammunition.
D of ST	Director of Sea Transport.
D of STCJ & G	Director of Small Tools, Cutters, Jigs and Gauges.
D of TD	Director of Trade Division.
D of V	Director of Victualling.
D of W	Director of Works (<i>see also</i> DOW <i>and</i> DW).
DONC	Director of Operations (Naval Co-Operation).
Don R	Despatch rider (<i>see also</i> DR).
DOO	Director of Operations (Overseas).
DOR	Director of Operational Requirements.
DORA	Defense of the Realm Act.
Dorset	The Dorsetshire Regiment.
DOS	Director of Ordnance Services.
DOSI	Director of Operational Services and Intelligence.

DOT	Director of Operational Training.
DOW	Director of Works.
DP	Delivery (<i>or</i> Disperal) Point <i>or</i> Director of Postings (<i>or</i> Plans <i>or</i> Priority) <i>or</i> dust present <i>or</i> diamond pyramid (hardness).
DPA	Diphenylamine.
D Path	Director of Pathology.
DPCA	Director of Purchases (<i>or</i> Production), Canadian and American.
DPD	Director of Press Division.
DPDEA	Director of Production and Development of Engine Accessories.
D/P & EO	Deputy Proof and Experimental Officer.
DPET	Director of Pre-Entry Training.
DPL	Double parachute link.
DPLAE	Director of Planning Liaison Aircraft Equipment.
D Plans	Director of Military Operations (Plans) (<i>see also</i> DP).
DPM	Deputy Provost-Marshal.
Dpo <i>or</i> DPO	Depot.
D Post	Director of Postal Services.
DPPO	Deputy Press and Publicity Officer.
DPR	Director of Public Relations.
DPS	Director of Personal Services.
DPSD	Deputy Director of Staff Duties.
DPSD(W)	Deputy Director of Staff Duties (Weapons).
DPSS	Director of Printing and Stationery Services.
DPTCO	Deputy Principal Technical Costs Officer.
DPTS	Director of Physical Training and Sports.
DQ	Director of Quartersing.
DQMG	Deputy Quarter-Master-General.
DPW	Director of Prisoners of War.
Dr <i>or</i> DR	Driver (<i>see also</i> Dvr) <i>or</i> drummer.
DR	Despatch rider (<i>see also</i> Don R) <i>or</i> Department of Research <i>or</i> disc ring <i>or</i> dead reckoning.
D/R <i>or</i> DR	Directional radio.
DRA	Director of Royal Aircraft Establishments.
DRC	
DR Comp	Distant-reading compass (German).
D Remounts	Director of Remounts.
DRLS	Despatch Rider Letter Service.
DRM	Director of Reuniting and Mobilisation (<i>or</i> Raw Ma- terials <i>or</i> Repair and Maintenance).
DRM (C)	Director of Repair and Maintenance (Civil).

DRM (S)	Director of Repair and Maintenance (Service).
DRO	Divisional Routine Orders <i>or</i> Daily Routine Order.
DRP	Director of Radio Production.
DRR Lab	Director of Road Research Laboratory.
DRS	Divisional Rest Station <i>or</i> Director of Repair Service.
D Ry <i>or</i> DRY	Director of Railways.
DS	Director of Signals (<i>see also</i> D Sigs) <i>or</i> Dressing Station <i>or</i> dental surgery.
D Sal	Director of Salvage.
DSB	Duty steamboat.
DSC	Distinguished Service Cross <i>or</i> Director of Sub-Contracting.
DSD	Director of Staff Duties (<i>or</i> Signal Department).
DSD (M of S)	Director of Stores and Distribution (Ministry of Supply).
DSD (W)	Director of Staff Duties (Weapons).
D Sigs	Director of Signals (<i>see also</i> DS).
DSIR	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
DSM	Distinguished Service Medal <i>or</i> Director of Servicing and Maintenance.
DSO	Distinguished Service Order.
DSR	Director of Scientific Research.
DSRE	Director of Scientific Research and Experiment.
DST	Director of Supplies and Transport.
D Svy	Director of Survey.
DTD	Director of Tank Design (<i>or</i> Technical Development <i>or</i> Trade Division <i>or</i> Theoretical Design).
DTD (MAP)	Director of Technical Development (Ministry of Aircraft Production).
DTM	Director of Torpedoes and Mining.
DTMA	Director of Technical and Military Administration.
D Tn	Director of Transportation.
DTO	Director of Operational Training.
DTP	Director of Tank Production.
DTSD	Director of Training and Staff Duties.
DTT	Director of Technical Training.
DUBD	Director of Unexploded Bomb Department.
DUS	Deputy Under-Secretary of State.
D Vets & Remounts	Director of Veterinary Services and Remounts.
DVO	Director of Voluntary Organisations.
DVS	Director of Veterinary Services.
DW	Director of Works (<i>see also</i> D of W <i>and</i> DOW).
DWAAF	Director of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

DWO	Director of War Organisation.
DWP	Director of Weapons Production.
DWR	The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding).
DWS	Director of Warlike Stores.
DWV	Director of Weapons and Vehicles.
DX 1	Director of Explosives.
DXSR	Directorate of Experiments and Staff Requirements.
DZ	Dropping zone (paratroops).
E	Estimates Branch <i>or</i> echelon (<i>see also</i> Ech) <i>or</i> engines <i>or</i> engineer (<i>see also</i> Engr) <i>or</i> engineering <i>or</i> equipment <i>or</i> electrical <i>or</i> east <i>or</i> equation (of time).
(E)	Equipment Branch Officer.
EA <i>or</i> E/A	Enemy aircraft.
EAD	Emergency Ammunition Depot.
E & AD	Exchequer and Audit Department.
EAP	Engineer Admiral for Personnel.
E & ATS	Equipment and Accounting Training School.
E/B	Enemy bomber.
EBD	External Ballistics Department.
EBE	Experimental Bridging Establishment.
EC	Engineer Captain (Royal Navy).
Ech	Echelon (<i>see also</i> E).
ECW	Equivalent constant wind.
ED	Efficiency decoration <i>or</i> electric deposition.
EDC	Extended Defence Commander.
EDE	Experimental Demolition Establishment.
EDO	Extended Defence Officer.
E Dpo	Equipment Depot.
EE	Electrical Engineer.
EEWT	Elementary (<i>or</i> engineering) exercises without troops.
EF	Expeditionary Force <i>or</i> elevation finder.
EFC	Equivalent full charges.
EFI	Expeditionary Force Institutes.
EFRs	Equivalent full rounds.
EFS	Earth-filled saturation (degassing).
EFTS	Elementary Flying Training School.
EGM	Empire Gallantry Medal (i. e., The Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Gallantry).
EIB	Explosive incendiary bomb.
E-in-C	Engineer-in-Chief.
EL	Electric light.
E Lan R	The East Lancashire Regiment.

EL/MAP	Embodiment Loan, Ministry of Aircraft Production.
EL/CO	Embodiment Loan Control Officer
EL Cr	Engineer (or Electrical (<i>see also</i> El L Cr)) Lieutenant-Commander.
El L Cr	Electrical Lieutenant-Commander (<i>see also</i> El Cr).
ELO	Electric Light Officer.
ELOP	Electric Light Observation Post.
EM	Extra-mural.
E & M	Excavation and maintenance <i>or</i> electrical and mechanical.
EME	Electrical and Mechanical Engineer(s).
EMO	Embarkation Medical Officer.
emp	Employment.
ENG	Engine (reconnaissance code)
Engr	Engineer (<i>see also</i> E).
Ensa <i>or</i> ENSA	Entertainments National Services Association.
EO	Education (<i>or</i> Engineer) Officer <i>or</i> emergency operations <i>or</i> explosion only.
EP	Engine Production <i>or</i> engine propellants.
E & P	Electric and Percussion.
EPC	Emergency Powers Committee.
eqpt.	Equipment.
Eqpt O	Equipment Officer.
E/R	Elevation/range.
ERA	Engine Room Assistant.
E Riding Yeo	East Riding Yeomanry.
ERS	Engine Repair Section.
ES	Engineer Stores.
ESO	Embarkation Staff Officer <i>or</i> Emergency Services Organisation.
Essex	The Essex Regiment.
est	Establish <i>or</i> establishment.
ES & T	Explosives Storage and Transport
ETOUSA	European Theatre of Operations (USA).
ETP	Emergency Transport Pool.
Eva <i>or</i> EVA	Engineer Vice-Admiral.
EW/TDD	Experimental Wing Tank Designs Department.
excl	Exclusive <i>or</i> exclude <i>or</i> excluding.
E Yorks	The East Yorkshire Regiment (The Duke of York's Own).
	Fuzes <i>or</i> fighter (aeroplane) <i>or</i> fragmentation <i>or</i> fulminate (of mercury).

FA	Financial Adviser <i>or</i> fixed ammunition <i>or</i> Frankford Arsenal <i>or</i> fully automatic.
FAA	Fleet Air Arm (<i>or</i> Armament).
FAD	Field Ammunition Dump.
FAE	Fleet Adviser on Education.
FAM	Free aerial mine.
FANY	Female Auxiliary Nursing Yeomanry.
FAO	Fleet Accountant Officer.
Far	Farrier.
FAS	Forward area sight.
FASL	Forward Air Support Link.
FASO	Fleet Anti-Submarine Officer.
FAT	Field artillery tractor.
FAVO	Fleet Aviation Officer.
FB	Flying boat (<i>see also</i> F Bt) <i>or</i> fighter-bomber.
FBE	Folding boat equipment.
FBt	Flying boat (<i>see also</i> FB)
FC	Flag Captain <i>or</i> Fire Commander <i>or</i> Fighter Command <i>or</i> foundation cap.
F/C	Fire Control.
FCG	Facing (reconnaissance code).
FCIS	Fighter Command Intelligence Summary.
FCO	Fleet Construction Officer.
FCPB	Fire Control Plotting Board.
FCS	Fire Control School.
fd	Field.
Fd Amb	Field Ambulance.
FDB	Fighter dive-bomber.
Fd Bchy	Field Butchery and Cold Storage Depot.
Fd Bde	Field Brigade.
Fd Bky	Field Bakery.
Fd Bty	Field Battery.
Fd Coy	Field Company.
Fd Hyg Sec	Field Hygiene Section.
Fd Imp	Field imprisonment.
FDL	Forward (<i>or</i> foremost) defended localities.
Fd ldg	Forced landing.
FDO	Fleet Dental Officer.
FDS	Factory Defence Section <i>or</i> Field Dressing Station.
Fd Sqn	Field Squadron.
FDT	Fire direction table.
FDU	Fighter Development Unit.
FEO	Fleet Engineer Officer.

FEP	Field Engineering Pamphlet.
FF	Fleet fighter <i>or</i> fire fighting <i>or</i> field force.
FFC	Field Force Consumption (Rate) (a long-term procurement unit) <i>or</i> fuze factor correction.
FFR	Fleet Fighter Reconnaissance.
FF Yeo	Fife and Forfarshire Yeomanry.
FGCM	Field General Court-Martial.
FGO	Field Gunnery Officer.
FI	Firing interval <i>or</i> flash ignition <i>or</i> Fieseler.
FID	Fuze, instantaneous detonating.
FIU	Fighter Interception Unit.
FL	Flag Lieutenant <i>or</i> Flight Lieutenant (<i>see also</i> Flt Lt).
F/L	Flight Leader.
Flak	Anti-aircraft (from the German " <i>Flieger- or Flug(zeug)-abwehrkanone</i> ") (<i>see also</i> AA <i>and</i> Ack-ack).
FLARED	Flares, ground, red.
FLI	Fuze lead instrument.
FLO	Fleet Liaison Officer.
Flot	Flotilla.
Flt	Flight.
F/Lt	Flight Lieutenant (<i>see also</i> Flt Lt).
Flt Comdr	Flight Commander.
Flt Lt	Flight Lieutenant (<i>see also</i> F/Lt).
Flt Sgt	Flight Sergeant.
FM	Field-Marshal.
FMC	Field Maintenance Center (<i>or</i> Corps).
Fmn	Formation.
FMO	Fleet Medical Officer.
FNH	Flashless non-hygroscopic (powder).
FNO	Fleet Navigating Officer.
FO	Field (<i>or</i> Flag <i>or</i> Flying <i>or</i> Flight) Officer.
FOC	Flag Officer Commanding.
F of M	Figure of merit.
F of S	Factor of safety.
FOGMO	Fitting-Out Gun Mounting Officer.
FOGO	Fitting-Out Gunnery Office.
FOIC	Flag Officer in Charge.
FOO	Forward Observation (<i>or</i> Observing) Officer.
FOP	Forward Observation Post <i>or</i> future operational planning.
Foresters	The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment).
FP	Firing (<i>or</i> Flash) Point.
FP 02	TNT.

FP & M	Fishery Protection and Mine Sweeping.
FPO	Fire Prevention (or Fleet Photographic) Officer.
FPP	Ferry Pools of Pilots.
FPR	Fortress Plotting Room.
FPRC	Flying Personnel Research Committee.
FQ device	Short range A/S detector
FR or F/R	Fighter Reconnaissance (Fleet Air Arm).
Freq	Frequency.
FRMO	Fleet Royal Marine Officer.
Frt	Fortress.
fs or FS	Feet per second or flash spotting (<i>see also</i> F Sp) or full scale or flutter starting or field security or forged steel.
FS	Field Service (or Security).
FSA	Fleet Signal Assistant.
FSC	Full Service Charge.
FSD	Field Supply Depot or field service dressing.
F Sgt	Flight Sergeant.
FSM	Field Service Manual.
FSMO	Field Service Marching Order.
FSO	Fleet Signal Officer.
FSO or FS Offr	Field Security Officer.
FS Offr/Sec	Field Security Officer Section.
F Sp	Flash spotting (<i>see also</i> fs).
FSPB	Field Service Pocket Book.
F Squ	Fighter Squadron.
FSR	Field Service Regulations.
FSS	Fixed Signal Services or Field Security Section (<i>see also</i> FS Sec).
FS Sec	Field Security Section (<i>see also</i> FSS).
FSTC	Field Security Training Center.
FSU	Field Surgical Unit.
FT	Flame thrower.
ft	Foot or feet.
FTB	Fleet torpedo bomber.
FTC	Flying Training Command.
FTO	Fleet Torpedo Officer.
FTS	Flying Training School.
FUP	Forming-up place.
Fus	Fusilier.
FW	Focke-Wulf.
FWA	Fleet Wireless Assistant.
fwd	Forward.
FWD	Four-wheel drive.

FWO	Fleet Wireless Officer.
FZE	Fuze (proximity).
G	General (<i>see also</i> Gen) <i>or</i> gunnery <i>or</i> glider.
G <i>or</i> "G"	General Staff <i>or</i> Contract Branch.
(G)	Air Gunner Officer.
G1	General Staff Officer, Grade 1 (<i>see also</i> GSO 1).
G2	General Staff Officer, Grade 2 (<i>see also</i> GSO 2).
G3	General Staff Officer, Grade 3 (<i>see also</i> GSO 3).
GAF	German Air Force.
GAT	Greenwich apparent time.
GB	Greenwood and Batley.
GBE	Knight (<i>or</i> Dame) Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.
GC	George Cross <i>or</i> Group Captain <i>or</i> guncotton.
GCB	Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath <i>or</i> concentration of hostile batteries in action (reconnaissance code).
GCI	Ground controlled interception <i>or</i> ground communications interceptor.
GCIE	Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.
GCM	General Court-Martial.
GCMG	Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
GCO	Gun Control Officer.
GCQ	Good commercial quality (brass).
GCSI	Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.
GCT	Greenwich civil time.
GCVO	Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Gd	Guard.
GD	General duties <i>or</i> greatest difference <i>or</i> Greenwich date.
GDA	Gun defended area.
Gdsm	Guardsman.
GEC	General Electric Company.
gen	General.
Gen	General (rank) (<i>see also</i> G).
Gen Hosp	General Hospital.
GF 88	Picric acid.
GF Tar	Gun fire target.
GHA	Greenwich hour angle.
GHQ	General Headquarters..

GI/GA	Ordnance Stores (Ironmongery).
GIO	Gas Identification Officer.
GL	Gun- (<i>or</i>) ground- laying <i>or</i> gun light (radio direction finding).
GLE	Gun-laying equipment.
GL Mark	Gun-laying finder.
Glider tps	Gliderborne troops.
Glosters	The Gloucestershire Regiment
gm <i>or</i> GM	Ground-maximum (horsepower).
GM	George Medal <i>or</i> gunmetal.
GMT	Greenwich mean time.
GNF	Guns now firing (reconnaissance code).
Gnr	Gunner (<i>see also</i> Gr).
GNS	Guns in action, but not firing (reconnaissance code).
GO	General order <i>or</i> gas operated <i>or</i> Gunnery Officer.
GOC (-in-C)	General Officer Commanding (-in-Chief).
GOR	Gun Operations Room.
Gordons	The Gordon Highlanders.
Gp	Group.
GP	General purpose <i>or</i> gun powder.
Gp (C) (Comdr)	Group (Captain) (Commander).
GPI	Ground Position Indicator.
GPO	Gun Position Officer <i>or</i> General Post Office (London).
GPOA	Gun Position Officer Assistant.
Gr	Gunner (<i>see also</i> Gnr).
GR	Graves <i>or</i> general reconnaissance (airplane) <i>or</i> George Rex (George, King).
Green Howards	The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment).
Gren <i>or</i> GREN	Grenade.
Gren Gds	Grenadier Guards (The First <i>or</i> Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards).
Greys	The Royal Scots Greys (2d Dragoons).
GRI	George Rex et Imperator (George, King and Emperor).
Grn	Garrison.
GRO	General routine order.
GRS	General Reconnaissance School.
GRU	Gunnery Research Unit.
GS	General Service <i>or</i> General Staff.
GSC	General Service Corps <i>or</i> Greenwich sidereal chronometer.

GSI	General Staff Intelligence.
GS GS	Geographical Section, General Staff.
GSO	General Staff Officer.
GSO 1	General Staff Officer, Grade 1 (<i>see also</i> G1).
GSO 2	General Staff Officer, Grade 2 (<i>see also</i> G2).
GSO 3	General Staff Officer, Grade 3 (<i>see also</i> G3).
GST	Greenwich sidereal time.
G (Trg)	Training.
GTS	Glider Training School.
GW	Gross weight <i>or</i> Government property (stamp, label, or mark).
H	Hussars <i>or</i> hygiene <i>or</i> height.
3H	3rd The King's Own Hussars.
4H	4th Queen's Own Hussars.
7H	7th Queen's Own Hussars.
8H	8th King's Royal Irish Hussars.
10H	10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own).
11H	11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own).
13/18H	13th/18th Hussars.
14/20H	14th/20th Hussars.
15/19H	15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars.
HA	High angle.
HAA	Heavy anti-aircraft.
HAB	High-altitude bombing.
HAC	The Honourable Artillery Company.
Hallams	Hallamshire Battalion, York and Lancashire Regiment.
Hamps	The Hampshire Regiment.
HAUD	High angle upper deck.
Hav <i>or</i> HAV	Haversine.
HB	Heavy bomber.
H&B	Head and breast (telephone set).
HC	High capacity (bomb) <i>or</i> height computed.
HCD	High current density.
HCE	Hexachloroethane (smoke).
HD	Horse- (<i>or</i> hand-) drawn <i>or</i> Harbour (<i>or</i> Home) Defence.
Hd	Head.
HDML	Harbour Defence Motor Launch.
HDT	Horse-drawn transport (reconnaissance code).
He <i>or</i> HE	Heinkel.
HE	High explosive <i>or</i> horizontal equivalent <i>or</i> hammerless ejector <i>or</i> hydrophone effect.
HEAP	High explosive, armour-piercing.
HEAPIT	High explosive, armour-piercing incendiary tracer.

HEC	High Explosive Committee.
HEDA	High explosive delayed-action (fuze).
HEDELAY	High explosive graze fuze with delay.
HEGRAZ	High explosive graze fuze.
HEIT	High explosive incendiary tracer.
Hereford	Herefordshire Regiment.
Herts	Hertfordshire Regiment.
HES	High explosive substitute (<i>or</i> shell).
HET	High explosive tracer.
HETF <i>or</i> HETIM.	High explosive time fuze.
Hex	Hexagon.
HF	Harassing (<i>or</i> hostile) fire <i>or</i> Home Fleet.
H/F <i>or</i> HF	High frequency (in combination).
HFD	High frequency detector.
HF/DF	High frequency direction finder (<i>or</i> finding) (radio receiving set).
HFO	High frequency oscillator.
HFRT	High frequency radio telephone.
HG	Hotchkiss gun <i>or</i> Home Guard.
HGS	Hirings.
HGTU	Heavy Glider Training Unit.
HIH	His (Her) Imperial Highness.
HIM	His (Her) Imperial Majesty.
HL	Mustard gas and lewisite.
HLI	The Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regiment).
HM	His (Her) Majesty <i>or</i> His (Her) Majesty's.
HMAS	His Majesty's Australian Ship.
HMCS	His Majesty's Canadian Ship.
HMIS	His Majesty's Indian Ship.
HMS	His Majesty's Ship (<i>or</i> Service).
HMSAS	His Majesty's South African Ship.
HM (V)	Mustard gas/monochlorobenzene (viscous).
HND	Hexanitrodiphenylamine <i>or</i> hexanite.
HO	Height observed (observed altitude).
H of RD	Head of the Research Department.
HOR	Horses (reconnaissance code).
Hosp	Hospital.
HOTCH	Hotchkiss (ammunition).
How	Howitzer.
HP	High power <i>or</i> horsepower <i>or</i> hospital pattern <i>or</i> horizontal parallax.
HPS	Highest possible score.

HQ	Headquarters (and in combination).
HQASFETO, USA	Headquarters, Army Service Forces, European Theater of Operations, U. S. Army.
HQBA	Headquarters, Base Area.
HQETO, USA	Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, U. S. Army.
HQMA	Headquarters, Medium Artillery.
HQSOSETO, USA	Headquarters, Services of Supply, European Theater of Operations, U. S. Army (<i>now</i> HQASFETO, USA).
HQRA	Headquarters, Royal Artillery.
hr	Hour.
HRH	His (Her) Royal Highness.
H & RP	Holding and Reconsignment Point.
HRS	Heavy Repair Shop <i>or</i> Home Resources Station.
Hs <i>or</i> HS.	Haenschel.
HS	Hispano (car or engine) <i>or</i> height, sextant (sextant altitude).
HSB	Hard strength brass (<i>or</i> bronze).
HSL	High speed launch.
HSV	Viscous mustard gas.
HT	High tension <i>or</i> heat-treated <i>or</i> high voltage <i>or</i> horse transport <i>or</i> height (in feet above sea level).
HTV	High terminal velocity.
HV	High velocity.
Hy	Heavy.
Hyg	Hygiene <i>or</i> hygrometer.
I	Intelligence (<i>see also</i> Int) <i>or</i> incendiary <i>or</i> instruments <i>or</i> inspection.
"I"	Infantry (tank).
(I)	Intelligence Officer.
IA	Immediate action <i>or</i> Indian Army (<i>see also</i> Ind A) <i>or</i> inspection aircraft.
IAD	Intermediate Ammunition Depot <i>or</i> inspection after delivery.
IAF	Indian (<i>or</i> Italian) Air Force.
IAOC	Indian Army Ordnance Corps.
I Arm	Inspector of Armament <i>or</i> Inspection Armament.
IARO	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
IAS	Indicated air speed.
IAZ	Inner Artillery Zone.
IB	Infantry Brigade <i>or</i> internal ballistics <i>or</i> invasion barges <i>or</i> incendiary bomb.

IBD	Inspection before delivery.
IBEN	Incendiary bomb explosive nose.
i/c	In charge <i>or</i> in charge of (<i>see also</i> IC) <i>or</i> inclusive (<i>see also</i> incl).
IC	Intelligence Corps (<i>see also</i> Int Corps) <i>or</i> internal combustion <i>or</i> instrument correction <i>or</i> in charge of (<i>see also</i> i/c).
ICA	Inspector, Coast Artillery.
ICI	Imperial Chemical Industries.
ICS	Indian Civil Service <i>or</i> Inspection Common Services.
IDC	Imperial Defence College.
IE	Initial equipment <i>or</i> incendiary explosive <i>or</i> inspection engines <i>or</i> index error.
IFC	Instructor of Fire Control.
IFF	Identification friend <i>or</i> foe.
IG	Instructor of Gunnery <i>or</i> Irish Guards (The Irish Regiment of Foot Guards) <i>or</i> Inspector-General <i>or</i> ignition.
IGF & DBD	Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director of Bomb Disposal.
IGN SAFE	Igniter's safety fuze.
IGUK	Inspector-General, United Kingdom.
IHC	Indian Hospital Corps.
I Inst	Inspection Instruments.
IIS	Indicator Loop Station.
IM	Inspection Materials.
IMC	Inspection Marine Craft.
IMCAV	Inspection, Maintenance, and Care of Army Vehicles (book).
Impt HL	Imprisonment with hard labour.
IMS	Indian Medical Service.
IMT	Inspection Mechanical Transport.
IMTV	Inspectorate of Mechanical Transport Vehicles.
in	Inch.
INC	Incendiary.
incl	Include <i>or</i> including <i>or</i> inclusive (<i>see also</i> i/c).
Ind	India <i>or</i> Indian.
IND	Indicating Net Defence.
Ind A	Indian Army (<i>see also</i> IA).
Indep	Independent.
inf	Information <i>or</i> informed.
Inf	Infantry.
INF	Men (reconnaissance code) <i>or</i> information.

5 Innis DG	5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.
Innisks	The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
I Note	Inspection note.
INO(W)	Inspector, Naval Ordnance (Woolwich).
Inst	Instructor (<i>see also</i> Instr).
INST	Instantaneous.
INSTAL A	Installations, type A.
Inst P	Instrument Production.
Instr	Instruction <i>or</i> instructor (<i>see also</i> Inst).
Int	Intelligence (<i>see also</i> I).
Int Corps	Intelligence Corps (<i>see also</i> IC)
Intercomm	Intercommunication.
IO	Intelligence Officer <i>or</i> Indication Officer.
IOO	Inspecting Ordnance Officer.
IORA	Intelligence Officer, Royal Artillery.
IORE	Intelligence Officer, Royal Engineers.
IOW	Isle of Wight.
IP	Indian pattern (tent) <i>or</i> instructional print.
IPS	Instruction for Practice Seawards.
IQMGS	Inspector, Quarter-Master-General's Service.
IR	Immediate Receiver (<i>or</i> Reserve) <i>or</i> infra red.
IRA	Irish Republican Army.
IRV	India rubber vulcanized.
IS	Inspection Stores <i>or</i> Instructor, Searchlights <i>or</i> Independent Squadron <i>or</i> in service.
ISC	Indian Staff Corps <i>or</i> Inspection Stores Clothing.
ISE	Inspection Stores Engineering.
ISIS	Inter Service Information Series.
ISO	Companion of the Imperial Service Order <i>or</i> Intelligence Staff (Operations).
ISTD	Inter-Service Topographical Department.
ISW	Inspection Stores Works.
IT	Indian Troops <i>or</i> Infantry Tanks.
ITC	Infantry Training Centre (<i>or</i> Corps).
ITP	Instructions to proceed.
ITS	Initial Training School.
ITW	Initial Training Wing.
IWT	Inland Water Transport.
JAC	Joint Airworthiness Committee.
JAG	Judge Advocate-General.
JIC	Joint Intelligence Committee.
JIS	Joint Intelligence Staff.
JP	Joint planning <i>or</i> Justice of the Peace.

JTC	Junior Training Corps.
Ju or JU	Junkers.
junc	Junction.
KB	Kite balloon or Knight Bachelor or King's Bench.
KBE	Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.
KBS	Kite Balloon Section.
KCB	Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.
KCIE	Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.
KCMG	Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
kc/s or KC/S	Kilocycles.
KCSI	Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.
KCVO	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
KDG	1st King's Dragoon Guards.
Kensingtons	Kensington Regiment.
KG	Knight of the Garter.
KHM	King's Harbour Master.
King's	The King's Regiment (Liverpool).
King's Own	The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster).
KJ	Stannic chloride.
KNS	King's Norton Solution.
KOSB	The King's Own Scottish Borderers.
KOYLI	The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
KP	Knight of St. Patrick.
KR	King's Regulations.
KRRC	The King's Royal Rifle Corps.
KSK	Ethyliodoacetate.
KSLI	The King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
Kt	Knight.
KT	Knight of the Thistle.
L	Lancers or Load and Labour (Branch) or lewisite or light (weight of fuzes) or line-telegraphy (<i>see also</i> LT) or lead or latitude (<i>see also</i> Lat).
9L	9th Queen's Royal Lancers.
12L	12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's).
16/5L	16th/5th Lancers.
17/21L	17th/21st Lancers.
(L)	Legal Branch Officer.
£	Pound (monetary unit).
LA	Light automatic or lead azide.
LAA	Light anti-aircraft.
LAC	Leading Aircraftman or lead azide composite.
LAD	Light Aid Detachment.

LAM	Long aerial map.
Lanark Yeo	Lanarkshire Yeomanry.
Lat	Latitude (<i>see also</i> L).
LAT	Local apparent time.
lb	Pound.
LB	Labour or light bomber.
L Bdr or L/Bdr	Lance-Bombardier.
LB/HP/HR	Pounds per horsepower hour.
LBM	Lever, breech mechanism.
LC	Light case or light (<i>or</i> liquid) charged or low capacity or Line (or Lines) of Communication (<i>see also</i> L of C).
LCA	Landing craft assault.
LCB (D)	Landing craft barge (dumb).
LCB (M)	Landing craft barge (mechanised).
LCF	Landing craft flak.
LCF (B)	Landing craft flak (barge).
LCF (L)	Landing craft flak barge (large).
LCI (L)	Landing craft infantry (large).
LCI (S)	Landing craft infantry (small).
LCM	Landing craft motor (<i>or</i> mechanised).
LCN	Landing craft, navigational.
L Cpl or L/Cpl	Lance-Corporal.
LCP (L)	Landing craft personnel (large).
LCP (M)	Landing craft personnel (medium).
LCP (R)	Landing craft personnel (ramped).
LCP (S)	Landing craft personnel (small).
LCS (B)	Landing craft support (barge).
LCS (L)	Landing craft support (large).
LCS (M)	Landing craft support (medium).
LCS (S)	Landing craft support (small).
LCT	Landing craft tanks.
LCV	Lorry command vehicle or landing craft vehicle.
LD	Long delay or light draught or land(s) or local date.
LDF	Land Defence Force.
Ldg	Landing.
LDNR	Lead dinitroresorcinate.
Ldr	Leader.
LDV	Local Defence Volunteers (Home Guard).
LE Div	Lower Establishment Division.
Leicester Yeo	Leicestershire Yeomanry.
LF	The Lancashire Fusiliers or lead fuze.
L/F	Low frequency.
L & F	Lift and force (pump).

LG	The Life Guards <i>or</i> Lewis gun <i>or</i> landing ground <i>or</i> Lieutenant-General.
LGA	Lieutenant-General in charge of Administration.
LGS Wagon	Limbered general service wagon.
LH	Lighthouse <i>or</i> left hand.
LHA	Local hour angle.
LHA(E)	Local hour angle (east).
Lib	Library.
Lieut	Lieutenant (<i>see also</i> Lt).
Lieut Cmdr	Lieutenant-Commander.
Lincolns	The Lincolnshire Regiment.
LIR	London Irish Rifles.
Livpl Scot	Liverpool Scottish Regiment.
LL	Very light (weight of fuzes) <i>or</i> low limit <i>or</i> Lend-Lease <i>or</i> local limb.
LMG	Light machine gun.
LMT	Local mean time.
Lo <i>or</i> LO	Longitude (<i>see also</i> Long).
LO	Liaison Officer.
LOB	Left out of battle.
L of C	Line (<i>or</i> Lines) of Communications (<i>see also</i> LC) <i>or</i> list of changes.
Log <i>or</i> LOG	Logarithm.
Lond Scot	London Scottish (Regiment.)
Long	Longitude (<i>see also</i> Lo).
Lothians	The Lothian and Border Horse.
Lovat	Lovat Scouts.
LOX	Liquid oxygen.
Loyals	The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire).
LP	Low power <i>or</i> local purchases.
LPS	Lord Privy Seal.
LR	Light railway(s).
LRB	London Rifle Brigade.
LRDG	Long Range Desert Group.
LRO	Lands Requisitioning Officer.
LRS	Light Repair Section (<i>or</i> Service).
LS	Land (<i>or</i> Light) Service <i>or</i> light series.
LSD	Landing ship dock.
LSG	Landing ship (gantry).
LS & GC	Long Service and Good Conduct (Medal).
L Sgt <i>or</i> L/Sgt	Lance-Sergeant.
LSI (C)	Landing ship infantry (converted).

LSI (H)	Landing ship infantry (hand hoisting).
LSI (L)	Landing ship infantry (large).
LSI (M)	Landing ship infantry (medium).
LSI (S)	Landing ship infantry (small).
L/Sjt	(See LSgt).
LSP	Landing ship (personnel).
LSS	Landing ship (stern).
LST	Landing ship (tank) <i>or</i> local sidereal time.
lt	Light.
Lt	Lieutenant (<i>see also</i> Lieut) <i>or</i> light.
LT	Low tension (voltage).
LT <i>or</i> L/T	Local time <i>or</i> line-telegraphy (<i>or</i> telephony).
LTA	Low temperature annealing.
LTC	Local Technical Committee.
Lt-Col	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Lt-Gen	Lieutenant-General.
LTIS	Link Training Instructor School.
LTT	Low temperature treatment.
LTW	Landing Transport and Workshop (Company).
LV	Low velocity.
LW	Long wave.
LWOST	Low water ordinary spring tide.
LW (P)	Light warning (portable).
LW (V)	Light warning (vehicle).
LX	Left Section.
LZ	Landing Zone.
LZ Balloon	Ballonet (type of barrage balloon).
M	Military Branch <i>or</i> gun mountings and carriages <i>o</i> medical <i>or</i> movement <i>or</i> minutes <i>or</i> meridian <i>o</i> merchant (vessel) <i>or</i> midnight point.
(M)	Medical Branch Officer.
MA	Military Attaché (<i>or</i> Adviser <i>or</i> Assistant) <i>or</i> large motorboat <i>or</i> medium artillery.
MAA	Master-at-arms.
MAAD	Manual of Anti-Aircraft Defence.
MAC	Motor Ambulance Convoy.
MA/DGSS	Military Adviser to the Director-General, Supply Service.
MA/DGX	Military Adviser to the Director-General of Explosives and Chemical Supplies.
MADS	Military Air Defence System.
MAEE	Marine Aircraft Experimental Establishment.
Mag	Magazine <i>or</i> magnetic.

Maint	Maintenance.
Maj	Major.
Maj-Gen	Major-General (<i>see also</i> MG).
Manch	The Manchester Regiment.
MAP	Ministry of Aircraft Production.
MAS	Medical Advance Station.
MA/SB	Motor anti-submarine boat.
MB	Manganese bronze <i>or</i> medium bomber <i>or</i> Mobile Battery.
MBE	Member of the Order of the British Empire.
MC	Military Cross <i>or</i> Message Centre <i>or</i> machine carbine <i>or</i> medium capacity <i>or</i> motorcycle carrier <i>or</i> movement control.
MC <i>or</i> M/C	Motorcycle.
(Mc)	Marine Craft Officer.
MCC (M of S)	Miscellaneous Chemical Control (Ministry of Supply).
MCDR <i>or</i> M/CDR	Motorcycle Despatch Rider.
MCH	Maximum ceiling height.
MCLO	Motor Contact Liaison Officer.
MCMG	Motorcycle machine gun.
MCO	Movement Control Officer <i>or</i> Motor Contact Officer (<i>who should be known as</i> Motor Contact Liaison Officer— <i>see</i> MCLO).
MCS	Mine Control Station.
mc/s <i>or</i> MC/S	Megacycles.
MC of S	Military College of Science.
mew <i>or</i> MCW	Modulated continuous wave.
md	Mean difference.
MD	Mine Depot <i>or</i> message-dropping.
MDG	Medical Director-General.
MDMV	Manual of Driving and Maintenance of Mechanical Vehicles.
M Dpo	Manning Depot.
MDS	Main Dressing Station <i>or</i> Mine Department Sketch.
MDST	Movements Directorate and Sea Transport Service.
Me <i>or</i> ME	Messerschmitt.
ME	Middle East <i>or</i> military engineering.
Mech	Mechanised <i>or</i> mechanic <i>or</i> mechanical.
Med	Medium <i>or</i> medical.
MED	Manager of Engineering Department.
MEE	Mechanisation Experimental Establishment.
MEIU	Middle East Interpretation Unit.
MER	Merchant ships (reconnaissance code).
Met <i>or</i> MET	Meteorology <i>or</i> meteorological <i>or</i> metallurgy.

MET	Mechanical transport (reconnaissance code) <i>or</i> miscellaneous enemy transport.
MEW	Ministry of Economic Warfare.
MF	Matériel Finance (Branch) <i>or</i> Mediterranean Fleet.
MF <i>or</i> M/F	Medium frequency.
MFE	Manual of Field Engineering.
MFO	Military Forwarding Officer.
MFP	Military Foot Police.
MFPS	Military Field Photographic Section.
MFS	Military Forwarding Service <i>or</i> mechanical fuze setter.
MFW	Military Foreman of Works.
MG	Major-General (<i>see also</i> Maj-Gen) <i>or</i> machine gun <i>or</i> Medical Guard.
MGA	Major-General in charge of Administration.
MGAFV	Major-General, Armoured Fighting Vehicles.
MGB	Motor gunboat.
MGGS	Major-General, General Staff.
MGRA	Major-General, Royal Artillery.
MGS	Machine guns (reconnaissance code).
MI	Military Intelligence <i>or</i> malleable iron.
mih <i>or</i> MIH	Miles in the hour (speed).
Mil	Military.
min	Minute.
MIO	Military Intelligence Officer.
MIS	Military Intelligence Service.
M/J	Mineral jelly.
Mk <i>or</i> MK	Mark (i. e., model).
ML	Motor launch <i>or</i> muzzle loading <i>or</i> minol <i>or</i> mine layer.
MLA	Mine laying aircraft.
MLC	Motor (vehicle) landing craft.
MLO	Military (<i>or</i> Materials) Landing (<i>or</i> Liaison) Officer
MM	Military Medal.
MMG	Medium machine gun.
MMP	Military Mounted Police.
MNBDO	Mobile Naval Base Defence Organisation.
MO	Medical Officer <i>or</i> Military Operation(s).
Mob	Mobile <i>or</i> mobilisation.
Mob Vet Sec	Mobile Veterinary Section.
MOF	Master of the Fleet.
M of F	Method of filling.
M of Hs	Ministry of Home Security.

M of S	Ministry of Supply.
MOG	Medical Officer of the Guard.
MOMP	Mid-Ocean Meeting Point.
Mon	The Monmouthshire Regiment.
mot	Motor or motorized.
Mot CO	Motor Contact Officer (who <i>should be known as</i> Motor Contact Liaison Officer— <i>see</i> MCLO).
MOWB	Ministry of Works and Buildings.
MP	Meeting Point or Military Police or Member of Parliament or Material Production.
MPB	Mean point of burst.
mpg or MPG	Miles per gallon.
mph or MPH	Miles per hour.
MPI	Mean point of impact or master parts index.
MPLO	Material Production Liaison Officer.
MPRC	Military Personnel Research Committee.
MPSC	Military Provost Staff Corps.
MPU	Message picking up.
MQ	Machineable quality.
MR	Mortar.
MRS	Medical Receiving Station.
MRU	Mechanical Reconnaissance Unit or Mobile Radio Unit.
MS	Military Secretary or minesweeper or mild steel or master standard (propellants).
m/s	Metres per second.
MSD	Main Supply Depot.
MSF	Mine-Sweeping Flotilla.
MSG	Mine-Sweeping Group.
MSL	Mean sea level.
MSM	Meritorious Service Medal.
MT	Mechanical (or Motor) Transport or one-man torpedo boat.
MT 5	Nuts, screws, and bolts.
MTB	Motor torpedo boat.
mtd	Mounted.
mtg	Mounting.
mtn	Mountain.
MTO	Medical Technical Orders.
MTP	Military Training Pamphlet.
MTS	Two-man torpedo boat.
MTSD	Mechanical (or Motor) Transport Stores Depot.
MU	Maintenance Unit.
mv or MV	Muzzle velocity.

MV	Merchant vessel.
MVO	Member of the 4th or 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
MWD	Mine Warfare Division <i>or</i> Miscellaneous Weapons Development.
MWSS	Minor War Signal Station.
Mx	The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own).
N	Nursing <i>or</i> (Royal) Navy <i>or</i> naval <i>or</i> normal (attack) <i>or</i> night <i>or</i> north.
(N)	Navigation Instruction Officer.
NA	Naval Attaché (<i>or</i> Adviser <i>or</i> armament) <i>or</i> noaltitude.
N/A	Not available.
NAAFI	Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.
NAD	Naval Air Division (<i>or</i> Directorate).
NAF	Non-auto frettaged.
NALO	Naval Air Liaison Officer.
NAS	Nursing Auxiliary Service.
NASL	Naval Aid to (1st, etc.) Sea Lord.
NASO	Naval Armament Supply Officer.
Nat <i>or</i> NAT	Natural
Nav	Navigation.
NB	No break (contact).
NC	Non-cemented (armour plates) <i>or</i> non-contact (depth charge).
N/C	Nitrocellulose.
NCC	Non-Combatant Corps.
NCO	Non-Comissioned Officer.
NCSI	Naval Control Service Instructions.
NCSO	Naval Control Service Officer.
NCT	Nitrocellulose tubular.
ND	Non-delay.
NDRC	National Defence Research Committee.
NDT	Non-delay tail <i>or</i> normal delay time (bomb).
NE	Northeast.
NED	Naval Equipment Depot.
NEI	Netherlands East Indies.
NEO	Naval Equipment (<i>or</i> Embarkation) Officer.
NF	The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers <i>or</i> night-fighter (airplane).
NFH	Not fair hit.
Nfld	Newfoundland.
NFM	Non-ferrous metals.
NFP	Night-fighter plotting.

N/FQ/S	Flashless propellant.
NG <i>or</i> N/G	Nitroglycerine.
NH	The Northumberland Hussars <i>or</i> flashless propellant.
Night R	Night reconnaissance.
NIH	North Irish Horse.
N Inst	Nose instantaneous.
N Inst R	Nose instantaneous rod.
NIV	Not in vocabulary (stores, particularly clothing, contrary to regulations).
NK	Not known.
NL	Naval Law Branch.
NLE	Naval Land Equipment.
NLO	Naval Liaison Officer.
NM	Nautical miles.
NM & ER	Naval Magazine and Explosive Regulations.
NMS	No movement seen (reconnaissance code).
No <i>or</i> NO	Number.
NO	Naval (<i>or</i> Navigating) Officer <i>or</i> not observed.
NOD	Naval Ordnance Department.
NOIC	Naval Officer-in-Charge.
Norfolk	The Royal Norfolk Regiment.
Northampton	The Northamptonshire Regiment.
Notts Yeo	The Nottinghamshire Yeomanry.
NP	Non-persistent (gas) <i>or</i> not proceeding.
NPL	Naval (<i>or</i> National) Physical Laboratory.
NQ	Flashless propellant.
NR	Not recorded.
NRA	National Rifle Association.
NRN	Nobel rim neonite.
NS	Naval Service <i>or</i> Nursing Sister.
NSB	No sound back.
NSO	Naval Staff (<i>or</i> Store) Officer.
N, Som Yeo	North Somerset Yeomanry.
N Staffs	The North Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's).
NT	Not timed <i>or</i> night tracer.
NTFT	Night trace flame trace.
NTO	Naval Transport Officer.
NTP	Normal temperature pressure.
NW	Northwest.
N Yeo	The Northamptonshire Yeomanry.
NX	Naval Exchange.
NZ	New Zealand.

O	Operations Section, General Staff <i>or</i> operation <i>or</i> Ordnance <i>or</i> orderly <i>or</i> office <i>or</i> officer (<i>see also</i> Offr) <i>or</i> observer.
"O" <i>or</i> O	Operations (<i>see also</i> Ops).
(O)	Observer Officer (<i>see also</i> OO).
OB	Ordnance Board.
OBD	Ordnance Branch (<i>or</i> Beach) Detachment.
OBE	Officer of the Order of the British Empire.
Ob Ph	Oblique photographs.
Obs	Observation.
OC	Officer Commanding (<i>or</i> in Command) <i>or</i> Ordnance Corps.
OCA & AEE	Officer Commanding, Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment.
OC Div Sigs	Officer Commanding, Divisional Signals.
OCMAEE	Officer Commanding, Marine Aircraft Experimental Establishment.
OCO	Ordnance Consultant Office (<i>or</i> Officer).
OCPWRS	Officer Commanding, Petroleum Warfare Research Station.
OCRASC	Officer Commanding, Royal Army Service Corps.
OCRM	Officer Commanding, Royal Marines.
OCTU	Officer Cadet Training Unit.
OD	Ordnance Depot.
OE	Old Etonian (alumnus of Eton).
Offr	Officer (<i>see also</i> O).
OFFP	Ordnance Field Park.
OG	Officer of the Guard <i>or</i> ogival.
OHMS	On His Majesty's Service.
OIC <i>or</i> O i/c	Officer-in-charge.
OK	Officer Keeper.
OL	Overseas Liaison (Officer).
OM	(Member of the) Order of Merit.
OME	Ordnance Mechanical Engineer.
OO	Ordnance Officer <i>or</i> Observer Officer (<i>see also</i> (O)) <i>or</i> operation order(s).
OOD	Officer of the Day.
OOS	Out of service.
OOW	Officer of the Watch.
Op	Operation <i>or</i> operating <i>or</i> operator.
OP	Observation post.
OPN	Open (reconnaissance code).

Ops	Operations.
OPU	Operational Photographic Unit.
OR	Other ranks (enlisted men) (<i>see also</i> ORs) or Operational Requirements.
ORC	Office of Regional Control or Ordnance Research Committee.
Ord	Ordnance.
Org	Organise or Organisation.
ORG	Operational (or Ordnance) Research Group.
ORs or ORS	Other ranks (enlisted men) (<i>see also</i> OR).
ORS	Operational Research Section.
ORTU	Other Ranks Training Unit.
OS	Ordnance Survey (or Services) or Operations Section or Orkney and Shetland.
OTC	Officers' Training Corps.
OTU	Operational Training Unit.
OU	Official use.
OV	Observed velocity (i. e., at 0 feet; muzzle velocity).
OW	Over water (proof of projectiles).
OWR	Over water for recovery (to be fired).
Oxf Bucks	The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
Oxon	Oxford.
P	Army Postal Service or postal or projectiles or persistent (gas) or Pilot Officer or chamber pressure or proof charge or phonogram or provision or priority or polar distance or Piaggio.
PA	Personal Assistant (an administrative aide-de-camp) or put away or accounts.
PAC	Parachute and cable.
PAD	Passive air defence.
PAO	Plastic Armour Officer.
PAR	Parachutists landing at (reconnaissance code).
Para	Paragraph or parachute.
Paratps	Parachute troops.
Parly PS	Parliamentary Private Secretary.
Parly Sec	Parliamentary Secretary.
PAS (G)	Principal Assistant Secretary (General).
PAS (P)	Principal Assistant Secretary (Personnel).
PAS (S&O)	Principal Assistant Secretary (Supply and Organisation).
PAT	Pathology.
PB	Partial blind or phosphor bronze or point-blank.

PBM	Principal Beachmaster.
PC	Pioneer Corps (<i>see also</i> P Corps and Pnr Corps) (<i>formerly</i> Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps (AMPC)) or Privy Council or Police Constable or piercing cap or Principal Chaplain or Paymaster-Captain.
PCA	Production, Canadian and American.
PC (L)	Provisional condemning (limit).
P Corps	Pioneer Corps (<i>see also</i> PC and Pnr Corps) (<i>formerly</i> Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps (AMPC)).
PD	Partial detonation or projectile development.
PDAPF	Principal Director of Aircraft Production Factories.
PDDC (A)	Principal Deputy Director of Contracts (Aircraft and Engines).
PDDC (G)	Principal Deputy Director of Contracts (General).
PDD of S	Principal Deputy Director of Signals.
PDE	Production Development Executive.
PDES	Production Development Station.
P Det	Port Detachment.
PDG	Pontoon bridge (reconnaissance code) or Paymaster Director-General.
PDM	Period delay mechanism.
pdr or PDR	Pounder (<i>see also</i> por and PR).
PE	Photo-electric or plastic-explosive.
PEA	Production Engine Accessories.
PED	Civilian or refugee traffic (reconnaissance code).
PEO	Principal Establishment Officer.
P & EO	Proof and Experimental Officer.
Pet or PET	Petrol (gasoline).
PETN	Pental erythritoltetranitrate.
PFA	Photo-electric fuze timing apparatus.
PF/TSC	Proximity fuze of the Technical Scientific Committee.
P/G	Postogram.
pgn	Pigeon.
Ph or PH	Photograph or photographic or photography.
(Ph)	Photographic Officer.
phone	Telephone (<i>see also</i> tel).
PH	Public House (Inn).
PHOS	Phosphorus.
Ph R	Photographic reconnaissance (<i>see also</i> PR).
Phys	Physical.
PIAT	Projector, Infantry Anti-Tank.
Pk or PK	Park.

PI	Platoon (<i>see also</i> Plat).
PL	Position line.
P/L or PL	Plain language.
PLA	Port of London Authority.
PLAE	Production Liaison Aircraft Equipment.
Plat	Platoon (<i>see also</i> PI).
PLM	Permanent Longitudinal Organisation.
PLO	Publications Liaison Officer.
PM	Provost-Marshal or Personnel Branch.
(PM)	Provost-Marshal Duties Officer.
PMC	President of the Mess Committee or Production Marine Craft.
PML	Powder metal-lined (case).
PMLO	Principal Military Landing Officer.
PMNS	Princess Mary's (Royal Air Force) Nursing Service.
PMO	Principal Medical Officer.
Pmr	Paymaster.
Pmr-in-C	Paymaster-in-Chief.
PMSO	Port Mine Sweeping Officer.
P/N	Phonogram.
PNLO	Production Naval Liaison Officer.
Pnr	Pioneer.
Pnr Corps	Pioneer Corps (<i>see also</i> PC and P Corps) (<i>formerly</i> Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps (AMPC)).
PO	Post Office.
P/O or PO	Pilot Officer.
POL	Petrol (gasoline), oil, and lubricants.
POMM	Principal Officer, Merchant Marine.
por POR	Pounder (<i>see also</i> pdr and PR).
posn	Position.
PP	Petrol Point or picric powder.
PPAO	Principal Patients and Awards Officer.
PPI	Plans projector (<i>or</i> position) indicator.
PPO	Press and Publicity Officer.
PPS	Principal Private Secretary.
PR	Physical Research or pounder (<i>see also</i> pdr and por) or Photographic Reconnaissance (<i>see also</i> Ph R).
PRB	Public Relations Branch.
PRH	Petrol Railhead.
PRI	President, Regimental Institutes.
Pro or PRO	Provost.
PRO	Photographic Reconnaissance Officer or Public Relations Officer.

PRP	Petrol Refilling Point.
PRU	Photographic Reconnaissance Unit.
PS	Printing and Stationery <i>or</i> Private Secretary <i>or</i> chloropicrin (toxic).
P/S	Postogram.
PSA	Graduate, RAF Staff College <i>or</i> percussion small arms (tubes).
PSC	Graduate, Military Staff College.
PSI	Secretarial and Finance Branches.
PSS	Printing and Stationery Service.
PSTO	Principal Sea Transport Officer.
Pt	Point.
PT	Physical Training.
(PT)	Physical Training Officer.
Pte	Private.
Ptn	Porton.
PTO	Please turn (page) over.
Pty	Proprietary.
Pub	Publication.
PUS	Permanent Under-Secretary of State.
PUT	Pick-up truck.
PV	Paravane.
PVM	Permanent Vertical Magnetisation.
PW	Prisoner(s) of War.
PWD	Petroleum Warfare (<i>or</i> Public Works) Department.
pwf	Paper, white, fine.
PWR	Police War Reserve.
PWRS	Petroleum Warfare Research Station.
PWSS	Post War Signals Station.
PW/TO	Post Wireless-Telegraphy (<i>or</i> Telephony) Officer.
PWV	The South Lancashire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Volunteers) (<i>see also</i> S Lan R).
PY	Pay.
Pyro	Pyrotechnics.
PYT	Passed "Y" Test (steel).
Q	A chemical symbol <i>or</i> Supply Section <i>or</i> equipment <i>or</i> correction to altitude of polaris.
Q <i>or</i> "Q"	Quarter-Master (<i>see also</i> QM <i>and</i> Qr Mr) <i>or</i> Quarter-Master-General's Branch.
QAIMNS	Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
QDM	Housing signal.
QE	Quadrant elevation.
QF	Quick firing <i>or</i> decoy fire.

QFCF	Quick-Firing Cartridge Factory.
"Q" Fd	Dummy field.
QL	Light decoy.
QM	Quarter-Master (<i>see also Q and Qr Mr</i>).
QMG	Quarter-Master-General.
QMS	Quarter-Master-Sergeant.
Qr M or Qr Mr	Quarter-Master (<i>see also Q and QM</i>).
Queen's	The Queen's Own Royal Regiment (West Surrey).
QVR	Queen Victoria Rifles.
QW	Queen's Westminster.
R	Research (applies only to Ministry of Supply and appears only on portion reports) or rocket or radio-telephony (<i>see also R/T</i>) or reconnaissance (<i>see also Recce</i>) or refraction.
RA	Royal Artillery or Rear-Admiral or right ascension.
R/A	Radio acoustic.
R & A	Range and accuracy.
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force.
RAC	Rear-Admiral Commanding or Royal Armoured Corps or Royal Automobile Club.
RACD or RACHD	Royal Army Chaplains' Department.
RADAD	Range and direction as deflected.
RA(E)E	Royal Aircraft (Experimental) Establishment.
RAF	Royal Air Force.
RAF/DGX	Royal Air Force Adviser to the Director-General of Explosives and Chemical Supplies.
RAFO	Reserve of Air Force Officers.
RAFVR	Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.
Rail	Railway(s) (<i>see also Ry</i>).
RAMC	Royal Army Medical Corps.
RAN	Royal Australian Navy.
RAOC	Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
RAOS	Regulations, Army Ordnance Services.
RAP	Regimental Aid Post.
RAPC	Royal Army Pay Corps.
RARO	Regular Army Reserve of Officers.
RASC	Royal Army Service Corps.
RAS of S	Royal Artillery School of Survey.
RA Svy	Royal Artillery Survey.
RAVC	Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
RB	The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) or rolled bronze.

R Berks	The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's).
RC	Racecourse <i>or</i> Report Centre <i>or</i> Research Committee (Ministry of Supply).
RCAF	Royal Canadian Air Force.
RCD	Royal Cartridge Department.
RCM	Radio counter measures.
RCN	Royal Canadian Navy.
RCO	Remote Control Office.
RCOS	Royal Corps of Signals (<i>which should be known as R Sigs</i>).
RCS	Royal Corps of Signals <i>or</i> Regional Control System.
RD	Royal (Naval Reserve Officers') Decoration <i>or</i> radio (<i>or</i> rocket) development.
rd <i>or</i> Rd	Road <i>or</i> round (of ammunition).
RDA	Research Development Aircraft.
RD Arm	Research Development Armaments.
RDC	Research Development Communications.
RDE	Research Development Engines.
RDE/M	Research Development Engines (Modifications).
RDE/NL	Research Development Engines (Naval Liaison).
RDE/SL	Research Development Engines (Service Liaison).
RDF	Radio direction finder <i>or</i> name of method of RDX radio communications.
RDI	Relief Driver Increment.
RD Inst	Research Development Instruments.
Rd Junc	Road junction.
RDL	Radio detection and location (by radio pulses) <i>or</i> Research Development Landplanes.
RDMC	Research Development Marine Craft.
RDMT	Research Development Mechanical Transport.
RDN	Propellant names (flashless) approximate composition is NG 21, NC 21, carbamite 3, picrate 55.
RD(N)	Research Development (Naval).
RD Nav	Research Development Navigator's Instruments.
RDO	Regional Development Officer.
RD Photos	Research Development Photographic Equipment.
R Dpo	Repair Depot.
RDQ	Propellant name (hotter flashless) <i>or</i> Research Development Equipment Installation.
RDQ(B)	Research Development Equipment Installation (Bomber Command).

RDQ(C)	Research Development Equipment Installation (Coastal Command).
RDQ(F)	Research Development Equipment Installation (Fighter Command).
RDQ(N)	Research Development Equipment Installation (Naval Air).
RDS	Road Delivery Service <i>or</i> Research Development Seaplanes.
RDT	Research Development Technical Investigation.
RDT (Stdn)	Research Development Technical Investigation (Standardization).
RDX	Cyclonite (German hexogen) <i>or</i> a new high explosive.
RDX/BX	Research Department X beeswax (a type of HE filling).
RE	Royal Engineers <i>or</i> Research Establishment.
rec	Recovery.
Rec C	Recruiting Centre.
Rece <i>or</i> Recco	Reconnaissance (<i>see also</i> R) <i>or</i> reconnoitre.
RED	Railhead (reconnaissance code) <i>or</i> reduced (charge).
ref	Reference.
reg	Regulating <i>or</i> regulation.
Regis	Registry.
Regt	Regiment <i>or</i> regimental.
rein <i>or</i> reinf	Reinforce <i>or</i> reinforcement(s) (<i>see also</i> rft).
REME	Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
Rep	Representative.
Res	Reserve.
RES	River Emergency Service.
Ret	Retired.
RF	The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) <i>or</i> representative fraction <i>or</i> range finder <i>or</i> Reserve Fleet.
RFA	Royal Field Artillery.
RFA (B, C, etc.)	Reference Point A (B, C, etc.) (reconnaissance code).
RFF	Royal Filling Factory.
Rfn	Rifleman.
RFP	Reconnaissance float plane.
rft	Reinforcement (<i>see also</i> rein).
rg	Range.
RGA	Royal Garrison Artillery.
RGF	Royal Gun Factory.
RGH	Royal Gloucestershire Hussars.
RGPF	Royal Gunpowder Factory.
RH	Relative humidity <i>or</i> Railhead <i>or</i> right hand.

RHA	Royal Horse Artillery.
RHG	Royal Horse Guards (The Blues).
RHP	Ranging Point (reconnaissance code).
RHQ	Regimental Headquarters.
RIA	Royal Indian Army.
RIASC	Royal Indian Army Service Corps.
RIGFA	Recognition and identification between ground forces and aircraft.
RIM	Render inert mechanism.
RIN	Royal Indian Navy.
R Ir F	The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's).
RIV	River (reconnaissance code).
RL	Royal (<i>or</i> Research) Laboratory.
RLG	Russian Liaison Group.
Rly	Railway (<i>see also</i> Ry).
RM	Remount <i>or</i> Royal Marines <i>or</i> repair and maintenance.
RMA	Royal Military Academy (Woolwich) <i>or</i> Royal Malta (<i>or</i> Marine) Artillery.
RMC	Royal Military College.
RMD	Raw Materials Depot.
RMS	Rendering mines safe.
RMSO	Royal Marine Signal Officer.
RMSF	Royal Marine Striking Force.
RN	Royal Navy.
RNB	Royal Naval Barracks.
RNC	Royal Naval College (Dartmouth).
RNCF	Royal Navy Cordite Factory.
RND	Royal Naval Division.
RNO	Royal Naval Officer.
RNPF	Royal Navy Propellant Factory.
RNR	Royal Naval Reserve.
RNVR	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
RNZAF	Royal New Zealand Air Force.
RO	Routine order <i>or</i> Recreation (<i>or</i> Range) Officer.
ROC	Royal Observer Corps.
ROCK GRN	Rockets, signal, green.
ROD	Railway Operating Division (RE).
ROF	Royal Ordnance Factory.
R of O	Reserve of Officers.
ROO	Railhead (<i>or</i> Roadhead) Ordnance Officer.
Royals	1st The Royal Dragoons.
RP	Refilling Point <i>or</i> rules of procedure <i>or</i> Radio Production <i>or</i> Regimental Police.

R & P	Range and projection (scales).
RP/A	Radio Production (American).
rpg	Rounds per gun.
rpgpm	Rounds per gun per minute
RP/GS	Radio Production (General Services).
rpm	Rounds (<i>or</i> revolutions) per minute.
RP/S	Radio Production (Supplies).
Rptd	Repeated.
RP Tech	Radio Production (Technical).
RQMS	Regimental Quarter-Master Sergeant.
RR	Research Report.
RRB	Radio Research Board.
RRC	(Member of the) Royal Red Cross.
RS	The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment).
RSAF	Royal Small Arms Factory.
RSD	Returned Stores Depot.
RSF	Royal Scots Fusiliers.
R Sigs	Royal Corps of Signals.
RSM	Regimental Sergeant-Major.
RSO	Regimental Survey Officer.
RSP	Regimental Starting Point.
R Sup O	Railhead (<i>or</i> Roadhead) Supply Officer.
R Sussex	The Royal Sussex Regiment.
RT	Range table.
R/T <i>or</i> RT	Radio-telephony (<i>or</i> telephone) (<i>see also</i> R) <i>or</i> radio transmission (<i>or</i> transmitter).
R Tanks	Royal Tank Regiment (<i>which should be known as</i> R Tks).
RTC	Royal Tank Corps.
Rt Hon	Right Honourable.
R Tks	Royal Tank Regiment (<i>formerly known as</i> RTR <i>and then</i> R Tanks).
RTMV	Range table muzzle velocity.
RTO	Railway Transport (<i>or</i> Traffic) Officer.
RTP	Research Technical Publications.
RTP/DO	Research Technical Publications (Drawing Office).
RTR	Royal Tank Regiment (<i>which should be known as</i> R Tks).
RUR	The Royal Ulster Rifles.
RV	Rendezvous.
RW	Royal Warrant (for pay <i>or</i> promotion).
RWF	The Royal Welch Fusiliers.
R Wilts Yeo	Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry.
RWK	The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment.

RX	Right section.
Ry(s)	Railway(s) (<i>see also</i> Rail).
RYS	Royal Yacht Squadron.
Ry Tel	Railway Telegraph.
s	Shilling (monetary unit).
S	Supply <i>or</i> smooth (driving bands) <i>or</i> a chemical symbol <i>or</i> spotter <i>or</i> south <i>or</i> seconds (of time) <i>or</i> half sum <i>or</i> Security Section (of Air Ministry).
SA	South Africa (<i>or</i> African) <i>or</i> small arms <i>or</i> acoustic mine sweeping gear <i>or</i> styphnate azide <i>or</i> semi-automatic.
SAA	Small arms ammunition (<i>see also</i> ASA).
SAAD	School for Anti-Aircraft Defence.
SAAF	South African Air Force.
SAC	Scientific Advisory Council <i>or</i> School of Army Co-operation.
SAD	Single-axle drive.
SA & D Note	Shipping advice and delivery note.
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers.
SAEC	South African Engineer Corps.
SAEO	Senior Aeronautical Engineer Officer.
SAIO	Senior Air Intelligence Officer.
SAIR	South African Irish Rifles.
Sal	Salvage.
SALO	Senior Air Liaison Officer.
SAM	Short aerial mine.
SAO	Squadron Artillery Officer.
SAP	Semi-armour-piercing (projectile).
SAPBC	Semi-armour-piercing (projectile) with ballistic cap.
SAPC	Semi-armour-piercing (projectile), capped.
SAQC	Sub-Area Quartering Commandant.
SARG	Small arms rifle grenade.
SAS	Small Arms School.
SASC	Small Arms School Corps.
SASO	Senior Air (<i>or</i> Armament <i>or</i> Administrative) Staff Officer.
SAT	Small Arms Training <i>or</i> Scientific Adviser on Telecommunications.
SB	Short bursts <i>or</i> sound back <i>or</i> stretcher-bearer <i>or</i> shore-based <i>or</i> Submarine Base.
SBC	Small bomb container.
SBG	Small box-girder (bridge).
SBL	Standard ballistic limit.
SBNO	Senior British Naval Officer.

SBO	Stretcher-Bearer Officer.
SBX	Slow-burning explosive.
SC	Staff Captain <i>or</i> sub-calibre <i>or</i> sector (<i>or</i> support) control <i>or</i> Senior Constructor <i>or</i> propellant name (solventless cordite), approximate composition: NG 41, NC 50, carbamite 9.
SCE	Superintending Civil Engineer.
SCF	Senior Chaplain to the Forces.
SCI	Smoke Curtain Installation.
SCMA	Signals, Corps Medium Artillery.
SCO	Sector Control Officer (RAF).
Scot Horse	Scottish Horse.
SCP	Sub-Contracting Production.
SCRA	Staff Captain, Royal Artillery (S 1 <i>or</i> S 4 of Division).
SCRK	Propellant name, approximate composition: SC used for rockets.
SD	Staff Duties <i>or</i> short delay (detonator) <i>or</i> self-destroying <i>or</i> spraying distance <i>or</i> Signals Department <i>or</i> secret document.
SDG	Siding (reconnaissance code).
SDO	Signal Distributing Officer.
SDP	Supply Dropping Point.
S Dpo	Stores Depot.
SDR	Special despatch rider.
SDRA	Staff Duties, Royal Artillery.
SDT	Self-destroying tracer.
SD & T	Staff Duties and Training Section, Chief of the General Staff in the Field.
SE	Single engine <i>or</i> secret equipment <i>or</i> southeast.
Seaforth	The Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's).
SEB	Superintendent of External Ballistics <i>or</i> Surplus Equipment Branch.
sec	Second <i>or</i> security.
Sec	Section (<i>see also</i> X).
Sec/CNR	Secretary to Chief Naval Representative.
2IC	Second-in-command.
Sec O	Security Officer.
SED	Signal Equipment Design.
SEE	Signals Experimental Establishment <i>or</i> Superintendent of Experimental Establishment (<i>or</i> Electrical Engines).
SEF	Single-engine fighter.
SEO	Senior Equipment (<i>or</i> Squadron Engineer) Officer.

SESO	Senior Equipment Staff Officer.
SFG	Sulphurless fine grain.
SFS	Slight flutter starting (projectile steadiness).
SFTS	Service Flying Training School.
SG	Scots Guards (The Scots Regiment of Foot Guards) <i>or</i> Ship's Gunnery <i>or</i> standard gauge.
SGA	Senior Gas Adviser.
SGB	Steam gunboat.
SGO	Squadron Gunnery Officer.
Sgt ¹⁷	Sergeant.
SHA	Sidereal hour angle (of star).
Sharpshooters	Sharpshooters (County of London Yeomanry).
SHAS	Super-Heavy Artillery School.
shrapl	Shrapnel.
Shrops Yeo	Shropshire Yeomanry.
sht	Sheet.
SI	Special issue.
Sig	Signal.
Sigmn	Signalman.
Sig O	Signal Officer.
Sigs	Signals <i>or</i> Communications Officer, Signals.
Sin <i>or</i> SIN	Sine.
SIN	Single-engine aircraft (reconnaissance code).
SIO	Senior Intelligence Officer.
SIP	Self-igniting phosphorus (grenade).
SIS	Secret Intelligence Service.
Sitrep	Situation Report.
Sjt	(<i>See</i> Sgt.)
SL	Searchlight <i>or</i> Squadron Leader (<i>see also</i> S/Ldr) <i>or</i> Start(ing) Line <i>or</i> Sea Lord <i>or</i> short-legged destroyer <i>or</i> Service Liaison.
S/L <i>or</i> SL	Single (or separate) loading <i>or</i> streamline.
S Lan R	The South Lancashire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Volunteers) (<i>see also</i> PWV).
SLC	Searchlight (<i>or</i> Sound Locator) Control <i>or</i> support landing craft <i>or</i> two-man submarine.
SL Cndr	Searchlight Commander.
SLCS	Searchlight Control (Radio) Station.
S/Ldr	Squadron Leader (<i>see also</i> SL <i>and</i> Sqn Ldr).
SLDS	Searchlight Directing Station.
SLE	Searchlight emplacement.

¹⁷ "Serjeant" is the official British Army form, but the spelling "sergeant," which is official in the Royal Air Force, is frequently used.

SLER	Searchlight Engine Room.
SLL	Searchlight laying.
SLO	Scientific Liaison Officer.
S/Loc.	Sound locator.
SLP	Supply Landing Point.
SM	Sergeant-Major <i>or</i> Savoia-Marchetti.
S/M <i>or</i> SM	Submarine (<i>see also</i> Sub).
S & M	Sappers and miners.
SMA	Senior Military Adviser.
SMA 3	Testing device for RAF recruits.
SMC	Staff Message Control <i>or</i> Sten machine carbine.
SMD	Superintendent of Mine Design.
SME	School of Military Engineering.
SMLE	Short-Magazine Lee-Enfield (rifle).
SMO	Senior Medical (<i>or</i> Selected Military) Officer.
SMRD	Safety in Mine Research Directorate.
SMTO	Senior Mechanical Transport Officer.
SNIO	Senior Naval Intelligence Officer.
SNO	Senior Naval Officer (GHQ).
SNOIC	Senior Naval Officer-in-Charge.
SNOL	Senior Naval Officer Landing.
SNU	Steam not up (reconnaissance code).
SO	Staff (<i>or</i> Section <i>or</i> Signal) Officer <i>or</i> Sutton Oak (Research Laboratory).
SOB	Secretary of the Ordnance Board.
SODMV	Standing Orders for Drivers of Mechanical Vehicles.
S of A	School of Artillery.
S of AAA	School of Anti-Aircraft Artillery.
S of AAD	School of Anti-Aircraft Defence.
S of AE	School of Aeronautical Engineering.
S of E	Superintendent of Experiments.
S of S	Secretary of State <i>or</i> School of Survey.
S of SHRA	School of Super-Heavy Railway Artillery.
SO-in-C	Signal Officer-in-Chief (<i>who should be known as</i> Chief Sigs).
SOI	Signal Operations Instructions.
SOL	Staff Officer (Liaison).
S(O & M)	Secretary, Organisation and Methods Division.
SOME	Senior Ordnance Mechanical Engineer.
Som LI	The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's).
SOMS	Senior Officer of Mine Sweepers.
SOO	Senior Organisation Officer.
SOPT	Staff Officer, Physical Training.
SOR	Sector Operations (<i>or</i> Operating) Room.

SORA	Staff Officer, Royal Artillery.
SORE	Staff Officer, Royal Engineers.
SORM	Senior Officer, Royal Marines.
SOS	Senior Officers' School.
Sp or SP	Support.
(Sp)	Special Duties Officer.
SP	Self-propelled <i>or</i> signal publications <i>or</i> Service Patrol <i>or</i> Secret Police <i>or</i> Starting (<i>or</i> Supply) Point <i>or</i> sign post.
S/P	Signalling projector.
SP/B	Ship-born.
Spr	Sapper (engineer).
SPSO	Senior Personnel Staff Officer.
SQMS	Staff (<i>or</i> Squadron) Quarter-Master Sergeant (<i>see also</i> Sqn QMS).
Sqn	Squadron.
Sqn Ldr	Squadron Leader (<i>see also</i> SL <i>and</i> S/Ldr).
Sqn O	Squadron Officer.
Sqn QMS	Squadron Quarter-Master Sergeant.
Sqn SM	Squadron Sergeant-Major.
SR	Sound ranging (<i>see also</i> S Rg) <i>or</i> spotter reconnaissance <i>or</i> Supplementary Reserve <i>or</i> send replies <i>or</i> Special Reserves <i>or</i> Scientific Research.
SRD	Superintendent of Research Department <i>or</i> Supply Reserve Depot.
SRDE	Signals Research and Development Establishment.
SRE	Scientific Research Establishment (<i>or</i> Equipment).
S Rg	Sound ranging (<i>see also</i> SR)
SRH	Supply Railhead.
SRMO	Squadron Royal Marine Officer.
SRP	Supply Refilling Point.
SS	Self-sealing (gasoline tank) <i>or</i> Special (<i>or</i> Secret) Service <i>or</i> Staff Sergeant <i>or</i> sound signalling <i>or</i> spring steel <i>or</i> single seat.
S/S or SS	Single shot.
S & S	Stocks and Storage.
SSC	Sector Searchlight Commander.
SSCO	Searchlight Sector Control Officer.
SSF	Single-seater fighter.
S Sgt or S/Sgt	Staff Sergeant.
SSM	Staff (<i>or</i> Squadron) Sergeant-Major.
SSO	Special Service (<i>or</i> Senior Supply (<i>see also</i> S Sup O) <i>or</i> Squadron Signal) Officer.

SSQ	Station Sick Quarters.
SST	Super-sonic telegraphy.
S Staffords	The South Staffordshire Regiment.
SSTO	Superintending Sea Transport Officer.
S Sup O	Senior Supply Officer (<i>see also</i> SSO).
ST	Sticky type (grenade <i>or</i> bomb) <i>or</i> sonic telegraphy (<i>see also</i> S/T) Sonic Telegraphy Division (RASC) <i>or</i> steel <i>or</i> single turn.
S/T	Sonic telegraphy (<i>see also</i> ST).
Sta	Station.
Staffs Yeo	Staffordshire Yeomanry.
STAM	Superintendent of Technical Application of Metals.
Stats P	Statistics and Planning.
STC	Senior Training Corps <i>or</i> Signal (<i>or</i> Special) Training Centre.
Std T	Standard time.
stereo	Stereoscope <i>or</i> stereoscopic.
STO	Sea Transport (<i>or</i> Squadron Torpedo <i>or</i> Senior Technical) Officer.
str	Seater.
Strat R	Strategical reconnaissance.
SU	Slightly unsteady.
Sub	Submarine (<i>see also</i> S/M).
Suffolk	The Suffolk Regiment.
Sup	Supply.
Sup Dpo	Supply Depot.
Sup O	Supply Officer.
Sup P	Supply Point.
Surreys	The East Surrey Regiment.
SUS	Slight unsteady starting (projectile steadiness).
SV	Survey (<i>see also</i> Svy) <i>or</i> striking velocity <i>or</i> single valve <i>or</i> Salvage Department.
SVA	Solenoid velocity apparatus.
SVDC	Special Vehicle Development Committee.
SVP	Small Vessels Pool.
Svy	Survey (<i>see also</i> SV).
SW	Short wave <i>or</i> ship's warning <i>or</i> southwest.
SWB	The South Wales Borderers.
swbd	Switchboard.
SWG	Standard wire gauge.
Sy	Sepoy.
T	Transport <i>or</i> training <i>or</i> trainer <i>or</i> tanks and armoured fighting vehicles <i>or</i> through <i>or</i> torpedo <i>or</i> type <i>or</i> a chemical symbol <i>or</i> local hour angle in triangle.

/T	Tube.
(T) (a)	Armament Officer.
TA	Territorial Army <i>or</i> Technical Area (bombing).
TAA	Territorial Army Allowances.
Tac <i>or</i> Tac HQ	Tactical Headquarters (<i>see also</i> THQ).
Tac R <i>or</i> Tac/R	Tactical reconnaissance.
T Admn	Administrative training.
TAG	The Adjutant-General.
TARO	Territorial Army Reserve of Officers.
Tan <i>or</i> TAN	Tangent.
TANS	Territorial Army Nursing Service.
TAS	True air speed.
TAW	Thames Ammunition Works.
TB	Tank Board.
T/B <i>or</i> TB	Torpedo bomber (<i>or</i> boat).
TBAAG	Text-Book of Anti-Aircraft Gunnery.
TB of G	Text-Book of Gunnery.
TC	Troop Commander (<i>or</i> Carrier) <i>or</i> Training Corps <i>or</i> traffic control <i>or</i> Tactical Committee <i>or</i> temperature correction.
TCH	Trench (reconnaissance code).
TCK	Track (reconnaissance code).
Tel	Tentacle.
TCL	Tank Committee Liaison.
TCO	Tactical Control Officer.
TCP	Traffic Control Post.
TD	Tractor-drawn <i>or</i> Territorial Decoration <i>or</i> tank design <i>or</i> tail delay <i>or</i> total dust.
TD 2	Tail delay 2 seconds.
T & D Est	Test and Development Establishment.
T Det	Technical Detachment.
TDL	Tank Design Liaison.
TDMR	Technical Division Memorandum Report.
TDR	Tank Delivery Regiment.
TDS	Tank Delivery Squadron.
TDU	Torpedo Development Unit.
(T) (e)	Engineer Officer.
TE	Training Establishment <i>or</i> twin-engine <i>or</i> tangent elevation.
TEB	Twin-engine bomber.
TEC	Tennessee Eastman Corporation, U. S. A.
tech	Technical <i>or</i> technician.
TEF	Twin-engine fighter.

tel	Telephone (<i>see also</i> phone).
tele	Telegraph <i>or</i> telegraphic.
TEWT	Tactical exercise without troops.
T Ex	Telephone exchange.
TF	Time fuze.
TGM	Town gas main.
tgt	Target.
thds	Threads.
THI	Time handed in.
THQ	Tactical Headquarters (<i>see also</i> Tac).
THR	Tower Hamlets Rifles.
TI	Telescope identification.
T Inst	Tail instantaneous.
T Inst S	Tail instantaneous, sensitive.
Tk	Tank (<i>see also</i> Tnk).
TKV	Tracked vehicles (reconnaissance code).
TLC	Tank landing craft <i>or</i> Tank Liaison Committee.
tlr	Trailer.
TLS	Temperate land scheme.
TM	Training Manual.
T & M	Torpedo and mine.
TMC	Thompson machine carbine.
TMG	Target moving (reconnaissance code).
TMO	Technical Maintenance Officer.
TMT	Technician of Motor Transport <i>or</i> Technical Mechanical Transport.
tn <i>or</i> TN	Transportation (<i>see also</i> tpt).
TNHP	TNH Praha (a Czechoslovakian tank).
Tnk <i>or</i> TNK	Tank (<i>see also</i> Tk).
TNT	Trinitrotoluene <i>or</i> tent (reconnaissance code).
TNT/BX	TNT beeswax.
TO	Transport (<i>or</i> Torpedo) Officer.
TOB	Time of burning.
TOD	Time of despatch.
TOET	Tests of elementary training.
T of F <i>or</i> TOF	Time of flight.
TO-in-C	Tank Officer-in-Chief (<i>or</i> in Charge).
TOO	Time of origin.
TOR	Time of receipt.
Tp	Troop <i>or</i> Transport.
TP	Training progress <i>or</i> Traffic Patrol (<i>or</i> Post).
T/P	Teleprinter (U. S. teletype).
TPA	Tank Production Armour (code).

TPI	Threads per inch.
Trp	Trooper.
Tps	Troops.
TPSA	Tube, percussion, small arm.
Tpt	Transport (<i>see also</i> Tp) <i>or</i> transportation (<i>see also</i> tn).
Tptd	Transported.
Tptr	Trumpeter <i>or</i> transporter.
TRE	Technical (<i>or</i> Telecommunications) Research Establishment.
Trg	Training.
TRG	Goods trucks (i. e., freight cars) (reconnaissance code).
TRH	Their Royal Highnesses.
TRN	Railway train (complete with engine) (reconnaissance code).
TRP	Passenger coaches (reconnaissance code).
TRU	Tank Reconnaissance (<i>or</i> Transportable Radio) Unit.
(T) (s)	Signal Officer.
TS	Traumatic shock <i>or</i> Transvaal Scottish <i>or</i> torpedo spotter.
Ts Ds <i>or</i> TSDS	Two-speed destroyer sweep.
TSF	Twin-seater fighter.
TSL	Tank Supply Liaison.
TSM	Troop Sergeant-Major <i>or</i> Thompson sub-machine gun.
TSR	Torpedo scout (<i>or</i> spotter) reconnaissance (plane).
TSS	Temperate sea scheme.
TT	Tonic train (a type of modulation for transmission of Morse code) <i>or</i> turntable <i>or</i> target tower.
(T) ULO	(Tank) Unit Landing Officer.
TV	Terminal velocity.
TVC	Telecommunications Valve Committee.
TWN	Multi-engined aircraft (reconnaissance code).
TWOL	Tank War Office Liaison.
TX	Torpex.
U	A chemical symbol used only at Porton <i>or</i> unsteady (projectile steadiness) <i>or</i> unserviceable (<i>see also</i> U/S).
UB	Unexploded bomb <i>or</i> U-boat (submarine).
UB Com	Unexploded Bomb Committee.
UC	Universal call (switchboard).
UDF	Union Defence Force.
UEP	Underwater electrode potential.
UET	Unit Equipment Table.
UK	United Kingdom.
UKCC	United Kingdom Commercial Corps.

UL	Upper limb.
ULO	Unit Landing Officer.
UM	Unit mobilisation <i>or</i> urgent memorandum.
UP	Unrotating projectile (rocket propelled) <i>or</i> unexploded parachute (mine).
US	United States <i>or</i> unsteady start.
U/S <i>or</i> US	Unserviceable (<i>see also</i> U).
US of S	(Parliamentary) Under-Secretary of State.
UV	Universal (carrier) <i>or</i> unvarnished <i>or</i> ultra violet.
UXB	Unexploded bomb.
V	Veterinary (<i>see also</i> Vet) <i>or</i> vesicant(s) <i>or</i> visual signalling ships <i>or</i> varnished.
VA	Vice-Admiral <i>or</i> Order of Victoria and Albert <i>or</i> Vickers-Armstrong (<i>see also</i> VAD and VAE).
VAC	Vice-Admiral Commanding.
VAD	Voluntary Aid Division (<i>or</i> Detachment) (Army Nurses, a part of QAIMNS) <i>or</i> Vickers-Armstrong (Dartford).
VAE	Vickers-Armstrong (Ellswick).
VAOS	Vocabulary of Army Ordnance Stores (<i>or</i> Services).
V—B	Vickers—Bertheir.
VC	Victoria Cross.
VCAS	Vice-Chief of the Air Staff.
VCIGS	Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff.
VCO	Viceroy Commissioned Officer.
VD	Volunteer Officers' Decoration.
VDH	Vickers diamond hardness.
VDM	Automatic airscrew pitch regulator (German).
VE	Verbal (i. e., oral).
VEB	Variable elevation beam.
Veh	Vehicle.
VE Message	Message of which no record is kept, given either written <i>or</i> verbally (i. e., orally) to signaller.
VES	Veterinary Evacuating Station.
Vet	Veterinary (<i>see also</i> V).
VFO	Valves for Oliphant.
VHF <i>or</i> VH/F	Very high frequency.
VI	Vertical interval.
VIE	Visual indicating equipment.
VIR	Vulcanized in rubber.
VLF <i>or</i> VL/F	Very low frequency.
VM	Volume moisture.
VME	Very mild explosion.

VMG	Vickers machine gun.
VO	Veterinary Officer.
V of A	Velocity of adjustment.
VP	Vulnerable point <i>or</i> vent, percussion (tubes) <i>or</i> variable pitch.
V/P	Velocity/pressure.
VPL <i>or</i> VPH	Vertical photograph (<i>or</i> photography).
VPN	Vickers pyramid number (hardness).
VR	Volunteer Reserve.
VRD	Vehicle Reception (<i>or</i> Replacement <i>or</i> Reserve) Depot.
V/S <i>or</i> VS	Visual signalling.
VSE <i>or</i> P	Vent, sealing, electric, or percussion (tube).
V/T	Visual telegraphy.
vtm <i>or</i> VTM	Vehicles to the mile (road density).
W	Works <i>or</i> wounds <i>or</i> wireless-telegraphy (<i>see also</i> W/T) <i>or</i> name of propellant (approximate composition: NG 29, NC 65, carbamite 6) <i>or</i> west <i>or</i> watch.
WAAF	Women's Auxiliary Air Force.
WAC	Woolwich adjusted charge.
WAFS	Women's Auxiliary Fire Service.
WAO	Wing Artillery Officer.
WAR	Warships (reconnaissance code).
Warwick	The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
Warwick Yeo	Warwickshire Yeomanry.
Wa/T	Warning telephone.
WATU	Western Approaches Tactical Unit.
WC	Watch correction <i>or</i> water closet.
w/c	Wing Commander (<i>see also</i> Wg Cr).
WD	War Department.
W Dgns	2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons).
WE	War Establishment(s).
W/E	Week ending.
WECIS	War Establishment Committee, Investigation Section.
wef <i>or</i> WEF	With effect from.
Welch	The Welch Regiment.
WEM	Wireless electrical mechanic.
WET	War Establishment Table(s).
Wg <i>or</i> WG	Wing.
WG	Welsh Guards (The Welsh (or 5th) Regiment of Foot Guards).
Wg Cr (<i>or</i> Comdr)	Wing Commander.
WGO	Wing Officer.

wh	Wheeled.
WIC	War Intelligence Committee.
Wilts	The Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's).
Wks	Works.
Wkshop or wksp	Workshop.
WL	Wagon Line <i>or</i> water liquid (calorimetric value).
WLA	Women's Land Army.
WLO	Wagon Line Officer.
WM	Name of propellant (approximate composition: NG 30, NC 65, M/Je, carbamite 2).
WO	War Office <i>or</i> Warrant Officer.
WO 1 (2)	Warrant Officer, Class 1 (2).
W/O	Signifies experimental failure.
Worc R	The Worcestershire Regiment.
WOU	Wireless Operator Unit.
WP	White phosphorus.
WPS	Warships Production Superintendent.
WR	War Registry.
W & R	Withdrawn and replaced.
WRNS	Women's Royal Naval Service.
WS	Wireless School.
WT	Weapon training.
W/T <i>or</i> WT	Wireless-telegraphy (<i>or</i> telephony).
W/TO <i>or</i> WTO	Wireless-Telegraphy Officer.
WTS	Women's Transport Service <i>or</i> Wireless Station (reconnaissance code).
WU	Wildly unsteady (projectile steadiness).
WVS	Women's Voluntary Service.
WWCP	Walking Wounded Collecting Post.
W Yorks	The West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own).
x	Yard(s) (<i>e. g.</i> , 1,000x) (<i>or used for any word repeated often in a text or used to separate Arabic numerals for clarity, e. g.</i> , 20x40mm guns equals twenty 40-mm guns).
X	Explosive(s) <i>or</i> section(s).
XDO	Extended Defence Officer.
XP	Propellants and charges.
XPM	Expanded metal.
X rd(s) <i>or</i> Rd(s)	Cross road(s).
Yd	Yard.
Y & L	The York and Lancaster Regiment.
Yorks D	Yorkshire Dragoons.
Yorks H	Yorkshire Hussars.

YS	Young Soldiers (Battalions).
Y Service	Wireless Interception Service.
Z	Lead azide <i>or</i> zenith <i>or</i> zone <i>or</i> azimuth (<i>see also</i> Az) <i>or</i> assumed position in triangle.
Zed	Anti-aircraft unit assigned unrotating projectile (UP) equipment.
Zed Zed	A secret automatic landing system (<i>see also</i> ZZ).
ZN	True azimuth (clockwise from the north).
ZPI	Zone position indicator.
ZT	Zone time.
ZW	Zone watch.
ZY	Lead azide and CE.
ZZ	A secret automatic landing system (<i>see also</i> Zed Zed).

7. SOLUTION OF UNRECORDED ABBREVIATIONS

The following list gives a few general hints which may help in the solution of new or unfamiliar abbreviations:

A	<i>At the beginning of an abbreviation often means aircraft or Air.</i>
AD	<i>At the beginning of an abbreviation usually means Assistant-Director.</i>
C	<i>At the beginning of an abbreviation often means Commander or Controller or Chief.</i>
CI	<i>At the beginning of an abbreviation often means Chief Inspector.</i>
D	<i>At the beginning of an abbreviation usually means Director; at the end, often means development or design or defence or Department.</i>
DAD	<i>At the beginning of an abbreviation usually means Deputy Assistant-Director.</i>
DD	<i>At the beginning of an abbreviation usually means Deputy Director.</i>
DG	<i>At the beginning of an abbreviation usually means Director-General.</i>
E	<i>At the end of an abbreviation often means equipment or engineer(ing).</i>
F	<i>At the beginning of an abbreviation often means field or fire or fleet; at the end of an abbreviation, factories.</i>
G	<i>At the beginning of an abbreviation often means General or gun.</i>
O	<i>In the body of an abbreviation often means Operations or Ordnance or Organisation; at the end, usually means Officer or Order.</i>
P	<i>At the end of an abbreviation usually means Production.</i>
RD	<i>At the end of an abbreviation usually means Research (and) Development.</i>
S	<i>Anywhere in the abbreviation may well mean Staff or School; at the end, may indicate a plural form, which is, however, usually indicated by s.</i>

Appendix A. CLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS

1. CATEGORIES

a. General

The British use the following categories in classifying documents and military information:

- (1) "Most secret."
- (2) "Secret."
- (3) "Security."
- (4) "Confidential" (or "Private and confidential").
- (5) "Not to be published."

b. "Most Secret"

The "Most secret" category is normally restricted to the following subjects:

- (1) War plans and future operations when in the planning state.
- (2) Comprehensive statements regarding rates of production of major munitions of war, discussions on new types of weapons, or forecasts of manpower, etc.
- (3) Political papers dealing with negotiations for alliances and the like.
- (4) Intelligence obtained by "Most secret" means.
- (5) Technical secrets connected with new weapons of warfare.
- (6) Other matters, such as code words, ciphers, etc., which War Establishments¹ prescribe or which originators may consider should be included within this category.

¹ U. S. Tables of Organization.

c. "Secret"

The "Secret" category is normally restricted to the following subjects:

- (1) Operations in their executive status.
- (2) Ciphers, etc., and technical secrets which do not warrant the "Most secret" category.
- (3) Troop movements for operational purposes or dispatch overseas, location lists, and orders of battle.

d. Transmission of "Most Secret" and "Secret" Papers

Both the "Most secret" and the "Secret" categories require transmission in two envelopes, the outer one plain and the inner one wax-sealed and labeled with the address and classification. The safe custody of documents in these categories is the responsibility of an officer; whenever possible, he sees that they are locked in a safe, the combination of which is known only to him and a few other officers.

e. Lower Categories

The British have broken up their lower security categories into the following:

- (1) "Security" is normally used for documents which by reason of their very wide circulation cannot be kept secret.
- (2) "Confidential" classification is used in connection with any matters dealing with the character of an individual, or a matter of policy which should not become generally known. For example, the proceedings of a court-martial are confidential until the finding is promulgated.
- (3) Documents in the "Security" and "Confidential" categories should be kept under lock and key, but are not necessarily the responsibility of an officer.

(4) "Private and confidential" imposes the additional safeguard of requiring the addressee to open it personally, and places upon him the responsibility for the safe custody of the document while it is in his possession.

(5) "Not to be published" is normally used for such publications as training memoranda, military training pamphlets, and other documents of a military nature, the contents of which should not be divulged to people outside the armed forces. Documents marked "Not to be published" must not be taken into the front line.

(6) "By safe hand" means that delivery is to be effected by a trusted messenger.

2. CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION

Officials qualified to classify material as "Most secret" are also qualified to break or degrade (cancel or change) the classification. Certain staff officers are permitted to issue in a lower classification extracts from documents in a higher classification, provided that the extracts are still properly safeguarded. All papers are subject to continual review so that they may be broken or degraded when elapsed time has removed the need for their original classification.

3. BRITISH AND U. S. CLASSIFICATIONS

The following is an official comparison of British and U. S. security categories:

<i>British</i>	<i>United States</i>
"Most secret"-----	"Secret"
"Secret"-----	"Confidential"
"Security"-----	} "Restricted"
"Confidential"-----	
"Not to be published"-----	

Appendix B. MAPS

1. GENERAL

British Army maps are similar to U. S. maps, but familiarity with their marginal data is essential in order to obtain a working knowledge of them.

2. SCALES

The British have adopted the scales of 1:25,000 and 1:100,000 (and suitable smaller scales) in areas outside the British Isles. They plan to use local grids and local scales when necessary. Within the British Isles, maps are made with a scale of inches to the mile. The following indicates the relation between the usual British and U. S. scales:

British		United States	
Scale	Common name	Scale ¹	Common name
1 inch to 10 miles.....	Small.....	1 : 633,600.....	Small.
¼ inch to 1 mile.....	Small.....	1 : 253,440.....	Small.
½ inch to 1 mile.....	Small.....	1 : 126,720.....	Intermediate.
1 inch to 1 mile.....	Standard.....	1 : 63,360.....	Medium.
1.584 inch to 1 mile.....	Large.....	1 : 40,000.....	Large.
3.168 inch to 1 mile.....	Large.....	1 : 20,000.....	Large.

3. SYSTEMS OF REFERENCE

a. Origin

The British System was adopted in 1919 and remained in use until 1927, when it was superseded by the Modified British System. Suitable only for large and medium

¹ The scales listed in this column are the equivalent representative fractions for the corresponding British scales. Actually U. S. maps are usually made to the following scales: small—1:500,000 and 1:250,000; intermediate—1:125,000; medium—1:62,500. Large-scale British maps are usually made to the same scales as U. S. maps and are designated by representative fractions.

scales, the British System is of little assistance in describing the movements of mechanized troops or in framing orders concerning a large area. The Modified British System is now in use on all military editions of maps of Great Britain.

b. British System

(1) *Description.*—The grid is composed of squares made by lines running north and south, east and west. Every tenth line is thickened, thus making large squares identical in size. The thin lines merely serve to divide the thick lines into tenths. Each of these large squares is given a letter: for example, P, L, M, U, Q, and R. The southwest corner of each lettered square is the starting point from which the coordinates are measured. Each lettered square thus becomes an independently numbered grid, points being located in the square in the same manner as on U. S. military grid maps. The distance east of the southwest corner is read first, this being called “easting.” The second reading is termed “northing” and involves measuring the distance north of the southwest corner. A complete reference is composed of the letter of the square followed by the easting and the northing: for example, Q7506. The manner of writing the coordinates should be noted. There is no dash between the easterly and northerly coordinates; the figures are run together as shown above and in figure 5.

(2) *Use.*—This particular system was designed for use on the now obsolete 1:20,000 map series of Great Britain. Location of coordinates is easy on these maps because in each little (kilometer) square are printed two figures,

the first of which is the number (eastwards) of the west edge, whereas the second is the number (northwards) of the south edge (fig. 5).

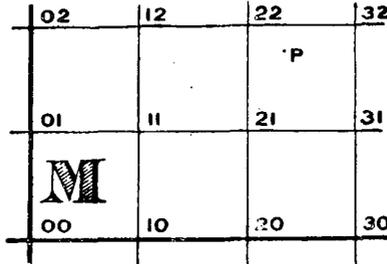


Figure 5.—British System grid.

(Points are described by their coordinates in kilometers, in the large lettered squares. The easterly coordinate is always given first. Thus the point P, in the small square 21, is described as: M 2317 (to nearest 100 meters); M 232174 (to nearest 10 meters).)

c. Modified British System

(1) *General*.—In the British System the whole system of reference is repeated every 50 kilometers. Thus in the smaller-scale maps it is possible to have on the same sheet two identical map references referring to two different places. The Modified British System obviates this difficulty.

(2) *Description*.—In the Modified British System the area is divided into squares of 500 kilometers to the side, each of which is designated by a letter. Each of these squares is subdivided into 25 squares of 100 kilometers to the side which are also lettered from “A” to “Z,” omitting the letter “I” (fig. 6). These squares are again subdivided, each into 100 squares of 10 kilometers to the side.

as shown in figure 7. The number denotes the distance, in 10-kilometer units, of the grid line east or north of the left-hand bottom corner of the 100-kilometer lettered square in which it lies. Since this is the point to which map references are normally referred, it may be described as the point of reference. Thus the point P in figure 7 is 6.3 units east and 3.5 units north of the point of reference. It lies in square vH, and its reference is therefore vH 6335.

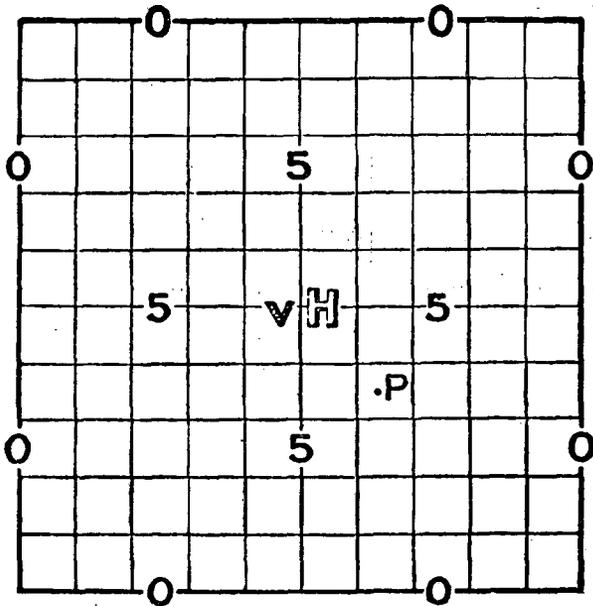


Figure 7.—Modified British System grid, 1 inch to 10 miles map.

(4) $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 mile map.—The grid in this case is the same as that on the 10 miles to 1 inch map, but owing to the larger scale it is possible, without unduly obscuring the detail, to print the letters of the 100-kilometer squares and the numbers of the 10-kilometer squares as shown in

figure 8. The sides of the 100-kilometer lettered squares are thickened and the reference letter to the 500-kilometer square is shown in smaller type in parentheses. The reference of the point P in figure 8 is the same as that in figure 7, namely, (v)H 6335, but in this case the smaller letter is usually omitted.

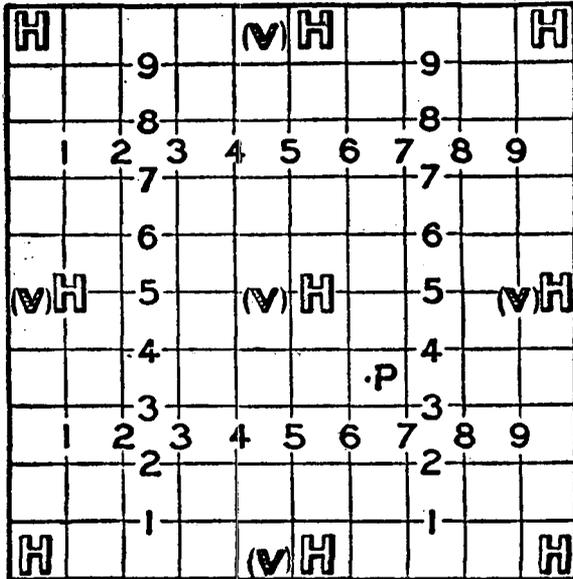


Figure 8.—Modified British System grid, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 mile map.

(5) *1 inch to 1 mile and larger-scale maps.*—On maps of these scales, since there is no possibility of duplication, the letters referring to the 500-kilometer and the 100-kilometer squares are omitted from the grid. A small diagram in the map margin indicates the letter (or letters) of the 100-kilometer square (or squares) in which the particular sheet lies.

The 10-kilometer squares are further subdivided into 100 squares of 1 kilometer to the side; the sides of the 10-kilometer squares are thickened and the grid lines are numbered as shown in figure 9. The number appearing

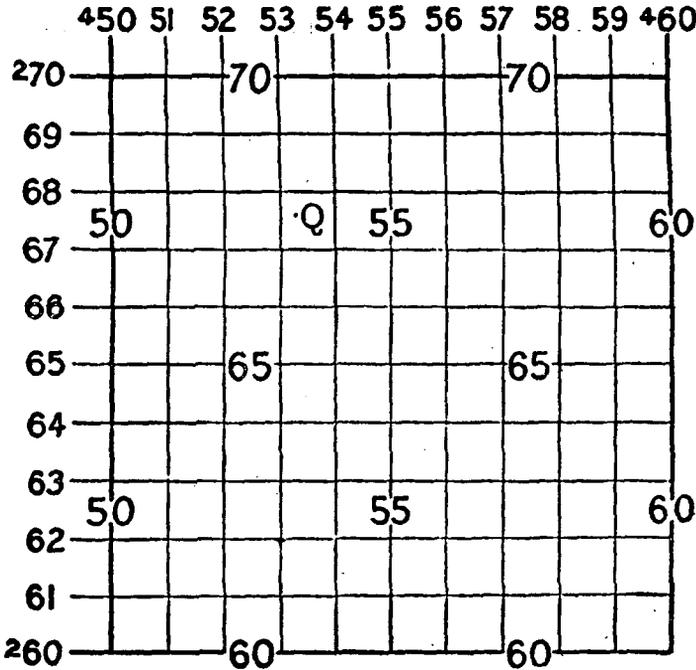


Figure 9.—Modified British System grid, 1 inch to 1 mile map.

on any grid line denotes, this time in kilometer units, the distance of the grid line east or north of the point of reference. In the sheet margin every grid line is so numbered, and to every tenth number is added, in smaller print, the figure required to convert the shortened coordinate into the full coordinate referred to the (false)

origin of the grid system. A pin-point reference can be given to the nearest tenth of a kilometer.

Thus, in figure 9, the point Q is 53.3 units east and 67.5 units north of the point of reference. Its reference is therefore 533675. The appropriate square letter may be included before the reference, but this is not normally necessary.

Appendix C. STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR TRANSMITTING MESSAGES

1. GENERAL

The standard procedures described below are the methods used by the British for transmitting messages. No attempt has been made to describe any combined U. S.-British radio procedures.¹

2. STANDARD PROCEDURES

a. Phonetic Alphabet

The British employ the following standard phonetic alphabet:

A. Ac	J. Johnnie	S. Sugar
B. Beer	K. King	T. Toc
C. Charlie	L. London	U. Uncle
D. Don	M. Monkey	V. Vic
E. Edward	N. Nuts	W. William
F. Freddie	O. Orange	X. X-ray
G. George	P. Pip	Y. Yorker
H. Harry	Q. Queen	Z. Zebra
I. Ink	R. Robert	

When it is necessary to spell a word, the word itself is first spoken, followed by the phonetic spelling; for example, "Two: T for Toc, W for William, O for Orange."

b. Pronunciation of Numbers

The word "figures" will always precede any number; 10 will be spoken "Figures Wun Owe." Pronunciation

¹ See FM 24-9, "Combined United States-British Radiotelephone (R/T) Procedure" (December 23, 1942.) See also FM 24-10, "Combined Radiotelegraph (W/T), Procedure" (January 20, 1943).

Example: 26019 will be spoken as follows (*with emphasis on the figure (number) to be transmitted*): "Figures Too----Six----Owe----Wun----Niner: Too, Wun----*Too*; Six, Foer----Fife----*Six*; Owe, *O-w-e*; Wun, Owe----*Wun*; Niner, Sev-en----*Ate*----*Niner*."

c. Writing a Message for Transmission

Messages are normally composed on a message form (blank) similar to that shown in figure 10. Spaces should be filled in as follows:

- (1) "To": the name of the unit to receive the message or its code sign.
- (2) "From": the name of the unit sending the message or its code sign.
- (3) "Originator's Number": writer's identification number (see sec. VI, par. 1, p. 93).
- (4) "Date": day of the month only (e. g., December 7 is written 7).
- (5) "In Reply to Number": the identification number of the message, if any, to which reference is being made.
- (6) The text is written from left to right with one word in a box. It may consist of plain language, cipher, or code. A period, or "stop," is indicated by a circle with a dot in the center.
- (7) The originator signs his name and rank in one of the two spaces at the bottom, thus giving instructions regarding cipher.

(8) "Originator's Instructions, Degree of Priority": the degree of priority, if any, is given. The various degrees of priority are as follows:

<i>Degree of priority:</i>	<i>Used</i>
Most immediate.....	By Commander-in-Chief or his chief staff officer only.
Emergency.....	By commanders and senior staff officers; ² only for messages of the utmost importance having a direct bearing on operations.
Immediate.....	By regimental commander or senior staff officers; for messages of special importance.
Important.....	By any officer; for messages requiring priority above ordinary routine messages. Signal officers may use this priority. Any other instruction, such as "To await arrival," may be put in this space.
No indication.....	For routine messages.
Deferred.....	For messages of minor importance.

(9) "Time of Origin": the time at which the writer signs the message (the 24-hour clock is used, and local time).

(10) All other blanks on the message are filled in by R Sigs personnel. (T. H. I.=time handed in; T. O. R.=time of receipt.)

(11) If an acknowledgment is required, "Ack" is written at the end of the text.

d. Sending a Message

(1) *Procedures*.—There are several procedures in use. A message may be sent as a telegram by one of the procedures described below, or may be sent as a phonogram. In the case of a phonogram, the sending operator telephones the message and the receiving operator writes it down on a message form.

(a) "*Written message*" procedure.—The message is written out as above and sent exactly as written, together with various signal methods used by R Sigs.

² Priority lists, showing in detail which officers may use each priority, are issued by the General Staff.

(b) "*V \bar{E}* " *procedure*.—The message may be given orally to the operator to transmit, or may be written down simply as a text without the address or references required in a written message. This is used for quick questions and answers.

(2) *Methods of transmission*.—As regards actual transmission of the message the following procedures are used:

(a) "*Normal*" *method*.—The message is sent straight through.

(b) "*SR*" (*send replies*) *method*.—Each group is answered by the receiver before the new group is sent. This method is very slow and is used only when communication is difficult.

(c) "*F*" *method*.—The message is sent through twice at a slow rate, no answers being given. This method is used when the receiver must not, or cannot, reply.

(d) "*G*" *method*.—The whole message is repeated back by the receiver.

(e) "*DC*" *method*.—Difficult communication (DC) procedure is used in cases where interference is strong. The sender sends each group twice instead of once.

e. Strength of Signals

The strength of signals received by radio is described as follows: strength 3 means "scarcely readable"; strength 6, "fair"; strength 7, "good"; strength 9, "very strong."

Appendix D. CONVERSION TABLES

1. CURRENCY

a. General

The pound sterling, which is the standard unit of money in the United Kingdom, now exchanges for about \$4.00 in U. S. currency.¹ The table of equivalents given below, however, is based on comparative purchase power rather than on international exchange rates. Prices are usually written in pounds, shilling, and pence, abbreviated £, s, and *d.* Thus the price of an article might read £2/1/6, meaning 2 pounds, 1 shilling, and 6 pence.

<i>British</i>	<i>U. S. equivalent</i>
Copper coins:	
Farthing (rare) ($\frac{1}{4}d.$) ("farthin'")	½ cent.
Halfpenny ($\frac{1}{2}d.$) ("hayp'ny")	1 cent.
Penny (1 <i>d.</i>)	2 cents.
Threepence (rare) (3 <i>d.</i>) ("thrup'nce," or "thrup'ny bit"; a stever)	6 cents.
Silver coins:	
Threepence (3 <i>d.</i>) ("thrup'nce," or "thrup'ny bit"; a stever)	6 cents.
Sixpence (6 <i>d.</i>) ("sixp'nce"; a tanner, or a kick)	12 cents.
Shilling—12 pence (1 <i>s.</i> , 1/-) (a bob)	25 cents.
Florin—2 shillings (2 <i>s.</i> , 2/-) (two-bob piece)	50 cents.
Half crown—2 shillings and 6 pence (2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , 2/6) (two and six, or half a crack)	62 cents.
Crown (rare)—5 shillings (5 <i>s.</i> , 5/-)	\$1.00.
Paper currency:	
10-shilling note (10 <i>s.</i> , 10/-) (10 bob)	\$2.50.
Pound note—20 shillings (£1) (a quid)	\$5.00.
Larger denominations of pound notes, £5 and up.	

¹ The official rate authorized between the U. S. Army and the British Army has been fixed at \$4.035 per British pound sterling. See WD Circular No. 399 (December 9, 1942).

b. Other Monetary Terms

The British also refer to coins no longer in existence, such as a guinea, which is equal to 1 pound, 1 shilling. Thus, when an article sells for a guinea, the purchaser is expected to pay 1 pound, 1 shilling. Expensive articles such as furniture, automobiles, jewelry, precious stones, etc., are usually priced in guineas.

Articles which commonly sell for a nickel in the United States often sell in the United Kingdom for the equivalent of two pence, half penny ("tup'nce-hayp'ny").

2. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

a. Differences

The following differences between British and U. S. weights and measures should be particularly noted (see also f, below):

<i>British</i>	<i>United States</i>
1 imperial quart.....	{ 1.2 liquid quarts. 1.032 dry quarts.
1 imperial gallon.....	1.205 gallons (roughly 5 quarts).
5 imperial gallons.....	About 6 gallons.
1 imperial peck.....	1.03 pecks.
1 imperial bushel.....	1.03 bushels.
1 stone.....	14 pounds
("I weigh 12 stone 7".....	"I weigh 175 pounds.")
1 quarter (28 pounds).....	1 quarter (25 pounds).
1 hundredweight (cwt.), long.....	112 pounds. ²
1 ton, long (20 long cwt.).....	2,240 pounds. ³
1 statute mile.....	1 mile.
1 milliard, or thousand millions (1,000,000,000).....	1 billion.
1 billion (1,000,000,000,000).....	1 trillion.
1 thousand billions (1,000,000,000,000,000).....	1 quadrillion.
1 trillion (1,000,000,000,000,000,000).....	1 quintillion.

² The British hundredweight (long hundredweight) is 112 pounds, whereas the U. S. hundredweight (short hundredweight, or cental) is 100 pounds.

³ The British ton (long ton) is 2,240 pounds, whereas the U. S. ton (short ton, or 20 short cwt.) is 2,000 pounds.

b. Horsepower

In Great Britain, as in the United States, horsepower may be computed in a variety of ways. One horsepower is the unit of force required to raise 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute (or 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second).

Often the British rate their vehicles by the arbitrary formula of the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE). However, it is impossible to establish a conversion factor for SAE horsepower, since the SAE formula has no mathematical or even empirical relationship to other methods of computing horsepower, all of which are similar. In some tables of equivalents, 1 "British" horsepower is given as equal to 3 "U. S." horsepower, but such a ratio is incorrect. For example, the GM 270 engine has brake horsepower of 95 and SAE horsepower of approximately 34.5, but the Willys ¼-ton engine has brake horsepower of 63 and SAE horsepower of 15.7.

The brake horsepower formula, which is normally used in the United States, is the simplest and most common method of computing horsepower. The results obtained by this method approximate those obtained by all other methods except the SAE formula. Brake horsepower is computed by the formula $BHP = \frac{2\pi QN}{33,000}$, π being 3.1416, Q being the measured torque in foot-pounds, and N being the measured speed in revolutions per minute.

SAE horsepower is computed by the formula SAE HP equals $.4D^2N$, D^2 being the square of the cylinder bore in inches and N being the number of cylinders.

c. Gasoline, Oil, and Water⁴

(1) *Formulas.*—For converting petrol (gasoline) and oil to long tons, use the following formulas:

(a) $\frac{\text{Petrol gallons}}{300} = \text{long tons.}$

(b) $\frac{\text{Oil gallons}}{240} = \text{long tons.}$

(2) *Weight of gasoline and oil.*

(a) One 2-gallon can of petrol weighs 19¾ pounds.

(b) One 4-gallon can of petrol weighs 35½ pounds.

(c) One 5-gallon drum of lubricating oil weighs 54 pounds.

(3) *Weight of water in gasoline cans and oil drums.*

(a) One 2-gallon petrol can of water weighs 23¼ pounds.

(b) One 4-gallon petrol can of water weighs 42¾ pounds.

(c) One 5-gallon oil drum of water weighs 60 pounds.

⁴ Conversion formulas given in this section are for imperial gallons.

d. Representative Fraction (RF) and Equivalent British and Metric Scales

R F 1 to	Miles to 1 inch	Inches to 1 mile	Kms to 1 cm	Cms to 1 km	R F 1 to	Miles to 1 inch	Inches to 1 mile	Kms to 1 cm	Cms to 1 km
5 M.	78.91	.0127	50	.02	63,360	1	1	.6336	1,578
4 M.	63.13	.0158	40	.025	62,500	.9864	1.014	.625	1.6
3 M.	47.35	.0211	30	.0333	50,000	.7891	1.267	.5	2
2 M.	31.57	.0317	20	.05	42,240	.6667	1.5	.4224	2.367
1½ M.	23.67	.0422	15	.0667	40,000	.6313	1.584	.4	2.5
1 M.	15.78	.0634	10	.1	31,680	.5	2	.3168	3.157
750,000	11.84	.0845	7.5	.1333	30,000	.4735	2.112	.3	3.333
633,600	10	.1	6.336	.1578	25,344	.4	2.5	.2534	3.946
500,000	7.891	.1267	5	.2	25,000	.3946	2.534	.25	4
400,000	6.313	.1584	4	.25	21,120	.3333	3	.2112	4.735
316,800	5	.2	3.168	.3157	20,000	.3157	3.168	.2	5
300,000	4.735	.2112	3	.3333	15,840	.25	4	.1584	6.313
253,440	4	.25	2.534	.3946	15,000	.2367	4.224	.15	6.667
250,000	3.946	.2534	2.5	.4	12,672	.2	5	.1267	7.891
200,000	3.157	.3168	2	.5	10,560	.1667	.6	.1056	9.470
190,080	3	.3333	1.901	.5261	10,000	.1578	6.336	.1	10
150,000	2.367	.4224	1.5	.6667	5,280	.0833	12	.0528	18.94
126,720	2	.5	1.267	.7891	5,000	.0789	12.67	.05	20
125,000	1.973	.5069	1.25	.8	2,500	.0395	25.34	.025	40
100,000	1.578	.6336	1	1	1,760	.0273	36	.0176	56.82
80,000	1.263	.792	.8	1.25	1,000	.0158	63.36	.01	109
75,000	1.184	.8447	.75	1.333	500	.0079	126.72	.005	200

e. British and Metric Units of Length

Geo-graphical Mile †	Stat-ute Miles	Kilo-meters	Fur-longs	Chains	Fath-oms	Meters	Yards	Feet	Links	Inches	Centi-meters
1	1.1529	1.8554	9.223	92.23	1,014.5	1,855.4	2,029.1	6,087.2	9,223	73,046	185,537
1	1.60938	1.60938	8	80	880	1,609.3	1,760	5,280	8,000	63,360	160,934
1	1	1.60938	4.97	49.71	546.8	1,000	1,093.6	4,971	39,370	100,000	100,000
1	1	1	1	1	110	201.2	220	660	1,000	7,920	20,117
1	1	1	1	1	11	20.12	22	66	100	792	2,012
1	1	1	1	1	1	1.829	2	6	9 ½	72	183
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.0936	3.281	4.971	39.37	100
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	49.11	36	91.44
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.515	12	30.48
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7.92	20.12
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2.54

† The geographical, nautical, or sea mile is the length of a minute of latitude, $\frac{1}{21,600}$ of a great circle of the earth, but because the earth is not a perfect sphere, several different values are in use. That adopted by the British Hydrographic Office is 6,080 feet (1,853.2 meters), and is called the Admiralty mile; that of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey is 6080.20 feet (1,853.248 meters; 2,027.0 yards; 1.15155 statute miles; 1.85325 kilometers).

f. General Reference Table for Converting Weights and Measures

Column 1	Column 2	Multiplier	Reciprocal
Acres	Hectares	.405	2.47
Centimeter	Inch	.3937	2.5399
Inches	Millimeters	25.4	.039 37
Inches	Feet	.0833	12.0
Inches	Meters	.0254	39.37
Inches	Yards	.0377	36.0
Feet	Meters	.304 8	3.280 8
Yards	Meters	.914 4	1.093 6
Miles	Kilometers	1.609 3	.621 37
Miles per hour	Knots (6,087 feet)	1.152	.867 4
Square inches	Square millimeters	645.16	.001 55
Square inches	Square centimeters	6.451 6	.155
Cubic feet	Square meters	.092 9	10.764
Cubic inches	Cubic centimeters	16.387	.061
Cubic inches	Liters	.0164	61.0
Cubic feet	Cubic meters	.028 32	35.314 8
Cubic meters	Cubic yards	1.308	.7646
Grains	Grams	.0648	15.432
Grams	Ounces	.03527	28.35
Pound	Kilograms	.453 59	2.204 62
Hundredweight (112 pounds)	Kilograms	50.802	.019 68
Hundredweight (112 pounds)	Quintals	.508	1.97
Tons (short)	Tons (long)	.892 8	1.12
Tons (short)	Tons (metric)	.907 2	1.102 2
Tons (long)	Tons (metric)	1.016	.984 2
Kilograms	Ounces	35.27	.02835
Pounds per yard	Kilograms per kilometer	496.06	.002 02
Pounds per square inch	Kilograms per square centimeter	.070 31	14.223
Pounds per square inch	Atmospheres	.068 03	14.706
Feet per second	Miles per hour	.681 82	1.466 7
Feet per second	Meters per second	.304 8	3.280 8
Feet per second	Kilometers per hour	1.097 28	.911 33
Feet per minute	Miles per hour	.011 363 6	88.0
Feet per minute	Meters per second	.005 08	196.85
Feet per minute	Kilometers per hour	.018 288	54.68
Meters per minute	Feet per second	.0547	18.288
Miles per hour	Meters per second	.447 04	2.236 9
Miles per hour	Kilometers per hour	1.609 34	.621 37
Kilometers per hour	Meters per second	.227 78	3.6
Square kilometers	Square miles	.3862	2.589
Square meters	Square yards	1.197	.8361
Pints	Liters	.568	1.76
Gallons	Liters	4.546	.22
Gallons (water)	Cubic feet	.161	6.211 1
Gallons (imperial)	Gallons, U. S.	1.205	.830
Horsepower	Horsepower (metric) ¹	1.013 85	.986 3
Horsepower	Foot-pounds per second	550.0	.001 818 2
Horsepower	Kilogram-meters per second	76.04	.013 15
Force de cheval	Horsepower	.986	1.014
Centigrade	Fahrenheit	(F-32)×5/9	C×9/5+32
Joules	Gram calories	.238 8	4.186
Joules	British thermal unit	.000 948	1055.36
Joules per second	Horsepower	.001 340 3	746.08
Watts	Horsepower	.001 340 3	746.08
Watts	British thermal units per second	.000 948	1055.36
Watt-hours	Foot-pounds	2654.0	.000 376 8
Kilowatts	Horsepower	1.340 3	.746 08

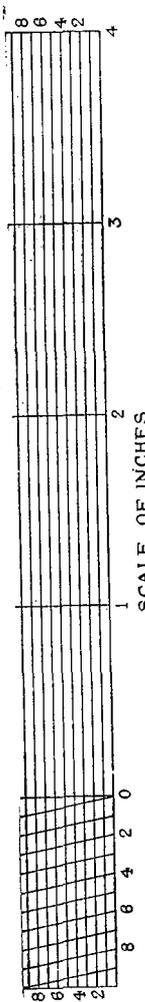
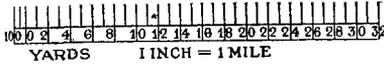
Example:

Column 1×multiplier=column 2: inches×25.4=millimeters.

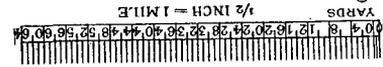
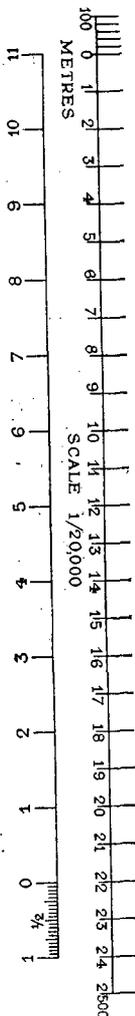
Column 2×reciprocal=column 1: millimeters×.039 37=inches.

¹ The metric horsepower=75 kilogram-meters per second.

g. British Protractor—Obverse



PROTRACTOR RECTANGULAR "A" MK III (6" x 2" EXACTLY)
 1 Kilometre = 1,000 Metres = 1,094 Yards = 0.621 Mile (= $\frac{5}{8}$ Mile nearly)
 SCALE 1/100,000 (1 C.M. = 1 KILOMETRE)



h. British Protractor—Reverse

