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Dictionary of United States Army Terms (Short Title: AD)

Summary. This publication defining Army terms is a revision; it is a supplementation of JCS Pub 1 and contains definitions not found in JCS Pub 1. This revision updates the authority on international standardization of terminology and introduces new and revised terms in paragraph 10.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the US Army Reserve. It applies to all proponent agencies and users of Army publications.

Impact on the New Manning System. This regulation does not contain information that affects the New Manning System.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation is prohibited unless prior approval is obtained from HQDA (DAAG-AMS-P), ALEX VA 22331.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by The Adjutant General. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is The Adjutant General's Office. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA(DAAG-AMS-P), ALEX VA 22331.

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1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes policies, procedures, and responsibilities for the initiation and use of terms and definitions.

2. References

a. Required publications.

(1) AR 34-1 (US Army Participation in Internal Military Rationalization, Standardization and Interoperability (RSI) Programs). Cited in paragraph 3.

(2) JCS Pub 1 (DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms). Cited in paragraph 4.

b. Related publications.

(1) AAP-6 (NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions).

(2) AR 310-1 (Publications, Blank Forms, and Printing Management).

(3) AR 310-2 (Identification and Distribution of DA Publications and Issue of Agency and Command Administrative Publications).

(4) AR 310-3 (Preparation, Coordination, and Approval of Department of the Army Publications).

(5) AR 310-50 (Catalog of Abbreviations and Brevity Codes).

3. Responsibilities

a. Heads of HQDA Staff agencies and major Army commands and commanders of Continental United States Armies are responsible for advising The Adjutant General's Office (HQDA(DAAG-AMS-P), ALEX VA 22331), of any action needed for updating this regulation to reflect their current terminology.

b. The Adjutant General will coordinate with the Army Staff to establish Army's position on terminology proposed for the DOD, Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) Dictionary of Military Terms, and Army Dictionary, and for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Glossary of Terms and Definitions (AAP-6).

c. US Army agencies (including HQ Staff, field, working parties, and panels of experts) will coordinate all proposed terminology with HQDA(DAAG-AMS-

* This regulation supersedes AR 310–25, 15 September 1975.

P). This prepublication coordination is necessary when preparing publications containing definitions or when processing standardization agreements containing terminology, whether uniservice, DOD, or international. Coordination before publication—

(1) Insures widest use of presently approved terms and definitions.

(2) Avoids duplication of effort.

(3) Preserves the integrity and stability of established Army positions.

(4) Maintains commitments on DOD terminology and US commitments in international standardization agreements. (See AR 34-1.)

4. Explanation of designations

Designations are explained on the basis of uniservice (Army), Department of Defense (DOD), and international application and agreements.

a. A ..... US Army standardized terms—a term/definition to which the US Army subscribes

b. A. ASCC ... Standardized for use by the US Army and the American, Australian, British, Canadian, and New Zealand air forces

c. ASCC ..... Standardized for use by the American, Australian, British, Canadian, and New Zealand air forces — a term/definition to which the US Army does not subscribe

d. A, Q ..... Standardized for use by the American, British, Canadian, and Australian (ABCA) Armies—a term/definition to which the US Army subscribes

e. Q ..... Standardized for use by the ABCA armies—a term/definition to which the US Army does not subscribe

5. Terminology policy and authority

a. Army. The "A"–designated terms will not be republished nor redefined in Army publications. Separate glossaries or lists of explained terms proposed for Army–wide use must be coordinated with HQDA (DAAG-AMS-P), ALEX VA 22331, to obtain approval for publication. However, the following types of glossaries may without approval be published if there is—

(1) Use of additional meanings for terms not applicable Army–wide.

(2) Inclusion of explanatory matter or descriptions to present a complete understanding of the subject.

b. DOD.

(1) The Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (DOD Dictionary), JCS Pub 1, is—

(*a*) Published by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).

(*b*) Prepared and updated in coordination with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Defense agencies, and the military services.

(*c*) Used in planning and operations throughout DOD.

(2) Entries from JCS Pub 1 are no longer duplicated in this regulation. Army terms approved for use by all military services will be included in the JCS Pub 1 and removed from this regulation upon revision. DOD usage must conform to JCS Pub 1. This restriction does not preclude the use of standard dictionary definitions of the individual words forming the terms; nor does it preclude explanatory matter or description of terms in both dictionaries when necessary to provide a complete, detailed presentation of a subject. New terms and definitions as well as proposed revised definitions of a published entry should be submitted as prescribed in paragraph 7.

c. International standardization in the DOD Dictionary. Terms developed through US implementation of NATO standardization agreements are designated "NATO" in JCS Pub 1. Terms agreed on for use in the Inter-American Defense System and are published in the IADB Dictionary are carried in JCS Pub 1 under the designation "IADB." To insure the integrity of these commitments, terms so designated in PCS Pub 1 will be considered by working parties, groups, or panels of experts in the processing of all international standardization agreements.

d. Air forces of the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms designated "ASCC" represent the US implementation of the agreement between these air forces under the standardization principles of the ASCC Air Standardization Program. The US Army does not subscribe to the terms and definitions designated "ASCC," only to those designated "A, ASCC."

e. ABCA armies. Terms designated by "Q" (from Quadripartite Standardization Agreements (QSTAGs)) are acceptable by the US Army within the ABCA armies' Standardization Program; this represents full standardization. If a given entry presents a differing definition for uniservice use and ABCA use, the originator is expected to resolve the difference.

6. Modernizations of terminology

a. Army. A continuing update of terms in the Army vocabulary is required to keep pace with developments in Army organization, logistics, training, planning, and operations. Recommendations for modernizing terms in use or adoption of new terms are needed regularly from all DA elements.

b. DOD. The review for standardization of terminology is integal to effective communication and common understanding—

(1) Within DOD.

(2) Between the Defense and other Federal departments/agencies.

(3) Between the United States and its allies.

(4) Within the civilian–military community.

c. International. The terms published by the NATO and Inter-American defense alliances are regularly reviewed to promote currency and complete standardization of usage.

7. Submission of additions or other changes

a. Proposed changes to the DOD, IADB, or Army Dictionaries or the NATO Glossary (this includes changes to present terms or definitions and additional or deletable entries) may be submitted at any time. Submit through normal channels to HQDA(DAAG-AMS-P), ALEX VA 22331.

b. Proposed changes will be justified. For additions, state the extent of usage; why it should be considered; and provide an excerpt of the reference or source material showing where the term is used, as follows:

Uniservice ...	Field manuals, Army regulations, pamphlets, etc.
DOD	References that reflect acceptance to any degree by two or more DOD components
International .	Any reference, such as a Standardization Agreement (STANAG), QSTAG, or Allied Communication Publication (ACP), that reflects any degree of acceptance

Proposed additions to the Army Dictionary should include a statement as to their appropriateness (if known) for the DOD and IADB Dictionaries and the NATO Glossary.

8. Criteria for submission

a. Dictionary of United States Army Terms (AD) (this regulation). Proposed terms and definitions should not attempt to establish military doctrine or policy, or techniques or procedures or replace explanations of technical subjects found in other publications. The definitions should—

(1) Have a specific military significance to the DA.

(2) Be current at the time of submission and be based on established policy or doctrine.

(3) Be easy to understand.

(4) Not contain formulas, symbols, equations, or similar components. However, these may be included if they can be defined in general, meaningful language; are of sufficient interest; and are subject to misunderstanding or misuse.

(5) Not be adequately defined in any standard English dictionary. Terms may be included, however, if they are of general Army interest and are subject to misunderstanding or misuse.

(6) Not use interchangeably such words as "air" and "aerial," when in fact they are not always interchangeable.

(7) Not be formed as abbreviations, which are not normally carried in the Army Dictionary. Authorized abbreviations and brevity codes are published in AR 310-50.

b. Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (DOD Dictionary) (JCS Pub 1). A proposed action to amend this lexicon must be based on the following:

(1) The term has joint-Service or DOD interest and usage.

(2) The term has a specific military or related significance. Technical and specialized terms may be included if they—

(*a*) Can be defined in general, meaningful language.

(*b*) Are of sufficient interest.

(*c*) Are subject to misunderstanding or misuse.

(*d*) Will contribute to the overall purpose of the dictionary.

(3) If military or related use of the term is adequately defined in a standard dictionary, such terms may be included only under condition (1) above and if they are subject to misunderstanding or misuse.

(4) Weaponry terms will be limited to important modern weapons.

(5) The DOD Dictionary is concerned with the standardization of military and related terms only. Terms and definitions will not contain abbreviations unless there is justification for including them. Under a joint policy agreement, abbreviations are published in Service publications.

(6) The DOD Dictionary is not intended as an editorial and style guide; therefore, recommendations on capitalization, singular and plural forms, hyphena-

tion, compounding, and so forth, should not be submitted.

c. NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (AAP 6).

(1) Terms to be included should have general military significance. However, some exceptions may be made.

(2) Terms with definitions containing formulas, symbols, equations, etc., are not usually included. However, such terms may be included as in *b*(2)(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) above and if they add to the purpose of the glossary.

(3) Unless there are special reasons, terms and definitions will not contain abbreviations and acronyms.

d. Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) Dictionary of Military Terms. Prepare entries per *b* above.

9. When changes will be published

a. Terms approved for Army use only will be published periodically after Army processing.

b. New terms proposed for DOD or international use will be—

(1) Referred for consideration to the Joint Military Terminology Group (J-1, OJCS) after Army processing is completed; and

(2) Published periodically in JCS Pub 1 or AAP-6 upon final DOD and international coordination.

c. Proposed changes to existing DOD and international-usage terms will be—

(1) Routed for consideration immediately after completion of Army processing; and

(2) Published when appropriate approval is obtained.

10. United States Army terms

A

abandoned agriculture (Q)—Area that used to be cropland but is now left uncropped. It will typically be covered by grasses growing wild and small bushes whose respective heights will be 1 and 2 meters.

abandonment (A)—Mainly used when referring to the cessation of service on a particular segment of the lines of a common carrier by railroad; sometimes, refusal to receive freight so damaged in transit as to be worthless and render carrier liable for its value.

absent without leave (A)—Absence without proper authority from the properly appointed place of duty, or from unit, organization, or other place of duty at which one is required to be at the time prescribed.

absolute deviation (A)—The shortest distance between the center of the target and the point where a projectile hits or bursts.

absolute error (A)—1. Shortest distance between the center of impact or the center of burst of a group of shots, and the point of impact or burst of a single shot within the group. 2. Error of a sight consisting of its error in relation to a master service sight with which it is tested, including the known error of the master service sight. Relative error, which is a part of absolute error, includes only the error of a sight in relation to a master service sight.

absolute humidity (Q)—The amount of water vapor present in the atmosphere: measured in gms/cubic meter.

absorption (Q)—The process in which incident radiant energy is retained by a substance. A further process always results from absorption: that is, the irreversible conversion of the absorbed radiation into some other form of energy.

accelerometer (ASCC)—An instrument which displays the acceleration the aircraft experiences along its normal axis. Also known as "G–meter."

acceptable product—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. One which may be used in place of another product for extended periods without technical advice. See also **emergency substitute.**

acceptance (A)—The act of an authorized representative of the Government by which the Government assents to ownership by it of existing and identified supplies, or approves specific services rendered, as partial or complete performance of a contract.

access (A)—Access as applied to nuclear weapons means physical access in such manner as to allow the opportunity to cause a nuclear detonation. The context of access in this definition relates to the physical ability to perform detailed circuit modification or retrofit on the internal components of nuclear weapons for the performance of official duties in authorized facilities and units.

accessions—See **chargeable accessions.**

accessorial services (A)—Services, in addition to transportation, rendered by carriers and others. They include crating, packing and handling; storage, switching, diversion, lighterage, wharfage, cartage, recoopering, loading and unloading rail-

road cars, port loading and unloading, and processing.

accessory (aircraft) (ASCC)—A mechanism or device employed in conjunction with a major item of equipment or installed as part of a system.

accessory equipment (A)—Any nonexpendable item of equipment which has been fixed in place or attached to a craft, vehicle or other equipment, but which may be served or removed without impairing the item removed or affecting the basic function of the object to which it is fastened.

access time (A)—In automatic data processing: 1. The time interval between the instant at which data are called for from a storage device and the instant delivery is completed; i.e., the read time. 2. The time interval between the instant at which data are requested to be stored and the instant at which storage is completed; i.e., the write time.

(ASCC)—In automatic data processing: 3. The time interval between the instant at which data are called for from a storage device and the instant delivery begins. 4. The time interval between the instant at which data are requested to be stored and the instant at which storage is started.

accident (A)—An unplanned event that results in injury (including death) or occupational illness to person(s) and/or damage to property, exclusive of injury and/or damage caused by action of an enemy or hostile force.

accolade (A)—Written Presidential certificate recognizing service by personnel who died or were wounded in action between 1917 and 1918, or who died in service between 1941 and 1947, or died of wounds received in Korea between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954. Service of civilians who died overseas or as a result of injury or disease contracted while serving in a civilian capacity with the United States Armed Forces during the dates and/or in areas prescribed is in manner recognized.

account (A)—1. A record (usually one of a number of similar records in a book called a "ledger," or in some comparable system) of transactions relating to a person, an item of property or other asset, a liability, another unpaid obligation, capital, available fund balances, or to elements of revenues, or funds made available, and obligations, cost or expenditures, for a given fiscal period. May also include a summary record of such transactions. 2. A title of such an ammount (or a designated group of accounts) for use in budgets and reports. 3. An appropriated fund or other fund, or the title thereof. 4. A summarized presentation of transactions in a financial statement in ledger account form. 5. The rendering of an accounting. 6. A classification of stock balances according to the purpose for which the stocks are held or according to the ownership of stocks.

accountable (A)—1. Having accountability (individuals have accountability). 2. Requiring accountability (property or funds require accountability).

accountable cryptomaterial (A) — Cryptomaterial which for reasons of control or security, requires periodic accounting to the office of record and issue from the time of receipt until the time of disposition. Included are all registered items and certain nonregistered items identified as nonregistered accountable.

accountable depot (A)—A depot maintaining a formal set of accountable records.

accountable disbursing officer (A)—Any commissioned officer of the Army who receives and disburses public money in his own name for purposes specified by law.

accountable mail (A)—A short term for registered, numbered, insured, and certified mail.

accountable officer (A)—Individual required to maintain accounting, including records thereof, of property and funds, whether public or quasi–public. The accountable officer may or may not have physical possession of the property or funds. See also **responsible officer.**

accountable property officer's bond (A)—A bond executed by an individual who is charged with the responsibility of protecting and maintaining Government property or keeping records for such property.

accountable strength (A)—Applies to all personnel assigned by competent orders to the reporting unit regardless of duty status. Includes personnel who are present for duty, absent from duty, intransit incoming, and intransit outgoing.

accountable supply distribution activity (A)—An activity which maintains a formal stock record account for purposes of receipt, storage, and issue of property and receives requisitions directly or indirectly from requisitioners.

account code (A)—Numerical designation assigned to each account for the purpose of segregating status of stock by broad purposes or intended use.

accounting classification (A)—Fiscal code number indicating in sequence the appropriation symbol, the allotment number, the project account number, the object class code, and the fiscal station number of the station authorized to obligate the particular funds.

accounting symbol (A)—Combination of letters used in the message heading to identify the agency, service or activity which is financially accountable for the message.

accredited correspondent—See **correspondent.**

accredited officer (A)—A representative of a foreign government who is accredited by the Department of the Army to appropriate agencies and field installations under the stipulated terms of his accreditation for the direct exchange of information. That individual is authorized to see and discuss, or to receive in documentary form, such classified or unclassified military information as may be released under Department of the Army policy.

accrued expenditures (A)—The amount of a liability incurred (whether or not paid) for goods or services received, or assets acquired.

accumulation time (A)—The time interval between the return of an unserviceable repairable item to the supply system and scheduling the item for repair. (Normally, this time is required to accumulate sufficient items to constitute an economic lot size.)

accumulator (A, ASCC)—In automatic data processing, a register in which the result of an arithmetic or logic operation is formed.

accuracy life (A)—The estimated average number of rounds that a particular weapon can fire before its tube becomes so worn that its accuracy tolerance is exceeded.

accuser (A)—In military law, a person who signs and swears to charges, a person who directs that charges nominally be signed and sworn to by another, or any other person who has an interest, other than an official interest, in the prosecution of the accused. See Manual for Courts–Martial, United States, 1969 (Revised Edition).

acid vapor canister (A)—Special purpose canister consisting of a yellow, rectangularly shaped body containing a chemical filling, used to protect personnel against acid vapors; component of a special protective mask.

acquisition authority (A)—Authorization made available to a division of the Army Stock Fund for obligational purposes for the procurement of materiel and services when such authority is exempt from prescribed Bureau of the Budget apportionment process.

action (A)—Command ordering weapon crews to prepare to fire in any direction designated by the leader.

action front (rear) (right) (left) (A)—Command ordering small units and weapon crews to prepare to fire to the front (rear) (right) (left).

actions strength (A)—The strengths specified by departmental actions (letters, personnel allotment vouchers, etc.), which govern the numbers of individuals authorized specific units (table of organization and equipment) and for table of distribution unit authorized strengths for nonpermanent party personnel based on current Department of the Army policies and trends. These strengths represent the current authorized strengths of organizations and personnel, and constitute the basic data for measuring actions to be taken as prescribed by the troop program and troop list.

action station (A)—Assigned position to be taken by an individual in case of air attack.

activated mine (A)—A mine having a secondary fuze which will cause detonation when the mine is moved or otherwise interferred with. The device may be attached either to the mine itself or to a second mine or to an auxiliary charge beside or beneath the mine.

Active Army (A)—The Active Army consists of (1) members of the Regular Army on active duty; (2) members of the Army National Guard of the United States and Army Reserve on active duty (other than for training); (3) members of the Army National Guard in the service of the United States pursuant to a call; and (4) all persons appointed, enlisted, or inducted into the Army without component.

active ballistic missile defense (A)—Direct defensive action taken to intercept and destroy, or reduce the effectiveness of, an enemy attack by ballistic missiles. It includes, but is not limited to, such measures as the use of antiballistic missiles

and electronic countermeasures. See also **ballistic missile defense.**

active duty list (A)—A list of commissioned officers of the Army on active duty, other than those excluded by law from such list, arranged in order of seniority of the grade in which they are serving on active duty.

active element (ASCC)—An element displaying gain or control, such as valve (tube), transistor, diode.

active Federal service (A)—Active enlisted or officer service in the Armed Forces of the United States. It does not include any duty performed as a member of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard under state control.

active installation (A)—An installation which is in continuous use by Active Army organizations.

active layer (A)—1. Annually thawed layer. Layer of ground that thaws in the summer and freezes again in the winter. 2. Equivalent to seasonally frozen ground.

active National Guard (A)—Those units and members of the Army and Air National Guard of the several States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia which are federally recognized in accordance with law, and which are authorized to have equipment and to engage in regularly scheduled training activities, other than Federal service.

active satellite defense (A)—Direct defensive action taken to destroy or reduce the effectiveness of enemy satellite capabilities. It includes such means as anti satellite missiles and satellites, electronic countermeasures, and "spoofing." See also passive satellite defense; satellite defense.

active status (A)—The status of a member of a Reserve component who is not in the inactive Army National Guard, on the Inactive Status List of the Standby Reserve, or in the Retired Reserve.

active zone (A)—Equivalent to annual extent of the active layer.

activity—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. A separate table of distribution and allowances organization under the direct supervision of a major Army command or lower level of command. An activity can be functionally described as having either a staff support or field operating mission.

activity designator—See **force designator.**

actual obligated space (A)—Vacant space that is held for the storage of materiel for which shipping directives are actually on hand. See also **storage space.**

actual placement (A)—A term generally applied to placing a car at designated loading or unloading area (demurrage rules).

actual range (ASCC)—In bombing, the horizontal distance a bomb travels from the instant of release until the time of impact.

actuarial method of computing a replacement factor (A)—Development of a rate of retirement for each age period of the life span of the item, through the use of standard survival curves. These retirement rates are then weighed by the age distribution of the items in use to obtain one weighted replacement factor for a future period of time. The replacement factor for each future period will vary in accordance with the age distribution of the property in use for each of future periods. See also **supply replacement factors and consumption rates.**

actuated mine (A)—A mine whose detecting element has been operated and either electrically signaled a control station or caused the mine to explode.

adaptability test (A)—Test conducted to ascertain the adaptability of a standardized item of equipment to a particular unit or organization. An adaptability test differs from a user test in that the latter is conducted prior to standardization and tests the suitability of the equipment for service.

adapter (ASCC) — See **aircraft cross-servicing adapter.**

adaption kit (A)—Those items which must be associated with a warhead to produce a warhead installation, thereby permitting the mating of the warhead and its carrier.

additional charges (A)—In military law, new and seperate charges perferred against an accused after others have been preferred. They may relate to offenses not known at the time or committed after the original charges were preferred. Charges of this character do not require a separate trial and, subject to preliminary procedure necessary for all charges, may be tried with the original ones.

additional duty (A)—Any duty assigned by appropriate authority that is in addition to an individual's primary duty.

additive (A)—Number or series of numbers or alphabetical intervals added to code, cipher, or plain text to encipher it. It is often referred to as the key.

address call sign (A)—A group of letters, numerals, or a combination of both which identifies a radio station and which also may serve as the address of a message when the originator and addressee are in communication with each other on the same circuit.

address group (A)—A group of four letters assigned to represent commands, authorities, activities, units or geographic locations used primarily for addressing of communications.

address indicating group (A)—An address group which represents a specific set of action and/or information addresses. The identity of the originator may also be included.

adhesion, C_u (Q)—The portion of shearing resistance between soil and another material that is independent of the normal stress.

adjusted elevation (A)—Elevation based on firing and computed to place the center of impact on the target.

adjusted range (A)—1. Range corresponding to adjusted elevation. 2. Range setting, based on firing, computed to place the center of impact on the target.

adjusting point (A)—A distinctive terrain feature or some portion of the target, at or near the center of the area, upon which the observer wishes to place fire. See also **observing point.**

adjusting ring (A)—Part of a fuze setter which engages and adjusts the setting element on the fuze of explosive projectiles. The whole projectile is turned by the setting ring.

adjustment of angles (A)—Dividing the error of closure equally between the measured or computed angles within a geometric figure or along a closed traverse so that the error of closure may be eliminated.

adjutant general (A)—Adjutant of a unit having a general staff.

adjutant's call (A)—Bugle call announcing that the adjutant is about to form the guard, battalion, or regiment for a ceremony.

administrative acceptee (A)—A registrant who has been accepted for military service following an administrative determination that he possesses the required capacity to achieve the minimum score on the prescribed mental test, notwithstanding his failure to achieve such score.

administrative crypto account (A)—An account which is established for holders of cryptodocuments which will be used for reference purposes only, and is not operational in nature.

administrative earmarking (A)—The process of establishing an obligation against specific requirements or programs on accountable records without physically segregating the materiel involved.

administrative estimate (A)—Survey made by a command or staff of the necessary arrangements for supply, transportation, evacuation, and other administrative matters. An administrative estimate is used as the basis for the administrative plan.

administrative instructions (A)—All instructions or orders used to control administrative operations, to include matters connected with, or affected by, operations in the field. Temporary and permanent orders, court-martial orders, bulletins, circulars, or memorandums are included.

administrative motor pool—See **motor pool.**

administrative net (A)—Radio, wire, or combined radio and wire system of communication by which administrative traffic is handled to various headquarters and units.

administrative plan—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Plan proposed for handling the traffic, supply, evacuation, and other administrative details of operations of a unit. It must be based on a survey of the situation, called the administrative estimate, and is put into effect by the administrative order.

administrative restriction (A)—Form of command restraint that a commanding officer may, within his discretion and without imposing arrest, restrict an accused person administratively to specified areas of military command with the further provision that he will participate in all military duties and activities of his organization while under such restraint. Violations of such administrative restrictions are punishable, as are breaches of punitive restriction. See also **arrest; restriction.**

administrative segregation (A)—The close confinement of prisoners, separate from the main prisoner group, for purposes of control, safekeeping pre-

vention of injuries to the prisoners or to others, or for other administrative purposes. See also close confinement; disciplinary segregation.

administrative services—See **service.**

administrative storage (A)—The placement of its organic equipment in a limited care and preservation status by a table of organization and equipment/table of distribution and allowances unit or activity for short periods of time to reduce the need for maintenance resources or because of the nonavailability of adequate resources to maintain the equipment in an operational status.

administrative support equipment (A)—Equipment not essential to the performance of assigned operational missions and tasks. Included are administrative equipment, such as office machines, drinking fountains, laundries, and movie projectors. See also **auxiliary equipment; primary weapons and equipment.**

administrative system (A)—A system functionally oriented to the mission, goals, and objectives of support to the internal office management and administration of US Army units, agencies and staffs. The system is the combination of personnel, procedures and technologies dedicated to the production, collection, retention, dissemination and disposition of documented information. Administrative systems, often supported by graphics and ADP technologies, involve the application of records management, reports control, word processing, micrographics, optical character recognition, dictation, copying, printing, photo-composition, and mail processing and distribution.

administrative unit (A)—1. Unit organically able to do its own interior management. It may be both administrative and tactical. 2. Unit organized and used for purposes of administration.

administrative use motor vehicles—See **general purpose vehicles; passenger carrying vehicles.**

administrative wheeled vehicle fleet—See **nontactical wheeled vehicle fleet.**

admission rate (A)—Ratio of the number of direct admissions to medical treatment facilities, occurring during a given period of time, to the average strength served by the medical treatment facilities during that period, ordinarily expressed as the number of admissions per 1,000 average strength per year.

admit (A)—Administrative action taken by a hospital to receive an individual for treatment as an inpatient.

adobe shooting—See **mudcapping.**

adopted items of materiel (A)—Items of materiel which are suitable for their intended military purpose; have been type classified; are suitable for inclusion in equipment authorization documents; and are described in adopted items lists published to provide the official nomenclature source and type classification status of such items.

adopted types (A)—Required types of equipment that have been adopted as suitable for the use of the Army.

advance by bounds (A)—Move forward in a series of separate advances, usually from cover to cover or from one point of observation to the next.

advance by echelon (A)—Advance by separate elements of a command moving at different times.

advance depot (A)—Supply point in the forward part of the communications zone in a theater of operations, ahead of the intermediate and base depots.

advance detachment (A)—The leading element of an advance guard. It is set out from the advance guard. See also **advance party.**

advanced individual training (A)—1. Training given to enlisted personnel subsequent to completion of basic training, so as to render them qualified for the award of a military occupational specialty. 2. Training conducted at training centers, Army service schools, and when so directed, by United States Strategic Army Force units, which qualifies an individual to perform in an entry or higher military occupational specialty.

advanced reconditioning training (A)—Refresher military training, common to all branches of the service, given to selected patients in certain hospitals and convalescent centers to prepare them to return directly to a duty status upon release from the hospital or center.

advanced unit training (A)—Applicatory training given during the final stages of unit training when small (company size) table of organization and equipment (TOE) units, organic to a parent TOE organization (battle group, battalion, etc.), are assembled and trained together in rehearsal of their role in the performance of the mission of the parent organization; and/or separate companies

and larger organizations participate in combined arms and service training.

advance officer (A)—An officer designated by the commander to precede the column by a distance sufficient to reconnoiter the route of march and to select alternate routes or detours if required; to instruct and place guides and route markers, where appropriate; to notify authorities of approach of column and receive instructions or changes to instructions at highway regulation points. This officer may also command the advance party.

advance party (A)—1. A security element of an advance guard. It is sent out from, and precedes, the advance guard support on the march. It sends forward and is preceded by the advance guard point. 2. A group of unit representatives dispatched to a port area in advance of the main body for the purpose of identifying and supervising the shipside delivery of the unit's equipment. 3. A group of unit representatives dispatched to a probable new site of operations in advance of the main body for the purpose of arranging for the unit and its equipment upon arrival. See also **advance detachment.**

advance section (A)—Forward subdivision of a communications zone.

advice code (A)—A code used to transmit instructions considered by the creators of requisitions to be essential to the desired supply action. Insertion of an advice code is at the discretion of the initial document creator. Advice codes are the opposite of status codes in that directional flow is reversed.

advisory signal (A, ASCC)—Used to indicate the configuration; a condition or performance; the operations of essential equipment; or to attract attention for routine purposes.

aerial platform—See **air platform.**

aerocartograph (A)—Stereoscopic instrument for making maps from air photographs.

aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. An officer of an originating, in-transit, or destination medical facility/establishment who coordinates aeromedical evacuation activities of the facility/establishment.

aeromedical evacuation operations officer—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. An officer of the airlift force or command who is responsible for activities relating to planning and directing aeromedical evacuation operations, maintaining liaison with medical airlift activities concerned, operating an Aeromedical Evacuation Control Center, and otherwise coordinating aircraft and patient movement.

aerometeorograph (A)—Instrument that records the pressure and temperature of the air, the amount of moisture in the air, the rate of moisture in the air, and the rate of motion of the wind. An aerometeorograph designed to transmit its record by radio from a balloon is called a radio meteorograph.

aeronautical broadcast station (A)—An aeronautical station which makes broadcasts of meteorological information and notices to airmen.

aeronautical designation (A)—A designation authorizing an Army officer to pilot Army aircraft when ordered to do so by competent authority.

aeronautical plotting chart (A)—An aeronautical chart designed primarily for the graphical processes of air navigation.

aeronautical station (A)—A surface station in the aeronautical mobile service, carrying on a service with aircraft stations.

aeronautical topographic chart—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. A representation of features of the surface of the earth, designed primarily as an aid to visual or radar navigation, which shows selected terrain, cultural or hydrographic features and supplementary aeronautical information.

aeropause—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. Region in which functional effects of the atmosphere on man and aircraft cease to exist.

aerosol (Q)—A colloidal system in which the dispersed phase is composed of either solid or liquid particles, and in which the dispersion medium is some gas, usually air. (There is no clear-cut upper limit to the size of particles comprising the dispersed phase in an aerosol, but as in all other colloidal systems, it is rather commonly set at 1 micrometer. Haze, most smokes, and some fogs and clouds may thus be regarded as aerosols.)

afiliated unit (A)—A Reserve component unit which is sponsored by an Active Army unit to improve readiness to a degree whereby the affiliated unit,

after mobilization, may deploy with the sponsoring unit.

affiliation program (A)—A Department of the Army program which provides for the planning, equipping, and training of selected Reserve component battalions to achieve a degree of readiness whereby they might deploy as part of an Active Army division.

A-frame (A)—A light wooden frame utilized for carrying material on the back of personnel in some foreign countries.

age grouping (A)—Arrangement of items as to use age for the purpose of reflecting rates of replacement that will be in direct ratio to the use age of the item. See also **supply replacement factors and consumption rates.**

agency—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. A separate table of distribution and allowances organization under the direct supervision of Headquarters, Department of the Army. An agency can be functionally described as having either a staff support or field operating mission. 3. A unit or organization which has primary responsibility for performing duties or functions as representative of, and within the assigned authority of, the headquarters to which it is subordinate. See also **field operating agency; staff support agency.**

agency of communications (A)—A facility which embraces personnel and equipment necessary to provide communications by any means or combination thereof.

agent—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. A military service or agency thereof which, under the Defense Materiel Utilization Program, provides supplies to another military service or agency.

agent officer—See **class A agent officer; class B agent officer.**

aggradation of permafrost (A)—Growth of permafrost under the present climate due to natural or artificial causes. Opposite to degradation.

agriculture, cropland (Q)—A non–woody stem type of plant producing foodstuff. It can be subdivided into two main categories, (a) grains (e.g., corn, barley, wheat, rye, etc.), (b) vegetables (tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, potatoes, etc.) and occurs in regular patches. It will usually present a uniform canopy whose height will vary according to the type of plant cover. It is a seasonal vegetal cover and closely related to grassland.

aided matching (A)—Mechanical system for transferring firing or other data from a data transmission line to a gun data computer or other device. In aided matching, the power to position the receiving device to match the transmitted data is supplied wholly, or in part, by motor drives whose speed may be adjusted by means of matching handwheels.

aided tracking (A)—System of tracking a target in which a part or all of the power is required by motor drives whose speed is adjusted by the tracking handwheels.

aided tracking mechanism (A)—A device consisting of a motor and variable speed drive which provides a means of setting a desired tracking rate into a director, or other fire control instrument, so that the process of tracking is carried out automatically at the set rate until it is changed manually.

aid man (A)—Enlisted man of the Army Medical Department, attached to a company, battery, platoon, troop, etc., who gives emergency medical care and performs other health service functions.

aid station (A)—A medical treatment facility where medical care, limited health service, sorting and disposition of sick, injured, and wounded are accomplished under the technical supervision of a medical officer.

aiming circle (A)—An instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles. It is equipped with a magnetic needle so that magnetic azimuths can also be set off or read. An aiming circle is used in surveying and for similar work in connection with artillery or machinegun fire.

aiming group (A)—Pattern made on a surface by a series of pencil marks that test the ability of a soldier to sight a gun properly; shot group. The soldier directs a small disk target to be moved until it is alined with the sights of a gun in a fixed position. The position of the disk is marked by a pencil dot made through the hole in the disk. Three such dots make up an aiming group.

aiming light (A)—Light that serves as an aiming point. See also **aiming post light.**

aiming point (A)—1. An object or point on which the sight of a weapon is laid for direction, or on

which an observer orients his observing instrument. 2. The point used by an air bombardier or pilot to determine the point of release of bombs, rockets, mines, torpedoes, etc.

aiming post (A)—Striped rod used as an aiming point for a gun.

aiming post light (A)—Light on an aiming post that serves as an aiming point during night survey or in night firing. See also **aiming light.**

aiming post sleeve (A)—Striped, tubelike bag that fits over a lifting bar so that the bar has the appearance of, and may be used as, an aiming post.

aiming stake—See **aiming post.**

air adjustment (A)—Correction of gunfire based on air observation.

Air Almanac (ASCC)—A joint publication of the Nautical Almanac Office of the United States Naval Observatory and Her Magesty's Nautical Almanac Office. It covers a four–month period and it contains tabulated values of the Greenwich hour angle and declination of selected celestial bodies, plus additional celestial data used in navigation.

airbill (A)—A document which serves to identify individual shipments of cargo and mail forwarded by military air from point of origin to destination, provide precedence of movement, supply the shipper with a receipt, provide basic record for all stations through which cargo and mail move by air, provide the carrier with a delivery receipt, and furnish headquarters statistical information.

airborne beacon (A)—An infrared light transmitter used to assist in the reorganization of forces at night; also used to mark drop and landing zones.

airborne units (A)—Units organized, equipped, and trained primarily for making assault landings from the air.

airborne vehicle (A)—Any air platform that is in flight.

airburst ranging—See **high burst ranging.**

air cargo—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(ASCC)—2. Stores, equipment or vehicles which do not form part of the aircraft and are either part or all of the payload of a fixed or rotary wing aircraft.

air cartographic camera—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. A camera having the accuracy and other characteristics essential for air survey or cartographic photography.

air cartographic photography—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. The taking and processing of air photographs for mapping and charting purposes.

air control point (A)—An easily identifiable point on the terrain or marking with an electronic navigational aid to provide necessary control during air movement.

aircraft crewmember (A)—A person who performs duties aboard an aircraft in flight which are essential to the operation of the aircraft. See also **flying status.**

aircraft cross-servicing (ASCC)—That servicing performed on an aircraft by an organization other than that to which the aircraft is assigned, and for which the organization to which the aircraft is assigned may be charged. Aircraft cross-servicing has been divided into two categories:

Stage A—Cross-Servicing. The servicing of aircraft on ships and/or airfields which enables non-operational flights to be made to another ship and/or airfield in peace, emergency and war. Provision of adequate equipment and consumable supplies to ensure that the required servicing conforms to agreed safety standards. This is essentially a "get-you-home-service" and includes: *a.* Pre–flight and post–flight inspection limited to safety of flight items requested by pilot. *b.* Replenishment of fuel and provision of engine starting facilities. *c.* Replenishment of oils, fluids, compressed and liquified gases when these are essential to safety of flight. *d.* Rectification of minor unserviceability within the scope of common supplies, tools and equipment, and limited primarily to repairs affecting the safety of flight. *e.* Recovery, repacking and reinstallation of drag chutes as appropriate.

Stage B—Cross-Servicing. The servicing of aircraft on certain ships and/or airfields to the level of Stage A plus such services as are required for staging a limited number of preplanned or unplanned operational sorties. This is to include, as appropriate: *a.* Conventional bombs, rockets, torpedoes, mines and other conventional weayons. *b.* Jettisonable fuel tanks. *c.* Film for reconnaissance

cameras. *d.* External power to enable navigational system stabilization. *e.* Sonobuoys, underwater sound charges and other essential antisubmarine warfare stores. *f.* Magnetic tapes for antisubmarine warfare aircraft.

aircraft cross-servicing adaptor (ASCC)—A device interposed between two connectors having different mating characteristics, thus affording an indirect coupling of the two connectors concerned. Adaptors may fit directly between ground equipment and aircraft or may be used to adapt a host nation's ground equipment to a visiting nation's aircraft servicing connector.

aircraft cross-servicing operational requirement (ASCC)—An agreed requirement that a designated airfield/ship must be able to provide services (Stage "A" or "B") to an aircraft not assigned to that airfield/ship.

aircraft defective (A)—An aircraft suffering from any defect of material or personnel which precludes it from continuing its sortie with safety.

aircraft fault diagnosis (ASCC)—See **trouble shooting.**

aircraft inspection—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. The process of systematically examining, checking and testing aircraft structural members, components and systems, to detect actual or potential unserviceable conditions.

aircraft landing mat (A)—A prefabricated portable steel mat so designed that any number of planks (sections) may be rapidly factened together to form surfacing for emergency runways.

aircraft marshalling area—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. An area in which aircraft may form up before takeoff or assemble after landing.

aircraft marshalling/aircraft parking (ASCC)—The directing by visual or other signalling of the taxiing of aircraft into predesignated positions. (US equivalent: aircraft parking).

aircraft non-crewmember (A)—A person who performs duties aboard an aircraft in flight which are directly related to the inflight mission of the aircraft but not essential to the operaiton of the aircraft. See also **flying status.**

aircraft plotter (A)—1. Device for mapping tracks, headings, position lines, or bearings on a chart. 2. Person who marks on a plotting board the number, type, height, and direction of aircraft reported by observers or tellers. In this meaning, also called aircraft warning plotter.

aircraft salvage (ASCC)—The process of retrieving crashed or force-landed aircraft for the purpose of repair, or of reclaiming serviceable or repairable components, and disposal of scrap.

aircraft servicing (A)—The refilling of aircraft with consummables such as fuel, oil, and compressed gases to predetermined levels, pressures, quantities or weights.

aircraft store ejector cartridge (ASCC)—A cartridge used to provide the mechanical force for ejection of an aircraft store from its aircraft store ejector rack.

aircraft survivability (A)—The survivability of an aircraft is its capability to withstand enemy actions, materiel deterioration or the effects of natural phenomena which singly or collectively result in the loss of its capability to perform the mission(s) for which it is designed.

aircraft turn around (ASCC)—The process of replenishing an aircraft with consumable or expendable stores and equipment so as to render it fit for immediate operational readiness.

aircraft vulnerability (A)—The vulnerability of an aircraft is its susceptibility to crippling damage by natural phenomena, equipment failure and any and all enemy countermeasures which may be employed against it.

aircraft vulnerability measurement (A)—The measure of the factors affecting vulnerability to include built-in protective devices, design criteria, stability, reliability, retaliatory weaponry, and aircrew proficiency.

air defense artillery controller (A)—An air defense artillery officer located at the sector control center who provides information to the Army air defense commander concerning activities at the sector control center.

air defense artillery defended area (A, Q)—An air defense restricted area which is denied to friendly aircraft except under certain specified conditions. See also air defense artillery prohibited area; air defense artillery restricted area; air defense restricted area.

air defense artillery fire unit (A)—The smallest group of personnel and equipment of a particular

air defense weapon system capable of conducting a complete engagement from detection to destruction.

air defense artillery inner zone—See **air defense restricted area.**

air defense artillery methods of control (A)—Procedures by which the fires of air defense weapon systems are supervised in a particular defense. Theater rules or unit standing operating procedures may specify or imply use of either the centralized or decentralized method of control, or circumstances may force autonomous operations.

air defense artillery neutralization (A)—Destruction or reduction of effectiveness of air defense artillery units by direct and/or through electronic countermeasures.

air defense artillery operations detachment (A)—An Army air defense artillery unit organized to operate the Army Air Defense Command Post.

air defense artillery operations officer (A)—Representative of the commander of all air defense artillery units operating in a defense who supervises all air defense operations in the Army Air Defense Command Post.

air defense artillery prohibited area (A, Q)—An airspace which is denied to friendly aircraft under all conditions. See also **air defense artillery defended area; air defense artillery restricted area; air defense restricted area.**

air defense artillery restricted area (Q)—An airspace in which there are special restrictive measures employed to prevent or minimize interference between friendly forces. See also **air defense artillery defended area; air defense artillery prohibited area.**

air defense artillery special control instructions (A)—Control instructions pertaining to specific engagements by radar-directed air defense artillery weapons. Special control instructions include hold fire, cease fire, and cease engagement.

air defense conditions of readiness (A)—The means used by specified authorities to maintain the air defenses at a state of preparedness compatible with the real or apparent imminence of attack. The terms defense readiness condition and defense readiness posture are frequently used in relation to conditions of readiness. In response to each condition of readiness, the Army air defense commander prescribes a required state of alert for each air defense artillery unit under his command.

air defense control (A, Q)—Control from the ground or ship of all elements engaging in active air defense.

air defense controller (A)—Person charged with the specific responsibility of controlling (by radio, radar, or other means) aircraft used in air defense.

air defense early warning station (A)—An installation located and equipped to detect and report the approach of hostile aircraft or missiles.

air defense restricted area (A)—An airspace in which there are special restrictive measures employed to prevent or minimize interference between friendly forces. See also **air defense artillery defended area; air defense artillery prohibited area.**

air defense weapon control case (A)—A method used to control employment of nuclear warheads in air defense.

air defense weapons control status (A)—The degree of fire control imposed upon Army units having an air defense mission in the combat zone. Weapons control status terms normally used are as follows: Weapons free, weapons tight, and weapons hold. See also **weapons free; weapons hold; weapons tight.**

air delivery platform (A)—A metal or wood skid designed to hold bulk supplies and heavy equipment for air delivery.

air density (A)—An index of the mass of air that is displaced by a projectile in flight.

air distance (ASCC)—Distance that is measured relative to the mass of air through which an aircraft passes; the no-wind distance flown in a given time.

airdrop container (A)—A sling, bag or roll designed for airdrop of supplies and equipment.

airdrop equipment (A)—Special items of equipment used in airdrop of personnel, supplies, and equipment.

air evacuation—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.
(A)—2. Evaculation by aircraft of personnel and cargo.

airfield heliport (A)—An area designed and prepared to accommodate landing and takeoff of both aircraft and helicopters.

Air Force personnel with the Army (A)—All military personnel of the Air Force attached by departmental orders for specific tours of duty with organizations of the Department of the Army. Charged to Air Force command strength.

air ground liaison code (A)—Set of symbols for a limited number of words, phrases, and sentences used for communications between air and ground forces; air ground code. These symbols can be given by radio, telephone, blinker, or strips of cloth called air ground liaison panels.

airhead line (A)—A line described or portrayed in an operation order which marks the outside limit of that part of the airhead to be denied to the enemy.

air installations (A)—Command installation, providing facilities for housing, training, and related activities necessary for the Air Forces, exclusive of modification centers, aircraft assembly plants, and aircraft parts plants.

air intelligence—See **strategic air intelligence.**

air items—See **air materiel.**

air landing facility (A)—Those minimum essential facilities which can reasonably be constructed in an airhead to permit the continuous air landing of aircraft. The term denotes facilities less elaborate than an airfield.

airland operation (A)—An operation involving air movement in which personnel and supplies airland at a designated destination for further deployment of units and personnel and further distribution of supplies.

airland supply (A)—The supply or re-supply by air to ground units in which aircraft hover or are landed and are unloaded onto the ground.

airland units (A)—Units, other than airborne, transported by aircraft in an airborne operation and are disembarked from hovering or landed aircraft.

airlift control center (A)—A command control center which is normally in the main operating base where most of the tactical aircraft are based and plots resource assets and allocations to meet mission requirements. A part of the Airlift Task Force, a subcommand of the major Air Force Component, it is established prior to employment in contingency operations.

airlift control element (A)—A subelement of the airlift control center which can be displaced to a staging area to coordinate or assist in controlling airlift mission requirements.

air materiel (A)—Manned aircraft and aircraft drones, trainers, and flight simulators and expendable and non-expendable supplies and equipment used in support thereof. Synonymous with air items.

Air Medal (A)—Decoration denoting meritorious achievement in flight, decoration precedence number 9.

air mileage indicator (ASCC)—An instrument which gives a continuous display of air distance flown.

air mine (A)—Mine dropped from aircraft, with or without parachute, designed for use against water targets, but sometimes used against land targets.

airmobile field artillery (A)—A field artillery unit that is transported by helicopters in a tactical configuration to accomplish the field artillery mission without using the aerial prime mover as a firing platform.

airmobile support party (A)—An Army task organization formed for employment in a landing zone to facilitate the assault landing and interim logistical support of elements in the landing zone.

air movement of patients (A)—The movement of patients to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation that does not routinely provide in-flight medical treatment and whose primary mission and control prevents its being marked as a medical aircraft.

air movement plan (A)—Used in detailed planning for an airlift when the airlift of troops is involved. It is prepared jointly by the respective ground force and air force commanders.

Air National Guard (A)—The air portion of the organized militia of the several States, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and District of Columbia, whose units and members are federally recognized.

Air National Guard of the United States (A)—A Reserve component of the Air Force, all of whose members are members of the Air National Guard.

air photograph interpretation (A)—Process of determining, through the use of air photographs, the identity and physical characteristics of features of terrain, works of man, and the nature and extent of ground, sea or air activity.

air photographer (A)—Person skilled in making maps and mosaics from air photographs, in the

reading and interpretation of air photographs, and in drafting maps and charts.

air platform (A)—Any weight carrying vehicle capable of navigating under its own power above the earth's surface.

air plot wind velocity (ASCC)—The wind velocity calculated from a knowledge of air position and fix.

air scoop (A)—Scoop or hood designed to catch the air and maintain the air pressure in ballonets, internal combustion engines, ventilators, etc.

air sector operations center (A)—1. A section, organic to the air defense brigade and an augmentation to the air defense group, that establishes liaison with the Air Force tactical air control center to obtain early warning and identification, and to effect coordination in the commitment of air defense weapons.

(Q)—2. A section, organic to the air defense brigade and air augmentation to the air defense group, that establishes liaison with the Air Force tactical air defense weapons.

air signal (A)—Signal from an aircraft as a means of communication between air and ground forces when radio cannot be used; aircraft signal. An air signal may be made by dipping the wing, dropping a flame, or by firing a type of fireworks giving off an intense colored light.

airspace caution area (A)—In Federal Aviation Agency usage, airspace identified by an area on the surface of the earth, within which aircraft are permitted to fly at the discretion of the pilot, but within which visible hazards to flight (such as captive balloons, parachute jumping or acrobatics) exist, making extreme caution necessary.

airspace control sub-area (ASCC)—A subdivision of the airspace control area, designated by the airspace control authority.

airspace coordination area (A)—In fire support operations, a safety measure which establishes a three-dimensional area (corridor/lane) that is reasonably safe from friendly, surface-delivered nonnuclear fires.

airspace management element (A)—A functional element of the tactical operations center at corps and division, responsible for the functions of airspace management.

airspace restricted area (A)—In Federal Aviation Agency usage, airspace identified by an area on the surface of the earth within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is subject to restrictions necessary for the protection of the aircraft. Restrictions may be vertical, lateral or temporal.

airspeed indicator—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(ASCC)—2. An instrument which displays the speed of an aircraft relative to the surrounding air.

air stability (A)—Condition of the atmosphere as affected by the gradient of air temperature in the vertical direction, which determines the extent of mixing or exchange between air layers at different altitudes.

air support force commander (A)—The Air Force officer designated in the initiating directive to command the air support force when formed as part of the amphibious task force.

air tactical observer (A)—Officer trained as an air observer whose function it is to observe from an aircraft in flight and report on the movement and disposition of friendly and enemy forces.

air task force (A)—Group of air, ground and service units needed to carry out air missions as outlined in a plan; task air force.

air torpedo (A)—Large explosive projectile driven by its own motor and launched from low flying aircraft at fixed or floating targets.

air traffic contral center—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. In civilian usage, the principal communications and operations center from which all aircraft are controlled under instrument flight rules conditions in the vicinity of an airport. The complete system consists of suitable long range radar installation capable of observing aircraft along airways, a method of controlling inbound and outbound traffic within the traffic pattern of an airport, and a precision radar unit capable of providing the pilot of an aircraft with information that will permit a safe landing.

air transported forces (A)—Forces which are moved by air.

air warning net (A)—System of radio stations set up to warn against attack from the air.

aisle (A)—Any passage within a storage area. A cross aisle is a passageway at right angles to main aisles,

used for the movement of supplies, equipment, and personnel. A fire aisle is a passageway established to aid in fighting or preventing the spread of fire, or for access to firefighting equipment. A main aisle is a passageway wide enough to permit the easy flow of equipment, supplies and personnel; generally runs the length of the building.

alert station (A)—Position taken up by defensive aircraft between expected enemy aircraft and the objective to be defended.

alien (A)—Any person not a citizen or a national of the United States.

alien enemy—See **enemy alien.**

aliquot part charge—See **equal section charge.**

all arms air defense weapon (A)—An air defense wapon assigned to, or employed by two or more of the combat arms; e.g., Redeye.

all clear signal (A)—Prearranged signal to indicate that danger from the attack of enemy aircraft, mechanized forces, submarines, etc., has passed.

allied commander (ASCC)—A commander of a military command composed of elements of two or more allied nations working together. The command headquarters is internationally funded.

allocated manpower (A)—Military and civilian manpower spaces authorized a modification table of organization and equipment/tables of distribution and allowances proponent by manpower decisions. These decisions carry out or amend the manpower program published in the program and budget guidance. The decisions are consolidated in quarterly manpower vouchers. Military manpower is allocated by identity, i.e., officer, warrant officer, enlisted, and Army Nurse Corps and Army Medical Specialist Corps. Civilian manpower is allocated by direct hire, foreign national and other categories subject to control. These allocations represent employment ceiling for each category of personnel.

allocation—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Apportionment of a definite quantity of supplies, space, services, personnel or productive facility for a specified use. 3. An authorization issued by the Comptroller of the Army to specified major headquarters or agencies for purposes of financing operations at subordinate echelons by means of suballocation or allotment. See also **obligation authority.**

allotment—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Definite portion of the pay of military personnel which is voluntarily authorized to be paid to another person or to an institution. 3. Action taken by a general operating agency making funds allocated or suballocated to it available to another office, generally one subordinate to it, for obligation by the latter. 4. Specific authorization of personnel by number to a command, organization, or unit. See also **obligation authority.**

allotment advice (A)—Document evidencing action taken by an operating agency making funds available to another office for obligation.

allotment number (A)—Series of symbol numbers assigned to an allotment, consisting of the identity of the operating agency and the serial number of the allotment, for use in the budgetary accounting and control.

allotment serial number (A)—Serial number assigned by an operating agency to an allotment advice to identify the transactions involving the particular funds.

allowance (A)—1. Money or something equivalent furnished in addition to the prescribed rates of pay. An allowance is given to provide for expenses for which a soldier's pay is considered inadequate, such as travel allowance, quarters allowance, cloth-allowance, and subsistence allowance. 2. Prescribed amount of items of supply or equipment provided for an individual or organization.

allowance for anticipated (retail) stock losses (A)—An amount allowed by the United States Army Materiel Command Division, Army Stock Fund, and the Defense Supply Agency (Defense Stock Fund) on billings to other stock fund divisions or customers as authorized to compensate for estimated inventory losses.

all purpose canister (A)—Canister consisting of a red, rectangular shaped body containing a group of chemicals as a filling, used to protect against carbon monoxide, ammonia, acid, and organic vapors; component of a special purpose mask.

alphabet code flag (A)—Signal flag that represents a letter of the alplhabet or a numeral.

alphameric (A)—The juxtaposition of alphabetical and numerical characters or designators. For example: Part No. 13A42SK. Also, alphanumeric.

alphameric sequence (A)—A vertical tabular arrangement of letter and number combinations (alphameric), which places the first letter or digit of each group in order A through Z, followed by the numbers 0 through 9, and each succeeding letter or digit in like sequence; formerly referred to as telephonic sequence.

alternate position (A)—The position given to a weapon, unit, or individual to be occupied when the primary position becomes untenable or unsuitable for carrying out its task. The alternate position is so located that the weapon can continue to fulfill its original task. See also **position.**

alternate specialty (A)—A second specialty, in addition to the commissioned officer's professional development and utilization by Headquarters, Department of the Army.

alternate traversing fire (A)—Method of covering a target that has both width and depth by firing a succession of traversing groups whose normal range dispersion will provide for distribution in depth.

altimeter setting (ASCC)—The pressure datum in millibars or inches of mercury set on the altimeter subscale.

altitude azimuth (A, ASCC)—An azimuth determined by solution of the navigational triangle with altitude, declination, and latitude given.

altitude circle—See **circle of equal altitude.**

altitude difference (A, ASCC)—The difference in minutes of arc between computed and observed altitudes, or between precomputed and sextant altitudes. It is labeled T (toward) or A (away) as the observed or sextant altitude is greater or smaller than the computed (or precomputed) altitude. Also called **altitude intercept, intercept.**

altitude intercept—See **altitude difference.**

ambulance (A)—A vehicle (e.g., frontline ambulances, field ambulances, metropolitan ambulances, bus ambulances) specifically designed and equipped to provide transportation and permit enroute medical care and treatment to patients. Will have appropriate Red Cross markings. May be utilized for transporting medical supplies and equipment and medical personnel in pursuance of a medical mission. See Also **Army air ambulance.**

ambulance basic relay post (A)—The base point in an ambulance shuttle where the bulk of the uncommitteed ambulances are stationed.

ambulance control post (A)—Point on a road or at a crossroad or road junction at which a soldier is stationed to direct ambulances along the proper route.

ambulance loading post (A)—A designated point in the ambulance shuttle from which patients are evacuated by ambulance.

ambulance relay post (A)—An intermediate point in the ambulance shuttle from which ambulances advance to the next post.

American Civilian Internee Information Bureau (A)—An activity of the United States Civilian Internee Information Center and the National Bureau for the receipt, processing, and dissemination to authorize United States agencies of information received from official and unofficial sources concerning United States civilian nationals in enemy custody.

American National Red Cross (A)—Supported by the people, it is an autonomous quasigovernmental agency, operating in accordance with the Geneva Convention, and under a Congressional charter. Under Federal laws and military regulations, it acts in matters pertaining to the well-being and morale of members of the Armed Forces, wherever they are stationed, and their family members. The American Red Cross is further charged with providing national and international relief in disasters and to devise and carry out measures for their prevention. Among other activities are instruction in first aid, water safety, home nursing, a blood program, a youth program and the training and assignment of volunteers for work in health and welfare programs. The emblem is a red cross on a white background. Under the Geneva Convention, the International Committee of the Red Cross, a neutral Swiss body, exerts efforts to assure that the rights of prisoners of war are properly observed and serves as an intermediary between governments and Red Cross societies in time of war or international tension.

American Prisoner of War Information Bureau (A)—An activity of the United States Prisoner of War Information Center and the National Bureau for the receipt, processing, and dissemination to authorized United States agencies of information received from official and unofficial sources con-

cerning United States military personnel in enemy custody.

ammonia canister (A)—Special purpose canister, consisting of a green, rectangular shaped body containing chemicals having a high capacity for absorbing amonia, used to protect against ammonia vapors; component of a special purpose mask.

ammunition barricade (A)—A structure consisting essentially of concrete, earth, metal, or wood, so constructed as to reduce or confine the blast effect or fragmentation of an explosive.

ammunition belt (A)—1. Fabric or metal band with loops for cartridges that are fed from it into a machinegun or other automatic weapon. In this meaning, usually called feed belt. 2. Belt with loops or pockets for carrying cartridges or clips of cartridges. In this meaning, usually called cartridge belt.

ammunition clip (A)—Device that holds a number of rounds of ammunition for loading into certain types of automatic and semiautomatic weapons.

ammunition condition report (A)—A report used to report all failures, discrepancies, and other conditions on conventional missiles, rockets, chemical, biological, and radiological ammunition materiel, and special explosive tools and equipment.

ammunition credit (A)—Authority given an organization to draw a specified quantity of ammunition during a given period for a particular use. Ammunition credits are not used in the combat zone below the Army level.

ammunition data card (A)—Identification card prepared for each individual lot manufactured, giving the type and composition of the ammunition, and identifying its components by lot number and manufacturer. When necessary, may also include instructions for handling the ammunition.

ammunition day of supply (A)—The estimated quantity of conventional ammunition required per day to sustain operations in an active theater. It is expressed in terms of rounds per weapon per day for ammunition items fired by weapons, and in terms of other units of measure for bulk allotment ammunition items.

ammunition expenditure (A)—An expenditure is the consumption of ammunition by an organization. For purposes of record, with certain exceptions (nuclear weapons and designated missile items), ammunition is considered as expended when issued to the user. Special ammunition is considered expended when a delivery unit notifies a supporting ordnance special ammunition unit and the fire direction center of this fact.

ammunition handler (A)—1. One whose primary duty is the handling and servicing of ammunition. 2. A soldier who prepares ammunition for firing and who, as a member of a weapons crew, assists in the final delivery of ammunition to the loader.

ammunition identification code (A)—Superseded code symbol formerly assigned to each ammunition item for identification and to facilitate the supply of ammunition to the field; e.g., P5HBA. First two characters refer to the pertinent ordnance catalog, and the remaining three characters to the weapon group, type and model, and packaging. The Department of Defense Ammunition Code is now normally employed for the purposes indicated.

ammunition in hands of troops (A)—Ammunition included in the prescribed basic load and authorized excesses to the prescribed basic load. This ammunition is under the physical control of the using unit and may be located in unit supply dumps, ammunition in unit rolling reserves, and ammunititon at weapons positions.

ammunition inspector (A)—An individual with the knowledge of the characteristics and limitations of the various types of ammunition who is specially trained in the care, handling, storage, maintenance, and renovation of ammunition. At an ordnance establishment, the ammo inspector in charge is assigned as chief of the surveillance division and is directly responsible to, and reports to, the commanding officer on all assigned responsibilities.

ammunition lift (A)—The act of moving ammunition from a fixed location to a conveyance, a conveyance to a fixed position, a conveyance to a conveyance, or a fixed location to an adjacent fixed location. It involves the act of physically picking up and setting down ammunition.

ammunition lift capability (A)—The ability of an ammunition unit to move ammunition, expressed in terms of tons of ammunition per day that can be lifted. See also **ammunition lift.**

ammunition loading line (A)—Group of facilities at an installation, comprising a series of buildings, equipment, and necessary utilities to form a com-

plete operating establishment for the assembly of the component parts of any one of a group of similar items of ammunition.

ammunition lot (A)—A quantity of components, each of which is manufactured by one manufacturer under uniform conditions, and which is expected to function in a uniform manner. The lot is designated and identified by assignment of an ammunition lot number and preparation of an ammunition data card.

ammunition lot number (A)—Code number that identifies a particular quantity of ammunition from one manufacturer. The number is assigned to each lot of ammunition when it is manufactured.

ammunition maintenance (A)—All actions taken to retain ammunition in or restore it to a serviceable condition. Such actions include inspecting, testing, servicing, replacing, repairing, and renovating.

ammunition modification (A)—The alteration of ammunition or missile items as a result of engineering changes, such as the replacement of components which does not involve the extensive facilities and equipment required for renovation.

ammunition modular storage system (A)—A field storage system for storing ammunition on pads within earth barricaded areas called cells. These cells are joined to form modules, and, in turn, modules may be constructed to form module blocks.

ammunition officer (A)—Officer designated within a command to perform tasks which assist in providing adequate staff supervision of ammunition activities (receipt, storage, surveillance, classification, issue, etc.).

ammunition pit (A)—Hole or trench dug in the ground where ammunition is stored temporarily. An ammunition pit is usually near the weapon from which the ammunition is to be fired.

ammunition plant (A)—A military installation whose primary mission is the manufacture or the loading, assembly and packing of ammunition end items/components.

ammunition required supply rate (A)—The amount of ammunition expressed in terms of rounds per weapon per day for ammunition items fired by weapons, and in terms of other units of measure per day for bulk allotment ammunition items estimated to be required to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified time. Tactical commanders use this rate to state their requirements for ammunition to support planned tactical operations at specific intervals. It is submitted through command channels and is consolidated at each echelon. It is considered by each commander in determining the controlled supply rate within his command.

ammunition supply installation (A)—Any organized locality maintaining stock records and operating for the reception, classification, storage, and issue of ammunition. It is a general term use to include depots, ammunition supply points, railheads, truckheads, dumps, distributing points, and all other installations where ammunition is received, stored, classified, or issued.

ammunition train (A)—An organization, consisting of personnel and equipment, whose main function is the transportation of ammunition.

amphibious pack (A)—Oversea pack that will stand temporary immersion, extended open storage, and unusually rough handling.

amphibious tank (A)—Vehicle mounting a howitzer or cannon, capable of delivering direct or indirect fire from the water as well as ashore, and used in providing early supporting fires in amphibious operations.

amphibious task force (A)—The task organization formed for the purpose of conducting an amphibious operation. The amphibious task force always includes Navy forces and a landing force, with their organic aviation.

amphibious task group (A)—A subordinate force which may be formed within an amphibious task force. It is comprised of a naval attack group and a landing group.

amphibious tractor (A)—Tracked vehicle capable of operating on land or water.

amplitude modulation (A)—A method of modulating a carrier wave to cause it to vary in amplitude according to the modulating intelligence.

anaglyph (A)—Picture printed or projected in complementary colors which combines the two images of a stereoscopic pair in such a manner that one image appears in one color and the other in a complementary color, and which gives a stereoscopic image when viewed through spectacles having filters of corresponding colors; used for training in stereoscopic vision.

anagram (A)—To cryptanalyze a transposition cipher in whole or in part by combining one series of characters with another from the same message to produce plain test, plain code, or intermediate cipher text.

analog computer (A, ASCC)—1. A computer in which analog representation of data is mainly used. 2. A computer that operates on analog data by performing physical processes on these data. Contrast with digital computer.

analog to digital converter (ASSC)—In automatic data processing, a device that translates a time dependent continuous parameter into digital format.

anchor cable—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Chain, wire or line between ship and its anchor.

anchor ice (A)—Ice formed on the bottoms of rivers and lakes. Also called **bottom ice.**

anchor line cable—See **anchor cable.**

angledozer (A)—Tractor type, dirt moving machine with its scraper set at an angle to move the dirt to one side.

angle of approach (A)—The angle, relative to the horizontal, formed by a plane tangent to the front tires of a wheeled vehicle and touching the lowest part of the forward position of the vehicle. See also **angle of departure.**

angle of arrival (A)—The vertical angle between the horizontal and the tangent to the trajectory at any point.

angle of attack (ASCC)—The angle between a longitudinal reference line on the aircraft and the velocity vector relative to the ambient undisturbed air.

angle of departure (A)—1. The angle, relative to the horizontal, formed by a plane tangent to the rear tires of a wheeled vehicle and touching the lowest part of the rear portion of the vehicle. See also angle of approach. 2. In artillery, the vertical angle between the tangent to the trajectory at the origin and the horizontal or base of the trajectory.

angle of depression—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. Vertical angle between the horizontal and the axis of the bore of the gun when pointed below the horizontal.

angle of elevation—See **elevation.**

angle of fall (A)—The vertical angle between the tangent to the trajectory at the level point and the base of the trajectory.

angle offset method (A)—Method of surveying a curved base by means of laying out a series of constant angles and distances in both directions from a single starting point. This method is often used for laying out microphones for sound ranging.

angle of incidence (A)—The angle between the normal to the surface of impact at the point of impact and the line of impact arrival.

angle of internal friction (Q)—A parameter of the shearing strength of soil relating sheer stress and normal to a surface of slip or failure (usually expressed as the angle whose tangent is the coefficient of normal stress).

***angle of repose** (A)—1. Steepest slope at which a heap of material, such as earth, will stand without sliding.

(Q)—2. The maximum slope which a pile of cohesionless soil can consume.

***angle of sideslip** (ASCC)—The angle between the direction of the undisturbed air flow and the aircraft's plane of symmetry containing the lateral and normal axes.

angle of sight—See **angle of site.**

angle of site (A)—The vertical angle between the level base of the trajectory/horizontal and the line of site.

angle of traverse (A)—1. Horizontal angle through which a gun can be turned on its mount. 2. Angle between the lines from a gun to the right and left limits of the front that is covered by its fire; that is, the angle through which it is traversed.

angular travel (A)—Angular distance covered by a moving target in a given time. It is equal to the angular velocity multiplied by the time of travel.

angular travel method (A)—Method of calculating firing data based on the rate of angular travel of the target in direction and elevation.

angular variability (A)—A prediction of the current rate of change in wind structure.

angular velocity (A)—Speed of a moving target, measured at the observing point in terms of the rate of change of the angular position of the target in direction and elevation.

angular velocity bombsight (A)—A bombsight based on the reproduction of an angular velocity corresponding to the apparent movement which the target will have at the correct point of release.

angulator (A)—Mechanical device used to convert an angle measured in an oblique plane to its projection on the horizontal plane.

annotated print—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application. (A)—2. A photograph on which interpretation details are indicated by words or symbols.

annual average score (A)—The average of composite scores from all reports on an officer's efficiency for one rating year, prorated on the basis of the number of duty days covered by each report.

annual food plan (A)—A list of all subsistence items used in a calendar year, containing the exact name or nomenclature of the item, its unit of issue, and the frequency in which it is served. It is used in conjunction with the master menu.

annual general inspection (A)—An inspection conducted on an annual basis which embraces all phases of a particular command, installation, or activity of the Department of the Army.

antenna pattern (A)—A figure representing the intensity in space, in every direction of the signal transmitted by the antenna.

anticipated not operationally ready, supply (A)—A condition status of an item of equipment meaning that, based upon latest inspection, it is anticipated that the status of that item of equipment will deteriorate to "not operationally ready, supply" unless additional quantities of items required to perform maintenance work are received at the work site.

antidim (A)—Substance used to reduce fogging of the lenses of protective mask face pieces.

antidisturbance fuze (A)—Fuze designed to be in a sensitive condition after it is armed, so that any further movement or disturbance will result in detonation. See **antiwithdrawal device.**

antifriction device (A)—Mechanism which reduces friction in pointing a gun. It operates by lifting the gun off the main bearings and supporting it, while it is being moved, on light, free-turning bearings.

antihandling fuze—See **antidisturbance fuze.**

antimateriel ammunition (A)—A type of ammunition specifically designed to defeat materiel targets, such as light armored vehicles.

antiset (A)—Chemical added to decontaminating bleach slurries to prevent setting and consequent loss of fluidity and spreading effectiveness.

antisubmarine air area operations (ASCC)—Carrier-based and shore-based aircraft operated singly and in co-ordination with other aircraft, ships, or both, to conduct offensive operations. While the purpose of such operations differs fundamentally from that of operations in distant support, the search localization and attack tactics are similar to those in the conduct of antisubmarine air distant support.

antiwithdrawal device (A)—Device used in bombs, made integrally with the fuze, that will set off the fuze and subsequently set off the bomb upon attempts at withdrawal of the fuze. May ordinarily be rough handled. See also **antidisturbance fuze.**

anvil (A)—Rigid metal part in a primer. When a blow from the firing pin forces in the primer cap, the charge is compressed against the anvil and set off.

aperiodic compass (A)—Magnetic compass in which the pointer comes to rest in the final position by one direct movement and without oscillating.

aperture (A)—The opening in a lens diaphragm through which light passes.

apex angle (A)—1. Horizontal angle at the target between a line from the target to the gun and a line from the target to the observation post. 2. The angle of a triangle opposite the base.

aphelion (ASCC)—That orbital point farthest from the sun when the sun is the center of attraction.

apparent altitude—See **rectified altitude.**

apparent solar day (ASCC)—The period between two successive lower transits of the same meridian on the earth by the apparent sun.

apparent solar year—See **tropical year.**

applicant (A)—1. The manufacturer or distributor making application for qualification of a product. 2. (Regular Army) An individual who applies voluntarily for enlistment, reenlistment, warrant or commission in the Regular Army.

application study (A)—The process of designing a system or set of procedures for using an item of equipment to perform specified functions.

appointment (ASCC)—The determination and assignment of the total expected effort by percentage

and/or by priority that should be devoted to the various tactical functions for a given period of time.

appointment quota (A)—A quota given to the head of an administrative service by Headquarters, Department of the Army, which limits the number of appointments of enlisted personnel that may be made by a command during a specified period.

apportionment—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. An authorization by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to a governmental agency making a designated portion of an appropriation (or contract authorization) available for obligation.

approach chart (A)—A chart used for the air phase of the ground air support for contact flying in congested areas. It gives data that pertains to critical obstructions as well as other details that pertain to the desired direction of approach. It may also contain panoramic views and oblique perspective. It is published at scales of 1:250,000 to 1:50,000 and larger.

appropriation (A)—Authorization to make payments out of the Treasury for a designed purpose pursuant to an act of Congress. Appropriations are multiple year, current, expired, lapsed, definite, indefinite, permanent, civil, etc. See also **obligation authority.**

appropriation language (A)—Detailed description of the purposes for which funds may be used under a given appropriation title.

appropriation limitation (A)—An amount fixed by the Congress within an appropriation which cannot be exceeded for obligation or expenditure for certain objects or purposes.

appropriation receipt (A)—Collections which, pursuant to law, are deposited into the Treasury as receipts and appropriated for specific purposes.

appropriation refund (A)—Collection representing overpayments or erroneous payments of a previously recorded expenditure which can be identified with a specific preceding disbursement voucher.

appropriation reimbursement (A)—Collection, other than an expenditure refund, for commodities, work, or service furnished, or to be furnished, to an individual firm, corporation, or Federal agency, or for the benefit of other appropriations of the Department of the Army, which collection lawfully may be covered into the Treasury of the United States as repayment to an appropriation.

appropriation symbol (A)—The identifying account symbols assigned to indicate the appropriation, the period of availability (i.e., the fiscal year), and the department or establishment primarily responsible for administration.

appropriation title (A)—Language used in the Military Appropriation Act to describe briefly the purpose for which the funds are to be used.

approved circuit—See **protected wire-line distribution system.**

approved forces (A)—Forces specified in the Secretary of Defense Five Year Defense Program.

approximate contour (A)—Line on a map representing an imaginary line on the ground which passes through points of estimated equal elevation. It appears on the may as a brown dashed line.

apron (airfield) (A)—A paved, surfaced or prepared area where aircraft stand for purposes of loading or unloading passengers or cargo, refueling, parking, or servicing.

aptitude area (A)—A particular field or type of work in which the success of an individual may be predicted by the administration of the Army Classification Battery tests. Each basic military job, identified by its military occupational specialty, is listed in one of the aptitude areas.

aptitude test (A)—A personnel instrument used to obtain an estimate of how well a person can learn to do certain kinds of work or acquire certain skills. Contrasted with achievement test, which measures how well an individual has already learned to perform a given task. The content of aptitude and achievement tests may be identical; the same test can, and frequently does, serve both purposes.

arbitrary control (A)—A system of common survey control originating from a point which has been assigned an assumed location and from which an assumed or true direction has been assigned.

arc of fire (ASCC)—The segment of a circle through which fire may be directed from a position or weapon.

arctic basin (A)—Depressed area within the Arctic Circle or Polar Region.

arctic regions (A)—That portion of the northern hemisphere which is characterized by having an average temperature for the warmest month of between 32 degrees Fahrenheit and 50 degrees Fahrenheit. These areas generally correspond with those seasonally frozen lands which do not support forest vegetation and include the adjacent lakes, seas, or oceans.

area assessment (A)—In unconventional warfare, the prescribed collection of specific information by the commander which commences immediately after infiltration and is a continuous operation. It confirms, corrects, refutes, or adds to previous intelligence of the area acquired from area studies and other sources prior to infiltration.

area command—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. In unconventional warfare, the organizational structure established within an unconventional warfare operational area to command and control resistance forces. Usually it will integrate the Special Forces operational detachment and the resistance force.

area confinement facility (A)— A facility providing confinement service on an area basis for military service personnel awaiting courtsmartial, for those individuals returned to military control from a dropped-from-roll status for whom confinement is directed, and for post-trial prisoners pending transfer to a correctional treatment facility.

area damage control party (A)—A provisional task organization used within crops, field Army, area command, or logistical command organizations for the sole purpose of area damage control operations in units or installations which provide administrative support. It is sent to a unit in the rear area when that unit has been subjected to mass destruction attack or natural disaster. It is not responsible for reestablishing administrative support or assuming the mission of the damaged unit or installation.

area dental laboratory (A)—A facility providing broad–range dental–laboratory support within a specific geographic area for the Military Departments and other agencies, departments, and organizations as directed. Functions include (a) fabricating prostheses; (b) providing professional guidance, consultation, specialized training, and educational programs for dental officers and technicians; and (c) conducting and supporting applied research into dental techniques and materials.

area fire (A)— Fire delivered on a prescribed area. The term is applicable regardless of the tactical purpose of the fire, but area fire is generally neutralization fire. See also **fire.**

areal feature (Q)—1. A topographic feature, such as sand, swamp, vegetation, etc., which entends over an area. It is represented on the published map or chart by a solid or screened color, by a prepared pattern of symbols, or by a delimiting line. 2. Any area enclosed by a delimiting line that has any unique charactreistic (e.g., forest, residential area, industrial area).

area monitoring (ASCC)—Routine monitoring of any particular area, building, room, or equipment.

area of intelligence interest (ASCC)—That area concerning which a commander requires intelligence on those factors and developments likely to affect the outcome of his current or future operations.

area of probability (ASCC)—The area around the fix within which, for a stated level of probability, the true position is considered to lie.

area of uncertainty (ASCC)—The area around the dead–reckoning position within which, for a stated level of probability, the true position is considered to lie.

area oriented (A)—A term applied to personnel or units whose organizations, mission, training, and equipping are based upon projected operational deployment to a specific geographical area.

area postal directory—See **central postal directory.**

area signal center (A)—A signal center which provides communication support, within its geographical area of responsibility, to all units requiring signal center facilities to supplement their organic means for external communication to higher, subordinate, or adjacent units.

area study (A)—In unconventional warfare, the prescribed collection of specific information pertaining to a given area developed from sources available prior to entering the area.

area supply support activity (A)—A supply distribution activity assigned responsibility for the storage and distribution of supplies for a given geographical area.

area traffic control (A)—External control of all traffic within or through a given area, under policies set down by the area commander concerned. See also **traffic control point.**

arithmetic unit (A)—1. The unit of a computing system that contains the circuits that perform arithmetic operations.

(ASCC)—2. In automatic data processing, the unit of a computing system that contains the circuits that perform arithmetic operations.

arm (A)—1. Weapon for use in war. In this meaning usually called arms. 2. Supply aircraft, naval ship, tank or armored vesicle or personnel with prescribed stores of ammunition, bombs, and other armament items in order to make ready for combat service. 3. Branch of the Army primarily concerned with combat and combat support missions. See also combat arm; combat support arm; service. 4. To make ammunition ready for detonation, as by removal of safety devices or alinement of the explosive elements in the explosive train of the fuze.

armament error (A)—Dispersion of shots from a particular gun; the deviation of any shot from the center of impact of a series of shots from a gun after all errors of personnel and adjustment have been accounted for.

armed ammunition (A)—An explosive device ready for actuation.

Armed Forces Courier Service material (A)—Qualified material entered into the Armed Forces Courier Service for transmission and protected handling as prescribed in joint regulations.

Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board (A)—A board of designated officers representing commanders of one or more services which considers conditions having an adverse effect on the discipline, health, morale, and welfare of Armed Forces personnel within its area of jurisdiction and acts for their elimination.

Armed Forces intelligence (A)—That component of strategic intelligence which deals with the armed forces of foreign nations.

Armed Forces police (A)—Members of a joint services police organization operating in communities where more than one service is maintaining permanent, off–post, police activities.

Armed Forces Qualification Test (A)—The test used to determine mental qualification for enlistment and induction into the Armed Services. The Armed Forces qualification test scores are used to control the qualitative distribution of qualified manpower to each of the Armed Services on the basis of mental categories.

Armed Forces Reserve center (A)—A home station facility, activity, or installation utilized jointly by two or more Reserve components of the Armed Forces for administration and training of their personnel and units.

Armed Forces Reserve Medal (A)—Service medal denoting honorable and satisfactory service in one or more of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of 10 years, not necessarily consecutive, provided such service was performed within a period of 12 consecutive years. See also **ten-year device.**

arming range (A)—In artillery, the range at which a fuze arms.

arming vane (A)—Small rotating propeller attached to the fuze mechanism of a bomb that puts the bomb into condition to explode when it hits.

arming wire —1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Wire attached to the fuze mechanism of bombs.

armor (A)—1. Protective covering, especially metal plates used on ships, tanks, motor vehicles, etc. 2. A fighting combined arms team consisting of tanks, and armored cavalry reconnaissance/security units, supported on the battlefield by Army aviation, a flexible and rapid communication network, and a mobile logistics system, all trained and equipped for mounted ground combat. 3. A branch of the Army.

armored artillery (A)—1. Self-propelled artillery weapons which are completely or partially armored. 2. Artillery units equipped with armored artillery weapons, appropriate armored auxiliary vehicles and organized primarily to function with armored units.

armored cavalry (A)—Combat units characterized by a high degree of mobility, fire–power, shock action and multiple flexible communications. The units are especially designed to execute reconnaissance, security, combat, or economy of force operations utilizing organic surface and air modes of transport.

armored infantry (A)—A field Army unit designed to close and destroy the enemy by fire and maneuver, to repel hostile assault in close combat, and to provide support for tanks.

armored vehicle (A)—Wheeled or track laying vehicle, with armor hull or body and with or without

major armament, used for combat, security or cargo.

armorer (A)—One who services and makes repairs on small arms and performs similar duties necessary to keep small arms ready for use.

armor group (A)—A field army unit designed to exercise command control and supervision of one or more separate tanks, armored infantry, and armored cavalry battalions, assigned to a corps or field army.

armor piercing capped (A)—Term applied to armor piercing projectiles which have a face hardened steel cap over the head.

armor sweep (A)—A raid or other limited attack without terrain objective by a rapidly moving armor unit through or across enemy controlled territory. An armor sweep may be conducted for reconnaissance in force, destruction or capture of personnel or materiel, or to harass or disrupt enemy plans and operations.

armor thickness (A)—Expressed in millimeters followed by the angle of slope from the vertical expressed in degrees.

arms material position (A)—A duty position of the combat arms which is not identified with or limited to one specific branch. See also **branch immaterial position; branch material position; branch-qualified officer.**

Army—See **United States Army or Army of the United States.**

army (A)—1. An inclusive term meaning the land military forces of a nation. 2. Largest administrative and tactical unit of the forces consisting of two or more Army corps and supporting troops; field army.

Army acquisition objective (A)—The quantity of an item of equipment or ammunition required to equip the US Army approved force and to sustain that force, together with specified allies, in wartime from D–Day through the period prescribed and at the support level directed in the latest Office of the Secretary of the Defense Consolidated Guidance.

Army air ambulance (A)—Army Medical Department aircraft that are equipped, manned, and dedicated to the missions of aeromedical evacuation of selected patients, emergency movement of medical personnel and equipment, uninterrupted delivery of whole blood, biologicals, and medical supplies, and air crash rescue. See also **ambulance.**

Army aircraft (A)—Aircraft under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army.

Army Air Defense Command (A)—1. Command composed of a headquarters battery and two or more brigades of air defense artillery. 2. A command established by the US Army to command all Army air defense forces allocated to the air defense of the United States. 3. A major subordinate command of the US theater army, collateral with army groups and established by existing operational requirements.

Army Air Traffic Regulation and Identification System (A)—A communications, navigation and operations system established to regulate air traffic, provide aircraft identification and warning information during tactical operations in the airspace over a field army.

Army and Air Force Exchange Service (A)—A service established for the purpose of providing to authorized patrons merchandise and services of necessity and convenience not furnished from Federal appropriations. See also **post exchange.**

Army and Air Force Postal Service (A)—Those postal services operated and maintained by the Departments of the Army and the Air Force to provide unified postal services (acceptance, transmission, handling, and delivery of mail; the sale of postage stamps and stamped paper; and the issuance and payment of money orders) for the two departments in areas where the United States civil postal service does not operate, and in places where military situations require.

Army and Marine Corps classification system (A)—A systematic method for classifying Army and Marine Corps land force structure, manpower and materiel programs. The system is designed for strategic and operational planning at Office, Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff and Service staff levels. It also is a means of displaying force structure guidance for major Army commands.

Army attaché (A)—The senior Army officer who serves in the dual capacity of the senior military representative of Chief of Staff, United States Army, and a member of the official staff of an ambassador or minister to a foreign country. Serves as a military observer and reports to the

Government on the military plans and developments of the country where stationed.

Army aviation (A)—Personnel, aircraft, and allied aircraft equipment organically assigned to Army organizations by appropriate tables of organization and equipment, tables of distribution, tables of allowances, or other competent authority.

Army aviation officer (A)—A duty title used to denote an Army aviator, senior Army aviator, or master Army aviator actually performing duty with Army aviation.

Army aviator (A)—An aeronautical designation awarded by the Secretary of the Army or such officers as the Secretary may designate, for members of the US Army.

Army classification battery (A)—A series of aptitude tests which predict trainability of the soldier in various occupational areas of the military occupational specialty structure.

Army class manager activity (A)—Activities of the United States Army Materiel, Development and Readiness Command and The Surgeon General which are designated as class managers of Federal supply classification classes assigned to the Defense Logistics Agency or the General Services Administration for integrated materiel management.

Army Command Management System (A)—The methodology for directly and continuously relating program, budget, accounting, manpower and supply management systems in administering nontactical operations of the Army.

Army Commitment Board (A)—Committee appointed to determine whether a person under investigation is insane, and if so, whether the individual should be committed to an institution.

Army complete penetration (A)—Penetration in which it is possible to see light through the hole made by the projectile or in which it is possible to see a portion of the projectile in the plate when viewed from the rear.

Army Defense Acquisition supplement (A)—Regulations in implementation of the Defense Acquisition Regulation and detailed procurement procedures for the Department of the Army.

Army Deposit Fund (A)—Money deposited with the United States Government by military personnel under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

Army depot (A)—Depot located within the area of Army and designated by the Army commander, where supplies from the communications zone or from local sources are received, classified, stored, and distributed.

Army establishment—See **Army field commands; Headquarters, Department of the Army.**

Army field commands (A)—All of the Department of the Army exclusive of that part defined as Headquarters, Department of the Army. Army field commands include all field headquarters, forces, Reserve components, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Army.

Army financial management (A)—Any action which formulates, establishes, directs, and controls Army financial operations with the ultimate objective of achieving optimum use of available financial resources in the pursuit of specified program goals. These management objectives are achieved by application of the established principles procedures of programming, budgeting, accounting, auditing, analysis and evaluation, conducted within the parameters of applicable statutory and regulatory constraints.

Army food program (A)—A comprehensive and continuing program which encompasses all phases of food procurement, inspection, transportation, storage, distribution, issue and sale, preparation, and serving in field, and garrison. It includes resale commissary stores, troop-issue subsistence activities, dining facilities, bread bakeries, central pastry kitchens, ration breakdown points, a training program, a career program, ration development and distribution, dining facility operating procedures, and the related equipment and operating personnel required therefore.

Army food service program (A)—The functional elements of the Army food program which deal with food service research and development, human nutrition, acquisition of food, supplies and equipment, menu and recipe planning, meal preparation and serving, sanitation, design and layout of facilities, food service personnel, food service training, and the accounting and reporting data pertaining to the program.

Army General Staff (A)—Group of Army officers under the direction of the Chief of Staff, who render professional advice and assistance to the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Assistant

Secretaries of the Army, in developing and providing broad basic policies, and plans and programs for the guidance of the Department of the Army. It specifically assists the Secretary of the Army in the preparation and issuance of directives and programs to implement such plans and policies, and in the supervision of the execution and implementation of these directives and programs. See also **staff.**

Army health nurse (A)—An officer of the Army Nurse Corps specially trained in the promotion of health, prevention of disease and disability, and the care and rehabilitation of the sick in the military community, and the operation of a family centered health nursing service.

Army health nursing (A)—A specialty of nursing within the Army Nurse Corps which is concerned with the promotion of health, prevention of disease and disability, and the care and rehabilitation of the sick in the military community and the operation of a family centered nursing service.

Army helicopter ambulance —See **Army air ambulance**

Army Industrial Fund (A)—A consolidated working capital fund consisting of unexpended balances of cash on deposit in the Treasury or its equivalent; accounts receivable; stores of supplies, materials, and work–in–process; finished goods; and all other current and deferred assets pertaining to, or acquired in the operations of all Army installations or activities financed by the fund. The foregoing current assets are subject to all current and accrued liabilities incurred in connection with, or pertaining to such operations. The fund is applied to industrial and commercial type activities of the Army that produce and furnish goods or render services to other activities on a reimbursable basis.

Army Information Program Support Series (A)—A series of Department of the Army pamphlets published to support specified Army Information objectives and/or subjects of particular concern and importance to personnel of the Army.

Army in the field (A)—All types of military personnel and units utilized in, or intended for utilization in, a theater of operations.

Army in the field logistics (A)—That portion of the Army Logistics System which pertains to functions internal to theaters of operations, units and organizations deployed in oversea theaters, and Army in the field units in the continental United States. Army in the field logistic operations are sometimes referred to as consumer or retail logistic operations. See also **Army Logistics System; Army Wholesale Logistics.**

Army landing force (A)—The Army component of an amphibious task force. A task organization comprising all Army units assigned for participation in an amphibious operation. The commander of the Army component of the amphibious task force is the Army landing force commander.

Army Logistics System (A)—Encompasses the entire logistics activity of the Army at all levels. See also **Army in the field logistics; Army Wholesale Logistics.**

Army management structure (A)—A uniform classification of the nontactical activities of the Department of the Army for programming (except control programs), program performance data maintenance, budgeting program cost data maintenance, manpower utilization data maintenance, reviewing accomplishment in relation to the scheduling and utilization of resources, and for such other management purposes as may be prescribed.

Army master data file (A)—The files required to record, maintain, and distribute supply management data between and from Army commands to requiring activities.

Army master data file reader microfilm system (A)—A technique for dissemination of selected cataloging/supply management data to the Army in the field via microfilm.

Army Medical Department (A)—The term encompassing those Army special branches which are under the supervision and management of The Surgeon General, specifically Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Veterinary Corps, Medical Service Corps, Army Medical Specialist Corps and Army Nurse Corps.

Army National Guard (A)—The Army portion of the organized militia of the several States, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and District of Columbia whose units and members are federally recognized.

Army National Guard of the United States (A)—A Reserve component of the Army, all of whose members are members of the Army National Guard.

army of occupation (A)—An army in effective control of enemy territory for the purpose of main-

taining law and order within the area or to insure the carrying out of armistice or surrender terms.

Army of the United States—See **United States Army of the United States.**

Army operations center—See **Army war room.**

Army (or Air Force) Post Office (A)—A military post office, numerically designated as a branch of a United States Post Office, activated, manned, and operated by the Department of the Army or the Air Force to provide postal service to authorized organizations and personnel.

Army personnel center (A)—Activity providing training, transient, and patient administrative control where two or more of the following processing activities are located at the same installation: a. reception station, b. oversea replacement station, c. returnee–reassignment station, d. transfer station. See also **reception station, transfer station.**

Army personnel system (A)—A broad system geared to establish essential functions and activities of planning, organizing, directing, and supervising effectively the procedures necessary in administration and operation of personnel management.

Army postal clerk (A)—An enlisted member of the Army designated to perform postal finance functions and certain other postal duties at a specific postal activity.

Army postal unit (A)—A table of organization and equipment organization established to operate an Army Post Office.

Army Program Memorandum (A)—An Army Systems Acquisition Review Council decision recording document used by Headquarters, Department of the Army, in the management of programs deemed by the Army to be major, and for which program approval authority rests with the Army (i.e., neither a development concept paper nor a development program memorandum has been required).

Army ration credit system (A)—An issue and accounting procedure used by appropriated fund dining facilities. Dining facilities that operate within the Army Ration Credit System are charged for the dollar value of subsistence issued and obtain credit for meals served.

Army Ready Materiel Program (A)—An Army program to improve materiel readiness in terms of quantity, quality, and serviceability.

Army Reserve—See **United States Army Reserve.**

Army Reserve Command (A)—A table of distribution and allowances headquarters of the United States Army Reserve which is established by the continental Army Commander to command a grouping of attached, nondivisional units of the US Army Reserve.

Army's Program of General Educational Development (A)—That part of Army training which provides all military personnel on active duty with nonmilitary academic and vocational education, with the objective of increasing the efficiency of the Army by raising the educational level of its personnel.

Army Staff (A)—The Army Staff is that portion of the staff of the Secretary of the Army at the seat of government, which is presided over by the Chief of Staff. See also **staff.**

Army Standard Score (A)—A standard score with a mean set at 100 and a standard deviation of 20. Raw scores on Army personnel measuring instruments are usually converted to Army Standard Scores which state the individual score in relation to the scores of the standard reference population.

Army Stock Fund (A)—A means for consolidated management, financing, control and accounting for the procurement and inventories of those items of materials, supplies and equipment, the costs of which are chargeable, when issued, to a number of consuming activities (Section 405, National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 585: SUSC 172)).

Army Strategic Capabilities Plan (A)—Supports the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan by further developing and expanding the guidance contained in the joint plan.

Army Subject Schedule (A)—A Department of the Army publication providing detailed guidance to instructors for the preparation of lesson plans and scheduling of periods of instruction for the conduct of branch, general, or military occupational specialty training, in a particular subject, as outlined in Army training programs.

Army Systems Acquisition Review Council (A)—An Army panel, composed of the Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army (Chairman), Assistant Secretary of the Army (R&D), Assistant Secretary of the Army (I&L), Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (OR), Commanding General, United

States Army Materiel, Development and Readiness Command; Commanding General, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition. Additional participants as appropriate may be prescribed by the chairman. The Army Systems Acquisition Review Council reviews major Army programs at the key milestones during their development and production.

Army terminal commander (A)—An officer who is responsible for, and has authority over all activities at the port and who command all personnel assigned or attached to the terminal organization. In navy usage, the functions performed by a terminal commander are included in those for which a naval base command is responsible.

Army terminals (A)—Established by Department of the Army orders, primarily for the embarkation and debarkation of troops, and loading and discharge of Army responsibility cargoes to and from oversea destinations. See also **port of debarkation; port of embarkation.**

Army Training and Evaluation Program (A)—A Department of the Army publication providing guidance for training and evaluating units. It provides a list of tasks, ranked according to criticality, which must be accomplished by each element of the unit in order for it to accomplish its table(s) of organization and equipment mission. In addition to the tasks, it lists corresponding training objectives, references, conditions for testing and standards which must be attained.

Army Training Program (A)—A Department of the Army publication outlining minimum essential training for units and individuals of the Active Army and Reserve components. It prescribes subjects, hours to be devoted to each subject, and applicable supporting Army Subject Schedules. It lists essential study references and training aids for subjects not covered by Army Subject Schedules.

Army Training Test (A)—A Department of the Army publication providing guidance for testing, under simulated combat conditions, individuals and units up to and including battalions, battle groups and air defense artillery brigades to insure uniformity of training, to evaluate the ability of a unit to perform its assigned mission, and to evaluate the ability of the soldier to perform the minimum skills requisite to success in battle.

Army troops (A)—Those troops allotted to an army which are not assigned to divisions or corps.

Army War Room (A)—Those facilities located within the Pentagon which serve as the operational center for the Headquarters, Department of the Army. Under emergency situations, it is augmented with operations personnel representing all major staff elements and becomes the Army Operations Center. Alternates are maintained at the emergency relocation sites for use under general war conditions.

Army Wholesale Logistics (A)—The Army Logistics System less Army in the field logistic and CONUS installation logistic functions; includes complete logistic support of the Army Wholesale Logistic complex to include national inventory control point, national maintenance point, depots, terminals, arsenals, and plant/factories associated with commodity command activities and of special Army activities retained under direct control of Headquarters, Department of the Army. See also **Army in the field logistics; Army Logistics System; Army Wholesale Materiel.**

Army Wholesale Materiel (A)—Army Wholesale Logistics less the services activities (communications, construction, hospitalization and evacuation, and support services) retained at the Department of the Army level and logistics support of special Army activities retained under direct control of Headquarters, Department of the Army. See **Army Wholesale Logistics.**

array (Q)—An arrangement of elements in one or more dimensions.

arrest (A)—The restraint of a person by an order, not imposed as punishment for an offense directing him to remain within certain specified limits. See also **administrative restriction, restriction, Uniform Code of Military Justice.**

arthropod vector (A)—An organism belonging to the phylum arthropoda, i.e., an insect, tick or mite which is capable of transmitting microorganisms that may produce disease.

artificial daylight—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Illumination of an intensity greater than the light of a full moon on a clear night. The optimum illumination is the equivalent of daylight. See also **battlefield illumination.**

artificial horizon—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. A device that indicates attitude with

respect to the true horizon. A substitute for a natural horizon, determined by a liquid level, bubble, pendulum or gyroscope, incorporated in a navigating instrument.

artificial moonlight—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition. (A)—2. Illumination of an intensity between that of starlight and that of a full moon on a clear night.

artificial word (A)—A group of letters having no real meaning; this group of letters is constructed by the systematic arrangement of vowels and consonants to give the appearance and pronunciation of a bona fide word.

artillery battalion group (A)—A tactical grouping of two or more artillery battalions for a specific mission, commanded by one of the battalion commanders.

aspect change—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application. (A)—2. The different appearance of a reflecting object viewed by radar from varying directions. It is caused by the change in the effective reflecting area of the target.

assault course (A)—Area of ground used for training soldiers in attacking an enemy in close combat.

assault follow-on echelon (ASCC)—In an amphibious operation, that echelon of the assault troops, vehicles, aircraft, equipment and supplies, which though not needed to initiate the assault, is required to support and sustain the assault.

assault force (A)—In an amphibious or airborne operation, those units charged with the seizure of the lodgment area.

assault gun (A)—Any of various sizes and types of guns that are self-propelled or mounted on tanks and are used for direct fire from close range against point targets.

assault position (A)—That position between the line of departure and the objective in an attack at which the assault echelon completes final deployment and from which it moves into the objective to close with the enemy.

assault supplies (A)—Those supplies of all classes which accompany the assault elements of any unit into the objective area.

assault wire (A)—Very light field telephone wire, wound on reels small enough for one man to carry over difficult terrain under frontline conditions.

assemblage (A)—A collection of items designed to accomplish one general function and is identified and issued as a single item. It may be made up of items included in more than one class of supplies and may include items for which logistic responsibilities are assigned to more than one agency, e.g., pontoon bridge, baking outfit, fire control equipment, tank, tool set, and toolkit.

assembly—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition. (A)—2. Signal given by drum or bugle for units of troops to gather or come together, usually in close formation. 3. Groupings of units usually in close formation. 4. Point in the air to which all units of an Air Force are assigned. 5. A group of two or more physically connected or related parts which is capable of disassembly (carbureator, powerpack, IF circuit, amplifier). 6. Completion of end items to the condition in which they normally are issued, except for the installation of accessories to accommodate the item for a specific use or location, by joining together, installation or other association of components issued. 7. Option or condemnation papers which form the basis for the acquisition of each tract of land. 8. Meeting of reservists at a previously designated place to participate in Reserve duty training. 9. The designation of the program by which assemblages are constructed.

assembly depot (A)—The storage installation responsible for the physical functions of assembly, disassembly, or component change action, as necessary for the creation of assemblages, disassembly of assemblages, or updating component content of existing assemblages as directed by the inventory control point.

assembly order (A)—An order issued by an inventory control point to an assembly depot, or through a stock control activity to an assembly depot, that will cause the expenditure of component items in the creation of assemblages as items of issue.

assembly order control number (A)—A five-position number assigned to an inventory control point, or repeated from prior assignment, on assembly, disassembly, or component change orders to identify document content of the order and provide the assembly depot identification of a specific assemblage to be created, disassembled, or updated.

assessment—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions. (A)—3. An objective determination of the

degree to which test results satisfy specified test objectives.

assignment of space (A)—The designation of specific space within an installation for the storage of a particular class of supplies, by a specific operating agency.

Assistant Chief of Staff (A)—Head of any of the general staff divisions or sections in a headquarters of any command echelon having a general staff.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G1, Personnel (A)—A general staff officer who assists the Chief of Staff of an Army field command in the coordination of functions pertaining to the management of personnel, as individuals.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Intelligence (A)—A general staff officer who assists the Chief of Staff of an Army field command in the coordination of functions pertaining to military intelligence and counterintelligence.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, Operations and Training (A)—A general staff officer who assists the Chief of Staff of an Army field command in the coordination of functions pertaining to organization, training, and combat operations.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G4, Logistics (A)—A general staff officer who assists the Chief of Staff of an Army field command in the coordination of those logistical functions pertaining to supply, evaculation, and hospitalization, transportation, service, and miscellaneous related subjects.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G5, Civil Affairs (A)—A general staff officer who assists the Chief of Staff of an Army field command in the planning, coordination, and supervision of functions pertaining to civil affairs.

Assistant Secretaries of the Army (A)—Civilian executives to the Secretary of the Army, ranking next below the Under Secretary of the Army.

assumed position (ASCC)—The geographic position upon which a celestial solution is based.

astigmatizer (A)—Device attached to a range finder for observing small lights at night.

astrodome (ASCC)—A transparent bubble calibrated for refraction mounted in the top of an aircraft fuselage through which celestial observations are taken.

astronomical triangle (A, ASCC)—The spherical triangle formed by joining the observer's elevated pole, his zenith and the position of the body on the celestial sphere.

astronomic observation (A)—The observation made on celestial bodies to determine longitude, latitude, time, and/or azimuth.

astronomic station (A)—A point on the earth at which observations are made on heavenly bodies to determine latitude, longitude, or azimuth.

astro precomputation—See **celestial precomputation.**

atlas grid (A)—Assumed grid used for point designation of air photographs constructed with grid lines 18 inches apart, the X coordinate readings designated by letters and the Y readings by numbers; a reading being (B.34-3.57). Also called **Air Force grid.**

atmosphere—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(Q)—2. The envelope of air surrounding the earth and bound to it more or less permanently by virtue of the earth's gravitation attraction; the system whose chemical properties, dynamic motions, and physical processes constitute the subject matter of meteorology.

atmospheric refraction (ASCC)—The change in direction of a ray of light as it passes through the atmosphere.

atomic time (ASCC)—The time scale based on the atomic definition of the second as the duration 9, 192, 631, 770 cycles of the microwave emitted by the Cs 133 atom. Its origin is 0 0 0 of 1 January 1958.

atropine (A)—A chemical substance prepared from plants used to counteract the effects of nerve agent poisoning.

attached strength (A)—Applies to personnel assigned to an organization, other than the reporting organization, and performing duty with the reporting organization in an attached status.

attack position—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. For the attack of a river line, the position where the engineers with assault boats are joined by the infantry.

attention (A)—1. Prescribed erect position of readiness and alertness with eyes straight ahead, hands at the sides, heels together, and toes turned out at an angle of 45 degrees. Positions of attention also are prescribed for mounted individuals, persons carrying weapons, etc. Complete silence and im-

mobility are required. 2. Command to take this position.

attention to orders (A)—Command given by the adjutant of a military organization to announce that he is about to issue orders.

attenuation coefficient (Q)—A measure of the space rate of diminution, or attenuation, of any transmitted electromagnetic radiation. A quantity may be identified in a form of Bouguer's law (or Beer's law).

atterberg limits (Q)—Moisture content limits used for distinguishing the solid, semisolid, plastic, and semiliquid phases of soil.

audiovisual (A)—An adjective used to describe the technology, material, programing, and activities related to photography; optical and electronic visual and aural recording and reproduction; and distribution and employment of these media.

audit (A)—The independent appraisal activity within the Army for the review of financial, accounting, and other operations, as a basis for protective and constructive service to command and management at all levels.

augmentation (A)—The reinforcement of unified or specified commands through the deployment or redeployment of forces assigned to other commands.

aural null (ASCC)—The determination by ear of the point of zero or minimum audio signal from a radio compass, which occurs when the receiver radio signal picked up by the two sides of the rotatable loop antennae cancel one another. This point indicates that the plane of the loop is perpendicular to the direction of the transmitted signal and is used as a means of determining radio bearings in flight.

authentication equipment (A)—Equipment designed to provide protection against fradulent transmissions and imitative communications deception, or to establish the authenticity of a transmission message, station, originator, or telecommunications system.

authentication system (A)—A cryptosystem or a cryptographic process used for authentication.

authorized allowances of equipment (A)—Equipment specified by an applicable table of allowances, table of organization and equipment, or authorized equipment modification lists, etc., as modified by movement order.

authorized allowances of supplies (A)—Quantity of supplies authorized in accordance with tables of allowances, tables of organization and equipment, or other appropriate authority.

authorized Army newspaper (A)—Unit, command, and installation newspapers, theater newspapers (when the Army is delegated responsibility), daily news summaries, and news bulletins published by any command or agency of the Department of the Army.

authorized level of organization (A)—The authorrized level of organization of a unit is the ratio of authorized manpower spaces to the full tables of organization and equipment structure spaces, against which a unit is authorized to requisition personnel and equipment. Authorized level of organization may be expressed in numerical and letter designated levels representing percentages of full tables of organization and equipment structure spaces (i.e., authorized level of organization 1, 2, 3, and E approximate 100 percent, 90 percent, 80 percent, and less than 80 percent), respectively. Equipment resources are specified by item for each level of organization. Inherent in the Department of the Army approved authorized level of organization for a unit is the stated distribution objective based on a programed capability of the Army to provide assets at the designated level of personnel and equipment.

authorized manpower (strength) (A)—That portion of the required manpower which can be supported by allocated manpower and which is reflected in the authorized columns of current or projected authorization documents. Because of budgetary constraints, authorized manpower may be less than required manpower; however, depending on missions and priorities, the authorized manpower (military and/or civilian) may equal, but never exceed, the required manpower in modification table of organization and equipment/tables of distribution and allowances.

authorized parts list (A, Q)—List of authorized parts for units in each echelon of supply and maintenance as prescribed by appropriate authority.

authorized stockage list (A)—A list of all items authorized to be stocked at a specific echelon of supply. The following are various types of authorized stockage lists: Prescribed load list; direct support unit stockage list; installation stockage list, maintenance shop stock; field Army depot stockage lists; theater authorized stockage list;

national inventory control point demand stockage list; and list of items for operational projects.

authorized stoppage (A)—Deduction of a sum of money from a soldier's pay that is provided for in Army regulations or other rules or policies. Authorized stoppages of pay are made to satisfy court-martial fines, to meet debts owed to the Army or for which the Army serves as collecting agent, or to pay allotments, insurance premiums, etc.

authorized strength (A)—1. The total of the personnel spaces contained in current personnel authorization vouchers issued by a higher headquarters to a subordinate element. 2. The total number of personnel which a United States Army Reserve troop program unit may have assigned in a paid drill status as prescribed by the Chief, Army Reserve.

authorized strength of a theater (A)—Sum of the table of organization strengths of authorized units, authorized overhead allotment (bulk), and authorized replacements and casuals in the pipeline.

autofrettage (A)—An operation whereby the bore of a cannon tube is stressed to a predetermined value in excess of the yield strength of the tube, thus plastically yielding the material. A permanent prestress is introduced into the tube by this operation. This is a desirable condition for resisting the pressure generated during firing and inhibiting growth of fatigue cracks.

automatic data processing equipment (A)—Includes following equipment: a. Electronic Digital Computer—A machine or group of interconnected machines (input, storage, computing, control, and output devices) which uses electronic circuitry in the main computing element to perform arithmetic and/or logical operations automatically by means of internally stored or externally controlled programed instructions; and b. Auxiliary Equipment—All other data processing equipment (excepting communications equipment) which directly supports or services the computer, including punch card machines. See also **auxiliary equipment.**

automatic data processing system (A)—In addition to the configuration of equipment defined under automatic data processing equipment, includes the recording, filing, computing, data production, and sequential and automatic processes required for operation of automatic data processing equipment.

automatic digital network (A)—The single, digital network to handle all digital traffic, regardless of the functional nature of the traffic.

automatic direction finder (A)—1. Radio instrument in an aircraft that continues to point toward any radio station to which it is tuned. It is used to aid in the navigation of an aircraft.

(ACSS)—2. A radio receiver which indicates automatically and continuously the great circle direction to the radio transmitter to which it is tuned.

automatic release date (A)—The date established by the Defense Logistics Service Center or the General Services Administration, after which excess property reported to either of these agencies becomes available for donation, public sale, or other authorized disposal action in the absence of a transfer order, purchase order, or requisition.

automatic return (A)—An item of supply designated by the cognizant national inventory control point for return to the designated source of supply or commercial contractor's facility for repair, when condition warrants, without recourse to individual line item disposition reporting prior to shipment.

autorotation (A)—The process through which a helicopter is brought to a safe landing in the event of mechanical failure.

autumnal equinox (ASCC)—The point of the intersection of the ecliptic and the celestial equator (equinoctial) when the sun is moving from north to south declination. (Also called **First Point of Libra.**)

auxiliary (A)—In unconventional warfare, that element of the resistance force established to provide the organized civilian support of the resistance movement.

auxiliary base line (A)—A line of known distance used in computing the length of a base line.

auxiliary contours—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. Additional contours used to portray unique ground forms not adequately portrayed by the selected contour interval.

auxiliary equipment (A)—Equipment which supplements primary equipment or takes the place of primary equipment should the primary equipment become inoperative. This term includes equipment other than primary equipment but of greater imporance than administrative support equipment. Examples of auxiliary equipment are maintenance

support equipment at industrial/repair activities, vehicles, ordnance, communications, and engineer equipment other than that designated as primary equipment. See also automatic data processing equipment; primary weapons and equipment; administrative support equipment.

auxiliary target (A)—Point at a known distance from the actual target; registration target. An auxiliary target is used as an adjusting point before firing on the actual target. Fire is delivered and adjusted on the auxiliary target. When the adjustment is complete, the necessary correction is put on the gun to shift its fire over to the actual target. Auxiliary targets are used when fire on the actual targets is intended to surprise the enemy.

availability edit (A)—The process of checking stock balances to determine if stock requested on the requisition is available for complete or partial issue.

available-to-load date (A)—The planning date a unit would be available to out load at an installation. This date is based on the projected capability of the unit.

average heading—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. The average heading maintained for a given period. It should be the same value as desired heading if the actual drift was as predicted.

average strength (A)—Arithmetic mean (average) of daily morning report strengths, used in medical statistical reports for computing admission rates, incidence rates, mortality rates and noneffective rates. Also called mean strength, formerly the preferred term.

average weapon system unit cost (A)—The total applicable cost (hardware, roll-away, program, etc.) divided by the number of end items to be delivered into the Army inventory. Development prototypes, pilots, test items, etc., are specifically excluded. However, test items which may be overhauled and placed in service upon completion of testing will be included.

average wind velocity (ASCC)—The average wind velocity of the air through which an aircraft flies.

aviation career incentive pay (A)—Commonly referred to as flight pay and is pay in the amount set forth in the Aviation Career Incentive Act for the frequent and regular performance of operational or proficiency flying duty required by orders.

aviation duty (A)—Duties performed by personnel in tables of organization and equipment and tables of distribution units where primary functions include the operation, maintenance, procurement, or supply of aircraft equipment or the procurement, training, and management of personnel for aviation and aviation associated duties.

aviation fuel (A)—Gasoline grades 115/145, 100/130, and 91/96, and jet fuel grades JP–4 and JP–5.

aviation pay—See **incentive pay.**

aviation service entry date (A)—For commissioned officers, aviation service entry date is the initial day, month, and year the officer was placed on flying status as a student officer at the flight training facility. For warrant officers, aviation service entry date is the date of appointment as a warrant upon the completion of flight training. If the individual was a warrant officer upon entry into flight school, his aviation service entry date is computed in the same manner as for a commissioned officer. Once the aviation service entry date has been established, time credited toward aviation service shall run without interruption.

award (A)—Recognition given to individuals or units for certain acts or services; or badges, accolades, emblems, citations, commendations, streamers, and silver bands.

axis of trunnions (A)—Axis about which a gun is rotated in elevation to increase or decrease the range of fire.

azimuth—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(ASCC)—2. A direction expressed as a horizontal angle, usually in degrees and measured clockwise from a reference datum. This azimuth will be true azimuth, grid azimuth, magnetic azimuth, or relative azimuth, depending upon which reference datum is used.

azimuth adjustment slide rule (A)—Circular slide rule by which a known angular correction for fire at one elevation can be changed to the proper correction for any other elevation.

azimuthal equidistant projection (A)—Azimuthal map projection on which straight lines radiating from the center or pole of projection represent great circles in their true azimuths from the center, and lengths along those lines are of exact scale. This projection is neither equal area nor conformal.

azimuthal projection (ASCC)—One in which the bearing from the center of the map to all other points on it are correctly shown.

azimuth circle (A)—Instrument for measuring azimuths. It is a graduated circle on a sight, gun carriage, searchlight, etc.

azimuth deviation (A)—Angular difference in azimuth between the lines from the gun to the target and from the gun to the point where a projectile strikes or bursts.

azimuth difference (A)—Apparent difference in the position of an object viewed from two different points, especially from a gun position and directing point. Also called parallax.

azimuth indicator (A)—1. Electrical or mechanical device that shows the azimuth or deflection to be used in aiming guns or other weapons. 2. Mechanical or electrical device to measure traverse.

azimuth micrometer (A)—Instrument for measuring azimuths with which very exact readings are made.

B

back azimuth (A)—A reciprocal bearing. The reverse or backward direction of an azimuth; that is, the azimuth plus or minus 180 degrees.

back azimuth method (resection) (A)—A method of locating the observer's position by sighting directions from it to three or more points of known position. By currently orienting the map or plot containing the three known positions, drawing direction rays through each plotted position and toward the corresponding ground position, the observer's position is at the point of probable intersection of the direction ray. The method covers a wide range of accuracies, depending on the refinements used.

back blast (A)—Rearward blast of gases and debris from recoilless weapons, rocket launchers, and certain antipersonnel mines when initiated.

backloading (A, Q)—The rearward move of equipment and materiel, e.g., vehicle causalties.

back order release (A)—Stock issued on the basis of back order records.

backsight method (A)—Sighting of two pieces of equipment directly at each other in order to orient and synchronize one with the other in azimuth and elevation.

back-up—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Sometimes used to indicate printing on the reverse of a sheet; e.g., to supplement marginal information.

bad conduct discharge (A)—A formal, punitive separation of an elisted person from the military service under conditions other than honorable. Issued only pursuant to the approved sentence of general courts–martial in certain circumstances. The offenses for which a bad conduct discharge may be adjudged are stated in the Manual for Courts–Martial, United States, 1969.

balanced supply (A)—Status as of a date when the total supply and the total demand cumulative through that date are equal.

balance mobilization reserve materiel objective (A)—The difference in quantity between the total mobilization reserve materiel objective authorized for an item and the protectable mobilization reserve materiel objective.

ball ammunition (A)—Small arms cartridges with a general purpose solid core bullet intended for use against personnel and material targets not otherwise requiring armor piercing or other special ammunition.

ballistic air density (ASCC)—A scale factor which, when multiplied by the standard air density at each altitude, produces a density structure which would cause the same displacement or a projectile impact point as the actual density structure.

ballistic coefficient (A, ASCC)—A design parameter indicating the relative magnitude of inertial and aerodynamic effects (weight to a function of drag), used in performance analysis of objects which move through the atmosphere.

ballistic conditions (A)—Conditions which affect the motion of a projectile in the bore and through atmosphere, including muzzle velocity, weight of projectile, size and shape of projectile, rotation of the earth, density of the air, elasticity of the air and the wind.

ballistic correction (A)—Adjustment in firing data that is based on conditions affecting the flight of a projectile. It allows for such factors as wind, temperature, etc. It does not include adjustment based on observation of fire.

ballistic curve (A)—Actual path or trajectory of a bullet or shell as influenced by wind, etc.

ballistic density (A)—Computed constant air density that would have the same total effect on a projectile during its flight as the varying densities actually encountered. See also **density.**

ballistic director (A)—Combined observing and predicting instrument that computes firing data for the future position of a moving target.

ballistic efficiency (A)—Ability of a projectile to overcome the resistance of the air. Ballistic efficiency depends chiefly on the weight, diameter, and shape of the projectile.

ballistic limit (A)—Average of two striking velocities, one of which is the highest velocity giving a partial penetration and the other of which is the lowest velocity giving a complete penetration. In determining the ballistic limit, the difference between the two velocities must not exceed 50 foot–seconds.

ballistic match (A)—A condition of having identical ballistic characteristics. Projectiles are ballistically matched when their burst point distributions have the same mean and equal standard deviations when fired under common conditions.

ballistic missile defense (A)—All measures designed to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of an attack by ballistic missiles after they are launched. See also active ballistic missile defense; passive ballistic missile defense.

ballistic similitude (A)—Projectiles are ballistically similar when they have the same exterior shape, drag, weight, rotating band and interior ballistics characteristics. Small differences in centers of gravity and moments of inertia may exist so that the resulting constant correction for each charge will result in the same mean.

ballistics of penetration (A)—The science that treats the motion of a projectile as it forces its way into targets of solid or semi–solid substances such as various earth, concrete, or steel.

ballistic table (A)—Compilation of ballistic data from which trajectory elements such as angle of fall, range to vertex, time of flight, ordinate at any time, etc., can be obtained. See also **exterior ballistic table.**

ballistic temperature (A)—1. A computed constant temperature that would have the same total effect on a projectile traveling from the gun to the target as the varying temperature actually encountered. (ASCC)—2. A scale factor which when multiplied by the standard air temperature at each altitude produces a temperature structure which would cause the same displacement of a projectile impact point as the actual temperature structure provided the density structure is unchanged.

ballistic wave (A)—Audible disturbance or wave caused by the compression of air ahead of a projectile in flight. See also **shell wave.**

ballistite (A)—Smokeless powder used as a propelling charge in small arms and mortar ammunition.

band (A)—1. Two or more lines or wire entanglements or other obstacles, arranged one behind the other. Each line of obstacles is called a belt. 2. Particular range of wave lengths in radio broadcasting. See also **band of fire.**

band of error (ASCC)—An area, either side of a position line within which, for a stated level of probability, the true position is considered to lie.

band of fire (A)—Grazing fire usually from one or more automatic guns, that gives a cone of dispersion so dense that a man trying to cross the line of fire would probably be hit. A final protection line uses a band of fire. See also **band; fire.**

bangalore torpedo (A)—A metal tube or pipe packed with a high explosive charge. Chiefly used to clear a path through barbed wire or mine fields.

bang bang control (A)—Control system used in guidance, wherein the corrective control applied to the missile is always applied to the full extent of servomotion.

bank-to-bank gap width (Q)—The distance in meters from the top of one river bank to the other.

bare base (A)—A base having a runway, taxiway, and parking areas which are adequate for the deployed force and possesses an adequate source of water that can be made potable.

bareboat charter (A)—Charter obligating the charterer to provide the personnel and equipment including all voyage and cargo expenses, and marine and war risk insurance which are necessary to operate a ship.

barometric leveling (A)—A method by which the altitude of points is estimated from differences in barometer readings caused by changes in atmospheric pressure at different altitudes.

barrage—1, 2, and 3. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.
(A)—4. A method of fire employed against a fast opening or closing target, whereby a gun range or fuze setting is used which will place the initial shots ahead of the target in the direction of the target's anticipated advance.

barrel (A)—1. Metal or plastic tube in which ammunition is fired and which controls initial direction of the projectile. 2. Standard unit of measurement of liquids in petroleum pipeline and storage operations, 42 US standard gallons.

barrel erosion (A)—Wearing away of the surface of the bore due to the combined effects of gas washing, scoring and mechanical abrasion. Barrel erosion causes a reduction in muzzle velocity.

barrel reflector (A)—Device used for inspecting the bore and chamber of a gun or rifle barrel. A barrel reflector consists of a mirror mounted in a frame and a tube that is inserted in the chamber and gives a view of the rifle bore.

barrier inspection (A)—A type of ordnance spot check inspection of vehicles in which an inspection team is posted near a road carrying heavy traffic, at a gasoline supply point, a ration supply point, or any similar location where vehicles of various units will be found. Vehicles are selected at random by the team and are inspected on the spot.

barrier light (A)—Searchlight used in a seacoast defense system to throw a fixed beam to detect the passage of ships through a harbor mouth or channel.

barrier line (A)—Traffic control boundary beyond which vehicles may not pass until other traffic with priority has gone through.

barrier material (A)—A material designed to withstand, to a specified degree, the penetration of water, oils or moisture vapor. May serve to exclude or retain such elements.

barrier plan (A)—That part of an operation plan (or order) which is concerned with the employment of obstacles to canalize, direct, restrict, delay, or stop the movement of an opposing force, and infliction of additional losses in personnel and equipment upon that opposing force.

barrier spacing (ASCC)—That distance between stud insulator (barriers) of a terminal block or board.

barrier system (A)—A coordinated series of related barriers located in depth and designed to canalize and disorganize enemy forces, to delay or stop enemy movement, and to aid in the accomplishment of the unit mission.

barrier tactics (A)—Tactics based on the use of fortified lines, both natural and artificial, supported by fire.

bar sight (A)—Rear sight of a firearm, consisting of a movable bar, usually with an open notch.

base—1, 2, and 3. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.
(A)—4. Foundation or part upon which an object or instrument rests, such as a gun base. 5. Unit or organization around which a maneuver is planned and performed. In this meaning, usually called base unit. 6. Part of a projectile below the rotating band. 7. Line used in mapping, surveying or fire control as a reference from which distance and angles are measured.

base ejection projectile (A)—A type of projectile which ejects its load from its base.

base end station (A)—Observing point at the end of a base line from which angles are measured for determining firing data and/or for surveying.

base fuze —1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.
(A)—2. Fuze located in the base of a projectile or bomb.

base ignition (A)—A descriptive term applied to a signal or other ammunition or pyrotechnic item which ignites from the base, with subsequent emission of smoke or chemical.

base-level commercial equipment (A)—Nonstandard equipment that is authorized by tables of distribution and allowances (TDA)/joint tables of allowances (with the exception of 26 type classified items often purchased by TDA organizations), is an investment end item costing $3,000 or more, and is not Army centrally managed or purchased.

base line —1, 2, 3, and 4. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.
(A)—5. Horizontal, vertical or circular trace formed by the movement of the sweep on the screen of the cathode ray tube of a radar set. In this meaning, it is also called time base.

base line end station —See **base end station.**

base line estimate (A)—The deliberate detailed estimated cost of acquisition and/or ownership cost of materiels, programs, or forces to serve as the

basepoint for subsequent tracking and auditing purposes.

base line extension (navigation) (ASCC)—The extension of the base line through and beyond the master or slave station.

base map symbol—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application. (A)—2. A symbol used on a base map or chart as opposed to one used on an overprint to the base map or chart.

base mortar (A)—Mortar for which initial firing data are computed and with reference to which data for other mortars in the unit are computed.

base of fire (A)—Elements that give supporting fire to maneuvering elements. A base that supports the advance of other units with its fire, and serves as the base around which attack operations are carried out. See also **support echelon.**

base of trajectory (A)—Straight horizontal line from the center of the muzzle of a weapon to the point in the downward curve of the path of a projectile that is level with the muzzle.

base operations support (A)—The provision of administrative and logistical services. Base operations support includes, at the local level, supply operations, maintenance of materiel, personnel support, base services to include transportation and electronic (signal) communications, operation of utilities, maintenance of real property, minor construction, other engineering support and administrative services (including automatic data processing support) rendered by or through activities of the supporting installation. The extent and financing of base operations support provided by a host installation to a tenant or satellite activity is documented in support agreements between the host and the tenant/satellite.

base piece (A)—1. The gun or howitzer in a battery for which the initial firing data may be calculated, and with reference to which the firing data for other guns or howitzers may be computed. 2. The gun or howitzer nearest the battery center.

base plate (A)—1. Plate or support used to distribute the weight of a heavy structure or apparatus so as to prevent sinking or collapse under direct thrust. 2. Metal plate with a socket into which the base of the barrel of a mortar is seated.

base plug (A)—Used for closure of the base of some types of projectiles.

base post office (A)—A table of organization and equipment organization established and operated according to the requirements of the area or oversea command, to receive, distribute, relabel, dispatch, control or regulate flow of bulk outgoing and incoming mail.

base repair—See **depot repair.**

base reserves (A)—Supplies stored in depots as a general reserve within a theater of operations.

base ring (A)—Circular metal track in the concrete platform of a fixed cannon. A base ring is used to support the cannon and to enable it to be fired in any direction.

base shop—See **depot maintenance shop.**

base spray (A)—Fragments of a bursting shell that are thrown to the rear in the line of flight of a projectile. See also **nose spray; side spray.**

basic allowance for quarters (A)—A monetary allowance paid to all service personnel who are not furnished quarters in kind.

basic allowance for subsistence (A)—A monetary allowance paid to all service personnel who are authorized to subsist themselves.

basic branch (A)—1. The branch to which an officer is assigned upon commissioning or upon branch transfer, such as Infantry of Adjutant General's Corps, as differentiated from any detail. 2. A branch of the Army which is not a special branch. The special branches are currently the six corps of the Army Medical Department, the Judge Advocate General's Corps, and the Chaplains.

basic combat training (A)—Training in basic military subjects and fundamentals of basic infantry combat, given to newly inducted and enlisted Active Army and Reserve components personnel without prior military service.

basic communication (A)—Original letter, report or other document. Added material, such as indorsements and inclosures, is not part of a basic communication.

basic daily food allowance (A)—A prescribed quantity of food defined by components, and monetary value, which is required to provide a nutritionally adequate diet for one person for one day. The Department of Defense Food Cost Index is used to compute the basic daily food allowance.

basic data (A)—Essential facts needed to place fire on a target. The location of the target relative to the battery must be known in terms of direction or deflection; distance or range; and difference in altitude or site; all of these facts are basic data.

basic date (A)—The date on which service for commissioned promotion purposes in the Regular Army commences.

basic education (A)—That area in the Army education program devoted to the instruction of military personnel who have not completed the fifth grade or who cannot write or speak English with the fluency of an adult who has completed the fifth grade.

basic end item (A)—An end item assigned to an issuing service which incorporates an end item assigned to a supporting service; e.g., an ordnance tank, shop van, etc.

basic issue items (A)—Those essential ancillary items required to operate the equipment and to enable it to perform the mission and function for which it was designed or intended.

basic military training (A)—Training in military subjects given a soldier during the first phase of basic training.

basic pay (A)—Pay (other than allowances) of a member of the Army based on grade and length of service.

basic planning guide (A)—Report prepared by a ground force unit showing the exact status of personnel and equipment of the unit to determine the aircraft needs for an airborne operation.

basic qualification badge (A)—Metallic badge to denote attainment of a prescribed score with a prescribed weapon in one of three grades: expert, sharpshooter, or marksman.

basic ration (A)—Ration to be used for civilian supply and stated in terms of calories and nutritional distribution that are necessary to provide a minimum standard of health.

basic relay post—See **ambulance basic relay post.**

basic tactical unit (A)—Fundamental unit capable of carrying out an independent tactical mission in any branch of the Army, such as a rifle company in the infantry, or a battery in artillery.

basic unit training (A)—Applicatory training given during the final phase of basic training when soldiers, who are assigned to units, are first assembled and trained together in rehearsal of their role as an officially designated military organization. In some types of units, basic team training is given in place of basic unit training.

basic war plan (A)—Plan for developing requirements, including time phasing and locale. It forms the basis for solving the following problems related thereto: command control of forces; strategic deployment of forces; strategic employment of forces; composition and size of forces; logistics, including research and development. A basic war plan may be combined, joint or service.

battalion (A)—Unit composed of a headquarters and two or more companies or batteries. It may be part of a regiment and be charged with only tactical functions, or it may be a separate unit and be charged with both administrative and tactical functions.

battalion aid station—See **aid station.**

battalion combat train—See **combat train.**

battalion target acquisition radar (A)—An Army air defense radar, usually of greater range than that of battery acquisition radars. Its normal function is (1) to acquire targets of primary significance for a specified air defense battalion (obtained either from other sources or by independent search); and (2) to supply target position information of sufficient accuracy to enable transfer of data to firing elements of the battalion. The target information is normally processed through the battalion Army air defense command post. This radar is used in battalion-level fire distribution and also supports the battalion emission control program by allowing other radars in the battalion periodically to shut down. See also **battery acquisition radar.**

battery—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. Group of weapons or artillery support equipment such as mortars, artillery pieces, launchers, searchlights or target acquisition equipment under one tactical commander in a certain area. 4. Gun in battery is a gun in firing position. A gun out of battery is a gun not in firing position, i.e., not ready to fire. 5. A tube (barrel) in battery is a gun tube fully returned from recoil upon its cradle. A tube out of battery is a tube not fully returned from recoil. See also **firing battery.**

battery acquisition radar (A)—An Army defense radar of shorter range and requiring greater

accuracy than that of battalion target acquisition radars. Its normal functions are to acquire targets for an Army air defense battery; to aid in correlating the targets with information received from early warning sources, such as battalion target acquisition radar; to assist in identification of targets by utilizing the associated identification-friend-or-foe equipment and selective identification feature; and to provide the means of transferring target location to the battery target tracking radar. See also **battalion target acquisition radar.**

battery front (A)—Lateral distance between the flank guns of a battery.

battery ground pattern (A)—The shape and dimensions of the pattern made by the location of the pieces of a battery emplaced for firing.

battery integration and radar display equipment (A)—An electronic fire distribution system used for smaller Army air defense defended areas in the continental United States.

battery of tests (A)—A group of tests administered for a common purpose. The scores may be used to present a profile for an individual or combined into a single score or rating. Generally, a battery can predict performance on the job more accurately than any one of the instruments used alone.

battery operations center (A)—In field artillery operations, a facility established to serve as an alternate fire direction center and as the battery command post.

battle clasp (A)—Metallic bar device denoting participation in a campaign in World War I.

battlefield evacuation (A)—The process of moving wounded, injured or ill personnel from a battlefield and subsequently along the medical chain of evacuation. The zone of responsibility for battlefield evacuation normally lies to the front of medical units.

battlefield illumination—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. The lighting of the zone of action of ground combat and combat support troops by artificial means other than invisible rays.

battlefield recovery (A)—Removal of disabled or abandoned materiel, either enemy or friendly, from the battlefield and its movement to a recovery collecting point or to a maintenance or supply establishment.

battle honor (A)—Award to a unit or individual denoting participation in a campaign; streamer or band attached to the staff of the flag, color, standard or guidon of a unit denoting battle participation or award of unit decoration.

battle position (A)—Position on which the main effort of the defense is concentrated. A battle position is made up of a system of defensive sectors that support one another.

battle sight (A)—A predetermined sight setting that, carried on a weapon, will enable the firer to engage targets effectively at battle ranges when conditions do not permit exact sight settings.

bay (A)—1. Section of a floating bridge extending from the center of one pontoon to the center of the next. 2. Designated area within a section of a warehouse or depot shop, usually outlined or bounded by posts, pillars, or columns. 3. Straight section of a trench between two bends.

beach defense (A)—Part of a coastal defense position located at or near the water's edge, for defense against landing attacks.

beach diagram (A)—Diagram showing the landing areas to be used by various landing teams. Such landing areas are usually named by colors, as Beach Red, Yellow, Blue, etc.

beach dump (A)—1. Initial and temporary supply point established on a beachhead for receipt and issue of supplies. 2. Area adjacent to a beach utilized by a shore party for the temporary storage of supplies.

beach flag (A)—Flag with colored background and vertical stripes. The background indicates the color designating the beach; the stripes indicate the number of the beach. It is not suitable as a beach marker. It is usually used on control and other craft that serve a designated beach area.

beachhead line (A)—The line which fixes the inshore limits of a beachhead.

beach matting (A)—Fabricated material placed on soft ground or sand surfaces to improve traction of vehicles.

beach obstacle (A)—Artificial obstacle placed on possible landing beaches between the high water line and the vegetation, intended for use against personnel or vehicles.

beam-width error (ASCC)—An azimuth distortion of a radar display caused by the width of the radar beam.

bearing capacity (Q)—The ability of a soil to support the weight of a vehicle.

bearing strength (Q)—The resistance of soil or rock in its natural state to an applied stress. The strength may vary with moisture content and the nature, arrangement, and size distribution of the soil particles, and the test itself.

bed—See **hospital bed; occupied beds; operating beds.**

bed capacity—See **designated bed capacity; expanded bed capacity; normal bed capacity.**

bed credit (A)—Number of beds which a hospital is directed to make available for the receipt, care, and treatment of patients from the hospital, organization, or agency for which the credit is established.

beds available (A)—Unoccupied operating beds in a medical treatment facility. See also **occupied beds; operating beds.**

beehive (A)—Term sometimes associated with antipersonnel projectiles, loaded with flechettes.

beleaguered (A)—An organized element which has been surrounded by a hostile force to preclude escape of its members. See also **besieged.**

bellamy drift (ASCC)—The net drift angle of the aircraft calculated between any two pressure soundings.

bench check (ASCC)—A work shop or servicing bay check which includes the typical check or actual functional test of an item to ascertain what is to be done to return the item to a serviceable condition or ascertain the item's temporary or permanent disposition.

bench mark (A)—1. Marker along line of survey indicating elevation; point of known location and elevation along a line of survey that is permanently or semipermanently marked. Often used as a control point in subsequent surveys. 2. A mark or line for use as a reference point; e.g., a mark on the casing of an electromechanical crypto–equipment for aligning rotors, or on a core or ring for use in assembling a rotor.

bench test—See **bench check.**

beneficial occupancy (A)—Occupancy of an uncompleted building, structure, or facility for its intended purpose under circumstances which are advantageous to the occupant and which produce relatively little interference with the builders in completing construction.

besieged (A)—An organized element which has been surrounded by a hostile force for the purpose of compelling it to surrender. See also **beleaguered.**

bessel method (A)—Method of locating an observer's position on a map or chart by sighting along points on the map that represent visible terrain features.

bifuel propulsion (A)—Propulsion system which obtains its power from two fuels, one fuel being the oxygen carrier while the other supplies the hydrocarbon. See also **propulsion.**

bilateral observation (A)—System for determining deviation of impacts or bursts from the target by the use of two instruments and observers located at a distance from each other.

bilateral spotting—See **bilateral observation.**

bill of lading (A)—The acknowledgment of the receipt of goods for movement by the carrier and the contract for the movement.

bi-margin format—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application. (A)—2. The format of a map or chart on which the cartographic detail is extended to two edges of the sheet, normally north and east, thus leaving two margins only.

binary explosive (A)—A mixture containing two high explosives.

binder (A)—A strip of burlap, heavy paperboard, thin lumber, or similar material placed between layers of containers to keep the stack together.

bin storage space (A)—That space in which storage bins or stock racks have been erected; includes the aisles and working spaces between bins. Sometimes referred to as bin storage area. See also **storage space.**

biographical information blank—See **self-description form.**

birdcage (A)—A metal framework in the form of a rectangular, parallel–piped, semipermanently attached to the active material container. The container may hold the complete nuclear component for one nuclear weapon or a part of that component.

biting angle (A)—Smallest angle of impact at which a projectile will penetrate or pierce armor.

black body (ASCC)—A theoretical body which, if it existed, would absorb all and reflect none of the radiation falling upon it.

black concepts—See **red concept.**

black designation (A)—A designation applied to all wirelines, components, equipment, and systems which handle only encrypted or unclassified signals; and to areas in which no unencrypted, classified signals occur.

black powder (A)—An unstable, sensitive, and easily ignitable low explosive charge used as a component of igniters, igniting primers, fuzes, and blank fire charges.

blank file (A)—Position in a drill formation that has not been filled.

blasting cap (A)—Small cylindrical case with thin wall in which is enclosed sensitive explosives used to set off another explosive charge such as demolition blocks or dynamite.

blasting fuze (A)—Time fuze with blasting caps for setting off an explosive charge.

blasting machine (A)—Small hand-operated generator for electrically firing one or more detonators or squibs to explode or ignite munition or series of munitions.

bleaching material (A)—White powder with a chlorinelike odor which is the most commonly used decontaminant for blister agents and G-series chemical agents. See also **supertropical bleach.**

blind circuit (A)—Circuit in which communication is possible in only one direction.

blind transmission (A)—Transmission which is made without expectation of a receipt or reply.

blinker (A)—Signal light that flashes dots and dashes according to code to spell out a message.

block (A)—1. Group of explosive units fastened together to go off at once. 2. Obstacle that prevents or hinders the advance of enemy troops. 3. Hinder the movement of ground troops by placing obstacles across the routes of advance. 4. Interfere with the enemy radio broadcasts by transmitting on the same frequency. 5. Self-supporting regular stack of supplies, two or more units wide, two or more deep, and two or more high. A block may be either rectangular or pyramidal.

block plot—See **control sheet.**

block storing (A)—Stowing of similar containers in a block.

bloused (A)—Pertaining to an item of clothing tucked or placed inside or beneath other clothing or items, as in bloused trousers.

blue bark (A)—Term used to designate a report concerning the movement and treatment to be given family members of deceased military members and civilian employees of the Department of Defense when travel to or from the United States and between oversea areas is sponsored by a military department.

blue bell (A)—Term used to designate a report concerning an incident involving suspected criminal conduct, wrongdoing, or mismanagement which may result in damaging public confidence in the Army.

board (A)—A body of persons, either military or civilian, or both, appointed to act as a fact finding agency or as an advisory body to the appointing authority. A board may be authorized either to recommend or to take final action on such matters as may be placed before it.

board of survey (A)—Officers appointed to investigate the circumstances of the loss or damage to, or destruction of, property and generally to fix the responsibility for the loss, damage, or destruction, and to take such other action as may be required by law or regulations.

boat assembly area (A)—1. A designated area for assembly of empty landing craft prior to their being called alongside a ship or to a shore embarkation point for loading. 2. A designated area in which loaded landing craft or amphibious vehicles are assembled in formation for an overwater movement.

boat flotilla (A)—An organization of two or more boat groups, organized to facilitate control when the operation of two or more boat groups demands the presence of a common commander.

boat rendezvous area (A)—A designated area in which loaded landing craft or amphibious vehicles assembled in assault landing formation for movement to the line of departure and thence to the shore.

boat team (A)—The troops assigned to one landing craft or amphibious vehicle for the ship–to–shore movement in an amphibious operation.

boat telephone (A)—Sound-powered telephone used for communication through a shore cable between shore and a boat.

bog (A)—Bow gunner of a tank.

bombardment photography (A)—Taking pictures from aircraft of the terrain at the time a bomb is released, or of the location of bomb bursts in relation to the target.

bomb reconnaissance (A)—Act of reconnoitering to determine the presence of an unexploded missile, ascertaining its nature, applying all practicable protective measures for the protection of personnel, installations and equipment and finally reporting essential information to the authority directing bomb disposal operations.

bonus effects, nuclear (ASCC)—Desirable damage or casualties produced by the effects from friendly nuclear weapons that cannot be accurately calculated in targeting as the uncertainties involved preclude depending on them for a militarily significant result.

boobytrapped mine (A)—A mine laid with an antilift device.

booking (A)—The complete processing and recording procedure by the desk section of the military police station for a person apprehended.

book message (A)—A message which is destined for two or more addressees and is of such nature that the originator considers that no addressees need to be informed of any other addressees. Each addressee must be indicated as action or information.

border matching (Q)—The process by which individual digital data sets are joined together through merging/smoothing computer applications software.

bore rest—See **clinometer rest.**

borescope (A)—A periscope-like optical instrument used for making visual inspections of internal surfaces of materiel, such as weapons, engines and hydraulic components.

boresight (A)—Device used to aline the axis of the bore of a gun with an aiming point.

boresighting (A)—Process by which the axis of a weapon and/ antenna is alined optically or electronically to be parallel with or to specified convergence with the line of sight of its associated sighting instruments.

boresight line (ASCC)—An optical reference line used in harmonizing guns, rockets, or other weapon launchers.

borrowed military manpower (A)—The use of military manpower from a TOE unit to perform duties within a TDA activity where a MACAM-approved manpower requirement exists but for which no manpower space has been authorized. Additionally, borrowed military manpower may be employed in those cases where manpower spaces have been authorized but the positions are unencumbered.

bottom ice (A)—Ice which clings to the bottom of a lake, stream, or shallow sea.

boundary discontinuities (Q)—Different elevation values for identical digital terrain elevation data matrix points in adjacent data files.

boundary point averaging (Q)—Averaging the elevations of common points from two different data sets and reassigning each the average value; or resolving a discrepancy between two elevations for a common point by assigning the average elevation value to that point.

boundary point weighted averaging (Q)—Resolving a discrepancy between a series of overlapping elevations from two data sets by biasing one data set, utilizing either the accuracy of a data set or the relative distance to the edge of the data set.

bound barrel (A)—Barrel that is touching parts of the stock in such a manner that expansion due to heat from firing causes the barrel to bind and bend, resulting in inaccurate fire.

bounding mine (A)—Type of antipersonnel mine, usually buried just below the surface of the ground. It has a small charge which throws the case up in the air; this explodes at a height of three or four feet, throwing shrapnel or fragments in all directions.

bourrelet (A)—Finely machined band or ring of metal just behind the ogive of a projectile, and designed to support the front portion of the projectile, riding the bands as it travels through the bore of a gun.

bow wave—See **ballistic wave.**

box magazine (A)—Boxlike device that holds ammunition and feeds it into the receiver mechanism of certain types of automatic weapons.

box pallet (A)—A pallet with framework back and sides, so constructed that several may be stacked,

one upon another, without the weight being borne by the supplies but only by the pallets.

box trail (A)—Field artillery weapon trail composed of a single rigid member.

bracket (A)—1. Distance between two strikes or series of strikes, one of which is over the target and the other short of it, or one of which is to the right and the other to the left of the target. 2. To deliver fire that places a bracket on the target.

bracketing elevation (A)—An elevation which gives both overs and shorts.

bracketing method (A)—A method of adjusting artillery and mortar fire in which a bracket is established by obtaining an over and a short, with respect to the observer, then successively splitting the bracket in half until a target hit is obtained or the smallest practicable range change has been made.

bracketing salvo (A)—Group of shots in which the number of shots going over the target equals the number falling short of it. Also called **bracketing volley.**

bracketing volley—See **bracketing salvo.**

brake rigging (A)—Assembly of levers and connecting rods mounted upon locomotive trucks, which when actuated by movement to the piston within the brake cylinder, will transmit and multiply that pressure upon the brake shoes.

Branch American Civilian Internee Information Bureau (A)—An activity of the Branch United States Civilian Internee Information Center and an official information bureau to carry out, as prescribed, the functions of the American Civilian Internee Information Bureau in a theater of operations.

Branch American Prisoner of War Information Bureau (A)—An activity of the Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center and an official information bureau to carry out, as prescribed, the functions of the American Prisoner of War Information Bureau in a theater of operations.

branch depot (A)—A supply establishment for the receipt, storage, and issue of a single commodity or type of supplies. See also **general depot.**

Branch Enemy Civilian Internee Information Bureau (A)—An activity of the Branch United States Civilian Internee Information Center and an official information bureau to carry out, as prescribed, the functions of the Enemy Civilian Internee Information Bureau in a theater of operations.

Branch Enemy Prisoner of War Information Bureau (A)—An activity of the Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center and an official information bureau to carry out, as prescribed, the functions of the Enemy Prisoner of War Information Bureau in a theater of operations.

branch immaterial position (A)—A duty position which is not identified with and not limited to one specific branch of the Army. See also **arms material position; branch material position; branch-qualified officer.**

branch material curriculum (A)—Programs of instruction conducted in service schools and in Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs in colleges and universities which prepare students for duties in certain branches of the Army.

branch material position (A)—A duty position which is identified with a particular branch of the Army in that the duties prescribed for the position require training and/or experience that is identified with the specific branch. See also **arms material position; branch immaterial position; branch-qualified officer.**

branch office (A)—Any operating entity of a division of the Army Stock Fund (continental United States depot, procurement office, and similar activities in oversea areas), where general ledger accounting functions are performed with respect to the procurement, receipt, storage, sale and other authorized disposition of stock–fund–financed materiel, and prescribed periodic financial reports are rendered to a designated subhome or home office.

branch-qualified officer (A)—An officer to be branch-qualified must possess the following attributes: (1) technically qualified for a variety, but not necessarily all, the assignments in his branch; (2) physically qualified to meet the demands of many, but not all, assignments normally expected of officers of his grade and branch; (3) have demonstrated either the ability or potential to command at an echelon appropriate with his present grade, with the indicated ability to command at the next higher echelon. If a specialist, have demonstrated in his specialty the ability or potential to perform at the next higher echelon; (4) possess an ability to work for and/or with

others; (5) evidence a desire for or have exhibited self-improvement; (6) have the ability to lead; (7) have successfully completed or have sufficient branch assignments to receive equivalent credit for branch schools commensurate with grade and years of service. See also **arms material position; branch immaterial position; branch material position.**

Branch United States Civilian Internee Information Center (A)—An official center of information established in a theater of operations to carry out, as prescribed, the functions of the United States Civilian Internee Information Center. It consists of a center headquarters and two bureaus: A Branch American Civilian Internee Information Bureau and a Branch Enemy Civilian Internee Information Bureau.

Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center (A)—An official center of information established in a theater of operations to carry out, as prescribed, the functions of the United States Prisoner of War Information Bureau and a Branch Enemy Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

break bulk point (A)—A transshipping activity to which multiple shipment units may be consigned for further distribution within the transportation system.

breakup point (A)—An air control point at which helicopters returning from a landing zone break formation and are released to return to base, or are dispatched for other employment.

breastwork (A)—Earthwork which gives protection for defenders in a standing position, firing over the crest. Breastworks are constructed wholly or partly above the surface of the ground.

breechblock (A)—Movable steel block that closes the breech of a cannon.

breechblock carrier (A)—Hinged member of a breech mechanism which supports the rotating breechblock of a cannon.

breechblock tray (A)—Traylike support for the breechblock, hinged to the breech of a large cannon which supports the breechblock when it is withdrawn and permits it to be swung clear of the breech.

breech boresight (A)—Disk with a small opening at its center that fits snugly in the breech chamber of a gun. The breech boresight is commonly used with a muzzle boresight in boresighting a gun.

breech ring (A)—Breechblock housing, screwed or shrunk onto the rear of a cannon, in which the breechblock engages.

bridge plate (A)—Plate, usually of metal, used to span the space between a freight car or truck and the loading platform.

bridges (Q)—Structures carrying a roadway or railway over a depression or obstacle.

briefing directive (ASCC)—Instructions received from the controlling headquarters containing the briefing schedule.

brigade landing team (A)—An assault landing team. It is a balanced task organization composed of a brigade headquarters, two or more battalion level combat units, and the reinforcing combat and service elements required for combat and interim logistical support during the period it conducts independent tactical operations.

broken stowage (A)—Lost or unfilled space in and around cargo stowed under deck in a ship.

brushland with dense scrub (Q)—An area densely covered by xerophytic trees and woody shrubs, covering more than 75 percent of the surface and may be up to 5 meters tall.

brushland with open scrub (Q)—An area densely covered by a growth of woody shrubs which may occur in patches or clumps separated by barren ground and where vegetation covers less than 50 percent of the area.

brush revetment (A)—Cut brush held against a wall by pickets.

brushwood hurdle (A)—Woven rectangle of brushwood used as a revetment.

bubble horizon (ASCC)—An artificial horizon parallel to the celestial horizon, established by means of a bubble level.

buddy aid—See **first aid.**

buddy system (A)—A system that requires two or more persons to work and remain near each other in certain areas and on certain missions so that they can give each other mutual protection and assistance.

budget credit (A)—Allowance for money or material issued to a military unit according to a system of money credits based on the approximate troop strength of the unit.

budget directive (A)—Directive of the Budget Officer for the Department of the Army to estimating agencies within the Department of the Army prescribing the time and manner in which estimates are to be presented to the Budget Officer. This directive also sets forth basic assumptions to be considered in preparing the estimates.

budget item (A)—Article that may be issued, at the discretion of the commanding officer, to organizations or to individuals and charged against budget credits.

buffer (A, ASCC)—In automatic data processing: (1) A routine or storage device used to compensate for a difference in rate of flow of data, or time of occurrence of events, when transmitting data from one device to another. (2) An isolating circuit used to prevent a driven circuit from influencing the driving circuit.

buffer stock (A, Q)—Stocks held in the vicinity of a movement agency, to ensure rapid dispatch, cater for unforeseen urgent demands, or overcome delays in obtaining stocks from normal sources.

built–in test equipment (ASCC)—Any device permanently mounted in the prime equipment, and used for the express purpose of testing the prime equipment, either independently or in association with external test equipment.

bulk liquid storage space (A)—Space in tanks designated for the storage of liquids in bulk. See also **storage space.**

bulk loading (A)—Stowage of supplies so as to utilize the entire carrying capacity of a ship, disregarding segregation of cargoes either by class, service, or commodity.

bulk load method (A)—In airborne usage, the bulk load method is generally used for computing aircraft requirements to transport bulk supplies. The method is based on the fact that the weight of the cargo is the determining factor in computing aircraft requirements.

bulk material (A)—Material issued in bulk for general fabrication of items of material (sheet metal, pipe, tubing, bar stock, gasket material).

bulk petroleum conversion kits (A)—Provided to permit the conversion of general purpose cargo vehicles to transporters of bulk petroleum products.

bulk reduction (A)—The process of transferring bulk petroleum products from storage tanks to containers.

bulk replacement stockage (A)—Bulk number of personnel authorized to be attached unassigned in the replacement system of an oversea theater and included in the authorized chargeable strength of a theater.

bulk stock (A)—Full and unbroken packages of military supplies.

bulk supply (A)—Any kind of military supplies that are sent out in very large quantities. Sand, gravel, paint, gunpowder, etc., are examples of bulk supply. Bulk supplies are measured in terms of weight or volume rather than in terms of the number of units.

bunker (A)—A fortified structure for the protection of personnel, defended gun position, or a defensive position.

bunker fuel (A)—Fuel oil carried on steamships for their own boilers.

burning rate (A)—The velocity at which a solid propellant is consumed.

burning train—See **igniter train.**

burst (A)—1. Series of shots fired by one pressure on the trigger of an automatic weapon. 2. Explosion of a projectile or bomb in the air or when it strikes the ground or target.

burster (A)—Explosive charge used to break open and spread the contents of chemical projectiles, bombs, or mines.

burster blocks (A)—Prefabricated, reinforced concrete blocks so designed that they can be wired together to form a burster course.

burster course (A)—Concrete slab in a fortification; detonating slab. It detonates projectiles before they can enter deeply enough to cause great destruction, or prevents projectiles from penetrating.

burster tube (A)—Tube that holds the burster in a chemical projectile.

bursting charge—See **explosive charge.**

bursting layer (A)—Layer of hard material used in the roofs of dugouts or cave shelters. It sets off shells fuzed for short delay or immediate detonation before they can enter deeply enough to cause great destruction.

burst interval (A)—Space between burst of successive pieces in a salvo.

burst range (A)—Horizontal distance from the piece to the point of burst.

burst wave (A)—Wave of compressed air caused by a bursting projectile or bomb; detonation wave. It may cause extensive local damage.

business-type operation (A)—This term, used in connection with data processing, identifies generally those functions which involve the handling of supply, personnel, financial, accounting production control and statistical data. See also **data processing.**

butt (A)—1. Retaining wall at a target range, backed up with earth on the side next to the firing point, with a target pit on the opposite side. In this meaning, also called target butt. 2. Rear end of the stock of a rifle or other small arm.

butt plate (A)—Metal or rubber covering of the end of the stock on small arms, particularly rifles.

butt stroke (A)—Blow with the butt end of a rifle. A butt stroke is used in close combat, especially in bayonet fighting and bayonet drill.

by the numbers (A)—Preparatory command given in close order drill to signify that the movement ordered is to be carried out step by step, at the command of the drill instructor.

C

C (A)—The change in elevation that will cause a change of 100 meters in range.

cable block (A)—Road obstruction made by stretching a cable diagonally across a road so as to ditch a vehicle that hits a cable.

cadastral map (A)—Map of extremely large scale showing the exact position and dimensions of objects and real estate properties.

cadre strength column (A)—A column in the personnel section of a table of organization and equipment which authorizes a cadre (or nucleus) of key personnel required to establish a base for expansion of a unit. See also **level of strength.**

caged storage (A)—Storage space segregated within a building and specially screened or barricaded to prevent pilferage, or to isolate dangerous materials.

calculated altitude (ASCC)—Celestial altitude for a body calculated mathematically for a given position on the earth at a given time.

caliber (A)—1. Diameter of the bore of a gun. In rifled gun barrels the caliber is obtained by measuring between opposite lands. A caliber .45 revolver has a barrel with a land diameter $^{45}/_{100}$ of an inch. 2. Diameter of a projectile. 3. Unit of measure used to express the length of the bore of a weapon. The number of calibers is determined by dividing the length of the bore of the weapon, from the breech face of the tube to the muzzle, by the diameter of its bore. A gun tube the bore of which is 40 feet (480 inches) long and 12 inches in diameter is said to be 40 calibers long.

calibrated altitude—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.
(A)—2. Indicated altitude corrected for instrument and installation errors.

calibration card (ASCC)—A card mounted near an instrument indicating the corrections for instrument and installation errors.

call (A)—1. Request for the delivery of supplies covered by credits or allocations. In this meaning, also called draft. 2. Signal on a bugle, drum, or whistle. 3. That part of a message containing the call signs of the station calling and the station called. 4. Request from the port transportation officer for shipments, to include the time and place at which the movement is desired to reach the port. 5. Request of the port commander for movement to the port. It is forwarded to the agency responsible for issuing movement orders and includes the date and time the unit and equipment accompanying or shipped by the unit will arrive at the port. 6. Status of Army National Guard while on active duty under call. See also **Presidential Call.**

call off (A)—Command to the members of unit to call out their titles or numbers in order.

call up (A)—Set of signals used by a radio station to establish contact with another station.

Canadian Grid (A)—Grid system for use on trimetrogon photography whereby the images may be rectified to reproduce a planimetric map.

canal (Q)—A linear hydrographic feature artificially dug to provide a passage for navigation and waterborne goods transportation.

canalize (A)—To restrict operations to a narrow zone by natural or artificial obstacles or by fire or bombing.

canals (Q)—An artificial linear hydrologic feature built for navigation and waterborne transportation of goods.

candidate (A)—Any individual under consideration for military status or for a military service program whether voluntary (appointment, enlistment, ROTC, etc.) or involuntary (induction, etc.).

canister (A)—1. A special short range antipersonnel projectile consisting of a casing of light metal, loaded with preformed submissiles such as flechettes or steel balls. The casing is designed to open just beyong the muzzle of the weapon, dispersing the submissiles. 2. Component of canister type protective mask containing a mechanical filter and chemical filling to filter, neutralize and/or absorb toxic chemical, biological and radiological agents. 3. Projectile component containing colored or screening smoke or riot control agent composition.

cannelure (A)—Ringlike groove in the jacket of a bullet which provides a means of securely crimping the cartridge case to the bullet; analogous to the crimping groove in artillery ammunition. 2. Ringlike groove for locking the jacket of an armor piercing bullet to the core. 3. Ringlike groove in the rotating band of a gun projectile to lessen the resistance offered to the gun rifling. 4. Groove around the base of a cartridge case where the exterior takes hold. 5. Ringlike groove cut into the outside surface of a watercooled machinegun barrel into which packing is placed to prevent the escape of water from the breech end of the water jacket; cannelure cut.

cannibalization point (A)—An area where uneconomically repairable or disposable end items and components are collected and held for controlled cannibalization.

cannibalize—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. To use personnel of one or more units to complete the authorized strength of another unit.

cannon (A)—A complete assembly, consisting of an artillery tube and a breech mechanism, firing mechanism or base cap, which is a component of a gun, howitzer or mortar. It may include muzzle appendages.

cannoneer (A)—Member of a field artillery gun or howitzer crew whose primary duty is servicing the piece.

cannon primer (A)—Assembly containing primer and igniter, to initiate burning of the propelling charge.

canopy (A)—Supporting cloth surface of a parachute.

cantilever extension (A)—Method of locating points beyond a baseline for use as control points in photomapping. Cantilever extension is done by photograph and used when ground survey is not possible.

capitalization (A)—The monetary value of all assets including allocation of cash less liabilities and equity reservations assumed.

captain aircraft commander (ASCC)—The crew member authorized to command an aircraft.

caption code (A)—In cryptography, code in which the phrases are listed under separate headings based upon the principal word or idea in the entire phrase.

captured (A)—Definitely known to have been taken into custody of a hostile force as a result of, and for reasons arising out of, any armed conflict in which the Armed Forces of the United States are engaged.

carded for record only (A)—A term which applies to those special cases for which a medical record is required to be prepared in essentially the same manner as if an admission has actually occurred.

card programmed (ASCC)—The capability of performing a sequence of operations according to instructions contained in one or a deck of punched cards.

care and handling (A)—The term includes preservation, packing, storing, handling of all equipment and supplies, and conserving excess, surplus, foreign access and exchange sale property, and, in the case of property which is dangerous to public health or safety, destroying or rendering innocuous such property.

career management—See **career planning.**

career planning (A)—Providing for the maximum development of an individual's inherent abilities, aptitudes, and interests, as well as for the best utilization of their acquired skills and accumulated knowledge.

care of supplies in storage (A)—A program whereby supplies and equipment in storage are preserved in a servicable condition through inspection and action taken to correct any forms of deterioration and to restore the supplies to ready for issue condition.

cargo checking (A)—The act of identifying the shipment, counting or tallying the packages, noting improper packing, improper or insufficient markings at a shipment/transshipment or receiving activity, and noting shortages, overages, and damages.

cargo delivery receipt (A)—Receipt used to check cargo discharged from ships and to forward shipments from a terminal to ultimate consignee (DA Form 1664).

carload shipment (A)—1. Quantity of freight equal to, or in excess of, the minimum weight specified for a carload in carrier's tariffs. 2. Quantity of freight less than that specified above may be accorded carload service if the charge for the specified carload minimum weight is paid.

carrier (A)—Includes railroads, sleeping car and express companies, private car lines, freight forwarders, motor carriers, barge and steamship companies, air carriers, and pipeline companies.

carrier company (A)—A group of four–man teams formed into a control unit for movement overseas.

carrier frequency (A)—Frequency of the unmodulated radio wave emanated from a radio, radar, or other type transmitter.

carry (A)—1. Prescribed position for holding and carrying the color, guidon, etc., in a military formation. 2. Hold a color, guidon, etc., in this prescribed position.

carryall truck (A)—Closed body, combination cargo and personnel, carrier with seats which can be removed or adjusted to make space for cargo.

carry light (A)—Searchlight used to keep a target that has been spotted by a pickup light constantly illuminated so that the target can be tracked and fired upon.

cartel ship (A)—Unarmed ship sailing under a guarantee of freedom from attack or capture in time of war. A cartel ship usually carries prisoners to be exchanged.

cartridge (A)—1. Ammunition for a weapon which contains in a unit assembly all of the components required to function the weapon one time, and which is loaded into the gun in one operation. 2. An explosive item designed to produce gaseous pressure for performing a mechanical operation other than the common one of expelling a projectile. This item, which is similar to a blank cartridge, is utilized by a device known as a cartridge actuated device.

cartridge actuated device (A)—A device that utilizes the gases produced by explosives to initiate or perform a mechanical action such as a catapult, canopy remover, or aircraft ejection seat. Frequently referred to as CAD.

cartridge case (A)—Container that holds the primer and propellant, and to which the projectile may be affixed.

case—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. Roll up the color, or any flag, and cover with a case. A particular instance of disease or injury.

case fatality rate (A)—Ratio of the number of deaths from a disease or injury, or group of diseases or injuries, to the related total number of cases of the particular diseases or injuries, usually expressed as a percentage.

casual detachment (A)—Military unit consisting of officers or soldiers separated from their own units or awaiting assignment.

casual payment (A)—Payment made to a person temporarily separated from his own organization and military pay record.

casualty agent (A)—Agent that is capable of producing serious injury or death when used to field concentrations.

casualty attack (A)—Surprise attack in which a high concentration of a toxic chemical agent is built up in a short time (2 minutes or less) on an area occupied by personnel, to obtain a maximum number of casualties.

casualty drill (A)—Varying methods or procedures to promote successful continuance of the mission or engagement when the crew or team is reduced by casualties.

casualty evacuation control officer (A)—A member of the amphibious task force surgeon's staff who is responsible for the effective distribution of patients to appropriate off–shore ships which possess the required treatment capability to best satisfy the patient's need.

casual uplift (ASCC)—Replenishment of a transient aircraft with petroleum products.

catapult—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Mechanical device utilizing explosives for controlled ejection of personnel from high speed military aircraft.

categories (field storage) (A)—Primary groups into which materiel is segregated for storage in the field.

category (A)—Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, and Retired Reserve are categories established by the Armed Forces Reserve Act in the Reserve components of each Armed Force.

category (troop program) (A)—A method of categorizing all personnel and organizations in the Department of the Army by the major missions of operating forces, supporting forces, training base and transients and patients.

caution signal (ASCC)—Used to indicate an impending dangerous condition requiring attention but not necessarily immediate action.

cavitation (A)—The existence of a void or cavity in a high explosive filler of a projectile.

celestial azimuth (ASCC)—See **true azimuth.**

celestial equator (ASCC)—The great circle formed by the intersection of the plane of the earth's equator with the celestial sphere.

celestial horizon (A, ASCC)—The great circle on the celestial sphere whose plane passes through the center of the earth and is parallel to the sensible horizon.

celestial poles (A, ASCC)—The points where the earth's axis, if produced, would intersect the celestial sphere.

celestial precomputation (ASCC)—The solution of the celestial triangle for altitude and azimuth for a future time and position.

cell—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. A military unit or detachment formed to perform a special function; not administratively self–contained. 3. In cryptography, individual small square on cross section paper, grilles, etc.

cellular unit (A)—A unit composed of teams (table of organization and equipment cells), each of which includes personnel and equipment required for performance of a specific function. A group of one or more teams may be selected to form a military unit to meet a special requirement not currently provided for in fixed or flexible tables of organization and equipment. Teams also may be used to augment units organized under fixed or flexible tables where increments of less than company size are required.

center (A)—A specifically designated group of functionally correlated organizations which are collocated in order to facilitate coordination and/or cooperation of effort. See also operating activity center; school center; training center.

center line (A)—Line indicated on the ground representing the center of traverse of a piece. It is to facilitite emplacement of heavy field artillery to avoid subsequent shifting of the trails.

center of dispersion (A)—Theoretical center of hits or bursts that would have been made if an unlimited number of shots had been fired with the same data.

center of impact (A)—Center of the dispersion pattern of impact bursts. Considered from the point of view of range only, it is the range center; from the point of view of direction, the direction center.

center–to–center method (A)—Method of assembbling photographs with a more than 50 percent overlap, by matching a point near the center with corresponding points in the overlap of adjacent pictures to form a strip mosaic.

central control officer (A)—The officer designated by the amphibious task force commander for the overall coordination of the waterborne ship to shore movement. He is embarked in the central control ship.

central food preparation facility (A)—A food preparation facility established primarily for the centralized preparation of food in large quantities. The prepared food is held under controlled temperatures and subsequently issued to satellite dining facilities for reconstitution and serving to authorized personnel.

central pastry kitchen (A)—A fixed food service facility operated as an adjunct to troop dining facilities serviced for the purpose of producing the baked pastry requirements of the ration.

central postal directory (A)—An activity established in an oversea command to provide locator and postal directory service.

central processing unit (Q)—The main processor of a computer system.

central purchase (A)—The purchase of supplies or equipment by a procuring activity responsible for nationwide procurement and distribution direct to the user or through the depot system.

central receiving point (A)—An activity at a CONUS installation responsible for receiving shipments, processing prescribed documentation, and distributing materiel.

certificate for decoration (A)—Embossed certificate denoting the award of a decoration.

certificate of achievement (A)—Written testimonial denoting an act, achievement, or faithful service when a decoration is not warranted.

certificate of capacity (A)—Statement which declares that the officer named is qualified for promotion to the grade named in the certificate.

certificate of expenditures (A)—Statement which declares that expendable property has been used up or has been dropped from accountability.

certificate of gains, losses, and discrepancies (A)—A form for vouchering operational losses in a sales commissary within prescribed allowances.

certificate of honorable service (A)—Written statement to next of kin of personnel who die in the service denoting recognition of service.

certificate of proficiency (A)—Written testimonial denoting completion of a prescribed course of instruction.

certificate of service (A)—Certificate stating that a person named has honorably completed the required period of active military service, or has been honorably separated or relieved from active military service prior to its completion. It also notes any special merit attained.

certification (A)—1. The action taken by a responsible standards or calibration activity to attest to the accuracy of calibrated items. 2. Official verification that an air traffic controller has successfully completed a written test on the subjects set forth in Federal Aviation regulations.

chain—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. In cryptography, series of letters or other textual symbols following one another according to some rule or law.

chain of evacuation (A)—1. Series of prisoner of war collecting points and cages, and routes by which prisoners of war, retained personnel and civilian internees are collected and evacuated from the combat zone to rear areas. 2. The series of medical treatment stations and facilities and the evacuation routes along which they are positioned, where medical evacuation and treatment functions are performed 3. A series of points or installations indicating the direction of evacuating disabled or salvaged materiel.

challenge and reply authentication (A)—A prearranged procedure whereby one communicator requests authentication of another communicator and the latter establishes validity by a proper reply.

change in undelivered orders (A)—The difference between the amount of undelivered orders at the beginning of the period and the amount existing at the end of the period. The latter is obtained as follows: Beginning balance + new orders–receipts = ending balance.

change of station (A)—Detail, transfer or assignment of a military member to duty at a new post. A change of station may be either a permanent change or a temporary change of station.

channel—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Route of official communication between headquarters or commanders of military units; channels; military channels. 3. A facility for telecommunications on a system or circuit. The number of independent channels on a system or circuit (derived by frequency or time division) is measured by the number of separate communication facilities that can be provided by it.

chapel flag (A)—Blue flag, 4 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, with religious symbols and fringe in white, authorized for display in Army chapels.

chaplain fund (A)—A nonappropriated fund used in supporting and promoting the moral, spiritual, and social activities related to the religious programs of the command. It is administered by a custodian and a fund council.

Chaplains' Activities Fund (A)—Appropriated fund administered by the Chief of Chaplains for the purchase of religious equipment and supplies for chaplains.

chaplain's flag (A)—Blue flag, 2 feet by 3 feet, with religious symbols in white, used in the field to indicate the place of divine worship or the presence of a chaplain.

character guidance (A)—A systematic presentation normally conducted by the chaplain for all military personnel on the basic moral principles underlying individual responsibility.

Character Guidance Program (A)—A program of military education and training in basic moral principles designed to create an awareness of human dignity, individual responsibility, proper motivation, and the highest level of personnel conduct through command use of discussions, conferences, personal example, and other appropriate means.

chargeable accessions (A)—Enlistment of inductions into the active forces of any of the Armed Services, excluding aviation cadets, officer candidates, members of the Reserve forces entering active duty, and persons exempt from induction under section 6, Military Selective Service Act of 1967.

chart direction of wind (A)—Horizontal angle measured clockwise from the plan of fire to the direction from which the ballistic wind is blowing. The chart direction of wind is found by subtracting the azimuth of fire from the wind azimuth.

checkout time—See **testing time.**

check register (A)—1. A record maintained by disbusing officer reflecting all transactions affecting his official checking account with the Treasurer of the United States. 2. The form used to record all check disbursements in a double entry system of bookkeeping.

chemical hand grenade (A)—Burning or bursting type grenade which, dependent on the filler, can be used for casualty, incendiary, training, screening, signaling, or riot control.

chemical projectile (A)—Bomb, grenade, rocket, or shell containing a chemical agent.

chemical weapon (A)—An item of material which projects, disperses, or disseminates a chemical agent.

chess (A)—Transverse floor planks of some fixed and most floating bridges.

chevron (A)—Cloth device of varying design denoting grade, wound, enlisted service, or oversea service.

chief interceptor controller (ASCC)—The senior interception controller who is responsible for supervising and coordinating the work of a number of interception controllers.

chill space (A)—Refrigerated warehouse space in which the temperature can be controlled between 32 degrees Fahrenheit and 50 degrees Fahrenheit. See also **storage space.**

chlorinated hydrocarbon (A)—Liquid compound of chlorine, hydrogen and carbon. Example: Trichlorethylene and perchloroethylene used as cleaning solvent in specially constructed equipment; these agents are known as synthetic drycleaning solvents.

choke ring (A)—Metal ring used in the reaction chambers of certain recoilless weapons to control gas escapage. The same function is carried out by the throat rings, throat blocks, and restricting plugs in other types of recoilless weapons.

choking agent (A)—Casualty agent which causes irritation and inflammation to the bronchial tubes and lungs. Phosgene is an example of this type of agent.

cifax (A)—1. The cryptography of facsimile signals. 2. Enciphered facsimile signals.

cipher device (A)—A nonmechanical and nonelectrical apparatus for enciphering and deciphering. See also **cipher machine.**

ciper equipment—See **cryptoequipment.**

cipher machine (A)—A mechanical and/or electrical apparatus for enciphering and deciphering. See also **cipher device.**

cipher system (A)—A cryptosystem in which the cryptographic treatment is applied to plain text elements of equal length.

cipher text (A)—Unintellibible text or signals produced through the use of cipher systems.

ciphony (A)—1. The cryptography of telephonic communications. 2. Enciphered speech signals.

circle of equal altitude (ASCC)—A circle on the earth which is the focus of all points equidistant from the substellar point of a celestial body. The altitude of a celestial body measured from any point on the circle is the same. Also called **circle of position.**

circle of position—See **circle of equal altitude.**

circuit allocated use (A)—A circuit in which one or more channels have been allocated for the exclusive use of one or more services, proprietary service. It may be a uniservice or a joint circuit.

circular (A)—Official publication that usually contains information of a general but temporary nature.

circular error (Q)—1. An accuracy figure representing the stated percentage of probability that any point expressed as a function of two linear components (e.g., horizontal position) will be within plus or minus the given figure. Commonly used are CEP (50 percent), CE 1 (39.35 percent, and CE (90 percent). 2. A two–dimensional error used to express the horizontal positional accuracy of planimetric features in a digital data base or on a chart/map. The probability of error is in a circular distribution and is a function of the radius of a circle centered on the mean of the error distribution. Circular error; therefore, is expressed as a quantity at some percentage probability level, e.g., 110 meters @ CE 90 percent indicates a probability that 90 percent of the errors fall within a 110 meter circle. 90 percent is the probability level commonly used in mapping and digital cartography.

circular error probable—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(Q)—3. The 50 percent circular error interval based on the bivariate normal distribution function.

circular scanning (A)—A method of scanning in which the axis of the radio frequency beam of a radar rotates through 360 degrees in a single plane.

circulation control (A)—The enforcement of measures for controlling the movement of persons and vehicles.

circulation control point (A)—A piece of terrain on the road net in a theater of operations secured and defended by military police at which they perform circulation control of vehicles, individuals, and materiel. Functions performed include control of vehicle movements; control of individual movement, to include refugees and stragglers; route security; and intelligence gathering and reporting. It may be composed of a variety of personnel and equipment, depending upon the mission.

citation (A)—Written narrative statement of an act, deed, or meritorious performance of duty or service for which an award is made.

city (Q)—Well developed urban center with an extensive network of access roads, commercial and industrial sectors, and clusters of buildings exceeding four stories with population in excess of 20,000.

civil affairs officer (A)—A military officer who, as a member of a civil affairs staff or unit, assists the commander in planning for and coordinating those activities pertaining to the relationship between the military and the civil communities in an area where military forces are present.

civil affairs unit (A)—A military unit organized to perform the civil affairs activities of a commander.

civil appropriation (A)—One administered by the Department of the Army which is available specifically for carrying out certain civil functions as distinguished from military functions performed by the Department of the Army; as an example, the appropriation "Cemeterial Expenses, Department of the Army."

civilian employees health clinic (A)—A medical treatment activity which promotes the health and fitness of civilian employees of the Federal Government. It is equipped and staffed to treat on–the–job–illness or injury and dental conditions requiring emergency treatment, to accomplish preplacement and work–related medical examinations, and to refer employees to private physicians and dentists. The functions of this clinic may be combined with a troop medical clinic or health clinic if indicated.

civilian enterprise newspaper (A)—A newspaper, issued by a civilian publisher, intended for a military audience, which has a purpose similar to that of an authorized Army newspaper and is intended for distribution to personnel of a specific military installation.

civilian labor group/labor service unit (A)—A mobile organization maintained for the fulfillment of tasks of a noncombatant character and composed of non–US civilian personnel in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin. The units are subordinate to the US commands to which they are assigned. Each unit is assigned a unit number and unit identification code. Its functional organization and position structure is indicated in a USAREUR–approved labor service table of distribution and allowances.

civilian occupational speciality (A)—Group of related civilian duties and responsibilities normally requiring special knowledge and skills acquired through formal training, experience, or education.

civilian personnel management (A)—The development and maintenance of a skilled and civilian

work force. It includes recruitment and placement; job evaluation and pay administration; incentives; communications; employee relations and morale; performance appraisal; training; and career development.

civilian supplies (A)—Commodities, goods, or services made available to the civilian population, government, or economy in areas administered by armed forces.

civilian supply (A)—The procedure for and act of furnishing commodities, goods, or services to the civilian population, government, or economy in areas administered by armed forces.

civilian type items (A)—Those items, including demilitarized items, which have a commercial equivalent or civilian market.

civil time—See **standard civil time.**

civil twilight (morning and evening)—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. That period during which the sun travels from a position 6 degrees below the horizon to its position at sunrise; that period during which the sun travels from its position at sunset to a position 6 degrees below the horizon. This is a period when ordinary outdoor operations are difficult without artificial light, although there will be ample light to make possible large scale operations. See also **dusk; nautical twilight (morning and evening); twilight (morning and evening).**

civil works (A)—All those activities assigned by law to the Chief of Engineers relating to conservation, research, development, and management of land and water resources of the Nation, and the construction, maintenance, and operation of structures for flood control; navigation; shore protection; water supply and water quality control; hydropower; recreation, fish, wildlife enhancement; disaster operations; inland waterways; and preservation and enhancement of the environment.

civision (A)—1. The cryptograph of television signals. 2. Enciphered television signals.

claim (A)—Normally, a written demand for the payment of a specified sum of money, other than for ordinary obligations incurred for services, supplies, or equipment.

claimant (A)—An individual, partnership, association, corporation, country, state, territory, or other political subdivision of such country, state, or territory, presenting a claim. The term does not include the United States Government or any of its instrumentalities, except as prescribed by statute.

claimant agency (A)—An agency of the Federal Government responsible for the computation of consolidation and planning for the production of materiel requirements (including the presentation of claims against national resources of that portion of the economy it represents) to support the national economy and the Armed Forces in time of war.

claimant stock (A)—Materiel stored by one service for another owning service.

claims officer (A)—A commissioned officer or qualified civilian legally trained or experienced in the conduct of investigations and the processing of claims designated as the officer in immediate charge of claims activities within a command.

clasp (A)—Metallic bar device attached to certain ribbons for further information and identification.

class I/II—Not to be used. Terms formerly in the military vocabulary to distinguish installations, activities, and organizations which were assigned to United States Continental Army Command from those assigned to other commands.

class A agent officer (A)—Commissioned or warrant officer intrusted with public funds for the purpose of making such payments as are specified in the appointment orders.

class A pay reservation (A)—Deduction from pay authorized by a civilian employee of the Department of the Army for the purpose of United States Savings Bonds.

class B agent officer (A)—Commissioned or warrant officer to whom public funds are intrusted by an accountable disbursing officer for the purpose of making payments and collections as agent for the accountable officer. A class B agent officer is not restricted to specified payments or collections, but is given general authority to act for, and in the name of, the accountable officer.

class B allotment (A)—Monthly deduction from pay authorized by military personnel for the purchase of one or more United States Savings Bonds each month.

class B 1 allotment (A)—Monthly deduction from pay authorized by military personnel for installment purchase of one United States Savings Bond each calendar quarter.

class D allotment (A)—Deduction from pay authorized by a military person to cover premiums on United States Government Life Insurance issued in World War I; also applicable to civilian personnel stationed overseas.

class E allotment (A)—Deduction from pay authorized by a military person to be paid to institutions, such as banks and insurance companies, or to individuals, also applicable to civilian personnel stationed overseas.

classes of supply (A)—Divides supplies and equipment into ten (10) meaningful major categories of materiel, within which items are easily identified to each particular class; establishes a common supply terminology; provides an improved management tool for logistics planning and operations; and enhances communications between the Military/Department of Defense services and unilaterally within the Army. Classes of supply are depicted by roman numerals.

class F deduction—See **Class Q Allotment.**

classification—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Process by which data concerning an individual's ability, education, intelligence, aptitudes, assignment, and limitations are ascertained and recorded so that one may be placed where one will be of most value to the military services. 3. Publication containing a list of articles and the classes to which they are assigned for the purpose of applying class (freight) rates, together with governing rules and regulations. 4. Correctional, systematic study of prisoners for the purpose of planning and providing individualized custody, care, and rehabilitation.

classification yard (A)—A network of railroad tracks where cars of incoming trains are separated and reformed into new trains preparatory to dispatch over separate outgoing lines.

classified defense information (A)—Defense information which is classified Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential, depending upon the sensitivity of the information. See also **defense information.**

classify (A)—To apply appropriate classification.

class N allotment (A)—Deduction from pay authorized by military person to cover premiums on National Life Insurance, also applicable to civilian personnel stationed overseas.

class Q allotment (A)—Allotment of pay authorized by an enlisted member to a spouse's family members; allotment required by law in order for an enlisted member in pay grades E-1, E-2, E-3 and E-4 (with 4 years or less of service) to qualify for monthly payments of basic allowance for quarters.

Claymore (A)—Name given to type of antipersonnel mine designed to produce a directionalized fan-shaped pattern of fragments.

clear—1 through 8. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.
(Q)—9. After United States weather observing practice, the state of the sky when it is cloudless or when the sky cover is less than 0.1 (to the nearest tenth). 10. In climatology, the character of a day's weather from sunrise to sunset when the average cloudiness, as determined from frequent observation, has been less than 0.1 for the day as a whole. 11. In popular usage, the condition of the atmosphere when it is very transparent (as opposed to hazy, foggy, etc.) and accompanied by negligible cloudiness. In weather forecast terminology, the maximum cloudiness considered is about 0.2.

clearance (A)—1. Papers permitting a ship or aircraft to leave on a voyage or flight. 2. An agreement between the shipper and the designated release authority for an air or water terminal that permits a particular shipment to be transported to the terminal, and that the terminal is ready to receive the shipment during a given period. 3. Authority permitting individuals, cooperating in the Department of the Army work and having a legitimate interest therein, access to classified technical information, materiel, or equipment, or admission to restricted areas or installations where such information or materiel is located. 4. Certification of individual's compliance with standards prescribed in appropriate health regulations for permission to remain in, depart from, or travel to specified environments and specific specialized duties.

clearing block (A)—Wooden block placed between the bolt and the rear of the barrel of an automatic weapon to prevent closing of the action and to show that the gun is unloaded.

clearing station (A)—An operating field medical facility, established by a clearing company or medical company which provides emergency or resuscitative treatment for patients until evacuated and definitive treatment for patients with minor illnesses, wounds or injuries.

clear text—See **plain text.**

clinical record (A)—Group of forms used by hospitals for recording an inpatient's medical history; physical examination; laboratory findings (including X-ray interpretations); admission diagnosis; progress of the disease; medications used; consultations; operations performed, etc., and final diagnosis and disposition. It is an accurate description of all professional and appropriate administrative services rendered to patients. This description will be made in a manner adequate for all medical, legal, and administrative purposes.

clinometer rest (A)—Device placed in the bore of a gun to support a clinometer; bore rest.

clock method (A)—Mehod of calling shots by reference to the figures on an imaginary clock dial assumed to have the target at its center; clock face method; clock system. Thus, a shot directly above the target is at 12 o'clock. The same method is sometimes used to name the direction of a wind; for example, a wind directly from the left is a 9 o'clock wind.

close (A)—1. Preparatory command used to bring men marching at normal interval to close interval. 2. Decrease distances between vehicles or units in a march column; bring the tail of a column into an area. 3. Reduce the angle of divergence between artillery pieces of a battery to form a narrower sheaf. 4. Term in a fire message to indicate that the target is near friendly forward elements. 5. Discontinue operations in preparation for movement to another site.

close column (A)—1. Mass formation in close order drill in which the companies are arranged in columns of platoons at reduced distances, each platoon remaining in line. 2. A motor column in which vehicles are closed up to safe driving distance behind the preceding vehicle.

close combat (A)—Fighting at close quarters with the enemy utilizing small arms, bayonets and other hand weapons.

close confinement (A)—The confinement of prisoners separate from the main prisoner group in quarters especially designated by the commanding officer for that purpose under constant supervision. See also administrative segregation; disciplinary segregation.

close control radar (A)—Specially modified precision type ground radar set which is used for the purpose of close positioning of aircraft over a target normally difficult to locate or invisible to the pilot.

close covering group (A)—A task organization which provides protection against attack by aircraft and surface ships. It is ordinarily composed of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and aircraft carriers, as needed.

closed column—See **close column.**

close defensive fires (A)—Those fires planned to destroy the integrity of the attacks by directing fire on the attacker before the assault to disrupt command, cover attack positions, neutralized observation, and weaken supporting fires. See also **fire.**

closed stock (A)—Relatively inactive or slow moving items which have been counted, verified and placarded prior to inventorying.

closed traverse (A)—In surveying, a traverse that contains two or more traverse legs and originates at a starting station and terminates at the same station or a station whose relative position to the starting station is known to an accuracy equal to or greater than the precision required of the survey.

close in security (A)—Employment of cover camouflage, obstacles, antitank weapons, sentinels, and patrols for protection for a unit against attack at close range.

close interval (A)—1. Space between soldiers standing abreast, measured by placing the palm of the hand on the hip so that the elbow touches the arm of the next in line. 2. Smallest prescribed interval between two units standing abreast in a formation.

close march (A)—Command to take a close interval in marching.

close order drill (A)—Drill formation and movements that are done at normal interval or at close interval. The formations and movements are those usually performed in drill marching, parades and reviews, and those involving the manuals of the various hand weapons. See also **combat drill.**

close ranks (A)—1. Lessen the distance between rows of men; bring a unit from open ranks formation to normal interval. 2. Preparatory command to close ranks.

close station (A)—Command dismissing all personnel engaged in a drill, practice or action at a given gun station.

close support mission (A)—A mission with the primary purpose of close support of friendly ground forces in the accomplishment of their immediate task and/or the prevention of front line enemy forces from accomplishing their missions. Close coordination of air, naval and ground activities is required prior to and during the mission. This coordination may include ground to air control, air to air control and the positive establishment of bombing, strafing and no fire lines or zones prior to the mission. All available fire support means may be employed in close support missions.

closing (A)—The act of finishing a survey process so that the accuracy may be checked.

closing plug (A)—Used to close openings of various components in a round of ammunition such as noses of unfuzed projectiles, etc.

closure of horizon (A)—Measurement of the angle, excluding the direct angle at a point which completes the full circle. The sum of all angles should then equal 360 degrees.

cloud attack (A)—Attack made by means of a toxic chemical agent or aerosol cloud for harassing and/or casualty effect.

clutter diagram (A)—A diagram which indicates areas in which fixed echoes appear at various angular heights from a particular radar site.

CN solutions (A)—Irritant liquid chemical agents which cause lacrimation or tears.

coach and pupil method (A)—Method of training in which pairs of students take turns teaching each other a procedure previously explained by the instructor.

coarse-grained soil (Q)—A soil containing 50 percent or less material smaller in diameter than 0.074mm (No. 200 US standard sieve).

coarse setting (A)—Preliminary adjustment of a sight in laying a gun. A coarse setting is first made on the main scale; then the fine setting is made on the associated scale of smaller graduations.

coarse sight (A)—Adjustment of the sight of a gun so that a part of the front sight is seen through the notch in the rear sight.

coastal zone (A)—The whole area of the navigable waters adjacent to the seacoast and extending seaward to cover the coastwise sea lanes and focal points of shipping approaching the coast.

coast defense (A)—All measures taken by naval forces, artillery, etc., to provide protection against any form of attack at or near the shoreline.

coaster (ASCC)—A merchant ship regularly used for coastal and short sea movements including the transshipment of cargoes from ocean going ships in working anchorages to minor ports in the same or another country. The majority of coasters other than tankers will be small ships with reduced personnel and communications capability.

coated optics (A)—Optical lens, prisms, etc., the surfaces of which have been treated to cut down surface reflection of light, thus resulting in greater optical efficiency.

coaxial machinegun (A)—Machinegun mounted in the turret of a tank in such a way that its line of fire is exactly parallel to that of the cannon set on the same mounting.

cocked hat (ASCC)—The area bounded by 3 lines that do not intersect at a point.

code book (A)—A book or other document containing plain and code equivalents systematically arranged.

code group (A)—A group of letters or numbers, or both, assigned (in a code system) to represent a plain text element.

code message (A)—Cryptogram which has been produced by means of a code.

code panel—See **air ground liasion code.**

codress (A)—Type of message in which the entire address is contained only in the encrypted text. See also **plaindress.**

codress procedure (A)—A procedure in which the entire address (including the true date time group, if required, the originator and action addressee and information addressee, if any), is concealed within the text and encrypted.

coefficient of form (A)—Factor introduced into the ballistic coefficient of a projectile, based on its shape.

cohesion, C (Q)—A parameter of soil shear strength as it occurs in the Mohr–Coulomb of friction relating shear stress and stress normal to a surface of slip or failure. It usually occurs as a constant added to a term for normal stress.

cohesionless soil (Q)—A soil that has shearing strength due primarily to internal friction and has

negligible cohesion. This soil can be identified as having little or no cohesion when submerged.

cohesive–frictional soil (Q)—A soil that has shearing strength attributable both to cohesion and to internal friction.

cohesive soil (Q)—A soil that has shearing strength due primarily to cohesion and negligible internal friction. This soil can be identified as having significant cohesion when submerged.

coil up (A)—Assembling of a march column, especially in armor, during a halt in a field or fields to reduce the distance from front to rear to a minimum.

coincidence adjustment (A)—Range adjustment in a coincidence rangefinder.

coincidence rangefinder (A)—Optical instrument for determining distances. By adjustment, separate images seen through the two eyepieces can be made to coincide. A reading of the adjustment gives the distance.

cold dry clothing (A)—Consists of items of the cold wet clothing ensemble plus insulating layers to provide ample protection from very cold weather (minus 50 degrees Fahrenheit).

cold wet clothing (A)—Consists of water repellent, weather resistant outer layer plus inner layers of clothing with sufficient insulation to provide protection in moderately cold weather (above 14 degrees Fahrenheit).

collateral damage (nuclear) (A)—Undesirable civilian personnel injuries or materiel damage produced by the effects of friendly nuclear weapons.

collecting station (A)—1. Any place in the forward area for collecting and sorting salvage materials. 2. Any place designated for the grouping of refugees, expellees, and evacuees prior to their return to their normal place of habitation or designated disposition.

collection and analysis points (A)—A point or points designated by the United States Army Materiel, Development and Readiness Command to act as a service and analysis agency for United States Army Materiel, Development and Readiness Command and to requisitioners upon the continental United States depot system (except medical).

collection of information (A)—The process of gathering information from all available sources and agencies.

collective (A)—General broadcast to all meterological centers in a large area, such as Europe, of all the synoptic weather observations made in that area at a particular hour.

collective protection equipment chemical, biological, radiological (A)—An assemblage of equipment required to provide filtered, uncontaminated air to ventilated enclosures, to include shelters and face masks receiving forced air ventilation, in a chemically, biologically and/or radiologically contaminated atmosphere.

colimating marks—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application. (A)—2. Index marks rigidly connected with the camera body, which form images on the negative. These images are used to determine the position of the optical center or principal point of the imagery. Also known as **fiducial marks.**

color (A)—Flag or flags of a dismounted unit; colors. To the color is a bugle call sounded as a salute to the color, or the President, the Vice President, and Ex–President or a foreign chief magistrate; also called to the standard.

color bearer (A)—One who carries the color or standard at formal reviews and ceremonies.

color coding standard (ammunition) (A)—A uniform color coding system for the various types of ammunition used by the Department of Defense.

color guard (A)—Guard of honor that carries and escorts the color or standard at formal reviews and ceremonies.

color patches (ASCC)—Pieces of material of various shapes and colors which can be temporarily applied to the surface of an object in order to camouflage equipment to adjust its appearance to suit differing natural environments.

color salute (A)—Salute made by dipping a color or standard. The national color is never dipped in salute.

column (A)—1. Stack which is one pallet load or container wide, one deep and two more high. 2. In cryptography, vertical sequence of symbols or groups of symbols.

columnar transposition (A)—In cryptography, transposition in which the transcription is always by columns; vertical transcription.

column coordinate (A)—In cryptography, symbol normally at the top of a matrix identifying a specific column of cells.

column half left (right) (A)—1. Change of direction of a column of 45 degrees to the left (right). 2. Preparatory command to make such a change of direction.

column left (right) (A)—1. Change of direction of a column by a full 90 degrees turn to the left (right). 2. Preparatory command to make such a turn.

combatant (A)—1. International Law—Individual members of belligerent forces subject to the laws, rights, and duties of war. 2. Soldier or unit assigned to duty as an active fighter or fighting unit, as distinguished from duty in any of the services, such as administrative, supply, or medical.

combat arm (A)—Branch of the Army whose officers are directly involved in the conduct of actual fighting. They are Infantry, Field Artillery, Air Defense Artillery, Armor, and Corps of Engineers. See also **arm; combat support arm; service.**

combat commander's insignia (A)—Assigned enlisted personnel in grade four or above and officers who occupy command positions in the chain of command of combat units. The insignia is a green cloth tab worn in the middle of the choulder strap. See also **insignia.**

combat crew (A)—Flying crew of a combat aircraft, or operating crew of a combat vehicle, etc.

combat developer (A)—The agency responsible for doctrine, concepts, requirements (both materiel and nonmateriel), and organization.

combat developments (A)—A major component of force development which encompasses the formulation of concepts, doctrine, organizations, and materiel objectives and requirements for the employment of United States Army forces in a theater of operations and in the control of civil disturbances. It includes development of Army functional systems (logistics, personnel, administrative, and other as designated) which impact directly on or extend into a theater of operations.

combat drill (A)—Drill conducted for the purpose of giving training in formations and movement designed for a small unit's use in battle. Combat drill is usually conducted at extended intervals and distances. See also **close order drill.**

combat echelon (A)—Part of an organization which engages in combat, as distinguished from troops engaged in supply or administration.

combat element (A)—Troops that actually take part in fighting, as distinguished from troops engaged in supply or administration.

combat essential end item (A)—An equipment item which is required by tactical units to accomplish the mission of closing with and/or destroying the enemy force.

combat exercise (A)—Maneuvers or drill in fighting technique.

combat firing practice (A)—Form of training wherein tactical units solve a problem involving a tactical situation in which ball ammunition is fired at targets representing the enemy.

combat formations (A)—Extended formations, intended specifically for the rifle squad and platoon but adaptable to any type unit, which are designed to promote efficient control and tactical handling of small units in combat.

combat jump (A)—Act of leaving an aircraft in flight and returning to the ground by parachute in hostile territory.

combat liaison (A)—System of maintaining contact and communication between units during fighting, in order to secure proper cooperation.

combat operations center (A)—Command post of the Air Defense Command, the Air Defense Force, and Aid Division Commanders, in which the intelligence for committing forces provided for air defense of the region or sector is collected and evaluated. Primarily concerned with plans and execution of broad policy rather than minute–to–minute instructions.

combat orders (A)—Orders pertaining to operations in the field. They include operation orders, administrative orders, and letters of instruction.

combat phase (A)—That period during which the military force is actively engaged with the enemy.

combat practice—See **combat firing practice.**

combat proficiency tests (A)—Series of tests given a unit to determine its readiness for combat.

combat readiness proficiency flying—See **proficiency flying.**

combat reconnaissance (A)—Reconnaissance of the enemy in immediate contact with one's own forces, preliminary to or during combat.

combat support (A)—Operational assistance furnished combat elements by other designated units.

combat support arm (A)—Branch of the Army whose officers provide operational assistance to the combat arms. They are Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps, Military Police Corps and Military Intelligence. Certain branches are both an arm and a service. See also **arm; combat arm; service.**

combat support hospital (A)—A nonfixed medical treatment facility. See also **hospital.**

combat support training (A)—Branch immaterial advanced individual training conducted in US Army training centers to include cooks, vehicle maintenance, clerical, supply, communications, and vehicle driver military occupational specialty qualification courses.

combat tire (A)—Pneumatic tire of heavy construction which is designed to operate without air pressure for a limited distance in an emergency.

combat train (A)—Unit train required for immediate support of the combat elements. Combat trains may include ammunition, maintenance, fuel and lubricants, and medical vehicles.

combat unit (A)—Unit trained and equipped for fighting as an independent tactical element.

combination vehicle (A)—Towing vehicle (prime mover) and a towed load (trailer).

combined arms (A)—More than one tactical branch of the Army used together in operations.

combined arms team (A)—Team of two or more arms, each supplementing the other's capabilities by aiding the forward movement of the team through the employment of its own special capabilities; usually consists of tanks, infantry, engineers, field artillery, and air defense artillery.

combined communications board (A)—Supporting agency of the Combined Chiefs of Staff on communications matters.

combined intelligence (A)—Intelligence produced by the United States and its allies which is required for the formation of plans and policies of combined commands and/or alliances.

combined shop (A)—Integration of all maintenance facilities at an installation under a centralized control regardless of echelon of maintenance.

combined training (A)—Training any unit with the branch or branches with which it would normally cooperate; for example, combined training of artillery, engineers, infantry, armored units, and air units.

combustibility (A)—The relative combustibility of materials in storage is defined as follows:

Hazardous—Materials which, either by themselves or in combination with their packaging, are highly susceptible to ignition and will contribute to the intensity and rapid spread of fire.

Moderate—Materials and their packaging, both of which will contribute fuel to fire.

Low—Materials which, in themselves, will not normally ignite, but which in combination with their packaging, will contribute fuel to fire.

Noncombustibility—Materials and their packaging which will neither ignite nor support combustion.

come–as–you–are war (A)—A contingency of sufficient gravity to require Reserve component units to deploy in a peacetime configuration without the benefit of additional training or personnel and equipment fill.

command—1, 2, 3, and 4. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—5. A specifically designated linetype organization with direct line authority from the next higher commander or the Chief of Staff, United States Army. It must have a clearly identifiable headquarters and organizational structure composed of a variety of units, agencies, activities, depots, arsenals, or installations. The headquarters of a command may be organized under either table(s) of organization and equipment or tables of distribution and allowances. An organization which is comprised of one or relatively few separate TDA/TOE units would not normally be termed a command.

command APO location list (A)—A listing of each APO in a command, together with its location and serving installation.

command budget estimate (A)—A statement evaluating the effect of the Program and Budget Guidance upon the operations of the command, and summarizing plans for use of the resources proposed for allocation to the command.

commander of the guard (A)—The senior officer or noncommissioned officer who is responsible for the instruction, discipline, and performance of duty of the guard. He is the member of the guard next junior to the officer of the day.

Commander's call (A)—A formal period of instruction, normally one hour per week, scheduled to meet the Command Information Program objectives.

commander's evaluation report (A)—An element in the Enlisted Evaluation System reflecting the commander's (or supervisor's) evaluation of the individual soldier's level of performance in his assigned duties and responsibilities.

command group (A)—Subdivision of the forward echelon containing certain key officers and men who usually accompany the commander.

command information (A)—Information of military and civil events, conditions, policies, and actions provided to Army personnel by commanders.

command information activities (A)—Those command activities which seek to improve the effectiveness of the Army by providing the soldier with information on military and civil events, conditions, policies, and actions in order to increase his understanding of his own role in the Army and the importance of the Army to the defense of the Nation.

command information program (A)—A command activity to increase the effectiveness of the Army by providing information to increase understanding and motivation.

command liaison (A)—Close touch maintained between commanders for sharing information and working together effectively.

command of execution (A)—Second part of a command at which the order is carried out. In "forward, MARCH," "Forward" is the preparatory command, and "MARCH" is the command of execution.

commando operations (A)—British term for raids conducted in strength and generally for a strategic purpose by specially trained military forces against objectives located in enemy territory.

command report (A)—Report used by commanders of designated headquarters and units to periodically submit information and evaluation on combat operations of their commands, and forward recommendations based on experiences, including joint and combined operations and support activities; which are pertinent to doctrine, organization, equipment, training, administration, techniques and tactics.

command signal center (A)—A signal center which provides communications support to a specific command headquarters, and at the discretion of the center commander, to units located in its immediate vicinity.

command strength (A)—Strength chargeable to tables of organization and equipment, table of distribution units and to allocations for nonpermanent party personnel activities indicated in the Troop Program and Troop List as organizations of, and assigned to the United States Army. Includes Army personnel on joint staffs, on duty with civilian agencies and personnel of other departments such as Coast and Geodetic Survey and United States Public Health assigned for duty with the US Army but excludes Special Category Army personnel with the Air Force. See also **military strength of the Army.**

commercial air movement number (A)—Symbol assigned to routing requests for purposes of identification, record, secrecy, and administrative handling of movements of groups of 15 or more men, who travel within the continental limits of the United States, by commercial aircraft as authorized by regulations.

commercial packaging (A)—The methods and materials employed by the supplier to satisfy the requirements of the commercial distribution system.

commercial water movement number (A)—Symbol assigned for purposes of identification, record, secrecy, and administrative handling of movements of groups of 15 or more men who travel within the continental limits of the United States by commercial inland waterway or coastwise ships as authorized by regulations.

commissary officer's account (A)—The monetary record of all transactions pertaining to the receipt, issue, sale, transfer, and inventory of all subsistence supplies and the receipt and deposits of funds for which the commissary officer is accountable.

commissary store (A)—An activity, usually located on an installation, which has the primary purpose of providing subsistence and household supplies for sale to authorized individuals.

commissary store annex (A)—A facility established to augment the sales function of an existing commissary store. Administration of the annex is performed by the commissary store. Annexes are numbered serially if more than one is required.

commissary store complex (A)—A group of stores or annexes. The complex is under the control of one designated commissary officer, who provides supervision, requisitioning, and accounting support to all stores within the same complex. The commissary officer for the complex is also the commissary officer for the parent store.

commissary surcharge (A)—A congressionally authorized addition to the commissary store patron's bill, expressed in a percentage, which is to cover the cost of construction, improvement, operating supplies and equipment, utilities, and losses.

commission—1, 2 and 3. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—4. Action taken by a responsible commander to officially authorize the operation of an air traffic control facility or navigational aid after ground and flight performance specifications have been met.

commissioned officer (A)—Officer in any of the armed services who holds grade and office under a commission issued by the President. In the Army, a person who has been appointed to the grade of second lieutenant or higher is a commissioned officer. See also **officer.**

commitment (A)—1. Assignment of units and/or resources to given courses of action or uses. 2. Promise or pledge of such assignment.

commitment board—See **Army Commitment Board.**

commitment value (A)—Actual or estimated value of the services or materials represented by the terminated portion of a contract. For supply contracts such value is measured by the contract price of the items for which delivery was canceled by the termination.

committee (A)—A body of persons, either military or civilian, or both, appointed by appropriate authority as a permanent (standing committee) or temporary (ad hoc committee) advisory body to the appointing authority. It makes recommendations to the appointing authority on such matters as are placed before it. Membership is in addition to the primary duty assigned the individuals concerned, except that an individual may be assigned the primary duty of secretary or recorder, or as a member of an ad hoc committee during a specified period of time.

commodity classification number—See **standard commodity classification number.**

commodity groups (A)—A grouping or range of items which possess similar characteristics, have similar applications, or are susceptible to similar logistic management methods.

common (general purpose) maintenance shop set (A)—An assemblage of common tools and/or common tool sets housed (van, trailer, tentage) to provide shelter and/or working space in which maintenance functions may be performed on more than one make, model, series or types of end item.

common (general purpose) tool sets (A)—An assemblage of common tools in a container (box, chest, canvas bag, etc.), usually hand–portable, primarily designed for use in the performance of an operation or function common to more than one (type, make, model or series) end item.

common hardware (A)—Expendable hardware items having multiple applications (nuts, bolts, screws, washers, pins, keys, grommets).

common parts (A)—Manufactured parts which may be used commonly on two or more major items.

common table of allowances (A)—An authorization document for items of materiel required for common usage by individuals and/or by table of organization and equipment, table of distribution and allowances, or joint table of allowances units and activities Army–wide, to include the Reserve components.

common table of allowances item (A)—An item of materiel which can be authorized by a common or specific usage criteria and which does not require documentation in The Army Authorization Documents System/variable The Army Authorization Documents System and a centralized computation of requirements by the Structure and Composition System.

common tools (A)—Items of tools and tool equipment which are found in common usage, or which are applicable to a variety of operations or to a single operation on a variety of material. Screwdrivers, hammers, drill presses, lathes, welding equipment, and battery chargers are examples of common tools.

communication chief (A)—Enlisted communications specialist who is thoroughly trained in the utilization and supervision of all agencies and means of signal communications in the unit thus assigned.

communications—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Routes and transportation for moving troops and supplies, especially in a theater of operations.

communications cover (A)—The technique of concealing or altering the characteristics of communications patterns for the purpose of denying to an enemy information that would be of value to him.

communications–electronics (A)—Embraces design, development, installation, operations, and maintenance of electronics and electromechanical systems associated with the collecting, transmitting, storing, processing, recording, and displaying of data and information associated with all forms of military communications excluding the responsibility for information and data systems and equipment which has been otherwise assigned.

communications security account (A)—An activity responsible for maintaining custody and control of communications security material, normally identified by an assigned account number. Also known as **ComSec account.**

communications security analysis (A)—The study of communications to determine the degree of cryptosecurity, transmission security and emission security afforded those communications.

communications security central office of record (A)—The primary activity charged with maintaining positive and continuing control over all assountable cryptomaterial charged to the Department of the Army.

communications security command issuing office (A)—An organization which distributes cryptomaterial within an oversea command and acts as an intermediate office of record for all cryptomaterial used within that command.

communications security custodian (A)—The individual designated by proper authority to be responsible for the receipt, transfer, accountability, safeguarding, and destruction of communications security material. Formerly called **cryptocustodian.**

communications security distribution authority (A)—An activity established by the responsible commander to provide communications security logistic support, as necessary and appropriate to designated organizations.

communications security field army issuing office (A)—An organization organic to a field army, capable of providing communications security logistic support to that army.

communications security information (A)—All information concerning communications security and all communications security material. See also **cryptoinformation.**

communications security logistics (A)—Deals with requirements computation, acquisition, cataloging, distribution, storage, management, overhaul and disposal of communications security equipment and aids; maintenance engineering; management and support of communications security equipment; technical assistance; and new equipment introduction.

communications security materiel control system (A)—The specific system through which certain communications security materiel (particularly all keying materiel used to protect classified information) is distributed to users and through which safeguards are maintained.

communications security office of record and issue (A)—An organization authorized to distribute and be responsible for accounting control of cryptomaterial.

communications security regional issuing office (A)—Activities established within the continental United States to provide communications security logistic support to specified regions within the Army worldwide.

communications security surveillance (A)—The systematic examination of telecommunications to determine the adequacy of communications security measures, to identify communications security deficiencies, to provide data from which to predict the effectiveness of proposed communications security measures, and to confirm the adequacy of such measures after implementation.

communications security system (A)—The complete collection of all factors which, taken together, are intended to provide communications security for a specific telecommunications system. This includes cryptographic transmission, emission and physical security features.

communications technical control center (A)—A communications center work area containing dis-

tribution frames, and associated jacks or switches through which equipment and facilities are patched to arrange the desired circuit. The center is charged with responsibility of maintaining optimum performance of teletypewriter, data, telephone, and radio circuitry. Various types of test equipment are utilized in exercising circuit/facility quality control. Communications technical control centers coordinate the routing of circuits within their assigned portion of the communications system.

commuted ration (A)—The monetary allowance given in lieu of subsistence to enlisted personnel on leave or otherwise authorized to mess separately.

compacted data (Q)—Digital data that have been reduced in volume—(1) by use of high density storage media. (2) by use of better format or codes to provide storage of numbers, and (3) by direct mathematical operations to reduce redundancy.

compaction (Q)—The densification of soil by means of mechanical manipulation which results in the reduction of air voids in the soil.

company (A)—Basic administrative and tactical unit in most arms and services of the Army. A company is on a command level below a battalion and above a platoon and is equivalent to a battery of artillery, etc.

company fund (A)—Money belonging to the company as a unit. With the approval of the company council, it can be used for the benefit of the company in accordance with rules prescribed in Army regulations.

company grade (A)—Classification of those officers normally serving in a company. It is applied to lieutenants and captains.

company transport (A)—Vehicles that form an organic part of company equipment and are directly available to the company commander for tactical use.

comparator (ASCC)—A device capable of comparing a measured value with a set value or datum to determine if the value is within assigned limits.

compartmentation—1. and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. In unconventional warfare, the division of an organization or activity into functional segments or cells to restrict communication between them and prevent knowledge of the identity or activities of other segments except on a need–to–know basis. 4. Restricting the use of specific cryptovariables to specific users for the purpose of limiting access to the information protected by these cryptovariables and limiting the adverse impact of a compromise of these variables.

compartment of terrain (A)—Terrain area bounded on at least two opposite sides by terrain features such as woods, ridges or villages, which limit observation and observed fire into the area from points outside the area. See also **corridor; cross compartment.**

compass acceleration error (A, ASCC)—The error induced in a magnetic compass by vertical magnetic components when acceleration deflects the detecting element from its normal position.

compass azimuth (A)—Angle measured clockwise from a north point determined by means of a compass reading. Because of variations of the compass, it may not agree with an azimuth measured from true magnetic north.

compass bearing (A)—Direction or bearing as given by a compass reading.

compass calibration (A, ASCC)—The process of swinging and compensating an aircraft compass by reducing the deviation coefficients and recording the residual deviations.

compass compensation (A)—Method of adjusting a compass to compensate for the magnetic forces exerted by nearby metals, parts of an aircraft or ship's structure, etc.

compass course (A)—Course of an aircraft, tank, person, etc., as indicated by the horizontal angle between the north-south line, as shown by a compass, and the direction of motion of the aircraft, tanks, person, etc.

compass declination (A)—Angle from the true north in the pointing of a compass.

compass error (A)—1. False compass needle reading induced by deflection because of nearby metallic objects, static electricity, or improper adjustment of the compass. 2. The total difference between the reading of north on the compass and true north.

compass swing—See **compass calibration.**

compatibility—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. In connection with ammunition, the ability of a given material to exist unchanged un-

der certain conditions of temperature and moisture, when in the presence of some other material. If this condition exists, the two materials are said to be compatible.

competitive category (A)—A group of commissioned officers on the Active Duty List who compete among themselves for promotion.

compilation—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. Selection, assembly, and graphic presentation of all relevant information required for the preparation of a map or chart. Such information may be derived from other maps or charts or from other sources.

compilation diagram—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—A diagram giving details of the source material from which the map or chart has been compiled. This does not necessarily include reliability information.

compile (ASCC)—To prepare a machine language program from a computer written in another programming language by making use of the overall logic structure of the program, or generating more than one machine instruction for each symbolic statement, or both, as well as performing the function of an assembler.

compiler (ASCC)—A program that compiles.

complement (A)—1. Full authorized strength of a military unit or post, including officers, enlisted personnel and materiel. 2. Extra units of various types attached to a given unit for adding to the services or operations.

complementary angle of site (A)—The correction to compensate for the error made in assuming rigidity of the trajectory.

completed case (A)—Medical case which is considered complete if its disposition is other than a disposition by transfer.

complete inventory (A)—The counting of all items within one specific lot, category, or commodity, as of a particular date.

complete penetration (A)—1. In the Army, penetration obtained when the projectile in the target or light through the target can be seen from the rear of the target. 2. In the Navy, penetration obtained when the projectile passes through the target intact or a major portion of the projectile passes through.

compliance index (A)—The ratio of voluntary compliance with traffic control devices by motor vehicle drivers to determine effectiveness of such devices.

component (A)—1. A part of a whole, as for example, the Regular and the Reserve components of the Army are the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States and the Army Reserve. Inducted personnel are members of the Army of the United States without component. 2. One of the two sequences (plain component and cipher component) making up a cipher alphabet.

(ASCC)—3. A part or any combination of parts, sub-assemblies and assemblies mounted together, normally capable of independent operation in a variety of situations.

component change order (A)—An order issued by an inventory control point to an assembly depot, or through a stock control activity to an assembly depot, that will cause the expenditure, or recovery, of component items to or from existing assemblages for the purpose of updating the assemblages due to engineering changes or other factors, and for the application of basic issue list items to a major end item to complete the major end item prior to issue.

component end item (A)—An end item assigned to a supporting service which is incorporated in an end item assigned to an issuing service.

component force (ASCC)—Each Service element of a joint force is called a component force or a joint task force, and is titled naval, land or air component as appropriate.

component life—indefinite (ASCC)—A component which is expected to remain serviceable during the life of an aircraft is said to have an indefinite life.

component life—out of phase (ASCC)—The life of a component that cannot be placed into the servicing cycle.

composite armor (A)—Protective covering consisting of two or more materials as distinguished from a single plate or piece or laminated structure with all laminae of the same material. A composite armor structure may consist of laminae of different materials or a matrix of one material in which are embedded pieces of particles of one or more different materials.

composite defense (A)—In air defense artillery, a defense that employs two or more types of fire units which are integrated into a single defense.

composite score (A)—A combination or sum of two or more scores, either raw or converted, obtained from tests and/or testing instruments, reports or other assimilated data.

composition C4 (A)—A plastic explosive consisting of RDX and plasticizing materials. Usually used in demolition blocks. It replaces composition C3, which is now substitute standard.

compression of the earth (A, ASCC)—The ratio of the difference between the equatorial and polar radii to the equatorial radius.

compromising emanations (A)—Unintentional data–related or intelligence-bearing signals which, if intercepted and analyzed, disclose classified information being transmitted, received, handled, or otherwise processed by any information–processing equipment.

computed altitude—See **calculated altitude.**

computer (A)—1. Mechanical or electromechanical instrument for solving mathematical problems. It is used in obtaining data for artillery and for navigation. A computer employed with air defense artillery receives continuous present position data on aircraft or other moving targets, and continually calculates firing data for use against such targets; data computer. 2. Fire direction center operator who computes data for laying and firing artillery guns.

computer graphics (Q)—The use of computers to make diagrams, charts and other visual displays of data and information.

computer processing unit time (Q)—The time a task is charged for use of the computer processing unit.

computing gunsight (ASCC)—A gunsight that compensates for some variable in weapon aiming.

computing sight (A)—Type of gun sight which includes an electrical or mechanical means for computing the proper angle between the line of sight to the target and the line of departure of the projectile. It usually includes means for automatically establishing the angle.

concealment code (Q)—The fraction of a target hidden (or concealed) from a given observer position by vegetation or urban development. The fraction concealed cannot be detected visually but may, under certain circumstances, be hit by direct fire.

concentration (A)—1. Weight of chemical agent present in a given volume of air. 2. Assembly of troops in a given locality for purposes of training, attack, or defense.

concrete road (Q)—A linear surface feature making an open way for vehicles possessing an artificially made surface of concrete.

concurrent jurisdiction (A)—Applied in those instances wherein, in granting to the United States, authority which would otherwise amount to exclusive jurisdiction, over an area, the State concerned reserves to itself the right to exercise, concurrently with the United States, all of the same authority.

concurrent repair parts (A)—Repair parts procured concurrently with end items new to the Army supply system for the purpose of providing the system with those parts in items and quantities necessary for initial distribution and maintenance during the period between initial end item delivery to the user and the time that supply records are sufficiently established to permit subsequent procurement by normal replenishment methods.

concussion detonator kit (A)—A group of items, including a blasting cap and a mechanical firing device, designed to be actuated by the concussion wave of a nearby blast.

condition code (A)—A one–position, alphabetic character used to classify materiel to identify the degree of serviceability, condition, and completeness in terms of readiness for issue and use or to identify actions underway to change the status of materiel. See also **serviceability standards.**

conduct grade (A)—The status of a prisoner's conduct, determined by his or her behavior while confined in a disciplinary barracks.

conduct of fire (A)—The technique by which effective fire is placed on a selected target.

cone index (Q)—An index of the shearing resistance of soil obtained with the cone penetrometer. The cone index is considered to be a dimensionless number representing the resistance of a medium to penetration of a 30-dagree, right–circular cone of 0.5 square inch base area. The number is computed by dividing the number of pounds of force exerted on the handle, divided by the area of the cone base in square inches.

cone of dispersion (A)—1. Cone–shaped pattern formed by the paths of a group of shots fired from a gun with the same sight setting; cone of fire;

sheaf of fire. The shots follow different paths as a result of gun vibration, variations in ammunition, and other factors such as changes in wind.

(ASCC)—2. The cone outlined by the flight path of projectiles fired from a fixed installation.

cone of fire (ASCC)—1. The cone–shaped volume of coverage from a flexible gun emplacement. 2. The fire coverage produced by the fire of two or more fixed guns converging on a single point.

cone penetrometer (A)—1. An instrument to measure the ability of a soil to support traffic movement.

(Q)—2. A field instrument for testing soils strength. It typically consists of a 30–degree cone of ½ square inch base area attached at one end to a 36-inch length of rod which in turn is attached to a proving ring with dial gauge and handle. The cone is usually pushed through the soil in a direction normal to the surface at a recommended rate of approximately 6 feet per minute. The applied load corresponding to a known depth of penetration is read on the dial gauge of the proving ring. This load or force is considered to be an index of the shear resistance of the penetrated material and is called the cone index of the material at that depth. A capacity load of 150 pounds deflects the ring 0.1 inches and produces a cone index reading of 300.

CONEX (A)—Code name for Container Express which identifies the operation of cargo transporters in a worldwide service under the control of the Joint CONEX Control Agency. See also **consolidation container.**

conference call (A)—Connecting several telephones at once so that a conference may be held or orders may be given to several persons at the same time.

conference method (A)—Teaching method which employs directed discussion of a topic rather than a lecture by the instructor.

confidence test (ASCC)—A test primarily performed to increase the confidence that the unit under test is operating acceptably.

confinement (A)—The physical restraint of a person.

confinement facility (A)—A facility for the confinement of military prisoners. It applies to transient confinement facilities, installation confinement facilities, area confinement facilities, and hospitalized prisoner wards.

confinement officer (A)—The correctional officer, appointed by the commanding officer of a military installation, who is charged with the custody, administration, and treatment of prisoners.

conformal projection (A)—1. Type of map projection which maintains the shape of smaller geographical features at the expense of a changing scale throughout the map. Meridians and parallels are shown at right angles, thus distorting the shape of the larger features; also called orthomorphic (right shape).

(ASCC)—2. A map or chart projection on which all angles and distances at every point are correctly represented.

Congressional Medal of Honor—See **Medal of Honor.**

conical scanning (A)—A type of scanning in which the axis of the radio frequency beam is tilted away from the axis of the antenna reflector and rotated about it, generating a cone with a vertex angle usually from about five to ten degrees.

conic projection (A)—Method of mapmaking. Points on the earth's surface are projected on an imaginary cone with its apex on the extended axis of the earth, and its base touching the earth at the northsouth middle point of the area to be mapped. The propected parallels of latitude appear as circles parallel to the base of the cone, and meridians of longitude appear as straight lines from the edge of the base to the point of the cone.

connection survey (A)—Survey which ties together the target area survey and position area survey.

consigned inventory (A)—Materiel which, in accordance with existing authority or prior approval, is furnished by a division of the Army Stock Fund on an interim loan basis to another division of the same stock fund, and materiel which is similarly loaned by the Defense Supply Agency (Defense Stock Fund) to a division of the Army Stock Fund.

consignee (A)—The receiving agency, unit, depot or person to whom the cargo is addressed or consigned, as indicated by the appropriate shipping document.

consignor (A)—The agency from which shipment is made. Consignors may be depots, installations, bases, supply points, holding areas, units, contractors or other agencies.

consolidated car (A)—Car bearing a combination of less than carload shipments, totaling carload weight, consigned to one destination.

consolidated dining facility (A)—Those dining facilities organized to subsist the personnel of two or more units or organizations. Formerly titled consolidated mess.

consolidated motor pool—See **motor pool.**

consolidating station (A)—Place to which less than carload lots of freight are relayed so that they can be grouped with other freight to make full carloads for the same delivery point.

consolidation—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(Q)—2. The gradual reduction in volume of a cohesive soil mass due to the expulsion of water under load.

consolidation and containerization point (A)—An activity designated to receive, accumulate, assemble and containerize or palletize cargo for onward movement to an oversea destination.

consolidation container (A)—A container other than CONEX (container express) designed to be handled with normal materials handling equipment and used to consolidate more than one line item into a single shipping container to one destination. See also **CONEX.**

consolidation psychological operation (A)—A psychological operation conducted toward populations in friendly areas of operations or in territory occupied by friendly military forces with the objective of facilitating operations and promoting maximum cooperation among the civil population.

constellation (ASCC)—A recognizable group of stars by means of which individual stars may be identified.

constraint of supply (A)—An action or circumstance of a temporary or artificial nature that restricts or inhibits normal supply demands, or that limits the preparation of and the submission of requisitions to a source of supply for classes II and IV materiel for which a requirement for such materiel exists.

constructive placement (A)—When due to some disability on the part of a consignor or consignee, a car cannot be placed for loading or unloading at a point previously designated by the consignor or consignee, and it is placed elsewhere, it is considered as being under constructive placement and subject to demurrage rules and charges, the same as if it were actually placed at the designated point.

constructive receipt billing method (A)—The invoicing and collection for reimbursable issues of materials, supplies and equipment on the basis of evidence of delivery of the goods to a carrier for transportation to the consignee.

constructive school credit (A)—Granting the equivalent of completion of all or parts of school courses to certain military personnel who are qualified through length of service, field experience and demonstrated ability.

consumable supplies (A)—A special classification for use in program expense accounting activities which encompass nonexpendable supplies valued at less than $200 per item and all expendable supplies. This classification will not be construed to alter existing requirement for maintenance of station property book records of nonexpendable supplies.

consumption issues (A)—Issue of an item which is expended or consumed in use, such as expendable supplies.

contact fire (A)—Method of firing a submarine mine by which the mine is exploded immediately when struck or touched by a ship. See also **fire.**

contact patrol (A)—Patrol detailed to maintain contact with adjoining units.

contact team (A)—An element of a command organization or unit designated to visit another organization for the purpose of providing service or intelligence; for example, detachment from a maintenance company sent forward to deliver supplies and/or make repairs on ordnance materiel of units needing assistance.

containerization (A)—The placement of cargo in an article of transport equipment designed to facilitate and optimize the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transportation without intermediate handling of contents from point of shipment to final destination.

contamination—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. Medical—food and/or water made unfit for consumption by humans or animals because of the presence of environmental chemicals, bacteria, or organisms; the byproduct of the growth of bacteria or organisms; the decomposing material (to include the food substance itself) or waste in the food or water. See also **contamination control; contamination control line; contamination control point.**

contamination control—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. Procedures to avoid, reduce, remove, or render harmless, temporarily or permanently, nuclear, biological, chemical contamination for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing the efficient conduct of military operations. See also **contamination.**

contamination control line—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. A line established by competent authority identifying the area contaminated to a specific level of the contaminant of interest. See also **contamination.**

contamination control point—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. That portion of the contamination control line used by personnel to control entry to and exit from the contaminated area. See also **contamination.**

continental United States installation logistics (A)—That portion of the Army Logistics System which provides logistic support to all organizations or activities assigned to, tenant on, or satellited upon a continental United States installation.

contingency requisitions (A)—1. *Oversea command prepositioned*—Requisitions submitted to continental United States inventory control points by oversea commands, based on approved plans, but for which shipment will not be made until execution of the plan is approved by the Department of the Army and the call-forward is received from the oversea command. 2. *Continental United States inventory control point prepositioned*—Supply directives prepared by continental United States inventory control points, based on phased automatic supply requirements of approved plans, for which stocks may or may not have been obligated. Stocks obligated in support of contingency plans will be earmarked administratively. Activation of these directives is accomplished only upon receipt of advice from the Department of the Army to execute the plan.

contingency support stocks (A)—That portion of general war reserves maintained in the continental United States for initial resupply of continental United States forces deployed for contingency operations.

continuing appropriation (A)—An appropriation which is available for obligation and disbursement until a designated purpose is accomplished without restriction as to time.

continuous flight pay (A)—Incentive pay authorized to qualified commissioned/warrant officer aviators while serving in other than operational flying positions.

continuously computed impact point (ASCC)—Solution of the weapon delivery release point by continuous prediction of the weapon impact point which is displayed to the pilot. Solution would start at maximum range and end at minimum range. Release can be effected between these ranges whenever the pipper is on the target.

continuously computed target point (ASCC)—Solution of the weapon delivery release point by continuous prediction of the target–aircraft geometry and generation of steering errors to allow the pilot to converge on any position of the bomb release circle around the target. This solution requires continuously computed ballistics.

continuously pointed fire (A)—A system of fire control which supplies firing data to the gun continuously instead of at fixed intervals, such as predicted concentration.

continuous processor —1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. Equipment which processes film or paper in continuous strips.

contour flying (A)—Flight at low altitude conforming generally, and in close proximity, to the contours of the earth. This type flight takes advantage of available cover and concealment in order to avoid observation or detection of the aircraft and/or its points of departure and landing. It is characterized by a constant airspeed and a varying altitude as vegetation and obstacles dictate.

contour map (A)—Map showing altitude above sea level by lines that connect points on a land surface having the same altitude.

contract field technician (A)—An employee of a manufacturing, engineering, or consulting commercial or industrial organization obtained by the Government on a nonpersonal service contract basis to provide maintenance services as an advisor on the installation, operation and maintenance of equipment, not necessarily the product of any one manufacturer, used or supported by the Department of the Army.

contracting officer (A)—Any person authorized by virtue of his position or by appointment in accordance with procedures prescribed in the Defense Acquisition Regulation to enter into and administer contracts and make determinations and findings with respect thereto, or with any part of such authority. The term also includes the authorized representative of the contracting officer acting within the limits of his authority.

contractor inspection system (A)—Consists of the inspection performed including records of results which, while accomplished in accordance with the specification, is for the purpose of presenting only that material considered to be acceptable by the contractor. Such an inspection system will not in all cases preclude sorting operations.

contractor–owned, contractor–operated (A)—Term applied to a manufacturing facility owned and operated by a private contractor performing a service, under contract, for the Government.

contractor quality control system (A)—The complete system of assuring that supplies and services are produced in accordance with contract requirements. Such a system has as its purpose the production of material with a minimum percent being unacceptable. The contractor's quality control system is a preventive tool as contrasted with a contractor's inspection system which may be an after–the–fact corrective tool.

contractor's plant (A)—A single building or group of buildings that are adjacent to each other.

contracts and orders outstanding (A)—Goods and services ordered but not received. Synonymous with unliquidated obligations, undelivered orders.

contract shipment number (A)—Number of the contract or purchase order covering procurement of materiel, together with supplemental agreements and change orders, and the number of the shipment made against the contract from the shipping point.

contract surgeon (A)—Civilian who performs the professional and administrative functions of a medical officer, but without military rank or commission.

contract technical instructor (A)—An employee of a manufacturing, engineering, or consulting commercial or industrial organization obtained by the Government on a nonpersonal service contract to prepare and/or provide competent classroom instruction for the installation, operation, or maintenance of equipment used or supported by the Department of the Army.

contract technical services personnel (A)—Appropriately trained and qualified personnel furnished a military department by a contractor to assist in training user personnel in the installation, operation, maintenance, and logistics support of newly adopted equipment in the following categories: 1. Manufacturer's representatives (engineer, technician, or installer). 2. Contract field technician (technician, MAP instructor, adviser, or engineer). 3. Contract technical instructor (Service school instructor).

contrast (Q)—The ratio of the apparent luminance of a target minus that of its background to the apparent luminance of the background. Since this ratio can be negative for nearly black targets at close range, and since the sign of the contrast has no psychophysical significance, it is conventional to use only its absolute value.

control—1 through 4. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions. (A)—5. (Geographic)—A system or network of points of fixed geodetic positions, with latitude, longitude and evaluation determined with surveying instruments. 6. Concerning missiles in general, the entire processes of intelligence and maneuver intended for reaching a specified destination, with special connotation of changes in course due to data which may be observed and computed either in the missile or externally. 7. Concerning an airframe, a device for effecting a change in motion. 8. In a civil affairs sense, the degree of authority exercised by a military commander over a civil population, government or economy, in an area in which United States Armed Forces are employed.

control and assessment team (A)—A provisional task organization used within combat organizations, such as battalions, groups, battle groups, or divisions, when a subordinate unit has been subjected to a nuclear or chemical, biological, or radiological attack or natural disaster. The team determines the operational effectiveness of the unit to which it has been sent; assumes control of the unit if required; executes area damage control operations; and takes action to resume the primary mission of the unit. The team is employed in case of damage to either tactical or administrative support elements of a division or to the tactical elements of other combat organizations, when the

assigned commander of the affected unit is unable to act.

control branch (A)—Officer assignment branch responsible for effecting assignments and other personnel actions for an officer or the monitoring agency for a warrant officer.

control buoy (A)—Floating marker that shows the position or intended location of an underwater mine or series of mines.

control flag (A)—Flag used to indicate decisions and communicate certain orders to the troops.

control group (A)—An administrative organization established for control and statistical accounting purposes. These groups are composed of individual reservists who are not assigned to a troop program unit or staff and faculty of a United States Army Reserve school.

controlled area (A)—1. A restricted area, adjacent to, or encompassing limited or exclusion areas, within which uncontrolled movement does not permit detection of a security interest; designated for the principal purpose of providing administrative control and safety, and a buffer zone of security restrictions for limited and exclusion area. 2. An area to which security controls have been applied to provide protection to an information processing system's equipment and wirelines equivalent to that required for the information transmitted through the system.

controlled fragmentation (A)—The technique of design and fabrication of a projectile, mine, grenade or bomb to cause a predetermined size, shape, density, velocity, and pattern of the fragments upon detonation.

controlled humidity nonwarehouse space (A)—Nonwarehouse space equipped with humidity control equipment, including controlled humidity dry tanks, whether or not such equipment is currently in operation. Controlled humidity dry tanks are included in this definition. See also **storage space.**

controlled humidity warehouse space (A)—Area warehouse space equipped with humidity control equipment. See also **storage space.**

controlled interception—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. An aircraft intercept action wherein the friendly aircraft are controlled from a ground, ship, or airborne station.

controlled inventory items (A)—Items which are designated as having characteristics which require they be identified, accounted for, secured or handled in a special manner to insure their safeguard. Controlled inventory items, in order of degree of control normally exercised are as follows: Sensitive item, classified item, and pilferage item.

controlled materials (A)—Domestic and imported steel, copper, nickel alloys and alluminum in the forms and shapes indicated in Schedule 1, Defense Materials System Regulation 1, whether new, remelted, rerolled or redrawn.

controlled net (A)—Group of stations on a common channel of communication with one station designated as control and all other stations transmitting only when granted permission to do so.

controlled parachute tower (A)—Tower having the mechanism and equipment that allow a parachute to come straight down between cables. It is used for training in parachute jumping.

controlled pattern (A)—Method of dropping parachuted supplies, weapons, etc., from aircraft in flight and preventing their dispersal by connecting them into one group with webbing, rope, or other means.

control level (A)—Individual control level for critical items of peacetime operating stocks established by the inventory manager, or specified by higher authority, reserved for issues to Priority Designators 1 through 8.

controlling authority (A)—The organization responsible for directing the establishment and operation of a cryptonet. When the cryptonet employs crypto-equipment embodying electronic keying principles, the controlling authority is also responsible for generation and distribution of cryptographic key variables.

control map (A)—Map of an area covered by an area damage control plan on which incidents are plotted in the area damage control center.

control officer (A)—An officer, usually the executive or second in command, who moves at the head of a column or element thereof to regulate the rate of march and maintain the proper direction.

control period (A)—A period of time, normally expressed in days, that is used in supply operations as a base period for the accumulation of demand history required for determining stockage and computing the requisitioning objective.

control point—1, 2 and 3. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—4. A conspicuous terrain point which is given a name or number as a means of control of traffic movement.

control programs (A)—The basic Headquarters, Department of the Army programs which establish the major objective of the Department of the Army by setting forth the troops, materiel, installations, research and development, and Reserve component status to be attained or maintained for a 5–year period.

control region (A)—Geographic unit used in the technical and administrative organization of a weather service.

control sheet (A)—A gridded chart, usually on transparent material, on which is plotte dto an appropriate scale the principal point of each of a series of vertical air photographs. It provides a means of determining the true coordinates of any point which can be identified on any adjacent pair of vertical photographs.

control specialty (A)—The means whereby commissioned officers are accounted for by specialty. It represents the specialty under which the officer is charged or accounted for when determining the Army's commissioned officer inventory strength and/or when comparing strengths with authorizations. A control specialty is designated on a commissioned officer's assignment orders.

control surface (A)—Movable airfold designed to be rotated or otherwise moved in order to change the speed or direction of the aircraft.

control zone—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. The space surrounding equipment processing classified information, which is under sufficient physical and technical control to preclude a successful hostile intercept attack. Control zone requirements are normally expressed in feet of radius.

CONUSAMDW commanders (A)—A collective term used when referring to the commanding generals of the numbered armies in the continental United States and the Commanding General, US Army Military District of Washington.

CONUS armies (A)—The numbered armies in the continental United States.

CONUS army commanders (A)—A collective term used when referring to the commanding generals of the numbered armies in the continental United States.

CONUS resident (A)—A person whose home of record is in one of the 50 states of the continental United States or District of Columbia.

CONUS terminal arrival date (A)—The date expressed in the operation plan for materiel to arrive at the continental United States terminal to effect on–time delivery to the consignee.

convalescent center (A)—A medical unit employed in a theater of operations to provide rehabilitation or observation under medical supervision to patients who are not in need of definitive hospital treatment. This unit has the normal capability to handle 1500 patients, but may be augmented to increase the capability to 3000 patients.

conventional mine (A)—An industrially manufactured mine that has a predictable designed effect, a standard arming/disarming procedure, and a standard size and shape.

conventional sign (A)—Standard symbol used on maps to indicate terrain features.

conversion (Q)—1. The changing of one system of measurement to another; e.g., converting meters to feet. Conversion is usually accomplished by the use of conversion factors, scales, and tables. 2. The process of changing the form in which digital data are expressed. This may include a transformation to a new coordinate system, increasing or decreasing the density of elevation posts, or altering the areal distribution of elevation posts. A specific example is converting elevation array from universal transverse mercator (grid) spacings to geographic spacing. See also **transformation program.**

cook off (A)—Functioning of a chambered round of ammunition, initiated by the heat of the weapon.

cooperative logistics arrangements (A, Q)—Mutual logistics arrangements between Armies to economize time, manpower, and resources. Under these arrangements two or more Armies agree to provide and receive routine support, and emergency support where an Army's national resources are temporarily unable to meet critical requirements. Through these arrangements, each Army establishes its logistics requirements from other Armies, and identifies the requirements placed on it by other Armies.

cooperative logistics support (A, Q)—The logistics support provided between ABCA Armies under ABCA procedures or multi/bilateral agreements between Armies.

cooperative scorer (ASCC)—A cooperative scorer is one which requires some type of modification be made to, or augmentation device be placed on, the munition to be scored. This modification may take many forms, such as the installation of a transmitter, a flare, radioactivity, or some other passive or active device on the munitions to be scored.

coordinate code (A)—Code referring to coordinates on a map or chart by letters or numerals other than those printed on the map.

coordinated attack—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. A carefully planned and executed offensive action in which the various elements of a command are employed in such a manner as to utilize their powers to the greatest advantage to the command as a whole.

coordinated defense (A)—Air defense of two or more vulnerable areas which are too far apart to form an integrated defense, but are designed to effect economy of materiel and provide greater effectiveness with mutual support.

coordinated fire line (A)—A line beyond which mortars, field artillery units, and naval gunfire ships may deliver surface–to–surface fires at any time without coordination within the zone of the establishing commander.

coordinated procurement (A)—Refers to procurement of—a. Supplies and services by one military department (or joint agency) for another military department pursuant to mutual agreement or, b. Supplies under single procurement. Encompasses joint, single, and plant cognizance procurement.

coordinate scale (A)—Right–angled ruler for plotting or locating points on a map. It has scale markings equal to the spaces between grid lines on the map.

coordinate system (A)—Lines drawn or superimposed upon a map, by means of which absolute or relative positions on the map or on the land surface are expressed.

coordination with (A)—In consultation with. The expression means that agencies coordinated with shall participate actively; their concurrence shall be sought; and that if concurrence is not obtained, the disputed matter shall be referred to the next higher authority in which all participants have a voice.

coppering (A)—Metal fouling left in the bore of a weapon by the rotating band or jacket of a projectile.

copy plot (ASCC)—A reproduction of a master plot.

corps (A)—1. A branch of the Army. 2. A functional subdivision of the Army Medical Department. 3. US Army Corps—A nontactical unit commanded by a general officer responsible to the zone of interior army commander for command, supervision of training, administration, and support of the United States Army Reserve units and personnel within their area of responsibility, to include performance of such specific responsibilities for the Reserve Officer's Training Corps and the National Defense Cadet Corps, as may be delegated by the zone of interior army commander.

corps artillery (A)—All artillery attached or assigned to the corps and not attached by corps to their divisions.

corps support brigade (A)—A brigade assigned to a field army support command, support divisions and nondivisional units located in a corps area.

corrected azimuth (A)—Azimuth of the axis of the bore of a gun firing on a moving target, after allowances have been made for atmospheric, materiel and other variable conditions.

corrected deflection (A)—Horizontal angle between the line of sight from the weapon to the target and the axis of the bore of the weapon after allowances have been made for atmospheric, materiel and other variable conditions.

corrected elevation (A)—Firing table elevation corresponding to the corrected range.

corrected range (A)—Actual range with allowances made for weather conditions, variation in ammunition, wear in the gun, or any other variations from standard conditions, so that the projectile will carry to the target.

correctional classification—See **classification.**

correctional custody (A)—Nonjudicial punishment providing for deprivations of liberty in order to establish a proper setting in which additional duties, corrective treatment, and referral services will be applied to correct an offender's tendency

toward delinquent behavior without the stigma of confinement.

correctional custody facility (A)—A facility for deprivation of liberty for personnel undergoing nonjudicial punishment.

correctional treatment facility (A)—A facility for providing correctional treatment to military prisoners to motivate and retrain them for return to military duty or for return to civilian life as better citizens. It applies to a retraining brigade, disciplinary barracks, rehabilitation training center, and disciplinary training center.

correction for nonrigidity (A)—A correction to compensate for the error made in assuming rigidity of the trajectory.

corrector (A)—An arbitrary figure to indicate a change in the fuze settings, ordered to guns to compensate for changes in weather, muzzle velocity, and position.

correspondent (A)—1. A journalist, press reporter, photographer, columnist, editor, publisher, radio or television reporter, commentator, cameraman, newsreel or other documentary picture production employee regularly engaged in the collection and dissemination of news material to the public. 2. An accredited correspondent is a civilian correspondent authorized by the Department of Defense to carry on his work in a theater of operations. He wears an officer-type service uniform with civilian insignia evidencing that he is a correspondent. 3. A combat correspondent is a member of the armed forces engaged in the collection and dissemination to the armed forces and to the public of news material concerning combat activities. See also **visiting correspondent.**

corridor (A)—1. Compartment of terrain the longer axis of which is parallel to, or extends in, the direction of movement of a force. See also **compartment of terrain.** 2. Airlane assigned to certain aircraft formations to prevent their being attacked by friendly air, ground, or naval forces.

corrosion prevention (A)—The protection given metallic items by covering surfaces subject to corrosion to prevent contact with water, moisture vapor, acids, and other contaminating substances or storage in a dehumidified air. It includes careful cleaning of all or part of the items, the application of a barrier of oil, grease, or moisture vapor proof paper to exclude air and moisture, and the covering of the barrier to provide for its protection.

corrosion preventive (A)—Any agent such as oil, plastic, paint, wrap or other surface treatment of metals whose primary function is to prevent corrosion. May exclude atmosphere by means of a continuous film, or may direct corrosion to another element (cathodic protection).

corrosion preventive compound (A)—A compound applied to metal surfaces to prevent rust or corrosion. The term is usually applied to compound which can be removed by water or solvent cleaners in order to distinguish them from paint films.

cosolvent (A)—Liquids that work harmoniously together to bring about the desired results. They are used to make two nonmiscible liquids, such as water and dry solvent, work in harmony with each other.

cost accounts (A)—Accounts used to classify and accumulate expenses in accordance with a prescribed chart of accounts for the purpose of controlling operations and analyzing operating results.

cost analysis (A)—An analytical process employed to estimate the cost of materiel development and procurement programs, management information/operating system development and operation, forces, and facilities. This cost is a measurement of economic resource requirements; i.e., manpower, equipment, real property, facilities, and supplies. Cost analysis generally involves the following three steps: a. The development of relationships between prior and current system resource requirements, design or performance characteristics and force deployment. b. The application of these relationships to new systems specifications as a means of projecting their resource requirements. c. The examination of the sensitivity of resources to varying assumptions regarding future system performance, operational concept, and force composition. Cost analysis is not designed to provide the precise measurements required for budgetary purposes.

cost category (A)—One of three types of costs into which the total cost of a program element is divided: (1) research and development, (2) investment, and (3) operations. In accounting and procurement usage, cost categories are the classes of material or service purchased, i.e., labor, material, travel, etc., or those costs that make up the price of the item or services purchased.

cost control systems criteria (A)—A set of criteria to evaluate the acceptability of a contractor's cost

and schedule control systems. The criteria require the contractor to plan, budget, schedule, and accumulate costs on a product-oriented (work breakdown structure) as well as functional (organizational) basis; to measure cost and schedule progress objectively with reference to amount of work accomplished against a properly controlled budget baseline; and to take appropriate management action with respect to cost and schedule variances.

cost elements (A)—These elements are subdivisions of cost subcategories related to work areas or processes performed in developing, producing, and operating a weapon/support system. Cost elements in the research and development cost category, for example, include engineering, tooling, and prototype production. Cost elements include in the aggregate and can be broken down into functional work areas such as direct labor, material, overhead, and other direct charges.

cost estimating relationship (A)—Any numerical relationship which is useful in computing estimated costs of materials or activities. These relationships range from simple averages and percentages to complex equations derived by regression analysis or other sophisticated statistical techniques which relate cost (dependent variable) to physical and performance characteristics (independent variable). Estimated costs of an aircraft airframe, for example, may be determined by regression analysis to be a function of airframe weight, delivery rates, and speed. Cost estimating relationship shows how value of these independent variables are converted into costs.

cost plus incentive fee contract (A)—A cost-reimbursement type contract with provisions for a fee which is adjusted by formula in accordance with the relationship which total allowable costs bear to target cost.

council (A)—A permanent fact finding agency or advisory body established by regulations or general orders. It makes recommendations to designated authority on such matters as are placed before it. Composed of senior representatives (military or civilian, or both) of agencies concerned. Membership is in addition to the primary duty assigned the individuals concerned, except that an individual may be assigned the primary duty of secretary.

counterbattery activities (A)—All activities engaged in for the purpose of locating, neutralizing, or destroying enemy artillery.

counterintelligence check (A)—A limited inspection performed either during or after duty hours to determine compliance with established security policies and procedures.

counterintelligence inspection (A)—An inspection performed to determine compliance with established security policies and procedures.

counterintelligence survey (A)—A service to determine security measures required to protect installations from possible sabotage, espionage, subversion and unauthorized disclosure of, or access to, classified defense information.

counterintelligence technical survey (A)—A service to ascertain that offices, conference rooms, war rooms and other similar locations where classified information is disseminated are free of technical surveillance monitoring systems.

countermortar fire (A)—Fire specifically directed against enemy mortars or rockets. See also **fire.**

counterrecoil (A)—Forward movement of a gun returning to firing position after recoil.

count off (A)—1. Call out of one's numerical position in a line in successive order from a given starting point. 2. Command to count off.

county fair (A)—A method for instructing or examining large numbers of men whereby groups of attending personnel rotate from one to another of a series of continuous demonstrations.

coupling base firing device (A)—A device which connects a standard firing device to an igniter or a blasting cap.

course light (A)—Light directed along an airway so that it can be seen chiefly from points on or near the airway.

course line shot (A)—The sensing of a shot crossing the target's line of movement near the target.

court-martial order (A)—Order that is published promulgating the result of trial by a general or special court-martial.

court of inquiry (A)—Board of three or more officers and a recorder appointed by the President, or other competent authority, to examine the nature of any transaction of, or accusation or imputation against, military personnel.

court of military appeals (A)—A court composed of three civilian judges appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, which exercises the

appellate functions over the armed forces as to records of trial by courts–martial required by the Uniform Code of Military Justice, articles 67 and 73.

coverage diagram—See **horizontal coverage diagram, vertical coverage diagram.**

cover code (Q)—The fraction of a target hidden (or covered) from a given observer position by the local relief, i.e., land mass. The fraction covered can neither be detected visually nor hit by direct fire.

covered approach (A)—1. Any route that offers protection against enemy observation or fire. 2. Approach made under protection furnished by other forces or by natural cover.

covered movement (A)—A movement of troops when adequate security is provided by other friendly forces.

covered space (A)—The area within any roofed structure. In the event that covered storage space is used for employee parking, such space will be included as storage space and reported as vacant. Covered storage space is further classified as "warehouse space" or "nonwarehouse space." See also **storage space.**

covering barrier (A)—A barrier located beyond the forward edge of the battle area which is selected by field army, corps or division to assist in delaying actions of covering and security forces.

covering force area (ASCC)—The area forward of the forward edge of the battle area out to the assessed positions of enemy forces. It is here that covering forces execute assigned tasks.

cover off (A)—1. Take position directly behind the person in front, in close order drill. 2. Command to straighten the files in a formation that is out of line.

covert (ASCC)—A word used, in an intelligence or security context, to describe activities concealed from notice (but not necessarily from view) as opposed to those which are clandestine (i.e., concealed from view as well as from notice).

cover trace (reconnaissance)—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. One of a series of overlays showing all air reconnaissance sorties covering the map sheet to which the overlays refer.

crafts revolving fund supplies account (A)—A specific allotment from nonappropriated welfare funds and accounted for as a separate account on the ledgers. Crafts materials are bought and resold at cost plus a small markup to participants in the Army Crafts Program.

crafts shop (A)—A recreation facility which provides instruction, tools, equipment and basic materials for constructive arts and crafts activities. The multiple type crafts shop provides for a variety of activities and is the basic crafts facility at an Army installation. A specialized crafts shop is designed for one specific interest group, such as an art studio, a photo lab, an auto repair shop, or woodworking shop.

crash boat (A)—High speed motorboat kept ready for rescue work in the event of crashes or forced landings of aircraft in water.

crater analysis (A)—Process by which the direction of hostile shelling is determined from analysis of the burst pattern of a shell crater. At the same time shell fragments are collected and studied to determine their caliber.

crawl trench (A)—Shallow connecting trench.

credit system of supply (A)—System whereby units, organizations and installations are allocated definite quantities of supplies for a prescribed period of time; supplies are furnished on call and charged against the credit.

creep (A)—The forward movement of fuze parts caused by deceleration of projectiles during flight.

crest clearance (A)—Elevation of a gun at such an angle that a projectile will not strike an obstacle between the muzzle and the target.

crest clearance graph (A)—An instrument that solves crest clearance problems for the gun position.

crew member flying status (A)—The status of a member of the Army who is under orders to perform duties in flight which are essential to the operation of the aircraft and is entitled to incentives for hazardous duty as prescribed by the Congress and Executive Orders.

Criminal Investigation Division (A)—Descriptive term referring to all aspects of Army criminal investigative matters, procedures and techniques employed by the United States Army Criminal Investigation Command.

crimping (A)—The process by which the cartridge case is secured to the bullet or projectile and blasting cap to fuze.

crippled mode (ASCC)—The situation in which the system may operate correctly, albeit at reduced efficiency, when one or more of the peripheral units or modules of core store is unserviceable.

critical facility (A)—A facility required for national defense or civilian requirements which are so limited in number and/or concentrated in vulnerable urban areas that they are likely targets for enemy attack.

critical layer (Q)—The layer of soil that is regarded as being most pertinent to establishing a relation between soil strengt hand vehicle performance. For freely draining or clear sands, this is usually the 0 to 6–inch layer. In fine–grained soils and in sands with fines, poorly drained, it is usually the 6 to 12–inch layer. However, the critical layer may vary with weight of vehicle and soil strength profile.

critical materials (A)—Those materials vital to the national defense, the main source of which is within the continental limits of the United States, which may not be produced in quality and quantity sufficient to meet requirements.

critical point—1 through 5. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(ASCC)—6. That point between two bases from which it will take the same time to fly to either base.

cross compartment (A)—Compartment of terrain the longer axis of which is perpendicular or oblique to the direction of movement of a force. See also **compartment of terrain.**

cross country trafficability (Q)—Movement of foot troops or vehicles over unimproved surfaces considering all terrain and weather conditions.

cross disbursing (A)—The act of disbursing and collecting funds by one department for the account of another department within the Department of Defense.

crossing site (ASCC)—A crossing point or site used for vehicles and equipment to cross a restrictive terrain feature.

cross level (A)—Level a weapon or instrument, such as a mortar or surveyor's transit, at right angles to the line of sight.

cross loading (A, Q)—The process of transferring materiel requiring maintenance between equivalent maintenance units to reallocate workload.

crosstalk (A)—Interference due to magnetic or electrostatic induction between nearby conductors wherein signals in one conductor are undesirably reproduced also in another, or other conductors.

crypto (A)—A designation or marking which is applied to classified, operational keying materiel, indicating it requires special accounting and safeguarding.

cryptoaccount (A)—An account maintained by an authorized holder of cryptomaterial for which periodic accounting is required.

cryptoancillary equipment (A)—1. Equipment designed specifically to facilitate efficient or reliable operation of cryptoequipment, but which does not perform any of the functions of cryptoequipment. 2. Equipment designed specifically to convert information to a form suitable for processing by cryptoequipment.

cryptocommunication (A)—Any communication the intelligibility of which has been disguised by encryption.

cryptocompromise (A)—A compromise of cryptoinformation, or recovery of plain text of encrypted messages by unauthorized persons through cryptanalytic methods.

cryptocorrespondence (A)—Letters, messages, memoranda, questionnaires, diagrams, reports and similar media which contain cryptoinformation, but which, unlike cryptomaterial, do not contain information essential to the encryption, decryption, or authentication processes. When classified, cryptocorrespondence is designated CRYPTO and subject to special safeguards.

cryptocustodian (A)—The individual designated by proper authority to be responsible for the custody, handling, safeguarding, and destruction of cryptomaterial.

cryptodate (A)—The date which determines the specific key to be employed.

cryptodevice (A)—A device which contains no cryptoprinciple, but which may be used with appropriate keying material to simplify encryption and decryption.

Note: Not to be used to refer to cryptoequipment.

cryptoequipment (A)—Any equipment employing a cryptoprinciple.

cryptofacility (A)—A facility which is used for the operation, maintenance, research, development, testing, and evaluation, and/or storage of registered cryptomaterial.

cryptographic (A)—Of, pertaining to, or concerned with cryptography; normally abbreviated as "crypto" and used as a prefix.

cryptography (A)—1. The art or science which treats of the principles, means, and methods for rendering plain information unintelligible and for reconverting encrypted information into intelligible form. 2. The designing and use of cryptosystems.

cryptoguard (A)—1. An activity responsible for decrypting, encrypting in another cryptosystem, and relaying telecommunications for other activities that do not hold compatible cryptosystems. 2. An activity responsible for providing secure telecommunications services for other activities.

cryptoinformation (A)—Information which would make a significant contribution to the cryptanalytic solution of encrypted text or a cryptosystem.

cryptologistics—See **communications security logistics.**

cryptonet (A)—Two or more activities which hold a cryptosystem in common and which possess a means of intercommunication.

cryptooperating instructions (A)—Instructions prescribing the methods to be employed in the operation of a cryptographic system. This includes a description of the cryptographic system as well as the method of application of specific keys.

cryptoperiod (A)—A specific time period during which a particular set of cryptovariables may be used.

cryptoprinciple (A)—A deterministic logic by which information may be converted to an unintelligible form and reconverted to an intelligible form.

cryptoproduction equipment (A)—Equipments and components thereof that are specifically designed for, and used in, the manufacture and associated testing of cryptovariables.

cryptorelated information (A)—Classified or unclassified information or material associated with but not significantly descriptive of a cryptotechnique or process or a cryptosystem or equipment or its functions and capabilities. It is not marked CRYPTO nor subject to the special safeguards required for classified cryptoinformation.

cryptoservice (A)—A message, usually encrypted, transmitted between cryptocenters, requesting or supplying information regarding irregularities in encryption or decryption of messages.

curfew period (A)—A period of time established and published by competent authority during which designated military and/or civilian personnel are denied entry to or movement in stated areas.

current files (A)—Files to which frequent reference is made in the conduct of current operations, and for that reason are maintained in a current files area.

current files area (A)—File space, normally office space, utilized by the office or administrative unit that creates the files; or the file space of a central records unit.

current operating allowance (A)—The quantity of an item authorized to be on hand. This definition is amplified as it pertains to United States Army Reserve units to be that quantity of an item authorized to be on hand at home station. Reserve center equipment pool, and training site equipment pool. The current operating allowance will represent that quantity of equipment within equipment objectives of the unit for which there exists a capability to store, maintain, and utilize.

curve of equal bearing (ASCC)—The locus of all points from which the great circle bearing of a given point is the same.

custodial guard (A)—An individual or group assigned or detailed to a correctional facility for the purpose of maintaining the custody and control of the prisoners confined therein.

custodial record (A)—A record maintained by the storage activity, reflecting standard catalog data, on hand quantity by condition code, by owner/manager for the purpose of controlling assets in storage and as an inventory aid.

customs of the service (A)—Military customs, practices, and procedures not prescribed by law or regulation, but which by tradition and practice have become of binding force.

cut and cover shelter (A)—Shelter constructed by digging an open pit, then providing an overhead cover. A cut and cover shelter, which is com-

pletely underground, or a surface shelter, which is completely above ground.

cyclic item (A)—An item which has a high rate of demand during the same period in each cycle. Comparable to an item which experiences seasonal demand.

cyclic menu (A)—A series of daily menus designed to be repeated over a period of time.

D

damaged shipment (A)—Freight received obviously demaged.

DANC solution (A)—Solution consisting of a chemical (RH–195) and a solvent (acetylene tetrachloride) used to decontaminate objects or areas contaminated with a blister agent.

data bank (Q)—1. A set of libraries of data. 2. A comprehensive collection of libraries of data. For example, one line of a management information report may form an item, a complete report may form a record, a complete set of such records may form a file, the collection of different reports may form a library, and the libraries used by an organization are known as its data bank. 3. The sum total of all related data bases together with a centralized information storage and retrieval system which can be inventoried and accessed. See also **data bank hierarchy; data base.**

data bank hierarchy (Q)—A formalized structure which provides for the organization of data at various quantitative levels; e.g., data bank, data base, file, record, field (element), character, bit.

data base (Q)—1. A set of data, part or the whole of another set of data, and consisting of at least one file that is sufficient for a given purpose or for a given data-processing system. 2. A collection of data fundamental to a system. 3. An organized set of evaluated mapping, charting, and geodetic data stored in either graphic, textual, or digital form. A data base may contain one file of data (e.g., terrain elevation data) or several data files (e.g., cartographic, geodetic). (Note: There are three kinds of data bases: (1) those that contain information about information; (2) those that contain information about data; and (3) those that contain the actual data.)

data base system (Q)—A collection of men, machines, and methods organized to accomplish all of the functions of a data base.

data file (Q)—Aggregation of one or more data sets (e.g., digital terrain data) for a specific use on a computer.

data processing (A)—The preparing of source information and the handling of this information to produce action documents, records and reports. See also **business-type operation.**

data set (Q)—A collection of similar and related data records made for use by a computer.

data smoothing (Q)—A process which reduces the frequency content of digital data. The information eliminated may be real or artificially introduced from collection processes. The intent is to eliminate and replace inconsistent digital data to provide a more understandable portrayal of the earth's surface.

data spacing (Q)—The distance between centers of digital data elements in any digital data matrix or evenly spaced array along a given direction. Since the spacing between elements in one direction can be different from that between elements in the other, a complete matrix definition usually requires an expression of both data spacing, grid interval, sampling interval, matrix interval, or granularity.

data transceiver (A)—A digital communication device capable of transmitting and receiving information, with an acceptable degree of accuracy, in a form suitable for direct input to a data processing system (for example: punched cards, punched paper tape, magnetic tape, or computer–to–computer transmission).

date assembled (A)—The date items or parts are assembled into kits; components are assembled into a unit.

date break (A)—Date on which a change in cryptographic procedure, keys, code, etc., takes place.

date cured (A)—The date that the item or material was altered industrially; i.e., as to vulcanize (rubber) or to treat (synthetic elastomers) with heat or chemicals to make infusible.

date manufactured (A)—The date the item, materiel, or commodity was fabricated, processed, produced, or formed for us.

date of change of accountability (A)—The date on which intransit accountability will be terminated by the consignor and assumed by the consignee.

date packed (A)—For all items required to be date marked, the date packed will be that date on which the product was packed in the unit pack, regardless of date of exterior packing, shipping, or additional processing.

date required to load (A)—The date a unit must outload at an installation to meet its assigned required delivery date in support of a specific operation plan.

day (ASCC)—The period between two successive transits of a meridian by the celestial body or celestial position from which the day is named.

daylight traffic line (A)—Line beyond which vehicles are not permitted to go in daylight.

day of absence (A)—Day during which an officer or enlisted person is off duty status and away from the organization. It is used as a unit in figuring time, or as a unit in figuring the time an officer or enlisted man is absent without leave.

day of duty (A)—Day during which an officer or enlisted person is considered to be in duty status with his organization. It is used as a unit in figuring leave time.

deactivate (A)—The act of rendering an explosive device harmless or inert. See also **inactivate.**

deadlined equipment (A)—Any major end item of authorized equipment charged to a using unit or agency which has been removed from operation or immediate operational readiness because of actual or potential mechanical, electrical or safety device failure. It does not include equipment scheduled for routine prevention maintenance or inspection.

deadman (A)—Log, rail or similar object that is buried in the ground and used for anchoring a line.

dead reckoning (A)—1. Finding one's position by means of a compass and calculations based on speed, time elapsed, and direction from a known position. Dead reckoning is used for desert travel, coastwise shipping, and air navigation.

(ASCC)—2. Finding one's position by means of a compass and calculations based on speed, time elapsed, effect of wind, and direction from a known position.

dead storage (A)—Storage of vehicles, equipment, etc., for an indefinite time.

dead time (A)—1. Interval required from time of observation of target to instant at which gun may be fired. 2. In the NIKE HERCULES system it is a constant 7 seconds which accounts for delays between the operation of the fire switch and the issuance of commands to the missile. 3. Term used in electronic systems involving interrogation and reply. It is the time that the receiver and/or decoder of a transceiver remains quiescent to subsequent interrogation which it has previously recognized and decoded.

deadweight tonnage (A)—Actual carrying capacity of a ship, including stores, fuel, water, and cargo.

death gratuity (A)—A sum paid to beneficiaries of military personnel who die while in the service or within 120 days after separation.

debarkation hospital (A)—Medical installation, conveniently located to a port of debarkation, where evacuated patients are first brought for rest and classification prior to transfer to another medical installation.

debarkation station (A)—Location definitely established at the rail of a ship where troops and material load into boats for movement ashore. There are usually four or more such stations on each side of an attack transport.

debriefing (A)—1. The process through which any military member or civilian employee of the Department of Defense, who has possession of defense or official information or other facts or data of a sensitive nature, is instructed in the safeguarding of such information prior to passing from the operations control of an agency or activity in whose service the information was acquired. 2. The procedure of extracting from a given member or employee facts, comments, or recommendations concerning previous assignment or experience.

debt liquidation schedule (A)—A schedule of payments to liquidate a military member's debt to the Government when the indebtedness is to be liquidated by monthly installments.

deciduous forest (Q)—A dense growth of deciduous trees covering a large tract of land and typically with a canopy height between 10 and 20 meters. It may, in mid latitude, be quite an open cover after the trees have shed their leaves.

decimal file system (A)—A numerical system formerly used by the Army which permitted cataloging all types of information by use of subheadings based on decimals.

decision —1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Conclusion reached after consideration of all factors related to an issue involving alternate courses of action.

deck boards (A)—Top or bottom surface of a pallet.

deck department (A)—Administrative division of an Army ship, charged with supply and operational responsibilities as to navigation, deck and cargo handling gear, etc.

declaration of property disposition (A)—Reporting of surplus property to a disposal agency.

declinating station (A)—Point selected for the purpose of determining the declination of a compass; declinating point. A declinating station should be free from local magnetic attractions and should afford a view of one or more distant, well–defined objects with a direction of known Y azimuth.

declination constant (A)—A constant correction applied to the readings of a compass instrument which represents the clockwise angle between true or grid north and magnetic north as indicated by that instrument.

declination protractor (A)—Map-orienting device, consisting of horizontal degree scale and a pivot point, by which a magnetic north line can be drawn across the face of a map.

declinator (A)—Magnetic instrument used to orient or check the orientation of another instrument or machine. A declinator measures declination or pointing error.

decoppering agent (A)—A metallic material (tin) placed in a propelling charge for the purpose of removing the copper coat left by the rotation band on the surface of the bore.

decoration (A)—Distinctively designed mark of honor denoting heroism or meritorious or outstanding service or achievement. The decorations, in order of precedence, follow: Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart. See also **award.**

dedicated battery (A)—In field artillery operations, a cannon battery whose total fire power is immediately available to suppress enemy direct fire weapons that threaten a designated company/team during a movement to contact.

default unit (A)—A unit which cannot meet assigned required delivery data in support of a specific operation plan.

Defense Acquisition Regulation (A)—Uniform policies for the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force relating to the procurement of supplies and services under the authority of Title 10, United States Code, chapter 137.

defense area (A)—Area assigned to a given unit to be protected from, and held against, enemy attack.

defense communications system (A)—The worldwide complex of Defense establishment communications networks and control centers organized into a single compatible long haul general purpose system.

defense communications system communications (A)—Communications provided under the management control and operational direction of Defense Communications Agency.

defense information (A)—Official information which requires protection in the interests of the national defense, which is not common knowledge, and which would be of intelligence value to an enemy or potential enemy in the planning or waging of war against the United States or its allies.

defense in place (A)—System of defense based upon firm resistance without retreat, as opposed to delaying action in successive positions.

defense plan (A)—Coordinated plan for preventing or defeating an enemy attack. A defense plan includes plans for elements of the defense such as tactical organization, fire, air defense, security, air support, ground organizations, counterattack, communications, and supplies.

defense program memorandum (A)—An Office of the Secretary of Defense–directed management document similar in purpose to the development concept paper. The defense program memorandum may be designated for a program of special interest to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, but not of sufficient importance to warrant a Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council review. The defense program memorandum is normally initiated by, and approved by the Director of Defense Research and Engineering. Materiel acquisition efforts covered by a defense program memorandum may be designated either major or nonmajor programs.

Defense Subsistence Supply Center (A)—A single manager agency which performs procurement, distribution, supply, inspection and other functions concerned with the supply of subsistence to all elements of the Department of Defense.

defense supply agency stocks (A)—Stocks acquired by, and maintained in the supply distribution system under the control of the Defense Supply Agency, excluding service–owned stocks.

Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council (A)—An advisory body consisting of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), Assistant Secretary of Defense (Program Analysis and Evaluation) and, for programs within their areas of responsibility, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) and Director, Telecommunications and Command and Control Systems. It reviews programs selected for management by the development concept paper at critical points during the acquisition making process by advising the Secretary of Defense/Deputy Secretary of Defense on: a. Initiation of or change in program commitments. b. Courses of action in response to an actual or threatened breach of a program threshold. After review of the Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council recommendation, the Secretary of Defense/Deputy Secretary of Defense will make the program decision.

Defense Traffic Management Service Region—See **Military Traffic Management Command area.**

Defense Traffic Management Service Regional Office—See **Military Traffic Management Command Area Office.**

defensive position (A)—Area occupied by troops organized in a system of mutually supporting defense areas or fortified tactical localities; battle position.

defensive zone (A)—Belt of terrain, generally parallel to the front, which includes two or more organized, or partially organized, battle positions.

deferred unit (A)—A unit whose required delivery date in support of a specific operation plan has been postponed.

deficiency (A)—1. An inaccuracy or disallowance reported by an auditor and requiring adjustment or corrective action before the account may be cleared. 2. A lack of, or an improper, inadequate or inefficient use of facilities, personnel, materiel or services. 3. A defect or malfunction discovered during the life cycle of equipment that constitutes a safety hazard to personnel; will result in serious damage to the equipment if operation is continued; indicates improper design or other cause of an item or part, which seriously impairs the equipment's operational capability. A deficiency normally disables or immobilizes the equipment; and, if occurring during test phases, will serve as a bar to type classification action. See also **shortcoming.**

deflection board (A)—A device which measures small deflection changes necessary in assault fire.

deflection change (A)—Change in azimuth setting applying to all guns in a battery when the target moves, or when a shift is made from one target to another. Deflection change does not include the deflection difference which allows for the difference in positions of the various guns firing at the same target.

deflection correction (A)—Correction that must be applied to the azimuth or shift measured on a firing chart so that the line of fire will pass through the target.

deflection difference (A)—The amount that a piece in a battery is traversed toward or away from a given piece (usually the base piece) to vary the width of the sheaf.

deflection error (A)—Distance to the right or left of the target between the point aimed at, and the burst of a projectile or the mean point of impact of a salvo.

deflection scale (A)—Scale on a sight, marked in mils, for applying corrections in deflection or for laying the piece in direction.

deflection shift (A)—A change in the deflection setting.

degauss (A)—To remove, erase, or destroy the residual magnetic field.

degreasing (A)—Solvent cleaning by dipping, using hot vapor.

degree of protection (A)—A predetermined degree of protection, set by management and applied to the variable safety level formula, which will assure the established measure of protection against supply failure during the procurement leadtime.

degressive burning (A)—The burning of a propellant grain with a continually decreasing burning area.

delay action (A)—The predetermined delayed explosion of an ammunition item after activation of the fuze.

delayed action bomb (A)—Bomb equipped with fuze that is adjusted to explode the charge at a set time after contact with target.

delayed action fuze—See **delay fuze.**

delayed action mine (A)—Explosive charge designed to go off some time after planting, and often left behind by a retreating enemy to harass or destroy pursuing forces.

delayed contact fire (A)—Firing system arranged to explode a mine at a set time after it has been touched or disturbed. See also **fire.**

delayed opening (A)—1. Accidental temporary failure of a parachute to function. 2. Deliberate dropping of personnel or equipment, to be checked by parachute when close to the ground.

delay en route—See **leave en route.**

delay fuze (A)—Fuze that has a delay element incorporated in the fuze train, permitting the missile to penetrate the target a distance corresponding to the delay. Such fuzes are used to permit penetration of the target before detonation, for mining effect or for ricochet action.

delaying action (A)—Type of retrograde operation in which space is traded for time, and maximum punishment is inflicted on the army, without becoming decisively involved in combat.

delaying arming mechanism (A)—A device designed to prevent a mine from arming until a preset time interval after planting.

delaying position (A)—Position taken to slow up the advance of the enemy without being decisively engaged.

deliberate field fortifications (A)—Trench, gun, emplacement or obstacle constructed before contact with the enemy. A deliberate field fortification is generally more elaborate than hasty field fortification, which is constructed under fire or threat of attack.

deliberate fire (A)—Fire delivered at a rate intentionally less than normal to permit adjustment corrections, meet specific tactical requirements or conserve ammunition. See also **fire.**

delineascope (A)—An instrument for projecting opaque printed matter or photographs on a screen.

delivery leadtime (A)—The time interval between completion of manufacture or repair of an item and the receipt of the first scheduled shipment into the supply system.

demand (A)—A valid requirement for material placed on the supply system by an authorized customer. Demand is categorized as recurring or nonrecurring and is measured in terms of frequency and quantity.

demand accommodation (A)—The percent of total valid demands received which match the item on the authorized stockage list.

demand code (A)—A mandatory entry made by the initiator of a requisition or a supply directive of a single alphabetic character to indicate to the management element of a distribution system whether the demand is recurring or nonrecurring or whether the entry will reflect no demand, or resale demand.

demand frequency (A)—The number of times that requests are received for an item from customers by supply echelons during the control period.

demand satisfaction (A)—The percentage of valid customer requisitions for authorized stockage list items that were filled to a level of at least 90 percent on demand.

demilitarization (A)—The act of destroying the offensive defensive characteristics inherent in certain types of equipment and material. The term comprehends mutilation, dumping at sea, scrapping, burning, or alteration designed so as to prevent the further use of such equipment and material for its originally intended military or lethal purpose.

demolition block (A)—An explosive charge, usually in a nonmetallic container used for demolition purposes.

denial operation (A)—An operation designed to prevent or hinder enemy occupation of, or benefit from, areas or objects having tactical or strategic value.

density—See **air density; ballistic density; gun density.**

density of loading (A)—The degree of concentration of powder in the powder chamber of a gun. It is the ratio of the weight of the propelling charge to the weight of the amount of distilled water at 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit that would fill the powder chamber.

dental activity (A)—An organizational structure established for the purpose of providing dental care and services to authorized personnel.

dental clinic (A)—A treatment activity providing diagnostic, preventive, and therapeutic dental services.

dental surgeon (A)—Staff officer of the Dental Corps in charge of the dental service of an area command, unit or installation. The dental surgeon performs staff, professional, command and administrative duties under the commanding officer or general of such area, unit or installation to which assigned. Also advises in matters of dental supply, operation, and training.

Department of Defense (A)—An executive department of the Government consisting of the Secretary of Defense and his office, the War Council, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Staff and joint agencies, as well as the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. It is headed by the Secretary of Defense. Formerly known as the **National Military Establishment.**

Department of Defense ammunition code (A)—An eight-character code developed to indicate interchangeability of ammunition and explosive items in Federal Supply Classification (FSC) Group 13. This eight-character code is separated by a hyphen into two parts (e.g., 1315-C650). The first four digits represent the FSC; the letter and the last three numerals represent the Department of Defense Identification Code that is assigned to items that are interchangeable in function and use. The eight–character Department of Defense ammunition code is used for such ammunition operations as worldwide stock status reporting and requisitioning when specific items are not required.

Department of Defense food cost index (A)—A representative list of specified quantities of food items which is used to compute the monetary value of the basic daily food allowance.

Department of Defense Identification Badge (A)—Metallic and enamel badge denoting 6 months' duty with Office of the Secretary of Defense or allied boards and committees subsequent to 18 September 1947.

Department of Defense identification code (A)—A code composed of four characters consisting of a letter and three digits (e.g., G915) that is a part of the Department of Defense ammunition code and is used to depict items of ammunition that are interchangeable as to function and use. Hence, whenever the same part of the ammunition code is used as a suffix to two or more national stock numbers, the items are interchangeable for issue.

Department of the Army Command and Control System (A)—An integrated and survivable system, containing all of the elements required by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff for command and control of Army forces and resources. It will operate in accordance with normal command channels and staff procedures and under the policy guidance of the Chief of Staff.

Department of the Army General Staff—See **Army General Staff.**

Department of the Army Liaison Team (A)—Consists of representatives of the Army staff who accompany a Personal Liaison Officer, Chief of Staff, Army, to act as his staff.

Department of the Army records depository (A)—Specified depository used for the receipt of specialized classes of files. Files retired to such depositories are preponderantly of long time or permanent value which, for technical or administrative reasons, require centralized facilities.

Department of the Army registration number—See **registration number.**

Department of the Army shipping document (A)—Document listing the items in a shipment and showing other supply and transportation information that is required by supply and transportation agencies concerned in the movement of material. This document is used primarily for the movement of supplies from one Army installation to another and for transferring accountability.

departure (ASCC)—The east–west component usually measured in nautical miles, of the rhumb line distance between two points on the earth.

dependency and indemnity compensation (A)—Compensation payable by the Veterans Administration to survivors of military personnel who die in line of duty while on active duty, active duty for training, inactive duty training, including travel to and from duty for training and inactive duty training. It may also be payable after discharge or relief if death is directly attributable to a service connected disability occurring during such duty.

deposit collection (A)—A collection of books issued from a special services library or library depot

designed to furnish book services to units too small to warrant the establishment of a permanent library.

deposit fund account (A)—An account established to receive and expand monies which are held in suspense pending a determination of their disposition and monies which are held by the Government as fiscal agent or banker.

deposits—See **soldiers' deposits.**

depot maintenance—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition. (A)—2. That maintenance involving the overhaul of economically repairable material to augment the procurement program in satisfying overall Army requirements and, when required, to provide for repair of material beyond the capability of general support maintenance organization.

depot maintenance shop (A)—Communications zone or zone of interior installation where material is repaired which requires a rebuild of subassemblies, assemblies, and/or end items.

depot repair (A)—Repair work normally performed at a communications zone or zone of interior installation by maintenance personnel especially trained and equipped to make fifth echelon repairs.

depot supply (A)—Depot supply parallels maintenance and is that service authorized and prescribed to be performed by specially trained and designated semimobile and fixed organizations and/or specially trained personnel of fixed installations in the determination of requirements for acquisition, accounting for, and wholesale distribution of supplies and equipment to supported retail echelons of supply and to collateral depot maintenance activities.

depot support (A)—That support mission, maintenance and supply, which provides the reserve and potential required to insure an uninterrupted flow of supplies into the combat zone or area of operations. This support mission is provided by fixed type units operating in the communications zone or zone of interior.

depression—See **negative altitude.**

depth bomb (A)—Steel container filled with a high explosive charge that is used against underwater targets. Depth bombs are set off by hydrostatic fuzes which operate by water pressure at the depth for which they are preset. These bombs are dropped from naval ships.

Deputy Chief of Staff (A)—Officer who assists the Chief of Staff of corps and higher general staffs. He assists in supervising the various staff activities and acts for Chief of Staff in his absence.

descending branch (A)—That portion of the trajectory traced while the projectile is falling.

desert (A)—Those areas in which the seasonal or annual rainfall rate is less than the seasonal or annual evaporation rate. These regions conform to lands having discontinuous vegetation cover.

desiccant (A)—A material which will absorb moisture by physical or chemical means.

designate (A)—To give a unit an official and distinctive number and/or name.

designated bed capacity (A)—Number of patients' beds that are specified in a table of organization and equipment, advanced base catalog, or ship's specifications to be the number of beds a stated type of medical treatment facility is designated to provide; used in referring to the bed capacity of land based, nonfixed medical treatment facilities providing inpatient care, and of medical treatment facilities afloat.

design to unit production cost (A)—That cost established prior to the development of an item to guide design and to control program costs. It is the cost to the Government to acquare a production item based on a stated level of production. It is established early in development to insure from the start that engineers design and develop an item that will not cost more than the Army can afford to pay for the item.

desired delivery date (A)—A specific date by which delivery of a shipment will be accomplished by the carrier at the continental United States air/water terminal.

desired heading (ASCC)—The heading which the aircraft should maintain to make good a required track.

destination carrier (A)—Commercial carrier which hauls a shipment into the point of destination and delivers it to the consignee either direct or through a switching carrier.

destination inspection (A)—The inspection performed at the receiving point of the consignee of material to ascertain whether the shipment is in conformance with purchase specifications.

destruction site (disposal area) (A)—Area selected for the destruction and demilitarization of ammunition by burning and detonation.

destructor (A)—An explosive or other device for intentionally destroying a missile, aircraft, component thereof, or other equipment, either for safety considerations or to prevent compromise.

detail group (ASCC)—Any part consisting of a number of detail parts which are not individually replaceable.

detail part (ASCC)—Any part that is not normally broken down during service or storage.

detained (A)—Any casualty other than "captured" or "interned" who is known to have been taken into custody against his will while apparently alive and there is no conclusive evidence of death after taken into custody.

detector crayon (A)—Chalklike crayon which detects the presences of liquid or high vapor concentrations of blister agents (except nitrogen mustards) by a color change from pink to blue.

detector paper (A)—Paper impregnated with a chemical compound that turns dark green, yellow, or red when in contact with V–agent, G–agent, or mustard, in liquid form. It does not detect vapor.

detention of pay (A)—The withholding of a portion of a member's pay, as punishment, for a stated period.

deteriorating supplies (A)—Those items that may reasonably be expected to become unusable within one or two years, whether used or not.

detonating charge (A)—Charge used to set off a high explosive charge.

detonating explosive—See **high explosive.**

detonating net (A)—Network of detonating cord that is interlaced in a mesh design; primacord net. Detonating nets are used for clearing paths through minefields by exploding the mines over which the nets are placed and detonated.

detonating slab—See **burster course.**

developed muzzle velocity (A)—The actual muzzle velocity produced by any gun.

development concept paper (A)—An Office of the Secretary of Defense acquisition decision recording document that presents rationale for starting, continuing, reorienting, or stopping a development program at each critical milestone in the acquisition cycle. It identifies the objectives, conditions, and issues on each decision and assesses important factors that influence the decision. It is the official document that records the final decision of the Secretary of Defense. Also known as **Decision Coordination Paper.**

development order (A)—Order for supplies to acquaint producer with item and method of manufacture.

development plan (A)—A document which records programs decisions, contains the user's requirement, provides appropriate analysis of technical options and the life cycle plans for development, testing, production, training, and logistic support of systems or items. The development plan is used for both developmental and nondevelopmental items. It is the document of record maintained to reflect all phases of planning and program execution.

development types (A)—Required types of equipment that are being developed to meet approved military characteristics. They include experimental types and limited procurement types.

D factor (ASCC)—The difference between pressure altitude and true altitude at a different time in flight (true altitude—pressure altitude).

diagnostic routine (A)—1. A logical sequence of tests designed to detect and isolate a malfunction or mistake.

(ASCC)—2. A routine pertaining to the detection and isolation of a malfunction or mistake.

diamond formation (A)—1. Diamond shaped arrangements made up of four or five parts of a unit to permit maneuvering. The fifth part of a diamond formation is in the center when five are used. A diamond formation is used especially by mechanized units. 2. Squad formation often used when the situation requires readiness for action in any direction.

dicing photography (A)—Any photographic mission carried out at a very low altitude.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (A)—Listing of the titles and descriptions of activities performed by persons engaged in various civilian occupations. The Dictionary of Occupational Titles is used by classification personnel to find out the exact names of the occupations of persons before they entered the Army.

diergolic (A)—Liquid propellants that do not react spontaneously when brought into contact with each other, but require an auxiliary ignition system to initiate combustion.

difference chart (A)—Table by which the range and azimuth of a target from a gun or station are obtained when the range and azimuth from some other gun or station are known.

differential effects (A)—The effects upon the elements of the trajectory due to variations from standard conditions.

differential leveling (A)—A method by which the difference in elevation between two points is determined, without regard to distance, by direct readings on graduated rods viewed through a leveled surveying instrument.

diffraction (A, ASCC)—The bending of waves around the edges of objects. In connection with a blast wave impinging on a structure, diffraction refers to the passage around and envelopment of the structure by the blast wave.

diffraction path (Q)—A propagation path in which the receiver is in the geometrical shadow of an obstacle such as a hill, and where the received signal is that diffracted into the shadow area by the obstacle crest.

digital computer (A, ASCC)—1. A computer in which discrete representation of data is mainly used. 2. A computer that operates on discrete data by performing arithmetic and logic processes on these data. Contrasts with analog computer.

digital cultural data (Q)—1. Man–made, natural, and landscape features in a digital form. 2. Data in discrete digital (numerical) form including all man–made features on the earth's surface; e.g., lines of communication, built–up areas (cities), airfields, power transmission lines, and landmark structures.

digital data (Q)—Data represented by digits, perhaps with special characters and the space character.

digital data base (off–line) (Q)—A digital data base maintained in a common format that supports different user systems (e.g., simulator or weapon systems). Normally the data must be transformed before it can be used by a specific user system. This term is commonly expressed as the off–line or source data base.

digital data base (on–line) (Q)—A digital data base in the format needed by a user system (e.g., simulator or weapon system) and which can be directly loaded into the user system. This term is commonly referred to as the on–line or product data base.

digital landmass system data base (Q)—An off–line data base consisting of two basic types of digital data files (one containing terrain elevation data and one containing cultural and natural feature data) maintained by Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) to support various user systems (e.g., simulators and weapon systems). See **DMA Product Specifications for Digital Landmass System (DLMS) Data Base,** First Edition, July 1977.

digital landscape feature data (Q)—All natural features and man's alteration to those features (e.g., a lake with a dam, agricultural features) in digital form.

digital map (Q)—1. A map expressed and stored in digital form. 2. A representation in digital (numerical) form of discrete points on the earth's surface. Also called a **numerical map.**

digital natural feature date (Q)—Natural features on the earth's surface which are not man–made (e.g., trees, water bodies, desert) in a digital form.

digital radar landmass simulator data base (Q)—An archaic term. The proper term is digital landmass system data base.

digital synthesized data (Q)—Data derived by the analysis of two or more different types of data such as digital terrain elevation data, digital natural features data, and digital cultural data. An example is the derivation of data which assesses the effects of soil types, vegetation, slope, drainage, and microrelief on cross–country movement of military vehicles.

digital synthetic data (Q)—Data in numerical format that describes either totally or partially fictitious information generated from lower resolution/frequency input. Often referred to as synthetic data.

digital terrain analysis data (Q)—Data in discrete digital (numerical) form including vegetation, surface configuration, soils, inland hydrography, lines of communication, cross–country movement, probability of detection from the air, probability of detection from the ground (fields of fire), etc. See also **digital synthesized data.**

digital terrain data (Q)—A short form used to refer to digital terrain elevation data.

digital terrain elevation data (Q)—Elevation posts in a digital form. See **Defense Mapping Agency product specifications for Defense Mapping Agency Standard for digital Terrain Elevation Data,** First Edition, October 1977.

digital terrain elevation matrix (Q)—Elevation posts, non–specific with respect to editing and smoothing, and evenly distributed in a rectangular pattern.

digital terrain model (Q)—A statistical representation of the continuous surface of the ground by a large number of selected points with known X, Y, and Z coordinates in an arbitrary coordinated field.

digital to analog converter (ASCC)—A device that translates digital information into a time-dependent continuous parameter.

digraphic substitution (A)—Encipherment in which the plain text units and the cipher text units are pairs of characters.

dimercaprol (A)—An antidote for heavy metal poisoning, e.g., arsenic. The terms "British anti–Lewisite" and "BAL" have been used for drugs for this purpose previously.

dining facility (A)—Section within any Army organization that prepares and serves food.

dining facility account (A)—Record of food used, and monetary value expended and credits received in providing meals for members of a command. Under the monetary allowance ration system, the dining account is maintained by the unit food service sergeant and reviewed by the unit food service officer. Under the Army Ration Credit System, the dining facility account record is maintained by the troop issue subsistence officer and the food service sergeant.

dip —1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(ASCC)—2. The vertical angle, at the eye of an observer, between the astronomical horizon and the apparent line of sight to the visible horizon. 3. The angle between the horizon and the lines of force of the earth's magnetic field at any point. Also called **magnetic dip, magnetic latitude, magnetic inclination.**

dipole (A)—An elementary antenna, generally one–half wavelength long at the frequency being used.

direct access (ASCC)—1. Pertaining to the process of obtaining data from, or placing data into, storage where the time required for such access is independent of the location of the data most recently obtained or placed in storage. 2. Pertaining to a storage device in which the access time is effectively independent of the location of the data. See also **random access.**

direct admission (A)—Patient admitted to a medical treatment facility for treatment or observation, other than by transfer from another medical treatment facility.

direct aerial fire support (A)—Fires delivered from Army air platforms as part of Army forces conducting combat operations. These fires are integrated with other fires of the ground commander's weapons, are delivered from within the three dimension envelope of the battlefield, and are controlled by the ground commander in the same manner as the fires of his ground weapons.

direct command procedure (A)—Procedure for conduct of indirect fire in which the observer sends corrections directly to the weapon.

direct communication (A)—1. Communication authorized to pass straight from the sender to the receiver without going through the hands of any intermediate officers. 2. Radio contact established without aid of an intermediate relay point. Direct communication differs from indirect communication, which goes through a relay point.

direct current converter (ASCC)—A device for converting direct current at one voltage to direct current at another voltage. See also **frequency changer; inverter; rectifier.**

directed net (A)—Net in which no station other than the net control station can communicate with any other station, except for the transmission of urgent messages, without first obtaining the permission of the net control station.

direct fire sights (A)—1. Sights which permit laying directly on the target as distinguished from those used to laying on an aiming point. 2. Sights used with air defense guns when the director is not available.

direct hit (A)—Projectile striking exactly on the target.

direct indicating compass (ASCC)—A magnetic compass in which the dial, scale, or index is carried on the detecting element.

directing point (A)—Point of known location, normally at the geometric center of the gun of an air defense artillery battery, for which the firing data are computed.

directional gyroscope (ASCC)—A gyroscopic instrument for indicating direction, containing a free gyroscope which holds its position in azimuth and thus indicates angular deviation from a preset heading.

directional traverse (A)—Line laid out in surveying to show the direction of one point from another without determining the distance between them.

direction board (A)—Circular board marked off in 100–mil units with a pointer pivoted at the center. A direction board is used to assist an observer in identifying sounds by their direction.

director (A)—1. Supervisor, as the director of maneuvers or the director of an administrative or principal staff officer or major activity. 2. Parasitic antenna located in front of the radiating antenna so that radiation will add in the forward direction.

directorate (A)—An integral component of a Headquarters, Department of the Army Staff agency, major command headquarters staff office, or installation headquarters which has primary responsibility for staff coordination and management of assigned functions. Responsibilities, accompanied by commensurate authority to act for the activity head or commander, normally include policy development, staff coordination, establishment of controls, and review of effectiveness of operations.

director sight (ASCC)—An airborne flexible gunsight in which the gunner has direct control of the tracking line (line or aim) and indirect control of the guns.

direct plotting (A)—Method of determining firing data for a moving target when calculation of its distance and azimuth from a single gun position will meet the needs of a battery of guns. Offset plotting is used when data must be given for more than one gun.

direct pointing (A)—Pointing a piece in a direction or in both range and direction by means of a sight directed at the target.

direct pressure (A)—All action other than an encircling movement taken against a retreating enemy in order to achieve their ultimate destruction by denying them opportunity to reorganize their forces or reconstitute their defenses.

directrix (A)—Center line of the field of fire of a gun.

direct support ammunition service (A)—A procedure wherein ammunition is issued directly to the using organization.

direct support maintenance (A)—That maintenance normally authorized and performed by designated maintenance activities in direct support of using organizations. This category of maintenance is limited to the repair of end items or unserviceable assemblies in support of using organizations on a return to user basis. (This function was formerly known as **3d echelon maintenance.**)

direct support system (A)—The standard Army supply distribution system for supporting CONUS/overseas supply support activities directly from the CONUS depots with Class II (clothing, equipment, tools), III J (packaged petroleum products), IV (missile components), VII (major items). and IX (repair parts).

direct support unit (A)—Unit which has the mission of supporting another unit of the command. It receives and executes missions directly on call from, and gives priority of effort to, the supported unit but remains under the command of its normal high commander.

disappearing target (A, Q)—Target that is exposed to the firer's view for a short time.

disarm (A)—To remove the detonating device or fuze of a bomb, mine, missile, or other piece of explosive ordnance; or to render an explosive device incapable of exploding in its usual manner.

disassembly order (A)—An order issued by an inventory control point to an assembly depot, or through a stock control activity to an assembly depot, that will cause the expenditure of an assemblage to disassembly for recovery of components as individual items of issue.

disband (A)—To withdraw the designation of a unit from current records of the Army by official order. The term "discontinued" in lieu of "disbanded" applies to units which are not constituted. Constituted units can be disbanded only by authority of the Secretary of the Army. See also **discontinue; inactivate.**

discharge (A)—A term applicable to military personnel whose military service will be terminated other than through death, or termination of a specific status. Also applied to the document which effects the discharge; i.e., a discharge certificate.

discharge without honor (A)—Form of discharge formerly given when service was not honest and faithful, when a character rating was "fair" or "poor," or when a dishonorable discharge could not be given. See also **undesirable discharge.**

disciplinary action (A)—All authorized measures, including court–martial and nonjudicial punishment, taken to punish acts of misconduct by military personnel.

disciplinary barracks (A)—Military correctional treatment facility for confinement, retraining, and restoration of prisoners to honorable duty status or return to civil life. See also **correctional treatment facility.**

disciplinary exercise (A)—Exercise in military drill that is intended, not for physical development, but for training in alertness, promptness in carrying out orders, and morale. Disciplinary exercise includes facings, the position of attention, hand salute, etc.

disciplinary segregation (A)—The close confinement of prisoners as a disciplinary measure imposed in accordance with regulations. See also **administrative segregation; close confinement.**

disciplinary training center (A)—Army correctional facility in oversea territories used in periods of national emergency as a vehicle for rehabilitation or prisoners to duty.

discipline and adjustment board (A)—A board of at least three officers appointed by the commanding officer of a correction facility to consider infractions of rules and regulations, to recommend appropriate disciplinary action therefore, and to consider and assist in the solution of adjustment problems referred to it by the comanding officer or other members of the staff.

discontinue (A)—Withdraw from current records of the Army by official order the designation of a unit that has not been constituted. See also **disband.**

discs (ASCC)—See **donuts.**

dishonorable discharge (A)—Formal release from military service, without honor. It can only be given a soldier upon his conviction and sentence by a general court–martial.

disinfestor (A)—Apparatus for delousing and disinfecting clothing and equipment.

dismiss (A)—Order a unit to break ranks after a drill, ceremony, or formation of any kind.

dismissal (A)—Release of an officer or cadet from the service without honor upon sentence of dismissal by a court–martial of military commission.

dismounted defilade (A)—Concealment sufficient to hide a dismounted man from observation.

dispersal bays (A)—Clearing or spaces protected by embankments used for the individual parking and dispersing of supplies or equipment.

dispersed storage area (A)—That portion of a depot or subinstallation that is geographically located away from the main establishment, but not at another reporting installation.

dispersion rectangle (A)—Table that shows the probable distribution of a succession of shots made with the same firing data. A dispersion rectangle consists of a diagram made up of 64 zones, in each one of which is shown the percentage of shots which may be expected to fall within.

displace (A)—Leave one position and take another. When a unit is advancing, its command post must displace forward.

displaced equipment training (A)—Training of active and Reserve component individuals, crews, and units in how to operate, maintain (organization, direct support/general support, and depot) and/or employ equipment already in the total Army inventory.

display board (A)—Blackboard or other board of which firing data are marked up for the information of a guncrew. Artillery units use an azimuth display board.

disposable end item (A)—An end item authorized for disposal in accordance with current directives. This will include both uneconomically reparable and surplus serviceable end items.

disposal (A)—The act of getting rid of records, documents, excess, obsolete, or surplus property under proper authority. Disposal may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, transfer, donation, sale, abandonment, but does not include redistribution.

distance wadding (A)—Insert material used to occupy excess volume in a cartridge case.

distilled mustard (A)—Virtually odorless pale yellow liquid which injuries the eyes and lungs and blisters the skin. See also **mustard H.**

Distinguished Designation Badge (A)—Metallic and enamel badge denoting the award of three Excellence in Competition Badges, is of two types: Distinguished Marksman (Rifle) and Distinguished Pistol.

Distinguished Flying Cross (A)—Decoration denoting distinguished heroism or exceptional achievement in flight; decoration precedence number 6.

dstinguished marksman (A)—Officer or enlisted man who has won three badges or medals for rifle fire in competitions designated by the Department of Army.

distinguished military graduate (A)—An individual, designated as such by the Professor of Military Science, who—a. Was designated a distinguished military student and has maintained the required academic standards; b. Has completed the advance course, senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, including training at a Reserve Officers' Training Corps camp; and c. Has graduated with a baccalaureate degree, has a statement from the head of the institution that requirements for a baccalaureate degree have been completed and that the degree will be conferred at the next regular commencement.

distinguished military student (A)—A military student enrolled in the advanced course, Reserve Officers' Training Corps at a college or university who, because of high scholastic standing and leadership, is recognized as outstanding by both the Professor of Military Science and school officials.

distinguished pistol shot (A)—Individual who has won three badges or medals for pistol fire in competitions designated by the Department of the Army.

Distinguished Service Cross (A)—Decoration denoting extraordinary heroism in military operations against the enemy. The degree of heroism required is not so great as that for the Medal of Honor, but greater than that required for the Silver Star; decoration precedence number 2.

Distinguished Service Medal (A)—Decoration denoting meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility; decoration precedence number 3.

Distinguished Unit Citation (A)—A unit decoration denoting heroism in combat. The degree of heroism required is the same as that which would warrant award of the Distinguished Service Cross to an individual.

Distinguished Unit Emblem (A)—Decoration worn by personnel of a unit which has been awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation.

distribution area (A)—Geographical unit within which a supply depot makes routine deliveries.

distribution authority—See **communications security distribution authority.**

distribution center (A)—An administrative activity/agency of a command, unit, or staff section charged with responsibility of accepting, processing, recording, duplicating, and making internal distribution of messages, correspondence, and documents. For a command or unit, this activity is normally a function of The Adjutant General, Adjutant, or SI.

distribution depot—See **general depot.**

distribution drop point (A)—An activity designated by the in–country distribution plan to receive and distribute cargo to a cluster of supply support activities.

distributor (A)—Anyone authorized by a manufacturer to rebrand and distribute the manufacturer's product under the distributor's own brand designation.

district engineer (A)—Officer in command of an engineer district who represents the Chief of Engineers and supervises local construction in connection with fortifications and other military work; also supervises and administers civil works activities.

dive angle (ASCC)—The acute angle between the horizontal and the vehicle velocity vector.

dive bombing (A, Q)—Type of bombing in which the bomb is released when the aircraft is in a dive at an angle of more than 60 degrees from the horizontal.

Diver Badge (A)—Metallic badge denoting completion of prescribed tests by diving personnel; is in four classes: Master, first class, salvage, and second class.

divided roads (Q)—A linear surface feature making an open way for vehicles on an artificially made surface of bitumen or concrete, comprising two parallel open ways, each possessing two or more traffic lanes.

divisional unit (A)—A unit of the type organically assigned to a division.

division engineer (A)—1. Officer in command of an engineer division who represents the Chief of Engineers and who has charge of construction work and civil works activities in his division. 2. Senior engineer officer in command of all engineer troops of a division. The division engineer is a member of the special staff of the division commander.

division support command (A)—An organic divisional unit responsible for providing division level supply, transportation, maintenance, medical, and miscellaneous services for all assigned and attached elements of the division.

dock receipt (A)—Receipt used at a terminal to receive, stow, and manifest outbound cargo.

documentary photography (A)—Photography needed to illustrate a particular object or terrain feature.

document identifier (A)—A three–digit code which identifies the basic type of administrative action, the specific sub–type of supply transaction, and related modifying instructions for each type of supply document and movement document used throughout the requisitioning, processing, and issuing functions, or other types of supply transactions within and between supply distribution systems.

document number (A)—A 14–digit nonduplicative number constructed so as to identify the military service, requisitioner, requisition date, and serial number.

document register (A)—A form used to record supply transactions and provide document control during the processing of supply documents and as a ready reference of past transactions.

dog leg (ASCC)—An intentional temporary divergence from the particular direction of the planned track.

domestic freight route order number (A)—Number used to identify and release for movement, domestic carload or equivalent, with exceptions, freight traffic by Department of Defense shipping agencies. It includes the route or method by which shipment will be made.

donuts (ASCC)—A donut–shaped aircraft arresting hook cable support. Also known as **pucks or discs.**

door bundle—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.
(A)—2. A bundle for manual ejection in flight, normally followed by parachutists.

double (A)—1. Second shot fired automatically by a semiautomatic weapon, when only the first shot is intended. 2. On the double or at the double means in double time.

double action (A)—Method of fire in a revolver and in old style rifles and shotguns in which a single pull of the trigger both cocks and fires the weapon, in contrast to single action, in which the hammer must be cocked by hand before firing.

double apron fence (A)—Obstacle consisting of a fence with a network of barbed wire entanglement extending out on each side.

double canopy forest (Q)—A dense growth of trees in which there are two levels of tree crowns.

double envelopment (A)—A form of enveloping maneuver executed by three principal tactic groups; a secondary attack force which attacks the enemy position frontally, and two enveloping attack forces which move around the flanks of the enemy position to attack the flanks or objectives in rear of the enemy front line. See also **single envelopment.**

double rail logic (ASCC)—See **crippled mode.**

double staggered column (A)—Two–lane column of vehicles moving in the same direction, so spaced that the vehicles in one lane are opposite the space between vehicles in the other lane.

doublet (A)—1. In cryptography, diagraph consisting of a repeated letter. 2. Simple radio ungrounded antenna.

double tent (A)—Shelter tent set up in the field by buttoning together the square ends of two single shelter tents; double shelter tent.

double time (A)—1. Marching at the rate of 180 steps, each 36 inches in length, per minute. 2. Preparatory command to march at this rate.

down time (A)—1. Interval between the arrival of an empty ammunition train at an ammunition supply point and its departure with a load. 2. Interval between receipt of a request for supplies at a supply depot and their delivery to the troops. 3. Time during which any material that is not available for use because of maintenance requirements.

downwash (A)—The downward flow of gases under pressure resulting from the application of power to the lifting or propelling or, both, of airborne vehicles, vertiplanes, helicopters, rockets, guided missiles, etc.

dress (A)—1. Form a straight line in a drill formation. 2. Command to take this line. 3. Arrangement of flags and pennants on the masts of a ship for formal occasions.

dress left (right) (A)—Preparatory command at which soldiers turn head and eyes to the left (right) and straighten a line, each individual in relation to the person at his/her left (right).

dress parade (A)—Ceremony at which soldiers in their dress uniforms take formation under arms.

dress uniform (A)—Uniform authorized for wear at social, ceremonial, and official occasions.

drift float—See **drift signal.**

drift meter (A)—1. Instrument for determining the direction and amount of drift when an aircraft is flying in a crosswind. A drift meter is also used in taking visual bearings and in calculating ground speed by timing.

(ASCC)—2. An aircraft instrument used to measure drift angle by optical or other means.

drift signal (A)—Floating signal dropped from an aircraft flying over water to provide a reference point in determining drift and for aiding in navigation or marking an area or object for the aid of surface ships. Fire, smoke, or metallic powder is released when the signal strikes the water surface.

drill ammunition (A)—Ammunition without an explosive charge, used in training and practice.

drill call (A)—Bugle call used as a warning to turn out for drill.

drill sergeant (A)—A noncommissioned officer who has successfully completed the prescribed course of instruction in a United States Army Drill Sergeant School and is thereby qualified to instruct and supervise basic combat and advanced individual trainees.

driver's trip ticket (A)—Form issued by a vehicle dispatcher and used as the driver's authorization to proceed on a specified trip. It also lists preventive maintenance services to be performed by the driver.

drizzle (Q)—(Sometimes popularly called mist.) Very small, numerous, and uniformly dispersed water drops that may appear to float while following air currents. Unlike fog droplets, drizzle falls to the ground. It usually falls from low stratus clouds and is frequently accompanied by low visibility and fog. By convention, drizzle drops are taken to be less than 0.5 millimeters in diameter. Larger drops are considered raindrops.

drop—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Parachute jump, individual or en masse, or supply delivery by parachute from an aircraft in flight, or the act of making such a jump or delivery.

droppage (A)—An item of pay subtracted from the gross amount due the payee and not included in the amount chargeable to the appropriation involved.

dropping angle (A)—1. Angle between the aircraft target line and the vertical line from the aircraft to the ground at the instant a bomb is released. Also called range angle.

(ASCC)—2. Angle between the aircraft–target line and the vertical line from the aircraft to the ground at the point of release.

drum (A)—1. Adjusting device and scale for making fine settings on certain types of gunsights. The coarse setting is made of a device called a plateau. 2. Cylinder magazine, from which cartridges are fed, on certain machineguns and recoilless rifles. 3. Percussion instrument used in military bands and in fife and drum corps. 4. Metal container for liquids. In this meaning, usually preceded by the quantity, as 5–gallon drum, 55–gallon drum.

dry run (A)—Any practice test or session.

dry stream (Q)—A hydrolic geometry feature that channelizes water flow on a sporadic basis.

dry tank space (A)—Area in tanks designated for the storage of supplies other than bulk liquids or gases.

D sounding (ASCC)—See **D factor.**

dual granulation (A)—Propelling charge consisting of grains of two different webbing thicknesses.

due–out (A)—That portion of stock requisitioned which is not immediately available for supply and which will not be referred to a secondary source of supply for supply action, but will be recorded as a commitment for future issue.

due–outs releases (A)—Stock issued on basis of due–out records.

dunnage (A)—Any material (boards, planks, blocks, pneumatic pillows) used to support or secure supplies in storage or while in transit.

duplex (A)—Applied to a circuit which makes possible the simultaneous transmission of two messages in opposite directions.

duplicate service (A)—Two services of substantially the same capacity and characteristic usually supplied from separate sources, each of which lacks sufficient capacity to carry the entire load.

dusk (A)—That part of the morning twilight extending from complete darkness to the beginning of civil twilight; that part of the evening twilight extending from the ending of civil twilight to the beginning of complete darkness. See also **twilight (morning and evening).**

dust (Q)—Solid materials suspended in the atmosphere in the form of small irregular particles, many of which are microscopic in size. It imparts a tannish or grey hue to distant objects.

dustoff (A)—A helicopter expedited means for medical evacuation of wounded personnel.

dust respirator (A)—Device consisting of a half–mask worn over the lower part of the face, containing a filter which removes dust from the air to be breathed. See also **respirator.**

duty (A)—Prescribed task to which military personnel are assigned.

duty assignment (A)—A group of closely related tasks and responsibilities which normally are assumed by one individual assigned to position in a military unit. A military occupational specialty usually qualifies an individual for a variety of duty assignments. Also known as **duty position.**

duty branch (A)—The branch in which an officer is serving as a result of appointment, assignment, or detail.

duty officer (A)—Officer detailed to be constantly available for call in emergencies during a specific period.

duty position—See **duty assignment.**

duty roster (A)—List of the personnel of a unit, showing the duties each man has performed, such as guard, fatigue, kitchen police, etc. It is kept to determine the date of the individual's next tour of duty and to insure fair distribution of duties among the personnel of the unit.

duty specialty (A)—The speciality of the position in which the officer is currently serving as reflected in the authorization document.

duty station (A)—Military establishment or post to which an officer or enlisted man has been assigned for duty.

duty status (A)—Standing of an officer or enlisted man who is considered to be performing his full military duty and entitled to receive full pay.

duty with troops or duty with troop units (A)—An officer is on duty with a troop unit when assigned to, and performing, duty as follows: a. Any position with a unit operation under an approved table of organization. b. Any position with training units of service schools, unit training centers, and replacement training centers. c. Any position in which an officer exercises direct command over troops organized for other than purely administrative or disciplinary purposes.

dynamic pressure—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition. (ASCC)—2. In aircraft instrumentation, pressure and the difference between total static pressure.

E

earliest arrival date (A)—The earliest date a unit should arrive "in–theater" in support of a specific operation plan.

earth road (Q)—A linear surface feature making an open way for vehicles or persons on a natural surface that has been subjected to a form of treatment to improve its trafficability.

easting—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application. (A)—2. Eastward (that is left to right) reading of grid values.

echelonment (A)—Arrangement of personnel and equipment into assault or combat followup and rear components or groups.

echelons of maintenance—See **maintenance categories.**

echo (A)—The signal received by a radar set as a result of the reflection of a transmitted pulse from objects in the field of scan. See also **pip.**

ecliptic (ASCC)—The great circle on the celestial sphere along which the apparent sun, by reason of the earth's annual revolution about the sun, appears to move.

economic intelligence (A)—Intelligence which deals with the extent and utilization of the natural and human resources and in the industrial potential of nations.

economic inventory policy (A)—The principle of supplying an item by ordering in such quantities that the combined cost to order and cost to stock is a minimum, thus reducing overall supply costs and frequency of requisitioning.

economic life of type (A)—This term is applicable to those peculiar parts and secondary items which have been procured, usually as part of a provisioning process based on engineering (maintenance factors) and for which demand experience to this point or time does not support the maintenance factor ratio. Items in this category are normally required and retained in an economic life of type strata (as part of economic retention) during the life of the system.

effective beaten zone (A)—Section of the target area in which a high percentage of shots fall, usually 82 percent of the hits. Effective pattern, 82 percent zone.

effective date (A)—The effective date of any change in unit status. Also known as **E-date.**

effectiveness clock (A)—A form used in presenting the results of an analysis of an air defense.

effective pattern—See **effective beaten zone.**

effective wind (A)—Calculated wind which is equal in speed and direction to the average of all the varying winds actually encountered. Effective wind is used extensively in sound ranging and in weather observation.

eighty-two percent zone—See **effective beaten zone.**

electrical and power network (Q)—A system of lines used for the distribution of electrical power.

electrical conductivity of ground (Q)—A measure of the ease with which an electric current may flow through the ground.

electrical interception (A)—Gaining possession by electrical means of communications intended for others.

electric primer (A)—Metallic device containing a small amount of a sensitive explosive which is actuated by energizing an electric circuit. It is used in certain weapon systems to initiate the propelling charge.

electric squib (A)—An item designed for electric firing of burning type ammunition. Also used to position, through piston action, the internal components of an electric fusing system. It consists essentially of a tube containing a flammable material, and a small charge of powder compressed around a fine resistance wire which is connected to electric leads or terminals.

electromagnetic camouflage (A)—The use of electromagnetic shielding, absorption, and/or enhancement techniques to minimize the possibility of detection and identification of troops, materiel, equipment, or installations by hostile sensors employing radiated electromagnetic energy.

electromagnetic cover and deception (A)—The suppression, control, alteration, or simulation of electromagnetic radiations associated with friendly systems, equipment, devices, or weapons components to deny an enemy a source of knowledge as to the location of combat elements or mislead him as to their capabilities and intentions. Electromagnetic cover and deception techniques include the use of emission control, electromagnetic camouflage, and the manipulative/simulative electronic deception aspects of electronic countermeasures.

electromagnetic frequency spectrum (Q)—The range of electromagnetic wave frequencies used for telecommunication. The frequency range 10 kHz to 300 GHz is administered by the International Telecommunication Union.

electromagnetic profile (A)—The compilation of identification, location, and operational characteristics of equipment, devices or weapon system components employing electromagnetic energy which can reveal the deployment of combat forces, command and control centers, or weapons, and can thereby provide an enemy knowledge of friendly capabilities and intentions.

electron (ASCC)—An elementary particle of negative electrical charge.

electronic (ASCC)—Of or pertaining to devices, circuits or systems utilizing the action of electrons.

electronic digital computer—See **automatic data processing equipment.**

electronic element (ASCC)—A component part of an electronic device such as a resistor, inductor, capacitor, valve (tube), transistor, diode, integrated microcircuit, etc. with terminals at which it may be connected to other electronic devices.

electronic modulation (A)—Process of impressing intelligence upon a radio frequency carrier wave

by altering its amplitude, frequency, or phase in accordance with the variations of the speech or signal being transmitted.

element—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Staff or operational organizations (offices, directorates, divisions, branches, etc.) which form the principal structure of, and are immediately subordinate to the next larger organization. 3. A portion of an airborne or air–landed unit described by its method of entry into the combat area, such as parachute element, airplane element, seaborne element, or overland element.

elements of expense (A)—A classification of the different types of resources consumed in or applied to an activity in the execution of a program. The individual codes and realted definitions are set forth in pertinent regulations.

elephant steel shelter (A)—Shelter for personnel or materiel made from steel arch sections of large size. This shelter is the largest type of steel arch shelter and it serves as a splinterproof cover.

elevating arc (A)—Upright, geared arc, attached to a gun or carriage, along which the gun is raised or lowered.

elevation—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. The vertical angle between horizontal and the axis of the bore or rail of a weapon required for a projectile to reach a prescribed range. 3. In air defense artillery, the angular height is sometimes called elevation and dials on some equipment, which indicate angular height, are marked "elevation."

elevation circle (A)—Circular scale showing the quadrant elevation of the gun barrel.

elevation indicator (A)—Electrical instrument on some guns that shows the quadrant elevation to be used; it is part of a remote control system.

elevation post (Q)—A point with a known horizontal and vertical position with respect to some defined reference system.

elevation quadrant (A)—See **gunner's quadrant.**

elevation scale (A)—Scale on a gun carriage that shows the elevation of the gun.

elevation stop (A)—1. Structural unit in a gun or other equipment that prevents it from being elevated or depressed beyond certain fixed limits. 2. Firing table giving a list of ranges, with the corresponding quadrant elevation setting to be applied to a gun.

elevation tracking telescope (A)—Optical instrument which is used in tracking a moving target in elevation.

emanations security (A)—The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from intercept and analysis of compromising emanations from other than cryptoequipment and telecommunications systems.

emergency addressee card (A)—Card giving the name and address of the person to be notified in case of emergency, signed by each person when he leaves the United States on active duty.

emergency leave (A)—Leave granted upon request of a service member when it is established that an unexpected personal emergency exists and priority travel between specified areas outside of the continental United States and continental United United States is required. (Leave granted from States or between two areas outside of continental post or station within the continental United States, even though prompted by an emergency, is ordinary leave.) See also **ordinary leave.**

emergency level (A)—A level of supply established for certain mobilization reserve items. This level is authorized in lieu of general mobilization reserve materiel requirement and the peacetime safety level for those items where the economic order principles are applied and results in an operating level of supply of two years or more.

emergency medical treatment (A)—Application of medical procedures for a condition in which the life of the patient is in immediate danger or permanent crippling may result if treatment is delayed.

emergency medical unit—See **provisional unit.**

emergency replenishment time (A)—The time required to effect resupply with emergency handling by all concerned.

emergency roadside service (A)—Emergency maintenance service provided by maintenance units to equipment that becomes inoperative or develops malfunctions precluding their further use while passing through that unit's assigned area of responsibility. This service is provided to transients and units temporarily bivouacked in, or passing through, the maintenance unit's area of responsi-

bility, and is in addition to maintenance support provided to designated organizations.

emergency substitute—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. A product which may be used, in an emergency only, in place of another product, but only on the advice of technically qualified personnel of the nation using the product, who will specify the limitations. See also **acceptable product.**

emissivity (ASCC)—The ratio of radiation of an object within the infrared spectrum. A black body has an emissivity of 1.0; all other objects radiate less than 1.0.

enciphered code (A)—Cryptosystem in which a cipher system is applied to encoded text.

encode (A)—1. That section of a code book in which the plain text equivalents of the code groups are in alphabetical, numerical or other systematic order. 2. To convert plain text into unintelligible form by means of a code system.

end item density (A)—The quantity of end items requiring maintenance and supply support in a command or geographical area.

end product (A)—Any piece of equipment produced by the assembly of component parts.

end spell (A)—Plain equivalent of a code group indicating that a spelling has been completed and that the groups following represent words and phrases.

end strength (A)—Actual or authorized strength of the Army, or subdivision thereof, at the close of a specific time period (fiscal year, calendar year, month, or operation). See also **initial strength.**

end system resolution (ASCC)—The resolution achieved on the original processed negative or recording media by a sensor system functioning under operational condition.

enemy alien (A)—Person of enemy nationality who is outside the boundaries of his country and is in territory of, or territory occupied by, a belligerent power.

Enemy Civilian Internee Information Bureau (A)—An activity of the United States Civilian Internee Information Center and the National Bureau for the receipt, processing, and dissemination of information relating to civilian internees in United States Army custody; the storage and safekeeping of personal valuables of civilian internees as prescribed; and the establishment and maintenance of a central civilian fingerprint identification file.

Enemy Prisoner of War Information Bureau (A)—An activity of the United States Prisoner of War Information Center and the National Bureau for the receipt, processing, and dissemination of information relating to prisoners of war in United States custody; the storage and safekeeping of personal valuables of prisoners of war as prescribed; and the establishment and maintenance of a central prisoner of war fingerprint identification file.

enemy state (nation) (A)—A state, recognized or unrecognized, which is at war with the United States or engaged in armed conflict with the United States.

engageable target (Q)—An identified target is engageable by a weapon if its future visibility pattern does not preclude successful employment of that weapon.

engineer (A)—1. Member of the Corp of Engineers; soldier who performs engineer duties, including construction, demolition, surveying, road and bridge building, and camouflage. 2. Senior officer of the engineer troops in a large unit. He is a staff officer, and advises the commander on engineering matters.

engineer district (A)—Subdivision of an engineer division responsible for the actual execution of military construction, civil works, real estate, military supply and other responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers, as assigned.

engineer division (A)—A major organizational element under the command of the Chief of Engineers responsible for the execution by engineer districts in a specified geographical area of military construction, civil works, real estate, military supply and other responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers, as assigned.

engineered performance standard (A)—The time it should take an individual or group to perform a unit of work according to a specified method, as determined by a detailed study of the job.

engineering circuit (A)—An auxiliary circuit or channel (radio or wire) for use by operating and/or maintenance personnel for communications incident to the establishment, operation, maintenance, and control of communication facilities. An engi-

neering circuit includes the functions of an order wire.

engineering test (A)—Procdures followed and actions taken by or under supervision of the developing agency concerned, to determine inherent structural, electrical or other physical and chemical properties of an item or system including the effect of environmental stresses on these properties. It is characterized by controlled laboratory conditions.

engraving (A)—Grooves cut into a rotating band by the rifling of a gun tube.

enlist—See **enlistment.**

enlisted evaluation system (A)—A system designed to provide an objective measurement of the individual's military and technical competence to perform the duties of their military occupational specialty.

enlisted grade structure (A)—Grade structure for enlisted personnel consists of pay grades with the titles indicated in the table of comparative grades.

enlisted person (A)—Term used to include both male and female members of the Army below the grade of an officer or warrant officer; enlisted personnel.

enlisted section (A)—Subdivision of a personnel office that deals with the assignment, transfer, and classification of enlisted personnel.

enlisted specialist (A)—An enlisted person appointed to pay grade E–4 or higher, to perform specific administrative or technical duties in which the leadedship element is subordinate to the administrative or technical requirements of the position.

enlistee (A)—An individual who voluntarily enrolls as a member of one of the Armed Forces for a period of enlistment.

enlistment (A)—The voluntary enrollment in the Army as contrasted with induction.

enlistment option (A)—The opportunity afforded a prospective enlistee to exercise personal choice in the selection of the duty and/or geographical area which they will be trained in or assigned to upon their enlistment.

enlistment record (A)—A permanent record form completed when an individual enlists, on which is recorded personal dat aconcerning the individual, their certification as to the facts recorded, their current enlistment contract, and their oath of enlistment.

en route personnel (A)—The aggregate personnel assigned to and accompanying an intact unit which has departed from an oversea or continental US command, and for whom strength accountability is still chargeable to the losing command.

entertainment workshop (A)—Workshop containing space and facilities for the rehearsal and preparation of musical and theatrical programs.

entrucking table (A)—Form giving information and instructions about truck schedules, entrucking and detrucking points, and troops to be moved. It is usually annexed to a field order.

entry group (A)—A group of occupationally related military occupational specialties which require the same basic skills and knowledge and which are normally trained at the same entry level.

envelop (A)—Attack one or both flanks of the enemy, usually attacking his front at the same time.

environment (Q)—The total of those natural or man–induced phenomena that influence the performance of vehicles, personnel, or other systems.

environmental research (A)—The collation of statistical, meteorological, climatic, and geographical data as collected by the responsible agencies; the interpretation of these data; and the presentation of the evaluated information in suitable form for application by appropriate agencies to logistic problems of equipment, personnel, and operational functions.

environmental security (A)—1. The security inherent in the physical surroundings in which a facility is located. For example, shipboard, airborne, and underground locations, by their nature, provide a certain amount of protection against exploitation of compromising emanations even before other protective measures are implemented. 2. The application of safeguards, such as electrical, acoustical, physical, etc., to an area to minimize the risk of unauthorized interception or otherwise obtaining classified information from the area.

ephemeris time (ASCC)—The time reckoned from the instant, near the beginning of the calendar year A.D. 1900, when the geometric mean longitude of the sun was 279 41′ 48.04, at which instant the measure of ephemeris time was 1900 January 0 12 precisely.

equal section charge (A)—Propelling charge made up of a number of charges equal in size. The num-

ber of sections used determines the muzzle velocity and range of the projectile.

equal time point (ASCC)—See **critical point.**

equation of time (ASCC)—The amount of time by which the mean sun leads or lags behind the true sun at any instant.

equilibrator (A)—Device which balances the weight of a weapon tube or launcher beam so that it can be elevated without difficulty.

equipment deadlined for parts (A)—A requisition for parts required to return deadlined equipment to an acceptable operable condition. Equipment deadlined for parts supersedes the terms aircraft deadlined for parts and vehicles deadlined for parts.

equipment deployability profile (A)—An eight-digit number representing the percentage of a unit's reportable equipment with an equipment serviceability criteria score of green, amber, red (due to equipment shortages), and red (due to equipment serviceability criteria scores).

equipment distribution plan (A)—An equipment distribution planning study which has been approved by competent authority.

equipment in place (A)—Personal property, consisting of capital property and other equipment of a moveable nature which has been fixed in place or attached to real property, but which may be severed or removed from buildings without destroying the usefulness of the structures. It does not include installed building equipment.

equipment logbook (A)—A control device for mandatory recording of the events which occur during the life cycle of equipment.

equipment modification list (A)—A table which amends a table of organization and equipment by prescribing additions or reductions in equipment for one or more specifically designated units to meet actual operation conditions not provided for in other organizational and equipment tables.

equipment reserve (A)—Supplies which must be procured and stored in advance to meet anticipated issue demand or to meet other unforeseen operational needs.

equipment serviceability criteria (A)—Tests and measurements prescribed for each mission essential maintenance significant item of equipment to evaluate its capability to perform satisfactorily its primary mission for a period of 90 days with normal maintenance support.

equipment vulnerability (A)—In Tempest usage, those features of equipment/systems which contribute to the possibility of unauthorized exploitations of electromagnetic radiations or conducted signals containing classified information. Vulnerability is the sum of all factors contributing to the compromise. These factors are: *a. Susceptibility:* Emanations characteristic of the equipment itself. *b. Accessibility:* Ability of an enemy to gain access to the emanations. *c. Feasibility:* Technical, economic, logistic, and time factors which determine the ability of an unauthorized source to intercept and exploit the emanations.

equisignal zone (ASCC)—A region in which equal signal strength is received from two intersecting lobes of radiation.

equity (ownership) accounts (A)—Stocks of materiel owned by one military service and stored, issued, and accounted for by another military service.

equivalent knowledge credit (A)—Granting of credit by the commandant of a school or college to instructors or staff members of Army schools and to other military personnel when equivalent knowledge has been demonstrated by tests or other appropriate means.

equivalent school credit (A)—Granting of credit equivalent to a stated military educational level by the commandant of a school or college, or by the Department of the Army, to persons who have successfully completed a resident course of instruction at an equivalent school of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, service school or a foreign military school.

escape chit (A)—A means of identification carried by an individual, normally made of cloth upon which is printed, in the language of the area a message promising a reward for assisting the bearer to safety. Replicas of the United States and Allied flags are sometimes superimposed on the escape chit as well. Also known as **blood chit.**

escort guard (A)—Supervises and guards prisoners of war in camps, enclosures, on work details, during interrogation, and during evacuation or transfer.

escort of the color (A)—Ceremony of escorting the color with a color guard; escort of the standard.

escort of the standard—See **escort of the color.**

espionage—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
2. (ASCC)—The collection of information by secret means for intelligence purposes.

essential items list (A)—A list of critical and intensively managed items which is prepared by the national inventory control point to advise the field of automatic returns under the excess program.

establishing authority (A)—For an amphibious operation, the joint force commander who established an amphibious task force as a joint force and issues the initiating directive for the operation.

estimated expenditure of ammunition (A)—In determining the firepower potential of an area fire weapon, it is the expected number of projectiles fired in a given time period.

evacuation hospital (A)—A nonfixed medical treatment facility.

evaluation—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. A subjective determination, accomplished jointly by the several major subordinate commands of the utility, that is, the military value, of a hardware item/system—real or conceptual—to the user.

evergreen forest (Q)—A dense growth of conifer/evergreen trees covering a large tract of land with a canopy height typically between 10 and 20 meters. An evergreen forest constitutes a permanent vegetal cover.

Excellence in Competition Badge (A)—Metallic badge denoting prescribed high score in competition in a prescribed national or area rifle or pistol match.

excess listing (A)—Consolidated listing of excess personal property prepared by the Defense Logistics Service Center, the General Services Administration or Overseas Theater Screening Centers.

excess stock (A)—That portion of the total quantity of an item on hand which exceeds the retention limit for the item.

exchange service—See **Army and Air Force Exchange Service.**

excitation (A)—1. Application of a signal to the input of a vacuum tube amplifier. 2. Application of signal power to a radio transmitting antenna. 3. Application of current to the transmitting and receiving elements of a synchro or self–synchronous device. In this meaning called selsyn excitation.

exclusion area (A)—A restricted area containing a security interest or other matter which is of such a vital nature that access to the area, or proximity resulting from access, constitutes for all practical purposes, access to such security interest or matter.

exclusive jurisdiction (A)—In domestic law, plenary authority of Federal Government over certain real property under Federal control, arising from the acceptance thereof by the Federal Government (pursuant to Federal Statute since 1940) and consent thereto by statute of the State Government whose authority is excluded except where the right to serve civil and criminal process is reserved. In international law, that situation in which either the civil authorities of a receiving State or the military authorities of a sending State, but not the authorities of both, have the right to exercise civil or criminal jurisdiction over certain of the members of, or persons accompanying, the visiting armed force in all or in specified categories of cases.

executive agreement (A)—Agreement of the United States and a foreign country negotiated by direction of the President which usually takes effect upon signature and is not submitted to the Senate for ratification.

executive order (A)—Order issued by the President by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution or by an act of Congress. It has the force of law.

exempted addressee (A)—An addressee included in the collective address designation of a message but for whom the message is not intended for action or information.

exempted station (A)—Military installation which is responsible directly to the Department of the Army General Staff. It comes under the jurisdiction of any Army area only for purposes of supply and administration. The United States Military Academy at West Point is an exempted station.

exercise codeword (ASCC)—A combination of three different English or French words used only in exercises to replace NATO codewords and perform the same functions.

exercise term—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(ASCC)—2. Three separate English lan-

guage words, including EXERCISE, used in place of a clear text phrase in exercise messages to conceal the real content and avoid confusion with actual operational directives.

existed prior to service (A)—Term added to a medical diagnosis to signify that there is clear and unmistakable evidence that the disease or injury, or the underlying condition producing the disease or injury, existed prior to the individual's entry into military service.

exit road (A)—Road leading out of a beachhead or landing area into the area of subsequent operations.

ex-meridian altitude (ASCC)—An altitude of a celestial body near the celestial meridian to which a correction is to be applied to determine the meridian altitude.

expanded bed capacity (A)—Space for patients' beds measured in terms of the number of beds which can be set up in wards or rooms designed for patients' beds, spacing beds six feet between centers (approximately 72 square feet per bed).

expectant life of an item (A)—Average of the ages when the units probably will be retired from service. See also **supply replacement factors and consumption rates.**

expeditionary force message (A)—A fixed test radio message for facilitating communication between correspondents in the United States and its territories and possessions and military personnel and American Red Cross personnel attached or assigned to the military departments located in oversea commands.

expeditionary troops (A)—In amphibious operations, all troops of all services assigned to a joint expeditionary force for all operations ashore.

expenditure credit (A)—Credit for authorizing a unit to use a specified amount of materiel for a stated purpose during a given time.

experimental model (ASCC)—A model of the complete equipment to demonstrate the technical soundness of the basic idea. This model need not have the required final form or necessarily contain parts of final design.

expiration date (A)—A date, as determined by technical test data, beyond which shelf life items should be suspended from continued issue and use.

expired appropriation (A)—One which is no longer available for obligation, but is available for disbursement.

exploded view (A)—A drawing or picture of any article or piece of equipment in which the component parts are separated but so arranged to show their relationship to the whole.

exploitation—1 through 3. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—4. That part of the production of information from cryptograms, which includes decryptographing; that is, applying recovered keys and translation, but not including the cryptanalytic processes which may be involved. See also **direct pressure.**

explosive bolt (A)—A bolt containing an explosive charge which can be electrically detonated to destroy the bolt connection.

explosive charge (A)—Explosive used in firing a gun, whether propelling charge which throws the projectile, or bursting charge, which breaks the casing of a projectile to produce demolition, fragmentation, or chemical action.

explosive train—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. That portion of a fuse or a fuse system consisting of explosive components, such as primer, detonator, booster, etc., necessary to cause functioning of a warhead or destructor.

export traffic release number (A)—Number used to identify and release shipments by Department of Defense shipping agencies of one or more carloads of freight or equivalent, for movement from point of origin to a water or air terminal for subsequent shipment overseas. It includes the route or method by which shipment will be made.

extended defense (A)—A form of position defense employed on a wide front. It is characterized by limited mutual support, great depth of position, and withholding of a strong reserve. See also **position defense.**

exterior ballistics (A)—Subdivision of ballistics which deals with the phenomena associated with the aerodynamic performance of missiles or projectiles.

exterior ballistic table (A)—Table containing data on the trajectories of projectiles under various conditions. See also **ballistic table.**

exterior pack (A)—A container, bundle, or assembly which is sufficient by reason of material, design, and construction, to protect materiel during shipment and storage. This can be the unit pack or a container with any combination of unit or intermediate packs.

external control (A)—In highway transportation, the control exercised by a higher headquarters, such as a highway traffic regulation headquarters, and/or by military police, over a convoy, serial or march unit. See also **internal control.**

external indicator—See **system indicator.**

externally programed automatic test equipment (ASCC)—An automated tester using any programing technique in which the programing instructions are read directly from a medium which is added to the equipment; such as punched tape, punched cards, magnetic tape, etc.

external operation funds (A)—Amounts set aside for allotment to task forces and theater of operations commanders outside the continental limits of the United States, to finance all requirements of such forces.

external storage (A)—1. Media on which data is stored from which such data must be transferred to main memory before operations on this data can commence.

(ASCC)—2. Off–line storage—storage not under control of the central processing unit.

extra good time (A)—Any deductions from the term of a court–martial sentence which may be earned for actual work in assignments for which extra good time has been approved.

exudation (A)—The emission of any substance (usually oily, tarry, or gaseous) from an explosive item, generally the results of chemical reaction or pressure due to thermal changes.

eye safe laser system (ASCC)—A laser system in which the total power or energy output can be concentrated in the unprotected human eye without irreversable visual impairment.

eyes left (right) (A)—Command given to troops in march formation to turn head and eyes to the left (right). The movement constitutes a salute to a reviewing party.

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fabrication cost (A)—Recurring procurement expenditure to produce the primary and secondary mission equipment. It includes all direct and indirect production costs plus general and administrative expense and profit. As with hardware cost, fabrication cost applies to a complete item including Government–furnished equipment.

facepiece (A)—Airtight part of a protective mask which fits over the face of wearer; consists of faceblank, eyepieces, outlet valve, head harness and other components depending upon type of protective mask.

facilities engineering (A)—Those activities relating to the repair, rehabilitation and maintenance of buildings, structures, grounds, utility systems and other real property; fire-protective measures therefore; the construction of alterations, additions and extensions to such existing facilities; operation of utilities, and performance of insect, rodent- and pest-control measures.

facility—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(Q)—2. A physical plant, such as real estate and improvements thereto, including buildings and equipment, that provides the means for assisting or making easier the performance of a function; e.g., base, arsenal, factory. 3. Any part or adjunct of a physical plant, or any item of equipment which is an operating entity or which contributes or can contribute to the execution of a function by providing some specific type of physical assistance.

facility security clearance (A)—An administrative determination that, from a security viewpoint, a facility is eligible for access to classified information of a certain category (and all lower categories).

facing distance (A)—Distance of 14 inches, calculated as the smallest in which a soldier can carry out drill facings.

factor of safety (A)—Extra strength built into a structure or mechanism to give a margin of safety over normally expected loads. See also **safety factor.**

fading (Q)—The variation of radio field intensity caused by changes in the transmission medium and transmission path with time.

fail safe (A)—1. Descriptive of fuze design features whereby a component failure prevents the fuze from functioning. (For additional application on nuclear weapons, consult appropriate technical manual.) 2. An item designed to continue operating normally when controlling device fails so as

not to increase the emergency; used in aircraft and some missile launching equipment.

fairing (A)—A component used to streamline a surface to reduce aerodynamic drag.

fallout—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Leave a place in formation; leave one's position in a formation but remain in the immediate vicinity. 3. Command permitting soldiers to leave their places in ranks but keeping them in the immediate vicinity.

false horizon (ASCC)—A line resembling the visible horizon but above or below it.

false ogive—See **windshield.**

false parallax—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.
(A)—2. The apparent vertical displacement of an object from its true position when viewed stereoscopically, due to movement of the object itself as well as to change in the point of observation.

family allowance —See **class Q allotment.**

family care plan (A)—An approved statement of understanding and responsibility applicable to members of the regular and reserve components of the Army which provides for the adequate care and custody of family members during any forseeable absence of the service member due to military requirements.

fault (A, ASCC)—A physical condition that causes a device, a component, or an element, to fail to perform in a required manner.

fault isolation (A)—The act of locating a fault within the unit under test.

feasibility study (A)—The process of examination, evaluation, and study in determining the possibility of accomplishing specific goals or tasks.

feature analysis (Q)—The process of locating, examining, and classifying the physical characteristics of cultural features on the earth's surface.

feature analysis code number (Q)—A unique number (usually sequential) assigned to each area or feature portrayed on the feature manuscript and used to relate feature analysis data table information to the digital information which portrays the shape of the feature.

feature analysis data table (Q)—A table containing the feature analysis code numbers and the numeric codes which represent the physical characteristics of features selected for portrayal in the digital landmass system data base.

feature identification data (Q)—Information pertaining to the classification of a feature as to kind, function and description (e.g., heavy fabrication industry with saw–tooth roof; truss bridge; power-line pylon, type H). Each classification has a unique three-digit feature identification code.

feature type (Q)—A classification of features into categories of point, linear (line), or areal features.

Federal Cataloging System—See **reference number.**

Federal supply classification (A)—A uniform supply classification system designed to serve the commodity classification needs of supply operations within the Federal Government. It divides the universe of items of supply into broad commodity groups; each Federal supply classification group being further subdivided into classes. The Federal supply classification utilizes a 4–digit coding structure. The first two digits of the code number identify the group; the second two digits of the code number identify the classes within each group.

feed belt—See **ammunition belt.**

feeding group (A)—A category of personnel subsisted on a specific menu.

feint (A)—1. A show of force intended to mislead the enemy. It normally consists of a shallow, limited objective attack executed by a small portion of the total force. 2. Make a pretended blow or attack. 3. In river–crossing operations, a show of force by a small proportion of the assault force with a limited objective attack on the far side of the river, intended to deceive the enemy as to the exact location of the actual crossing sites.

ferry (ASCC)—In combat engineering, a raft or boat propelled by water current or mechanical means, operating between two or more defined landing sites.

fibre optics (ASCC)—An optical system using optically transparent material in strands of flexible bundles to route light rays along a predetermined axis.

field artillery—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. A basic branch and arm of the Army. The branch name identifies personnel and units which employ cannons, rockets and missile systems, with target acquisition means assisting in land combat operations. 3. Artillery weapons which are sufficiently mobile to accompany and support infantry, mechanized, armored, airborne, and airmobile units in the field. Primary mission is to engage ground targets with nuclear and/or nonnuclear fires.

field artillery cannon calibration (A)—The comparison of the muzzle velocity of a given artillery piece with some accepted standard performance. That standard may be selected arbitrarily from the performance of a group of weapons being calibrated together, as in comparative calibration, or it may be the standard defined in the firing tables, as in absolute calibration.

field artillery survey (A)—Survey consisting of topographic operations necessary to construct a firing chart for unobserved fires. The main object of the survey is to determine, with sufficient exactness, the relative locations of pieces and targets both horizontally and vertically.

field artillery tactical operations center (A)—A facility within which are merged targeting, operations, and fire control for field artillery support operations.

field buying offices (A)—Offices established or located by the Executive Director for Subsistence in various geographical locations as considered essential to facilitate purchasing of subsistence.

field grade (A)—Classification of officers ranking above a captain and below a brigadier general. Field grade includes colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors.

field hospital (A)—A nonfixed medical treatment facility. See **hospital.**

field kitchen (A)—A mobile or temporary kitchen in the field or at a temporary installation utilizing field kitchen equipment.

field manual (A)—A manual containing instructional, informational, and reference material relative to military training and operations. It is the primary means of promulgating military doctrine, tactics, and techniques. See also **field service regulations.**

field medical card (A)—United States Medical Card normally used in a theater of operations that provides pertinent data as to the casualty's/patient's identity, diagnosis, time/date, facility where tagged, treatment rendered, and disposition.

field medical record (A)—Field medical card and the field medical record jacket, with all the inclosed medical and clinical records.

field medical regulator (A)—A member of the Army Medical Department trained in the control of patient evacuation from forward areas of the combat zone to appropriate medical treatment facilities under control of the medical regulator. See also **medical regulator.**

field operating activity (A)—An organization which has the primary mission of executing policy and would still be required in the absence of the headquarters to which it reports. See also **agency.**

field operating agency (A)—An agency under the supervision of Headquarters, Department of the Army, but not a major Army command or part of a major Army command, which has the primary mission of executing policy.

field printing (A)—Printing, binding, and blankbook work originating outside the Washington, DC, area and intended for use primarily in the geographical area of origin.

field ration (A)—Food issued only in the actual articles, not in money, and authorized for troops in the field. The field ration includes type A ration, type B ration, and the packaged operational rations. See also **ration.**

field ration dining facility (A)—An organized feeding unit used to subsist personnel authorized to be subsisted on the field ration.

field service regulations (A)—That series (100–series) of Department of the Army field manuals published to present the official fundamental doctrines and broad policies for use as a basis for conducting operations by division and larger unit commanders and staffs. See also **field manual.**

field shop (A)—Maintenance or repair shop, established and operated in the field, or facility for performing work within the scope of field maintenance.

field stockage (A)—A confinement facility in the field, so designated, that is under the jurisdiction of a division, corps, field army, or communication zone commander.

field storage unit (A)—A group of ammunition stacks located a sufficient distance from adjacent field storage units to provide reasonable protection against the spread of fire, detonation, or contamination.

field strength (Q)—The intensity of a radiowave at a receiving site, measured in volts/m, and directly related to power density.

field train (A)—Unit train not required for immediate support of combat elements; B train. Field trains

may include kitchen and baggage trains, administrative trains, heavy maintenance, water, and those ammunition, fuel, and lubricants trucks not required for direct support of troops in the immediate engagement.

field type (A)—Term used to describe equipment, troops, or units utilized primarily to carry out a combat mission.

filler depot (A)—Depot associated with a base or master depot, and may be operated as a subsection thereof. It normally stocks supplies of the same type and class as the associated depot, in bulk quantities, in original packages; supplies from filler depots are normally ordered forward to maintain stocks in issue depots, or may be ordered shipped direct to supply points or local issue sections of depots.

film base (photography) (ASCC)—A thin, flexible transparent sheet of stable plastic material to which a light-sensitive emulsion may be applied.

final bomb-release line (A)—Imaginary line around a defended area or objective over which a bomber should release its last bomb for it to hit on the far edge of the area or objective.

final coordination line (A)—A line close to the enemy position used to coordinate the lifting and shifting of supporting fires with the final deployment of maneuver elements. It should be recognizable on the ground.

final heading (ASCC)—The heading at the end of a rating period while using the astrogyro system of steering.

final indorsement (A)—Indorsement on the service record that is filled out only when a soldier is separated from the service by discharge, death, etc.

final protective line (A)—Line selected where an enemy assault is to be checked by interlocking fire from all available weapons. A final protective line may be parallel with, or oblique to, the front of the position.

finance and accounting officer (A)—The staff officer assigned to perform the duties set forth in prescribed regulations and charged with maintaining the system of accounts and financial procedures through which the officer's commander's responsibilities are stated and discharged in monetary terms. The finance and accounting officer may also be a disbursing officer if public funds are disbursed in connection with assigned duties.

financed demand (A)—A request for funded supplies or equipment placed by a consumer with an accountable officer which can be financed from within the cost ceilings available to the consumer.

finance officer (A)—The accountable disbursing officer for a tactical organization or other organization not operating under the integrated accounting system.

financial data records folder (A)—A folder, maintained in the military personnel section of an Army unit, to contain vouchers and other documents pertaining to a service member's pay status.

financial inventory accounting (A)—The act of establishing and maintaining monetary accounting for materiel, supplies, and equipment, held as stock on records of property accountability in the Army supply system.

financial management plan (A)—A plan for achieving more effective and efficient overall financial management of the Army. Includes improvement of operational performance through assignment of responsibility for the evaluation and control of costs.

fine-grained soil (Q)—A soil containing more than 50 percent material smaller in diameter than 0.074mm (No. 200 US standard sieve).

fine setting (A)—Delicate adjustment or measurement made by means of an auxiliary device graduated in subdivisions of the units of the main scale. The adjustment on the main scale is called coarse setting.

fine sight (A)—Adjustment of the sight of a gun so that only the tip of the front sight can be seen through the notch of the rear sight. A less accurate adjustment is called coarse sight.

fire—1. and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. Shoot; discharge a gun or launch a missile or rocket. 4. Shooting; discharge a gun or group of guns; launch a missile or group of missiles; launch a rocket or group of rockets. See also **area fire; band of fire; counter-mortar fire; close defensive fires; suppress enemy air defense fires; sweeping fire; time fire; volley fire.**

fire and maneuver (A)—Method of attack in which one element of a command moves while being supported by the fire of another element or elements.

fire bay—See **firing bay.**

fire bomb (A)—A tank, sometimes an auxiliary aircraft fuel tank, filled with gelled gasoline mixture and equipped with ignitor assemblies.

fire control equipment (A)—Equipment required and used to directly aim guns or controlled missiles at a particular target. Fire control equipment includes all instruments used in calculating and adjusting the proper elevation and deflection of guns or missiles in flight. Included are such items as radars, telescopes, range finders, predictors, directors, other computers, power plants, and communication control systems connecting these elements.

fire control grid (A)—System of lines that divide a military map into squares, the distance between any two parallel lines representing 1,000 yards or 1,000 meters, depending on the type map. Maps using the fire control grid are of sufficiently large scale to be useful in fire control.

fire direction (A)—Tactical employment of fire power; the exercise of tactical command of one or more units in the selection of targets, the concentration or distribution of fire, and allocation of ammunition for each mission. It also includes the methods and techniques used in fire direction centers to convert target information into appropriate fire commands.

fire direction net (A)—Communication system linking observers, liaison officers, air observers, and the firing batteries with the fire direction center for the purpose of fire control.

fire fight (A)—Delivery of fire between opposing units. Fire fight is a phase of an attack that usually follows the approach march and deployment, and comes before the assault.

fire lane (A)—Path cleared for gunfire in wooded or overgrown areas.

fire plan—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Standing directions to the members of a unit for preventing, reporting or extinguishing fires.

fire support (A)—Assistance to those elements of the ground forces that close with the enemy (such as infantry and armor units), rendered by delivering field artillery fire, naval gun fire, and close air support.

fire support element (A)—A functional portion of a force tactical operations center that provides centralized targeting, coordination, and integration of fires, delivered by fire support means under the control of, or in support of, the force on surface targets. This element is staffed by personnel from the field artillery headquarters, or field artillery staff section of the force and representatives of other fire support means.

fire support officer (A)—In fire support operations, this officer, is a fulltime coordinator of all fire support and is the field artillery commander's representative at the supported headquarters.

fire support team (A)—In fire support operations, a team comprised of a team chief (field artillery lieutenant) and the necessary additional personnel and equipment required to request, coordinate, and direct fire support efforts for company-size units.

fire trench (A)—Trench from which men can fire their rifles or other small arms and in which they are relatively well protected.

fire unit (A)—Unit whose fire in battle is under the immediate and effective control of one leader.

fire unit analyzer (A)—An instrument for analyzing the effectiveness of an air defense fire unit against hostile aircraft or missiles under the conditions stated on the face of the analyzer. Also used for air defense design and may be used for analysis of enemy air defense design.

firing battery (A)—1. That part of a battery actually at the firing position when a battery is prepared for action. It includes the pieces, personnel, and equipment necessary for its operation. 2. Battery organized and equipped to fire field artillery weapons, as differentiated from a headquarters and/or service battery. 3. An element of a field artillery cannon battery. See also **battery.**

firing bay (A)—One of a series of short straight sections of a fire trench, set forward and joined to the next by short trenches which makes an indentation in any of various shapes; fire bay. A fire trench is divided into firing bays so that a bomb or shell falling in one bay does not cause destruction in those on either side.

firing data (A)—All data necessary for firing an artillery piece at a given objective. Such data may be determined by computation and then transmitted by verbal commands, or may be applied electromechanically by one of the several types of directing devices.

firing device (A)—Metal case, containing an initiator and spring propelled metal pin, designed to set off the main charge of explosives contained in booby-traps, antipersonnel mines, antitank mines, and demolition charges. There are four types: pressure, pull, release and combinations thereof. See also **pressure firing device.**

firing jack (A)—Adjustable device which stabilizes and levels certain mobile artillery weapons while the weapons are in firing position.

firing pin (A)—1. Plunger in the firing mechanism of a firearm that strikes the primer and thus ignites the propelling charge. 2. Part of a fuze that strikes the sensitive explosive in the fuze and sets it off; device which sets off the action of a detonator or primer.

firing table (A)—Table or chart giving the data needed for firing a weapon accurately on a target under standard conditions and also the corrections that must be made for special conditions such as wind or variations of temperature.

firing table elevation (A)—The angle between the axis of the bore and the horizontal when the piece is laid to fire at a given range under conditions that are accepted as standard.

first aid (A)—Urgent and immediate lifesaving and other measures which can be performed for casualties by nonmedical personnel when medical personnel are not immediately available. See also **emergency medical treatment.**

first call (A)—Warning signal given before men are summoned to a formation, duty, or other activity. The first call is usually a bugle call.

first class gunner (A)—1. Classification, given for skill in the use of cannon and machineguns, that ranks next above the grade of second class gunner and next below that of expert. The grade of first class gunner corresponds to that of a sharpshooter. 2. Soldier having this classification.

first defense gun (A)—Machinegun placed where it can cover the enemy from the time the enemy starts to attack until the enemy breaks through the front lines of the battle position.

first destination transportation (A)—The movement of property from point of origin to the point at which the material, in the form required for use, is first received for use or storage for subsequent distribution in the military supply system.

first fire mixture (A)—Quick igniting mixture used to set off the main charge of a munition.

first line of sight range (Q)—The first line of sight range is the range from a deployed sensor at which the target first comes within line of sight of that sensor.

first phase interpretation (ASCC)—The preliminary rapid interpretation of newly-acquired imagery for the purpose of extracting, organizing and communicating information to satisfy immediate priority requirements.

First Point of Aries—See **vernal equinox.**

First Point of Libra—See **autumnal equinox.**

first sergeant (A)—Occupational title for the chief noncommissioned officer of a company, battery, or similar unit.

first sergeant's call (A)—Periodic assembly of first sergeants at battalion or regimental headquarters for the purpose of receiving administrative instructions.

first visibility range (Q)—The range from a deployed sensor at which the target is first visible to that sensor.

fiscal station (A)—Any installation to which a station number is assigned for use in connection with administrative functions relative to appropriation and fund accounting and the furnishing of supplies or services to Department of the Army components, or for other appropriate administrative purposes, as required.

fiscal year (A)—1. With respect to Government matters, the period beginning October 1 and ending September 30 of consecutive calendar years. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends. 2. With respect to contractors, the period used by the contractor for Federal tax purposes.

fishbone mine system (A)—Series of independent underground passages that military engineers cut out in the direction of the enemy with branches for purposes of attack, flank protection, and listening. A fishbone differs from a lateral mine system, which is an underground passage cut parallel to the front line from which galleries are carried toward the enemy.

fishnet (A)—Net made of knotted cord, used to hold camouflage materials in place.

fishtail wind (A)—Wind that is constantly changing direction.

fixed echo (A)—A radar echo that is caused by reflection from a fixed object, such as a terrain form or building, visible to the radar set.

fixed pivot (A)—1. Fixed point on which a line of troops turn when changing formation or direction of march. 2. One who is at the pivot point.

fixed post system (A)—Assigning sentinels to guard duty at fixed posts where they stand until relieved.

fixed reticle (ASCC)—A reticle rigidly fixed and stationary in the field of view.

flag (A)—Cloth, with distinguishing color or design, which has a special meaning or serves as a signal. The flag of the United States, the white flag of truce, and weather flags are examples. In the military service, the color is a flag of a dismounted unit; an ensign is a national flag; a pennant is a small triangular flag usually flown for identification of a unit; and a guidon is a flag carried by Army units for identification, especially in drills and ceremonies.

flag of convenience ship (ASCC)—A ship more than half owned by citizens of one country, but registered and operated under the flag of another nation usually for economic advantages.

flag semaphore (A)—System of signaling by which messages are spelled out with flags.

flail tank (A)—Specially constructed tank equipped with a flailing device consisting of chain flails attached to a roller powered by the tank engine, employed to detonate antitank mines.

flammable space (A)—Warehouse area which has been designed for the storage of highly flammable materiel. See also **storage space.**

flanking attack (ASCC)—An offensive maneuver directed at the flank of an enemy.

flare—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. A pyrotechnic item designed to produce a single source of intense light for purposes such as target and/or airfield illumination.

flash defilade (A)—1. Condition in which the flash of firing at a gun position is concealed from enemy observation by an intervening obstacle, such as a hill or the side of a ravine. 2. Vertical distance by which the flash of a gun is concealed from enemy observation.

flash fuze—See **electric squib.**

flash to bang time (A)—The time interval between visual observation of the flash of a weapon being fired and the auditory perception of the sound of the discharge proceeding from the same weapon.

flash tube (A)—A tubular device used to transmit an igniting spark or flame from a fuze or detonating device to an explosive charge.

flechette (A)—A small fin-stabilized missile used in antipersonnel ammunition.

fleet ballistic missile requisition (A)—A naval requisition for the fleet ballistic missile program placed on the Army supply system.

fleeting target (A)—Moving target that remains within observing or firing distance for such a short period that it affords little time for deliberate adjustment and fire against it; transient target. Fleeting targets may be aircraft, vehicles, marching troops, etc.

flex–x (A)—A demolition charge consisting of flexible sheets of explosive.

flight coordination center (A)—A subagency of the flight operations center normally operating in the forward area of the field Army, to extend traffic regulation and communication capabilities.

flight direction computer (ASCC)—A computer that processes pertinent input signals (altitude, air data, inertial, configuration, ratio, etc.) together with mode control settings and provides roll and pitch commands to the pilot's display, or to the auto–pilot, to carry out a predetermined maneuver in a prescribed manner.

flight manifest (A)—Form showing the exact record of personnel by name, rank, and service number in each aircraft. It also gives a brief description of the equipment loaded, with the station or rack number as loaded in the aircraft. Load computations for personnel and equipment are also listed. A separate form (in as many copies as are necessary) is made for each aircraft.

flight ration (A)—The meal or meals prescribed solely for inflight feeding purposes.

floating reticle (ASCC)—A reticle whose image can be moved within the field of view.

floodplain (Q)—A belt of low flat ground bordering a river channel that can be inundated about once a year or every other year, at the season when

abundant supplies of surface water combine with effects of a high water table and ample soil moisture to supply more runoff that can stay within the heavily scoured thoroughlike channel.

flow cycle (A)—The complete sequence of phase movements of traffic through a traffic point. See also **flow phase.**

flow phase (A)—Nonconflicting movement of traffic through a traffic point. See also **flow cycle.**

flow process chart (A)—A chart for recording, in a compact manner and proper sequence, the operations found in an operating line.

flow regulation (A)—Allocation of time and space to streams of traffic from different directions.

fluxgate compass (ASCC)—An instrument employing the fluxgate principle to indicate, subject to certain corrections, the direction of the observer's magnetic meridian.

flyaway cost (A)—Total recurring and nonrecurring procurement expenditures required to produce the primary and secondary mission equipment excluding production base support and modifications. Within the individual weapon system line item in the budget, the costs that are related to the production of usable end item of military hardware are commonly referred to as flyaway cost. It includes the cost of the basic unit to be fabricated (airframe, hull, chassis, etc.), propulsion equipment, electronics, armament, and other installed Government-furnished equipment. Tooling costs, as distinct from production base support, are also included. Flyaway cost is termed rollaway or sailaway cost for vehicles or ships, respectively. For other classes of hardware, it is known as mission equipment cost.

Flying Crane (ASCC)—An aircraft, capable of ascending and descending vertically, used for lifting heavy loads slung externally.

flying levels (A)—A line of levels in surveying, to determine approximate elevations to hundredths or tenths of a foot.

flying speed (A)—Any airspeed above stalling speed and within the normal speed range for any specific conventional aircraft.

flying status (A)—Standing of a member of the Army or Air Force who is under orders to make frequent and regular flights in an aircraft. See also **aircraft crewmember; aircraft non-crewmember.**

flythrough (A)—The act of the target passing through the cone of fire.

fog (Q)—A hydrometeor consisting of a visible aggregate of minute water droplets suspended in the atmosphere near the earth's surface. According to international definition, fog reduces visibility below one kilometer (0.62 miles). (Compare mist.) Fog differs from clouds only in that the base of fog is at the earth's surface while clouds are above the surface. When composed of ice crystals, it is termed ice fog.

fogging (A)—The application of chemical compound, in the form of vapor, to interior surfaces, or relatively inaccessible surfaces.

fog oil (A)—Special petroleum oil used in mechanical smoke generators.

follow-up—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.
(A)—2. An inquiry as to the action taken or being taken on a previously submitted document or requirement.

follow-up elements (A)—Elements following a march column whether for cleanup, prevention of straggling maintenance and recovery of equipment or other purposes.

follow–up study (A)—Evaluation of progress of people in jobs or training to which they have been assigned on the basis of certain measuring instruments and procedures. The purpose is to determine how well the selection instruments have identified, in advance, the people who would succeed in such jobs.

follow–up supply (A)—That initial resupply which is delivered directly to forces in the airhead by air. It is prepackaged on a unit basis for automatic or on-call delivery.

food adviser (A)—Commissioned or warrant officer assigned to the staff of an installation or command to assist and advise commanders in the direction of the food service through detailed administration, planning, coordination, liaison, and training.

food packet (A)—Prepackaged and precooked foods, which may be eaten hot or cold, for use under special operational conditions that prevent issue or utilization of complete rations. Food packets are designed primarily to meet stringent operational requirements for minimum weight, cubage, and other utility factors, with the maximum stability, palatibility, and nutritional value commen-

surate with these requirements. One or more food packets do not necessarily constitute a nutritionally complete ration.

food service management assistance team (A)—A team of food service and food service equipment specialists performing scheduled or requested visits to installation dining facilities to assist in training personnel in the operation management functions of a dining facility.

food service sergeant (A)—The noncommissioned officer who is directly responsible to the unit/organization food service officer for the operating, control, and management of dining facilities while in garrison; and responsible for the selection of sites and operations when units/organizations are operating in the field. The food service sergeant directs all dining facility personnel, maintains accounts, schedules and supervises operations. Formerly titled mess sergeant, dining facility steward, or dining facility manager.

food service supervisor (A)—Enlisted individual who assists the food adviser in the supervision and direction of the food service program.

force accounting system (A)—A comprehensive automated data processing system designed to facilitate the recording of unit associated data for audit, manipulation, and analysis, useful in the structuring of forces and control of all units of the United States Army, both Active and Reserve components.

force a safeguard (A)—Any trespass on the protection established by a detachment, guard, detail, or order posted by a commander, for the purpose of protecting persons, place, or property.

force augmentation (A)—High priority Reserve component units (division forces and nondivisional units to round out the Active Army), Army of the United States units, and individual reinforcements necessary to bring these units to full table of organization and equipment strength to achieve a specified division force objective.

forced crossing (A)—Going across a stream in the face of enemy opposition.

force designator (A)—A Roman numeral designated by the Military Service of the Joint Chiefs of Staff which relates to the mission of an activity. A force/activity is—*a.* A unit, organization, or installation performing a function or mission. *b.* A body of troops, ships, or aircraft, or a combination thereof. *c.* A function, mission, project, or program, including the Military Assistance Program (Grant Aid, Foreign Military Sales, and Supply Support Arrangements).

force development (A)—The process of translating projected Department of the Army resources—manpower, fiscal, and materiel into time–phased programs and structure (expressed in dollars, equipment, and units) necessary to accomplish assigned missions and functions.

force development testing and experimentation (A)—Tests, ranging from the small in scope, highly instrumented, high resolution field experiment, to the broader in scope, less instrumented, low resolution and highly subjective field tests that are performed to support the force development process by examining the impact, potential, and effectiveness of selected concepts, tactics, doctrine, organization, and materiel. Force development testing and experimentation assesses the interdependence among doctrine, tactics, organization, and materiel, and may support the materiel acquisition process by providing data to assist in the establishment of a required operational capability, to develop fundamental data necessary for a full understanding of the performance of a materiel system, or to assist in validating doctrine and/or tactics to counter a possible threat response to a system once deployed.

force modernization training (A)—Training of active component and reserve component individuals, crews, and units in how to operate, maintain (organization, direct support/general support, and depot) and/or shoot and employ new or displaced equipment.

force not operationally employed (A)—A force not involved in combat or one withdrawn from a higher level of operations for one or more reasons, such as excessive losses, need for retraining, or requirement for reassignment. Such a force may require replacement of personnel and equipment to make it operationally effective.

force readiness (A)—The readiness of the Army as measured by its ability to man, equip, and train its forces, and to mobilize, deploy, and sustain them as required to accomplish assigned missions.

forcing cone (A)—Tapered beginning of the bands at the origin of the rifling of a gun tube. The forcing cone allows the rotating band of the pro-

jectile to be gradually engaged by the rifling, thereby centering the projectile in the bore.

ford (Q)—A shallow part of a body of water that may be crossed by wading, either by men or vehicles.

forecast of availability (A)—An estimate of assets anticipated to be available for an ensuing period.

foreign excess (A)—Excess personal property located outside the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, which is not required by the Department of Defense in the discharge of its responsibilities.

foreign national (A)—A national of a foreign country who is not also a citizen or national of the United States.

foreign sales country representative (A)—The designated country official (i.e., consulate, attache, director of movements, etc.) responsible for control of foreign sales transactions.

foreign service (A)—1. CONUS residents–Military service performed outside the continental limits of the United States. 2. OCONUS residents—Military service performed outside the limits of the OCONUS area of residence, excluding service within the continental United States.

forest clearing, cutovers, burns (Q)—*a.* A vegetal cover of grasses and low woody bushes entirely enclosed by forest naturally occurring in a clearing, man–made by tree harvesting in the cutovers. The former is a perennial feature whereas the latter will reforest with time. *b.* Burns are tracts of forest that have burned down. They are characterized by standing and fallen burned tree trunks and have a bush layer at ground level. These will reforest with time.

fork (A)—Change in elevation of artillery required to shift the center of impact in range by four probable errors.

formal accountability (A)—The obligation to maintain a stock record or commissary account. All property is subject to formal accountability unless specifically exempted by regulations or specific instructions of Headquarters, Department of the Army.

formal logic (A, ASCC)—The study of the structure and form of valid argument without regard to the meaning of the terms in the argument. See also **logic.**

formally advertised contract (A)—A purchase or sales agreement made by a Government agency by employing the procedures with respect to competitive bids and awards, described in applicable agency regulations.

fort (A)—1. Permanent post as opposed to a camp which is a temporary installation. 2. Land area within which harbor defense units are located. 3. Strong, fortified building or place that can be defended against an enemy.

forward command post (A)—Station of a unit's headquarters where the commander and staff work. In combat, a unit's headquarters is often divided into a forward and rear echelon.

forward defense area (A)—The area in which the forward defense positions are located in the mobile defense. See also **forward defense position.**

forward defense position (A)—In the mobile defense, any combination of islands of resistance, strong points, and observation posts utilized by the defender to warn of impending attack, canalize the attacking forces into less favorable terrain and block or impede the attacking force. Forward defense positions are occupied by the minimum forces necessary while the bulk of the defending force is employed in offensive action. See also **forward defense area.**

forward echelon (A)—That part of a headquarters which is principally concerned with the tactical control of battle. See also **rear echelon.**

fougasse (A)—A mine constructed so that upon explosion of the charge, pieces of metal, rock, gasoline or other substances are blown in a predetermined direction.

fouling (A)—Deposit that remains in the bore of a gun after it is fired.

four by four (A)—In regard to motor vehicles, four wheels of which four are driving wheels, dual wheels being considered as one wheel. It is usually written 4 X 4.

four by two (A)—In regard to motor vehicles, four wheels of which two are driving wheels, dual wheels being considered as one wheel. It is usually written 4 X 2.

four–man team (A)—A group of four individual trainees formed into a team during their advanced individual training who will complete such training and, insofar as requirements permit, proceed to station or unit of ultimate assignment as a team.

foxhole (A)—Small pit used for cover, usually for one or two men, and so constructed that the occupant can fire effectively from it.

fractional damage (A)—A fraction or percentage of the elements of a target which may be damaged or become casualties from a nuclear attack.

frangible bullet (A)—A brittle, plastic or other nonmetallic bullet for firing practice which, upon striking a target, breaks into powder or small fragments without penetrating.

free fire area (A)—In fire support operations, an area into which any fire support means may deliver fires without coordination.

free flight (A)—That portion of a missile's trajectory that is without thrust; may include guided missiles as well as free flight rockets.

free gyroscope (ASCC)—A gyroscope mounted in two or more gimbal rings so that its spin axis is free to maintain a fixed orientation in space.

free maneuver (A)—Practice maneuver in which each force acts as it chooses, and is limited only by the field orders received, by restrictions of area and time, and by the actions of the opposing force.

free net (A)—A net in which any station may communicate with any other station in the same net without first obtaining permission from the net control station to do so.

free tower (A)—Tower with mechanism and equipment that permit the free descent of an inflated parachute. It is used for training in parachute jumping.

free type parachute (A)—A parachute not attached to the aircraft, which is operated by the jumper at his discretion, or by an automatic device such as a timer, barometric device or a combination of both.

freeze space (A)—Refrigerated warehouse area in which the temperature can be controlled below a level of 32 degrees Fahrenheit. See also **storage space.**

freight forwarder (A)—An individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company or association other than a railroad, motor or water carrier, which represents itself as a common carrier; and *a.* undertakes to assemble and consolidate shipments or provide assembling and consolidating and performing or providing for the performance of break–bulk and distributing; *b.* assumes responsibility for the transportation of such property from point of receipt to point of destination; and *c.* utilizes the services of carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, the Federal Aviation Act, as amended, and the Shipping Act of 1916, as amended.

frequency band (ASCC)—In communications–electronics, a continuous range of frequencies extending between two limiting frequencies.

frequency changer (ASCC)—A device for converting alternating current at one frequency to alternating current at another frequency. See also **direct current converter; inverter; rectifier.**

frequency modulation (A)—A method of modulation in which the frequency of the carrier wave is varied according to the modulating intelligence.

frequency shift keying (A)—A method of transmitting the mark and space elements of a telegraph or data code by shifting the carrier frequency a fixed amount.

friendly state (nation) (A)—A state, recognized or unrecognized, with which the United States maintains amicable relations.

frontage (A)—Space from side to side occupied by an element in a formation or covered by a unit in combat.

frontal fire (A)—Fire delivered at right angles to the front of the target.

fueling (ASCC)—The process of replenishing the fuel tanks of vehicles to a predetermined level.

fully mission capable (A)—A condition status of a item of equipment or system meaning it has all mission essential subsystems installed and operating.

full step (A)—Thirty–inch step taken in walking or marching.

full–time training duty (A)—Full–time training or duty, with or without pay, authorized for members of the Army National Guard under 32 U.S.C. and 502–505. This duty is performed in State status and includes annual training, attendance at Army service schools, Army area schools, air defense region schools, participation in small arms competition, attendance at military conferences, short tours for special projects, ferrying of aircraft and participation in command post exercise maneuvers.

functional condition code (A)—Specific codes assigned to ammunition based upon data available from tests, inspections, and reported field maintenance results.

functional files system (A)—A numerical scheme for classifying papers for file. The classification assigned under this system identifies papers for filing, reference, and disposition by function of the accumulating activity.

functional manager (A)—That official who has responsibility in an assigned area of professional interest.

functional proponent (A)—The Army Staff agency responsible for the subject area in which automation is used or is to be used, including automation in support of the function performed.

functional team (A)—Teams (cells) composed of personnel having the same functional qualification and assigned to any unit as required to enable it to fulfill its mission.

functional test (A, ASCC)—A test performed to demonstrate that the item operates as specified (required).

functional training (A)—Nonmilitary occupational specialty producing training of military occupational specialty qualified personnel to develop a specific skill not included in training on which the individual was awarded a military occupational specialty.

fund code (A)—A 2-digit code provided for the specific use of the requisitioner or Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures reimbursable requisitions to indicate to the distribution system that funds are available to pay the related charges and to identify the applicable funds. When used in conjunction with certain other codes, the first position of the fund code also will designate the office to be billed. For certain centrally funded transactions, the distribution system may utilize the fund code internally to designate the billing activity and the appropriation/fund which is to be reimbursed. Within Army the fund code is structured to identify the appropriation/fund and related fiscal/program year; or if stock funded, the applicable stock fund division or materiel category. It also may be used to designate the office to be billed when used in conjunction with signal code C or L. For International Logistics program requisitions, the fund code identifies the Army billing activity and appropriation/fund which is to be reimbursed from International Logistics customer funds. When International Logistics requisitions are passed between commands or to other military services or agencies and require interim financing, normal fund code usage applies.

funded delivery period (A)—That period of time beginning with the first month of delivery from a fiscal year's Army funds through the month preceding delivery from the next fiscal year's Army funds.

funds responsibility (A)—That function which includes the preparation and defense of budget estimates and control of authorized funds.

fur ruff (A)—Extension of parka hood made of wolverine or similar fur protecting face from winds.

fuse (A)—An igniting or explosive device in the form of a cord consisting of a flexible fabric tube and core of low or high explosive. Used in blasting and demolition work and in certain munitions. Not to be confused with the term fuze.

future position—See **predicted position.**

fuze cavity—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. A well or cylindrical space in which a mechanical fuze is installed.

fuze delay (A)—Fuze that has a delay element incorporated in the fuze train.

fuze range (A)—Range at which a projectile will burst when the fuze is set at a given time value.

fuze well liner (A)—A metal cup assembled in the fuze cavity to help support the HE filler.

G

G2 air—See **tactical surveillance officer.**

G3 air (A)—An assistant G3 of the staff of each division, corps, army, army group, and theater headquarters, who is especially trained in the methods of employment of air effort.

G2 and G3 air operations sections (A)—Staff section under G3 at division level; subsection of both G2 and G3 at corps and higher levels, composed of Army personnel especially trained in air/ground operations.

Gannt chart (A)—A diagram used to graphically depict activity against time.

garland (A)—Strips of cotton cloth or burlap, fastened to a light wire framework. A garland is used to thicken an overhead camouflage or natural cover, or to hide the edge of a protecting net.

garrison flag (A)—Largest size United States flag. It is flown at posts only on holidays and important occasions as required by Army regulations.

gasoline gels—See **thickened fuel.**

G–day (ASCC)—The day on which the decision to deploy a specific force or forces is directed by competent authority.

general air support (A)—Air operations in gaining and maintaining air superiority, as well as interdiction activities.

general allotment (A)—Allotment which limits the amount that may be obligated under available appropriations without limiting a portion of the total to any specific appropriation or project account; allotment under which obligations may be charged against more than one appropriation.

general court–martial (A)—Highest type of court–martial, consisting of not fewer than five members, not including the military judge, having power to try any offense punishable by the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

general court–martial orders (A)—Orders promulgating the results of trial by general court–martial and any subsequent action by the convening or higher authority on the record of such trial.

general cryptosystem (A)—Basic method employing certain invariable elements to encrypt and decrypt. Normally identified by mythological designator or the short title of the cryptoequipment used.

general depot (A)—A supply establishment for the receipt, storage, and issue of two or more commodities or types of supplies. See also **branch depot.**

general discharge (A)—Form of discharge, under honorable conditions, service satisfactory, given to a soldier not qualifying for an honorable discharge.

general dispensary (A)—Medical treatment facility which provides medical and dental care but not hospitalization for military personnel not having convenient access to hospital facilities of a military installation. General dispensaries usually are located in large cities of military districts.

general educational development test (A)—Comprehensive test to measure an individual's acquired knowledge relative to that acquired at high school and college levels.

general fund (A)—Fund into which are deposited all receipts of the United States Government, except those from specific sources required by law to be deposited into other designated funds and from which appropriations are made by Congress to carry on the general and ordinary operations of the Government.

general hospital (A)—1. A fixed numbered medical treatment facility organized and operated by a table of organization and equipment unit in a theater of operations; it provides medical and surgical treatment of a definitive and specialized nature. 2. Named, fixed medical treatment facility, under the command of the Commander, United States Army Health Services Command or major overseas commander, especially staffed and equipped to afford facilities for observation, definitive treatment, and final disposition of patients requiring relatively long periods of hospitalization or highly specialized treatment. See also **hospital.**

general message (A)—A message designed to meet the recurring requirements for the dissemination of information or instructions to a predetermined wide standard distribution.

general military science curriculum (A)—A Reserve Officers' Training Corps program of instruction conducted in colleges and universities which prepares the student for appointment in most branches of the Army.

general operating agency (A)—An organizational unit consisting of major commands, headquarters, or agencies funded by allocation from the Comptroller of the Army or by suballocation from a special operating agency with authority to distribute funds by means of allotment as distinguished from suballocation. See also **operating agency.**

general outpatient clinic (A)—A medical treatment activity, integral to an Army health clinic or to the Department of Clinics and Community Health Care Services of an Army hospital, which is designed to accomplish health screening, preliminary diagnosis and treatment of illness or injury, and referral of patients to specialty clinics within the hospital.

General Procurement Board (A)—Agency set up to supervise, coordinate, and control all procure-

ment by United States forces in a theater of operations.

general purpose bag (A)—Used by the individual parachutist, an adjustable container designed for attachment to the parachutist's harness for the purpose of carrying individual or team equipment that must accompany the parachutist during an airborne operation.

general purpose design vehicles—See **general purpose vehicles; passenger carrying vehicle; special purpose vehicles.**

general purpose software (A)—Consists of three main areas: *a.* Executive Software. Software designed to control the operation of ADPE. For example, operating systems supervisors and non–hardware input and output controllers. *b.* Utility Software. Software which supports both executive and application software. For example, sort and merge, data management systems, interpreters, editors, and converters. *c.* Software Tool. Software used in the development of other software.

general purpose vehicles (A)—Vehicles normally of commercial design and used to provide transportation service; i.e., transportation of cargo or equipment. This includes any motor vehicle designed for transportation service even though modified locally as an expedient for meeting special needs.

general purpose warehouse space (A)—Warehouse area other than a controlled humidity, flammable, or refrigerated warehouse area. Such warehouse area may be further classified either as heated or unheated warehouse space. See also **storage space.**

general staff with troops (A)—Group of commissioned officers, not below the grade of captain, assigned to units other than those within the Department of the Army who occupy general staff positions authorized by the Department of the Army.

general supplies (A)—Intraservice classification applied to ordnance, quartermaster, and transportation supplies. Ordnance general supplies include all ordnance supplies, with the exception of ammunition, required for the maintenance of an organization. Quartermaster general supplies include quartermaster materials and equipment required for housing, feeding, and maintaining a command, but excluding fixed installations in buildings, subsistence, fuel, clothing, and individual equipment. Transportation general supplies include shelf items and items not ordinarily subject to special controls.

general supplies open storage space (A)—Improved area constructed for use in storing general supplies, including inert ammunition components, and unimproved areas used for such storage.

general support ammunition service (A)—A procedure wherein ammunition is issued to direct support ammunition service units for further issue to the using organization.

general support forces (A)—Generally, tables of distribution and allowances and nondeployable modification table of organization and equipment units. Specifically, supporting forces, special activities, training forces, and school troops as listed by troop program sequence numbers in AR 18–19.

general support maintenance (A)—That maintenance authorized and performed by designated table or organization and equipment and table of distribution organizations in support of the Army supply system. Normally table of organization and equipment and table of distribution general support maintenance organizations will repair or overhaul materiel to required maintenance standards in a ready–to–issue condition based upon applicable supported Army area supply requirements. (This function was formerly known as 4th echelon maintenance.)

Geneva Conventions (A)—Agreements between nations at Geneva, establishing rules for the treatment during war of the sick, the wounded, prisoners of war, civilians, etc. When reference is made to the Geneva Convention presently effective, it will generally connote the Geneva Convention of 1949.

geocentric latitude (ASCC)—The arc of a meridian intercepted between a line from any point on the earth's surface to the center of the earth and the plane of the equator.

geodetic control (A)—Horizontal position of points on the earth's surface in the computation of which the curvature has been taken into account.

geodetic latitude (ASCC)—The smaller angle between a normal to the earth's ellipsoid at the point and the plane of the equator.

geographic latitude (ASCC)—The smaller angle between a normal to the earth's geoid at the point and the plane of the equator.

ghost signals (A)—Reflections appearing on the radar indicator, the cause of which cannot be readily determined.

gliding metal (A)—Soft metal used to jacket a small arms bullet; this metal can be readily engraved by the lands as the bullet moves down the bore.

go around—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(ASCC)—2. See **overshoot.**

going (Q)—The classification of terrain according to its ability to support the passage of vehicles.

go–no–go testing (A)—A testing technique that indicates if a system is or is not functioning within acceptable tolerances.

Good Conduct Clasp (A)—Metallic bar device issued in lieu of second and succeeding issuances of the Good Conduct Metal.

Government bill of lading (A)—A limited liability contract document covering transportation of property from one place to another. It is a receipt to identify the consignee, a proof of shipment to the consignee, and a basis for collection and audit of transportation charges.

Government furnished property (A)—All tangible property of the Government furnished to the contractor, including both property acquired by the Government and delivered to the contractor, and property acquired by the contractor for the account of the Government.

Government–owned, contractor–operated (A)—Term applied to a manufacturing plant that is owned by the Government and operated by a contractual civilian organization.

Government–owned, Government–operated (A)—Term applied to a manufacturing plant that is both owned and operated by the Government.

gradeability (A)—Capability of a vehicle to negotiate a slope, either ascending or descending, measured in percent (not in degrees).

gradient (A)—1. Rate of change of temperature or pressure in a given direction; mathematical expression giving the direction and amount of the most rapid rate of decrease of temperature or pressure.
(A, ASCC)—2. A rate of rise or fall of a quantity against horizontal distance expressed as a ratio, decimal, fraction, percentage, or the tangent of the angle of inclination.

grain (A)—As applied to propellant, means one piece, which may be used separately, cemented to other grains, or collectively with other grains.

Grant Aid (A)—Military Assistance rendered under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) (as amended) for which the United States receives no dollar reimbursement.

granulation (A)—Size and shape of grains of propellant powder.

graphic intersection (A)—Intersection where the position of the unknown point is determined by plotting the direction lines. See also **intersection.**

graphic portfolio (A)—A special type of chart series, consisting of a relatively large number of charts printed on heavy durable paper, with explanatory text printed on the reverse side of each chart.

graphic training aids (A)—Military instruction charts and posters, flat transparencies, and simple training devices produced through printing processes.

grassland, pasture meadow (Q)—Grass and hay covered area for animal grazing with typically a 0.8 to 1.0 meter high vegetal canopy.

grassland with scattered trees (Q)—Grass and hay covered area for animal grazing with typically a 0.8 to 1.0 meter high vegetal canopy and up to 25 percent area coverage by trees.

gravel road (Q)—A linear surface feature making an open way for vehicles possessing an artificially made surface of gravel.

graves registration program (A)—A technical service provided by the Armed Forces in connection with the search, recovery, evacuation, identification, and temporary burial of the dead, and collection and processing of their effects as the result of major military operations.

gravity drop (ASCC)—The vertical deflection of a bomb or projectile due to the action of gravity.

gravity drop angle (ASCC)—The angle in the vertical plane between the gun line and a position in the trajectory due to the gravity drop.

graze—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Pass close to the surface, as a shot that follows a path nearly parallel to the ground and low enough to strike a standing man.

graze burst (A)—Burst of a projectile on impact with the ground. Also called **graze.**

graze sensitive (A)—The capability of a fuze to be initiated by grazing; that is, when the projectile or missile strikes a surface obliquely and is deflected at an angle (e.g., 80–90 degrees from the normal).

grazing point (A)—In the determination of dead space, the point where a trajectory touches the mask.

Greenwich hour angle (A)—1. Angle measured west along the celestial equator between the celestial Greenwich meridian and the hour circle of the heavenly body being observed.

(ASCC)—2. An hour angle for which the datum is the Greenwich celestial meridian.

Greenwich sidereal time (ASCC)—The sideral time elapsed since the transit of the Greenwich meridian by the First Point of Aries.

Greenwich Zone Time (A)—That time indicated by a letter suffix and being in a geographical area east or west of Greenwich as shown on official time zone charts.

grenade (A)—Small explosive or chemical bomb thrown by hand or fired from a rifle, carbine, or special grenade thrower. Examples: hand grenade, rifle grenade, and frangible grenade.

grenade court (A)—Training ground laid out for instruction in throwing grenades.

grenade launcher (A)—1. A special purpose shoulder fired weapon or an attachment for a rifle or carbine that facilitates the firing of: (1) cartridge type grenades from a tube; or (2) rifle and hand grenades from an extension attached to the muzzle. 2. A component of certain aircraft armament subsystems that permits automatic firing of cartridge type grenades from aircraft.

grid junction (A)—Boundary between two grid zones, sometimes emphasized by shading.

grid line (A)—One of the lines in a grid system; line used to divide a map into squares. East–west lines in a grid system are X lines and north–south lines are Y lines.

grid zone (A)—Area covered by grid lines based on one origin and for which grid tables are prepared for computing coordinates. See also **zone.**

grommet (A)—1. Device made of rope, plastic, rubber or metal to protect the rotating band of projectiles. 2. A ring of stiffening material used in the inside circumference of the peak of the service cap to maintain rigidity of shape.

groove (A)—One of the channels in the bore of a rifled gun barrel.

gross altitude scale (ASCC)—The presentation of the total operating range of the altimeter on a single fixed scale graduated in thousands of feet.

gross national product (GNP) (A)—The market value of all final goods and services produced by labor and property supplied by residents of the United States in a given period of time. Depreciation charges and other allowances for business and institutional consumption of fixed capital goods are subtracted from GNP to derive net national product. GNP comprises the purchases of final goods and services by persons and governments, gross private domestic investment (including the change in business inventories), and net exports (exports less imports). The GNP can be expressed in current or constant dollars.

gross requirements (A)—The sum of the initial issue quantity, maintenance float, operation projects, pipeline and post D–day consumption requirements. Gross requirements do not include requirements for nonadditive operation projects.

gross space (A)—Inside area between exterior walls without deductions for firewalls and other structural losses. Overall measurements of open storage areas with no deductions for trackage and permanent roads within the area.

gross space available for storage (A)—Gross space less nonstorage space. Includes transit shed space when used or available for storage.

gross space used for storage operations (A)—1. The "gross storage space" less space outleased, licensed, or permitted, and storage space placed in standby status. 2. The sum of total areas involved in "gross space used in support of storage functions," the space taken by "structural loss," and the remaining area available for "net storage space," q.v. See also **gross storage space, outleased storage space, licensed or permitted storage space.**

gross space used in support of storage functions (A)—Warehouse space or nonwarehouse space used for presenvation and packaging, assembly, packing and crating, container manufacturing; receiving, shipping, inspection, and identification; administrative storage offices, employee's rest areas, toolrooms, timeclock areas, battery charging stations, and other similar support functions. See also **gross storage space.**

gross storage space (A)—1. Also called "total space," the overall space at an installation or activity designated as the storage asset. This does not include areas that have been converted to nonstorage purposes (e.g., maintenance shops, administrative offices) but does include outleased, licensed, or permitted storage space. 2. The inside area between exterior walls without deduction for firewalls and other structural losses. The overall measurements of open storage areas without deduction for trackage and permanent roads within the area. 3. Gross area, regardless of its location, or the purpose for which the space was designed or is designated, which is assigned or used for storage or for any operation concerning storage or the support of storage functions. 4. Gross storage space may be classified by types of storage facility. See also **gross space used for storage operations, storage space, gross space used in support of storage functions, licensed or permitted storage space, outleased storage space.**

ground-effect phenomenon (A)—The generation of an air cushion artificially so that a vehicle is supported on the air cushion close to the ground but nevertheless riding free; hence, utilizing this effect to eliminate ground friction. Ground effect machines utilize this phenomenon.

ground half-coupling (ASCC)—That half of a coupling which is attached (either directly or by means of an adapter) to the ground support equipment and which affords a direct connection with the complementary half of the coupling permanently fitted to the aircraft.

ground position indicator—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Navigation device used by pathfinders aircraft to assist in making an accurate approach to a selected drop or landing zone.

ground resolution (ASCC)—A measurement of the smallest detail which can be distinguished on the ground by a sensor system under specific conditions.

ground shielding (Q)—The attenuation of a radiowave caused by the presence of hills, or other types of terrain, between the transmitter and receiver.

ground support equipment (ASCC)—Includes all equipment required to maintain aircraft and its associated equipment.

group—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. Mechanical unit made up of a number of parts that function as a whole. 4. One or more symbols forming a unit whether of transmission or of cryptography.

G series (chemical agents) (A)—Group of nerve chemical agents which are highly toxic and practically odorless and which are used in chemical operations. GB is a member of the G series.

guardhouse (A)—Building occupied by men detailed for interior guard; whenever used, includes guard tent or any other designated location for the headquarters of the guard.

guard mount (A)—Ceremony at which the new guard is installed and the old guard relieved.

guided projectile (ASCC)—A projectile whose trajectory of light path can be altered by an external or internal mechanism. See also **rocket assisted projectile.**

guided propagation (A)—Concentration of the radar beam along a path.

guide left (right) (A)—1. Command to regulate march on the left (right) guide or the left (right) element of a formation. 2. Order to the guide to move to the left (right) of a formation.

guide on me (A)—Order given by a battery commander for a unit to follow his movements. This unit then becomes the guide for the other units.

guides on line (A)—Command given by the commander of a marching unit at a review, parade, etc., at which the guides of the unit leave their places and run up to the guide position on the line along which the unit will halt and form for the parade.

guides post (A)—Command given by the adjutant of a unit at a review, parade, etc., at which the guides of the subordinate units resume their proper places in line. The command is given after all the marching elements have reached, and halted on, the line of guides from which the review begins.

guidon (A)—1. Flag with swallowtailed end, carried by units for identification. 2. Bearer soldier who carries the guidon.

gunbore line (ASCC)—A reference line established by the linear extension of the bore axis of a gun.

gun defended area—See **air defense artillery defended area.**

gun density (A)—The number of guns which may be brought to bear on a given target.

gun displacement (A)—1. Distance from a gun to the directing point or the base piece of a battery. 2. Movement of a gun to a new firing position.

gun drill (A)—Operation and maintenance of a gun by personnel assigned to the gun section.

gun jump (ASCC)—The angle between the direction of the gun bore at the instant the charge is fired and the line of departure of the projectile as it leaves the muzzle.

gun lever (A)—Pivoted arm on a disappearing carriage by means of which the gun is raised into firing position.

gunner's quadrant (A)—Instrument used for laying a weapon or antenna. It measures the vertical angle which the axis of the bore or rail makes with the horizontal; quadrant.

gunner's rule (A)—Method of determining safe range for firing machineguns and recoilless rifles over the heads of friendly troops when the range to the target is 900 meters or less for machineguns and 1,000 meters or less for recoilless rifles.

gun pointing data—See **firing data.**

gun section (A)—In field artillery, subdivision of a battery consisting of a gun with proper personnel and equipment.

gunsight line (ASCC)—The line of sight to the aiming point through the fixed optical system of an aircraft's gunsight.

gunsight radius (ASCC)—on a ring sight, the radial distance between two concentric circles used to indicate both target range and deflection of fire.

gun slide (A)—1. Portion of a gun which rests on the cradle guides. 2. Part of a plotting and relocating board mechanism.

gun wave—See **muzzle wave.**

gyrograph (ASCC)—A graphic form used to record gyrodrift rate from the desired heading.

gyro horizon (ASCC)—An artificial horizon, maintained by gyroscopic action, used to indicate lateral and longitudinal attitude with respect to the natural horizon.

gyro log (ASCC)—A form used to calculate and record gyro drift and drift rate.

H

half left (right) (A)—Direction, 45 degrees to the left (right) of the original front in which a soldier faces in executing the command. 2. Preparatory command to face in a direction 45 degrees to the left (right) of the original front.

half-loaded (A)—In automatic arms, belt or magazine inserted and received charged, but without the first cartridge actually in the chamber.

half-track vehicle (A)—Combination wheeled and track laying motor vehicle in which the rear end is supported on, and propelled by complete band tracks and the front end is supported on, and steered by wheels.

halving (A)—Division of the field of view, observed from a coincidence type rangefinder, into two equal portions, one the exact mirror image of the other.

halving adjustment (A)—Adjustment of a coincidence type rangefinder so that the two sections of the field of view, divided by the halving line, are exact mirror images of each other.

halving line (A)—Line that divides the two parts of the field of view of a coincidence type rangefinder so that the two sections of the field of view, divided by the halving line, are exact mirror images of each other.

hand receipt (A)—A document used to record acceptance of and responsibility for material.

hand receipt annex (A)—A document used to record data on basic issue items issued as part of a major end item, and data relative to components of sets, chests, kits, and outfits.

hand receipt file number (A)—A number assigned to each user accepting responsibility for equipment accounted for by the property book officer.

harassing (ASCC)—The attack on any target within the area of land battle not connected with interdiction or close air support.

hardware cost (A)—Total recurring expenditures required to produce the primary and secondary mission equipment excluding production base support and modifications.

harmonize (ASCC)—To align the rocket launchers, guns or camera to produce the desired pattern or point of fire at a specified range followed by the alignment of the gunsight so that its line of sight

passes through the aim point of the desired strike pattern.

hazard (A)—Any real or potential condition that can cause injury, illness, or death to personnel, or damage to, or loss of equipment or property.

hazard analysis (A)—The logical, systematic examination of an item, process, condition, facility, or system to identify the probability, causes, and consequences of potential or real hazards.

hazard level (A)—A qualitative description of the potential severity of a systems hazard, stated in relative terms.

hazardous and/or dangerous materials (A)—Hazardous materials consist of explosives; flammable substances; toxic chemicals; sources of ionizing radiation or radiant energy; oxidizing material; corrosive material, compressed gases; any compound, mixture, element, or material which, because of its nature, is hazardous to store and/or handle. Dangerous materials are any materials which, under conditions incident to transportation, are liable to cause fires, create serious damage by chemical action, or create a serious transportation hazard. They include explosives, flammables, corrosives, combustibles, oxidizing material, poisons, compressed gases, toxics, unduly magnetic materials, defensive biological/etiological agents and radiologicals.

haze (Q)—Fine dust or salt particles dispersed through a portion of the atmosphere; a type of lithometeor. The particles are so small that they cannot be felt or individually seen with the naked eye, but they diminish horizontal visibility and give the atmosphere a characteristic opalescent appearance that subdues all colors.

headquarters (A)—The executive and/or administrative elements of a command unit.

headquarters company (battery) (troop) (A)—Administrative and tactical element of battalion or larger unit, with personnel used for purposes of administration, intelligence, communications, and other necessary activities.

Headquarters, Department of the Army (A)—The executive part of the Department of the Army at the seat of government. It is the highest level headquarters in the Department of the Army, composed of the Army Secretariat, the Army General and Special Staffs, and specifically designated staff support agencies. Headquarters, Department of the Army, exercises directive and supervisory controls within the Department of the Army.

headquarters detachment (A)—Administrative and tactical element of a batallion or larger unit. In this meaning, a headquarters detachment usually differs from a headquarters company in that it has fewer personnel.

head space (A)—The distance between the face of bolt (fully closed) and the cartridge seating shoulder of the chamber, or the distance between the face of bolt (fully closed) and the datum diameter in the seating cone of the chamber.

health clinic (A)—A medical treatment activity designed, equipped, and staffed to provide ambulatory health services to eligible beneficiaries, to include active duty and retired military personnel and their family members, and the family members of deceased military personnel. It normally has general radiology, laboratory, and pharmacy capability, and offers specialty medical care in one or more of the subspecialties of medicine and dentistry in accordance with the availability of space and facilities, and the capabilities of the professional staff. It also provides medical, administrative, and logistical functions, as directed by the Medical Department Activity or General Hospital to which it is subordinate. It may be equipped with beds (normally less than 25) for observation of patients awaiting transfer to a hospital, and for care (normally not to exceed 72 hours) of cases which cannot be cared for on an outpatient status, but do not require hospitalization.

health services (A)—All services performed, provided, or arranged for, regardless of location, which promote, improve, conserve, or restore the mental or physical well-being of individuals or groups. Includes, but is not limited to, preventive, curative, and restorative health measures; medical department doctrine, health related research, transportation of the sick and wounded, selection of the medically fit and disposition of the medically unfit; medical supply and maintenance, and medical, dental, veterinary, laboratory, and optical services. See **medical service; medical support.**

health standards (A)—All measures or bases of comparison developed or obtained concerning personal and environmental health services to determine the content, extent, value, quality, method of measurement, and other characteristics of health

services or the state of health of an individual or community. Includes, but is not limited to, the establishment of physical and mental fitness standards for military duty; collection and evaluation of epidemiological, social, demographic, and related data; and the establishment of normative base lines for comparative purposes.

heavy drop (A)—System of delivery of heavy supplies and equipment by parachute. Either a conveyor system alone or a combination of an extraction parachute and conveyor system, can be used to discharge the load from an aircraft in flight.

heavy level of operations (A)—Operations involving more than 60 percent of all force maneuver echelons and all fire support means engaged in all-out combat demanding total strength application over a period of time to include possible employment of next higher echelon resources to assure accomplishment of the force mission.

heavy machinegun (A)—Classification of machineguns including the .30 caliber water cooled machinegun, and all larger caliber machineguns.

heavy shellproof shelter (A)—Shelter that can protect against continuous bombardment by shells of 8-inch or larger caliber.

helical scanning (A)—The scanning motion of a radar antenna in which a point on the axis of the transmitted beam describes a distorted helix. The antenna rotates continuously about the vertical axis while the elevation angle changes slowly from the horizontal to the vertical.

helicopter direction center—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. An air operations installation under the overall control of the tactical air control center, tactical air direction center or direct air support center, as appropriate, from which control and direction of helicopter operations are exercised.

helicopter flight (A)—An individual helicopter, or two or more helicopters grouped under a flight leader, and launched from a single helicopter transport or base at approximately the same time.

helicopter flight rendezvous (A)—An air control point in the vicinity of a helicopter transport or base where helicopters are assembled into flights prior to proceeding to the wave rendezvous. It is designated by code name.

helicopter landing diagram (A)—A diagram which portrays, graphically, routes to and from landing zones and the helicopter transports.

helicopter wave rendezvous (A)—An air control point where helicopter flights are assembled into helicopter waves prior to executing a mission. It is designated by a code name.

herbicide operation (A)—The employment of herbicides in a military operation.

high burst ranging (A)—Adjustment of gunfire by observation of airbursts; airburst ranging.

high dollar spare parts breakout (A)—The process of screening spare and repair parts to determine the procurement method, i.e., the DOD High Dollar Spare Parts Breakout Program. Commonly referred to as "break–out."

high dollar value item (A)—An end item or repair part for which the value of total demand on continental United States depots for the next year is forecast at $25,000 or more.

high explosive (A)—Generally applied to the bursting charges for bombs, projectiles, grenades, mines, and demolition charges. Defined by Department of Transportation as materials susceptible to detonation by a blasting cap.

high explosive projectile (A)—Projectile with a bursting charge of high explosive used against personnel and materiel.

high grade cryptosystem (A)—A system designed to provide lasting security; i.e., inherently resisting solution for a comparatively long period or indefinitely.

high order detonation (A)—Complete and instantaneous explosion.

high port (A)—Position in which a rifle is carried while a soldier is charging or jumping. The rifle is carried diagonally across the body with left wrist in front of left shoulder, right wrist near the right hip.

high pressure test ammunition (A)—Ammunition with an especially powerful propelling charge. High pressure test ammunition is used in proof firing only.

high velocity (A)—1. Muzzle velocity of an artillery projectile of from 3,000 feet per second to, but not including 3,500 feet per second. See also **hypervelocity.** 2. Velocities of small arms ammu-

nition between 3,500 and 5,000 feet per second. 3. Velocities of tank cannon projectiles between 1,550 and 3,350 feet per second.

highway capability (A)—The number of vehicles (highway vehicle capability) or the number of short tons payload (highway tonnage capability) which can be moved over a highway with proper consideration of type of roadway, maintenance, hills, curves, weather, other traffic, type of vehicle employed, etc. See also **highway capacity.**

highway capacity (A)—Maximum traffic flow obtainable on a given roadway using all available lanes. See also **highway capability.**

highway dispatch—See **highway regulation.**

highway information post (A)—Post established by the military police for the purpose of furnishing information to facilitate efficient traffic movement. May be used to supplement highway regulation points and highway traffic control posts.

highway regulation (A)—Planning, routing, and scheduling the actual use of highways by vehicles, personnel afoot (including troops, refugees, and civilians), and animals to utilize highway transportation facilities and equipment most effectively in order to meet operational requirements.

highway regulation point (A)—Point on the highway at which the highway transport service records and reports the arrival and departure of, and regulates elements of, highway movement by issuing instructions for continuance of the march, detours, diversions, schedules, etc.

highway traffic control (A)—The enforcement of the rules of the road, traffic regulations, and road discipline, including spot direction. It is a function of the provost marshal and military police.

highway transport lift (A)—The payload tonnage or personnel that can be transported by a vehicle or by a truck unit in one trip. See also **lift.**

historical cost (A)—The actual expenditure for a weapon system, other items of materiel, or any objective in terms of historical dollars or an equivalent outlay ascertained after the fact. Historical dollars may be converted to current year or constant dollars by the use of appropriate indices.

holding area (A)—A site located between assembly areas or forward area refueling points and battle positions that may be occupied for short periods of time by attack helicopters while coordination is being made for movement into battle positions. It should provide good cover and concealment and an area for the aircraft to hover or land.

holding element—See **holding force.**

holding force (A)—Force assigned to hold a place or position; force that carries out a holding attack.

holding station (A)—Medical treatment facility established by a medical unit at a railhead, airhead or port to provide temporary shelter and emergency medical treatment for patients who are awaiting further transportation.

homing station (A)—A radio aid to navigation incorporating direction finding facilities.

honeycombing (A)—The practice of storing and withdrawal of supplies in such a manner that the empty space resulting from withdrawals is not usable for the storage of additional items.

honorable discharge (A)—Form of discharge given to a soldier whose service has been honest and faithful, and who has been given conduct ratings of at least Good; has been given efficiency rating of at least Fair; has not been convicted by a general court-martial; and has not been convicted more than once by a special court-martial.

horizontal accuracy (Q)—A statement of the relative and/or absolute positional accuracy of a point computed in a plane. Usually expressed in circular error (*n* percent).

horizontal base—See **baseline.**

horizontal clock system (A)—System used in describing the direction of the wind by reference to the figures on an imaginary clock dial. The firing point is considered the center of the clock and the target is at 12 o'clock. At 3 o'clock, wind comes directly from the right. At 9 o'clock, wind comes directly from the left.

horizontal control (A)—System of geographic points whose positions in a horizontal plane are accurately known, used in constructing a map or chart.

horizontal coverage diagram (A)—A graphical representation on polar coordinate paper, in a specific horizontal plane, of the extent of useful coverage of a particular installed electronic system as determined by system parameters of radiated power and receiver sensitivity, terrain masking and earth curvature. See also **vertical coverage diagram.**

horned scully (A)—Underwater obstacle designed to tear holes in the bottoms of boats, consisting of a tapered block of concrete with steel rails, usually pointed, projecting at angles from the top.

hoseline (A)—Flexible collapsible pipeline utilized to distribute bulk petroleum products.

hospital—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition. 2. See also **combat support hospital; debarkation hospital; evacuation hospital; field hospital; general hospital; mobile Army surgical hospital; station hospital.**

hospital bed (A)—A bed used for inpatient care at a military medical treatment facility functioning as a hospital.

hospital center (A)—A command and control unit to which hospitals and other medical units can be assigned or attached for administrative control.

hospitalization (A)—The status of being admitted as an inpatient to a hospital facility appropriately staffed and equipped to provide diagnostic and therapeutic services as well as the necessary supporting services to perform its mission.

hospitalization unit (A)—One of the three identical sub-units (or elements) that make up a field hospital.

hospitalized prisoners ward (A)—The hospital ward in which prisoners who require hospital treatment are confined pending completion of such treatment.

host installation/activity (A)—An installation or activity that has management control of facilities and/or administrative and logistical support (including base operations support) to another activity or unit dependent upon the host for all or a portion of its administrative and logistical support requirements.

host nation support (A)—Civil and military assistance provided by host nations to allied forces and organizations in peacetime, transition to war, and in wartime.

hot photographic report (ASCC)—A standardized imagery interpretation report providing priority intelligence information obtained from the interpretation of sensor imagery which has not previously been included in a mission report; or to update information originally provided in a mission report.

hour angle (A)—1. Angle at the pole between the meridian of the observer and the hour circle passing through a given celestial body. 2. Angular rotation of the earth during one hour of time. 3. Fifteen degrees of latitude.

hour angle method (A)—Determining the azimuth of a heavenly body by computing the angle between the body's hour circle and the observer's meridian.

housekeeping supplies (A)—Items listed in tables of allowances and tables of distribution and allowances which are required for the shelter, health, welfare, and administration of personnel.

howler (A)—Electrical device, similar to an automobile horn, placed at gun positions as a firing signal in a time interval system of tracking a moving target.

hull (A)—1. Body of a ship, exclusive of engines, superstructure and masts. 2. That part of the body of a flying boat that supports the aircraft while it is resting on water. 3. Massive armored body of a tank, exclusive of tracks, motor, turret, and armament.

human factors engineering (A)—The application of scientific principles concerning human physical and psychological characteristics to the design of equipment so as to increase speed and precision of operations, provide maximum maintenance efficiency, reduce fatigue and simplify operations.

human factors research (A)—Concerned with the discovery and development of principles and techniques for more effective utilization of personnel, and increasing efficiency with which Army personnel perform their duties, operate, and maintain their equipment; serve their weapons, give and accept commands, adapt the environmental and psychological stresses, and acquit themselves in combat.

human resources development (A)—That portion of personnel management which involves the process of planning, organizing, directing, coordinating and controlling activities designed primarily for their effect on individual morale and organizational esprit; development of individual potential, and development of an organizational climate that enhances the attitudes, motivation, commitment, and sense of well–being of soldiers and their families. It includes activities related to leadership and discipline, job and career satisfaction, human

relations, alcohol and drug abuse prevention, spiritual guidance and counseling, physical and mental well–being, community services, and maintenance of law and order.

humid tropics (A)—Those areas in which the average temperature of the coldest month is above 64.4 degrees Fahrenheit and the annual rainfall rate exceeds the annual exaporation rate. These lands are characterized by rain, forest, jungle, and savanna vegetation.

humus (Q)—The organic portion of soil formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable or animal matter.

hundred percent rectangle—See **rectangle of dispersion.**

hung bomb (A)—Bomb that accidentally remains attached to aircraft after release from bomb rack.

hung striker (A)—Defective striker of a grenade fuze, which failed to strike the primer and explode the grenade.

hunting (A)—1. Action of a radar antenna in which it oscillates about rather than stopping smoothly at the point determined by the setting of the control. 2. Rapid up and down movement of a tank gun tube caused by an oversensitized gyrostabilizer control unit.

hydrographic datum (A)—The plane of reference of soundings, depth curves, and elevations of foreshore and offshore features.

hydrographic digital data (Q)—Data in discrete numerical form derived from the measurement and description of the physical features of the oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and other waters, and their adjoining coastal areas (with particular reference to navigational usage).

hydrographic markings (A)—Distinguishing marks for hydrographic purposes (as the marking used to indicate rocks, shoals, and submerged obstructions) and for defining the limits of channels.

hydrologic geometry feature (Q)—A channel, stream, pond, lake, or other depression that contains water. When dry, the configuration is not considered a hydrologic geometry feature (see **lake, river, stream**).

hydropneumatic (A)—Pertaining to, or operated by means of, a liquid and a gas; ordinarily used in connection with certain artillery recoil and equilibrator mechanisms which provide variable absorption of energy or thrust. See also **recoil cylinder.**

hydrospring (A)—Pertaining to, or operated by means of, a liquid and springs; ordinarily used in connection with certain artillery recoil and equilibrator mechanisms which provide variable absorption of energy or thrust. See also **recoil cylinder.**

hydrostatic fuze (A)—Fuze employed with depth bombs or charges to cause underwater detonation at a predetermined depth.

hyperbaric chamber (ASCC)—A chamber used to induce an increase in air pressure as would occur in descending below sea level in air or water. This type of chamber is used for training, experimentation, medical treatment, and controlled decompression of divers. It is the only type of chamber suitable for use in the treatment of decompression sickness in flying or diving. Also called **"compression chamber"; "recompression chamber."**

hypervelocity (A)—1. Muzzle velocity of an artillery projectile of 3,500 feet per second or more. 2. Muzzle velocity of a small arms projectile of 5,000 feet per second or more. See also **high velocity.** 3. Muzzle velocities of tank cannon projectiles in excess of 3,350 feet per second.

hypervelocity armor piercing discarding sabot fin–stabilized (A)—Ammunition which embodies a hypervelocity, armor piercing, sub-caliber, fin-stabilized projectile within a discarding sabot.

hypsobaric chamber (ASCC)—A chamber used to induce a decrease in air pressure as would occur in ascending to altitude. This type of chamber is primarily used for training and experimental purposes. Also called **"decompression chamber"; "altitude chamber."**

hypsographic map (A)—A topographic map on which elevations are referred to a sea level datum. Sometimes called **hypsometric map,** the use of which term is disapproved.

hypsometric diagram (A)—Small-scale diagram representing relief by different patterns or degrees of shading for specified levels of elevation.

I

icecrete (A)—A mixture of sand, gravel, and water poured into forms and frozen. The process is much the same as making concrete except that ice forms the bonding material.

ice mine (A)—A waterproof mine placed in or under the ice, detonated by a pressure device on the surface or exploded deliberately to break river or lake ice in destroying it.

icemining (A)—The breaking of river or lake ice by the action of antitank or antipersonnel mines for the purpose of denying passage to the enemy. Actuation may be effected by control, passage of time, or enemy initiation.

icing (A)—Mass of surface ice formed by successive freezing of sheets of water that may seep from the ground, from a river, or from a spring. When the ice is thick and localized, it is called an icing mound; when it survives the summer it is called taryn.

ideal bomb (ASCC)—An imaginary bomb which is not resisted in its fall by the air through which it moves.

identification—1, 2, and 3. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—4. In imagery interpretation, the discrimination between objects within a particular type or class. 5. In tactical operations, discrimination between recognizable objects as being friendly or enemy, or the name that belongs to the object as a member of a class.

(Q)—6. Identification of a recognized object takes place when the specific designation of that object is determined to the extent that firing or other tactical decisions concerning it could be made.

igniter—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Device containing a ready burning composition, usually a form of black powder, used to amplify the initiation of a primer in the functioning of a fuze. An ignited may be used to assist in the initiation of a propelling charge and in some types of projectile bursting charges. 3. Device containing a spontaneously combustible material, such as white phosphorous, used to ignite the fillings of incendiary bombs at the time of rupture of the bomb casing. 4. Device used to initiate burning of the fuel mixture in a ramjet or rocket combustion chamber.

igniter pad (A)—A black powder charge attached to the base increment of separate loading propelling charges to provide for complete and uniform ignition.

igniter train (A)—Step–by–step arrangement of charges in pyrotechnic bombs, shells, etc., by which the initial fire from the primer is transmitted and intensified until it reaches and sets off the main charge. An explosive bomb, projectile, etc., uses a similar series, called an explosive train.

igniting charge—See **igniter.**

igniting fuze (A)—Type of grenade fuze which ignites the filler through the medium of a small quantity of black powder.

igniting mixture (A)—Explosive mixture used as a fuze in pyrotechnic signals.

igniting powder—See **igniter.**

igniting primer (A)—Charge of black powder that carries the fire from a friction primer or electric primer to the propelling charge in certain types of ammunition.

ignition (ASCC)—The action of a device used as the first element of an explosive train which, upon receipt of the proper impulse, causes the rapid burning of a propellant or pyrotechnic item.

ignition cartridge (A)—1. Igniter in cartridge form which may be used alone or with additional propellant increments as a propelling charge for certain mortar ammunition. 2. Assembly consisting of primer and igniter used for providing sufficient impulse to start certain forms of diesel engines.

illuminant composition (A)—A mixture of materials used in pyrotechnic devices to produce high intensity light.

illuminator radar (A)—An integral part of a guided missile weapon system used to track and illuminate the target. The illuminating energy is reflected by the target, detected by the missile, and used by the missile in homing on the target. In active homing guidance system, the illuminator radar is on board the missile, whereas in the semiactive homing system this radar may be aboard a ship, an aircraft, or on land.

image (A)—A representation of an object on any medium by optical or electronic means.

image degradation—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. The reduction of the inherent optimum imaging potential of individual sensor systems caused by error in sensor operations, processing procedures, or incorrect film handling. Reduction in quality caused by unavoidable factors not associated with the sensor system (i.e., at-

mospherics, snow cover, etc.) are not associated with the term.

image displacement—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. In a photograph, any dimensional or positional error.

image interpreter (A)—A military intelligence specialist qualified to recognize, identify, locate, describe, and analyze objects, activities, and terrain represented on imagery, and to extract intelligence information therefrom.

I method (A)—Method of transmitting a message from one station to another so that other stations for which it is intended may receive it without giving a receipt. The station called is responsible for the correct reception of the message at that station.

immediate action (A)—The procedure applied to reduce any stoppage without attempting to determine its cause.

immediate reenlistment (A)—The second or subsequent voluntary enrollment in the Army within 24 hours from time of separation. See also **reenlistment.**

immediate suppressive fires (A)—In combat operations, rapid direct and indirect fires delivered in response to enemy fires and/or disclosure of positions.

immersion proof (A)—Unless otherwise specified, immersion proof means that an item of equipment, when ready for field transport, can be submerged for 2 hours in salt or fresh water to a covering depth of 3 feet, and be capable of operating at normal effectiveness immediately after being removed from the water.

impact shipment (A)—A Grant Aid or Military Sales shipment requiring expedited handling and rigid adherence to stipulated time schedules.

impermeable protective clothing (A)—Clothing made of material that prevents passage of toxic chemical agents in any physical form, and which can be worn for only short periods of time because of excessive heat load.

implementing procedures (A)—One or more separate documents which implement the procedural arrangements normally made and agreed to on a service–to–service basis.

impoundment (A)—Any action or inaction by an officer or employee of the United States Government that precludes the obligation or expenditure of budget authority provided by Congress.

impregnated clothing—See **permeable protective clothing.**

impregnite (A)—Material used to impregnate clothing that will afford protection against all forms of chemical agents such as vapors, aerosols, and small droplets.

inactivate (A)—To remove a unit from the active list of the Army. See also **disband.**

inactive beds (A)—Those medical treatment facility bed spaces with beds, not necessarily set up, for which equipment and fixtures are on hand and installed, but for which operating staff is not provided.

inactive installation (A)—An installation which is not in use, either intermittently or otherwise, by Active Army or Reserve component organizations other than caretaking detachments. Inactive installations are retained on a nonuse status in support of mobilization requirements, or are pending disposal or transfer to another Federal agency.

inactive National Guard (A)—A continuing military status for those qualified officers, warrant officers, and enlisted persons prevented temporarily from participation in National Guard training. Individuals so assigned continue to be in the Ready Reserve and subject to order to active duty in time of war or national emergency as members of the Army National Guard of the United States.

inactive status (A)—Being officially connected with the military service, but not actively serving in it.

inactive status list (A)—A segment of the Standby Reserve in which are carried those eligible members who are unable to participate in training, but whose retention in the Army Reserve is desirable.

inbound cargo (A)—Cargo unloaded from ships or aircraft at a terminal for subsequent forwarding to consignee.

incendiary (A)—Ammunition with inflammable filling.

incentive pay (A)—An amount paid in addition to Basic Pay for the performance of hazardous duty under competent orders.

incidence rate (A)—Ratio of the number of new cases of a disease or injury, or group of diseases or injuries (all new cases, both inpatient and out-

patient) during a given period of time to the total average strength during the period, ordinarily expressed as the number of new cases per 1,000 average strength per year.

incidental supply services (A)—Services performed for the purposes of positioning and controlling materiel within a supply system, or distributing materiel from a supply system to a consumer.

increment (A)—An amount of propellant added to, or taken away from, a propelling charge of semi-fixed or separate loading ammunition to allow for differences in range.

incubation time (A)—That period of time between the entrance and multiplication of an infectious agent in the body and the appearance of signs or symptoms of the resultant disease.

indefinite appropriation (A)—One, the amount of which is not stated as a specific sum of money but is determinable in the future, as to amount, from given factors.

independent check (ASCC)—Review by a qualified noncommissioned officer or technician of the work done by another tradesman or tradesmen with the object of ensuring quality and serviceability. (US equivalent: **supervisory check.**)

indeterminate change of station (A)—Assignment to temporary duty away from permanent station on orders which provide that the individual or unit will not return to the former permanent station, but will be ordered to a new station, to be determined at a later date.

index error (ASCC)—An error caused by the misalignment of the measurement mechanisms of an instrument.

index map (A)—Map on which are indicated areas covered by a series of photographs taken from an aircraft. An index map is usually one which shows the physical features of the area covered by the photograph.

index register (A, ASCC)—A register whose content is added to or subtracted from the operand address prior to or during the execution of a computer instruction. Synonymous with b–box.

Note: ASCC definition uses "may be added" instead of "is added."

indicated air temperature (ASCC)—The uncorrected reading from the free air temperature gauge.

indicated altitude (A)—The altitude as indicated or shown by an altimeter.

indicated altitude above mean sea level (ASCC)—The uncorrected reading of a barometric pressure altimeter set to the mean sea level pressure directly below the aircraft; i.e., Q, N. H. This will only be the true altitude when corrections for temperature, instrument, and installation errors are made.

indicated pressure altitude (ASCC)—The uncorrected reading of a barometric pressure altimeter above the standard datum plane (29.92 inches Hg).

indicator regulator (A)—Instrument which shows firing data, such as fuze setting, azimuth, and elevation, that are transmitted by the fire control system of a gun. The gun is pointed in accordance with the data provided by the instrument.

indirect cost (A)—One which, because of its incurrence for common or joint objectives, is not readily subject to treatment as a direct cost.

indirect laying position (A)—Gun position masked by some feature of the ground surface that hides the enemy target from direct view.

inductee (A)—A person who has been inducted into military service under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

induction field locator (A)—Small battery-powered radio homing device for use in locating parachute bundles which have been dropped.

Industrial College of the Armed Forces (A)—The senior service college dedicated to the study of management of resources for national security. As a division of the National Defense University, the College is chartered to conduct senior–level courses of study and research in the management of resources in support of national security, in order to enhance the preparation of selected military officers and senior, career civilian officials for positions of high trust in the Federal Government. Curricula of the Resident Program range over the entire field of national security affairs, but emphasis is placed on the management of resources in dealing with problems of national security. The courses stress study of national economy (especially the industrial sector), the management of human and natural resources, and aspects of management in both government and business. The Department of Defense—particu-

larly its management philosophy, systems, and practices—receives major attention. Concurrent with these broader aspects, courses are conducted in economics, management, and analytical techniques for decisionmaking. The program can be regarded as an application of these disciplines to the field of national security affairs. See also **National Defense University; and National War College.**

industrial defense (A)—Refers to all nonmilitary measures to assure the uninterrupted productive capability of vital facilities and attendant resources essential to mobilization. These measures are designed to prevent and minimize loss or disruption of productive capability from any cause or hazard and to provide for the rapid restoration of production after any damage. See also **industrial defense survey.**

industrial defense survey (A)—An on-site survey of each industrial key facility to assess vulnerability to hostile or destructive acts, and to provide industrial management with guidance on measures to improve plant physical security, and assure continuity of essential operations during or immediately following such acts. See also **industrial defense.**

industrial electronic security (A)—The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny to unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from their intercept and study of friendly noncommunications electromagnetic radiations emanating from facilities, test equipment, and production equipment engaged in the research, development, test evaluation, and production of Army materiel.

industrial reserve component (A)—An authorized component of a standard end item which is being retained specifically for future procurement or production programs.

industrial security (A)—That portion of internal security which is concerned with the protection of classified information in the hands of United States industry.

industrial security office (A)—Any command, office, unit, agency, or person within a military department, designated by that department as being responsible for exercising control over industrial security matters at a facility for which they are cognizant.

inert ammunition (A)—Descriptive of the condition of a munition, or component thereof, which contains an inactive filler in lieu of the service ammunition filler (explosive, pyrotechnic, or chemical).

infantry (A)—Infantry is a basic branch and arm of the Army. The branch name identifies personnel and units who close with the enemy by means of fire and maneuver in order to destroy or capture him, or to repel his assault by fire, close combat, and counterattack. Personnel and units so identified fight dismounted or mounted according to the mobility means provided.

infinity method (A)—Method of adjusting two lines of sighting to make them parallel.

inflation—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. A rise in the general price level of goods and services produced in the economy (where) inflation is measured by the rate of rise of some general product–price index in percent per year. Price increases must occur across many lines of goods and services. For example, if the price of a particular machine tool is increasing but comprehensive indices, such as the implicit gross national product price index, are relatively stable, the increase probably cannot be attributed to inflation. A supply and demand imbalance, or declining productivity at the plant or in the industry, may be responsible.

inflight reliability (A)—The percentage of tactical missiles launched which deliver the warhead (or payload) armed for detonation (or simulated warhead functioning) within four circular error probables of the assigned aiming point in the target area.

information activities—See **public affairs activities.**

information officer—See **public affairs officer.**

information resource management (A)—The planning, budgeting, organizing, directing, training, promoting, controlling, and other managerial activities involved in the collection, use, and dissemination of information.

information and travel office (A)—An activity which assists the military community in meeting their leisure travel needs. Services provided include leisure counseling, planning itineraries, information services; tickets to a range of activities including cultural programs, dinner theaters, and sporting events, and both one-day and overnight package tours.

infrared detector (ASCC)—A thermal device for observing and measuring infrared radiation.

infrared radiation—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition. (Q)—2. Electromagnetic radiation lying in the wavelength interval from about 0.8 microns to an indefinite upper boundary, sometimes arbitrarily set at 1000 microns (0.01 cm). At the lower limit of this interval, the infrared radiation spectrum is bounded by visible radiation, while on its upper limit it is bounded by microwave radiation of the type important in radar technology. Also called long–wave radiation.

infrared resolution (ASCC)—The finest (minimum size) target detail which can be distinguished in the imagery obtained.

infrared viewer (A)—Device used to view objects by emitted or reflected infrared radiation.

inhabited building distance (A)—The minimum distance that may be expected to protect buildings or structures from substantial damage from blast effect.

inherent distortion (ASCC)—The distortion of the display of a received radar signal caused by the design characteristics of a particular set.

inhibitor (A)—An inert material surrounding a propellant rocket grain to control burning surface.

in–house work (A)—Includes all work performed by Department of Defense personnel, including monitoring of contractor effort. The cost of in–house work includes both direct and indirect costs associated with performance by Department of Defense personnel. This includes materiels and supplies obtained through the supply system, but excludes contracts and grants directly financed by research, development, test, and evaluation.

initial bulk stock (A)—Depot or station stocks supplied during the period necessary to accumulate issue experience and determine proper stock levels on the basis of specific usage.

initial demand (A)—A request made for the initial issue of supplies not previously furnished.

initial heading (A, ASCC)—The heading at the start of a rating period while using the astrogyro system of steering.

initial hospital admission (A)—The first admission to a hospital facility for an episode of medical treatment. See also **direct admission.**

initial requirements (A)—All supplies needed to equip soldiers or organizations when they are put on active duty.

initial service support requirements (A)—Requirements for initial outfitting of operational and maintenance allowances and additional quantities for initial positioning of retail and pipeline stocks.

initial source of supply (A)—The point to which requisitions are sent by requisitioners for supply or approval and necessary action. This point may be an Army depot, inventory control voint, supply/stock point, head of a procuring agency, or procurement office, depending upon the circumstances.

initial strength (A)—Actual or authorized strength of the Army, or subdivision thereof, at the beginning of a specific time period (fiscal year, calendar year, month, or operation). See also **end strength.**

initial utilization assignment (A)—Assignment of graduates of military and civilian schools immediately following completion of training to a position requiring such training.

initiating directive (A)—The directives initiating an amphibious operation, issued by a commander of a command established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or by other commanders so authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff or by other higher authority.

initiator (A)—Small quantity of very sensitive and powerful explosives used to start the detonation of another, less sensitive explosive.

in kind (A)—Issued in the form of actual rations, quarters, travel, etc., instead of in the form of a money allowance for them.

inner defense area—See **air defense restricted area.**

inoperable equipment (A)—An item of equipment which has an outstanding urgent modification work order or upon which a deficiency exists. It does not include equipment undergoing routine or scheduled preventive maintenance services, or routine inspection at organizational maintenance level.

inoperative time (A)—Any period of time during which a prisoner is not entitled to be credited with serving his sentence to confinement.

in–process inspection (A)—An inspection conducted within a maintenance shop during the actual performance of maintenance to assure that work is being performed properly and to identify areas in

which operations can be improved. See also **technical inspection.**

in–process review (A)—A review of a nonmajor development program, conducted at critical points in the life cycle to evaluate military utility including costs, accomplish effective coordination, and facilitate proper and timely decisions bearing on the future course of the program. The primary function of the in-process review is to review programs and recommend appropriate course(s) of action, with supporting rationale as the basis for materiel acquisition decisions by the appropriate level of authority.

input (ASCC)—Pertaining to a device, process, or channel involved in the insertion of data or states, or to the data or states involved.

input/output (ASCC)—Pertaining to either input or output, or both.

input/output processor (Q)—The unit that handles normal data input/output control and sequencing of a computer system.

input/output time (Q)—The time a task is charged for use of the input/output processor.

insect vectors (A)—Mosquitoes, lice, fleas, flies, and other members of the class Hexapoda which are capable of transmitting microorganisms that may produce disease.

in-service couples with family members (A)—Service members of the regular and reserve components of any service married to each other, either or both of whom have physical and legal custody of one or more children under age 18 or family members incapable of self-care regardless of age.

insignia (A)—Distinctive devices worn on the uniform to show grade, organization, rating, and service. See also **combat commander's insignia.**

inspection—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Examination and testing of supplies and services (including, when appropriate, raw materials, components, and intermediate assemblies) to determine whether the supplies and services conform to contract requirements.

inspection arms (A)—1. Position in the manual of the rifle, automatic rifle, carbine, and pistol, in which the weapon is held with the chamber open for inspection. 2. Command to take this position.

inspection date (A)—A date by which all shelf-life items should be subjected to storage surveillance inspection during the period of storage and prior to issue and use.

inspection interchange agreement (A)—An agreement between two or more procurement inspection activities whereby a single inspection activity provides all of the required procurement inspection servicing at a contractor's plant.

installation—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Land and improvements permanent-affixed thereto which are under the control of the Department of the Army and used by Army organizations. Where installations are located contiguously, the combined property is designated as one installation and the separate functions as activities of that installation. In addition to those used primarily by troops, the term "installation" applies to such real properties as depots, arsenals, ammunition plants (both contractor and government operated), hospitals, terminals, and other special mission installations. 3. installation primarily used or useful for the production of materiel or research and development. Such installations may be Government–owned and Government–operated; Government–owned, privately operated; or privately owned and privately operated.

installation allowances (A)—Allowances of expendable and nonexpendable items contained in published authorizations, such as tables of organization and equipment, tables of distribution and allowances, supply or technical manuals, circulars, supply bulletins, approved projects, and letters of special authority applicable to installations and units thereat.

installation confinement facility (A)—A facility providing pretrial confinement services for prisoners awaiting courts–martial at the installation and acting as a transfer point for other prisoners pending movement to an area confinement facility or correctional treatment facility.

installation food service management plan (A)—An integration of documents which present in graphic and tabular form a continuous inventory of the installation dining facilities, the proposed plan for the conversion or modernization of existing permanent dining facilities, and construction of new dining facilities.

installation property (A)—Equipment and supplies, except organization property, authorized in published authorization media for use by units, organizations, and personnel while stationed at an installation.

installation property book (A)—A record maintained to account for nonexpendable and reportable property on hand.

installation supply division (A)—A supply support activity having formal accountability for property at CONUS installations.

installation type (A)—The designation of a CONUS installation to provide management services to support major units assigned—classified into four types: (1) Type A—An installation which any Army Corps headquarters is located as its permanent CONUS station. (2) Type B—An installation at which an Army division is located as its permanent CONUS station and the division commander is the senior officer permanently assigned. (3) Type C—An installation at which a training center, service school, or similar size activity, is located and assigned to the same major command as the installation. (4) Type D—An installation at which a CONUS Army or higher headquarters is located and which Headquarters, Department of the Army, has specifically excluded from the requirement for installation staff dual role assignment, or an installation on which a variety of activities and units are located, none of which will classify the installation as Type A, B, or C.

installed building equipment (A)—Those items of equipment and furnishings, including materials for installation thereof, which are required to make the facility usable and are affixed as a permanent part of the structure. These items will include plumbing fixtures and equipment; fixed heating, ventilating, cooling, air–conditioning; electrical and fixed fire protection systems; elevators and escalators; overhead–crane runways; laboratory counters, cabinets, and similar fixed equipment. Excluded are machine tools, production and research equipment, and their foundations.

instantaneous field of view (ASCC)—The field of view occurring or acting without any perceptible duration of time.

instantaneous fuze—See **superquick fuze.**

instruction (A)—1. A statement that specifies an operation and the values or locations of its operands. In this context, the term instruction is preferable to the terms command or order which are sometimes used synonymously. Command should be reserved for electronic signals and order should be reserved for sequence, interpolation, and related usage.

(ASCC)—2. A statement that specifies an operation and the value or locations of its operands.

instrumental error—See **systematic error.**

instrumentation (A)—Scientific or technical equipment used to measure, sense, record, transmit, process, or display data during tests or examinations of materiel.

instrument direction (A)—Recorded reference direction of a high airburst, as indicated on an instrument at the battery position, which enables the executive subsequently to check and correct computed or scale deflection settings.

insurance stockage objective (A)—A fixed quantity of materiel, not computed on a recurring demand basis, which may be required only occasionally or intermittently, and is stocked because of the essentiality or the procurement lead time of the item. An item having an insurance stockage objective will not have any other type of stockage objective (including the protectable mobilization reserve materiel objective).

insurance type items (A)—Those items which have no computed demand are stocked on the basis of predetermined specific quantities and tend to become dead assets. These are items for which no failure is predicted through normal usage, but, if a failure is experienced or loss occurs through accident, lack of replacement item would seriously hamper the operational capability of a weapon or weapons system. Allowances are generally low and replacements are effected on the basis of usage, which is nominal.

insurance type parts (A)—Very low mortality, infrequently used parts, usually heavy and bulky, and normally utilized only at depot maintenance level.

insurgent war (A)—A struggle between a constituted government and organized insurgents frequently supported from without, but acting violently from within, against the political, social, economic, military, and civil vulnerabilities of the regime to bring about its internal destruction or overthrow. Such wars are distinguished from lesser insurgencies by the gravity of the threat to government and the insurgent object of eventual regional or national control.

integrated defense (A)—Air defense in which two or more vital areas are defended with a single overall defense.

integrated equipment (A)—An equipment in which is embodied both a communications and a crypto-capability.

integrated materiel inventory management (A)—The management, by a designated commodity manager, of the following related logistical missions: *a.* Initiation of actions requiring the timely identification of items and preparation of prescribed Department of the Army manuals, leading to the cataloging of items. Short title—cataloging direction. *b.* Computation of quantitative requirements, subject to review and approval by higher authority, when prescribed. Short title—requirements computation. *c.* Development of budget estimates and apportionment requests, subject to review and approval. Short title—budgeting direction. *d.* Authority, within limitation of approved programs or as otherwise directed by higher authority, to require procurement to be accomplished. Short title—procurement direction. *e.* Control of stocks in, due into, or planned for the distribution system on a quantitative and monetary basis. Short title—distribution management. *f.* Authority to require overhaul to be accomplished. short title—overhaul direction. *g.* Authority to require disposal to be accomplished. Short title—disposal direction.

integrated revision (A)—An electrical accounting machine revision of a table of organization and equipment incorporating new, approved changes with all other published changes. These changes are integrated with the previously published base table and modernized in accordance with current standards.

integrating center (A)—An activity specifically authorized and designated to formulate, develop, and integrate concepts, doctrine, organization, materiel requirements, systems, and training in broad functional areas.

intelligence requirement—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. An authorized demand or policy statement of need for operational action by the intelligence service. See also **order for information.**

intended track (A)—The intended path of an aircraft over the earth measured in degrees, from a reference datum clockwise to the line.

intensively managed item (A)—An item of supply, generally of high unit cost, designated by the cognizant national inventory control point which requires premium and comprehensive supply management attention in both the supply system and in all command echelons. Criteria to govern the selection of items to be intensively managed are as follows: *a.* High unit cost and/or high annual demand. *b.* Highly essential to a particular mission or weapons system. *c.* Overall supply status must be reviewed frequently because of high cost or importance.

intercardinal points (ASCC)—The directions, northeast, southeast, southwest, northwest.

intercept—See **altitude difference.**

interception (A)—The act of listening in and/or recording communications intended for another party for the purpose of obtaining intelligence.

interchange (A)—Transfer of a shipment, when moving on a through bill of lading, from one carrier to another whose lines constitute all or part of a joint route.

interchangeability lists (A)—Lists of parts which are common to, and interchangeable among, various types of general purpose and combat vehicles.

interchange requirements data (A)—Data submitted by an end-item commodity manager to another manager when items, other than those within logistical responsibility of an end-item commodity manager, require supply support.

interdepartmental/agency support agreement (A)—A document wherein participants, to preclude any misunderstanding, state clearly in writing, the agreement for provision of interdepartmental/agency support that has been arrived at between two activities involved, especially the obligations assumed by each and the rights granted to each.

interference (ASCC)—Any electrical disturbance which causes undesirable responses in electronic equipment.

interfund collections and disbursements (A)—Collection and disbursement transactions between all stock funds and appropriations accounts within the Department of Defense, except Foreign Military Sales.

interior ballistics (A)—Subdivision of ballistics which deals with the phenomena associated with imparting kinetic energy to missiles.

interior guard (A)—Guard within the limits of an installation to keep order, enforce police regula-

tions, and protect the property and personnel of the command. It may include a main guard and a special guard.

intermediate pack (A)—A wrap, box, or bundle, which contains two or more unit packs of identical items.

interment flag (A)—National flag used to drape the casket of the honored dead in a military funeral. It is 9½ feet fly by 5 feet hoist. The storm flag may be used in lieu of the interment flag.

intermittent stream (Q)—A hydrologic geometry feature that channelizes water flow on a cyclic basis.

internal attack (A)—The full range of measures taken by organized insurgents to bring about the internal destruction and overthrow of a constituted government.

internal control (A)—1. The plan of organization and all of the coordinate methods and measures adopted within an entity to safeguard its assets, check the accuracy and reliability of its accounting data, promote operational efficiency, and encourage adherence to prescribed managerial policies. 2. The control exercised over the movement and discipline of a convoy, serial or march unit, by its own officers and noncommissioned officers. See **external control.**

internal defense assistance operation (A)—Any operation undertaken by the military, paramilitary, police, or other security agencies of an outside power to strengthen the host government politically, economically, psychosocially, or militarily.

internal development assistance operation (A)—Any organized actions undertaken by government or nongovernment agencies of an outside power to support host government internal development efforts.

internal review (A)—A function which provides assurance of the effectiveness of internal controls associated with the procedural aspects of all areas of operations, including administration.

internal security—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. The prevention of action against United States resources, industries, and institutions; and the protection of life and property in the event of a domestic emergency by the employment of all measures, in peace or war, other than military defense. 3. Condition resulting from the measures taken within a command to safeguard defense information coming under its cognizance, including physical security of documents and materials.

interned (A)—Definitely known to have been taken into custody of a nonbelligerent foreign power as the result of, and for reasons arising out of, any armed conflict in which the Armed Forces of the United States are engaged.

internee (A)—A person who, during war, is kept within a particular country or is forced to stay in a certain place. Protected persons, as defined in the Geneva Conventions of 1949, may only be made internees in accordance with the requirements therein stated.

internment installation procedures (A)—Local regulations, standard operating procedures, or other instructions governing prisoner–of–war camp or civilian internee camp activities, or those persons interned therein.

internment serial number (A)—The identification number assigned by a military police prisoner–of–war processing company to a prisoner–of–war, civilian internee, or retained person.

interoperability—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. Capability of two or more items or components of equipment to perform essentially the same function or to complement each other in a system, regardless of differences in technical characteristics and with negligible additional training of personnel.

interrogator responder (A)—Those components of identification, friend or foe equipments, which challenge and receive replies.

interrupter (A)—Safety device in a fuze that prevents it from acting until the projectile has left the muzzle of the gun.

intersection (A)—Method of locating a point by plotting the azimuth to that point from two or more known fixed points. The intersection of these azimuths indicates the location of the point. See also **graphic intersection.**

intersectional service (A)—A communications zone combat service support organization which is assigned the full responsibility within the communications zone for performance of a designated function or service. It must operate across military

boundaries, usually over long distances, and may extend operations into the combat zone.

interserviceable item (A)—An item of materiel which has been identified for use by more than one military service.

interservice support agreement (A)—A document wherein the participants, to preclude any misunderstanding, state clearly in writing, the agreement for the provision of interservice support that has been arrived at between the two activities involved, especially the obligations assumed by each and the rights granted to each.

interval—1 through 6. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions. (A)—7. As applied to two units of cipher text (letter digraphs, code groups, etc.) or key sequence, the number of such units between them counting either the first or last of the two units, but not both.

intervalometer (A)—1. Device installed in an aircraft dropping air delivery containers from bomb racks to insure that these containers are released at regular, preplanned intervals. 2. Automatic timing device for regulating air camera exposures; also may cock and trip the shutter automatically. 3. A device installed in an armament control system to regulate the release of bombs or firing of rockets at preplanned intervals.

in the clear address (A)—A narrative description of a shipping address code.

into plane service (A)—Supply of fuels and lubricants to aircraft on a contract basis.

intradivision transfers (A)—Transfers of materiel on a nonreimbursable basis between entities of the same division of the Army Stock Fund when and as directed by the operating agency.

intraline distance (A)—The minimum distance permitted between any two buildings within an explosives operating line.

intransit strength (A)—Applies to personnel accountable to the reporting organization who are intransit incoming or outgoing in a permanent change of station status.

intrapermafrost water (A)—Ground water within the permafrost.

intraservice support (A)—Action on the part of one Department of the Army activity to provide logistic, medical, and/or administrative support to another Department of the Army activity on a (1) recurring or nonrecurring basis; (2) an installation, CONUSA area, CONUS wide or worldwide basis; and (3) either a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis.

intraservice support agreement (A)—A document wherein the participants to an intraservice support transaction, to preclude any misunderstanding, state clearly in writing, the arrangements that have been arrived at between the two activities involved, especially the obligations assumed by each and the rights granted to each.

intrusion resistant communications cable (A)—A cable designed to provide substantial physical protection and electrical isolation for the wire lines making up the information carrying core. The protective measures used are devices which detect slight changes in the physical or electrical state of the cable and which provide visible or audible indications at a central control point of attempted intrusion. Also known as **alarmed cables.**

inventory lot (A)—A subgrouping of the total items in storage for the purpose of physical inventory. The lot is generally by Federal Supply Class, a range of stock numbers within a Federal Supply Class or controlled inventory items.

inventory reconciliation (A)—A match between depot counts/custodial records and the accountable records to identify and adjust accountable records when in disagreement with physical count documents/custodial records.

inventory temporarily in use (A)—Nonexpendable items of stock–fund–financed materiel (including materiel obtained from the Defense Stock Fund or a division of the Army Stock Fund as consigned inventory) which is authorized for issue on a loan basis for short periods of time, after which the materiel will be returned to the supply source from which originally acquired.

inversion (A)—1. Condition of maximum air stability in which the air in contact with the ground is cooler than that immediately above. There is no convection. (Q)—2. In meteorology, a departure from the usual decrease or increase with altitude of the value of an atmospheric property; also, the layer through which this departure occurs (the "inversion layer"), or the lowest altitude at which the departure is found (the "base of the inversion"). This term almost always means a temperature inversion; however, a moisture inversion and precipitation inversion are also defined.

inverted stereo (ASCC)—A three–dimensional impression of relief which is the reverse of that actually existing. Inverted stereo is obtained when the left hand photograph becomes the right.

inverter (ASCC)—In electrical engineering, a device for converting direct current into alternating current. See also **frequency changer; rectifier.**

involuntary order or recall to active duty (A)—The ordering or calling of individual members of the Army Reserve or retired Army personnel for full–time duty in the active military service of the United States without the members' consent.

irregularity (A)—A failure to comply with the letter or spirit of regulations, laws, and orders, or an improper exercise of authority beyond that granted.

irritant gas chamber (A)—A reasonably airtight room or enclosed space of sufficient size to conduct the protective mask confidence exercise.

isolead curve (A)—Curved line, on a chart or diagram, used to show how far ahead of a moving target a gun must be aimed to allow for the time the projectile takes to reach the target. The isolead curve connects points of equal lead on the chart or diagram.

issue commissary (A)—The element of an installation responsible for acquiring, storing, issuing, selling, and accounting for subsistence supplies used for subsisting personnel authorized to subsist at Government expense, and by organizations and activities authorized to purchase therefrom.

issue priority group (A)—A relative sequential grouping of priority designators for the assignment of priority delivery dates and processing times.

item identification (A)—Consists of the minimum amount of identification data necessary to differentiate an item from all similar items in accordance with the needs of any operating activity, plus reference data essential for the proper understanding of the item and useful in supply operations or necessary in determining the classification of the item.

J

jahemmy (A)—A large, pneumatic tire wheeled salvage rig fitted with falls used to lift a landing craft and move it.

JAN grid (A)—Joint Army, Navy grid system; grid system covering the entire surface of the earth adopted to afford security in referring to geographical positions. It is set up by prescribing the location of the origin and size of the grid squares, both in terms of latitude and longitude. There are 12 master areas. Special JAN grids based on above principle may be issued by local authorities. JAN grids are used generally on Mercator projections.

JATO unit (A)—Jet assisted takeoff unit. A rocket motor unit normally used to assist the initial action of the main propulsion unit.

job analysis (A)—The collection analysis and organization of occupational data. It includes the separation of the work performed, in a specific position, into its duties and tasks to determine what the duties are, how and why they are performed, the skills required, and the physical and mental demands the position makes upon the incumbent.

job book (A)—A training circular used by the first–line supervisor to maintain a record of each skill level 1 and 2 soldier's work performance. It lists critical tasks from the soldier's manual and includes columns for entering the soldier's most recent performance (go or no-go) on the task.

joint air attack team (A)—A coordinated attack utilizing US Army attack and scout helicopters in conjunction with US Air Force close air support aircraft.

Joint Area Petroleum Office (A)—Component staff agency established to assist the Joint Petroleum Office in compiling requirements of fuels and lubricants.

Joint Bus Military Agreement (A)—Is similar to the Joint Rail Military Passenger Agreement and makes provision for a percentage reduction in bus fares and special services for official travel of members of the Department of Defense. This agreement is negotiated on an annual basis.

Joint Chiefs of Staff (A)—Staff within the Department of Defense which consists of the Chairman, who is the presiding officer thereof but who has no vote; the Chief of Staff, United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; and the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are the principal military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense.

Joint Military Air Transportation Agreement (A)—Is similar to the Joint Military Passenger Agreement and provides for a percentage reduction in air fares and for special services for the official travel of members of the Department of Defense. This agreement is negotiated on an annual basis.

Joint Military Passenger Agreement (A)—Negotiated annually between the railroads and the Department of Defense, makes provisions for a percentage reduction in rail fares and special services for the official travel of members of the Department of Defense.

joint operations (A)—Operations carried on by two or more of the Armed Forces of the United States (Army, Navy, Air Force).

Joint Petroleum Office (A)—A theater staff agency established in major geographical areas or theaters of operations to compile requirements of fuels and lubricants of all services in those areas.

joint training procedures (A)—Those training procedures agreed to jointly by those service agencies charged with developing doctrine involving more than one service. They may provide the basis for joint doctrine.

joint user testing (A)—Testing in which the Army participates with another service. These tests are conducted to evaluate Army systems or concepts having an interface with or requiring a test environment of another service, or concepts of another service which require testing in an Army environment.

jump (A, ASCC)—A departure from the normal sequence of executing instructions in a computer.

jumping attitude (A)—Steady, level flight of a troop carrier aircraft at reduced speed necessary to permit parachutists to make a safe exit.

Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps (A)—Organized units, at public and private secondary educational institutions which host a unit and meet the standards required by the Department of Defense.

K

key—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. In cartography, a form sometimes loosely used as a synonym for legend. 3. In cryptography, a symbol or sequence of symbols (or electrical or mechanical correlates of symbols) which control the operations of encryption and decryption.

key card (A)—A card containing a pattern of punched holes which establishes the key for a cryptosystem in a given cryptoperiod.

key employee (A)—Any civilian employee of a Federal Government agency who occupies a key position.

keyholing (A)—Tumbling of bullet in flight caused by failure of the bullet to receive sufficient spin from the rifling in the barrel.

keying material (A)—Cryptomaterial which supplies cryptoequipment arrangements and setting, or which is used directly in the encryption and decryption process. Also, cryptomaterial which supplies sequences or messages used for command, control, or authentication of a command, or which can be used directly in their transmissions.

key item (A)—Item determined not appropriate for storage at multiple points.

key list (A)—A publication containing the key for a cryptosystem in a given cryptoperiod.

key position (A)—A position in a Federal Government agency designated as key by the agency head and approved as such by the Secretary of the Army in accordance with DOD Directive 1200.7. An agency head may nominate a position as key when—1. No qualified and immediate replacement exists for the incumbent or the duties of the position cannot be reassigned to other employees; and 2. The incumbent's immediate recall to active duty during an emergency would seriously impair: *a.* Production and research vital to the national military effort; *b.* Activities necessary to the maintenance of the national or community health, safety or welfare; or *c.* The effective functioning and continuity of a Government agency.

key symbol—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. In psychological operations, a simple, suggestive, repetitive element (rhythm, sign, color, etc.) which has an immediate impact on a target audience and which creates a favorable environment for the acceptance of a psychological theme.

kill (A)—As applied to air defense, the term used to denote that a hostile airborne, ballistic and/or orbiting object has been destroyed or rendered non-effective. The word "kill" is further defined as—

carrier—Immediate structural breakup of the target aircraft.

weapon—The destruction or damage of a nuclear weapon so as to preclude detonation or considerably degrade the yield.

track—Destruction of all target aircraft within a given flight (track).

killing area (ASCC)—See **killing zone.**

killing zone (ASCC)—An area in which a commander plans to force the enemy to concentrate so as to destroy him with conventional weapons or the tactical employment of nuclear weapons.

kinetic energy ammunition (A)—Ammunition designed to inflict damage to fortification, armor, or ships by reason of kinetic energy (body in motion) of the missile upon impact.

kinetic lead (ASCC)—The correction of allowance made for relative motion of the target when computing the lead angle in gunnery.

kitchen police (A)—Military or civilian personnel detailed or hired to perform noncook duties pertaining to preliminary preparation of fruits and vegetables, sanitation and cleaning of dining facility building and equipment.

knife rest (A)—Portable wooden or metal frame strung with barbed wire, used as a barricade on roads and wherever else a readily removable barrier is needed. With a metal frame it can be used as an underwater obstacle in beach defenses.

knot (ASCC)—A speed of one nautical mile per hour.

known datum point (A)—A clearly visible point to which the azimuth and range are known.

kopfring (A)—Metal ring welded to the nose of a bomb to reduce its penetration in earth or water.

K transfer (A)—In field artillery ground fire, the shift of fire from one point to another in the transfer limits of the piece, the actual range being corrected by application of the K.

L

labeled cargo (A)—Cargo of a dangerous nature such as explosives, flammable or corrosive liquids, and the like, which is designated by different colored labels to indicate the requirement for special handling and storage. Examples of such colored labels are—

green—A label required on shipments of nonflammable gases.

red—A label required on shipments of articles of flammable character.

white—A label required on shipments of acids or corrosive liquids.

yellow—A label required on shipments of flammable solids and oxidizing materials.

lag rate (A)—In manpower control usage, a percentage indicating the ratio of the shortage between actual and authorized strength to the authorized strength.

lake (Q)—A hydrologic geometry feature that contains water and whose minimum areal surface is in excess of 2 hectares and with a minimum average depth of 1 meter.

Lambert projection (A)—Conic map projection in which the meridians are straight lines converging in the direction of the poles and the parallels are concentric circles intersecting the meridians at right angles.

land combat support system (A)—A maintenance set consisting primarily of a digital computer used to isolate faults in electronic circuits and determine repairs needed. It may be used to support a variety of missile systems, particularly those used in land combat.

landing beam (A)—Beam projected from the field to indicate to the pilot the height above the ground and the position of the aircraft relative to the proper path for a glide landing.

landing compass—See **swinging compass.**

landing group—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. A subordinate task organization of a landing force. It is composed of especially organized, trained, and equipped troops, including their aviation, capable of conducting landing operations against a position or group of positions so located as to permit their capture by troops operating under a single tactical command. It is formed only when circumstances demand.

lands (A)—Raised portion between grooves in the bore of a gun. Spiral channels cut in the bore of a gun are called grooves.

land special security force (A)—Those Reserve component units designated to protect critical CONUS installations and activities during the initial phase of emergency.

land tail (A)—That part of an airborne or air–transported unit which is not committed to combat by air and will join in organization by land movement.

lane (A)—1. A clear route through an obstacle. A single lane is normally 8 meters wide and suitably marked; a double lane is 16 meters wide. 2. Strip of roadway intended to accommodate the forward movement of a single line of vehicles, generally 8 feet to 13 feet in width.

language identifier code (A)—An identification of a requirement for, or a qualification in, a designated foreign language.

laser (ASCC)—Light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation.

laser ranging (ASCC)—The use of laser transmissions to determine range to the target normally as an input to the weapon delivery computer.

lash (ASCC)—See **lighter aboard ship.**

latent reserve beds (A)—Those medical treatment facility bed spaces for which are lacking not only the required staff but also some or all of the equipment and fixtures necessary to convert them to operating beds.

lateral (A)—1. Underground gallery that is constructed parallel to the frontline, and from which other parallel galleries for attack, defense, and listening are projected toward the enemy. A lateral differs from a fishbone, which is a series of independent galleries cut in the direction of the enemy. 2. To one side of a line, such as the observer target line in control of fire.

lateral axis (ASCC)—The straight line passing through the center of gravity of an aircraft normal to the plane of symmetry.

latest arrival date (A)—The latest date a unit should arrive "in-theater" in support of a specific operations plan.

launching area (A)—In a guided missile fire unit, an area from which missiles are launched.

lead (A)—1. Distance ahead of a moving target that a gun must be aimed in order to hit the target. 2. Vertical and lateral angles between the gun target line and the axis of the bore at the moment of firing at a moving target. 3. Aim a gun ahead of a moving target. 4. One target length, as it appears to the gunner, used as a unit for measuring lead. 5. In highway operations, the linear spacing between the heads of successive vehicles, serials, march units or columns. 6. An ice crack too wide for men, sledges, and dogs to cross easily; i.e., any crack wider than 3 to 5 feet.

lead azide—See **mercuric fulminate (fulminate of mercury).**

lead curve (A)—Line on a chart, recording in graphic form the lead involved in aiming a gun at a moving target.

leader's rule (A)—Method of determining safe range for machineguns firing over the heads of friendly troops when the range to the target is more than 900 meters.

lead in (A)—An explosive train that conducts a detonating impulse into an explosive-filled cavity.

leading line (ASCC)—A position line, through, or advanced to pass through the destination, which is used as the required track.

lead styphnate (A)—A primary high explosive consisting of reddish-brown rhombic crystals, used extensively in some explosive trains.

leaflet bomb (A)—Device used for dropping large quantities of propaganda leaflets from high flying aircraft, to insure their reaching their targets with a minimum of drift caused by air currents.

leaflet projectile (A)—A standard base ejection projectile especially designed for leaflet dissemination; when loaded with propaganda leaflets, the projectile matches the ballistic characteristics of a high explosive projectile.

leaker (A)—A term for a bomb or projectile filled with a chemical agent, which is leaking the contents and contaminating the area.

leapfrog—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. A technique in medical tactics for maintaining continuous medical support for maneuvering forces and forces in combat by alternately displacing medical units performing the same or similar functions along a common axis of movement.

leave area (A)—An area established usually in large cities or resorts of the communications zone to provide the opportunity for rest and relaxation for Army personnel on leave or on pass.

leave en route (A)—Ordinary leave granted to military members when traveling to a new station in

connection with temporary duty or a permanent change of station.

leave year (A)—Year reckoned from 1 October to the following 30 September, inclusive, used in calculating leaves of absence for military personnel.

left face (A)—1. In dismounted drill, movement from the position of attention by which a person turns on the heel of the left foot and the ball of the right foot so as to face 90 degrees to the left of the original position. 2. Command to execute this movement.

legal assistance officer (A)—A commissioned officer of the Judge Advocate General's Corps designated to assist service personnel and their family members with their personal legal (noncriminal) problems.

legal assistance program (A)—A program sponsored jointly by the Military Service and the American Bar Association under which legal assistance and advice is made available to military personnel and their family members and to help them in solving their personal legal (noncriminal) problems.

length of column (A)—The length of roadway occupied by a column in movement including the gaps inside the column from the front of the leading vehicle to the rear of the last vehicle.

lensatic compass (A)—Compass equipped with a magnifying glass for reading the scale, used in making accurate measurements, such as azimuths, for fire control.

less than carload (A)—The quantity of freight less than that required for the application of a carload rate.

less than release unit (A)—A shipment unit that can be placed in the transportation system without being offered for positive clearance to a movement control authority.

less than truckload (A)—The quantity of freight less than that required for the application of a truckload rate.

letter contract (A)—A written preliminary contractual instrument that authorizes immediate commencement of manufacture of supplies or performance of services including, but not limited to, preproduction planning and the procurement of necessary materials.

letter of instructions (A)—Form of order by which superior commanders give information as to broad aims, policies, and strategic plans for operations in large areas over a considerable period of time. It is issued to large units of a command and has the same authority as an operation order. A letter of instruction is intended for the guidance and control of the operations of a large command.

level of protection (A)—The extent of preservation, packaging, and packing required to protect an item of supply against specific hazards of storage, shipment, and handling. The levels of protection are: Level A, Military Protection; Level B, Limited Military Protection; and Level C, Minimum Military Protection.

level of strength (A)—The personnel and authorizations, in accordance with capabilities and/or mission, as approved in table of organization and equipment. See also **cadre strength column; type B strength order.**

level point (A)—Point on the descending branch of the trajectory which is at the same altitude as the origin; the point where the trajectory cuts the base; sometimes referred to as point of fall.

levy (A)—An imposition made upon Army Commands by the Headquarters, Department of the Army, for mandatory reassignment of enlisted personnel in specified military occupational specialty, grade, and, if necessary, special qualifications to meet requirements as they exist worldwide.

liability (A)—A debt or other legal obligation and cost which must be liquidated by payment, renewed, or refunded at some future date.

licensed or permitted storage space (A)—Space used by a Government agency, other than the Military Services or an agency of the Department of Defense, under a right of exclusive use granted by the licensor. A license or permit is a privilege, revocable at will, to use the property of a licensor for a specific period of time. See also **gross storage space; gross space used for storage operations.**

lift—See **highway transport lift.**

light elephant steel shelter (A)—Shelter for personnel and materiel made from steel arch section of medium size and weight. This shelter is larger and stronger than the two-man steel shelter, but smaller than the elephant steel shelter. It serves as a splinter-proof cover.

lighter (A)—The portage means by which personnel and cargo discharged from ships off-shore is carried to, and in some cases beyond, the shoreline.

lighter aboard ship (ASCC)—A merchant ship equipped with gantry cranes, capable of embarking and disembarking preloaded standard sized barges (lash lighters).

light level of operations (A)—Operations involving less than 30 percent of all force maneuver echelons and less than 50 percent of fire support means engaged in sporadic combat over a period of time during which employment of next higher echelon resources, to assure accomplishment of the force mission, will not be required.

light line—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Used to describe a line of beacon lights marking a course on the ground which is used as an aid to night navigation of aircraft.

light shelter (A)—Shelter that can protect against continuous bombardment from 8-inch shells. Light shelter is not to be confused with a light shell proof shelter, which is built to withstand 6-inch shells.

limited area (nuclear weapons) (A)—The area, as designated by the site/storage commanders, surrounding one or more exclusion areas.

limited distribution messages (A)—Those messages which must receive limited distribution but may be handled by regular communcation personnel within the normal handling precaution afforded by the security classification of messages.

limited special inspection (A)—An inspection other than an annual general inspection which is limited to specific subjects of inquiry.

limited standard article (A)—An item which is not as satisfactory as a standard type, but is a usable substitute therefore, and is either in use or available for issue to meet supply demand.

limited standard type (A)—Items which are not acceptable for United States Army operational requirements and will not, therefore, be counted as assets against operational requirements. Items in this category will be limited to—*a*. Those which are not acceptable to meet operational requirements, but which are useful in training. *b*. Those which are not acceptable to meet operational requirements of the United States Army, but which are being retained to meet peculiar requirements other than those in the category above.

limited storage (A)—Storage classification for supplies intended for withdrawal within 90 days, allowing for the possibility of the least protected storage condition authorized for the specific material.

limit velocity (A)—Lowest possible velocity at which any one of the complete penetrations is obtained. Since the limit velocity is difficult to obtain, a more easily obtainable value is usually employed. It is designated as the ballistic limit.

line—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(ASCC)—2. In ballistic meteorological messages, the vertical height of the trajectory of which the associated ballistic or meteorological elements are applicable. Information for a line is derived from meteorological data from the surface to a height defined by the line number.

linear error (Q)—A one-dimensional error (such as an error in elevation) derived by the normal distribution function. 2. Linear error is the difference between the true or known value and the measured or derived value, and is normally expressed in terms of a percentage probability level. For example, LE 90 percent is the term used to express the linear error at 90 percent probability, which is the Map Accuracy Standard.

linear feature (Q)—A feature that is portrayed by a line that does not represent an area. Also called line feature.

linear obstacle spacing (Q)—Distance between obstacles that cross the entire terrain unit and have a somewhat regular pattern, such as row crops or ricefield dikes.

linear speed method (A)—Method of calculating firing data in which the future position of a moving target is determined by finding the direction of flight and the ground speed of the target. By multiplying the ground speed by the time of flight of the projectile, the future position is determined. Linear speed method and angular travel method are two methods of computing firing data.

lined photomap (A)—Photomap which omits unnecessary detail; usually made by tracing from or bleaching an air photograph.

line haul (A)—In highway transportation, a type of haul involving long trips over the road wherein the proportion of running time is high in relation to time consumed in loading and unloading. Line hauls usually are evaluated on the basis of ton

miles forward per day. In rail transportation, this term applies to the movement or carriage of material over tracks of a carrier from one point to another, but excluding switching service.

line item—See **requisition line item.**

line item number (A)—A number assigned to a generic nomenclature, by US Army technical committee action, for the purpose of identifying the line on which the official generic nomenclature is listed. The line item number is used as a tool for sorting items into sequence. It is also used in supply management for consolidating assets, requirements, and other data for all federally stock–numbered items to which it is related.

line map—See **lined photomap.**

line of aim (ASCC)—A line from the weapon delivery sight to the aiming point.

line of collimation (A)—Line which passes through the optical center of the objective lens of the instrument and the point of reference at the point of principal focus.

line of constant bearing (ASCC)—A line from a fixed or moving point to a moving object or fixed point which retains a constant angular value with respect to a reference line.

line of departure—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. In ground operations, a line, ordinarily located on or behind the last available terrain mask which can be reached without exposure to hostile observation and small arms fire; suitable, clearly defined terrain features such as roads, edges of woods and friendly front lines, may be used. 4. A line tangent to the trajectory at the instant of the projectile's departure from the origin. It is displaced vertically from the line of elevation by the amount of the vertical jump.

(ASCC)—5. A line tangent to the trajectory at the instant of the projectile's departure from the origin.

line of drift (A)—1. Natural route along which wounded men may be expected to go back for medical aid from a combat position. 2. Route along which stragglers may be expected to go from the zone of action to rear areas.

line of duty (A)—1. Authorized duty in service. 2. Classification of all sickness, injury, or death suffered by personnel in active military service of the United States, unless caused by individual fault or neglect, and unless the disease, injury, or condition existed prior to service and was not aggravated by service.

line of elevation (A)—The axis of the bore prolonged.

line of fall (A)—Line tangent to the trajectory at the level point.

line officer (A)—Officer belonging to a combatant branch of the Army; officer of the line.

line offset method (A)—Method by which a curved line can be surveyed. From a known starting point, a straight line is laid out which will cut the curve at two points, at equal distances, from the starting point. At set distances along this line, in each direction from the starting point, perpendiculars of known length are set up. By joining their ends, the curve is established.

line of impact—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. A line tangent to the trajectory at the point of impact or burst.

line of sight (ASCC)—1. The line between the target and the aiming reference. 2. The straight line between two points. This line is in the plane of the great circle, but does not follow the curvature of the earth.

line of site (A)—Straight line joining the origin and a point, usually the target.

line of skirmishers (A)—Line of dismounted men in staggered formation at extended intervals.

line replaceable unit (A)—A composite group of modules/subassemblies performing one or more discrete functions in communications-electronics system, constructed as an independently packaged unit for direct installation in communications-electronics equipment.

line shot (A)—1. Projectile which strikes on the line from observer to target. 2. Projectile which passes through any part of the cone of sight formed by an air target.

link—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. Metal unit that connects the cartridges for an automatic weapon and, with them, forms a feed belt.

liquid limit (Q)—The Atterberg limit separating the plastic and semiliquid phases of soil.

listening silence (A)—Period of time specified by a commander during which the transmitters of all radio sets used for signal communication within the command will be completely shut down and will not be operated except during emergencies specifically described in orders. All receivers will remain in operation on net frequencies unless special orders are issued to the contrary.

literal key (A)—A key composed of a sequence of letters.

litter relay point (A)—Point where a new litter team takes over further movement of a casualty, and the first team returns for another casualty. The object is to provide short litter hauls for the bearers. The casualty may or may not be placed on a wheeled litter at this point.

load adjuster (A)—Slide-rule type of device used by the Air Force to determine the center of gravity of a loaded aircraft.

load, assemble, pack (A)—The manufacture of a completed round or projectile using its major components and assemblies.

loading tray (A)—1. Trough-shaped carrier on which heavy projectiles are placed so that they can be more easily and safely slipped into the breech of a gun. 2. Hollowed slide which guides the shells into the breech of some types of automatic weapons.

local administration (A, Q)—Administration controlled by a local commander and related specifically to the troops in his area or to the operation in his area. It involves—*a.* discipline; *b.* interior economy, such as—(1) quartering and accommodations; (2) provision of water, light, power, etc.; (3) care and well–being of personnel, including rationing; (4) hygiene and sanitation; (5) fire protection; (6) maintenance of barracks and camps; (7) supervision of stores accounting and internal checking; *c.* allocation of ranges, training areas, and recreation facilities; *d.* local movement of personnel and materiel; *e.* local road traffic control and movement; *f.* security, including preventive measures against vandalism and theft; *g.* supervision and maintenance of safety; *h.* relations with local civilian authorities and population; *i.* allocation of any local pool of labor and unit transport; and *j.* allocation of local duties.

local apparent noon—See **noon.**

local hour angle (A)—Difference of longitude between the meridian passing through the observer and a point on the earth directly beneath an observed celestial body. It may be measured as an angle at the pole.

local national (A)—A non-United States citizen who is normally a resident in the country in which employed, though not necessarily a citizen of that country, and who is employed and paid under the conditions of employment and wage scales prescribed for the country of which a resident.

local parole (A)—Status of prisoners in confinement who have freedom of movement outside the enclosure but within a defined area.

local record audit (A)—A match between valid location records, excluding quantity, to identify and correct situations where items are in physical storage but not recorded on accountable records, or on record but not in storage, or when storage item data (National Stock Number, unit of issue, condition code, ownership code, security/pilferage code, or shelf life code) does not match. The audit includes research and mismatches and scheduling special inventories, if required. See also **location record audit correction.**

local sidereal time (ASCC)—The sidereal time interval elapsed since the First Point of Aries transit of the observer's meridian.

location record audit accuracy (A)—The measure of the results of the location record audit. Record accuracy is stated in a percentage obtained by computing the ratio of the number of locator records with errors to the total number of accountable stock records (National stock records) compared. Only one error will be charged per stock number audited. See also **location record audit correction.**

location record audit correction (A)—The term used to denote changes to location records when elements of data on the location record have been determined, by the location audit, to be in error. See also **location record audit accuracy.**

local record establish (A)—The term used to denote the recording of locations when assets are physically found in storage and no locator record exists. Also when recorded locator data disagree with materiel in either location or federal stock number elements. See also **location survey; location survey acceptable accuracy level; location survey accuracy; location survey record correction; locator record killed/deleted.**

location survey (A)—A physical verification, other than actual count, between actual assets and recorded location data, to insure all assets are properly recorded as to location, stock number, condition code, unit of issue, security/pilferage code, and shelflife code. See also **location record establish; location survey acceptable accuracy level; location survey accuracy; location survey record correction; locator record killed/deleted.**

location survey acceptable accuracy level (A)—A specified percentage of accuracy established as an acceptable standard for evaluation of the location survey. See also **location record establish; location survey; location survey accuracy; location survey record correction; locator record killed/deleted.**

location survey accuracy (A)—The measure of the results of the location survey. Only one error will be charged per location surveyed. Location data corrections, deletions, and additions are the types of discrepancy data to be used in computing accuracy. The total errors measured, as a ratio of the locations surveyed, expressed as a percentage factor. See also **location record establish; location survey; location survey acceptable accuracy level; location survey record correction; locator record killed/deleted.**

location survey record correction (A)—The term used to denote changes to the locator record when physical assets differ on other than National Stock Number and location elements; i.e., unit of issue or condition. These actions are a result of the location survey program. See also **location record establish; location survey; location survey acceptable accuracy level; location survey accuracy; locator record killed/deleted.**

locator record killed/deleted (A)—The term used to denote the removal or change of a locator record when the recorded location disagrees with material in National Stock Number or location data elements; or when there is a recorded location, but no physical asset if a permanent location is not being reserved for new receipts. See also **location record establish; location survey; location survey acceptable accuracy level; location survey accuracy; location survey record correction.**

lock (Q)—A fixed point enclosure with gates at each end, used to raise or lower boats as they pass from one level to another level.

logarithmic range scale (A)—Type of scale used on the range disks of guns when the disks are graduated for the combination of power charge and projectile. It is so named because it follows a logarithmic rather than an arithmetic curve.

logistic doctrine (A)—The creed derived from the body of principles applicable to the determination of requirements for, and the acquisition, distribution, maintenance, and disposal of logistic resources and services integral to a military capability.

logistic support (A)—Provision of adequate materiel and services to a military force to assure successful accomplishment of assigned missions.

long base method—See **graphic intersection.**

longitudinal axis (ASCC)—A straight line through the center of gravity of an aircraft fore and aft in the plane of symmetry.

long life item (A)—An item with an average service life of over 20 years, generally. See also **supply replacement factors and consumption rates.**

long-range development forecast (A)—Guidance for long-range developments in relation to military policies, objectives, plans, and programs.

long-range radar (A)—1. Equipment whose maximum range on a reflecting target of one square meter normal to the signal path exceeds 300 miles but is less than 800 miles, provided line of sight exists between the target and the radar. See also **very long range radar.**

(Q)—2. Equipment whose maximum theoretical range exceeds 200 nautical miles but is less than 400 nautical miles.

long recoil—See **recoil operated.**

long supply (A)—The situation wherein the total quantity of an item of materiel on hand within a Military Service exceeds the Service's M–day materiel requirement for the item. This situation, when it occurs, requires a further determination as to that portion of the quantity in long supply which is to be retained (either as economic retention stock or contingency retention stock), and that portion of the quantity in long supply which is not to be retained (excess stock).

long thrust (A)—Bayonet thrust made with arms extended and the body thrown forward, with the weight shifted to the leading foot; long lunge.

long tour area (A)—An oversea area in which the prescribed tour length is equal to or greater than 36 months (with family members) and 24 months (all other).

loop sling (A)—Adjustment of the sling strap of a rifle for firing in which the left arm is passed through a loop in the strap which is tightened and adjusted to the firer. This adjustment gives a steadier grip than does the hasty sling, but it requires more time to make.

loose issue stock (A)—Supplies removed from original containers for issue in small quantities.

loss replacement (A)—Personnel added to a unit to fill a vacancy due to loss. See also **replacement.**

lost shipment (ASCC)—Reported short shipment never subsequently found.

lot—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Quantity of supplies of the same general classification, such as subsistence, clothing, or equipage received and stored at any one time.

lot integrity (A)—The perpetual segregation of ammunition by lot number, whether in a storage environment or at the firing site, throughout the life cycle.

lot number (A)—Identification number assigned to a particular quantity or lot of materiel, such as ammunition, from a single manufacturer. For example, see **ammunition lot number.**

low altitude bombing system (A)—A low–level bombing technique wherein the attacker approaches the target at a very low altitude, makes a definite pull–up at a given point, releases the bomb at a predetermined point during the full–up, and tosses the bomb into the target area.

lower limit (ASCC)—The minimum acceptable value of the characteristic being measured.

low explosive (A)—Explosive which undergoes a relatively slow chemical transformation, thereby producing a deflagration or auto–combustion at rates that vary from a few centimeters per minute to approximately 400 meters per second. It is suitable for use in igniter trains and certain types of propellants.

low grade cryptosystem (A)—A system designed to provided temporary security; e.g., combat or operational codes.

low level flight—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A, ASCC)—2. Flight conducted at a selected altitude at which detection or observation of an aircraft or of the points from which, and to which it is flying, is avoided or minimized.

low level flight operations (A)—The operation of Army aircraft at optimum altitudes which afford cover and concealment from ground visual and electronic detection in order to exploit surprise to the fullest. Low-level flight operations encompass low level flight and nap–of–the–earth flight.

low level keying (A)—Use of low level of voltage and current on keying contacts; e.g., positive or negative 2 volts at 70 microamperes or less.

low level navigation (A)—The technique of directing an aircraft along a desired course at low altitudes (generally below 500 feet absolute altitude) by using pilotage, dead reckoning, and electronic navigational aids in such a manner that the position of the aircraft is known at any time.

low level signaling (A)—Use of low levels of voltage and current on signal lines, e.g., positive or negative 6 volts ± 1 volt at 1 milliampere or less.

low order burst (A)—Breaking of a projectile into a few large fragments instead of a large number of smaller fragments, as a result of a low order detonation.

low order detonation (A)—Incomplete detonation of the explosive charge in a bomb, projectile, or other similar high explosive.

low velocity (A)—Muzzle velocity of an artillery projectile of 2,499 feet per second or less.

lubrication order (A)—Primary approved medium for the publication of mandatory lubrication instructions on all equipment that requires lubrication by organizational maintenance.

lung damaging agent (ASCC)—A potentially lethal chemical agent causing extensive damage to the respiratory tract.

lyddite (A)—A powerful explosive containing picric acid used in shells. Sometimes called Melinite.

M

macrometer (A)—Instrument that has two mirrors and a focusing telescope with which the ranges of distant objects can be found.

magazine area (A)—Area specifically designed and set aside for the storage of explosives or ammunition.

magazine space (A)—The area in a covered structure, above or below ground, constructed for the storage of ammunition and explosives. This space is classified for reporting purposes as "nonwarehouse space." It comprises the following types: *a.* Igloo—Area in the earth–covered structure of concrete and/or steel designed for the storage of ammunition and explosives. *b.* Above ground magazine space—Area in a warehouse–type structure designed for the storage of ammunition and explosives or loaded or inert ammunition components.

magnetic azimuth (A)—Azimuth measured from magnetic north.

magnetic deviation (A)—As opposed to magnetic declination, deviation is amount of compass error for given deduction on any one azimuthal reading. Also called deviation.

magnetic dip (ASCC)—See **dip.**

magnetic field (ASCC)—Any space or region in which magnetic forces are present, as in the earth's magnetic field, or in or about a magnet, or in or about an electric current.

magnetic inclination (ASCC)—See **dip.**

magnetometer (ASCC)—An instrument for measuring magnetic field strengths.

mail distribution scheme (A)—A document which indicates the APO through which mail is received by organizations and activities authorized to use the military postal service in certain areas. It is used by military post offices and postal concentration centers to effect the correct distribution, dispatch, and routing of military mail.

main body (A)—1. Principal part of a tactical command or formation. It does not include detached elements of the command, such as advance guards, outposts, connecting files, etc. 2. In a motor column, all vehicles exclusive of the column head, trail and control vehicles, and consisting primarily of the task vehicles carrying the bulk of the cargo or troops within the column.

main defense area (ASCC)—The area in which the main defensive battle is fought. For any particular command, this area extends from the forward edge of the battle area to the rear boundaries of those units comprising its main defensive forces.

main guard—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Regular interior guard of a post or unit, whose principal duties are to patrol the area and protect the personnel, buildings, and equipment. A main guard is a subdivision of the interior guard of a command, the other subdivision being the special guard, such as an escort guard or guard of honor.

main stage (A)—The stage of a rocket which develops the greatest amount of thrust.

maintain watch (A)—To listen continuously on a given radio frequency.

maintenance allocation chart (A)—A chart format, prepared and placed in appropriate equipment technical manuals, indicating maintenance operations applicable to an end item, component, assembly, or module, and which prescribes the maintenance categories authorized to accomplish specific maintenance operations.

maintenance assistance and instruction team (A)—This program provides a means whereby technical expertise can be furnished individual unit commanders to help them identify and solve equipment maintenance problems which are contributing to the inability of their units to meet materiel readiness standards.

maintenance calibration (A)—That operation performed using calibrated test and measuring equipment to detect and/or adjust any variation in other test and measuring equipment.

maintenance categories (A)—A designation within a system of maintenance of materiel which is based on the extent of capabilities, facilities, and skills required for the operation.

maintenance check (ASCC)—To ensure a component or system functions correctly or is correctly assembled or locked. (Where appropriate, make a comparison of measurement of time, pressure, temperature, dimensions or other quantity, with a known figure for that measurement.) (US equivalent: servicing check.)

maintenance concept (A)—A concept which describes the manner in which an end item will be maintained and supported. It indicates maintenance capabilities required of the using unit and supporting units, and provides information con-

cerning tactical employment; usually maintenance environment, mobility consideration, allowable downtime, and other operational considerations. Additionally, the technical information required to develop military and civilian occupational series codes to recognize new or changed skill requirements is included.

maintenance expenditure limit (A)—The maximum expenditure permitted for one-time repair of an item at organizational, direct, general, or depot categories of maintenance. It includes the cost of repair parts and labor service. Unservicable items with repair cost exceeding the maintenance expenditure limits are classified as uneconomically repairable.

maintenance float (A)—End items of equipment authorized for stockage at installations or activities for replacement of unserviceable items of equipment when timely repair of the unserviseable equipment cannot be accomplished by the support maintenance activity. Maintenance float includes both operational readiness float and repair cycle float.

1. Operational readiness float—End items of mission-essential, maintenance-significant equipment, authorized for stockage by maintenance support units or activities to replace unservicable repairable equipment to meet operational commitments. 2. Repair cycle float—An additional quantity of end items of mission essential, maintenance significant equipment, specified by Headquarters, Department of the Army, for stockage in the supply system to permit withdrawal of equipment from organizations for scheduled overhaul and the depot repair of crash damaged aircraft without detracting from the units' readiness condition.

maintenance serviceability standards (A)—Those standards established by the Commanding General, United States Army Materiel, Development and Readiness Command; Commanding General, United States Army Communications Command; The Surgeon General; and the Chief of Engineers, which must be met to assure that end items, components, or assemblies will function properly and are capable of accomplishing their intended missions. See also **serviceability standards.**

maintenance shops stocks (A)—Low dollar-value expendable items and repair parts which have a high consumption rate at general and direct support maintenance activities in support of the assigned maintenance missions. These stocks are in addition to shop supplies.

maintenance specification (A)—An enumeration of particulars which express, in exact terms, the maintenance concept essential for a new item of equipment that must be instituted during the development and production of the equipment. It is normally included as a part of the qualitative materiel requirements of small development requirements.

maintenance support plan (A)—A continually updated plan initiated at the beginning of the development phase for an item of military design and at the beginning of the procurement phase for a commercial item. For the purpose of this definition, commercial items modified in any manner to meet military requirements will be considered to be items of military design. The plan provides narrative data concerning the planned use of the item, and establishes a time-phased schedule of the major actions required to determine and insure timely availability of all elements required for maintenance support of the item in the field.

major activity (A)—A principal functional subdivision of the Army Management Structure. Each major activity conforms with a separate Army appropriation or with one of the major subdivisions (budget programs or budget projects) of the Operations and Maintenance Appropriation.

major Army command (A)—A command directly subordinate to, established by authority of, and specifically designated by Headquarters, Department of the Army. Army component commands of unified and specified commands are major Army commands.

major Army field command—See **major Army command.**

major Army subcommand (A)—A command directly subordinate to, and constituting a major mission element of, a major Army command.

major assembly (A)—A self-contained unit of individual identity. A completed assembly of component parts ready for operation, but utilized as a portion of, and intended for, further installation in an end item or major item.

major combination (A)—A composite unit of materiel inherently complete for independent use and consisting of two or more major items.

major command—See **major Army command.**

major field command—See **major Army command.**

major inventory variance (A)—When the total dollar value for the stock number of the item overage or shortage exceeds $200.

major materiel category (A)—The broadest materiel classification which consolidates, for management and accounting purposes, all items of supply in various groups and/or classes of the Federal Supply Classification, on the basis of their application, cognizant inventory control points, or other significant relationships in supply management.

major medical assemblage (A)—A grouping and collection of medical supplies and allied items as identified by a single Federal Stock Number.

major programs (A)—Those projects/tasks so designated by Headquarters, Department of the Army. All programs selected for Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council and/or Army Systems Acquisition Review Council review are designated as major Army programs. The Secretary of Defense designates Army programs for Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council review. Headquarters, Department of the Army, may designate additional programs for Army Systems Acquisition Review Council review only. The designation of major programs considers: *a.* Office of the Secretary of Defense designation of Decision Coordinating Paper/Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council systems; *b.* Significance of the added operational capability; *c.* The level of interest already expressed or anticipated (Congressional, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Army, or Chief of Staff, Army); *d.* Overall resource impact; *e.* Relationships to other programs and materiel developers; *f.* Requirements for cooperation with other Department of Defense components and allied governments; *g.* Developmentrisks and system complexity.

major repair (A)—Repair work on items of materiel or equipment that need complete overhaul or substantial replacement of parts, or that requires special tools.

major subordinate commanders—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Continental United States Army and Military District of Washington commanders and such other commanders as are designated by a major Army commander.

malaria survey (A)—A survey conducted to determine the prevalence of malaria in a population, usually utilizing the Spleen Index and Parasite Index.

management coding (A)—A system of coded data utilized in the supply distribution system to furnish direction or reply required to make supply decisions.

management control number (A)—A number, similar to a Federal Stock Number, assigned by the National Inventory Control Points under certain specific conditions for identification and accounting purposes. Consists of applicable four-digit class code number from the Federal Supply Classification, plus a letter to designate the assigning agency, followed by a six-digit number.

management headquarters (A)—A headquarters primarily concerned with long–range planning, programming, and budgeting of resources; the development of policy and procedures; coordination of effort, and evaluation, as opposed to the planning for, and direct control of operations.

management system (A)—An integrated group of procedures, methods, policies, practices, and personnel used by a commander or other supervisor in planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling an organization.

mandatory recoverable item (A)—A recoverable item, recovery of which is madatory.

mandrel (A)—A mold used for shaping cartridge cases or the inner configuration of solid propellants used in rocket motors.

maneuvering element—See **maneuvering force.**

maneuvering force (A)—Element of a combat unit that seeks to seize an attack objective through movement to a more advantageous position with respect to the enemy.

manipulative communications cover (A)—Those measures taken to alter or conceal the characteristics of communications so as to deny to an enemy (or potential enemy) the means to identify them.

manipulative communications deception (A)—The alteration or simulation of friendly telecommunications for the purpose of deception.

manning level (A)—A personnel ceiling imposed against normally authorized troop strengths by

reason of reduced availability of personnel due to limited procurement, funds, or other factors.

manning table (A)—Chart that gives a list of the personnel of an organization and shows the duties to which each is assigned.

manpower control (A)—The determination of minimum essential manpower requirements necessary for mission accomplishment, and the allocation and use of manpower within constraints imposed by manpower ceilings and fund limitations.

manpower voucher (A)—Directive issued quarterly by Department of the Army which provides an employment limitation on the number of direct-hire civilian personnel working full-time in permanent positions, on total foreign national employees (including indirect hire) regardless of type of position filled, and on the number of military personnel which a command may use for the organization of units.

manual test equipment (ASCC)—Test equipment that requires separate manipulations for each task.

manufacturer (A)—The actual producer of a product.

map compilation (A)—1. Preparation of a new map, less final drafting and reproduction, from air photography, existing maps, charts, and other source materials used either simply or in combination. 2. The map drawing containing all information to be shown on the finished map ready for final drafting for reproduction. 3. A manuscript map.

map declination (A)—Angle between the grid north line and the magnetic north line at any point.

map K (A)—A proportional correction for the discrepancy between the scale of a firing chart and that of the plotting scale being used.

map maneuver (A)—Exercise in which military operations with opposing sides are conducted on a map, the troops and the military establishments being represented by markers or symbols, which are moved to represent the maneuvering of the troops on the ground.

map orientation (A)—Act of placing a map so that its north lines point to the corresponding norths.

map plane (A)—Any horizontal plane to which the planimetry and relief of an area are plotted or referenced.

map reconnaissance (A)—Study of ground features on a map, such as roads, woods, and water ways, to obtain information needed in preparing a tactical plan or maneuver.

map scale (A)—The relationship between distance on a map and distance on the ground expressed as a ratio; 1:25,000 or 1/25,000 (one inch on the map equals 25,000 inches on the ground). A large scale map is the map covering a lesser area (a 1/25,000 map is a larger scale map than 1/100,000).

map template—See **map templet.**

map templet (A)—Thin transparent sheet divided into grid squares of a definite size and used in point designation.

march collecting post (A)—Location on the route or march at which casualties who cannot continue to march are given medical treatment and are moved to medical stations in the rear.

march column (A)—Consists of all elements using the same route for a single movement of troops.

march outpost (A)—Observation posts and patrols established for the protection of a command during a halt in a march.

march serial—See **serial.**

march unit (A)—Unit which moves and halts at the order of a single commander. The march unit normally corresponds to one of the smaller troop units such as a squad, section, platoon, company or battery.

Marine express (A)—Cargo stowed and shipped for fastest water movement in lieu of air shipment.

maritime aircraft (A)—Air Force shore or tender based aircraft specially designed and used for reconnaissance operations and against submarines and shipping.

marker circle (A)—Circular band marking the approximate center of a landing area or the intersection of the principal landing strips in an airport or landing field.

market center (A)—Agency established for the procurement of perishable subsistence.

marking (A)—Application of numbers, letters, labels, tags, symbols, or colors for handling or identification during shipment and storage.

marking current—See **marking impulse.**

marking impulse (A)—1. One of two signal conditions, the other of which is spacing impulse. It is

used in reference to alphabets constructed of two types of signals. 2. One of the two types of impulses used in teletypewriter transmission; normally that impulse during which current flows through the teletypewriter receiving magnet. In wire circuits, called a marking current.

mark target (A)—Order to a marker, in target practice, to mark the shot on the target.

mark time (A)—Command which requires the feet to be moved as in marching, but without advancing.

marshalling area (A)—1. The general area in which units camp and departure airfields are located and from which the air movement is initiated. 2. In amphibious operations, the designated area in which, as part of the mounting process, units are reorganized for embarkation; vehicles and equipment are prepared to move directly to embarkation areas, and housekeeping facilities are provided for troops by other units.

martial law (A)—The exercise of partial or complete military control over domestic territory in time of emergency because of public necessity. In the United States, it is usually authorized by the President, but may be imposed by a military commander in the interests of public safety. Also called martial rule.

martial rule—See **martial law.**

mass casualties—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. (tactical standpoint)—Those unreplaced soldiers who are killed, wounded, or ill; and, because of their numbers or duties, reduce the unit strength and effectiveness to the point where mission success is doubtful.

mass formation (A)—Formation of a company or any larger unit in which the squads in column are abreast one another.

mass number (A)—The number of nucleons (protons and neutrons) composing the nucleus concerned.

mass of maneuver—See **maneuvering force.**

master depot (A)—A base depot that is delegated responsibility for accounting for, and controlling the distribution of, all supplies of the class or type assigned to it for an entire theater or major section thereof. A master depot becomes the theater stock control point for the designated items.

master station (ASCC)—That station in a given system of transmitting stations that controls the transmissions of the other station (the slave stations) and maintains the time relationship between the pulses of the stations.

master warning signal (ASCC)—Used to indicate that any one of a number of warning signals has been activated.

material (A, Q)—Raw or partially processed matter or information that has not yet been brought into a definineable form.

materials handling equipment (A)—Mechanical devices for handling of supplies with greater ease and economy. Examples: Forklift truck, roller conveyor, straddle truck.

materiel and powder report (A)—Report on the performance of weapons and ammunition.

materiel developer (A)—The agency responsible for research, development, development tests, and production validation of an item (to include the system for its logistic support) which responds to Department of the Army objectives and requirements.

materiel inspection and receiving report (A)—Shipping document used for the shipment of supplies from vendors in the continental United States to installations of the three military departments. See also **shipping document.**

materiel modernization (A)—Improvement, qualitatively and/or quantitatively, of equipment of the active Army and Reserve components with items of materiel which reflect optimum application of current technology and industrial capability, and results in a combat capability which equals or excels the combat capability of other nations.

materiel release denial (A)—A notification from a distribution activity advising the originator of a materiel release order, or a referral order, of failure to ship all or part of the quantity originally ordered shipped because of lack of stock, lack of proper shelf life, condition change, or item identification.

materiel release status request (A)—An inquiry to a shipping activity relative to a previously transmitted materiel release order.

materiel shortage report (A)—An Army shortage report of those items not available to meet the continental United States terminal arrival date expressed in the operation plan.

maxi mart (A)—A simplified troop issue procedure wherein food service sergeants of appropriated fund dining facilities and other authorized customers "self-shop" for perishable, nonperishable, and condiment subsistence items stocked by the Troop Issue Subsistence Activity.

maximum gradeability (A)—Steepest slope which a vehicle can negotiate in low gear. This is usually expressed in percentage of slope; namely, the ratio between the vertical rise and the horizontal distance traveled. It is sometimes expressed by the degree of angle between the slope and the horizontal.

maximum hospital benefit (A)—That point during hospitalization when the patient's progress appears to have stabilized and it can be anticipated that additional hospitalization will not directly contribute to any further substantial recovery.

maximum issue quantity (A)—The maximum quantity of an item approved for issue per requisition; quantities above this maximum must be reviewed by supply personnel.

maximum obstacle elevation figure (ASCC)—A figure shown in designated areas on aeronautical charts to indicate the minimum altitude to clear any possible vertical obstructions.

maximum security institution (A)—The designation given to disciplinary barracks, in which the more serious offenders are usually confined, and so constructed as to reduce the possibility of escape of prisoners to a minimum. Such an institution may be enclosed by walls, and the prisoners are normally quartered in cells, with most activities conducted within the enclosure. See also **medium security institution.**

maximum thermometer (A)—Thermometer in which the mercury, or the indicator used for registering temperature, remains at the highest point it has reached since its last setting.

M-day force (A)—Total strength in units and/or individuals required, planned, or capable of being mobilized on M–day.

meal basis of issue (A)—Subsistence articles issued for a given day containing the quantities of food for the number of individuals expected to subsist for each meal.

meal surcharge (A)—An amount of money collected from certain personnel subsisted in an appropriated fund dining facility. Such money is collected to cover the operating expenses over and above the basic reimbursement rate for food costs and is credited to appropriated fund dining facility funds.

meal ticket (A)—A Government voucher authorizing a public eating place to furnish meals within a certain price limit to the person or persons named, and to charge the cost to the Government.

means of communications (A)—A medium by which a message is actually conveyed from one person or place to another. Includes radios of all types, wire lines, messengers, mail and visual or sound signaling devices.

mean solar day (ASCC)—The period between two successive transits of a particular meridian on the earth by the astronomical mean sun. Its length is constant and is divided arbitrarily into 24 hours, known as mean solar hours.

measurement cargo (A)—Cargo that stores more than 40 cubic feet to the ton of 2,240 pounds or weighs less than 55 pounds per cubic foot on which transportation and stevedoring charges are assessed on the basis of measurement.

measurement to n (A)—Measure of cubic volume of cargo, expressed in units of 40 cubic feet. It is also used to indicate the cubic capacity of a ship available for cargo. Also known as ship ton.

mechanical time fuze (A)—Fuze with a clocklike mechanism that controls the time at which it will go off.

mechanized cavalry—See **armored cavalry.**

Medal of Honor (A)—The Nation's highest decoration awarded in the name of Congress for conspicuous heroism in combat at the risk of life. The heroic act must be such that the omission would not justly subject the recipient to censure for failure to perform his duty. Often referred to incorrectly as the Congressional Medal of Honor; decoration precedence number 1. See also **rosette.**

medical department activity (A)—An organization encompassing a US Army Community Hospital or designated US Army Health Clinic and the associated activities which are responsible for providing health services within an assigned geographical area. It normally has control over Army Medical Department facilities, activities, or units (less tables of organization and equipment) located within this area.

medical examination (A)—Mental and physical investigation with view to determine an individual's physical status. A final type examination consists of a complete physical and neuropsychiatric examination, including a detailed medical history, chest X–ray, serological test for syphilis, urinalysis (including microscopic), other tests as indicated, and pelvic examination on women examinees. Preliminary physical examination is a final type examination accomplished to give advanced information regarding the physical status of an individual. Approval of an individual physical status based on a preliminary examination is not binding. A screening physical examination includes a brief medical history and physical examination and appropriate X–ray or other laboratory procedures of any particular system of the body suspected or found to be abnormal or defective. A supplemental physical examination consists of a reexamination of any part of a final type, special tests, or special examination of any particular system of the body. It is performed when indicated and usually accomplished by a specialist in some particular field of medicine or surgery. See also **screening.**

medical field feeding (A)—Preparation service, and distribution of regular and modified diets to patients and assigned personnel at all levels of medical care in the field environment.

medical laboratory (A)—Mobile or fixed unit to provide immediately available facilities for epidemiological and sanitary investigations, and for laboratory examinations supplemental to those of other laboratories, and to furnish certain types of laboratory supplies.

medical regulating (A)—The function of coordinating and controlling the movement of patients to, from, and between medical treatment facilities.

medical regulating officer—See **medical regulator.**

medical regulator (A)—Officer of the medical component of one of the armed services who exercises regulatory control over the movement of patients between various medical treatment facilities. He has timely information of bed availability and existing patient work loads by specialized category in various treatment facilities and directs the flow of evacuees to the proper medical treatment facility. See also **field medical regulator.**

medical service (A)—One of the major elements of a hospital concerned primarily with the practice of internal medicine; not to be confused with health service. See also **health services.**

medical support (A)—Provision of health services in support of the Army in the field. See also **health services.**

medical treatment (A)—The application of medical procedures by trained professional and technical personnel, and the management of patients under such procedures, for the purpose of relief of pain and suffering, the saving of life and limb, curing disease, injury, or other disorders.

medical warning tag (A)—This tag serves as a means of rapid recognition of selected health problems when records are not immediately available and the individual requiring treatment is unable to give a medical history.

medium dollar value item (A)—An end item or repair part for which the value of total demand on CONUS depots is forecast at less than $25,000 and more than $2,500.

medium range radar (A)—Equipment whose maximum range on a reflecting target of one square meter normal to the signal path exceeds 240 kilometers but is less than 480 kilometers, provided line of sight exists between the target and the radar.

medium security institution (A)—The designation given to disciplinary barracks or rehabilitation centers in which less serious offenders may be committed for confinement, and usually enclosed with a fence rather than a wall. Prisoners are normally housed in barracks or dormitories. See also **maximum security institution.**

megaton (A)— unit of measurement for nuclear energy yield equivalent to the energy released from one million tons of TNT.

melinite (A)—A powerful explosive similar to lyddite, made by combining picric acid with guncotton.

memorandum of understanding (A)—The documentation of mutually agreed to statements of facts, intentions, procedures, and parameters for future actions and matters of coordination. Such documentation is not a substitute for formal interservice, interdepartmental/agency or intraservice support agreements. Memorandums of understanding are used for the documentation of mutually agreed parameters within which interservice, interdepartmental/agency, and/or intraservice support agreements will be developed.

memory (Q)—Computer storage, usually a high speed device which holds information and data on a computer.

mental hygiene consultation service (A)—The Army Medical Department facility that provides consultation and direct service in the mental health and related behavioral science fields. Principal activities include individual and organizational consultation, crisis intervention, supportive therapy and counseling, human relations training, problem evaluation, and research.

mercator chart (A)—A map based upon a mercator projection and widely used for surface and air navigation.

mercuric fulminate (fulminate of mercury) (A)—An initiating high explosive that is detonated by heat, impact, or friction. (To a large extent, being replaced by lead azide.)

merge (Q)—1. To combine the items of two or more sets that are each of the same given order into one set in that order. 2. To combine two or more digital data files into one unit so that the individual data items are not distinguishable by the separating property.

meridian altitude (ASCC)—The altitude of a celestial body when it is on the celestial meridian of the observer, bearing 000 degrees of 180 degrees true.

meridian passage (ASCC)—The time at which a heavenly body crosses the observer's celestial meridian.

message book (A)—1. Record or log of all messages sent from a message center, radio station, or the like. 2. Book of blank forms for writing messages.

message indicator (A)—A group of symbols usually placed at the beginning of the text of an encrypted message or transmission, which identifies or governs the arrangement of the cryptovariables applicable to the message or transmission.

message keying element (A)—That part of the specific key which changes with every message.

message parts (A)—The result of the division of a long message into several shorter messages of different lengths as a transmission security measure, or to comply with communications requirements. Message parts must be prepared in such a manner as to appear unrelated externally; statements identifying the parts are encrypted in the texts.

messkit (A)—Eating equipment which the soldier uses in the field; mess gear. It includes knife, fork, spoon, cup, and meat can.

metalled road (A)—Road constructed of gravel, crushed stone, slag, or similar material with a binder of fine aggregate tar or cement.

metal pallet superstructure (A)—A prefabricated metal frame which can be affixed to a wooden, flat pallet for use in the storage of irregular shaped, fragile, or crushable supplies.

metascope (A)—Hand-carried device designed for locating a source of infrared rays.

meteorological check point (A)—Arbitrarily selected point for which meteorological corrections are determined as a timesaving expedient. These corrections are applied to any target located within transfer limits of the meteorological check point.

meteorological datum plane (A)—1. Reference plane assumed as a basis or starting point for atmospheric data furnished to artillery. Its altitude is that of the meteorological station.

(ASCC)—2. The level to which the height of lines, zones, and meteorological and ballistic elements are referred. For use on land, the meteorological datum plane is normally the height of the meteorological station above mean sea level; for use at sea, the meteorological datum plane is normally at mean sea level.

meters error (A)—Error in firing data expressed in meters; linear deviation from the target at a point of impact, measured in terms of meters. Meters error differs from the mils error, which is an expression of error measured in mils, of angular difference.

method of resupply (A)—Means by which a unit makes its requirements for supply known to the issuing installation. Examples: requisition, automatic, on call, status report, expediture report, etc.

mezzanine space (A)—Space provided by the construction of an intermediate or fractional story between any floor and ceiling of a building used for storage operations.

micrometeorology (A)—A study of atmospheric conditions at or below the 6-foot level.

midpoint (A)—In gunnery, point on an air target's course which is at a minimum slant range from the gun position.

mid-range estimate (A)—Prepared before the annual development of the Joint Strategic Objectives Plan to provide a coordinated Army position to be used by Army planners participating in the preparation of the Joint Strategic Objectives Plan.

mie Theory (Q)—A complete mathematical–physical theory of the scattering of electromagnetic radiation by spherical particles, developed by G. Mie in 1908. In contrast to the theory of Rayleigh scattering, the Mie theory is not restricted to scattering by particles small compared to the wavelength of the scattered radiation, but rather embraces all possible ratios of diameter to wavelength. The Mie theory is very important in meteorological optics, where diameter–to–wave length ratios of the order of unity and larger are characteristic of many problems regarding haze and cloud scattering. Scattering of radar energy by raindrops constitutes another meteorologically significant application of the Mie theory.

mil (A)—1. Unit of measurement for angles based on the angle subtended by 1/6400 of the circumference of a circle. A mil is the angle subtended by one unit at one thousand units. 2. 1/1000 of an inch (wire measurement).

mil formula (A)—Mil relation used in gunnery; expressed by M W/R where M is the angular measurement in mils between two points, W is the lateral distance in meters between the points, and R is the mean distance to the points in thousands of meters. The mil relation is approximately true for angular measurements of less than 600 mils.

mil gridded oblique (A)—An air photograph taken with a camera tilted below the horizontal, on which has been printed an angle measuring grid.

military (A)—1. Term used in its broadest sense meaning of, or pertaining to war, or the affairs of war, whether Army, Navy, or Air Force. 2. In a more restricted sense, of or pertaining to the Army alone.

military air movement number (A)—Symbol assigned for purposes of identification, record, secrecy, and administrative handling of movements of groups of 15 or more Department of the Army personnel who travel within the continental limits of the United States by military aircraft.

military area (A)—A specific geographical area in which an overriding military mission exists and which has specifically been declared as such by the President, the Secretary of Defense, or person possessing such authority by delegation from the President or Secretary of Defense.

military authorization identification number (A)—A symbol and number assigned to a group of 15 or more persons, moving with or without organizational equipment or impedimenta, in commercial railway passenger or mixed train service, between points within continental United States and points in contiguous countries. Does not include movements where authority to route and arrange for movements has been delegated to a field agency.

military climb corridor (A)—Positive controlled airspaces of defined vertical and horizontal dimensions extending from a military airfield.

military commission (A)—A court convened by military authority for the trial of persons not usually subject to military law who are charged with violations of the laws of war; and in places subject to military government or martial law, for the trial of such persons when charged with violations of proclamations, ordinances, and valid domestic civil and criminal laws of the territory concerned.

military courtesy (A)—Rules of conduct that are required, either by regulation or by tradition, for military personnel.

military crest (A)—A fixed line on the forward slope of a hill or ridge from which maximum observation covering the slope down to the base of the hill or ridge can be obtained. The military crest is not always the topographical crest, which is the highest point.

military defense (A)—The activities and measures designed, either in whole or in part, to prevent the successful completion of any organized enemy military action which is physically directed at any part of the continental United States, its territories, or possessions.

military dynamite (A)—A blasting explosive in cartridges especially suitable for use in military construction, quarrying, and service demolition work, which is less sensitive than commercial dynamite and has good storage characteristics.

military funds (A)—Amounts included in appropriations for the military establishment as distinguished from civil appropriations.

military government court (A)—Court established by commander having military government responsibility, with jurisdiction over cases arising

under enactments of military government or indigenous law over all persons in the occupied territory, except members of the occupying and allied forces who are subject to military law.

military impedimenta number (A)—Number assigned by the Association of American Railroads for purposes of identification, record, secrecy, and administrative handling of movements of military impedimenta in domestic freight train service.

military jurisdiction (A)—The power and authority to impose military law. The administration of military law, usually exercised by military courts.

military justice (A)—The application of military law to persons subject thereto and accused of the commission of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

military mail (A)—Domestic and international mail bearing a military address or return address and which, at some stage in its transmission, comes into the custody of a military department.

military mail terminal (A)—CONUS—An Army postal activity operated in conjunction with a Postal Concentration Center and which monitors the intransit processing, dispatch and transportation of military mail addressed to oversea Army and Air Force post offices, and provides unit locator service for mail which is undeliverable as addressed. **OVERSEAS**—An Army mail processing activity that provides for the receipt, separation, distribution, routing and dispatch of mails to and from organizations and activities served on a general support basis.

military manufacturer (A)—A military arsenal, factory, manufacturing depot, or fabricating activity producing items of a purely military nature.

military occupational area (A)—A group of related entry groups which require similar basic aptitudes, skills, knowledges, and abilities.

military occupational specialty (A)—A term used to identify a grouping of duty positions possessing such close occupational or functional relationship that an optimal degree of interchangeability among persons so classified exists at any given level of skill. *Advanced*—One which reflects specialized occupational qualifications above the entry military occupational specialty level required for performance in those duty positions which represent the journeyman, supervisory, or leadership levels of skill. *Duty*—One in which the soldier is actually performing duty. *Entry*—One which reflects the occupational qualifications required for performance in those duty positions which represent the lowest level of skill within an entry group. *Primary*—One (entry or advanced) representing the highest or most significant job skill which the individual can best perform. *Secondary*—Any awarded, other than that designated primary.

military occupational specialty code (A)—A fixed number which indicates a given military occupational specialty. Also known as military occupational specialty number and specification serial number.

military occupational specialty evaluation data report (A)—A printed report which contains identifying information, the military occupational specialty evaluation score attained by the individual, and a profile of the examinee's standing in each subject area included in the military occupational specialty evaluation test.

military occupational specialty evaluation score (A)—A score which denotes the individual's knowledge, skills, and ability to perform duty in a particular military occupational specialty. Two types of military occupational specialty evaluation scores are utilized: Primary military occupational specialty evaluation score—A composite score computed from the individual's Military Occupational Specialty Evaluation Test Commander's Evaluation Report, and performance test, when applicable. In some military occupational specialties, primary military occupational specialty evaluation scores may be computed based solely on the score achieved on the Commander's Evaluation Report. Secondary military occupational specialty evaluation score—A score achieved from testing in secondary military occupational specialty transformed to the military occupational evaluation score scale. In some military occupational specialties, the secondary military occupational specialty evaluation score may be a composite score computed from scores achieved on performance test and the applicable military occupational specialty evaluation test.

military occupational specialty evaluation test (A)—An examination designed to evaluate the individual's knowledge and skills in a particular military occupational specialty and skill level. The military occupational specialty evaluation test aid is a major component of the Army's Enlisted Evaluation System.

military occupational specialty evaluation test aid (A)—A Department of the Army pamphlet prepared for specific military occupational specialty, that contains information about the Enlisted Evaluation System, technical requirements of the military occupational specialty, and a list of study references pertaining to the military occupational specialty. The military occupational specialty evaluation test aid is designed to assist enlisted personnel in preparation for the military occupational specialty evaluation test.

military occupational specialty evaluation test announcement (A)—A Department of the Army circular which contains administrative instructions and announces military occupational specialty to be evaluated during a specific period.

military occupational specialty imbalance (A)—A condition where the number of soldiers with a particular primary military occupational specialty differs from the approved worldwide authorization for that primary military occupational specialty. *a.* By ± 5 percent, for those military occupational specialty authorized 200 or more spaces. *b.* By 10 soldiers or less, for those military occupational specialty authorized less than 200 spaces.

military occupational specialty mismatch (A)—Exists when a soldier's duty military occupational specialty does not equal the soldier's primary military occupational specialty, secondary military occupational specialty, or the additionally awarded military occupational specialty; when duty military occupational specialty does not follow normal career progression of primary military occupational specialty, or secondary military occupational specialty; or does not equal substitutability of primary military occupational specialty.

military occupational specialty number—See **military occupational specialty code.**

military occupational specialty prefix (A)—A number or letter added to the basic 4–digit officer military occupational specialty code to identify additional requirements or certain positions and the additional qualifications of personnel who are capable of filling such positions.

military occupational specialty qualification score (A)—A military occupational specialty evaluation score of 70 which denotes the minimum qualification considered necessary to perform duty satisfactorily in the military occupational specialty and skill level in which evaluated under the Enlisted Evaluation System.

military occupational specialty suffix (A)—A number added to the basic characters of the warrant officer military occupational specialty code to identify additional requirements of certain positions and the additional qualifications of personnel who are capable of filling such positions.

military packaging (A)—The materials and methods or procedures prescribed in Federal/military specifications, standards, drawings, or other authorized documents, which are designed to provide the degree of packaging protection determined necessary to prevent damage and deterioration during worldwide distribution of materiel.

military pay order (A)—Form used to effect changes in the pay status of an individual in the military service whose pay account is maintained on military pay record.

military pay record (A)—Form used by finance and accounting officers in maintaining the pay account of an Army member under certain circumstances.

military pay voucher (A)—Form used by finance and accounting officers to effect payment of pay and allowances to an Army member.

military personnel management (A)—The process of planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling the procurement, training/education, utilization, separation/retirement, development, and motivation of military personnel to assist in the successful accomplishment of the organizational mission. It includes all procedures related to: Military job analysis and evaluation; position classification; personnel classification, assignment and utilization; maintenance of an adequate system of records and reports required for successful operation of the Army personnel system; Human Resources Development activities to include development of individual potential; and development of an organizational climate that enhances the attitude, motivation, commitment, and sense of well-being of soldiers and their families.

military police (A)—Members of the Military Police Corps, officers or enlisted men, charged with the control of the conduct of service personnel through the promotion of compliance with, and the enforcement of military law, orders and regulations; traffic control; crime prevention, investigation and reporting; apprehension of military absentees and

escaped military prisoners; custody, administration, and treatment of military prisoners; providing security for military supplies, equipment and materiel, etc. Their jurisdiction is limited to persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice and to such other persons as may be required to obey military law when so proclaimed by the President or other competent civilian authority. Military police provide support, as above, to combat zones; exercise prescribed control over prisoners of war and indigenous civilians, and fight as infantry when the situation requires.

military postal clerk (A)—A person of the Armed Forces, officially designated by the Post Office Department, who is authorized by Public Law to perform postal finance functions and other postal duties. The term includes Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard postal clerks.

military prisoner (A)—A person, male or female, subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice who has been ordered into confinement and who has not been set at liberty by proper authority.

military science (A)—Reserve Officers' Training Corps course of instruction conducted at colleges or universities.

military specialist (A)—Enlisted person who has been rated, on the basis of training or experience, as qualified to perform a specified military duty.

military specification (A)—A procurement specification in the military series promulgated by one or more of the military agencies and used for the procurement of military supplies, equipment, or services.

military strategist (A)—An individual, uniquely qualified by aptitude, experience, and education in strategy formulation and articulation, who understands the inter-relationships of the international environment, national power, national resources, national security, military and national strategies; is knowledgeable in the role of military forces in support of national objectives and policies; and understands the process of strategy formulation used both by the United States and our potential adversaries.

military strength of the Army (A)—All military personnel in the active military service of the United States Army who are assigned to table of organization and equipment units, or who are in the pipeline. Personnel of the civilian components who are on active duty for training purposes are not included. See also **command strength.**

Military Traffic Management Command area (A)—Specified area within the continental United States established to facilitate certain traffic management functions.

Military Traffic Management Command Area Office (A)—An activity of the Military Traffic Management Command that performs traffic management functions.

military training company (A)—Unit established at disciplinary barracks to train prisoners with a view of enabling them to demonstrate their worthiness for restoration to honorable duty status.

military type item—See **field type.**

military utility railway (A)—Includes all railway and railway facilities, standard gage and otherwise, which are operated, maintained, and/or constructed for a designated military installation by military personnel or by civilian personnel under military jurisdiction. See also **utility railway.**

millibar (ASCC)—One thousand dynes per square centimeter; a measure of pressure (commonly atmospheric pressure).

milliroentgen (A)—A one thousandth part of a roentgen.

mil relation—See **mil formula.**

mil rule (A)—Method by which the hand held a known distance from the eye enables an observer to make rough estimates of angular distance.

mils error (A)—Error in firing data expressed in terms of mils of angular distance. Mils error differs from meters error, which is an expression of error in meters of linear distance.

mine action—See **mining effect.**

mine casement (A)—Structure to hold the control equipment for controlled Army type mines.

mine sweeper (A)—Heavy, road roller pushed in front of a tank; used to destroy mines by exploding them.

minimal flight path (ASCC)—A path which affords the shortest possible time en route, obtained by utilizing maximum assistance from the winds.

minimum clearance (A)—Vertical distance by which the cone of fire must clear friendly troops when delivering overhead fire.

minimum economical sustaining rate (A)—The minimum monthly rate required to produce an item on a single shift basis, without increase in unit cost above that which would apply in maximum single shift operations.

minimum quadrant elevation (A)—Lowest quadrant elevation of a weapon at which the projectile will safely clear an obstacle between the weapon and the target.

minimum sanitary requirements (A)—The minimal factors considered to determine hygienic qualification of a subsistence establishment.

mining effect (A)—Destruction or damage caused by the force of an explosion below the surface of the ground or water.

mining system (A)—Series of underground passages through which enemy fortified positions can be reached secretly and blown up.

minometer (A)—Instrument used to measure the total amount of radiation which passes through the dosimeter during the period from the time it is charged until the remaining charge is measured.

minor medical assemblage (A)—An aggregation of medical supplies and equipment not assigned consignee combinations, such as kits and chests.

minor nonexpendable supplies (A)—Nonexpendable supplies, the unit standard price of which is $25 or less.

minor repair (A)—Repair which, in general, permits quick return to serviceability without extensive disassembly; can be accomplished with few tools and little or no equipment, and normally does not require evacuation to a rear echelon.

minor secondary item (A)—An item which has not been classified as a principal or major secondary item.

minute gun (A)—Gun fired at regular intervals as a signal or a mark of respect to a deceased individual. When fired on the latter occasion, the time interval of the rounds will be one minute and the number of rounds to be expended will be in strict accordance with current regulations on personal salutes.

miscellaneous installation (A)—Command installation not classified as an air, ground, or storage and shipping installation. Fortifications (seacoast batteries) and aircraft warning stations are examples of miscellaneous installations.

miscellaneous receipt (A)—Collection which is required by law to be deposited into the General Fund of the Treasury and which is not available for expenditure until appropriated by Congress.

miss distance scorer (ASCC)—A miss distance scorer indicates the perpendicular distance from the munition trajectory at the point of closest approach to the target. This scorer indicates scalar miss distance; however, no coordinate values are known.

missile (ASCC)—A weapon or object to which propulsive energy is applied or continues to be applied after launch.

missile distance (A)—The distance that a considerable number of missiles from quantity distance classes 3, 4, 5, and 6 ammunition may be projected in event of fire or explosion.

missile effective rate (A)—The percentage of tactical missiles which are either prepared missiles or ready missiles.

missile launcher effective rate (A)—The percentage of tactical missile launchers which are either prepared missile launchers or ready missile launchers.

missile master (A)—A complete electronic fire distribution system designed for continental United States use in coordinating all elements of air defense from target detection to target destruction. By use of electronic computers, memory devices, communications and display equipment, it automatically collects, displays, and disseminates all information describing thc tactical air situation almost instantaneously to the battery commanders in the defense to enable them to employ their weapons with maximum effectiveness.

missile round (A)—A missile with warhead complete for launching.

missile section (A)—A portion of a missile, individually packaged, which when assembled to other portions constitutes a whole missile; for example: fore section; nose section; warhead section; guidance section; propulsion section; etc.

missile support element (A)—A missile support activity providing missile items to using units.

missile tracking radar (A)—A precision tracking radar which is an integral part of a guided missile system used to track the missile. In command guidance systems, it may provide the command

link for transmission of steering orders and burst command from the computer.

missing (A)—A nonbattle casualty whose whereabouts and status are unknown, provided the absence appears to be involuntary and the individual is not known to be in a status of unauthorized absence.

missing in action (A)—A battle casualty whose whereabouts and status are unknown, provided the absence appears to be involuntary and the individual is not known to be in a status of unauthorized absence.

missing movement (A)—The art whereby any person subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, through neglect or design, misses the movement of a ship, aircraft, or unit with which the individual is required in the course of duty to move.

mission capable (A)—A condition status of an item of equipment or system meaning it is either fully or partially capable.

mission essential support item (A)—A secondary item, not otherwise authorized for stockage, but required to insure continued operation of an essential major item, system, or facility which is determined to be vital to an essential defense mission, to the unserviceability or failure of which would jeopardize a basic defense assignment or objective.

mission item (A)—An item which is authorized to be stocked by a depot and for which a level has been established.

mission load (A)—That quantity of class II and IV supplies authorized to be on hand in support type units, or stored in depots for them, which will permit the unit to accomplish its peacetime and combat role support mission until resupply can be effected. The mission load is related to third and fourth echelon maintenance as well as the resupply of prescribed and mission loads of supported units. Mission loads in the hands of units should normally be transportable on unit vehicles. The mission load is generally computed in 15–day increments and is basically designed to satisfy combat requirements.

mission property (A)—Property stocked and issued for use primarily in the performance of special research, production, or maintenance missions at installations and activities.

mission-support site (A)—In unconventional warfare, a relatively secure site, utilized by a force as a temporary storage site or stopover point during the conduct of operations.

mist (Q)—A hydrometeor consisting of an aggregate of microscopic and more–or–less hygroscopic water droplets suspended in the atmosphere. It produces, generally, a thin, grayish veil over the landscape. It reduces visibility to a lesser extent than fog. The relative humidity with mist is often less than 95 percent.

mitigation of sentence (A)—To reduce a punishment imposed by courts–martial or other military tribunal in quantity or quality, the general nature of the punishment remaining the same.

mixed force (A)—Military force that includes several different branches or services.

mixed forest (Q)—A dense growth of a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees varying between 25–75 percent covering a large tract of land; typically with a canopy height up to 20 meters.

mixed medical commission (A)—Group of three doctors who examine sick and wounded prisoners of war. One doctor is appointed by the country that holds the prisoners, and two doctors are appointed from a neutral country.

mixed salvo (A)—Series of shots in which some fall short of the target and some hit beyond it. A mixed salvo differs from a bracketing salvo in that the number of shots going over the target equals the number falling short of it.

mobile Army surgical hospital (A)—A nonfixed medical treatment facility. See also **hospital.**

mobile defense—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(ASCC)—2. The type of defense which consists of canalizing or disrupting the enemy by means of delaying action, thereafter destroying him by offensive action.

mobile employment (A)—Employment of air defense artillery in the defense of ground combat forces in a moving situation. See also **static employment.**

mobile equipment pool (A)—A group of weapons, special munitions, and special equipment that may be assigned, for example, at battalion and/or company, platoon, and squad levels for use as required by the tactical situation and unit mission. The term should be preceded by the appropriate organizational designation whenever a specific

level of organization is intended; e.g., squad, platoon, company or battalion, mobile equipment pool.

mobile port (A)—Port established by Department of the Army orders, or other competent authority, the need for which is temporary and the organizations of which may be transferred intact with their equipment and supplies to another port, for the purpose of establishing a new mobile port.

mobile reserves (A)—1. Troops held ready in favorable positions for probable reinforcement or counterattack. 2. Reserve supplies loaded on trucks or cars for prompt movement to the front.

mobile striking force (A)—That portion of the General Reserve, including combat and support elements from all components, which is available for immediate employment in any area on, or immediately after, D–day.

mobile supply point (A)—Consists of equipment, supplies, and ammunition which have been placed on motor vehicles or on railcars and are readily available for rapid displacement in support of a designated combat force. Usually established to support a fast moving situation.

mobile unit (A)—A unit equipped with sufficient organic vehicles for the purpose of transporting all assigned personnel and equipment from one location to another at one time. See also **semimobile unit.**

mobile warfare (A)—Warfare of movement in which the opposing sides seek to seize and hold the initiative by use of maneuver, organization of fire, and utilization of terrain. Also called war of movement.

mobility index (Q)—A dimension—less number which results from a consideration of certain vehicle characteristics.

mobilization and training equipment site (A)—A site at which a portion of an Army National Guard unit's authorized equipment is positioned by direction of Chief, National Guard Bureau and maintained to support unit mobilization and training.

mobilization base units. (A)—Certain Reserve component units that have been selected to expand the mobilization and training base of the Army upon mobilization.

mobilization designation (A)—A position in a mobilization table of distribution which requires premobilization selection and training of an officer from the Ready Reserve whose entry on active duty will be required between M–day and M plus three months as specified in the table of distribution.

mobilization item (A)—An item which qualifies for selection as a mobilization reserve item in accordance with specific criteria.

mobilization plan (A)—A plan for assembling and placing, in a state of readiness for war, the manpower and material resources of a nation.

mobilization table of distribution (A)—A table which reflects the planned mobilization mission, organizational structure, and personnel requirements for those units to be authorized under tables of distribution in Army–wide mobilization operating programs.

mobilization table of distribution and allowances (A)—An authorization document which shows the planned mobilization mission, organizational structure, and personnel and equipment requirements for table of distribution and allowances units to be authorized under the Non-Deployment Mobilization Troop Basis.

mobilization training consumption (A)—A quantity of materiel required for replacement of consumption by forces from D–day through the month preceding the month of planned commitment to combat. Mobilization training consumption is also computed for nondeployable forces and certain other miscellaneous forces in the post D–day period. Mobilization training consumption plus combat consumption equals post D–day consumption.

modem (A)—An electrical device that uses modulation and demodulation circuitry to permit the transmission of a digital information stream over available communications circuitry. A contraction of modulator–demodulator.

moderate level of operations (A)—Operations involving 30–60 percent of all force maneuver echelons and over 50 percent of all fire support means engaged in continuous combat over a period of time, during which employment of next higher echelon resources to assure accomplishment of the force mission is not anticipated.

modification (A)—Any alteration, after production, to an item of materiel type classified standard–A,

standard–B, or limited production, made by either Government or contractor personnel. Activities commonly known as retrofit, conversion, remanufacture, design, change, engineering change, and the like are included in the definition.

modification kit (A)—An assemblage of necessary materiel required to preform a desired modification.

modification table of organization and equipment (A)—A table which prescribes in a single document the modification of a basic table of organization and equipment necessary to adapt it to the needs of a specific unit or type of unit. See also **table of organization and equipment.**

modification work order (A)—A Department of the Army publication providing authority and instructions for the modification of Army materiel.

modified quarantine (A)—A selective partial limitation of freedom of movement of persons or animals exposed to, and considered susceptible to, a communicable disease. This quarantine differs from absolute quarantine in that certain freedom of movement, including performance of duty, is permitted.

modular design (A)—A modular building block principal which normally employs quick disconnect technique features and is the method used by materiel developers to simplify design and construction, or assembly, and to optimize on a means for fault isolation/diagnosis, replacement, and repair of those modules which malfunction or become derective.

module (A)—1. A standard or unit for measuring. 2. In building, a selected unit of measure, ranging is size from a few inches to several feet, used as a basis for planning and standardization of building materials. 3. In automatic data processing, a program unit that is discrete and identifiable with respect to compiling, combining with other units and unloading; e.g., the input from an assembler. 4. An item, assembly, subassembly, board, card, or component which is designed as a single unit to facilitate and simplify production line techniques, transportation, supply, and maintenance processing.

modulus of average atmospheric refractivity (Q)—The excess over unity of the average atmospheric refractive index, *n*, expressed in millionths.

moisture content (Q)—Same as water content.

money accounts (A)—The statement of accountability and supporting documents rendered by finance and accounting officer at prescribed accounting periods.

money list (A)—Form used by finance and accounting officers that shows names and amounts of pay and allowance paid to Army military personnel.

monthly flight pay (A)—Incentive pay authorized to commissioned/warrant officer aviators while serving in operational flying positions who do not otherwise qualify for continuous flight pay.

morale support activities (A)—A term used to denote a functional grouping of morale support services which normally include arts, crafts, recreation centers, automotive repair, music, theater, youth activities, information, tour and travel, sports, outdoor recreation, and libraries.

morale support company (A)—Technical troops provided for special services operations. The companies are separate, semimobile organizations trained and equipped to produce and provide the entertainment and recreational facilities and activities for troops including motion pictures, libraries, sports, live entertainment shows and novelty acts, musical entertainment, and crafts.

morale support officer (A)—A commissioned officer trained in military recreation who is responsible for the development and operation of voluntary free time activities for military personnel such as crafts, libraries, soldier music, soldier shows, service clubs, sports, and motion pictures.

mortality factor (A)—Numerical factor used to determine the quantity of replacement parts to be allowed any echelon of maintenance. It is based on durability of any given part relative to the durability of the entire unit.

mortality rate (A)—Number of deaths which occur during a given period of time per 1,000 strength. The rate is calculated by dividing the number of deaths which occur during a given period of time by the average strength during the same period and multiplying by 1,000. The time period must be expressed and is usually 1 year.

mortar deflection board (A)—Control instrument used for finding the corrections for wind, drift, etc., and the adjustment that must be applied to the azimuth settings of a mortar.

mortar report (A)—Any report of enemy mortar fire containing information on caliber, direction, time density, and area shelled.

mosaic mountant (A)—Paper or sticky base to which air photographs are attached to make a mosaic.

most probable position (ASCC)—The most accurate estimate of position where an element of doubt exists as to the true position.

motor convoy (A)—Two or more vehicles under single control, with or without escort, used in the transportation of military personnel or materiel.

motor march (A)—Controlled movement of troops in which all elements move by motor.

motor movement by echelon—See **shuttling.**

motor pool (A)—Group of motor vehicles for use as needed by different organizations or individuals.

motor route order number (A)—Symbol assigned by the National Bus Military Bureau for purposes of identification, record, secrecy, and administrative handling of movements of groups of 15 or more military personnel who travel within the continental limits of the United States by commercial bus.

motor transport (A)—Motor vehicles used for transporting military personnel, weapons, equipment, and supplies, excluding combat vehicles such as tanks, scout cars, and armored cars.

motor transport officer (A)—Staff officer and adviser to the commander on matters of motor transportation.

motor transport pool—See **motor pool.**

Motor Vehicle Driver Badge (A)—Metallic badge denoting completion of prescribed tests and performance of driver duty for 1 year by a motor vehicle driver.

Motor Vehicle Mechanic Badge (A)—Metallic badge denoting completion of prescribed tests and performance of mechanic duty for 1 year by a motor vehicle mechanic.

mount adapter (A)—Device to make a gun fit properly into a mount.

mountain troops (A)—Soldiers equipped and trained in mountain warfare, including skiing and mountain climbing.

movement authorization document (A)—A document required to effect movement of cargo in the transportation system.

movement capability (A)—The capability of the shipping and receiving agencies and the transport services to effect transportation between two or more given points or areas over a stated period.

movement control authority (A)—An activity responsible for designating modes and/or providing transportation routing instructions for certain shipments requiring clearance prior to movement.

movement instructions (A)—Detailed instructions for the execution of a movement. They are issued by a transportation officer as an implementation of the movement programs, and represent accepted procedure to be followed by the shipper or receiver and transport services.

movement plan (A)—1. The naval plan providing for the movement of the amphibious task force to the objective area. It includes information and instructions concerning departure of ships, loading points, the passage at sea; and the approach to, and arrival in, assigned positions in the objective area. 2. Up–to–date logistics data reflecting a summary of transportation requirements, priorities, and limiting factors incident to the movement of one or more units or other special grouping of personnel by highway, marine, rail, or air transportation.

movement priority—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application. (A)—2. The relative precedence given to each movement requirement.

movement priority designator (A)—A priority assigned to the movement of materiel to the Army logistic supply system. The principal determinant in such materiel movement is importance of inventory in the overall distribution system to meet required delivery dates as designated by the materiel manager.

movement program (A)—A plan prepared by a transportation movements section and issued in the name of the commander for the accomplishment of required movement by available transportation facilities projected over a stated period of time.

movement to contact (A)—Ground movement which is conducted in a theater of operations preliminary to combat to place troops in position to close with the enemy. Movement to contact is usually conducted in the following three phases: *a.* Contact remote. *b.* Contact improbable. *c.* Contact imminent.

move out (A)—Command that follows instructions in spoken field orders. It indicates that the men addressed are to leave and carry out orders.

moving map display (ASCC)—A display in which a symbol, representing the vehicle, remains fixed on the screen while the map or chart image moves beneath the symbol, so that the display simulates the horizontal movement of the vehicle in which it is installed.

moving pivot (A)—1. Person who acts as the turning point or pivot for a line of troops when they change their direction of march. 2. The arc of a circle about which a column turns when it changes its direction of march.

moving screen (A)—Patrols, often motorized or mechanized detachments, used to keep enemy scouting parties at a distance and deny hostile observation of troop movement.

mudcapping (A)—Method of breaking up large rocks without drilling. A charge of high explosive is laid on the rock and covered with a shovelful of mud, then set off.

mukluk (A)—A seal or caribou skin boot commonly worn by Eskimos. The mukluk boots used by the Army are the Eskimo "Kamik" and have dry tan leather or rubber soles, and canvas uppers extending up to just below the knees.

multidrift wind velocity (ASCC)—The wind velocity calculated from a knowledge of drifts obtained on two or more headings and true airspeed.

multigage equipment (A)—Railway equipment so constructed as to permit use on more than one gage of track.

multipack (A)—A shipment of more than one line item consolidated for a single addressee in one package.

multiple gun (A)—Group of guns that are emplaced and adjusted for firing as a unit, or any group of guns mounted in one position and fired as a unit.

multiple line item number (A)—A line item number which has six numerical digits followed by the alpha characters (ML) in the lists of reportable items.

multiplex projector (A)—Apparatus made up of a series of individual projectors which are so placed that they project the images of a consecutive series of air photographs onto a table. The projection of the images is adjusted for scale and position so that the image of the whole assembly makes up a stereoscopic model that is accurate in both detail and scale.

multiple year appropriation (A)—One limiting disbursements to payment of obligations incurred during a designated period of time longer than one fiscal year.

multisection charge (A)—Propelling charge in separate loading or semifixed ammunition that is loaded into a number of powder bags. Range adjustments can be made by increasing or reducing the number of bags used, as contrasted with a single section charge, in which the size of the charge cannot be changed. Three types of multisection charges are: equal section charge, base and increment charge, and unequal section charge.

munitions (A)—Supplies and equipment of all kinds needed by the military services for direct military purposes.

muskeg (peatland) (Q)—An organic soil consisting of a surface layer of living vegetation and a sublayer of peat of any depth and existing in association with various hydrological conditions.

mustard H (A)—Dark, oily, liquid chemical agent that injures the eyes and lungs and blisters the skin; possesses garlic or horseradish odor when impure. See also **distilled mustard.**

mutual support—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. An unstructured, unfunded association between any two components of the total Army Force (Active Army, National Guard, and Army Reserve). Nondirective, based on commander's initiative and availability of resources.

(ASCC)—3. A condition which exists when positions are able to support each other by direct fire, thus preventing the enemy from mounting an attack against any one position without being subjected to direct fire from one or more adjacent positions.

muzzle bell (A)—Bell-shaped, built-up section at the muzzle of some types of cannon.

muzzle boresight (A)—Disk with crosshairs, or some other marking, that is fitted into a gun at the muzzle. The crosshairs show the exact center of the bore, along which a soldier sights through another disk, set into the breech recess of the gun, to line the bore of the gun upon a fixed aiming point in order to make the axis of the bore corre-

spond with the axis of the gun sights. The attachment at the breech is called the breech boresight.

muzzle burst (A)—Explosion, usually premature, of a projectile as it leaves the muzzle of a weapon, or at a very short distance from the weapon.

muzzle velocity error (A)—The numerical difference between the corrections determined by application of meteorological data and other known variations and those determined at approximately the same time by registration, expressed in meters per second variations from standard muzzle velocity. It is assumed to represent the difference between firing table muzzle velocity and developed muzzle velocity.

muzzle wave (A)—Compression wave or reaction of the air in front of the muzzle of a weapon immediately after firing.

N

National Capital Region (A)—The area, including the District of Columbia, inclosed by the outer boundaries of Fairfax, Loudon, and Prince William Counties in Virginia, and Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland.

national cemetery (A)—A burial place for members of the Armed Forces of the United States whose last active service terminated under honorable conditions, and for members of the immediate families as authorized pursuant to law.

national coordinating activity (A)—An activity within each NATO country officially designated and so recorded with the International Staff to act as a point of contact for matters involving mutual acceptance of qualification approval.

National Defense Act (A)—Act of Congress approved 3 June 1916, as amended, providing for the various components of the United States Army and its organization and maintenance.

National Defense Cadet Corps (A)—A program of instruction, under the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 4651, at secondary schools that do not have Reserve Officers' Training Corps training, to provide military training that will be of benefit to the student, and of value to the Army if one should become a member thereof.

National Defense University (A)—A joint-service, educational institution established by the Department of Defense on 16 January 1976. Comprised of two divisions—the National War College (NWC) and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF)—the University is located at Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC 20319. The University's mission is to ensure excellence in professional security (and their interrelationships), and to develop executive skills for enhancing the preparation of selected personnel of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and other agencies of government to perform their senior policy, command, and staff functions involving the planning/implementation of national strategy and the management of resources for national security. In addition to the NWC and ICAF resident courses, the University has three other programs based on the residency. The Defense Strategy Seminar, a compactly structured, parallel 2-week resident course, is conducted each summer for about 400 senior Reserve-component officers. The Reserve Component National Security Seminar, also two weeks long, is presented to selected Reserve-component officers at various military installations. A correspondence course on national security management is offered to Regular and Reserve officers and civilians who hold key positions in government or industry, or who may be expected to fill such positions in time of emergency mobilization. See also **Industrial College of the Armed Forces; National War College.**

national ensign (A)—Flag of the United States flown from the staff at the stern of ships.

National Guard—See **Active National Guard.**

National Guard of the United States—See **Air National Guard of the United States; Army National Guard of the United States.**

national inventory control point (A)—An organization segment within the overall supply system of commodity command to which has been assigned responsibility for integrated material inventory management of a group of items.

national item identification number (A)—A nine-digit semisignificant number assigned serially without regard to name, description, or Federal Supply Classification group or class, but denoting country of origin, to each item of supply assigned an approved National Item Identification. The second part of the two–part national/NATO stock number.

National Military Command Center (A)—The Pentagon facility serving as the center of command for the highest level of military authority.

national military command system (A)—The primary element of the Worldwide Military Command and Control System. It directly supports the National Command Authorities in the direction of US military forces under all conditions of peace and war.

national of the United States (A)—1. A citizen of the United States. 2. A person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

national qualification authority (A)—The activity having qualification responsibility for the particular specification involved.

national salute (A)—1. Salute of 21 guns in honor of a national flag, the ruler of a foreign country, and under certain circumstances, the present, or former President of the United States. 2. Salute of 50 guns, one for each State in the Union, fired at noon on July 4, each year, to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Independence. In this meaning, usually called the Salute to the Union.

National Security Council (A)—A council presided over by the President of the United States, whose function is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the military services and other departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving the national security.

National Security Medal (A)—Awarded for distinguished achievement or outstanding contribution to the national intelligence effort on or after 26 July 1947.

National Security Organization (A)—The overall organization for national security, under the President of the United States as Commander–in–Chief. It consists of the National Security Council, the Office of Emergency Planning, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Department of Defense.

National Service Life Insurance (A)—Government life insurance available upon application to all persons in active military service between 8 October 1940 and 25 April 1951. Also, prior to 25 April 1951, this insurance was available to a person after separation from service if they had service between 8 October 1940 and 2 September 1945. After 25 April 1951, new insurance available only to the following groups of individuals meeting specific requirements: *a.* Persons released from active service under other than dishonorable conditions with a service-connected disability; *b.* Individuals separated prior to 1 January 1957 who were ordered to active duty for 31 days or more (insurance available only within 120 days following separation); *c.* Individuals who surrendered permanent plans of National Service Life Insurance for cash while on active duty between 25 April 1951 and 1 January 1957; and, *d.* Individuals who had term National Service Life Insurance and the term period expired prior to 1 January 1957 while such person was on active duty or within 120 days after separation. See also **United States Government Life Insurance.**

National War College (A)—The senior service college offering a 10-month course of study in the formulation of policy on national security. As a division of the National Defense University, the college is chartered to conduct senior-level courses of study and research in the development and implementation of national security policy and strategy (and the application of military power in support thereof) in order to enhance the preparation of selected personnel of the Armed Forces, the Department of State, and other US Government departments/agencies to perform joint and combined high-level policy, command, and staff functions in the planning and implementation of national strategy. The curriculum has two major components—a program of prescribed courses and an elective—studies program. The prescribed course program comprises a series of interrelated courses concerned with major aspects of national security. The elective-studies program includes individual research and writing, specialized readings, and electives treating selected aspects of national security in greater depth. The year's work is designed to culminate in intensive studies of areas of the world and study of specific problems incident to the conduct of national security affairs. See also **National Defense University; Industrial College of the Armed Forces.**

nautical twilight (morning and evening)—See JCS Pub 1 for definition. See also **astronomical twilight (morning and evening); civil twilight (morning and evening);** and **twilight (morning and evening).**

navigable rivers (Q)—A natural hydrologic geometry feature that channelizes water flow. Its minimum cross section at low water will allow navigation and waterborne transportation of goods.

nearly barren with clumped vegetation (Q)—A semi-desert area covered with xerophytic shrub vegetation with a poorly developed herbaceous lower layer. Trees are generally absent. The vegetation distribution will be in hummocks or clumps typically 1 to 2 meters in diameter covering less than 25 percent of the surface. The canopy height may be up to 2 meters.

nearly barren with sparse vegetation (Q)—A semi-desert area covered with xerophytic shrub vegetation with a poorly developed herbaceous lower layer. Trees are generally absent. Typically less than 25 percent of the surface will be covered by vegetation. The canopy where it exists will vary between 1 and 2 meters in height.

negative altitude (ASCC)—Angular distance below the horizon. Also called **depression.**

negotiated contract (A)—A purchase or sales agreement made by a government agency without normally employing techniques required by formal advertising.

net authentication (A)—An authentication procedure by which a net control station authenticates itself and all other stations in the net systematically establish their validity.

net control station (A)—A station designated to control traffic and enforce circuit discipline within a given net.

net obligations (A)—Total obligations adjusted for increases or decreases resulting from renegotiation, termination, and cancellation of contracts; and from correction of errors, from discounts, and other causes.

net storage space (A)—The floor area upon which bins are erected plus the floor area upon which material can be stored. See also **vacant storage space.**

neuropsychiatric treatment—See **neuropsychiatric treatment station.**

neuropsychiatric treatment station (A)—A separate medical facility for reception, triage, and treatment, as appropriate, of neuropsychiatric patients.

neutral burning (A)—The burning of a single grain of propellant in two opposing directions. The initial diameter of the perforation is controlled so that the total burning surface changes but little during the burning.

neutralism (A)—A political ideology which manifests itself in a rejection of commitment to the political ideology of foreign policies of other states or groups of states. The term may sometimes be used to connote a positive attitude to assume an obligation to help reduce tension between groups of states, most particularly to prevent the outbreak of war.

neutralized area (A)—An area whose independence and integrity (inviolability) have been conferred and guaranteed by treaty, either voluntarily or involuntarily.

news media (A)—Press association; news or pictorial feature service, newspaper, periodical, radio or television broadcasting organization, regularly engaged in the collection and dissemination of news to the public.

new work (A)—In repairs and utilities operations, additions, alterations, and deletions required by changed conditions; restorations necessitated by disaster and minor new construction to real property.

night interception (A)—Air interception occurring in darkness. Night interceptions are normally controlled interceptions.

night landing (A)—Landing in which the troops are scheduled to reach their first objective under cover of darkness.

night traffic line (A)—Line beyond which wheeled vehicles are not permitted to pass during darkness.

nitrocellulose (A)—Chemical substance formed by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids on cotton or some other form of cellulose. Guncotton, an explosive, is a nitrocellulose that has a very high nitrogen content.

no branch—see **branch immaterial position.**

nodal point (A)—One of the two points on the optical axis of the lens, or system of lenses, such that a ray emergent from the second point is parallel to the ray incident at the first; node.

node—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. In network topology, a terminal of any branch of network or terminal common to two or more branches of a network. 3. In a switched communications network, the switching points, which may also include patching and con-

trol facilities. 4. A point in a standing or stationary wave at which the amplitude is minimum.

Note: The wave should be identified as a voltage wave or a current wave.

no-fire area (A)—An area into which no fires or effects of fires are allowed. Two exceptions: (1) When the establishing headquarters approves fires (temporarily) within the no-fire area on a mission basis; (2) When the enemy force within the no-fire area engages a friendly force, the commander may engage the enemy to defend his force.

noise (ASCC)—An unwanted receiver response, other than another signal (interference). Noise may be audible in voice communication equipment, or visible in equipment such as radar. In the latter case it is also known as snow.

nonappropriated fund activity (A)—An entity established by the Secretary of the Army for the purpose of administering monies not appropriated by the Congress for the benefit of military personnel or civilian employees of the Army and not incorporated under the laws of any State or the District of Columbia. Nonappropriated fund activities are instrumentalities of the United States.

nonboresafe fuze (A)—Fuze that does not include a safety device to make impossible the explosion of the main charge of a projectile prematurely while it is still in the bore of the gun.

noncommissioned officer (A)—An enlisted man appointed in pay grade E–4 or higher, excluding specialist, normally to fill positions wherein the qualities of leadership are required.

noncooperative scorer (ASCC)—A noncooperative scorer does not require ammunition modification or augmentation for scoring purposes.

nondefense information (A)—Information which does not require safeguarding in the interest of national defense.

nondelay fuze (A)—Fuze that functions as a result of inertia of firing pin (or primer) as missile is retarded during penetration of target. The inertia causes the firing pin to strike the primer (or primer the firing pin), initiating fuze action. This type of fuze is inherently slower in action than the superquick or instantaneous fuze, since its action depends upon deceleration (retardation) of missile during penetration of the target.

nondeteriorating supplies (A)—Items that may be expected to remain useful for a reasonably long time. The period of expected usefulness is usually specified.

nonduty status (A)—Status of an officer or enlisted person who, for any reason, such as arrest, leave, sick, confinement, or absence without leave, is not available for duty with the organization to which they belong, other than an absence pursuant to a pass.

noneffective rate (A)—The measure of the effect of personnel who are excused from duty because of illness, injury, or battle casualty on the strength of the command, expressed as the ratio of the number of patients (noneffectives) at a particular time or an average day in a given period to the strength over the period in thousands. The noneffective rate may be based on all patients excused from duty or it may be specific due to a particular disease or injury group or entity. The rate may be computed for a particular area or command or for the total Army.

nonjudicial punishment (A)—Light punishments and other corrective measures imposed by a commanding officer upon any military person who does not demand trial by court–martial.

nonoperating strength (A)—Applies to present and absent strength of an organization classified under the item "personnel status" of the morning report heading as trainees, students, patients, or other categories of nonpermanent party personnel. Does not include "intransit" strength.

nonpay status (A)—Status of an officer or enlisted person who is not entitled to receive pay while in a nonduty status; that is, when not available for duty with one's own organization due to one's own fault or neglect. Absence without leave and time lost from duty because of illness, due to the soldier's fault, are cases in which the soldier is placed in a nonpay status.

nonperishable items (A)—Food items that do not require refrigeration during transportation and storage.

nonprocurement funds (A)—Funds available for operating and administrative supplies and expenses not, involving the acquisition of materiel. Normal maintenance charges, such as repairs, are included; but spare parts and replacements are excluded.

nonproductive time (A)—In statistical work measurement, that time not expended in the accom-

plishment of workload—such as annual and sick leave.

nonrecoverable item (A)—An end item or repair part which normally is consumed in use and is not subject to return for repair or reuse.

nonrecurring costs (A)—A one-time cost that will occur on a periodic basis for the same organization. Nonrecurring costs include costs of the following: 1. Preliminary design effort; 2. Design engineering; 3. Tests, test spares, and mock–ups; 4. All partially completed reporting elements manufactured for tests (e.g., static, fatigue, dummy missile, ground intergration missile components, inert missiles); 5. Costs of all tooling, manufacturing, and procurement efforts specifically incurred in performing development or tests; 6. The initial set of tools and all duplicate tools produced to permit the attainment of a specific rate of production for a program; 7. Training of service instructor personnel; 8. Initial preparation of technical data and manuals.

nonrecurring investment (A)—A cost category containing those cost elements which generally occur only once in the production cycle of a weapon/support system.

nonregistered cryptomaterial (A)—Cryptomaterial that is accountable to the office of record, and issued only on initial receipt and final disposition, unless additional control measures are prescribed for specific material.

nonresident school credit (A)—Granting of credit by the commandant of a school or college to persons who have successfully completed a nonresident course of instruction, such as extension or correspondence courses, including those courses which incorporate short periods of resident instruction.

nonsparking tools (A)—A term referring to nonferrous tools used in ammunition maintenance and explosive disposal operations.

nonstandard commercial property (A)—Property which has civilian or commercial application, but has never been processed for standardization by an Army technical committee.

nonstandard military property (A)—Property which is restricted in design and utility to the military service, but has never been processed for standardization by an Army technical committee.

nonstockage list item (A)—An item authorized for issue, but not authorized for stockage by a using unit or a stockage activity (direct support unit/general support unit) unless the item meets current Department of the Army stockage criteria promulgated in AR 710–2.

nonstorage space (A)—That area within gross space which is not used for storage because of structural losses or designation for other than storage purposes. Includes transit shed space when used or reserved for that purpose. See also **storage space.**

nontactical missile (A)—A production missile produced and allocated for nontactical use such as training, engineering, or development test and evaluation, target work, or for modification to other programs. It may be inert (without propellant or explosive components).

nontactical telecommunications (A)—All communications systems, networks, facilities, services, and equipment which are not normally authorized by tables of organization and equipment and tables of allowances.

nontactical wheeled vehicle fleet (A)—Motor vehicles used in support of general transportation services and facility and equipment maintenance functions not directly connected with combat or tactical operations. The nontactical wheeled vehicle fleet contains passenger carrying, general purpose, and special purpose vehicles. The nontactical wheeled vehicle fleet is primarily of commercial design and is one of two categories of the wheeled vehicle fleet. The other category is the tactical wheeled vehicle fleet.

nontransportable patient (A)—A patient whose physical condition is so poor that extended evacuation before proper medical treatment would seriously endanger life or limb.

nonvisible path segment (Q)—A portion of the path a moving target is taking, over which target nonvisibility is continuous to the sensor being considered.

nonvisible time segment (Q)—A nonvisible time segment is the length of time a target is on a nonvisible path segment.

nonwarehouse space (A)—Covered area, except warehouse space, assigned for storage purposes. This includes both space in structure designed for storage purposes, such as sheds, magazines, and

humidity controlled dry tanks, and also space actually being used for storage in structures not designed for storage purposes, for which use "other nonwarehouse space." See also **storage space; other nonwarehouse space.**

noon (ASCC)—The time at which the center of the sun transits a particular meridian; that is to say, when the local hour angle of the sun is zero. It is named according to the sun concerned.

normal bed capacity (A)—Capacity for normal peacetime use measured in terms of the number of beds which can be set up in wards or rooms designed for patients' beds, spacing beds eight feet between centers (approximately 100 square feet per bed). See also **bed capacity.**

normal impact (A)—Striking of a projectile against a surface that is perpendicular to the line of flight of the projectile.

normal input keying (A)—Low level keying in which battery to the teletypewriter keying contacts is provided by the cryptoequipment.

normal interval (A)—Space between individual soldiers standing side by side. It is obtained by extending the left arm sideways at shoulder height so that the fingertips touch the shoulder of the soldier next in line.

northerly turning error (ASCC)—The error caused in a magnetic compass by the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field which is at its maximum when an aircraft on a northerly or southerly heading banks to turn off that heading.

northern operations (A)—Northern operations include both Arctic and Subarctic. The terms cold weather operations, operations in the subarctic, arctic operations, operations in the far north, cold region operations, operations in northern latitudes, and northern operations, are all synonymous and, for purposes of definition, are combined under the all-inclusive term "northern operations."

northing—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.
(A)—2. Northward (that is, from bottom to top) reading of grid values on a map.

nose spray (A)—Fragments of a bursting shell that are thrown forward in the line of flight. See also **base spray; side spray.**

no year appropriation (A)—An appropriation account that is available for incurring obligations until exhausted or the purpose for which it was designated is accomplished, without a fixed restriction as to a period of time.

nozzle (A)—That part of a rocket, turbine engine, or other gas flow item of equipment, shaped so as to create an airfoil; used in conjunction with venturi to accelerate velocity and direct the flow of the gas primarily by use of a constricted or throatlike passage.

nuclear, biological, and chemical element (A)—That part of the operations center which performs the primary functions of coordinating chemical operations and biological defensive actions with other support operations, predicting fallout resulting from the employment of nuclear weapons by friendly and enemy forces, and evaluating chemical, biological, and radiological contamination.

nuclear burst report (A)—A standard report form used for transmitting information on nuclear explosions and their effects.

nuclear detonation (A)—An explosion resulting from fission and/or fusion reactions in nuclear materials, such as that from a nuclear weapon.

nuclear ordnance items (A)—Assemblies, equipment, components, and parts which are peculiar in design to nuclear weapon programs.

nuclear safety (A)—Those design features, proceddures, and actions which protect against intentional and unintentional acts which could lead to a nuclear incident or accident.

nucleus (A)—The small, central, positively charged region of an atom which carries essentially all the mass. Except for the nucleus of ordinary hydrogen, which is a single proton, all atomic nuclei contain both protons and neutrons.

O

object classification (A)—A system of classifying actual or contemplated expenditures in prescribed terms of their physical or service characteristics as distinguished from the functions or activities furthered thereby, designated by a two-digit numeric code; e.g., 01 personnel service, 02 travel, etc.

objective—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. An end in view to be attained by the employment of military force.

objective area—1. and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. In airborne operations, it is the proposed area of airborne operations and includes the airhead.

objective force (A)—The force that can meet the projected threat and carry out the national strategy at a level of prudent risk and in consideration of reasonable attainability.

objective plane (A)—Plane tangent to the ground or coinciding with the surface of the target, especially such a plane at the point of impact of a bomb or projectile.

obligated stocks (A)—Certain items of stock established on a quantitative basis that are reserved for issue only for a specifically designated purpose, such as special project, mobilization reserves, etc.

obligated tour (A)—The duration of the initial tour of active duty served by other than Regular Army officers.

obligation (A)—The dollar amount specifically reserved against an appropriation, or fund, for expenditure in payment of an order placed, contract awarded, or service received.

obligation authority (A)—1. Any kind of congressional or administrative authority to incur obligations, whether or not it also carries the authority to make expenditures in payment thereof. 2. A specific form of authority of the kind known as citation-of-funds used within the Department of the Army and the Air Force. See also **allocation; allotment; appropriation; suballotment.**

obligation of funds (A)—Amount of an order placed, a contract awarded, a service received or any other transaction which legally reserves an appropriation or fund for expenditure.

obligations incurred (A)—Total amount of obligations that have been established against an appropriation or fund during a given period of time.

oblique compartment (A)—Compartment of terrain whose long axis is diagonal to the direction of march or to the front.

oblique line overlap (A)—Sucession of overlapping oblique photographs taken in a straight line. They cannot be pieced together; as can a vertical line overlap; but they give a series of useful perspective views. The overlap between successive photographs is usually 50 percent.

obscuration fire (A)—A category of fire using smoke of other obscurant directly on or near the enemy with the primary purpose of suppressing observers and minimizing the enemy's vision both within and beyond their position area. See also **fire.**

observed fire chart (A)—A chart, usually a gridded sheet, on which the relative locations of batteries of a battalion and its targets are plotted from data obtained as a result of firing.

observing angle (A)—Angle at the target between a line to the observer and a line to the gun or battery; the angular distance of an observer from the gun or battery; angle T.

observing interval (A)—Time between two successive observations made to secure firing data on a moving target.

observing line (A)—A simulated straight line from the observer to the target; the OT line.

observing point (A)—That point on a target on which the observer sights to secure firing data. See also **adjusting point.**

observing sector (A)—Area visible from the point of observation; area assigned to a given post for observation.

obsolete item (A)—An item or assemblage which is no longer considered acceptable for United States Army use.

obstacle (A)—1. Any obstruction that stops, delays, or diverts movement. Obstacles may be natural: Deserts, rivers, swamps, or mountains; or they may be artificial: Barbed wire entanglements, pits, concrete or metal antimechanized traps, and they may be issued readymade or they may be constructed in the field.

(Q)—2. A definable terrain feature that inhibits intervisibility or movement.

obstacle approach angles (A, Q)—The angles formed by the inclines at the base of a positive or top of a negative vertical obstacle that a vehicle must negotiate in surmounting the obstacle.

obstacle base width (Q)—The distance across the bottom of the obstacle.

obstacle course (A)—Area filled with hurdles, fences, ditches, and other obstacles. It is used to train soldiers in overcoming similar obstacles in the field, and to develop their quickness, endurance, and agility.

obstacle length (Q)—The length of the long axis of the obstacle.

obstacle spacing (Q)—The horizontal distance between contact edges of vertical obstacles.

obstacle spacing type (Q)—The pattern of obstacle location (linear or random).

obstacle vertical magnitude (Q)—The vertical distance from the base of a vertical obstacle to the crest of the obstacle.

occulter (A)—Shutter for closing off the beam of a searchlight when it is not being used, so that it cannot be seen and located by the enemy.

Occupation Clasp (A)—Metallic bar denoting place at which occupational duty was performed since 1945.

occupation of position—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. Movement into and proper organization of an area to be used as a battle position.

occupied beds (A)—Number of beds, operating in a medical treatment facility that are currently assigned to patients as of midnight, to include patients on pass (not in excess of 72 hours), and any bassinets assigned to newborn infants whose mothers are no longer hospitalized patients. Patients on convalescent leave, absent without leave, absent, sick, or sick in quarters, subsisting elsewhere, and transient patients, are not included. See also **operating beds; bed; beds available.**

occupied net storage space (A)—Floor area which is actually occupied by material plus the entire bin area.

ocean-going ship (ASCC)—A merchant vessel of 1,600 gross registered tons or over which is equipped with the necessary international certificate allowing it to cross the world's oceans at all times of the year, or is qualified to obtain such certificates.

OCONUS resident (A)—A person whose home of record is in any place other than in one of the 50 contiguous States of the continental United States or the District of Columbia.

offensive (A)—1. Condition of a force when it is attacking. 2. Attacking; ready to attack. 3. Suitable for attack; used for attack. Guns and tanks are often offensive weapons. 4. Attack, especially one on a large scale.

offensive grenade (A)—High-explosive hand grenade designed for use by troops advancing in the open. The body is of fiber so that fragments are not thrown.

offerings (A)—A requirement placed on a movement control authority by a shipment/transshipment activity to obtain release instruction to effect shipment.

office of record (A)—1. Office officially designated to maintain records for specified operations. 2. Agency charged with maintaining the ultimate accounting records for registered publications. See also **Communications Security Office of Record and Issue.**

officer (A)—Person holding a commission or warrant in one of the armed forces. See also **commissioned officer.**

Officers Call (A)—A Department of the Army pamphlet published on an as-needed basis as a means of keeping Army officers informed on subjects of particular application to them.

officers field ration dining facility (A)—An appropriated fund field ration dining facility established to furnish food service support to commissioned and warrant officers.

official training literature (A)—The media covered by this category are field manuals, technical manuals, training circulars, ROTC manuals and pamphlets, all published as Department of the Army documents. See also **training literature.**

offline (A)—Pertaining to equipment or devices not under direct control of the central processing unit. 2. (ASCC)—Pertaining to operations, equipment or devices not under control of the central processing unit.

offline cryptooperation (A)—Encryption or decryption performed as a self-contained operation, distince from the transmission of the encrypted text; as, by hand or by machines, not electrically connected to a signal line. See also **online cryptooperation.**

offset method (A)—Way of describing locations on a map by giving the distance from the bottom of the map, and to the left or right of a secretly designated north and south line.

offset plotting (A)—Method of plotting firing data when different ranges and azimuths must be sent to each gun of a battery.

offset registration (A)—In field artillery operations, registering from a supplementary position.

offshore procurement (A)—The purchase by military authorities in countries outside of the United States and its possessions, and Canada, with International Cooperation Administration, or Regular Army funds of items for the International Cooperation Administration program, with delivery to recipient countries or for United States forces, wherever stationed.

ogive (A)—Curved forward part up to and including the pointed end of a projectile. Also called head.

oil and gas pipeline(Q)—A line of pipes ranging from 0.1 to 2 meters in diameter with pumps, valves, and control devices, for conveying liquids or gases for the purpose of petroleum product distribution.

oil gear (A)—An electromechanical device utilizing hydraulic principles to convert electrical data signals into power drive.

on (A)—Element of a tank fire command, directing the gunner to halt the traverse of the turret; usually preceded by steady. See also **steady on.**

on-board spares (A)—First echelon spare parts carried on board a ship.

one hundred-blow remolding test (Q)—Test used to determine the remolding index of fine-grained soils, conducted in the following manner: A sample is taken with the trafficability sampler, loaded into the remolding cylinder, and pushed to the bottom of the drop hammer staff. Cone indexes are measured starting with the cone base flush with the surface of the soil in the cylinder and at 1-inch vertical increments to a depth of 4 inches. The next 100 blows, using a drop hammer falling through 12 inches, are applied and cone indexes are remeasured in the remolded soil. The remolding index is the sum of the five readings made after remolding, divided by the sum of the five readings made before the remolding (a value of 200 is assigned to each depth that cannot be penetrated).

one hundred percent rectangle (A)—Area which includes practically all the shots fired by an artillery gun or battery at a target.

on-equipment materiel (A)—Items of supply which, although not part of the equipment proper, are issued with and accompany equipment. They are required for equipment first echelon maintenance, operation, armament, fire protection, communications, etc., and to complete the major end item for issue to users. Examples: gun mounts, guns, radios, flashlights, fire extinguishers, sighting and fire control equipment, specified equipment (spare) parts, and tools for maintenance of the equipment.

one-time cryptosystem (A)—1. A cryptosystem employing a one-time key. 2. A cryptosystem in which a cipher alphabet is used only once.

one-time pad (A)—One-time key printed on the pages of a pad, designed to permit the destruction of each page as soon as it has been used.

one-time system (A)—A system of encipherment in which a nonrepeating key is used.

one-time tape (A)—A tape used as the keying element in one-time cryptosystem.

on guard (A)—1. Ready to defend or protect. 2. Watching, as a guard or a member of a guard. 3. First position of readiness in bayonet exercises.

on-launcher reliability (A)—The percentage of tactical missiles, of those loaded on launchers for firing, which are fired within the required time limits.

on line (A)—1. Pertaining to equipment or devices under the direct control of the central processing unit. 2. Pertaining to a user's ability to interact with a computer.

(ASCC)—3. Pertaining to operations, equipment, or devices under direct control of, or in direct communication with, the central processing unit.

online cryptooperation (A)—The use of crypto-equipment that is directly connected to a signal line, making encryption and transmission, or reception and decryption, or both together, a single continuous process. See also **offline cryptooperation.**

on site inspection activities (A)—Includes all procurement inspection of the Military Department performed at the contractor's facilities for the purpose of determining that supplies and services conform to specifications and other controlling conditions cited in the contractual documents. Included are transient and resident operations, source inspection of subcontractor, and clerical and supervisory functions related to inspection activities assigned solely to a contractor's facility.

on the job training (A)—A training process whereby students or trainees acquire knowledge and skills

through actual performance of duties under competent supervision, in accordance with an approved, planned program.

open allotment (A)—An allotment made by an operating agency of Headquarters, Department of the Army, the account number of which is published for charge without specific limitations as to amounts by any officer authorized to charge such account.

open code (A)—Cryptographic system using external text which has meaning to disguise hidden meaning.

open column (A)—A motor column in which distance between vehicles is increased to accomplish greater dispersion.

open-end contract (A)—Agreement for the supply of goods or services which contains no or varying limits of time and quantity, and which usually involves recurring orders and charges in varying degree.

open messes (A)—Nonappropriated sundry fund activities established to provide services essential for dining, billeting, and recreation of officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and their family members.

open ranks (A)—1. Arrangement of ranks in close order drill in which the normal distance between ranks is increased by the length of a full step. 2. Preparatory command to take this position.

open route—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Roadway over which a minimum of supervision is exercised. Supervision ordinarily is limited to control of traffic at intersections and is analogous to civilian control over rural roads carrying a small traffic volume.

open sheaf—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(ASCC)—2. The actual distribution of the fire of two or more pieces so that adjoining points of impact or points of burst are separated by the maximum effective width of burst of the type shell used. 3. Term used in a "call for fire" to indicate that the observer desires a wider sheaf than the one being employed.

open storage space (A)—Ground area designated for storage. See also **storage.**

open traverse (A)—A survey traverse which begins from a station of a known or adopted position, but does not end upon such a station.

open water (Q)—An area of water which is perennial and not subject to freezing.

operand (A, ASCC)—That which is operated upon. An operand is usually identified by an address part of an instruction.

operating activity center (A)—A center authorized and designated by Headquarters, Department of the Army, to perform, in a single location, a group of functionally related operational activities. See also **center.**

operating agency (A)—An organizational unit of the Department of the Army to which funds are allocated or suballocated. See also **general operating agency; special operating agency.**

operating beds (A)—Those medical treatment facility beds with space and equipment that are currently set up and, in all respects, ready for the care of patients, and the facility is staffed to operate under normal circumstances. See also **occupied beds; beds available; bed.**

operating budget (A)—The component of the operating program that details the financial plans in terms of costs (funded and unfunded) and obligations in support of the operating program for the budget year. At each level, the operating budget provides a financial plan to support the activities and function for which the commander is responsible. Operating budgets are used for administrative and management purposes and will not be used as a means for authorizing the obligation of funds.

operating handle (A)—Handle or bar with which the operating lever of a gun is operated to open and close the breech of the gun.

operating level factor (A)—A factor used to identify the days of supply in the operating level. This factor, when divided into the total quantity demanded during the control period, results in the operating level quantity.

operating maintenance (A)—All scheduled and unscheduled service and repair to vehicles and other equipment which is accomplished by the using organization.

operating personnel (A)—Personnel alloted by personnel authorization vouchers by the Department of the Army and its major commands to perform functional, support, and overhead duties. These personnel are organized in table of distribution units except when specifically authorized as table

of organization and equipment units by the Department of the Army.

operating program (A)—The program prepared by each Army command, agency, and installation that lists the annual objectives to be attained by that command, agency, or installation, relating the objectives to available resources (manpower, material, and money).

operating schedule (A)—1. Schedule prepared by a command, agency or installation to indicate the required time phasing of accomplishments. Used to maintain balance between related activities and to prescribe the time phasing of objectives for more efficient operating. 2. A detailed schedule required in programming and budgeting that sets forth the time phasing of a particular objective.

operating slide (A)—Mechanism in a Browning machinegun that permits opening the breech for loading, unloading, and cleaning out stoppage, and closing the breech for firing.

operating strength (A)—Applies to present and absent strength of an organization classified under the item "personnel status" of the morning report heading as "permanent party." Does not include "intransit" strength. Separate identification of operating strength will provide strength data necessary for unit readiness reporting.

operational headquarters (A)—A headquarters primarily concerned with command and control of the execution of operational missions.

operationally ready missile (ASCC)—An operational missile on a serviceable launcher connected to serviceable firing control equipment.

operational missile launcher (A)—A launcher which has been accepted by the using service and has been issued to units for tactical and/or strategic use.

operational performance category I (ASCC)—Operation down to 60 meters (200 feet) decision height and with a runway visual range of not less than a value of order of 800 meters (2,600 feet) with a high probability of approach success.

operational performance category II (ASCC)—Operation down to 30 meters (100 feet) decision height and with a runway visual range not less than probability of approach success.

operational performance category IIIA (ASCC)—Operation with no decision height limitation, to and along the surface of the runway with external visual reference during the final phase of the landing and with a runway visual range not less than a value of the order of 200 meters (700 feet).

operational performance category IIIC (ASCC)—Operation with no decision height limitation, to and along the surface of the runway and taxiways without reliance on external visual reference.

operational project (A)—The medium by which authorization is established for supplies and equipment above normal allowances (table of organization and equipment, table of allowances, table of distribution-augmentation, war reserve level documents, and special letters of authorization) to support specific operations, contingenices, and/or war plans. See also **project section; project stocks.**

operational ration (A)—A specially designed ration normally composed of nonperishable items for use under actual or simulated combat conditions. It is used in peacetime for emergencies/contingencies, travel, and training.

operational readiness training (A)—That phase of training undertaken by units which have completed the formal phases of training and which are assigned the responsibility for maintaining the highest possible state of combat proficiency in order to accomplish operational missions. See also **phases of training.**

operational supplies (A)—Those supplies, over and above the normal allowances of an oversea theater, which are required to support logistic and operational plans of the theater.

Operation and Maintenance, Army Program (A)—A subdivision of the operation and maintenance, Army appropriation, as reflected in the Army Management Structure. There are nine such programs—which equate with the Five-Year Defense Program (with the exception of Program 6, Research and Development). An example is Operation and Maintenance, Army Program 2, General Purpose Forces.

Operation and Maintenance, Army Program Element (A)—Relates generally, to the highest aggregation of activity accounts (below the subprogram level) in the operation and maintenance, Army section of the Army Management Structure. An operation and maintenance, Army program element is comprised of the first six digits of the

operation and maintenance, Army codes. The first position identifies the Operation and Maintenance, Army Program; the first and second positions, in combination, indentify the Operation and Maintenance, Army Subprogram. With the exception of the second position, Operation and Maintenance, Army program elements are identical with those of the Five-Year Defense Program structure. An example is 721111.00000, Supply Depot Operations.

Operation and Maintenance, Army Subprogram (A)—A subdivision of an operation and maintenance, Army program identified by the first two positions of the operation and maintenance, Army code in the Army Management Structure. There are fifteen such subprograms, such as Operation and Maintenance, Army Subprogram 84, Medical.

operation and maintenance of facilities (A)—Those functions generally performed for the common support of all organizations, activities, and units. These functions are listed and defined in the Army Management Structure.

operation and maintenance of facilities budget activity account (A)—A management account, similar to a budget activity account, used by the Department of the Army to indicate an operation and maintenance of facilities function, mission, or activity, for the purpose of programming, budgeting, manpower utilization, accounting, and reporting.

operation and maintenance of facilities primary cost account (A)—A major subdivision of an operation and maintenance of facilities budget activity account used by the Department of the Army for accumulating data.

operation and maintenance of facilities secondary cost account (A)—Any subdivision of an operation and maintenance of facilities primary cost account used by the Department of the Army for accumulating data.

operation exposure guide (A)—The maximum amount of nuclear radiation that the commander considers a unit may be permitted to receive while performing a particular mission or missions.

operation order for road movement (A)—Instructions issued for movement of personnel and prescribed equipment from one location to another within a stated period of time. These orders are issued by the authority having jurisdiction over the personnel involved in the order.

operation overlay (A)—Overlay showing the location and strength of friendly forces involved in an operation. It may indicate predicted movements and location of enemy forces. It is usually substituted for an operation map at the lower echelons as an essential part of an operations order.

operations code (A)—A code capable of being used for general communications. It is composed largely, though not exclusively, of single words and phrases and permits spelling.

opposing force program (A)—An Army-wide training program which focuses peacetime preparedness training on the tactical vulnerabilities of potential adversaries. Opposing force program is designed to emphasize the competition inherent in battle by providing a credibly realistic opposing force in training, which utilizes the doctrine, tactics, and weapons systems of actual potential adversaries. Also known as OPFOR.

optical sight (A)—Sight with lenses, prisms, or mirrors, that is used in laying weapons for bombing or for surveying.

optometric service (A)—Specifically that health service which includes examination of eyes and prescription of treatment to conserve or improve vision without the use of medicine or surgery.

oral trade test (A)—Oral examination to rate a person's knowledge in some type of work or trade.

orchards, plantations (Q)—A vegetal cover consisting of orderly rows of trees for the production of fruits, nuts, or goods, like rubber. They usually have a canopy height between 3 and 5 meters.

order for information (A)—Instructions or directives applicable to all subordinate units for the purpose of collecting information listed in the collection plan. See also **intelligence requirement.**

orderly room (A)—Office of a company in which the business of the company is done.

order of battle card (intelligence)—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—A single or master standardized card containing basic information on each enemy ground forces unit/formation, providing all pertinent order of battle information.

orderwire (A)—A voice of data circuit between or among telecommunications facilities utilized by technical controllers and maintenance personnel for coordination and control actions relative to

activation, change, rerouting, reporting, testing, and maintenance of communications systems and services.

ordinary leave (A)—Authorized absence from assigned duty. Military personnel accrue leave credit at the rate of 2½ calendar days for each month of active service. See also **emergency leave.**

ordnance officer (A)—1. Officer who is a member of the Ordnance Corps. 2. Special staff officer who advises commanders on technical matters of ordnance. In this meaning, also called ordnance staff officer. 3. Officer having responsibilities dealing with ordnance maintenance, ammunition, and general supply, including that of placing captured enemy materiel into usable condition.

ordnance plan (A)—Detailed seatement on ordnance operations prepared for a commander, usually by the ordnance officer. An ordnance plan includes specific instructions for the use of ordnance units. It deals with ordnance maintenance, ammunition, and general supply, and the putting of captured materiel into usable condition.

ordnance service (A)—All activities necessary to maintain the ordnance equipment of a command in usable condition and such other equipment as directed by proper authority.

ordnance staff officer—See **ordnance officer.**

ordnance troops (A)—Technically trained troops assigned or attached to a tactical unit to provide ordnance maintenance, supply, or technical service. They also give instruction in the use, maintenance, and adjustment of ordnance materiel.

organic soil (Q)—Soil with a high (usually above 20 percent) organic content. In general, organic soils are very compressible and have poor load-sustaining properties.

organization (A)—1. Any military unit; specifically, a larger command composed of two or more smaller units. In this meaning, a military element of a command is an organization in relation to its components and a unit in relation to higher commands. 2. The definite structure of a military element prescribed by a competent authority such as a table of organization.

organizational repair parts (A)—Parts which are authorized to an organization for its own use.

organizational supply (A)—That service authorized for and performed by a using organization with respect to its own equipment. This category incorporates the first and second echelons of supply as follows:

First echelon—That phase of supply performed by the individual user, wearer, or operator in the acquisition of authorized initial replacement or replenishment supplies and equipment from unit supply.

Second echelon—That phase of supply performed by specially trained and designated personnel of the using organization in the acquisition, distribution, and accounting for authorized initial replacement and replenishment supplies and equipment at the organizational level.

organization chart (A)—Diagram showing the organization of units, offices, activities, or installations.

organization document number (A)—A seven-digit code entered on the supply request by the initiating activity. The first four digits reflect the current Julian date; the last three digits, the serial of the document being prepared. Serial numbers begin with "001" for the first request prepared each day and continue consecutively through "999."

organization for embarkation (A)—The administrative grouping of the landing force for the oversea movement. It includes, in any ship or embarkation group, the task organization which is established for landing as well as additional forces embarked for purposes of transport, labor, or for distribution to achieve a maximum of security.

organization for landing (A)—The specific tactical grouping of the landing force for the assault.

organization property (A)—Property authorized by section III of applicable tables of organization and equipment and common type tables of allowances, such as CTA 50–900–914.

organization property book (A)—A record maintained to account for organization property not recorded on the individual clothing record and/or organizational clothing and equipment record.

organized position (A)—Area in which troops and weapons have been put in position for future action and in which field fortifications have been constructed.

organized strength (A)—Actual, authorized, or programmed strength of all table of organization and equipment, and table of distribution units of the Army, or subdivisions thereof.

orient (A)—1. Place in the right position; place a map so that the arrow on it showing direction, points that direction, or so the meridian lines of a map point north. 2. Set the correct angular reading for a weapon or instrument so that they read correctly for that location and for the direction the weapon or instrument is pointing. For some weapons and instruments, the elevation adjustment is included in this category.

orientation (ASCC)—The turning of an instrument or map until a datum point or meridian is aligned with a datum point or a true meridian on the earth.

orienting angle (A)—Horizontal clockwise angle from the line of fire to the orienting line.

orienting line (A)—Line of known direction, established on the ground that is used as a reference line in aiming artillery pieces, etc.

orienting point (A)—Distant object sighted on in aligning a director or other instrument with a gun.

orienting station (A)—A point on the orienting line near the gun position from which the battery may be oriented.

origin (A)—1. Fixed point of reference on a graph, map, or chart. 2. The center of the muzzle of the gun at the instant of firing.

origin of the trajectory (A)—Center of the muzzle of a gun at the instant when the projectile leaves it.

other equipment (A)—Supplies which do not meet the criteria of capital property but cannot be classified as expendable.

other nonwarehouse space (A)—Space being used for storage within any structure designed for other than storage purposes (e.g., barracks, dry tanks, hangers, transitory shelters, and quonset buildings). Covered X-sites and Y-sites, hutments, and temporary canvas shelters are considered to be included in this term when used for storage. See also **nonwarehouse space; storage space; X-site.**

outbound cargo (A)—Cargo received in Army terminals, or aerial ports of embarkation, for loading on ships or aircraft for overseas, coastwise; intertheater or intratheater, intercoastal or retrograde movement.

outleased storage space (A)—Storage space leased to a private or commercial industrial enterprise for which rent is paid by the lessee. See also **gross storage space; gross space used for storage operations.**

outport (A)—Any port used by the Department of the Army, except a port or subport of embarkation; not necessarily a primary port.

output (ASCC)—Pertaining to a device, process, or channel, involved in an output process, or to the data or states involved.

output measures (A)—Useful descriptors of functions, tasks, or missions performed by an organization, expressed in relation to those functions assigned and the capabilities possessed, compared to those for which the organization is structured to perform, such as tons shipped and line items repaired.

overcast (Q)—Description of a sky cover of 1.0 (95 percent or more) when at least a portion of this amount is attributable to clouds or obscuring phenomena aloft; that is, when the total sky cover is not due entirely to surface-based obscuring phenomena.

overfreight (A)—Freight separated from its waybill and bearing no identifying marks.

overhead (A)—Those resources consisting of personnel, funds, and/or material, which are used to provide indirect support for the accomplishment of the direct mission of an organization.

overhead costs (A)—In its most general application, "overhead costs" are considered to be synonymous with "indirect costs." For certain applications, however, not all indirect costs are included. For weapon system cost analysis, for example, the indirect cost included in general and administrative are specifically excluded from "overhead cost."

overhead personnel —See **overhead.**

overlap area (A)—1. Area 20 miles wide, outside the limits of the area covered by a particular aircraft warning unit. 2. Shaded area on an aircraft warning service plotting board, on which information from adjoining filter or radar boards is plotted.

overpackaging (A)—The use of more (quantitative or qualitative) preservation, packaging, or packing materials than is necessary to protect an item adequately. This term should not be confused with "overpacking."

overpacking (A)—Repacking of containers or items into more substantial and suitable containers to withstand handling and transportation hazards, or

the addition of packaging materials such as steel stripping, waterproof caseliners, fiberboard sleeves onto fiberboard boxes, etc., to render the existing containers less susceptible to damage or pilferage during handling, transportation, and storage.

oversea command (A)—Any theater, base or other separate command, located outside the continental United States.

oversea expedition (A)—Major tactical undertaking involving transport of troops and equipment by sea, usually with the aid of the Navy and other Military Services.

oversea levels of supply (A)—Quantities of supplies which are required in oversea commands to insure the success of their assigned missions. These supplies include quantities necessary to effect distribution and to insure continuity of supply within the command; quantities necessary to sustain the command during periods of isolation or when the normal flow of supplies from the continental United States may be temporarily interrupted by enemy action; and quantities required to provide a working stock actually on hand in the command and necessary to maintain the command between sustaining shipments.

oversea movement directive (A)—Directive in which the Chief of Staff directs the movement overseas of designated units, or of units by type, and indicates the readiness dates established for the units. The oversea movement directive differs from a movement order in that the latter includes the date and other pertinent details regarding the actual movement.

oversea operational plans (A)—Plans to cover potential, limited, or general war conditions in their respective areas.

oversea port (A)—A military marine terminal located in an oversea area for the purpose of handling military personnel and materiel and such other traffic as authorized by the Department of Defense.

oversea replacement station (A)—Activity adjacent to a major Army transportation terminal in the continental United States or Hawaii, where oversea replacements, destined for oversea movement, are processed and assembled for shipment. See also **Army Personnel Center.**

oversea required date (A)—The date inserted by the oversea requisitioner on the requisition to indicate the date materiel must arrive; or in case of partial shipments, begin to arrive at the oversea depot or designated point of delivery to meet demands of the consuming agency.

oversea returnee (A)—Officer or enlisted person, stationed in an oversea command, who is returning to continental United States, or other area, for reassignment or separation.

Oversea Service Bar (A)—Horizontal gold colored cloth bar device denoting each period of 6 months' active Federal service as a member of the Army of the United States outside the continental limits of the United States between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1946 and in Korea between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954. See also **service bar; War Service Chevron.**

oversea terminal arrival date (A)—The date materiel must arrive or, in the case of partial shipments, begin to arrive at the oversea off-loading point.

oversea unit replacement (A)—An Army unit organized and trained in the continental United States or subsequent replacement of a similar size unit located in an oversea theater.

oversea unit replacement system (A)—The Army system of unit replacement.

overshipment (ASCC)—Freight received in excess of that listed or manifested.

owner use circuit (channel) (A)—A circuit which provides communication for a single propriety service. It is invariably a uniservice circuit.

oxidizer (A)—That portion or substances in an explosive which oxidizes or causes combustion in another substance. Such oxidizing agents include liquid oxygen and nitric acid.

oxime (ASCC)—A drug class which is used in the pre-treatment and treatment of nerve agent poisoning.

P

pace—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. The regulated speed of a column or element as set by the pace setter in order to maintain the average speed prescribed. See also **step.**

package (nuclear) (A)—In nuclear operations, a discrete grouping of nuclear weapons by specific yields planned for employment in a specified area during a short time period. See also **subpackage (nuclear).**

package shows (A)—Live amateur or professional theatrical or musical attractions produced elsewhere and brought to an installation to perform for troops.

packaging (A)—The processes and procedures used to protect materiel from deterioration and/or damage. It includes cleaning, drying, preserving, packing, marking, and unitization.

packboard (A)—A lightweight rectangularly shaped frame, fitted with shoulder straps and bindings. It facilities carrying loads on a person's back by proper distribution of weight.

packet (A)—A group of personnel similarly trained and/or selected for a specific assignment.

packing (A)—Assembling items into a unit, intermediate, or exterior pack with necessary blocking, bracing, cushioning, weatherproofing, reinforcement, and markings.

panel (A)—1. Specially shaped and/or colored cloth or other material displayed in accordance with a prearranged code to convey messages. 2. An electrical switchboard or instrument board.

parabomb (A)—Specially prepared equipment containers with a parachute that is capable of opening automatically after a delayed drop.

paracaisson (A)—Small, two-wheeled, hand-drawn vehicle, the body of which forms an air delivery container for artillery ammunition and which, upon being assembled, becomes a utility cart.

parade rest (A)—1. Position of a soldier in which the left foot is 12 inches to the left of the right foot, legs are straight, and hands are clasped behind the back. While at parade rest, the soldier remains motionless and silent. When a soldier has a rifle, parade rest is taken with the feet in this position, with the butt of the rifle on the ground, with the trigger to the front and the muzzle of the rifle in his right hand, extended forward, and with his left hand behind his back. 2. Command to take this position.

parallax correction (A)—1. Allowance to be made for difference in position of a target as measured from the gun and as measured from the observer's position. 2. In air defense weapons systems, that correction which must be made to compensate for displacement between remotely located equipment, such as radars and launchers, from a battery directing or reference point such as a target tracking radar.

parallax error (A)—1. Error in an observation caused by making the observation from a position different from the normal one or from the one where the firing data are used. 2. Error made by reading the dial of an instrument from a slant rather than directly from the front.

parallax in altitude (ASCC)—The angle between the straight line from a celestial body to an observer, and the straight line from the celestial body to the center of the earth.

parallel training (A)—Method of instruction in which an individual is given technical training, either basic or advanced by another individual who is an expert; apprentice training.

parametric estimate (A)—A cost estimate developed using physical and performance characteristics such as speed, range, altitude, power/aperture product, endurance, reliability—based on experience from similar or related systems.

parent station (A)—An organization (installation) designated to furnish all or a portion of the common support requirements of another installation or separate organization.

parent unit (A)—1. Table of Organization and Equipment unit. Units, regardless of size, which have a numerical designation and unit identification code assigned by the Department of the Army. 2. Table of Distribution and Allowance units. Units which have a specific descriptive designation and approved unit identification code.

parity bit (A)—1. A binary digit appended to an array of bits to make the sum of all the bits always odd or always even.

(ASCC)—2. A check bit appended to an array of binary digits to make the sum of all the binary digits, including the check bit, always odd or always even.

parking plan (A)—1. A diagrammatic plan for parking aircraft on the departure airfield and/or landing zone.

(ASCC)—2. A check bit appended to an array of binary digits to make the sum of all the binary digits, including the check bit, always odd or always even.

part—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. An item which cannot be disassembled or is of such design that disassembly is impractical (bracket, gear, resistor, toggle switch, potted circuit).

partial jurisdiction (A)—Applied in those instances wherein the Federal Government has been granted for exercise by it over an area in a State all of certain of the State's authority, but where the State concerned reserves to itself the right to exercise, by itself or concurrently with the United States, other authority constituting more than merely the right to serve civil or criminal process in the area.

part program (A)—The document directing distribution, shipping, control, and reporting for the supplies (or services) for an individual portion of a section of the program for civilian supply.

parts (A)—Essential elements, components, or subassemblies of an item of equipment. Parts are held in reserve to replace worn, damaged, lost, or destroyed elements of equipment in order to restore the item to sound condition.

parts common (A)—A part which, because of its conventional design and standard physical characteristics, has a wide range of adaptability in the manufacture and maintenance of equipment; common parts.

parts peculiar (A)—A part for which—*a.* The design is controlled by a single manufacturer; *b.* The use is restricted to items produced by a single manufacturer.

pass—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(Q)—2. One trip of the vehicle over the test course.

passenger carrying vehicles (A)—Vehicles normally of commercial design, and used for the transportation of personnel. This includes sedans, station wagons, buses, and ambulances.

passing action (A)—A general term identifying all types of supply transactions associated with materiel demands within supply distribution systems. The term is applicable when forwarding materiel demands from one supply source to another supply source; i.e., passing orders, referral orders, materiel release orders, and redistribution orders, q.v.

passing order (A)—An order used to pass an erroneously routed requisition to the appropriate depot or distribution point, and to pass a requisition from one distribution system to another.

pass in review (A)—1. March in front of reviewing officer, during a ceremony. 2. Command given to start this movement.

passive ballistic missile defense (A)—All defensive measures, other than active defense, taken to minimize the effects of hostile attack by ballistic missiles. These include the use of cover, concealment, camouflage, dispersion, and protective construction. See also **ballistic missile defense.**

passive element (ASCC)—An element displaying no gain or control such as resistor, inductor, capacitor.

passive method (construction) (A)—Method of construction in which the thermal regime of the frozen ground at and near the structure is maintained.

passive satellite defense (A)—All defensive measures, other than active defense, taken to minimize the capability of enemy terrestrial orbiting vehicles to perform their assigned mission. These include the use of cover, concealment, camouflage, dispersal, protective construction, planned movements, decoys, etc. See also **active satellite defense; satellite defense.**

patching central (A)—A facility in a communications system utilized to interconnect circuits on a semipermanent basis, to fulfill circuit routing requirements, or to improve quality of circuits. Normally a part of a technical control center. Differs from a switching central which interconnects established circuits temporarily in response to subscriber request.

pathfinder beacon (A)—A transmitting device utilizing electromagnetic radiation, such a visible light infrared, ultraviolet, radar, radio, etc., which provides an identifiable point to assist in the guidance of aircraft and assembly of ground units.

pathfinder detachment (A)—Army table of organization pathfinder organization. See also **unit pathfinders.**

pathfinder guidance (A)—Aircraft guidance provided by pathfinders.

path loss (Q)—The total attenuation of a radiowave in propagating from the location of the transmitting antenna to the location of the receiving antenna.

patient collecting point (A)—A designated point at which patients are collected to await disposition after having received first aid or emergency medical care. Patient collecting points normally are established on or near main routes of communi-

cation, in sites affording maximum feasible shelter against weather and protection against hostile fire. They are not treatment stations and medical personnel may or may not be present.

patients remaining (A)—Patients carried on the rolls of a medical treatment facilty, whether present or absent.

patrol—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Military police patrol, normally consisting of two military policemen, performing enforcement activities in an assigned area during a specific time. It may be foot, motor, train and terminal, water or an air patrol, and may be conducted with civil police, personnel of other services, or personnel of other nations.

pay grade (A)—The statutory pay grade established by the law in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended.

pay patient (A)—A patient who is furnished inpatient or outpatient health services at a medical/dental treatment facility with reimbursement to the Department of the Army for the cost thereof, in accordance with Department of the Army regulatory directives.

P-day concept (A)—This concept has as its objective the procurement and storage of the minimum materiel to equip, train, and sustain forces after D-day until production is expanded and is capable of continually meeting consumption. If the production base is hot, less equipment for initial post D-day consumption is needed than would be needed if the production base were cold, thereby requiring a longer period for production to expand. P-day varies with each item because of variation in consumption and in production capability for each item.

peak strength (A)—Highest strength of the Army, or subdivision thereof, attained during a specific time period (fiscal year, calendar year, month, or operation) and required to maintain the desired "organized strength." Peaking is occasioned when actual conditions depart from the assumptions on which "programmed strength" was computed.

peat (Q)—Continuous low lichen and sedge vegetal cover over an accumulation of partly decomposed vegetal matter of various plants (particularly sphagnum) in water.

pelorus (A)—Simple mechanical or optical instrument used to obtain the positions of objects on the earth or of celestial bodies.

peptized fuel (A)—Thickened flamethrower fuel to which water or other chemicals are added before mixing to reduce mixing time and increase storage stability.

percentage corrector (A)—Mechanical device for correcting the range of a gun and for determining the corrected elevation.

percent satuation, S (Q)—The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of a volume of water to the total void volume of a soil mass determined at its dry unit weight.

percussion (A)—1. Sharp, light blow, especially one for setting off an explosive. 2. Command to set the time fuze of a projectile or bomb in a nonoperaing position, to allow the projectile or bomb to be set off by the flow of impact.

percussion charge (A)—Small high explosive charge that is set off by the blow of the firing pin. A percussion charge is used to ignite the primer chrage in order to fire the propelling charge in a gun.

percussion mechanism (A)—Device that contains the firing pin assembly. The percussion mechanism slides in the center bore of the breechblock of a gun.

percussion primer (A)—Cap or cylinder containing a small charge of high explosive that may be set off by a blow. A percussion primer is used in all fixed and semifixed ammunition and in certain types of separate loading ammunition to ignite the main propelling charge.

perelotok (A)—An isolated layer of frozen ground between the thawed part of the active layer and a talik, usually lasting only a season or two and formed whenever, owing to excessive winter cold or to subnormal summer temperatures, the summer thaw does not completely melt the active layer.

performance analysis (A)—A technique for comparing the amount of work accomplished by a person or group of persons with the amount that should have been accomplished according to an established performance standard. This relationship is expressed as a percentage of effectiveness.

performance factor (A)—A selected indicator identified with the Army Management Structure and used as a barometer or gauge to express the relationship of the projected work level, work level in being, or the work accomplished, in relation to the level of resources, requirements, and utilization.

performance standard (A)—An established number of man-hours for the accomplishment of a unit of work.

perihelion (ASCC)—The orbital point nearest the sun when the sun is the center of attraction.

periodic inspections (ASCC)—Servicings/inspections repeated at regular intervals of calendar time or hours of operation. (UK equivalent: periodic servicing (aircraft).)

periodic maintenance/inspection (aircraft)—See **periodic inspections.**

periodic servicing (aircraft)—See **periodic inspections (US equivalent).**

peripheral course (A)—A service school course which does not result in the award of a military occupational specialty, special or additional qualification identifier, is not part of the educational program leading to a commission or appointment as warrant officer, is not regarded as career schooling, or is not a part of an educational program for career development of officers or leadership development of enlisted personnel.

permanent appointment (A)—Appointment or promotion of an officer in the Regular Army, Army National Guard, or Army Reserve, as contrasted with a temporary appointment of an officer in the United States Army in time of war or national emergency. An officer may have permanent appointment in a grade in the Regular Army, Army National Guard, or Army Reserve, and a temporary appointment in a lower or higher grade in the United States Army.

permanent appropriation (A)—One which, when once established, is automatically renewed without further congressional action, period after period, until altered or revoked.

permanent change of station (A)—1. Reassignment of military personnel from one permanent station to another. This includes the change from home to first station when called to active duty, or the change from last station to home, in connection with retirement, or relief from active duty. 2. Transfer of a unit from one permanent station to another.

permanent duty station—See **permanent station.**

permanent emplacement (A)—Fixed setting for a gun. A permanent emplacement is usually made of reinforced concrete, with the base plate and base ring set in the concrete and bolted down.

permanent food handler (A)—Military or civilian person who is permanently assigned to a duty that requires that individual to be present in dining facilities, and to handle food, drink, or dining facility equipment. Dining facility managers and cooks are classified as permanent food handlers.

permanent grade (A)—Grade held by an enlisted person or an officer in the Regular Army, Army National Guard, or Army Reserve, as contrasted with the temporary grade of an enlisted person or an officer in the United States Army. Also called permanent rank.

permanent partial disability (A)—Complete loss of any member or part of the body or permanent impairment of any function of the body, other than that producing permanent total disability, which results from injury (occupational or otherwise) as from disease or battle casualty.

permanent party (A)—Those personnel assigned to an organization for the purpose of performing duty in the furtherance of the mission of the organization and who are properly chargeable against the personnel authorization of tables of organization or distribution. This includes personnel assigned for this purpose whose number exceeds the number authorized in such tables.

permanent post (A)—Permanent military installation established by authority of the Secretary of the Army. A permanent post is normally called a fort, to distinguish it from a temporary installation for troops, which is normally called a camp.

permanent property (A)—Machinery, appliances, apparatus, etc., that are permanently installed and intended for lasting use at a military establishment.

permanent rank—See **permanent grade.**

permanent sensor installation (ASCC)—A sensor installation which is common to all aircraft of a particular type, regardless of the role in which they are being used.

permanent station (A)—Post or station to which an officer or enlisted person is assigned to duty under orders which do not provide for the termination of the assignment.

permanent total disability (A)—Condition which permanently and totally incapacitates the person from following any gainful occupation, and which

resulted from disease, injury (occupational or otherwise), or battle casualty.

permeable protective clothing (A)—Clothing that has been treated (impregnated) with chemicals to give protection against chemical agents.

permutation table (A)—A table designed for the systematic construction of code groups. It may also be used to correct garbles in groups of code text.

persistence (ASCC)—The characteristics of the cathode ray tube picture tending to remain as a visable display after its original production.

personal deposit fund (A)—A fund established at each correctional facility designed to accept and safeguard personal funds of prisoners.

personal error (ASCC)—Differences in observations caused by sighting limitations of an observer.

personal liaison officer, Chief of Staff, Army (A)—Normally a Major General designated by the Chief of Staff, Army, to be his personal representative in a civil disturbance objective area. The personal liaison officer establishes and maintains liaison with responsible municipal, state, and Department of Defense officials in order to evaluate and keep the Chief of Staff appraised of existing conditions within the objective area.

personal salute (A)—Honor in the form of cannon salutes authorized to be given to certain distinguished visitors at a military establishment.

personal staff (A)—Such staff officer as the commander elects to coordinate and administer directly, instead of through the Chief of Staff. The commander's aides are members of the commander's personal staff. See also **staff.**

personnel authorization—See **manpower voucher.**

personnel carrier (A)—Motor vehicle, sometimes armored, used for the transportation of troops and their equipment.

personnel ceiling—See **manpower voucher.**

personnel center (A)—Class I activity providing administrative control over two or more of the following personnel processing activities: reception station, oversea replacement station, returnee assignment station, transfer station.

personnel classification (A)—Process of evaluating and continuously reevaluating the individual's mental and physical abilities, interests, education, aptitudes, physical assignment limitations, occupational history, and military experience, in order that they may be assigned to duty positions which utilize their qualifications to the maximum extent consistent with the needs of the Service.

personnel management (A)—This term includes all the aspects of civilian personnel management and military personnel management. See the separate definitions of those terms.

personnel management officer (A)—Officer assigned to duty with an organization such as an army, corps, division, training activity, or similar unit or installation for the purpose of carrying out the objectives of the military personnel management system within assigned organization and its subordinate units.

personnel monitoring (ASCC)—Monitoring any part of an individual, their breath or excretions, or any part of their clothing.

personnel officer (A)—Officer in charge of the keeping of records pertaining to the personnel of an organization. The assistant adjutant of a unit is often the personnel officer.

personnel section (A)—That subdivision of the staff of a unit concerned with matters relating to personnel as individuals.

personnel selection research (A)—The development of psychological and psychometric methods through which the best candidates for successful training or job assignments are identified from a large applicant pool. The appropriateness of a selection approach to a personnel problem is contingent upon such factors as the number of personnel needed for training or assignment, the number of personnel potentially available, the quality of personnel required for the job, and the importance of the job.

personnel utilization research (A)—Development of human factors, knowledge, and techniques aimed at improving individual and group personnel performance on the job, taking into account needed balance between people and machine capabilities, psychological and behavioral limits or working demands, and factors of work environment including unusual, as well as typical, conditions of the job.

personnel vulnerability condition (A)—The degree to which personnel are protected from nuclear weapon effects; closely associated with degrees of

risk are three conditions: Protected, warned; exposed, warned; and exposed, unwarned.

perspective spatial model (A)—Optical reconstruction of an area of terrain showing depth by viewing a pair of air photographs through a stereoscope.

phantom circuit (A)—Telephone or telegraph circuit obtained by superimposing an additional circuit on two existing physical circuits by means of repeating coils.

phase difference (A)—Difference in time between the perception of a sound by the two ears. The ability to distinguish the direction of a sound source is dependent upon phase difference, since one ear generally hears a sound a fraction of a second before the other ear. Binaural balance, that is, hearing a sound at the same time with both ears, is arrived at by turning the head so that the phase difference is reduced to zero.

phases of smoke (A)—1. Individual streamer—The smoke from pots or generators individually. 2. Buildup—When the individual streamers start to merge. 3. Uniform phase—During which the uniformly obscuring screen exists. 4. Terminal phase—When the screen has thinned out and the cover is no longer effective. See also **smoke blanket.**

phases of training (A)—The five formal phases of training covered by separate Army training programs are basic combat training, advanced individual training, basic unit training, advanced unit training and field exercises and maneuvers training. A sixth phase, operational readiness training, is entered into as determined by major commanders. See also **operational readiness training.**

phosphate finish (A)—Black finish applied to small arms, artillery, or automotive components to provide resistance to erosion.

photocharting (A)—Process of making photocharts of photomaps from air photographs.

photographic control (A)—Orientation of photographs from data in the photographs without the aid of ground control; identification and matching of points on an air photograph with corresponding points on a second, overlapping air photograph.

photographic dosimetry (A)—Determination of personal radiation dosage by use of photographic film.

photographic flight line (ASCC)—The prescribed path in space along which an air vehicle moves during the execution of its photo mission.

photographic interpretation report (ASCC)—The general term meaning any form of report issued as a result of the interpretation of photography.

photographic quality (A)—An expression of the usefulness of a photographic image.

photographic reconnaissance (A)—Military air photography for purposes other than the making of maps, charts, or mosaics. Photographic reconnaissance is carried on to obtain information on the results of bombings or on enemy movements, concentrations, activities, and forces.

phototopography (A)—Process of making topographic maps, charts, photomaps, or mosaics from air photographs.

physical earmarking (A)—The process of establishing an obligation against specific requirements or programs on accountable records and the pick, pack, mark, hold, and documentation of stock.

physical inspection (A)—1. Physical check made by direct observation and, when indicated, a partial examination to ascertain the presence of an acute or chronic communicable disease, vermin infestation, or any gross deterioration of physical status. 2. Physical check as to property to ascertain amounts on hand, status of supply, etc.

physical inventory adjustment (A)—The accounting transaction used to correct a recorded balance when in disagreement with a validated physical count, resulting from a scheduled or unscheduled inventory, material release, denial, location record audit, or erroneous capitalization/decapitalization action which reflects a true gain/loss action. Specifically excluded are adjustments resulting from reidentification, catalog data changes, purpose or condition code changes, and condemnation of materiel resulting from rebuild and/or surveillance programs. Accounting errors, errors attributed to computer malfunctions, program errors, etc., will not be categorized as physical inventory adjustments.

physical medicine (A)—A consultative diagnostic and therapeutic service coordinating and integrating the employment of physical therapy, occupational therapy, and physical reconditioning on the professional management of the diseased and injured.

physical motor pool—See **motor pool.**

physical profile serial (A)—Estimate of overall ability of an individual to perform military duties by consideration of the physical and mental condition. Six factors, designated **P U L H E S,** are expressed numerically. These factors are **P**—physical capacity or stamina; **U**—upper extremities; **L**—lower extremities; **H**—hearing (including ear defects); **E**—eyes; **S**—neuropsychiatric.

physician assistant (A)—A health assistant who provides basic medical care under the technical supervision of a physician. This supervision may be very close or remote depending on the physical environment and the physician's assistant and physician involved.

pibal (A)—1. Wind observations made by following a pilot balloon with a theodolite. 2. Report on the upper winds based on observation of a pilot balloon. See also **rabal.**

pickup field (A)—Open area where aircraft in flight may approach the ground to snatch messages, other aircraft, personnel, or supplies into the air.

pickup message (A)—Message picked up from the ground by a cable trailing from a low flying aircraft.

pickup point (A)—A point on a trajectory visible to a radar to which data has been obtained by computation or radar observation.

pictorial (A)—A generic term pertaining to still and motion picture photography, television, and the distribution and utilization of Army motion pictures, still pictures, video tapes, filmstrips, transparencies, and other audio visual devices and media.

picture point (A)—Easily identified terrain feature on an air photograph marked with a penciled ring or cross for quick reference. A picture point is usually a location used as a control point in making a photographic map.

piece mark (A)—Identification number for an individual part, subassembly, or assembly.

piecemeal attack (A)—Offensive action in which the various units are employed as they become available, or wherein the timing of a planned action breaks down and the action is reduced to phases with which the enemy may deal in detail.

piece part—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. A repair part which is not normally subject to disassembly without destruction or impairment to its design use.

pier mount (A)—Tripod head set in concrete or steel as a permanent holder for an angle measuring instrument.

piezoelectric crystal (A)—The initiating element in many fuzes. When mechanically bent or stressed, it generates a voltage proportional to the stress.

pilferable item (A)—Materiel having a ready resale value, or civilian application as to personal posession, and is therefore especially subject to theft.

pillaring (A)—The rapid vertical movement of smoke which sometimes results from the explosion of a white phosphorus bomb or projectile. The effect is undesirable because it does not produce obscuration over a large area.

pilotless aircraft (A)—An aircraft controlled without a human pilot aboard, designed to be flown and recovered repeatedly.

pilot line operation (A)—Minimum production of a military item in order to preserve or develop the art of its production. Items selected for pilot line operation are generally either those of the highest advanced type, or those which require long periods for resumption of manufacture when once terminated; and for which there is no curent procurement objective, but a known or reasonable possible future procurement objective.

pilot line production—See **pilot line operation.**

pilot materials (A)—A minimum quantity of special materials, partially finished components, forgings, and castings, identified with specific production equipment and processes, and required for the purpose of proofing, tooling, and testing manufacturing processes to facilitate later reactivation.

pilot model (A)—The first working model, usually hand made, the primary purpose of which is to determine the suitability of an item from an engineering standpoint.

pintle (A)—1. Vertical bearing about which a gun carriage revolves; pin used as a hinge or axis. 2. Hook, with a latch, on the rear of a towing vehicle to which a gun or trailer is attached by means of the lunette.

pintle center (A)—An assumed center of a weapon on which all firing data computations are based.

pioneer airfield (A)—Selected area which permits operations of fixed and/or rotary-winged aircraft under favorable weather conditions and which contains at least minimum safety factors. Construction and maintenance effort may or may not be required.

pioneer heliport—See **pioneer airfield.**

pip (A)—Figure displayed on a radar indicator caused by the echo from an aircraft or other reflecting object. See also **echo.**

pipehead (A)—Downstream end of the pipeline where products are received from the line for storage, distribution, or forwarding by another means of transportation.

pip matching (A)—A method of positioning a radar antenna in azimuth and elevation, utilizing the visual presentation of two radar pips for each coordinate which, when matched in amplitude, indicate an on-target condition of the antenna in the respective coordinate; or when not matched, indicate the direction of error.

pipper (ASCC)—A small hole in the reticle of an optical sight, or a projected spot of light in a computing sight used in aiming.

Pistol Clasp (A)—Metallic bar device denoting participation in pistol match in national or area match.

pitot pressure (ASCC)—The air pressure sensed by a pitot tube correctly aligned with the local direction of flow. At a point where the flow is subsonic, it is equal to the total pressure; at a point where the flow is supersonic, it is equal to the total pressure behind a normal shock wave.

pitot tube (ASCC)—1. A cylindrical tube with an open end pointed upstream; used in measuring impact pressure, particularly in airspeed indicators. 2. A tube with an open end facing upstream wherein the pressure is equal to the pitot pressure and varies in relation to airspeed.

plain component (A)—That sequence of a cipher alphabet containing the plain symbols.

plain coordinates (A)—In cryptography, sequence of plain digits or letters appearing as one of the two sets of coordinates of a conversion square in enciphering form.

plaindress (A)—A type of message in which the originator and addressee designations are indicated externally of the text. See also **codress.**

plain language—See **plain text.**

plain text (A)—Intelligible text or signals which have meaning and which can be read or acted upon without the application of any decryption.

planar (Q)—Digital data aligned to the Universal Transverse Mercator grid coordinate system. The data is digitized and stored by non-rectangular map sheet lines. This format has been replaced by the Defense Mapping Agency standard format for digital terrain elevation data, which is not aligned to the Universal Transverse Mercator grid coordinate system; however, Universal Transverse Mercator planar may be produced in the future, yet unnamed, prototype terrain analysis data base.

plane of departure (A)—Vertical plane containing the path of a projectile as it leaves the muzzle of the weapon.

plane of fire (A)—Vertical plane containing the axis of the bore of a gun when it is ready to be fired.

plane of position (A)—Vertical plane containing the gun and the target; vertical plane containing a line of site.

plane of site (A)—Plane made by two lines, one from the muzzle of the gun to the target, the other line horizontal but perpendicular to the first line at the muzzle of the gun.

plane table map (A)—Large scale map showing objects and their distances from each other horizontally; map made without considering the effect of the curvature of the earth. It differs from a planimetric sketch because it shows relief.

plan for loading (A)—A collective term referring to all the individually prepared naval and landing force documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for execution of the ship-to-shore movement.

planned obligated space (A)—Vacant space that is planned for occupancy by specific materials within a period of 6 months.

planning chart (A)—Chart of world scope, usually with a scale of 1:5,000,000, used for route planning and the control of tactical movements and developments. A planning chart is one kind of aeronautical chart.

plant growth regulator (A)—A chemical antiplant agent which regulates or inhibits plant growth.

plastic explosive—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition. (A)—2. Explosive which within normal ranges of temperature, is capable of being molded into desired shapes.

plasticity (Q)—The property of a soil which allows it to be permanently deformed without cracking or showing appreciable volume change.

plasticity index (Q)—The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit.

plasticizer (A)—A constituent of a propellant, high explosive, incendiary, or smoke composition, which makes the finished product less brittle.

plastic limit (Q)—The Atterberg limit separating the semisolid and plastic phases of soil.

plot map (A)—Diagrammatic layout plan of a cemetery, indicating grave location.

plotting and relocating board (A)—Device consisting of a board on which the field of fire of a battery is represented to scale. On a plotting board, the observation stations, the base line, and the directing point or base piece, are located to scale, and are in their proper relation to one another. The plotting board is used to locate observed positions of the target and to make predictions so that necessary firing data can be computed.

plotting board (A)—A device used to determine individual range and deflection corrections within the battery in order to obtain the type of sheaf and range spread desired.

plotting scale (A)—Rule that is marked off in several different graduations and is used in measuring distances on maps.

plumb point (A)—Point on the ground vertically below the lens of the camera at the moment of exposure.

plunging fire (A)—Gunfire that strikes the earth's surface at a high angle.

pneumatic deception device (A)—A dummy tank, vehicle, or weapon, made of inflatable material. It is used for deceiving the enemy intelligence as to location of friendly installations.

pneumatic dunnage (A)—An air inflatable rubber, or other suitable air inflatable casing, used in the shoring or staying of supplies in railcars instead of the use of conventional lumber blocking and bracing.

point control system (A)—Traffic control system in which traffic posts are stationed at intersections of main roads or of other roads that are being used for troop movements; point system. Patrols control traffic between the traffic posts.

point detonating fuze (A)—Fuze located in the nose of a projectile, which is initiated upon impact.

point feature (Q)—An object whose location can be described by a single set of coordinates.

point of burst (A)—Point at which a projectile bursts.

point of fall (A)—Point in the curved path of a falling projectile that is level with the muzzle of the gun. Also called level point.

point to area line of sight (Q)—An area is said to be within line of sight of a sensor (or, equivalently, a sensor is said to have line of sight to an area) if all of the points in that area are within line of sight of the sensor.

point to point (A)—1. Pertaining to communications from a fixed station to another such station on a fixed channel. 2. Pertaining to a radio station operated by a communications agency for the transmission of public correspondence, whether government messages, press dispatches, commercial traffic, or personal messages.

point to point accuracy (Q)—See **relative accuracy.**

point to point line of sight (Q)—A point is said to be within line of sight of a sensor (or, equivalently, a sensor is said to have line of sight to a point) if the energy to which the sensor reacts can travel from the point to the sensor unobstructed by terrain, vegetation, or solid man-made objects. Spurious signal paths created by atypical conditions are not to be termed lines of sight.

polarization (Q)—The direction of oscillation of the electric field of a radiowave. This direction is usually fixed to be either vertical or horizontal with respect to the earth's surface, or to rotate continuously with time as with circular or elliptical polarization.

polar regions (A)—Those parts of the earth's surface which have an average temperature of the warmest month of less than 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

polar stereographic grid (A)—Military grid system in which a grid network is applied to the polar stereographic projector of zones of the earth's surface in the polar regions higher than 79 degrees

30 minutes, providing an overlap of 30 minutes with the higher limits of the universal transverse mercator grid.

pole charge (A)—Number of blocks of explosive tied together, capped, fuzed, mounted on the end of a pole and ready to be fired. The minimum weight of charge is usually about 15 pounds. A pole charge may be placed in a position out of handreach.

policy book—See **policy file.**

policy file (A)—A summary of the current policies of the commander and of higher headquarters, and of basic operating principles for the staff section maintaining the file.

polyconic projection (A)—Conic map projection in which the cone is either tangent to a given parallel or intersects two parallels, the central meridian being a straight line and all other meridians curved and the radii of the parallels decrease as the cotangent of the latitude.

polygonal soil (A)—More or less regular sided ground surface patterns created by frost action, by thawing or ground ice wedges, or both. A widespread phenomenon over the permafrost area indicating poor drainage.

polynia (A)—1. An enclosed area of water (other than a crack or lead) among fields and floes of pack ice. 2. Unfrozen area in a river caused by local inflow of warm water.

pond (Q)—A hydrologic geometry feature that contains water and which does not meet the minimum specification for a lake at all times of the year.

pool equipment (A)—Special items of equipment which, due to their specialized nature or inherent characteristics, are not adapted to normal issue and whose use is determined by normal conditions in a theater of operations rather than by the mission of a type organization.

pool item—See **pool equipment.**

populace and resources control (A)—Actions undertaken by a government to control the populace and its materiel resources or to deny access to those resources which would further hostile aims and objectives against that government.

porosity, n. (Q)—The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the volume of voids of a given soil mass to the total volume of the soil mass.

port area (A)—The area coming within the authority of a given port committee or, in the absence of such a committee, another administrative agency with similar powers.

port arms (A)—1. Position in the manuals of the rifle and carbine, in which the weapon is held with the barrel up, diagonally across the body, along a line from the left shoulder to the right hip. 2. Command to take this position.

port berthing capacity (A)—The capacity of a port to receive and harbor ships.

port call (A)—Request from the loading agency for movement of supplies, personnel, or units from point of origin to loading area (including marshalling and staging areas); includes time that cargo and/or personnel are desired to arrive at a port or terminal.

port commander (A)—An officer who is responsible for, and has authority over, all activities at the marine port, and who commands all personnel assigned or attached to the marine port organization.

port discharge capacity (A)—Tonnage that can be discharged and number of personnel that can be debarked from ships by a terminal or port.

port of debarkation (A)—A marine terminal at which troops, units, military sponsored personnel, unit impediments, and materiel are discharged from ships and watercraft. Ports of debarkation normally act as ports of embarkation on return passenger and retrograde cargo shipments. See also **Army terminals; port of embarkation.**

port of embarkation (A)—A marine terminal at which troops, units, military sponsored personnel, unit impediments, and materiel board and/or are loaded aboard ships. Ports of embarkation normally act as ports of debarkation on return passenger and retrograde cargo shipments. See also **Army terminals; port of debarkation.**

port reception and assembly capacity (A)—The quantity of cargo that can be received and assembled in covered and open assembly areas within a port or terminal area at any one time.

port reception capacity—See **port berthing capacity.**

port reference number (A)—The number assigned by a terminal to a shipment at the time it is received and tallied into the terminal. Assigned on

the basis of consolidation of separate shipments and single dock receipts.

port serial number (A)—Identification number assigned by loading marine terminals to all ships transporting military personnel or cargo. Numbers in sequence are assigned to each voyage prior to commencement of the voyage.

port storage capacity—See **port reception and assembly capacity.**

port throughput capacity (A)—A planning factor used in determining the volume of cargo and/or passengers that a marine terminal can handle and clear in one day, expressed both as a loading and unloading capacity. Normally the factor to be used will represent reception capacity, clearance capacity, or storage capacity, whichever presents the most severe terminal limitation. See also **storage capacity.**

position (A)—1. The location of, or area occupied by, a military unit. 2. Location of a weapon, unit, or individual, from which fire is delivered on a given target. For supporting weapons in combat, the firing positions are alternative position, primary position, and supplementary position, q.v. 3. Manner in which a weapon is held, as prescribed in the manual of arms. 4. Any of the standard postures taken by a soldier when firing a rifle or other weapon. 5. An evaluated job. A civilian position is evaluated by a civilian personnel office in accordance with standards approved by the Civil Service Commission for the duties performed, as set forth upon the job description; a military position is evaluated by the Department of the Army in terms of grade, military occupational specialty, branch (for officers), sex, and physical profile. See also **primary position; supplementary position; alternate position.**

position angle—See **angle of site.**

position area survey (A)—The determination, by surveying, of the relative horizontal and vertical locations of artillery batteries; the establishment of the orienting line or lines on the ground, and the determination of their direction.

position classification (A)—Isolating, describing, and coding the group of closely related duties, tasks, and responsibilities which normally constitute the primary duty assignment of one individual in terms of mental ability, skill, knowledge, aptitude, occupational and military experience, etc., required for adequate performance.

position correction (A)—Correction applied to firing data to compensate for difference in location of individual pieces in a battery.

position defense—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.
(A)—2. The type of defense in which the bulk of the defending force is disposed in selected tactical localities where the decisive battle is to be fought. Principal reliance is placed on the ability of the forces in the defended localities to maintain their positions and to control the terrain between them. The reserve is used to add depth, to block, or restore the battle position by counterattack. See also **extended defense.**

positioning band (A)—A metal band on some recoilless ammunition, placed to insure the proper positioning of the round inside the chamber and tube.

position light (A)—Light or flare used to signal or show position, direction of movement, etc., of an aircraft, ground troops, etc.

position requirements code (A)—The identification of the skills or qualifications required by an officer of appropriate grade to efficiently perform the duties of a position.

possible—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(ASCC)—2. A qualifying term used in the identification of objects from photographs when some of the facts seem to point to a conclusion, and there is a likelihood of the identification being correct in the light of experience and common sense. 3. In imagery interpretation reports, a term qualifying objects identified from imagery when some of the facts indicate a conclusion and there is a likelihood of the identification being correct in the light of experience and common sense. See also **probable.**

postal concentration center (A)—A post office or agency of the Post Office Department at which all mail for armed forces on maneuvers, afloat, or overseas, is concentrated for sorting and delivery, or dispatch.

postal finance officer (A)—An officer charged with maintaining postage stamps, stamped paper, money order forms, and other accountable and expendable supplies, for issue to Army post offices operating within a specified oversea area.

postal regulating detachment (A)—A table of organization and equipment organization established and operated according to the requirements of the area or oversea command, to provide intransit

mail routing and redistribution service between Army post offices in the area served, and between Army post offices and serving base post offices.

post and base communications (A)—Communications provided for the operation of a military post, camp, base, installation, or station.

post cemetery (A)—A military cemetery (as distinguished from a national cemetary or private cemetary) under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army. It may be located on an active, inactive, or former Army installation.

post D-day production (A)—The quantity of an item that can be produced after D-day, as a result of D-day actions. The D-day actions can accelerate production from a production base which has been established by a pre-D-day order. D-day actions also can result in development or activation of new or additional production facilities after D-day. Post D-day production quantities are influenced by the production base temperature on D-day. See also **production base temperature.**

post exchange (A)—A trade name for the Exchange Service of the Army. Commonly referred to as PX. See also **Army and Air Force Exchange Service.**

post flag (A)—National flag used at posts and national cemeteries and flown in fair weather except when the garrison flag is prescribed. The post flag is 19 feet fly by 10 feet hoist.

post points (Q)—Common elevation posts between two different digital terrain files.

post property (A)—Real property, such as land and buildings, and supplies provided for use in garrison as listed in the table of allowances for military installations.

potential vacant space (A)—That portion of net usable space which is temporarily not available for storage because of repairs or alterations to the storage area, because of certain weather conditions which preclude storage operations during certain periods, or that space which can be made available by rewarehousing or utilization of maximum heights in stacking.

pot type burner (A)—Oil burning, gravity feed type heating unit used in field bake ovens and other items of field equipment.

pouch kit (A)—Pouch or cloth bag that holds the medical kit issued to members of the Army Medical Service for use in the field.

powder train (A)—1. Train, usually of compressed black powder, used to obtain time action in older fuze types. 2. Train of explosives laid out for destruction by burning.

power approach (A)—Type of descent used to land light aircraft in short fields and over obstacles, whereby the aircraft is slowed to a speed slightly above stalling, and with the application of power, is descended to the desired point of landing.

power density (Q)—Radiowave power flux at a receiving site, usually measured in watts/square meters.

power plant unit (ASCC)—A complete aircraft engine package, including accessories and cowling, which is designed as a single unit for quick installation or removal.

power traverse (A)—Turning of a gun to change the direction of fire by means of a power driven mechanism, as in a tank, aircraft or ship turret.

power turret (A)—Turret or enclosed gun mount that is turned by a power driven mechanism, especially in tanks, aircraft, ships, etc. The guns in the power turret move with it.

practice ammunition (A)—Ammunition used for target practice; ammunition with a propelling charge, but with either an inert filler or a low explosive filler to serve as a spotting charge.

practice dangerous to cryptosecurity (A)—A reportable violation of cryptosecurity which, in conjunction with other violations involving the same cryptosystem, may have a considerable adverse effect upon the security of the cryptosystem.

prearranged message code (A)—Code adapted to the use of units which require special or technical vocabulary and composed almost exclusively of groups representing complete or nearly complete messages.

precedence—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions. (A)—3. The act or state of going before; adjustment of place. Precedence is based especially on military grade, and also on position, date of appointment, etc. 4. Prescribed order in which medals and service ribbons are worn.

precedent file—See **policy file.**

precession of the equinox (ASCC)—The average yearly apparent movement of the First Point of Aries to the west.

precision adjustment (A)—A deliberate adjustment of the fire of one weapon for the purpose of placing the mean point of impact accurately on the target.

precision destruction—See **precision fire.**

precision fire (A)—Fire in which the center of impact is accurately placed on a limited target; fire based on precision adjustment. Usually precision fire is used to destroy enemy installations, such as gun emplacements, structures, and supply points. Precision fire differs from area fire, which is directed against a general area rather than against a given objective in the area.

precision sweep (A)—In radar, a small portion of a normal sweep, usually 2,000 meters, selected and expanded over the entire radar screen in order to permit precise range measurements.

preclusive buying (A)—Purchase in the neutral market, regardless of price, of vitally important materials to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

precussion detonator (A)—An item consisting of a blasting cap and explosive elements, designed to detonate an explosive charge.

predicted concentration (A)—Step-by-step pointing. A series of successive concentrations fired at the same target.

predicted fire (A)—The term used to describe the ultimate delivery technique of applying accurately computed corrections (not corrections determined by firing) to standard firing data for all nonstandard conditions of the weapon–weather–ammunition combination and for rotation of the earth. It implies the capability of delivery of accurate surprise nonnuclear or nuclear fires on a target of known location in any direction from the weapon position and limited in range only by the characteristics of the weapon and ammunition employed.

predicted firing (A)—Firing at the point at which a moving target is expected to be when the projectile reaches it, according to predictions based on observation.

predicted point (A)—Position at which it is expected a moving target will arrive at the instant of firing; point that a moving target is expected to reach at the end of the dead time between the last observation and the moment of firing. It should not be confused with the set forward point, the predicted position of the target at the moment of impact.

predicted position (A)—That position at which it is expected a moving target will arrive at the end of the time of flight or projectile.

predicted position device (A)—Scale ruler, chart, or predictor, used in calculating rapidly the probable position of a moving target at a future instant.

predicting dead time (A)—The time allowed for calculating and applying firing data, from the time of observation to the instant of firing.

predicting interval (A)—The time interval between successive predictions of future positions of the target.

prediction (A)—Determining what the probable future position of a moving target will be at a given time.

prediction angle (ASCC)—The angle from the present line of sight to the gun line when properly pointed for a hit; i.e., the angle by which the gun line must be offset to account for lead angle, gravity drop, and velocity jump in order for the projectile to arrive at the predicted point of impact.

prediction mechanism (A)—Instrument used in connection with a plotting board in determining the probable future location of a moving target in terms of direction and elevation from a position. Also called predictor.

prediction scale (A)—Accurately graduated scale or rule used to measure the actual speed of a moving target. A prediction scale is used together with a set forward rule or chart to locate, on the plotting board, the point at which the target will be when the gun is fired.

predictor (A)—1. Instrument used in connection with a plotting board in determining the probable future location of a moving target in terms of direction and elevation from a given position. Also called prediction mechanism. 2. Device used with a plotting board to tell just when a controlled underwater mine ought to be fired. Such a predictor indicates the exact moment when the target is over the mine.

preengraved rotating band (A)—Rotating band on a projectile which has been machine cut during manufacture so that the grooves and lands on the band exactly match the lands and grooves in the barrel of the weapon.

preference blank (A)—A type of self-description instrument designed to appraise systematically the expressed preferences or interests of individuals, usually for specified occupational activities.

preflight reliability (A)—The percentage of tactical missiles which are assembled, prepared for launching, and fired; that pass all checkout and prefiring tests; and are fired within the required time limits.

pre-H-hour transfer (A)—The transfer of control and tactical logistical parties from their parent ships to assigned control ships, and the transfer of the necessary troops and accompanying equipment from transports to landing ships and/or transports in preparation for the ship-to-shore movement.

prelanding operations (A)—The initial events of the assault phase, encompassing—*a.* the continuation of similar preparation of the landing area initiated by an advance force (if employed); and *b.* final preparation for the ship-to-shore movement.

preliminary firing (A)—Training and practice in firing a gun, often for the purpose of finding out which individuals have the greatest skills in shooting. Preliminary firing takes place before record firing, in which the selected individuals are given additional training and in which a record is kept of their performance.

preliminary warning notice (ASCC)—In UK usage, a serial number message by which instructions of important and immediate nature may be promulgated when the known evidence of defect is sufficient to justify a servicing instruction or a special technical instruction.

premature (A)—A type of malfunctioning in which a munition functions before the expected time or circumstance.

preparation (A)—That heavy volume of prearranged ground, air, and/or naval fire, delivered to destroy, disrupt, disorganize, and neutralize the enemy's positions, materiel, observation, communications, and command, and to demoralize and destroy the defending forces prior to the initiation of the attack by the assault echelon. Preparatory bombardment (fire).

preparation for oversea movement requisition (A)—A requisition submitted to fill shortages existing in a unit scheduled for oversea deployment.

preparatory bombardment (fire)—See **preparation.**

preparatory command (A)—Part of a drill command which states the movement or formation that is to be carried out. A preparatory command is followed by the command of execution, which orders the movement to be carried out. In the command "Forward, March," "Forward" is the preparatory command and "March" is the command of execution.

prepared launcher (A)—A tactical launcher, serviceable, assigned to a combat unit, requiring only emplacement and/or loading to effect combat usage.

prepared missile (A)—A tactical missile, assembled and serviceable, assigned to a combat unit, requiring only target designation programming and launching to effect combat usage.

prepare for action (A)—1. Put a gun into position for firing. 2. Command to put a gun in position for firing. 3. Put an armored vehicle in readiness for action. 4. Command to put an armored vehicle in readiness for action.

prescribed load (A)—That quantity of combat-essential supplies and repair parts (other than ammunition) authorized by the major commanders for Class II and IV, to be on hand in units and which is carried by the individuals or on the unit vehicles to enable the unit to sustain itself until resupply can be effected. Normally 15 days' level. Class II and IV are designed for combat requirements and will be supplemented for peacetime operations as required by adding high mortality items that do not fall in the category of combat essential items. The quantity of Class I and III are established by the major commanders. The prescribed load is continuously reconstituted as used.

preservation (A)—Application of protective measures, including cleaning, drying, preservative materials, barrier materials, cushioning, and containers when necessary.

Presidential Accolade—See **accolade.**

Presidential Call (A)—Official order of the President of the United States bringing all or a part of the National Guard into the service of the United States, in time of war or national emergency. See also **call.**

Presidential salute (A)—Twenty-one gun salute given a President or ex-President of the United States when he visits a military establishment.

Presidential Testimonial (A)—Written testimonial by the President in appreciation of honorable service between 1940 and 1946.

Presidential Unit Citation—See **Distinguished Unit Citation.**

pressure altimeter (ASCC)—An instrument which measures and displays vertical distance above a selected pressure datum.

pressure altitude variation (ASCC)—The pressure difference, in feet or meters, between mean sea level and the standard datum plane.

pressure firing device (A)—One of four types of firing devices used to initiate landmines, boobytraps, etc., by pressure or weight exerted on a contrivance. Essentially is composed of firing pin with cocked trigger mechanism to which is attached a blasting cap for initiation of the main charge. See also **firing device.**

pressure line of position (ASCC)—A line of position determined by pressure pattern formulas, plotted parallel to the effective path of the aircraft, and indicating the net cross wind displacement.

pressure pattern navigation (ASCC)—A navigation technique which makes use of the characteristics of the atmospheric pressure difference to obtain lines of position, drift, or minimal flight path.

Prestowage Plan (A)—Plan indicating intended stowage of cargo by weight, cube, and commodities.

Preventive Law Program (A)—A program designed to inform, train, and educate service personnel and their family members in understanding their personal legal rights, benefits, and obligations. The program encourages the seeking of counsel and advice on personal legal problems before rash action is taken, and before situations deteriorate to the point where disciplinary action or litigation cannot be avoided.

preventive maintenance indicators (A)—Areas of possible failure or malfunction in equipment which can be detected by localized application of the sense of sight, sound, touch, and smell, and which indicate the condition and the quality of maintenance.

preventive medicine company (A)—Unit organized to provide for study, evaluation, and control of field environmental and other factors, affecting the health and morale of troops in the field army and communications zone.

preventive medicine officer (A)—Medical Corps officer with special training and experience in preventive medicine, and with genuine interest in this field, who is assigned to a military command for the purpose of initiating and supervising programs for the prevention of disease and nonbattle injury and the promotion of health. The preventive medicine officer is an assistant to the surgeon of the command, and serves as a technical consultant on all matters pertaining to preventive medicine.

price analyst (A)—A specialist on contracting officer's negotiating team who is responsible for analyzing a variety of price information, including cost breakdowns, market trends, comparable price, cost engineering reports, and various accounting, engineering, and pricing data, to assist in the negotiation of reasonable contract prices.

primacord (A)—Flexible fabric tube containing a filler of high explosive pentaerythritoltetranitrate (PETN) that is used to transmit a detonation from a detonator to a booster or bursting charge. Primacord is the trade name for the type of detonating cord currently in use.

primacord net—See **detonating net.**

primary armament—See **primary weapon.**

primary cognizance (A)—1. This term is used to indicate that a strategic planning team is responsible for preparation of certain types of plans; i.e., a strategic planning team will have primary cognizance with respect to certain types of plans. 2. As applied to research and development, the responsibility for general management of the program in a research and development field.

primary control officer (A)—The officer embarked in a primary control ship assigned to control the movement of landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and landing ships to and from a colored beach.

primary fire position—See **primary position.**

primary fire sector (A)—Principal area to be covered by the gunfire of an individual or unit.

primary firing position—See **alternate position.**

primary gun (A)—Principal or main gun, especially of a tank or other armored vehicle.

primary inspection (ASCC)—In UK usage, minimum scheduled periodic lubricating and servicing check applied to aircraft and its removable airborne equipment, including examination for de-

fects and simple functional checks of systems; e.g., control, radio, and electrical systems.

primary mission (A)—Principal purpose which an organization is designed to accomplish.

primary port (A)—Department of the Army port of embarkation having the primary responsibility for logistic support of an oversea command.

primary position (A)—That location which provides the best means to accomplish the assigned mission. See also **position.**

primary radar (A)—Radar using reflection only.

primary roads (Q)—A linear surface feature making on open way for vehicles on an artificially made surface of bitumen or concrete, of a width greater than 6 meters.

primary specialty (A)—The specialty designed for an officer by Headquarters, Department of the Army, which will receive initial emphasis in the professional development and utilization of the officer.

primary station (A)—Observation post nearest to the directing point or to the base piece.

primary US Army Oversea Supply Agency (A)—US Army Oversea Supply Agency assigned primary responsibility for the supply support of a specific oversea area.

primary weapon (A)—Weapon that is the principal arm of a combat unit. The rifle is the primary or basic weapon for an infantry rifle company, as compared with grenades or chemical projectiles.

primary weapons and equipment (A)—Major equipment essential to, and employed directly in, the accomplishment of assigned operational missions and tasks. See also **administrative support equipment; auxiliary equipment.**

prime contract (A)—A contract agreement or purchase order entered into by a contractor with the United States Government.

primer (A)—Device used to initiate the functioning of an explosive or igniter train. It may be actuated by friction, blow, pressure, or electricity.

primer detonator (A)—Assembly consisting of a primer and detonator. It may also include a delay element.

primer leak (A)—Defect in a cartridge or shell which allows partial escape of the hot propelling gases in a primer, caused by faulty construction or excessive charge.

primer pouch (A)—Container that holds the primers used in firing with separate loading ammunition.

primer seat (A)—Chamber in the breech mechanism of a gun that uses separate loading ammunition into which the primer is set.

primer setback (A)—Defect in the firing of a round of fixed ammunition, in which the explosion of the propelling charge forces the primer against the face of the bolt. Primer setback is due to a faulty bolt or a defective cartridge, or to excessive pressure.

priming composition (A)—A mixture of materials that is very sensitive to ignition by impact, percussion, or heat.

principal (A)—The Military Service or agency thereof which obtains supplies or services from another Military Service or agency.

principal line (A)—Line on a photograph connecting the collimating marks.

principal position specialty code (A)—The code of the specialty corresponding to the principal requirements of a commissioned officer position as designated in the authorization documents.

prismatic compass (A)—Magnetic compass combined with a sighting device, used to measure angles. It is equipped with a prism to assist in reading the scale while sighting. It may be equipped with a clinometer for measuring vertical angles.

prisoner (A)—1. One who is deprived of his liberty; one who has been placed in confinement or custody and has not been set at liberty by proper authority. 2. A category of personnel transferred or dropped from the rolls of their permanent organization but carried in a disciplinary or prisoner status.

prisoner of war processing company (A)—Military police unit which records data concerning prisoners captured by the United States Army. Data recorded include name, prisoner of war serial number, photograph, fingerprints, inventory of personal effects, etc.

privacy (A)—1. The protection afforded to information transmitted in a communications system or network in order to conceal it from persons within the system or network. Also called segregation. 2. Short-term protection afforded those unclassified communications which require safeguarding, with-

in existing laws, from unauthorized persons (e.g., radio communications of law enforcement personnel).

private code (A)—Code constructed for the exclusive use in correspondence of a group of individuals or an industrial firm.

probability factor (A)—Factor used as an argument in entering probability tables. It is equal to the error not to be exceeded, divided by the probable error.

probable—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(ASCC)—2. A qualifying term used in the identification of objects from photographs when the facts point to an object's identity without much doubt. 3. In imagery interpretation reports, a term qualifying objects identified from imagery when the facts point to an object's identity with the minimum of doubt. See also **possible.**

probable line of deployment (A)—A line previously selected on the ground where attacking units deploy prior to beginning an assault under conditions of limited visibility.

probationer (A)—Prisoner assigned to military training company (disciplinary barracks usage).

procedural arrangements (cooperative logistics arrangements) (A)—An agreement between the US Department of Defense and a foreign Ministry of Defense concerning the form and content of logistic support to be provided by the United States and the related terms and conditions.

procedure analysis (A)—That component of transmission security which determines trends in security and procedure violations, maintains a continual check on such occurrences, and initiates remedial and corrective measures when and where necessary.

procedure message (A)—A message in which the text contains only prosigns operating signals, addressee designations, identification of messages, parts of messages, and amplifying data as necessary.

procedure sign (prosign) (A)—One or more letters or characters, or combinations thereof, used to facilitate communication by conveying in condensed standard form, certain frequently used orders, instructions, requests, and information related to communication.

procedure word (proword) (A)—A word or phrase limited to radiotelephone procedure and used in lieu of a prosign.

procurement cost (A)—Total recurring and nonrecurring procurement appropriation expenditures required to produce and deploy a weapon system, plus associated initial spares. It is composed of weapon system cost plus initial spares and repair parts. Procurement cost includes all procurement appropriation expenditures attributable to the weapon system line item in the budget. Additional procurement costs, such as production base support, first destination transportation, and modifications, are not included since they are contained in other line items in the budget. Procurement cost is shown in the Selected Acquisition Report.

procurement inspection (A)—An inspection into the performance of the procurement function and related activities including all significant aspects of purchasing and contracting.

procurement objective (A)—Quantity approved in writing and regarded as the amount required during a calendar year as receipts from procurement ready for issue and assembly of components, on the basis of firmly established trends.

procurement of equipment and munitions, appropriations (A)—This term is used to denote the five Army procurement appropriations (i.e., aircraft procurement, missile procurement, procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, procurement of ammunition) and other procurement, Army.

procurement package (A)—The information required to obtain bids or proposals. It is comprised of the technical data package describing the item or service to be procured together with all applicable administrative, legal, and fiscal provisions as are necessary for a clear and complete description of the item or service desired and the conditions governing the proposed contractual agreement between the Government and the supplier.

procurement rate (A)—Number of units of an item procured within a definite time period.

procuring activity (A)—The agency responsible for the purchasing of supplies or services, including the US Army Materiel, Development and Readiness Command; the zone of interior armies; the National Guard Bureau; the Military District of Washington, US Army; and the oversea commands.

producibility engineering and planning (A)—Those planning and engineering tasks undertaken by the materiel developer to assure producibility of materiel prior to quantity procurement. The fundamental purpose is to assure a smooth transition from development to production. In general, producibility engineering and planning measures include, but are not necessarily limited to: Developing technical data packages; designing special purpose production equipment and tooling; and computer modeling/simulation of the production process to better assess producibility.

product data base (Q)—A data base organized to meet the specifications of a specific product.

product improvement (A)—An engineering change and/or a modification change to an item of materiel type classified as Standard A, B, and Limited Production to accomplish one or more of the following purposes: *a.* To assure safety of personnel. To correct a proven performance deficiency discovered during troop use which prohibits use of an item for its intended purpose. *b.* To prevent serious damage to equipment. *c.* To break a serious production bottleneck. *d.* To reduce significantly total cost considering all logistical functions. *e.* To increase significantly reliability or durability. *f.* To significantly improve or simplify maintenance. *g.* To achieve greater equipment and component standardization. *h.* To simplify design or operation. *i.* To increase significantly the efficiency in use of materials. *j.* To make equipment compatible with newer equipment with which it will be operated. *k.* To enable an item to be utilized in a new role providing there is no degradation of the item's capability to perform its original role.

production base temperature (A)—A production base is classified as hot or cold, dependent on its rate of production on D-day. A production line operating at its maximum sustained production rate would be termed a hot-base facility. A production facility available but not producing is termed a cold-base facility. If a facility is producing at least a minimum sustaining rate, but less than maximum sustaining rate, it is generally referred to as a warm base. See also **post D-day production.**

production control (A)—The process of directing and controlling the work in a manufacturing plant or maintenance shop in a manner that will result in a maximum output of quality work, utilizing such tools of control as the production control board, tub file, job order register, and the variable repair time limits system.

production equipment (A)—Any equipment or machinery used in production of goods or services for the purpose of cutting, abrading, grinding, shaping, forming, joining, measuring, testing, heating, or treating, of production materials or "in process" products within a manufacturing, processing, assembling, or service establishment.

production line maintenance (A)—A system for the repair, overhaul, or rebuild of unserviceable materiel that flows in a definite sequence through a number of specific repair stations.

production missile (A)—A complete missile of an operational type accepted by the military or other governmental agency. It may be allocated for tactical or nontactical use. Excludes prototype missiles.

production offset (A)—This term represents the quantity of an item that is deliverable to users from post D–day production to meet post D–day consumption requirements for those specific forces (so identified by force planning codes) that are authorized production offsets.

production requirements (A)—The sum of authorized stock levels and pipeline needs, less stocks expected to become available, stocks on hand, stocks due in, returned stocks, and stocks from salvage, reclamation, rebuild, and other sources.

productivity (A)—Average number of work units produced per person over a definite period of time (day, week, month, etc.).

professor of military science (A)—1. Senior officer detailed by the Department of Army for duty with a college-level civilian educational institution for the purpose of supervising instruction in authorized military subjects. 2. Senior military instructor provided by the educational institution and approved by Department of the Army for duty with the civilian educational institutions sponsoring National Defense Cadet Corps units for the purpose of supervising instructions in authorized military subjects.

proficiency flying (A)—That flying required of each Army aviator to maintain a safe minimum level of pilot skill. Also known as combat readiness proficiency flying.

proficiency flying status (A)—Flying performed under competent orders by rated personnel primarily to maintain basic flying skills while serving in assignments where such skills would normally not be maintained in the performance of assigned duties.

proficiency pay (A)—An amount of pay awarded to an enlisted member designated as possessing special proficiency in a military skill.

proficiency rating (A)—A classification which denotes a specific monthly rate of proficiency pay.

proficiency rating designator (A)—An awarded proficiency rating recorded in parentheses following the grade or rank of enlisted personnel receiving proficiency pay; for example, SFC–E6 (P1), SP4–E4 (P2).

profile loading plan (A)—Schematic profile view of a loaded ship with the itemized list of materiel stowed in the holes indicated in the proper hold space.

program (A)—A series of actions proposed in order to achieve a certain result.

program acquisition cost (A)—Total recurring and nonrecurring procurement expenditures required to produce and deploy a weapon system with associated initial spares plus total research, development, test and evaluation, and military construction, Army. It is composed of procurement cost plus research, development, test, and evaluation, and military construction, Army. Additional costs, such as production base support, first destination transportation, and modifications, are not included.

program budget advisory committee (A)—A committee comprised of the principal staff officers of a command, agency, or installation headquarters, and established for the purpose of coordinating program and budget actions within the command.

program change factor (A)—A factor to adjust expected demands and returns over the forecast period, used as a ratio reflecting planned changes in hours of operation, troop population, end item densities, or other elements that may affect demands or returns in some future period.

program cost (A)—Total recurring and nonrecurring expenditures from all appropriations required to develop, produce, and deploy a weapon system with associated initial spares. It is composed of program acquisition cost, plus additional procurement costs, such as production base support, first destination transportation, modifications and expenditures from other appropriations, including military personnel, Army; and operation and maintenance, Army.

program decision memorandum (A)—A document which provides decisions of the Secretary of Defense on program objective memoranda and Joint Forces Memoranda.

program element (A)—The basic Five Year Defense Program building block; a description of a mission by the identification of the organizational entities and resources required to perform the assigned mission. Resources consist of forces, manpower, and costs, as applicable.

program management (A)—The judicious use of resources, processes, and time in planning, executing, and appraising the results of a scheme of administrative actions designed to accomplish a definite objective. The term program management includes program development, program execution, and program review and analysis, as well as program control.

programmed strength (A)—Strength authorized for a given planning date or period to man the Army, command, or agency at a given structure, and to attain the prescribed degree of operational readiness or established goals, as appropriate. The authorized strength and structure are as established for, and/or included in, the Troop Program of the Army.

program memorandum—See **defense program memorandum; Army program memorandum.**

programmer comparator (ASCC)—A machine which (1) reads commands and data from a sequential program, usually on tape or cards; (2) sets up delays, switching, and stimuli, and performs measurements, as directed by the program; and (3) compares the results of each measurement with fixed programmed tolerance limits, to arrive at a decision. Numerous other operations, such as branching on no go or other condition, are also often included.

program of instruction (A)—The training management document that specifies the purpose, prerequisites, content, duration, and sequence of instruction for formal resident and nonresident courses.

program of targets (A)—In fire support operations, a number of targets of similar nature (e.g., counterfires). A program of targets may be designated using the nature of targets involved or a nickname.

program review and analysis (A)—The appraisal of the effectiveness of program execution. This term is also used in testing the feasibility, adequacy, and completeness of a program after it has been developed, but before the execution of the program begins.

program section (A)—That part of a program pertaining to supplies or services of one of the agencies of the United States Army.

progressive burning (A)—Burning of a propellant grain in which the burning surface increases with a resulting increase of pressure.

progressive cookery (A)—The cooking of food in minimum quantities and at proper intervals to meet the requirements of the serving period to insure uniform quality throughout the entire meal.

project account classification (A)—System of classifying actual or contemplated expenditures and the available funds in terms of the functions or activities furthered.

project code (A)—A three-position alphabetic or numeric code assigned for purposes of identifying—*a.* Requisitions and related documents applicable to specific projects or programs and/or special exercises or maneuvers; *b.* Shipments of materiel for specific projects or programs; *c.* Specific programs to provide for funding and costing of such extraordinary programs at the requisitioner or supplier level which, by their nature, require such identification to satisfy program cost analysis.

projected specialty (A)—The career division's recommendation of the most appropriate specialty for a commissioned officer's next assignment to further professional development, consistent with Army requirements. It normally is an officer's primary or alternate specialty.

projectile velocity (ASCC)—The velocity of the projectile along the line of departure; i.e., the resultant of muzzle velocity and aircraft velocity.

project section (A)—A subdivision or part of a complete operational project with separate lists of items to provide for multiple storage locations, separate areas of operations, or different degrees of use or project implementation. See also **operational project.**

project stocks (A)—Those items of supply and equipment included in operational projects to support specific operations, contingencies, and/or war plans. See also **operational project.**

promotion list (A)—List, provided by statute, of officers of the Regular Army below the permanent grade of brigadier general in the order of standing for promotion.

prone position (A)—Posture of the body for firing from the ground. The stomach is flat against the ground, legs are spread, and the insides of the feet are flat on the ground, but the head and shoulders are raised and supported by the elbows, thus leaving the hands free to operate the gun.

prone shelter (A)—An open trench that is deep enough to protect a man lying flat (normally 2 ft. by 2 ft. by the length of a man) from small arms fire and from ground burst bombs and artillery shells. It gives little or no protection against airburst projectiles or against the crushing action of tanks.

propagation mode (Q)—One of several ways in which a radiowave may propagate from a transmitter to a receiver. Modes may include free-space propagation, obstacle diffraction, and tropospheric or ionospheric scatter propagation.

propelling charge (A)—Powder charge that is set off in a weapon to propel a projectile from it; propellant. Burning of the confined propelling charge produces gases which force the projectile out.

propelling increment (A)—A distinct portion of a propelling charge designed to permit separation from the total charge for range adjustment purposes.

property book (A)—Record book kept in a company or similar unit, in which are listed the quantities and classifications of its equipment, with the exception of the individual clothing and equipment of enlisted personnel.

property book accountability (A)—The obligation to maintain records, other than a stock record account, of certain classes of nonexpendable property and expendable (reportable) items listed under specified conditions or by specific instructions from Headquarters, Department of the Army.

property book officer (A)—An individual designated to maintain accountability for property on property books. The property book officer has direct

responsibility for property in his or her physical possession. Also called vessel property book officer.

property custodian (A)—Officer who acts as the agent of a military training institution for procuring, storing, issuing, and accounting for property belonging to, or issued to, the command.

property disposal officer (A)—The individual at an installation charged with the receipt, care, and authorized disposal of personal property. The property disposal officer is in charge of all salvage and disposal activities at an installation. Formerly known as the salvage officer.

property disposal officer accountability (A)—The obligation of a property disposal officer to maintain records of specified categories of excess and surplus property, as specified. This obligation includes that of property responsibility.

property exchange (A)—Replacing any item of property given to a unit by another unit.

property officer (A)—Term used by custom of the Service to indicate an officer responsible for the custody or issue of property. The term will not be used to indicate an officer who has accountability for property unless expressly described as "accountable property officer" (of an installation) or "accountable supply officer" (of a tactical organization). Also called supply officer.

property record (A)—General term referring to any record of property. It is exclusive not only of stock record accounts but also of organization and installation property books, clothing and equipment records, hand receipt records, or any other systematized files of property records. Also called property account.

property voucher (A)—Any document that supports the transfer of property from or to a stock record account.

proponent (A)—1. An Army organization or staff which has been assigned primary responsibility for material or subject matter in its area of interest; i.e., proponent school, proponent staff agency, proponent center, etc. 2. To be charged with accomplishment of a task.

proportional control (A)—Control in which the action to correct an error is made proportional to that error.

proprietary interest only (A)—Applied in those instances wherein the Federal Government has not been granted, by the State concerned, any measure of the State's authority over an area.

propulsion—See **bifuel propulsion; reaction propulsion.**

protectable mobilization reserve materiel objective (A)—That portion of the total mobilization reserve materiel objective which represents the quantity of an item planned to be held in mobiligation reserve inventories and procured for such inventories within the fund limitations of the current fiscal year. (At the beginning of a fiscal year, the protectable mobilization reserve materiel objective will be equal to the total mobilization reserve stocks on hand and on order at the end of the prior fiscal year, plus augmentation planned (if any), with mobilization funds made available for the current fiscal year.)

protected personnel (A)—Civilian or military persons entitled to benefits under any convention or treaty relating to the conduct of hostilities to which the opposing belligerents are parties. All protected persons described in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 are included within this term.

protected persons—See **protected personnel.**

protected wireline distribution system (A)—A communications system to which electromagnetic and physical safeguards have been applied to permit secure electrical transmission of unencrypted classified information, and which has been approved by the department or agency. The associated facilities includes all equipment and wirelines so safeguarded. Major components are wirelines, subscriber sets, and terminal equipment. Also known as approved circuit.

protecting power (A)—A neutral nation entrusted by a belligerent with the protection, in the territory of, or occupied by the enemy, of the interests of the belligerent and its nationals.

protection complete penetration (A)—Penetration in which a fragment or fragments of either the impacting projectile or the plate are thrown to the rear of the plate with sufficient energy to perforate a .020 inch aluminum alloy, 24ST, sheet, or its equivalent, when placed so as to receive those fragments passing from the rear of the plate. When it is possible to observe that these conditions are being met without the use of the sheet, as in heavier plate testing, the sheet is omitted.

protection partial penetration (A)—Penetration which approaches but does not fulfill the requirements for protection complete penetration.

protective cover (A)—An item or object which may be placed between an individual and a toxic chemical or biological agent spray source to prevent individual contact.

protective fire (A)—Fire delivered by supporting guns and directed against the enemy to hinder his fire or movement against friendly forces.

protective mask (field) (A)—Individual protective equipment consisting of facepiece with integral filter elements or attached canister and carrier. Mask protects the wearer against inhaling toxic chemical agents, screening smokes, biological agents, and radioactive dust particles. Formerly called gas mask.

prototype missile (A)—A preliminary or early missile, essentially the same design as the production missile. Normally fabricated in small quantities to prove production design and establish a base for production methods.

provisional map (A)—Hastily made line map based on air photographs, used as a map substitute.

provisional pass (A)—Temporary pass issued by military police to permit soldiers to return to their post unescorted. A provisional pass is issued when soldiers lose their pass or are absent without leave for a short period of time and proves intention to return to post.

provisional unit—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.
(A)—2. An assemblage of personnel and equipment temporarily organized for a limited period of time for the accomplishment of a specific mission.

provisioning technical documentation (A)—That documentation furnished by contractors or prepared by a Department of Defense activity which is used by the activity for identification, determination of initial requirements, cataloging, and contractual formulation of items to be procured through the provisioning process. Provisioning technical documentation refers principally to provisioning lists, priced spare parts, lists, decks of electric accounting machine provisioning cards, and electronic data processing equipment provisioning tapes. It also includes supplementary technical documentation, such as drawings, sketches, and brief item descriptions. It may also include complete item descriptions prepared in compliance with Federal Standard No. 5 and, if applicable, a supporting military specification.

provost court (A)—Military tribunal of limited jurisdiction convened in occupied territory under military government and usually composed of one officer.

provost marshal (A)—Staff officer who supervises all activities of military police of a command below Headquarters, Department of the Army, and who advises the commander on military police matters, prisoners of war, military prisoners, and other matters of concern to the commander and provost marshal.

proximity scorer (ASCC)—A proximity scorer is a hit-miss device triggered by the entry of a munition into a spherical volume with the scorer at its center. This scorer will indicate only that the munition came within its "sphere of influence." It will not differentiate within this sphere between near misses and far misses.

pseudo stereo (ASCC)—A false impression of stereoscopic relief.

public affairs activities (A)—All activities of media relations designed to obtain optimum national defense through internal and external support of the Army's role in a sound national military program.

public affairs officer (A)—The staff officer responsible for the overall conduct of public affairs activities of a command, to include public information, troop information, and community relations.

public information—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Information concerning the Army which is released to the public and disseminated to provide the people of the United States with a factual report of Army activities, missions, and objectives, so as to create public understanding of the Army.

public information activities (A)—Those activities which cover preparation of material for newspapers, periodicals, and other non-Federal publications; distributing press releases and interviewing representatives of the press; preparation of material for broadcasting purposes, and contracts with broadcasting representatives; preparation of advertisements, whether paid or free, except advertising relating to the acquisition or disposal of Government property; preparation, installation,

and circulation of exhibits; production of motion picture and filmstrips, except those for internal use of the Government; and preparation of publications neither required by law nor issued primarily for internal use of the Government.

public information agency (A)—Press association, news or pictorial feature service, newspaper, periodical, radio or television broadcasting organization, or newsreel company regularly engaged in the collection and dissemination of news to the public.

public ship (A)—Government-owned or -possessed ship operated for Government purposes.

pucks—See **donuts.**

punishment book (A)—Record book kept by a company or similar unit commander, in which an account is given of all minor offenses committed by soldiers and the punishment awarded under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 15, in each case.

punitive articles (A)—Those articles of the Uniform Code of Military Justice in which military crimes and offenses are enumerated.

purchase control (A)—Term applied to a document (form) directing the purchase of common items for services, agencies, and purposes other than technical Army supply.

purchase price variance (A)—An account maintained to accumulate the net difference between actual cost and standard price of purchased stock.

purchase request (A)—A document prepared by an inventory control point, depot, or separate office, and forwarded to a procurement office requesting procurement of supplies.

purchase responsibility (A)—That function of procurement which consists of contracting for and may include final acceptance of a given item or class of items, or manufacturing items in Government-owned establishments.

Purple Heart (A)—Decoration denoting the award of a citation certificate or wound chevron awarded for wounds received in action against an enemy or as a direct result of an act of the enemy; decoration precedence number 11.

pursuit course interception (ASCC)—A course in which the attacker must maintain a lead angle over the velocity vector of the target to predict the point in space at which the gunfire or rocket fire would intercept the target.

pursuit course (zero lead) (ASCC)—A course whereby the velocity vector of the attacking aircraft is always directed toward the instantaneous position of the target.

pursuit navigation (A)—A method of homing navigation in which the missile is directed toward the instantaneous target position.

pylon (ASCC)—1. An externally mounted suspension component on an aircraft used to support external stores. 2. The integral part of a helicopter fuselage in which rotors are mounted.

pyrotechnic—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Ammunition containing chemicals that produce a smoke or brilliant light in burning, used for signaling or for lighting up an area at night.

Q

Q correction (ASCC)—A correction for the displacement of Polaris from the north celestial pole applied to altitude observations to obtain latitude.

quadrant (A)—Instrument with a graduated scale used in laying the piece for elevation. Also called gunner's quadrant.

quadrantal points—See **intercardinal points.**

quadrant mount (A)—Device on a gun that holds the gunner's quadrant while the gun is being laid in elevation; quadrant seat.

quadrant sight (A)—Sighting instrument on a gun that is used in laying the gun in elevation.

qualification (A)—The examination and testing of a product for compliance with the requirements of a particular specification in advance of, and independent of, any specific procurement action, and the subsequent approval and listing on a national qualified products list. (This process is applicable only where the specification for the item requires qualification testing.)

qualification in arms (A)—Degree of individual skill shown in the completion of approved marksmanship and/or gunnery tests.

qualification record (A)—The record which contains classification, assignment, utilization, and other personal data (date of birth, birthplace, citizenship, physical status, marital status, foreign language qualification, etc.) for an officer, warrant officer, or enlisted person as appropriate.

qualified products list (A)—A list of products tested and approved under the requirements of the applicable specification, including product identification (both specification and manufacturer's or distributor's), test reference (test report number or symbol) and name and plant address of the manufacturer, and name and address of distributor, if applicable.

qualitative materiel development objective (A)—A Department of the Army approved statement of a military need for development of new materiel, the feasibility of which cannot be determined sufficiently to permit the establishment of a qualitative materiel requirement.

qualitative materiel requirement (A)—A Department of the Army approved statement of a military need for a new item, system or assemblage, the development of which is believed to be feasible. It serves as a basis for the development of military characteristics.

quality assurance (A)—That function of management by which conformance of materiel to contract and specification requirements is assured. This assurance is obtained by evaluation of production quality controls and inspections exercised by procedures, supplemented by direct verification inspection of product. See also **quality control.**

quality control (A)—That function of management relative to all procedures, methods, examinations, and tests required during procurement, receipt, storage, and issue that are necessary to provide the user with an item of the required quality. See also **quality assurance.**

quality of life (A)—The broad concept encompassing the degree to which an individual's or family's common human needs are satisfied. The Army Quality of Life Program is a collective body of policies, programs, and actions by which the Army acknowledges the obligation to provide for the needs, in both the living and the duty environments, of the total Army community in order to foster commitment to service and personal readiness to fulfill military requirements.

quantity/distance tables (A)—The regulation pertaining to the amounts and kinds of explosives that can be stored and the proximity of such storage to buildings, highways, railways, magazines, or other installations.

quartering (A)—Providing shelter for troops, headquarters, establishments, and supplies.

quartering wind (A)—Wind other than wind parallel to, or perpendicular to, observer target line; sometimes called oblique wind.

quarters (A)—1. Place or structure in which military personnel are housed. 2. Building or structure used for the housing of military personnel and family members.

quarters and subsistence allowance—See **basic allowance for quarters; basic allowance for subsistence.**

quarters in kind (A)—Lodging provided by the Government without cost to military personenl.

quick engine change unit (ASCC)—See **power plant unit.**

quick fire (A)—Small arms fire delivered as soon as possible after the appearance of a fleeting target; it may be single round or several rounds fired at a very fast rate.

quick (hasty) fire plan (A)—In fire support operations, a fire plan that is prepared quickly at lower echelon in support of a tactical operation and which contains the necessary elements of a fire plan.

quick time (A)—Rate of marching at 120 steps, each 30 inches in length a minute. It is the normal cadence for drills and ceremonies.

R

rabal (A)—Determination of varying atmospheric conditions by use of a radiosonde balloon. Rabals are reports obtained in this manner. See also **pibal.**

racer (A)—Turntable on which a heavy gun is turned to left or right.

rack space (A)—Floor area occupied by racks, box pallents, or pallets with metal supersturcture installed when such are used as permanent storage aids, identified as a specific location and as distinguished from bulk storage. See also **storage space.**

radar boresight line (ASCC)—The line along the electrical axis of the antenna.

radar correlation (A)—The determination that a track appearing on a radar scope or plotting board is the same track as that on which information is being received from another source.

radar discrimination (A)—The ability to distinguish separately on a radar scope several objects which are in close proximity to each other.

radar locating (A)—Finding the position of the burst of a projectile or of an enemy gun by radar.

radar range calibration (A)—Adjustment of radar set so that, when "on target," the radar set will indicate the correct range.

radar ranging (ASCC)—The use of radar transmission to determine range to the target.

radar scan (ASCC)—Denotes the motion of a radio frequency beam through space in searching for an echo.

radial line control (A)—Orientation and matching of air photographs by locating the positions of the intersection of corresponding radial lines drawn from the centers of the photographs. Radian line control is used as a control for checking the scale and accurate matching of photographs in constructing mosaics.

radial line plot (A)—Method of plotting in the construction of maps, in which the geographical positions of points appearing on air photographs are determined by lines radiating from the centers of the photographs to the points.

radiant energy (ASCC)—Energy consisting of electromagnetic waves, such as light, infrared, radio, and radar.

radiation situation map—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. A map showing the actual and/or predicted radiation situation in the area of interest.

radio call sign (A)—A group of letters, numerals, or a combination of both, which identifies a radio station.

radio control (A)—The control of a mechanism or other apparatus by radio waves.

radio day (A)—The 24-hour period from midnight to midnight covered by a complete set of radio station records.

radio facility charts (A)—Graphical representation of charted airways. Each chart covers a specific section (generally several states) of the country. Radio stations are represented in their proper geographical locations and on a scale large enough to show the degrees of the legs of the range.

radio horizon angle (Q)—The elevation angle of the horizon, in the direction of the receiver, as seen from the transmitting antenna location. Calculations of horizon angle should be done using the appropriate value of the effective earth radius.

radiolocation (A)—The determination of relative direction, position, or motion of an object, or its detection, by means of the constant velocity of rectilinear propagation characteristics of radio waves.

radiological agent (A)—Any of a family or substances that produce casualties by emitting radiation.

radiological safety (A)—The methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and exercising personnel protective measures against radiation hazards. The radiation hazards may result from various types of exposure, such as those associated with a nuclear explosion, handling or being in the vicinity of radioactive material, or monitoring in a contaminated area.

radiological survey instrument (A)—Apparatus for measuring radiological contamination in an area.

radiological survey party (A)—The agency which carries out a radiological survey.

radio navigation guidance (A)—A technique of path control for a predetermined path in which the path of the missile can be adjusted laterally and in range by a device in the missile which navigates it along the desired path by the use of radio signals from one or more external transmitters.

radio position finding (A)—Process of locating a radio transmitter by plotting the intersection of its azimuths as determined by two or more radio direction finders.

radio procedure (A)—Standardized methods of transmission used by operators to save time and prevent confusion. By insuring uniformity, radio procedure increases security.

radio range (A)—The radio range station and its system of marker beacons, or other radio directive devices, utilized as an aid to air navigation.

radio relay system (A)—Signal communication system using very high frequency and line of sight radio transmitters and receivers in lieu of trunk wire circiuts. This system, when used in conjunction with carrier equipment, will provide channels for both voice and teletype operations.

radome (A)—The covering (housing) for a radar antenna essentially transparent to electromagnetic energy.

raid clerk (A)—Person at information center of aircraft warning service who assigns numbers to flights entering their region and maintains a radio assignment sheet for identification of such flights.

railing (A)—In electronics, radar pulse jamming at high recurrent rates (50 to 150 kilocycles), resulting in an image on a radar indicator resembling fence railings.

rail loading (A)—Loading of personnel and things on railway rolling stock for movement.

railroad (Q)—A linear surface feature having a line of rails fixed to ties and providing one or more tracks (pair of rails) for cars or equipment drawn by locomotives or propelled by self-contained motors.

railroad ground storage yard (A)—A storage activity, operated by a rail carrier where freight in transit to ports for oversea shipment is stored in cars or in the open.

railroad transportation officer (A)—Military station agent at a railroad who assists the railhead officer in moving, releasing, and returning all railway rolling stock; railway transportation officer.

rail storage space (A)—Linear feet of trackage allocated for the purpose of storing rail stock.

railway classification yard (A)—A railway yard designed and used to classify loaded cars according to their lading and destination.

railway division (A)—A geographic segment of a railroad in a theater of operations which is operated and maintained by the railway operations superintendent, commanding officer of the railway operating battalion.

railway equipment (A)—Classified as follows: motive power, all locomotives; general rolling stock, all railroad cars for transporting general cargo and passengers; special equipment, work equipment and special purpose vehicles operating on tracks.

railway service (A)—Military and operating agency of the Military Transportation Service established in the theater of operations, comprised of Transportation Corps railway supervisory, operating and maintenance units. It is an intersectional service.

railway shop battalion (A)—Organization of Transportation Corps personnel trained to operate railway shops (depot). Executes depot heavy repair of railway equipment; normally, one railway shop battalion can serve two or three railway operating battalions.

railway transportation officer—See **railroad transportation officer.**

rain (Q)—Precipitation in the form of liquid water drops which have diameters greater than 0.5 millimeters, or, if widely scattered, the drops may be smaller. The only other form of liquid precipitation, drizzle, is to be distinguished from rain in that drizzle drops are generally less than 0.5 millimeters in diameter, are very much more numerous, and reduce visibility much more than does light rain.

railway shop (A)—Installation where organizational and field maintenance is performed.

raise pistol (A)—1. Prescribed movement in the manual of the pistol that includes taking the pistol out of the holster and raising it as high as, and six inches in front of, the right shoulder. 2. Perform this movement.3. Command to carry out this movement.

rallying point (A)—An area (usually predesignated) where members of a unit who have become separated or dispersed reassemble.

ramp sight (A)—Type of metallic sight in which the aperture is raised or lowered by moving it forward or backward on an inclined ramp.

random access (A)—1. Pertaining to the process of obtaining data from, or placing data into, storage where the time required for such access is independent of the location of the data most recently obtained or placed in storage. 2. Pertaining to a storage device in which the access time is effectively independent of the location of the data.

(ASCC)—3. An access mode in which specific logical records are obtained from, or placed into a mass storage file in a nonsequential manner. See also **direct access.**

random mixed alphabet (A)—Alphabet in which the cipher component is constructed by mixing the letters at random.

random obstacle spacing (Q)—The mean distance between obstacles that do not cross the entire terrain unit and have a somewhat random location, such as stumps or logs.

range adjustment (A)—Successive changes of firing data so that the impact or burst will be on target with respect to range.

range angle (A)—Angle between the aircraft target line and the vertical line from the aircraft to the ground at the instant a bomb is released. Also called dropping angle.

range board—See **range correction board.**

range card (A)—1. Small chart on which ranges and directions to various targets and other important points in the area under fire are recorded. 2. Small chart showing the proper amount of charge to use for various ranges within the limits of the weapon.

range correction (A)—Changes in firing data necessary to allow for deviations of range, due to weather, ammunition, or other nonstandard conditions.

range correction board (A)—Device with which the correction to be applied to a gun is computed mechanically. The correction that is obtained allows for all nonstandard conditions, such as variations in weather and ammunition, and it is known as the ballistic correction.

range corrector setting (A)—Degree to which the range scale of a position finding apparatus must be adjusted before use.

range deflection fan—See **range deflection protractor.**

range deflection protractor (A)—A device used to measure range and deflection.

range deviation (A)—Distance by which a projectile strikes beyond, or short of, the target.

range difference (A)—Difference between the ranges from any two points to a third point; especially, the difference between the ranges of a target from two different guns.

range disk (A)—Graduated disk, used for range setting, connected mechanically with the elevating mechanism of a gun. A range disk usually is graduated in meters of range and degrees of elevation.

range dispersion diagram (A)—Chart indicating the expected percentage of shots fired with the same data which will fall into each of eight areas within the dispersion pattern for range.

range drum (A)—Graduated indicator of cylinder type, connected mechanically with the elevating mechanism of a gun, used for range setting.

range error (A)—Difference between the range to the point of impact of a particular projectile and the range to the mean point of impact of a group of shots fired with the same data.

range flag (A)—Red flag displayed on or near a target during firing practice as a warning that firing is being conducted.

range guard (A)—Guard posted to keep people away from a target range while firing is going on.

range house (A)—Building with a storeroom, and sometimes offices, on a target range.

range indicator (A)—Card showing the distance in meters from the firing point to the target, used in target practice. Range indicators are attached to the parts of a landscape target to show the distances of points from the firer.

range K (A)—In artillery fire, a correction expressed in meters/1000 meters range to correct for nonstandard conditions.

range ladder (A)—A naval term used to describe a method adjusting gunfire by firing successive volleys, starting with a range which is assuredly over or short and applying small uniform range corrections to the successive volleys until the target is crossed.

range quadrant (A)—Instrument used to measure elevation in laying a gun.

range rake (A)—T-shaped device with pegs set in the cross. The distance between pegs subtends a definite angle at the base of the T. By sighting with a range rake, a flank observer can get a quick angular measurement of range deviation.

range scale (A)—1. Scale on the arm of a plotting board where the observed range of a moving target is recorded in finding firing data. 2. Graduated scale on the sight or mount of a gun used to show the elevation of a gun. 3. Table of firing data giving elevation settings corresponding to various ranges for the standard charges.

range section (A)—Personnel of a battery whose duty is observing range findings, and the plotting of firing data for the guns.

range sensing (A)—Observing the location of the striking or bursting point of a projectile with respect to range, and reporting it as a hit, over, short, lost, doubtful, etc. Range sensing does not include accurate determination of distances.

range spotting (A)—Watching the burst or impact of shots to note their deviation beyond, or short, of the target.

range table (A)—Prepared table that gives elevations corresponding to ranges for a gun, under various conditions. A range table is part of a firing table.

range wind (A)—Horizontal component of true wind in the vertical plane through the line of fire.

ranging—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Wide scale scouting, especially by aircraft, designed to search an area systematically. 3. Locating an enemy gun by watching its flash, listening to its report or other similar means.

rapid fire (A)—Rate of firing small arms or automatic weapons, faster than slow fire, but slower than quick fire.

rating cone index (Q)—The product of the measured cone index and remolding index for the same layer of soil. This index is valid only for fine-grained soils and for sands with fines, poorly drained.

ration (A)—The allowance of food for the subsistence of one person for one day. See also **small detachment ration.**

ration article (A)—Classification of the basic prescribed foods of the Army ration, and proper substitutes for them, as listed in Army regulations.

ration basis of issue (A)—Subsistence articles issued for a given day which contain the quantity or food necessary for an equal number of breakfasts, lunches, and dinners. Normally used only in theater of operations.

ration cycle (A)—Time covering one day's ration or three meals. It may begin with any meal.

ration factor (A)—Average daily rate of issue per person of a subsistence item over a given period of time; usually expressed in pounds per 1,000 rations.

rationing (A)—Reducing or enlarging photographs for use in a mosaic map so that they all have the same scale.

ration interval (A)—The time between submission of a field ration request and the consumption of the food.

ration method (A)—Method of determining the amount of reduction or enlargement needed to bring an air photograph to the scale of a mosaic map in which it is to be used.

ration return (A)—The document by which monetary credit is claimed by an organization subsisting on the Monetary Allowance Ration System.

ration scale (A)—Subsistence requirement expressed as ration factors of a command for a given period of time.

ration scales for national groups (A)—A basic ration scale developed by commanders of oversea theaters for each of the national groups or other classes (except United States Armed Forces) being subsisted by the Army. The ration scale developed will represent the national food habits of each group within the theater.

rations in kind (A)—Actual food items issued for consumption; items may be either cooked or uncooked.

ration strength (A)—For the field ration, actual number of persons present for meals.

ration supplements (A)—Items for use as supplements to designated operational rations. A ration supplement, sundries pack, is issued for use in the field to provide essential articles, tobacco, and confections prior to the establishment of adequate Army exchange or comparable sales facilities.

rawin (A)—Winds aloft observation made by balloon and electronic methods without optical aid.

rawinsonde (A)—Observation of temperature, pressure, humidity, and winds aloft, made by electronic means.

raw score (A)—A score obatined on a test as determined by the performance itself, to which no correction or modification of any kind has been applied, other than the possible addition or subtraction of a constant score.

Rayleigh scattering (Q)—Any scattering process produced by spherical particles whose radii are smaller than about one-tenth the wavelength of the scattered radiation.

reaction propulsion (A)—Propulsion system in which a forward motion or thrust is produced by the propulsion of propellant gases through nozzles or venturi, generally longitudinally opposed to the intended line of travel.

read time—See **access time.**

ready missile (A)—A tactical missile possessed by a combat unit mounted on a launcher requiring only a fire command to effect combat use.

ready missile rate (A)—The percentage of prepared missiles complete with warhead which are in ready missile status.

ready rack (A)—Rack for ammunition, available for immediate use.

Ready Reserve mobilization reinforcement pool (A)—This is a collective term to describe members of the Ready Reserve assigned to Control Group (Annual Training), Control Group (Reinforcement), or staff and faculty United States Army Reserve schools. Members assigned to staff and faculty United States Army Reserve schools or attached to reinforcement training units or United States Army Reserve school student detachments are subject to additional regulations and directives, but remain an element of the Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement Pool.

Ready Reserve Strategic Army Forces (A)—Reserve component division forces that have been selected for early mobilization and deployment.

real account (A)—An account in the general ledger used to record assets, liabilities, or net worth. The balance sheet accounts.

real estate (A)—Land and interests therein, leaseholds, standing timber, permanent buildings, improvements, and appurtenances thereto, owned by the United States and under the control of the Department of the Army; real property. It also includes piers, docks, warehouses, rights of way and easements, whether temporary or permanent, and improvements permanently attached to and ordinaritly considered real estate. It does not include machinery, equipment, or tools, which have beeen affixed to, or which have been removed from land or buildings, or may be removed without destroying the usefulness of the structure.

real estate program (A)—Acquisition, management, and disposal of real estate to assure maximum utilization consistent with military requirements and constant balance between real estate requirements and assets.

real time—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(ASCC)—2. The absence of delay in acquisition, transmission, and reception of data.

rear area—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(ASCC)—2. For any particular command, that area extending rearward from the rear boundary of its main defense area to that command's rear boundaries. The area primarily provided for the performance of administrative and logistic functions.

real area security control center (A)—The operating agency through which the rear area security defense controller discharges responsibilities for rear area defense and area damage control.

rear area security controller (A)—An officer appointed to assist in the planning for, and organizing, supervising, and conducting both rear area defense and area damage control.

rear barrier (A)—A barrier selected by Army, corps or division, behind which to launch the next rearward defensive position or to protect critical terrain.

rear echelon—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. That part of a headquarters which is principally concerned with administrative and logistical matters. See also **forward echelon.**

rear party (A)—Part of a rear guard that protects the support and covers the withdrawal of the rear point. A rear party corresponds to the advance party of an advance guard.

rear point (A)—Group of soldiers in a rear guard farthest to the rear that observes enemy movements and discourages pursuit by using harassing fire against the enemy.

recall to active duty—See **involuntary order** or **recall to active duty; voluntary order or recall to active duty.**

receding leg (A)—That portion of the target's course line in which the slant range increases for successive target positions.

receiver (A)—Part of a gun which takes the charge from the magazine and holds it until it is seated in the breech.

receiving activity (A)—An activity that is authorized to physically receive shipments from a carrier and tallies in, inspects, and accepts material for the accounts of the military departments or other authorized agencies.

receiving officer (A)—The individual charged with the custody or storage of property received by means of a shipment is referred to as a receiving officer, as distinguished from the consignee on the bill of lading, since the consignee on the bill of lading is usually the transportation officer. Usually the receiving officer is an accountable officer at the station or destination.

receiving state (A)—A nation, party to an international agreement, which pursuant thereto accepts within its territory the presence of military personnel of another nation, party to the agreement.

receptacle box (A)—Central electrical distribution box mounted on a gun carriage. A receptacle box serves as a distributor of the fire control data from a director to the azimuth, elevation, and fuze setter.

receptee (A)—An individual received at a United States reception station for processing.

reception—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.
(A)—3. All activities connected with classifying and caring for personnel until they are assigned to organizations. Reception includes completion of records, immunization, supplying of clothing and equipment, classification of skills and assignment to units. 4. Quality of receiving as in radio, etc.

reception period (A)—The initial portion of confinement devoted to the indoctrination and integration of newly arrived prisoners at correction installations. This period is also used for determining whether newly arrived prisoners have a contagious disease.

reception station (A)—An activity specifically designated to provide for receiving, orientation, classification, testing, clothing, assignment, and movement of personnel enlisted, inducted, or ordered to active duty (including active duty for training). Reception stations are located in the continental United States and Hawaii. See also **Army personnel center.**

recess appointment (A)—An appointment of a commissioned officer in the Regular Army tendered at the direction of the President while the Congress is in recess.

rechamber (A)—Rechambering is normally done by reboring, which is actually the process of altering the chamber rather than providing a new one.

reciprocal laying (A)—Method of making the planes of fire of two guns parallel by pointing the guns in a parallel direction. In reciprocal laying, the two guns sight on each other, then swing out through supplementary angles to produce equal deflections from the base line connecting the two pieces.

reclamation (A)—1. Process of restoring to usefulness condemned, discarded, abandoned, or damaged materiel, or parts or components thereof by repair, refabrication, or renovation, and returning such items to supply channels. 2. Government requirement that a contractor make payment of money or replacement in kind for losses due to damage or spoiling of stores through his fault.

recognition and identification system (A)—System whereby friendly forces on land, sea, or air, may recognize each other within or between the land, sea, or air.

recoil cylinder (A)—Fixed cylinder through which a piston attached to the gun is forced by the backward motion of the gun on firing. Recoil is cushioned by springs or by the slow passage of air or a fluid through holes in the piston. See also **hydropneumatic; hydrospring.**

recoilless (A)—Term applied to certain weapons employing high velocity gas ports (jets) to counteract recoil.

recoil mechanism (A)—Mechanism designed to absorbe the energy of recoil gradually and so avoid violent movement of the gun carriage. The recoil mechanism is usually a hydraulic, pneumatic, or spring type shock absorber that permits the barrel assembly to move to the rear while resistance is progressively built up.

recoil operated (A)—Operated by the energy of recoil. The ejecting and loading mechanisms are actuated and the firing mechanism is positioned by the force of the barrel moving to the rear under pressure of the powder gases. Recoil operated weapone are classified as long recoil when the barrel and breechblock, or bolt, recoil the entire distance together, and as short recoil when the breechblock, or bolt, is unlocked and the barrel is stopped after only a short distance of recoil together.

recoil pit (A)—Pit dug near the breech of a fun to provide space for the breech when it moves backward during recoil.

recoil system—See **recoil mechanism.**

recondition (A)—Renovate, repair, overhaul, rebuild, or take any combination of these actions in order to return an item to a state of serviceability.

reconnaissance and security positions (A)—A series of outposts, roadblocks, and reconnaissance

elements located on principal approaches and/or dominating terrain outside an airhead.

reconnaissance and underwater demolition group (A)—A task organization including ships, embarked reconnaissance troops, and underwater demolition teams, which conduct reconnaissance, hydrographic surveys, and demolition of natural or man-made obstacles.

reconnaissance broadcast (A)—Radio broadcast operated by the ground liaison officer with a reconnaissance unit to disseminate the results of visual, photographic, or radar reconnaissance. This broadcast is monitored by Army, corps, divisions, and any other interested party.

reconnaissance in force—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. A limited objective operation by a considerable force to discover and test the enemy's dispositions and strengths, or to develop other intelligence.

reconnaissance of position (A)—Detailed examination of terrain as a basis for the selection or advantageous location for guns and troops.

reconnaissance pallet (ASCC)—A container for reconnaissance sensor systems which, although separate from the aircraft, can be hoisted to form an integral part of the aircraft.

reconnaissance strip (A)—Series of overlapping air photographs which, when joined together, will provide a rough continuous picture of the area photographed. A reconnaissance strip is generally used in studying a long narrow piece of terrain, such as a river or a road.

reconnaissance system turnaround (ASCC)—The activity of imagery inspection and the preparation and clearance of a reconnaissance system for the next sortie.

reconsignment (A)—The act of reconsigning cargo which has been discharged at the initial destination but subsequently redirected to a new consignee prior to delivery to the original consignee.

reconsignment point (A)—Place for the distribution of aviation gasoline when it cannot be handled through the established regulating stations.

reconstitute (A)—1. Replace on the rolls of the Army in an inactive status, a table of organization and equipment unit which has previously been disbanded. This can be done only by authority of the Secretary of the Army. 2. Restoring water to dehydrated foods. 3. To reform or remake, such as to reconstitute a reserve. 4. The process of revitalizing medical assemblages through the replacement of outdated deteriorating items, inclusion of new items, and repackaging of containers where appropriate.

record firing (A)—Target practice in which a record is kept. For small arms, this record is the basis of a soldier's classification in marksmanship.

recording target (A)—Target in the back of a score book on which shots are plotted to preserve a record of the firing.

records (A)—Any papers, photographs (including film), photographic copies, or maps, regardless of physical form or characteristics, accumulated or maintained in filing equipment, boxes, or on shelves, and occupying office or storage space, but exclusive of publications or blank forms maintained for supply purposes. This term has the same meaning as files, except that it is a more inclusive term and has a more generalized meaning.

records administrator (A)—The individual designated to supervise records management throughout a command and serve as staff officer on all matters relating to records management. Records administrators are designated by the commanders of major commands, the commanders of intermediate commands, and the heads of Headquarters, Department of the Army, offices who have installations or offpost activities under their command.

records center (A)—An activity established in the continental United States for the receipt, maintenance, servicing and disposition of records which are required to be retired from active offices of the Department of the Army, records holding areas, and oversea records centers in accordance with retirement standards because they can be maintained and administered more economically and efficiently in a central facility. Also, activity established in a major oversea command for the purpose of holding cutoff files in less desirable space and low cost filing equipment pending destruction or retirement to a records center in the continental United States.

records holding area (A)—A facility established at an installation or at a major activity located off an installation of the Army field command in the continental United States for the purpose of hold-

ing cutoff files in less desirable space and low cost filing equipment pending destruction or retirement to a records center in the continental United States.

records management (A)—The application of management techniques in the creation, transmission, maintenance, use, preservation, and disposition of records. Synonyms of records management are records administration and paperwork management.

records management officer (A)—The individual designated to supervise the internal records management function in a Headquarters, Department of the Army office, a major or intermediate command headquarters, an installation, or an offpost activity.

recoupment (A)—Usually a payment to an individual for expenses; may be a payment to the Government by an individual for losses that are that person's fault or are due to one's own carelessness. Repayment or recovery of money.

recover (A)—1. Go back to a position just held in drill or practice. 2. Command to go back to any such position. 3. Solve or reconstruct cryptographic data or plain text. 4. Return of damaged, unserviceable, or abandoned materiel to supply or maintenance channels. Usually applicable to combat zone only.

recovery—1, 2 and 3. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions. (A, Q)—4. The process of extricating a vehicle or equipment casualty from the place where it has become disabled or defective and moving it to the first place where repairs can be effected, or from which it can be backloaded. In its broader sense, the term covers not only this process, but also backloading and evacuation. 5. The search, location, description, and reporting, or survey control.

recovery party (A)—1. Group sent to locate and bring back damaged materiel that can be repaired and used again. 2. Surveying party sent to locate identifiable features of terrain and to mark them on air photographs of an area for use as controls in mapmaking.

recreation center (A)—A hotel or other improved facility offering billeting and messing accommodations for military personnel on leave or pass. Usually provides, in addition, recreational, social, and entertainment programs.

recreation services (A)—1. A term used to denote a functional grouping of certai nmorale and welfare services. The term normally includes the following: entertainment, service club, library, crafts, sports, and rest, leave and recreation. 2. Embraces those personnel services established and controlled by military authorities and designed to contribute to the physical and mental effectiveness of military personnel and authorized family members and civilian employees.

recruiting district (A)—Geographical subdivision of an Army area in continental United States established for the purpose of administering recruiting activiies.

recruiting main station (A)—Installation established, as required, under each recruiting district for the purpose of processing enlistees.

recruiting objective (A)—A goal which establishes the number of personnel to be procured by the recruiting service during a given period.

recruiting service (A)—The field service force which operates the recruiting program for the United States Army.

recruiting station (A)—Installation established under each recruiting main station at which prospective recruits are contacted and preliminarily screened for enlistment.

rectangle of dispersion (A)—Area, assumed to be rectangular, in which the projectiles of a piece will fall when the piece is fired with the same firing data under apparently identical conditions.

rectangular coordinates (A)—System of lines drawn parallel to two fixed lines of reference at known distances from them. A point may be located in such a system by the intersection of two such lines drawn parallel to, and at known distances from, the two known perpendicular reference lines.

rectified altitude (ASCC)—Sextant altitude corrected only for inaccuracies in the reading (instrument, index, and personal errors, as applicable) and inaccuracies in the reference level (principally dip or Coriolis). Also referred to as apparent altitude. See also **sextant altitude.**

rectifier (ASCC)—A device for converting alternating current into direct current. See also **direct current converter; frequency changer; inverter.**

recurring cost (A)—Expenses for personnel, materiel consumed in use, operating, overhead, sup-

port services, and other items incurred on an annual or recurring basis.

recurring investment (A)—A cost category containing those cost elements which occur repeatedly in the production of a weapon/support system or its components. It includes the costs incurred in delivering the weapon/support system or its components to the user.

recurring issue (A)—An issue made on a cyclic basis to replenish material consumed or worn out through fair wear and tear in operations, with each issue being made to a consignee eligible to request further replenishment, when required, in the foreseeable future.

red concept (A)—The concept that electrical and electronic circuits, components, equipments, systems, etc., which handle classified plain language information in electric signal form (RED) be separated from those which handle encrypted or unclassified information (BLACK). Under this concept, RED and BLACK terminology is used to clarify specific criteria relating to, and to differentiate between such circuits, components, equipments, systems, etc., and the areas in which they are contained.

red designation (A)—A designation applied to: (1) All wire lines within the terminal or switching facility carrying classified plain language; (2) All wire lines between the unencrypted side of the online cryptoequipment used and individual subscriber sets or terminal equipment; (3) Equipments and sets originating or terminating classified plain language processing equipment; and (4) Areas containing these wire lines, equipments, and their interconnecting and auxiliary facilities.

redesignate (A)—To change the official name and/or number of a unit. The redesignation of a unit has the effect of removing the original designation from current records and substituting the new designation.

redistribution order (A)—1. An order issued by a responsible inventory manager upon an accountable supply distribution activity within that manager's supply distribution complex, directing release of materiel to another supply redistribution activity within the same supply complex. 2. For intraservice use, a redistribution order may be used by inventory managers or major subordinate commanders to direct release and shipment of materiel from an accountable post, camp, station, or base, to another similar accountable activity to satisfy a specific demand.

redout (A)—Reddening of the vision as a result of deceleration.

reduced diet (A)—A diet consistent with sedentary conditions authorized for use with prisoners in disciplinary segregation.

reduced strength unit (A)—A unit organized at the minimum organizational strength, consistent with the demands of a long noncombatant period and a limited period of combat.

reduction coefficient (A)—Ration of observer target distance to gun target distance. Reduction coefficient is the number by which an observed deviation is multiplied in order to correct firing data at the guns.

reduction in force (A)—An involuntary reduction of civilian personnel.

reenlistment (A)—A second or subsequent voluntary enrollment in the Army. See also **immediate reenlistment.**

reenlistment bonus (A)—Bonus paid to enlisted member (who reenlists within 90 days or 3 months from date of honorable discharge) for service to be performed.

reenlistment rate (A)—Ratio of total reenlistments occurring in a given period to total separation, eligible to reenlist, occurring in the same period.

refer (A)—1. Bring the gun sights on a chosen aiming point without moving an artillery piece which has been laid for direction. 2. Command for this adjustment.

reference meridian (ASCC)—The meridian selected to establish grid north or local time.

reference number (A)—1. One of a series of numbers chosen to represent the values of units of measure, especially in fire control, to avoid the use of plus, minus, up, down, right and left. 2. In the Federal Cataloging System, a number, except an activity stock number, used to identify an item of production or, a number used with other identifying numbers to identify an item of supply. Reference numbers include manufacturers, part, drawing, model, type, source-controlling, specification-controlling numbers; the manufacturer's trade name, when the manufacturer identifies the item by trade name only; NATO stock numbers; specification or standard part, drawing, or type numbers.

reference piece (A)—One gun of a battery selected as the standard with which to compare the firing of the other guns. Each of the other guns is called a test piece.

referral order (A)—An order used between depots, inventory managers, or the managers in an established supply distribution system for the purpose of passing routed requisitions for continued supply action when the initial activity cannot fill the demand due.

referring point (A)—New aiming point on which gunners are to refer an artillery piece that has been laid for direction.

refile (A)—The reprocessing of messages into appropriate procedure for transfer outside of the net.

reflecting projector (A)—Device which throws an enlarged image of a photograph on a drawing board. A reflecting projector is used in working out control points, radial lines, etc.

reflectivity (Q)—A measure of the fraction of radiation reflected by a given surface; defined as the ratio of the radiant energy reflected to the total that is incident upon that surface.

reflight (A)—Another flight over the same course to secure photographs to fill in for those missing or defective in a mosaic.

refraction (Q)—The process in which the direction of energy propagation is changed as the result of a change in density within the propagating medium, or as the energy passes through the interface representing a density discontinuity between two media.

refueling (ASCC)—See **fueling.**

regiment (A)—Administrative and tactical unit, on a command level below a division or brigade and above a battalion, the entire organization of which is prescribed by table of organization. The commanding officer of a regiment is usually a colonel.

regional chart (A)—One of a series of maps covering the entire area of the United States at a scale of 1:1,000,000, and using the Lambert projection. Regional charts are particulary used in air navigation.

regional issuing office—See **communications security regional issuing office.**

regional maintenance representative (A)—Military and/or civil service employees who make periodic visits to all military users of equipment for the purpose of assisting in improving organizational and field maintenance; reporting unsatisfactory performance of materiel and materiel design deficiencies; assisting in the inspection of equipment for economic repairability upon request; assisting in evacuating unserviceable equipment; proproviding informal on-the-job training; investigating parts, tools, and test equipment problems, etc.

regional purchase (A)—The purchase of supplies or equipment in the continental United States by a designated regional purchasing office to fill the supply requirements of installations located within the designated geographic area of responsibility.

registered cryptomaterial (A) — Cryptomaterial which is accountable to the office of record and issued on receipt, transfer, and destruction, as well as on a quarterly basis.

registered document (A)—A classified document bearing a short title and register number for which periodic inventory is established. See also **registered publication.**

registered publication—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. A classified publication bearing a register number, as well as a long and short title, and for which periodic accounting is required. See also **registered document.**

register number (A)—Number assigned to each copy of a registered document for accounting purposes.

registrant (A)—An individual who is forwarded by Selective Service to an Armed Forces examining station for preinduction processing or induction into the Armed Forces.

registration number (A)—Specific number or symbol of a series, assigned to an individual item when it is registered. See also **serial number.**

registry jacket (A)—A heavy manila type envelope in which several registered articles for the same mail distribution point are placed, after billing for transmittal.

Regular Army (A)—Permanent Army maintained in peace as well as in war; standing Army; one of the major components of the United States Army.

regular convoy phase (ASCC)—The shipping of supplies in a regular flow according to a preplanned schedule. See also **unscheduled convoy phase.**

regulating officer (A)—Officer in command of a regulating station responsible for the smooth, orderly movement of troops and materiel within the area controlled.

regulating unit (A)—Unit within a marching column that sets the pace for the rest of the column.

regulatory signs—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Signs used by component authority to regulate and control traffic.

rehabilitation—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.
(A)—3. The action taken to restore to a serviceable condition material that has deteriorated.
(ASCC)—4. Action to prepare individuals who have been immobilized due to illness, injury or enforced incarceration for return to military duty or useful civilian employment.

rehabilitation training center (A)—Army correctional treatment facility used in periods of national emergency as a vehicle for rehabilitating and restoring prisoners to duty. Oversea detention and rehabilitation training centers, disciplinary training centers, and disciplinary training companies are included.

rehearsal (A)—An exercise which rehearses actual plans prepared for a specific assigned combat mission.

reimbursable personnel (A)—There are two classifications of reimbursables: *a.* All military personnel authorized to, and performing duty with, a governmental agency other than those of the Department of Defense for whose services the Department of the Army receives reimbursemnt from the using agency. *b.* Personnel furnished by the Department of the Army to activities classified as civil functions of the Department.

reinforcements (A)—Members of the Ready Reserve assigned to the Inactive National Guard and to designated United States Army Reserve nontroop program elements who will be utilized to bring Active Army and Reserve component units to full table of organization and equipment/table of distribution strength upon mobilization.

reinforcement training unit (A)—A United States Army Reserve nontroop program unit consisting of attached personnel from the Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement Pool, organized to provide Reserve duty training in a nonpay training status for its members.

reinforcing artillery fire (A)—Artillery fire delivered on-call from the reinforcement unit by an artillery unit assigned to a reinforcing mission.

relative accuracy (Q)—A numeric value representing the random errors in the distance between two points in a data base relative to each other. Any systematic errors present are not considered in the evaluation. Also called point-to-point accuracy.

relative ground permittivity (Q)—The permittivity of the earth's surface, relative to that of free space.

relative wind velocity (ASCC)—The speed and relative direction from which the wind appears to blow with reference to a moving point. Sometimes called apparent wind.

release—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. The procedure employed by a movement control authority to issue shipping instructions in response to an offering.

release from active duty (A)—Transfer or return to a Reserve component, return to a retired status, return to a nonactive duty Reserve component commissioned status, or continuation of active duty in another status.

release unit (A)—A shipment unit which, because of a specific commodity designation, weight, size or mode of transportation, must be offered to a movement control activity before being placed into a transportation system.

reliability—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. The probability of a device performing its mission adequately for the period of time intended under the operating conditions expected to be encountered.

relief commander (A)—Noncommissioned officer of the guard who instructs and posts sentries, changes reliefs, and is in charge of one of the reliefs.

relocation (A)—1. Determining the range and azimuth from one station to a target when the range and azimuth from another station to the target are known. 2. Determining the range and azimuth of a future position of a moving target.

relocation clock (A)—Circular diagram used in fire adjustment to show accurately the positions of a moving target and the deviations of shots as reported by observers.

remaining velocity (A)—Speed of projectile at any point along its path of fire. Remaining velocity is usually measured in feet per second.

remanufacture (A)—A modification applied at the time of rebuild to incorporate current technology to increase capacity and productivity of industrial plant equipment.

remolded soil (Q)—Soil that has been structurally modified by manipulation.

remolding index (Q)—A ratio that expresses the change in strength of a fine-grained soil or sand with fines, poorly drained, that may occur under traffic of a vehicle.

remote indicating compass (ASCC)—A magnetic compass, the magnetic detecting element of which is installed in an aircraft in a position as free as possible from causes of deviation. A transmitter system is included to enable compass indications to be read on a number of repeater dials suitably positioned in the aircraft.

renegotiation (A)—Proceeding under the Renegotiation Act to determine the existence of, and secure the repayment to, the Government of excessive profits, if any, for a fiscal year or other period, received or accrued under contracts and subcontracts subject to statutory renegotiation.

renegotiation agreement (A)—Voluntary agreement resulting from renegotiation, that provides for the repayment of the portion of the profits found to be excessive, or for price reductions, or both.

reorganize (A)—1. Restore order in a unit after combat, by replacing casualties, reassigning men, if necessary, replenishing the ammunition supply and performing whatever other actions are necessary or possible in order to prepare the unit for further attack or pursuit of the enemy. 2. Change from one type of unit to another within an arm or service, or to change personnel and equipment within a unit in accordance with newly published or revised tables of organization.

repair backlog (A)—Known work input which is beyond the output capability of an organization or a segment of an organization for a given period of time.

repair-cycle float (A)—An additional quantity of end items of mission essential maintenance significant equipment specified for stockage in the supply system to permit withdrawal of equipment from organizations for scheduled overhaul without detracting from the unit's readiness condition.

repair kit (A)—Generally refers to a group of parts issued together under one stock number for the reconditioning of a subassembly (i.e., wheel cylinder repair kit, etc.).

repair leadtime (A)—The time interval between the award of a work order or contract and the completion of repair of the item for the first scheduled shipment.

repair part (A)—Any part, subassembly, assembly, or component, required for installation in the maintenance or repair of an end item, subassembly, or component.

repair parts and special tools list (A)—A list indicating the range of repair parts, spcial tools, and test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment required for the maintenance of a specified number of end items/systems for a definite period of time for each level of authorized maintenance.

repair time (A)—The time interval in which the repair or overhaul commences until the item is restored to a serviceable condition.

repeating key method (A)—Method of encipherment using a plurality of alphabets and a key which repeats to indicate the number, identity, and sequence of the cipher alphabets employed.

replacement (A)—Individual assigned or restined for assignment to fill a vacancy in an organization. The term includes hospitalized personnel, previously dropped from the rolls of organization, when discharged from a hospital for return to duty. See also **loss replacement.**

replacement company (A)—A company in which personnel are received, administered and provided appropriate training before assignment to units.

replacement issues (A)—That portion of issues made to using agencies which replace equipment previously supplied in order that standards of efficiency and quantity, as prescribed by equipment authorization documents, will be maintained. Such issues constitute replacement of losses due to wearing out beyond economical repair, abandonment, destruction, enemy action, and pilferage. The following issues do not constitute replacement issues: intransit losses attributable to ship sinking, losses of certain items of clothing incident to the separation of personnel from the services, issues such as interdepot transfers, replacement of unserviceable but economically repairable equipmnt, and issues to an organization to replace serviceable equipment withdrawn from that organization.

replacement stream input (A)—New acquisitions to the Active Army (officer, warrant officer, and enlisted) whose initial assignment during current term of service is to an activity, unit, organization, installation, subinstallation, or station for any reason other than duty as permanent party. Those new acquisitions assigned to more than one activity, unit, organization, installation, subinstallation, or station, without an intermediate assignment as permanent party, are also included in this definition.

replenishment cycle quantity (A)—The quantity of material required to sustain normal operations during the interval between successive replenishments. Under normal conditions it is equal to the operating level.

report; general, mission review, or second phase (ASCC)—An intelligence report containing information on all targets covered by one photographic sortie.

report, in-flight (ASCC)—An air-to-ground report transmitted on receiver/transmitter by the reconnaissance aircrew, based on information obtained visually, as soon as possible after reconnoitering the target. Answers specific questions for which the sortie was flown. Details of transmissions may be logged for viewing by the photo interpreter.

reporting point (ASCC)—A specified geographical location in relation to which the position of an aircraft can be reported.

report of change (A)—Official report prepared by the custodian of officers' qualification records whenever an entry is accomplished on the organizational copy in order to maintain copies of the qualification records in certain higher echelons.

report of investigation (A)—An official written record of all pertinent information obtained in an inquiry concerning a crime, offense, accident, allegation, or personal background.

report of separation (A)—A written report which provides military personnel upon release from active duty, discharge, retirement, or dismissal, documentary evidence of active duty or active duty for training.

report, photographic interpretation (ASCC)—The general term meaning any form of report issued as a result of the interpretation of photography.

report of survey (A)—Official report used to record the circumstances concerning the loss, unserviceability or destruction of property, and serves as, or supports, a voucher for droppage of items from the property records on which they are listed. It also serves to determine all question of responsibility (pecuniary or otherwise) for the absence or conditions of the articles.

request for issue or turn-in (A)—Forms authorized to be used as a unit, organization, or activity to request supplies and to turn in supplies to a supply officer, accountable officer, or property disposal officer.

request for pay action (A)—A form used by a mem military and civilian spaces which a tables of dispayment by check; or partial pay, advance pay or advance payment of travel allowance.

required delivery date—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. The date a unit is required to arrive at the main battle area in support of a specific operations plan.

required strength (A)—The minimum quantity of military and civilian spaces which a tables of distribution and allowances unit requires to perform its mission. The strength is normally based upon the recognized manpower spaces approved by a manpower survey of the tables of distribution and allowances units. For table of organization and equipment units, required strength is the same as structure strength. Required strength in modification table of organization and equipment is normally the full or level one strength.

requirements control symbol (A)—A symbol of identification assigned to a report by a requirements control office to indicate approval and to authorize initiation and preparation of the report.

requirements responsibility (A)—Responsibility connected with procurement which involves the determination by an Army agency of the requirements of the using arms and services for items for which the agency is responsible under existing Army regulations. When only one agency is indicated as having responsibility for determination of requirements for an item, that agency is responsible for consolidating the requirements of all arms and services.

requiring department (A)—Department originating a requisition or procurement request for supplies or services to be purchased by another department.

requisition line item (A)—Unit of work measurement in supply operations based on one line entry on a requisition, shipping order or other related document.

requisition number—See **document number.**

requisition register (A)—A record of consecutively numbered documents maintained for the purpose of establishing control of documents affecting the stock record account. Also called voucher register.

rescind (A)—In connection with published directives, to denote cancellation in whole or in part as of announced date and not otherwise retroactive. Replacement of canceled portions may or may not be made.

research and development costs (A)—This cost category includes those costs resulting from applied research, engineering design, analysis, development, and testing, which can be related to a specific weapon/support system work breakdown structure component. The effort from which these costs derive usually occurs within advanced development, engineering development, and operational systems development.

research and development electronic security (A)—The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny to unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from their interest and study of friendly noncommunications electromagnetic radiations emanating from equipment being developed under the Army Research and Development Program and all measures taken to ensure that maximum inherent electronic security design features are incorporated into the equipment being developed.

research and development missile (A)—A missile produced and/or utilized for research and development testing or evaluation purposes. It may be a missile of preliminary design, designed as a test vehicle, or a production missile allocated to such testing or evaluation projects. Includes portions of production type missiles allocated to space projects

resection (A)—Method of locating a point by computation or by plotting the intersection of rays obtained from sights taken to three or more points, whose locations are already known.

reserve area supply officer—See **Reserve Center supply officer.**

Reserve Center supply officer (A)—An officer on active duty or civilian employee, located at or near a United States Army Reserve Center, under the jurisdiction of the US Army Corps commander. This individual will function in the capacity of a satellite installation supply officer. When a Reserve Center supply officer is made responsible for the supply of a number of United States Army Reserve Centers, including United States Army Reserve organizations and activities assigned thereto, he or she will be designated an area supply officer.

Reserve Components Contingency Force (A)—A group of selected divisions and the supporting elements designated to reconstitute an effective Ready Reserve Strategic Army Force.

reserved area (A)—Area on the surface of the land or water designed and set apart by Executive order of the President for purposes of national defense, admittance to which is either prohibited or restricted.

reserve force (A)—In an oversea operation, a subordinate task organization of a joint expeditionary force consisting of the ships carrying the reserve troops, which are usually formed into a landing force capable of being landed in accordance with the general scheme of maneuver or as the tactical situation dictates.

Reserve officer (A)—A duly commissioned male or female officer or warrant officer of the Reserve components.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps (A)—The military training organization established at civilian institutions. It is established to provide military training and to qualify selected students upon graduation for appointment in the United States Army.

reserve requirements (A)—Supplies and equipment necessary to meet emergency situations that may be expected in a campaign.

resident school credit (A)—Granting of credit by the commandant of a school or college to persons who have successfully completed a resident course of instruction.

resistance force (A)—In unconventional warfare, that portion of the population of a country who is engaged in the resistance movement, i.e., guerrillas, auxiliaries, and members of the underground.

resolution in azimuth (A)—The angle by which two targets must be separated in azimuth in order to be distinguished by a radar set when the targets are at the same range.

resolution in range (A)—Distance by which two targets must be separated in range in order to be distinguished by a radar set when the targets are on the same azimuth line.

resolving power (ASCC)—The capability of a radar set or camera to form distinguishable images.

resource management (A)—The process of efficient acquisition, allocation, and use of resources (manpower, money, materials, and services) in order to effectively accomplish assigned missions. The process is cyclic and includes planning, programming, distribution, usage, accounting, reprogramming, and redistribution.

respirator (A)—Device for regulating counter-recoil mechanism. See also **dust respirator.**

response time (ASCC)—In intelligence usage, the time lapse between the initiation of a request for information and the receipt of that information.

responsible officer (A)—Officer answerable by law or regulations for the discharge of a duty. He may or may not be accountable in the supply sense. See also **accountable officer.**

rest—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Mechanical support for a gun in aiming and firing. 3. Limited freedom to move, talk, or smoke while in ranks. At the command "rest," men are required to keep one foot in place. 4. Command allowing men to move, talk, or smoke in ranks, but requiring them to keep one foot in place.

restitution—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Restoring a portion of an air photograph to the correct scale. 3. Processing of transferring points from one air photograph or chart to another.

restricted eye safe laser system (ASCC)—A laser system in which the unfocused beam incident upon the unprotected human eye does not result in irreversable visual impairment provided that the beam is not viewed through magnifying optics other than spectacles or contact lenses.

restricted traffic (A)—Limited traffic, traffic over a route controlled by regulations limiting speeds, types of vehicles permitted, maximum weight allowed, and hours at which the route is open to different types of traffic.

restricting plug—See **choke ring.**

restriction (A)—Punitive restraint imposed on a person subject to military law by nonjudicial punishment or a military court which restricts the person to limits prescribed in the order. See also **administrative restriction; arrest.**

restrictive fire area (A)—An area in which specific restrictions are imposed and into which fires that exceed those restrictions may not be delivered without coordination with the establishing headquarters.

restrictive fire line (A)—A line established between converging friendly forces (one may be moving) that prohibits fires or effects of fires across the line without coordination with the affected force.

resuscitative and stabilizing medical treatment (A)—Medical/surgical treatment provided to patients to save life or limb and to prepare them for evacuation without jeopardizing the patient's well-being or prolonging his morbidity. See also **emergency medical treatment.**

resuscitative and stabilizing surgical treatment—See **resuscitative and stabilizing medical treatment.**

retail bin area (A)—A room or area where retail quantities of supplies, normally less than case lots, are stored and issued.

retail stock (A)—Supplies carried for ready issue in small quantities below continental United States depot level.

retained enemy personnel (A)—Certain enemy protected personnel, such as medical personnel and chaplains and, under certain circumstances, members of staffs of National Red Cross societies and other recognized volunteer aid societies, retained in prisoner-of-war camps to assist prisoners-of-war, who, while so retained, are not deemed prisoners-of-war but who are afforded at least that protection afforded prisoners-of-war.

retention limit (A)—The maximum quantity of an item authorized for retention on the Army supply system.

retentions (A)—Ships assigned to the control of a theater commander for the movement of cargo from point-to-point within the theater or between theaters. Retentions include local fleet retentions,

assigned for an indefinite period, and rotational retentions which include all other retentions.

retired list (A)—List of officers and enlisted persons who have been released from active service in a military force because of age, disability, or other cause, and who have qualified to receive retired pay.

Retired Reserve (A)—Consists of those individuals whose names are placed on the Reserve Retired list by proper authority in accordance with law or regulations. Members of the Retired Reserve may, if qualified, be ordered to active duty involuntarily in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, and then only when it is determined by the Secretary of the Army that adequate numbers of qualified individuals in the required categories are not readily available in the Ready Reserve or in an active status in the Standby Reserve.

retired serviceman's family protection plan (A)—The survivor annuity plan available to Army members, both men and women, who may elect to receive reduced retired pay to provide an annuity payable monthly to their survivors if the members die while in a retired status.

retirement—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Orderly withdrawal of troops according to their own plan and without pressure by the enemy. 3. Release from active military service because of age, length of service, disability, or other cause, in accordance with Army regulations and applicable laws, with or without entitlement to receive retired pay. This includes both temporary and permanent disability retirement.

retraining (A)—Training intended to qualify an individual in a new military occupational specialty which, upon satisfactory completion of the training, will be awarded to the individual and designated as the individual's primary military occupational specialty. Retraining is normally accomplished when a requirement no longer exists or due to the individual's inability to perform in the current military occupational specialty because of a change in physical condition.

retraining brigade (A)—A correctional treatment facility for confinement, retraining, and restoration of prisoners as better motivated soldiers; prepares nonrestorable prisoners for return to civilian life when applicable.

retransmission (A)—Employment of a radio communication set for the purpose of rebroadcasting a message on a different frequency simultaneously with the original broadcast by means of an electrically operated linkage device between the receiver and transmitter of the set.

retrofit change kit (A)—A kit of parts required to modify one piece of inservice equipment.

retrograde (A)—1. A movement of materiel contrary to the normal flow. 2. A condition designation for materiel; such as ammunition, earmarked for movement to a rear depot or off-shore facility.

retrograde cargo (A)—Cargo being returned from an oversea command to continental United States.

returnable container (A)—Specific type of containers which may be collapsed when the item enclosed is withdrawn in order that the container may be returned to point of origin in knocked down condition.

returned materiel (A)—Quantities of supplies previously issued which are returned to the control of the responsible activity.

returnee reassignment station (A)—Activity adjacent to a major continental United States Army transportation terminal established for the purpose of providing administrative processing for personnel returning to continental United States or other areas from an oversea command.

return pistol (A)—Command to put a pistol back in the holster. Return pistol is a prescribed command in the manual of the pistol.

return program (A)—A planned operation to accomplish the final disposition of remains of United States Armed Forces personnel as mutually arranged for, and executed by the joint commander and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. A return program may be possible during the combat phase of isolated military operations, depending upon the tactical and logistical situation and provided it does not conflict with the national policy.

returns list (A)—List of essential items prepared by cognizant national inventory control points consisting of critical and intensively managed secondary items and repair parts, also recoverable items selected for automatic returns.

returns with credit (A)—Materiel accepted by an entity of the Army Stock Fund or Defense Supply Agency (Defense Stock Fund) for which an allowance is made based upon the stated condition.

returns without credit (A)—Materiel accepted by an entity of the Army Stock Fund or Defense Supply Agency (Defense Stock Fund) for which no allowance is made.

reutilization assignment (A)—Assignment of previously trained graduates of military and civilian schools to positions requiring such training. In most instances, these personnel will have already served an initial utilization tour.

revenue producing activities (A)—A self-sustained nonappropriated fund activity established to sell merchandise and services to military and civilian personnel at Army installations and to provide financial support to welfare funds.

reversal film (ASCC)—A film with an emulsion optimized for the reversal process.

reversal process (ASCC)—A process for producing a photographic positive image from a negative or vice-versa within the same emulsion.

reversed standard alphabet (A)—In cryptography, alphabet in which the cipher component is in the normal sequence but reversed in direction from the plain component, also in the normal sequence.

reverse slope—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.
(A)—2. Any slope which descends away from the enemy.

reverse slope defense (A)—A defense area organized on any slope which descends away from the enemy.

reverse stereo—See **inverted stereo.**

review (A)—1. Formal inspection of an organization. 2. Ceremony to honor some official or dignitary, or to present decorations to military personnel.

reviewing authority (A)—1. Person or appellate agency who must approve and affirm the findings and sentence of a courtmartial before sentence may be carried out. 2. Office authorized to take final action on Reports of Survey by authority of the Secretary of the Army.

review period (A)—For stock accounting, the time interval between successive replenishment requisitions.

rewarehousing (A)—Rearrangement of supplies from one storage location to another within the same storage activity.

rhumb line (A)—A line on the surface of the earth which intersects successive meridians at the same oblique angle.

rib rifling (A)—Rifling of the bore of a gun in which the lands and grooves are of equal width.

rice paddies (Q)—Wet land in which rice is grown. Paddies typically are enclosed by levees between 0.3 and 1.2 meters high.

ricochet burst (A)—The near surface burst of a high explosive projectile after the projectile strikes a surface obliquely and is deflected at an angle. A ricochet burst is used effectively against enemy personnel, instead of the common airburst secured by a time fuze before the projectile strikes.

ricochet fire (A)—Fire in which the projectile glances from a surface after impact; sometimes used in artillery to obtain airbursts after initial impact.

rifle clasp (A)—Metallic bar design denoting participation in rifle match in national or area match.

rifle grenade (A)—Grenade or small bomb, designed to be projected from a special launcher device attached to the muzzle of a rifle or carbine. It is propelled by a special blank cartridge fired in the rifle or carbine. There are essentially three types of rifle grenades: fragmentation, antitank, and smoke.

rifle salute (A)—Salute defined in the manual of arms, in which the rifle is held at right shoulder arms or order arms position, and the left hand is carried smartly across the body to the rifle, forearm horizontal, palm down, fingers together and extended.

right face (A)—1. In close-order drill, the movement from the halted position of attention in which the soldier turns on the heel of the right foot and the ball of the left so as to face 90 degrees to the right of the original position. 2. Command to execute this movement.

right flank (A)—1. Entire right side of a command from the leading element to the rearmost element as it faces the enemy. 2. By the "right flank" is a preparatory command to have every soldier in a formation change direction 90 degrees to the right of the original direction of march. All men in the formation turn at the same time.

right (left) flank, MARCH (A)—Two-part command to have every soldier in a formation change direction of march 90 degrees to the right or left of the original direction of march.

right shoulder arms (A)—1. Movement in the manual of the rifle in which the rifle is placed on the right shoulder, barrel up, and inclined at an angle of 45 degrees. 2. Command to perform this movement.

right trail (A)—Right hand part of a split-type gun trail.

rigidity of the trajectory (A)—The assumption that the trajectory may be tilted up or down through small angles of sites without materially affecting its shape.

ring and bead sight (A)—Type of gunsight in which the front sight is a bead or post and the rear sight a ring.

ring sight (A)—1. Any gunsight having a ring through which one looks. Ring sights are usually used as rear sights.

(ASCC)—2. A gunsight consisting of concentric rings by means of which range is estimated.

riot gun (A)—Any shotgun with a short barrel, especially a short barreled shotgun used in guard duty or to scatter rioters. A riot gun usually has a 20-inch cylinder barrel.

risers (A)—That part of the personnel parachute harness that extends between the shoulder adapters and the connector links where the suspension lines of the parachute canopy are attached to the harness. That part of the cargo parachute harness which extends between the snap fasteners or point of attachment to the load and the point of attachment of the parachute canopy suspension lines.

river (Q)—A hydrologic geometry feature that channelizes water flow whose minimum cross-section at low water is 6 meters average width for the water surface and 1.5 meters average depth for the water.

river line (A)—1. Water's edge on the defender's side of a stream. 2. Any tactical line marked by a stream.

R method (A)—Method of transmitting a message in which the receiving station is required to give a receipt.

round clearance distance (A)—The total distance the head of a motor column must travel for the entire column to clear a given section of a road.

road discipline (A)—Orderly systematic movement of troops, vehicles, and mounts using a road. Road discipline prevents confusion and delay.

road distance (A)—The distance from point-to-point by road, usually expressed in miles.

road movement graph (A)—Time space diagram used in planning and controlling marches, both road and foot, and in preparing or checking road movement tables.

road movement table (A)—A composite list showing the general organization and time and space schedule for march movement. It is generally published as an annex to an operation order for road movement.

road reconnaissance report (A)—A report which contains detailed information necessary for classification of a road.

road screen (A)—Anything which is used to conceal movement along a road from enemy observation, especially artificial concealment or camouflage.

rocket assisted projectile (ASCC)—A projectile which has been modified with a post-launch boost to achieve greater range. See also **guided projectile; projectile.**

rocket launcher (A)—Device such as a barrel, tube, rail, or platform from which rockets are projected.

rocket motor (A)—1. Chamber in which the rocket propellant is burned to provide propelling force. 2. A propulsion device that consists essentially of a thrust chamber(s) and exhaust nozzle(s) and that carries its own fuel combination from which hot gases are generated by combustion and expanded through a nozzle(s).

rolling barrage (A)—A barrage in which the fire of units or subunits progresses by leapfrogging.

rolling reserve (A)—Reserve supplies held close to troop units. When equipment is available, these supplies are kept stored in railroad cars or in trucks ready for immediate transportation.

roll-on-roll-off (A)—1. **Cargo**—Cargo checked at point of origin and loaded aboard a trailer-type conveyance transported to a vessel at the port of loading, rolled onto the vessel, stowed, and rolled off at port of discharge. 2. **Service**—A land and water express service comprising a through movement of cargo between continental United States depots and oversea depots, and also intra and intertheater depots.

roll out (ASCC)—That movement of the aircraft from the moment when the wheels make impact with

the landing surface until the aircraft leaves the runway at the end of the landing run. In cases where high speed turn-offs are expected, the turn-off track shall be considered as though it were a runway.

rollover (ASCC)—To traverse a lowered/retracted hook cable.

rolometer (ASCC)—A very sensitive thermometric instrument used for measuring thermal radiation.

room circuit (A)—In cryptooperations, circuit which has no connection with outside stations, and which is used for encipherment and decipherment in off-line operation.

root-mean-square elevation (Q)—A measure of surface roughness expressed as the root mean square deviation of the terrain amplitudes of a micro-surface profile from the mean. (Because peculiarities occur in natural terrain micro-profiles, special data handling techniques are used in preprocessing profile data.)

rosette (A)—A distinctively designed ribbon, folded and fanned into approximately a circular shape and inserted into a fabric-covered metal form with prong and clutch for attachment to lapels of civilian clothing to denote receipt of a specific decoration. The only military decoration which includes a rosette for civilian wear is the Medal of Honor.

rota (A)—List of items such as names, call signs, addresses, etc., used in cyclic order.

rotating band (A)—Soft metal band around a projectile near its base. The rotating band makes the projectile fit tightly in the bore by centering the projectile, thus preventing the escape of gas, and giving the projectile its spin.

rotating unit (A)—A unit which is engaged in cyclic movement between an oversea area and the continental United States.

rotation coefficients (A)—Factors employed in computing the effects on range and deflection which are caused by the rotation of the earth. They are published only in firing tables involving comparatively long ranges.

rotor (A)—A rotatable flat cylinder or drum having electrical contacts on each of the opposing faces and one-to-one cross-wiring between them; used in an electromechanical crypto-equipment to generate substitutions or permutations.

round—See **round of ammunition.**

round of ammunition (A)—A round of ammunition comprises all the components necessary to fire the weapon once. In general, these components are primer, propellant, container or holder for propellant (cartridge case or bag), and projectile—with fuze and booster if necessary—for the proper functioning of the projectile.

roundout—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. A Department of the Army program which brings understructured Active Army divisions up to a standard NATO configuration by affiliation of Reserve component units. In the event of a mobilization, these Reserve component units may deploy as part of the Active Army division.

route column (A)—1. Close order formation of troops, suitable for marching. 2. A flexible formation adopted during contact remote phase of movement to contact. During this phase, troops need not be tactically grouped, and may move by various means of transportation and by different routes.

route march (A)—March in which the troops are allowed to break step, talk, or sing.

route order (A)—Manner in which a route march is made when mounted on horseback or traveling in vehicles. Talking, smoking, and relaxing are permitted, provided that there is no straggling or loss of relative positions.

route reconnaissance—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Careful survey of a route for military purposes, often by aircraft.

routes of communication (A)—Network of roads, etc., over which supplies are carried and combat movements are made. Routes of communication include navigable waters, aircraft landing, and rail facilities.

route step (A)—1. Way of marching in which the troops are allowed to break step, talk, or sing, and carry their guns as they please. 2. Preparatory command to march in this manner.

route transport operations (air transport) (A, ASCC)—Operations over an established air route.

route transposition (A)—Cryptographic system in which the transposition is accomplished by following, within the matrix, a prearranged route connecting adjacent letters.

routine (A)—1. An ordered set of instructions that may have some general or frequent use.

(ASCC)—2. In automatic data processing, an ordered set of instructions that may have some general or frequent use.

routine ammunition maintenance (A)—Maintenance operations not involving disassembly of ammunition or replacement of components, and comprising chiefly of cleaning and protecting exterior surfaces of individual items, packages of ammunition, ammunition components, and explosives.

routine economic airlift (A)—A logistic program, operational worldwide, employing computerized formulas to select items for movement to and from oversea theaters routinely by air. The program involves air shipment of replenishment items, regardless of requisition priority. The additional costs for routine use of premium transportation will be offset by savings realized through reductions in pipeline and inventory.

routing identifier (A)—A three-position code that identifies a specific supply and distribution organizations as to its military service or governmental ownership and its geographical location.

roving field artillery (A)—Field artillery withdrawn from its regular position and assigned to special missions. Roving field artillery is usually moved about and fired from different positions to deceive the enemy as to position and strength.

roving gun (A)—Gun that is moved about and fired from different positions to mislead or harass the enemy. Generally used for registration when the location of the battery position must remain secret.

row stack (A)—Stock supplies in rows from wall or imaginary wall line to aisle.

running key system (A)—1. Cipher system in which previously agreed upon plain text or book serves as the source of successive key letters for encipherment. 2. Cipher system using a long keying sequence which is not repeated with a given message.

running spare (A)—Repair part that is packaged and shipped with an operable set of equipment in addition to the parts needed for initial operation, in order to provide replacements as they become necessary; for example, vacuum tubes, dry batteries, and brushes.

run time (Q)—Uusually denotes the amount of central processing unit and/or input/output time required by a job running on a computer.

rupture (A)—1. Complete or partial circular break in the metal of a fired cartridge case. A rupture causes loss of power and difficult extraction or jamming. 2. Breaking of earth or other substance by the explosion of a projectile or other charge below the surface.

S

sabot—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Aluminum body of a high velocity armor piercing tracer projectile having a tungsten carbide core; in this case, the core may be considered as the subcaliber projectile.

safe (A)—1. As applied to explosives, a condition indicating that an explosive device is in an unarmed position; or a condition during which detonation cannot occur by fuze action. 2. So constituted and set so as not to detonate accidentally. 3. The opposite of armed.

safe conduct (A)—Document similar to a passport, issued by a military authority, which a person must have if he wishes to enter or remain in a restricted area. A safe conduct may also enable the holder to move goods to or from places within the area and to engage in trade, which would otherwise be forbidden.

safeguard—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Written order issued by a commander for the protection of persons or property from molestation by troops. A safeguard may be issued for reasons of military discipline, personal consideration, public policy, humanity, etc. Forcing a safeguard is disregarding and violating such an order, and in time of war is punishable by death. 3. Soldier or detachment that is detailed to protect people, places or property. 4. Lock on a door or gate for the protection of people, places, or property.

safety (A)—1. A locking or cutoff device that prevents a weapon or any missile from being fired accidentally. 2. Freedom from or protection against those hazardous conditions that have the potential to cause injury, illness or death to personnel, or damage to or loss of equipment or property.

safety card (A)—A card issued for a particular battery position for a particular time, prescribing the area into which fire may safely be placed both laterally and in depth.

safety device—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition. (A)—2. See also **safety.**

safety diagram (A)—A geographic representation, usually an overlay, depicting the areas into which fire may safely be placed.

safety factor (A)—1. Increases in range or elevation that must be set on a gun so that friendy troops, over whose heads fire is to be delivered, will not be endangered. 2. Overload factor in design to insure safe operation. See also **factor of safety.**

safety fork (A)—1. Metal clip that fits over the collar of the fuze in a mine and prevents the mine from being set off accidentally. Its function is the same as that of a safety pin or safety level in a grenade, bomb or projectile. 2. Metal clip part of the quick parachute release assembly, which prevents accidental release of the parachute harness.

safety lever (A)—1. Lever that prevents accidental firing of a grenade so long as it remains locked in position. Its function is the same as that of the safety fork in projectiles, bombs and mines. 2. Lever that sets the safety mechanism on certain types of automatic weapons.

safety limit (A)—1. Line marking off a zone or area in front of friendly troops, over whose heads gunfire is delivered. Shots must clear this zone if the troops are not to be endangered. 2. Bounds set around the target area on a firing range, within which there is a danger from shell fragments or ricocheting shells, if not in artillery practice. These safety limits are set to protect people, buildings, towing ships, etc.

safety lock (A)—Locking device that prevents a gun from being fired accidentally.

safety officer (A)—1. Officer who supervises field practice in gunnery to make sure that persons and property will not be endangered. He is the assistant to the officer in charge of firing. 2. Officer who administers and directs organizational safety program activities.

safety program (A)—A program to reduce and keep to a minimum accidental manpower and resultant monetary losses, thus providing more efficient utilization of resources and advancing the combat effectiveness of the Army.

safety shoes (A)—1. Special shoes designed to prevent foot injuries. 2. Special shoes (conductive sole or nonconductive sole) to prevent sparks when working with explosives or other hazardous material.

safety stake (A)—One of the stakes set in the ground to mark the right or left limit of safety fire of a gun.

sales officer (A)—An officer or civilian employee designated by the installation commander to effect sales of supplies, equipment, and services involving appropriated funds in addition to reporting charges for communication service, taxes and telegrams. Sales officers will include repairs and utilities sales officers, post signal or communications officer, property disposal officer, clothing sales officer, medical officer, laundry officer, and self-service supply center officer.

sally port (A)—Large gate or passage in a fortified place.

Salute to the Union—See **national salute.**

saluting distance (A)—Distance, generally between 6 and 30 paces, at which salutes are given. As recognition of insignia is not difficult up to 30 paces, 30 paces is set as the maximum distance.

saluting gun (A)—Cannon used for firing salutes.

salvo right (left) (A)—Element of a fire command to obtain salvo fire from automatic grenade launchers beginning with that portion of the system mounted on the right (left) side of the combat vehicle M551 (ARAAV).

sampling inventory (A)—A scheduled inventory of a group of items selected at random from an inventory lot, whereby a decision to accept or reject the entire lot is based on the results in terms of the percentage of accuracy compared to the acceptable accuracy level.

satchel charge (A)—Number of blocks of explosive taped to a board fitted with a rope or wire loop for carrying and attaching. The minimum weight of the charge is usually about 15 pounds. Also incorrectly called satchel bomb.

satellite (A)—A unit or activity of a Government agency, military department, or command which is not a tenant but which is dependent upon a designated installation for specified support, either as assigned by higher authority or through a mutually developed written support agreement. See also **satellization authority.**

satellite defense (A)—All measures designed to identify, nullify, or destroy terrestrial orbiting ve-

hicles, manned and unmanned, in order to prevent or contain the accomplishment of the vehicles' established mission. See also **active satellite defense, passive satellite defense.**

satellite dining facility (A)—A dining facility which receives menu items either totally or partially prepared from a Central Food Preparation Facility for final preparation and serving to authorized patrons.

satellization authority (A)—The designation of a specific Army installation, subinstallation, or activity to provide all or a portion of the support requirements to one or more designated installations, subinstallations, or separate organizations (i.e., satellite activity either on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis). This designation may occur by direction of higher authority or through written interdepartmental, interservice, or intraservice support agreement. See also **satellite.**

scabbing—(A)—1. Breaking off of fragments in the inside of a wall of hard material due to the impact or explosion of a projectile on the outside. 2. Dunnage used to fill excess space along the length of railway freight cars or ammunition cars.

scale—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. A thin flat strip or triangular length of wood and/or plastic, or metal, with one or more edges graduated in units of linear measurements (e.g., inches, centimeters, feet, yards, meters) and in fractional or decimal subdivisions thereof. Units may be in various scale ratios. Used in drafting for plotting and measuring linear distances.

scale factor (A)—Value by which an actual ground distance is multiplied in order to compensate for map distortion when determining the ground distance as represented on a map.

scanning (A)—Process of directing the radio frequency energy propagated by a radar antenna successively over all points in a given region or area.

scattering (Q)—The process by which small particles suspended in a medium of a different index or refraction diffuse a portion of the incident radiation in all directions. In scattering no energy transformation results, only a change in the spatial distribution of the radiation. Along with absorption, scattering is a major cause of the attenuation of radiation by the atmosphere.

scattering coefficient (Q)—A measure of the attenuation due to scattering of radiation as it traverses a medium containing scattering particles. Also called total scattering coefficient.

schedule control system (A)—System of traffic control in which truck column and troops are dispatched over fixed routes at given rates of speed according to a time schedule.

scheduled inventory (A)—A physical inventory to be conducted on a group of items within a specified period of time according to an established plan. The items may be selected on a specific basis, such as cycle, sample, special, or complete.

scheduled supply (A)—A system whereby any unit (user or supplier) is furnished some or all of its supply requirements by previously planned schedule which specifies items, quantities, time and place of delivery.

scheme of command (A)—Plan for the control of all elements of a command during a military operation, including provision for communication, observation, and the location of the command post.

school center (A)—A center authorized and designated by Headquarters, Department of the Army, to accomplish combat developments and to accomplish and/or provide guidance for education and training within a clearly delineated branch or specialty area with the Army. See also **center.**

scientific and engineering program personnel (A)—Enlisted personnel who possess a baccalaureate degree and work experience or a master's degree in a scientific and engineering specialization directly usable by the Army in the field of research and development.

scramble—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. In telephony, to make unintelligible to casual interception. 3. In cryptography, to mix in random or quasirandom fashion. 4. In air operations, the emergency dispatch of aircraft for interception.

screen—1, 2, 3, and 4. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(ASCC)—5. A wire mesh gauze or sieve.

screening (A)—Gross selection early in the total selection process to identify those in the available supply of personnel who meet the minimum qualification for a given assignment. Selection in which those below the minimum qualifying score on a preliminary evaluating instrument are rejected

from further consideration for a particular assignment. Usually takes place early in the selection procedure to avoid subsequent unprofitable testing. See also **physical examination.**

screening elevation (A)—The elevation angle from a radar antenna to the crest that screens the radar.

screening fire (A)—A category of fire using smoke or other obscurants employed on the battlefield between enemy observation points and friendly units to mask friendly maneuvers or to deceive and confuse the enemy as to the nature of friendly operations. See also **fire.**

screw picket (A)—Metal post with a spiral point resembling a corkscrew. It is used as a support for a wire entanglement or as an anchor for a cable.

sea island terminal (A)—An offshore pier, not connected to the shore by bridges or causeways, to which ships may discharge cargo. Further cargo movement ashore is by an air tramway. Normally, a sea island terminal is composed of one or more spud barges.

sealed orders (A)—Secret or confidential orders in a sealed envelope, given to a commander of troops or of a ship with instructions not to open them until a given time or on arrival at a specified destination.

sea marker (A)—Powder dye which, when thrown on water surfaces, makes a bright colored area which can be easily seen from the air, thus facilitating rescue operations.

search—1, 2 and 3. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—4. In military police usage, an examination authorized by law of a person's house or other buildings or premises, or of his person, for the purpose of discovering contraband, illicit or stolen property, or some evidence to be used in the prosecution of criminal action.

search sector (A)—Area in the sky or on the surface assigned to be covered by a searchlight, radar or other detecting device for the purpose of detecting and locating targets.

season cracking (A)—Cracking caused by age since manufacture. Ammunition materiel subject to season cracking has established cure date inspection requirements.

sea tail (A)—That part of an airborne or air transported unit which is not committed to combat by air and will join the organization by sea travel.

secondary Army terminal (A)—An Army terminal, acting in the capacity of a shipping agent for a primary Army terminal.

secondary fire sector (A)—Areas not properly in a fire sector, but which can be swept by fire if necessary. Such areas are located close in on the flanks in the fire sectors of adjacent units.

secondary item (A)—End items, replacement assemblies, parts, and consumables, other than principal items.

secondary landing (A)—A landing usually made outside the designated landing area for the purpose of supporting the main landing directly or indirectly.

secondary position specialty code (A)—The code of the specialty corresponding to the secondary requirements of a commissioned officer position as designated in the authorization document.

secondary radar (A)—Radar using automatic retransmission on the same or on a different radio frequency.

secondary road—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(Q)—2. A linear surface feature making an open way for vehicles on an artificially made surface of gravel, bitumen, or concrete, and of a width between 4 and 6 meters.

secondary source of supply (A)—Any source of supply upon which an extract requisition, shipping order or purchase request is placed by an initial source of supply.

secondary station (A)—1. Observation post at the end of a base line farthest from the gun or directing point. 2. Any station in a radio net other than the net control station.

secondary target (A)—Target against which fire is directed when the main fire mission has been accomplished, or when it has become impossible or impracticable for the gun or battery to carry out the main fire mission.

secondary target area—See **secondary target.**

secondary weapon (A)—Supporting or auxiliary weapon of a unit, vehicle, position or aircraft. It is generally a gun of smaller caliber than the primary weapon, and its purpose is to protect or supplement the fire of the primary weapon.

second class gunner—See **marksman.**

second destination transportation (A)—The subsequent movement of property from the point of storage at which originally received from point of origin.

second strike capability—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. The ability to survive a first strike with sufficient resources to deliver an effective counterblow (generally associated with nuclear weapons).

Secretary of the Army (A)—The head of the Department of the Army, who administers that department as an individual executive department within the Department of Defense, and who retains all powers and duties relating to such Department not specifically conferred upon the Secretary of Defense as head of the Department of Defense.

section of wire line (A)—That portion of a wire line which begins and terminates at successive centrals, at test stations, or (in the case of long locals) at a telephone.

sector controller—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Officer in charge of the sector control post in a sector, who is responsible to the area damage control center.

sector scanning (A)—The oscillating motion of a radar antenna assembly through a limited angle in contrast to continuous 360 rotation.

security cognizance (A)—The responsibility for the implementation of the Department of Defense industrial security program for an individual facility which the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) has assigned to one military department for that purpose.

security control officer (A)—An officer, warrant officer, or responsible civilian official appointed in each command or agency to exercise staff supervision over the safeguarding of defense information.

sedition (A)—Willful making or conveying of reports or statements with the intent to interfere with the operation or the success of the United States Armed Forces or to promote the success of its enemies; the willful causing of insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty in the Armed Forces, or willful obstruction of recruiting or enlistment service of the United States.

seeker (ASCC)—A device for terminal guidance which can detect and track some target characteristic.

seen fire (A)—Fire which is continuously aimed at the future position of an aircraft, the aim being derived from visual observation. See also **fire.**

segregation—See **administrative segregation, disciplinary segregation.**

seizure (A)—As an operational purpose, the capture of a voluntarily restricted portion of an enemy-controlled territory. Capture of an isolated landmass such as an island is usually categorized as a seizure.

selected item inventory (A)—An unscheduled physical inventory required to be accomplished for a given Federal Stock Number or otherwise identified item (i.e., when accountable activity records reflect zero balance and/or backorder position, and an attempt is being made to satisfy a high-priority requisition).

selected item management system (A)—A system which provides for the intensive management and control over selected items of materiel which represent the Army's greatest procurement costs, inventory monetary value, and criticality/essentiality.

selected items (A)—Items which are assigned or are susceptible to assignment of line item numbers. *a.* Class II and IIa supplies. *b.* Class IV and IVa supplies which require continuing part support. *c.* Class V and Va supplies.

selected mine (A)—Controlled submarine mine which has been connected, through the selector assembly, to the control equipment at the shore station. A selected mine is exclusive of all other mines in its group and may be fired, tested, or disarmed independently of the remainder of the group.

self-aid—See **first aid.**

self-authentication (A)—A procedure by which a transmitting station establishes its own validity without the participation of the called station.

self-description form (A)—A form used in implementing a technique whereby information is furnished by the individual concerning his background, attitudes, beliefs, and personality reactions. Scores are derived which are useful for predicting on-the-job success.

self-service supply center (A)—A consolidated point of distribution for specified expendable supplies to activities authorized logistical support at an installation. In concept and operation, the center is similar to a commercial supermarket.

selsyn—See **synchro.**

semiactive installation (A)—An installation which is not in continuous use by Army organizations other than an Active Army garrison required to support intermittent use for Reserve Component or field exercise requirements. An installation which is in custody of a non-Army agent charged with support of Reserve component training and/or maintenance of the installation as a mobilization base.

semiautomatic supply (A)—System by which certain specified items of supplies needed by units, activities, or forces are shipped by the agencies responsible for supply on the basis of periodic reports of the status of stocks on hand and en route to the using agency. All other supplies are furnished on the basis of requisitions initiated by the using agency.

semiautomatic test equipment (ASCC)—Any testing device which requires human participation in the decision making, control, or evaluative functions.

Semicontrolled map (A)—Map constructed without accurate horizontal and vertical ground control. Although the representative fraction may not be exact, the scale is the same throughout the area covered. Once the scale constant and azimuth have been accurately determined, the map may be considered reliable.

semimobile unit (A)—A unit with insufficient organic vehicles to transport all of the assigned personnel and equipment from one point to another in one trip. See also **mobile unit.**

sender's composition message (A)—A message worded by the sender and transmitted by radio through host government communications facilities to and from military and other authorized personnel attached or assigned to the military departments located in oversea commands.

sending state (A)—A nation, party to an international agreement, which pursuant thereto, orders its military personnel to enter and remain in the territory of another nation party to the agreement.

senior Army aviator (A)—An aeronautical designation awarded by the Chief of Staff, United States Army, or such officers as he may designate, to members of the United States Army.

sensible horizon (ASCC)—That circle of the celestial sphere formed by the intersection of the celestial sphere and a plane through any point, such as the eye of an observer, and perpendicular to the zenith nadir line.

sensitive area (A)—Specific location which has become a center of activity of intelligence interest.

sensitive item (A)—Materiel which requires a high degree of protection due to its characteristcis (i.e., fragile, delicate, hazardous to materiel, special weapons except ammunition, highly technical in nature, narcotics, etc.).

sensitive position (A)—Any position within the Department of the Army the occupant of which could bring about by virtue of the nature of the position a material adverse effect on the national security. Such positions include any duty or responsibility which requires access to top secret, secret, or confidential information or material, or any other position so designated by the Secretary of the Army or his designee.

sentenced prisoner (A)—A prisoner whose sentence to confinement has been ordered into execution.

sentry (A)—Soldier assigned to duty as a member of a guard, to keep watch, maintain order, protect persons or places against surprise, or warn of enemy attack; sentinel. All sentries are chemical agent sentries.

separate (A)—Pertains to an activity which is financed and operated entirely within a department and without any formal coordination with any other department.

separate battalion (A)—Battalion that does not form part of a regiment and that operates as an independent unit in the field. It is an administrative as well as tactical unit.

separate battery (A)—1. Field artillery battery that does not form part of a battalion and that operates as an independent unit in the field.

(Q)—2. Artillery battery that does not form part of a battalion in the field. BCA equivalent independent or detached battery.

separate company (A)—Company that does not form part of a battalion and that operates as an independent unit in the field.

separated ammunition (A)—A projectile and its propelling charge which is sealed in a cartridge case. Both are loaded into a weapon in one operation.

separate shipments (A)—Single shipment of equipment and supplies, other than organizational impedimenta, which is under a single shipping document. A shipment of organizational impedimenta moved under the control of an organization is not a separate shipment. A shipment of shortages of organizational equipment from a depot in a separate shipment. A separate shipment is the equivalent of a transportation unit except in the case of assemblages.

separation (A)—An all-inclusive term which is applied to personnel actions resulting from release from active duty, discharge, retirement, dismissal, resignation, dropped from the rolls, or death.

separation program number (A)—A number used in statistical accounting to represent the specific authority and reason for separation.

sergeant of the guard (A)—Title given to the senior noncommissioned officer of an interior guard, no matter what his grade may be.

serial—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. A compact formation of aircraft, under control of the formation commander, separated from other formations by time and space. 3. A troop unit or integral part thereof, with accompanying equipment which is assigned a numerical designation for convenience of scheduling or control of the ship-to-shore movement in amphibious operations.

serial number (A)—1. Number assigned to a document by the originating office for the purpose of counting the copies prepared and of controlling their distribution. It differs from a register number in that the latter is used for accounting purposes. 2. Number of a message in a series. 3. Specific number or symbol of a series assigned to an individual item of materiel for identification. See also **registration number.** 4. An arbitrary number assigned to each unit or grouping including its equipment, which is: *a.* embarked entirely in one ship; *b.* to be landed as a unit on one beach or helicopter landing zone; and *c.* to be landed at approximately the same time.

series of fires (A)—Number of groups of fires or concentrations planned to support a maneuver phase.

service (A)—1. Branch of the Army primarily concerned with providing combat service support and/or administration to the Army as a whole. They are Adjutant General's Corps, Finance Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Army Medical Department, Chaplains, Judge Advocate General's Corps, Ordnance Corps, Chemical Corps, Women's Army Corps and Transportation Corps. The Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps and Military Police are both services and arms. See also **arm, combat arm, combat support arm.** 2. Of or pertaining to a branch of the Army or an organization the primary function of which is to render noncombat support to other organizations rather than to engage in combat. 3. All activities of a unit or command other than combat activities. 4. One of the components of the Armed Forces (Army, Navy, or Air Force). 5. In communication, the notes covering routing instructions, time of delivery or receipt, radio frequency used, the operator's identifying sign, or similar information written on a message blank by the sending and receiving operators. See also **service of the piece, military service, administrative services.**

serviceability standards (A)—1. Standards which materiel must meet prior to issue. 2. Designated, Serviceable Group A (ready for issue), Serviceable Group B (ready for issue with minor repair), Unserviceable Group C (economically repairable), Unserviceable Group D (uneconomically repairable). See also **maintenance serviceability standards, conditions code.**

serviceable property (A)—Property which is in condition for use.

service area (A)—Area in which the administrative services of a major military organization, such as an army or an air force are located. The communications zone is the service area for a theater of operations.

service bar—See **Oversea Service Bar.**

service calls (A)—Regular calls given by bugle, drum, or other means, to assemble men for formations or routine duties. It is the largest classification of bugle calls, including calls not classed as warning calls, formation calls, or alarm calls.

service cap (A)—A uniform cap of authorized material with visor.

service ceiling (A)—Height above sea level under standard air conditions at which a given aircraft

is unable to climb faster than a small specified rate (100 feet per minute in the United States and England). This specified rate may differ in different countries.

service chevron—See **war service chevron.**

service clasp (A)—Metallic bar device denoting certain service, other than combat, in World War I. See also **service star; World War I Victory Medal.**

service club (A)—Club facility designed to provide a balanced program of recreation and social activities primarily for enlisted personnel and their families at a military installation. It is administered and operated by professonal service club personnel under the supervision of the Special Services Officer.

service echelon (A)—Subdivision of a military command that is responsible for the supply, evacuation, maintenance, and administration of the command.

service element—See **service echelon; service unit.**

service life (A)—Use age of the unit at the time of retirement. See also **supply replacement factors and consumption rates.**

service marking (A)—Symbols, numerals or letters that are painted, stenciled or stamped on supplies or ammunition to give information needed for proper handling, storage and use.

service message (A)—A message between communications personnel pertaining to any phase of traffic handling, communication facilities, or circuit conditions.

service number (A)—Combination of numbers or letters and numbers assigned to each individual in the military service as a means of positive personal identification.

service obligation (A)—An obligation to perform military service for a period of time, incurred by law or by some voluntary undertaking such as by receipt of training, accepting promotion, making a change of station, or express agreement. For example, an obligation is incurred under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, by those persons who become a member of an armed force for the first time. The obligation dates from induction, initial enlistment, or appointment. It may be for either six or eight years service, Active and Reserve combined, depending upon the time of entry into service and other factors.

service of the piece (A)—Operation and maintenance of a gun or other equipment by its crew. See also **service.**

service-peculiar logistics capabilities (A)—Those logistic support activities which are organic to a particular military service and which must be performed by that military service to insure successful accomplishment of assigned missions. Used in considering interservice support assignments.

service practice (A)—Part of the training program for artillery units consisting primarily of practical problems in the preparation, execution and conduct of fire with service or target practice ammunition.

service record (A)—A form on which a record of military service is maintained on enlisted personnel. It is opened upon enlistment, reenlistment after a lapse of more than 24 hours, or induction and closed at time of separation when it is forwarded to Headquarters, Department of the Army, for filing as a permanent record.

services (A, Q)—Those functions of administrative support that are supplementary to the major services of transport, health, supply, and maintenance—e.g., laundry, postal, mortuary, food service, and salvage. They may be subdivided into personnel services and logistics services according to the custom of each Army.

service stock (A)—Predetermined list of items and specific quantities needed for the normal operation of a given subordinate or off-station supply activity not obtaining these same items from other sources.

service stripe (A)—Stripe worn on the left sleeve of the shirt or coat of an enlisted person, one for each three-year period of military service.

service uniform (A)—Uniform prescribed by Army regulations for wear by Army personnel on routine duty, as distinguished from dress, full dress or work uniforms.

service unit (A)—Unit or organization designed primarily to render noncombat support to other units or for the theater as a whole to insure the continuity of operations.

servicing—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Work on motor vehicle consisting

of clearing, lubricating, replenishment of fuel, lubricant, cooling agent and air for tires to insure proper operations.

servicing check—See **maintenance check (UK equivalent).**

servicing instruction (ASCC)—In UK usage, an instruction issued to remedy or prevent a defect in aircraft or associated equipment when the action required may be urgent and recurrent. A defect may not be evident on the first inspection, and a limited number of inspections will be needed to cover the prospect of such a defect arising.

setback (A)—Rearward jerk, caused by inertia, of free moving parts in a projectile when it is fired. This force is used to push back a spring or plunger in time fuze and start the operation of the fuze.

set forward (A)—Forward movement of component parts within a projectile, missile or bomb when impact occurs.

setting ring (A)—Part of a mechanical fuze setter that takes hold of a fixed ring on the fuze of a projectile. It then rotates the entire projectile except a small ring, or setting element in the fuze. This setting element is kept from turning by the adjusting ring in the fuze setter just long enough to make the desired change in the setting of the fuze.

settling rounds (A)—Rounds fired at varying angles of elevation to seat the spade and base plate of a gun mount firmly in the ground.

severance allowance (A)—Allowance to provide for issues of individual clothing or equipment of enlisted personnel separated from the service.

S factor (A)—The deflection change in miles required to keep the burst on the observer target line when the range is changed 100 meters along this line.

shadow factor—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. A multiplication factor derived from the sun's declination, the latitude of the target and the time of photography, used in determining the heights of objects from shadow length. It is also known as tan alt.

shaft cases (A)—Standard size frameworks used to line a shaft.

shaft frames (A)—Frameworks holding in place sheeting used to line a shaft.

shear pin (wire) (A)—A pin or wire designed to release a locked member by being sheared or cut by some inertial force.

shear strength (Q)—The maximum resistance of soil to shearing stresses.

shed space (A)—Space in covered structure having one or more sides and/or ends open. This term does not include covered X-sites, Y-sites, or transitory-type shelters. Shed space is included in the term "nonwarehouse space" for reporting purposes. See also **storage space.**

shelf life—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. The total period of time, beginning with the date of manufacture/cure/assembly that an item may remain in the combined wholesale (including manufacturer) and retail storage system and still remain suitable for issue to, and use by the end user. (Shelf life is not to be confused with service life which is a measurement of anticipated total in-use time.)

shelf-life code (A)—A code assigned to a shelf-life item to identify the period of time, beganning with the date of manufacture/cure/assembly and terminated by the date by which the item must be used or be subjected to inspection/test/restorative or disposal action.

shelf-life item (A)—An item of supply possessing deteriorative or unstable characteristics to the degree that a storage time period must be assigned to assure that the item will perform satisfactorily in service. For the medical commodity, the definition of a shelf-life item refers only to expiration dated items. Medical items, without an assigned potency expiration date, are defined as estimated storage life items. *a.* Type I—An item of supply which is determined, through an evaluation of technical test data and/or actual experience, to be an item with definite nonextendible period of shelf life. *b.* Type II—An item of supply having an assigned shelf-life time period which may be extended after the completion of prescribed inspection/test/restorative action.

shell (A)—1. Hollow projectile filled with explosive, chemical or other material, as opposed to shot, which is a solid projectile. 2. Shotgun cartridge.

shell destroying tracer (A)—Igniter element, placed between the explosive in an air defense projectile and the tracer element, that is designed to permit activation of the explosive by the tracer after the

projectile has passed the target point but is still high enough to be harmless to ground troops.

shell wave (A)—Audible disturbance or wave emitted from shells moving at supersonic speeds. See also **ballistic wave.**

shielded enclosure (A)—An area (room or box) specifically designed to attenuate electromagnetic radiation, or electromagnetic radiation and acoustic emanations, originating either inside or outside the area. Necessary openings in shielded enclosures, such as doors, air vents and electrical feedthroughs, are especially designed to maintain this attenuation.

shift (A)—1. The transfer of fire from one target to another. 2. To transfer fire from one target to another. 3. The deflection difference from one designated point to another, used when opening or closing the sheaf of field artillery or mortar units.

shipboard navigation radar trainer data base (Q)—A data base to support a simulation of shipboard radar. It consists of topographic contours, culture, depth curves, and any features on the water's surface, including piers, buoys, and other navigational safety features.

shipment (A)—*a.* **Consolidated**—Two or more shipment units moving to a break bulk point or ultimate consignee under a single key transportation control number. *b.* **Partial**—A shipment that has been separated at a shipping activity into two or more increments for onward movement with separate documentation for each shipment. *c.* **Split** A shipment unit that has been separated at a transshipment point into two or more increments for onward movement with separate documentations for each increment. *d.* **Unit**—A shipment unit consists of one or more line item requisitions for shipment to one ultimate consignee under a single key transportation control number.

shipment activity (A)—A military activity or other agency that plans for, physically assembles, consolidates, documents, and arranges for movement of materiel for the accounts of the military departments or other authorized agencies.

shipment digit marking (A)—Symbols marked on containers and placed on pertinent documents to identify a shipment with a document.

shipment identifier (A)—Group of letters used to identify certain individuals or groups who travel wholly by air under oversea travel orders which employ this method.

shipment number (A)—The number assigned by the contractor to a shipment being made under a shipment order or contract.

shipment planning (A)—The concurrent planning of warehousing, packaging, and transportation functions at shipment/transshipment points to effectively harmonize the cooperative actions essential to the preparation of shipments for movement and to assure timely responsiveness of transportation.

shipment sponsor (A)—The military department authorizing movement of material in the Department of Defense transportation system.

shipment status (A)—Positive advice of shipment including date of shipment, mode, and transportation control number.

shipment unit (A)—A shipment unit consists of one or more items for shipment to one ultimate consignee under a single key transportation control number.

shipping document—See **Department of the Army shipping document; materiel inspection and receiving report.**

shipping ticket (A)—Form accompanying a shipment of supplies. It serves as both an invoice and a receipt. Its principal function is to transfer accountability for the supplies from one accountable officer to another.

ship ton—See **measurement ton.**

shock action (A)—The combined destructive physical and psychological effect on the enemy produced by the violent impact of mounted and mobile armor protected firepower of tanks, and supporting troops.

shop supplies (A)—Expendable items consumed in operation and maintenance (waste, oils, solvents, tape, packing, flux, welding rod).

shop supply (A)—The element of a maintenance unit charged with providing the repair parts, assemblies, components, and maintenance materials needed by the unit shops to accomplish the unit's maintenance mission.

shore party group (A)—In Marine Corps usage, the shore party organization basically organized to support a regimental combat team in an amphibious operation; normally includes three shore party teams.

shore party team (A)—In Marine Corps usage, the shore party organization basically organized to support a battalion landing team in an amphibious operation. The shore party team is the basic unit of a shore party.

shore-to-shore operation (A)—A land force operation involving a water crossing in assault craft, or in assault craft and aircraft for the purpose of establishing a force on, or withdrawing it from a far shore. It is usually a uniservice operation.

shortcoming (A)—An imperfection or malfunction occurring during the life cycle of equipment, which should be reported and which must be corrected to increase efficiency and to render the equipment completely serviceable. It will not cause an immediate breakdown, jeopardize safe operation, or materially reduce the usability of the materiel or end product. If occurring during test phases, the shortcoming should be corrected if it can be done without unduly complicating the item or inducing another undesirable characteristic such as increased cost, weight, etc. See also **deficiency.**

short delay fuze—See **delay fuze.**

short guard (A)—1. Prescribed guard position in bayonet drill in which the point of the bayonet is directed at the opponent's stomach, and the right hand holds the small of the stock near the right hip. 2. Command to take this position.

short life item (A)—Item whose estimated average service life is less than 5 years. See also **supply replacement factors and consumption rates.**

short lot (A)—In storage operations, item of small quantity stored in short rows, usually no more than one or two pallet loads or containers in depth.

short lunge—See **short thrust.**

short range radar (A)—1. Equipment whose maximum range on a reflecting target of one square meter normal to the signal path exceeds 50 miles but is less than 150 miles, provided line of sight exists between the target and the radar.

(Q)—2. Equipment whose maximum theoretical range exceeds 50 nautical miles but is less than 200 nautical miles. See also **very short range radar.**

short recoil—See **recoil operated.**

short shipment (ASCC)—Freight listed or manifested but not received.

short term of sentence (A)—The full term of sentence as reduced by credit for abatements.

short term release date (A)—The day preceding the date arrived at by adding the term of the sentence as reduced by abatements to the beginning date of the sentence.

short thrust (A)—Bayonet thrust in which the arm is extended and the body thrown forward with the weight shifted to the leading foot; short lunge. It is delivered at a distance of about 3 feet.

short tour area (A)—An oversea area in which the prescribed tour length is less than 36 months (with family members) and 24 months (all others).

showdown inspection (A)—Inspection of all individual clothing and equipment or organizational equipment to insure its completeness and serviceability.

shuttle marching (A)—Alternate riding and marching in a troop movement, usually because of insufficient vehicles to carry the entire unit.

shuttling (A)—1. Transporting troops, equipment, and supplies by a series of round trips of the same vehicles. It may be done by hauling a load the entire distance and then returning for another load; or it may be done by carrying successive portions of the marching force for short distances while the remaining portions continue on foot. 2. In tractor semitrailer and trucktrailer operations, the repeated trips of tractors or trucks to move semitrailers or trailers between various points.

sick call (A)—1. Daily assembly when all sick and injured, other than those in the hospital, report to a medical officer for examination and/or treatment. 2. Bugle call or signal for this assembly.

side lobe (A)—A lobe of energy emanating from a radar antenna that is not parallel to, or coincident with the main lobe.

siderealhour angle (ASCC)—The angle at the celestial pole between the celestial meridian of the First Point of Aries and the celestial meridian of the body measured westward from the celestial meridian of the First Point of Aries.

sidereal time (ASCC)—Time based upon the rotation of the earth relative to the vernal equinox.

sidereal year (ASCC)—The period of one revolution of the earth around the sun, with respect to a fixed point, being 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.5

seconds of mean solar time in 1900, and increasing at the rate of 0.0001 second annually.

side spray (A)—Fragments of a bursting shell that are thrown sidewise from the line of flight. See also **base spray; nose spray.**

side step (A)—Single step 12 inches to the right or left of a given standing position.

side tone (A)—Audible sound produced in a telephone receiver when the transmitter of the same telephone set is actuated by sound waves.

sight base (A)—Mount for a gun sight.

sight blade (A)—Thin, flat, metal post used as the front sight on some firearms.

sight bracket (A)—Clamp used to hold a detachable sight in position when mounted on a gun.

sight cover (A)—Protective metallic cover fastened about a sight to guard it from being moved out of adjustment by jars or blows.

sighting bar (A)—Wooden device with enlarged front and rear sights, eyepiece and a movable target. It is used to train men in the proper method of aiming a small arms weapon. The eyepiece forces the student to hold his eye in proper position. Because of the size of the sights, errors of aiming are very apparent.

sighting disk (A)—Cardboard or metal disk with a small bullseye painted thereon and an attached handle. With a gun in fixed position, a sighting disk is used in aiming practice. The instructor moves the disk across a sheet of paper as the student directs, until the student believes it is in line with the sights. He then marks the position. Three such marks make up a shot group or aiming group.

sighting shot (A)—Trial shot fired from a gun to find out whether the sights are properly adjusted.

sight leaf (A)—Movable hinged part of a rear sight of a gun that can be raised and set to a desired range or snapped down when not in use.

sight tracking line (ASCC)—The line of sight from a computing gunsight reticle image to the target.

signal—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. A pyrotechnic item designed to produce a sign by means of illumination, smoke, sound or combination of these effects to provide identification, location, warning, etc.

signal area—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. An area on an airfield, used for the display of ground signals.

signal axis (A)—Line or route on which lie the starting position and probable future locations of the command post of a unit during a troop movement; main route along which messages are relayed or sent to and from combat units in the field.

signal communications (A)—Any means of transmitting messages in plain or encrypted text other than by direct conversation or mail.

signaling panel (A)—Strip of cloth used in sending code signals between ground and aircraft in flight.

signal service (A)—Organization, installation and operation of the signal communications of a unit.

signal strength (Q)—Usually refers to the magnitude of a received signal, in volts, induced across the input terminals of a receiver.

signal system (A)—An integrated arrangement of communication components for the purpose of providing a means of signal communications.

signal systems control center (A)—A central communications activity, established by a Signal Corps unit, to accomplish detailed signal system planning and engineering to include traffic analysis and traffic engineering. Coordinates, directs, and controls the implementation, integration, and operation of a signal communication system to include allocation of radio frequencies. Provides signal information service. Operational control of the signal communications system is normally exercised through subordinate signal systems control centers and communications technical control centers.

signal to noise ratio—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(ASCC)—2. The radio, at a selected point in the circuit, of signal power to total circuit noise power.

signal troops (A)—Troops of the Signal Corps; especially those who are assigned to divisions, corps, etc. to maintain and operate communications systems.

signature (weapon) (A)—The visible effects, such as smoke, flame, or debris, produced at the firing position when a weapon is fired.

sign off (A)—Prosign denoting the termination of a transmission.

silhouette target (A)—1. Target whose shape is outlined against a light background although its body features cannot be clearly seen. 2. Practice target consisting of the dark image of a person or object outlined against a light background.

simplex (A)—The operational characteristics of a circuit which permits communications in only one direction at a time; half duplex.

simplex circuit (A)—Circuit normally ground return, superimposed on an existing metallic circuit to provide an additional channel for telephone, telegraph, or teletype.

simulated mustard (A)—A harmless substance composed of molasses residuum used in training to stimulate toxic liquid chemical agents.

single envelopment (A)—Maneuver made against one flank, around one flank against the rear, of the initial dispositions of the enemy. See also **double envelopment.**

single lane highway (ASCC)—A highway permitting use in only one direction at a time.

single line requisition (A)—A completely documented request for a stated quantity of one item of supply. May be contained in an 80 column punchcard.

single member sponsor (A)—A member of the regular or reserve components of the Army who has no spouse or is legally separated from a spouse, but has physical and legal custody of or responsibility for one or more children under age 18 or family members incapable of self-care regardless of age.

single perforated grain (A)—A cylindrical propellant grain with a single performation located on its axis. A neutral burning grain.

single section charge (A)—Propelling charge in separate loading ammunition that is loaded into a single bag. A single section charge cannot be reduced or increased for changes of range, as a multisection charge can be.

single shot hit probability (A)—Probability that a single projectile fired against a target will hit that target under a given set of conditions regardless of whether or not the target is defeated or destroyed by the single hit. See also **single shot kill probability.**

single shot kill probability (A)—The probability that a single projectile fired at a target will destroy or effectively disable that target. See also **single shot hit probability.**

single station method (A)—Method of locating a target in which both direction and distance to the target are determined from only one station.

single transposition (A)—In cryptography, transposition in which only one inscription and one transcription are effected.

site scale (A)—Instrument for setting off site in laying a gun.

situation (A)—All the conditions and circumstances which affect a unit or command at any given time.

six by four (A)—As applied to motor vehicles, six wheels of which four are driving wheels, dual wheels being considered as one wheel. It is usually written 6 X 4.

six-by-six (A)—As applied to motor vehicles, six wheels of which six are driving wheels, dual wheels being considered as one wheel. It is usually written 6 X 6.

skate mount (A)—Mounting of a machinegun that permits it to travel on a continuous track extending around the inside of the body of a vehicle. The gun can be locked in any position for use.

skeleton crew (A)—Smallest number of men that can operate and care for equipment.

skill level (A)—Level of proficiency required for performance of a specific military job, and the level of proficiency at which an individual qualifies in that military occupational specialty.

ski mine (A)—Antipersonnel, pressure-type mines designed for emplacement in ski trails.

skimobile (A)—Unarmored half-track motor vehicle with the front end supported on and steered by skis, designed for operation over deep snow.

skirting armor (A)—The outermost plate or piece of a spaced armor structure.

sky compass (ASCC)—An instrument for determining the azimuth of the sun by utilizing the polarization of sunlight in the sky.

sky glow (A)—Illumination caused by weapon firing from a defiladed position.

sky map (A)—The mirroring of land, water, snow, etc., in the clouds. A sky map approaches perfection as the clouds on an overcast day approach uniformity. See also **water sky.**

sky wave (ASCC)—That portion of a radiated wave which travels in space and is returned to earth by refraction in the ionosphere.

sky wave correction (loran) (ASCC)—The correction to be applied to the loran reading when the One hope E sky wave is used, to obtain the equivalent ground wave reading.

slant plane (A)—In artillery, the plane containing the target course line and the pintle center of the gun.

slant range—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Distance in a straight line from the center of a burst of a weapon at the instant of detonation (zero point) to a target. 3. Distance in a straight line from a gun, point of observation, or radar set to a target, especially an air target.

sleeve emblem (A)—Cloth insignia worn on the sleeve to indicate the wearer's status. Civilian employees and civilian members of military missions wear sleeve emplems.

sleeve target (A)—Tubular open-ended bag which fills with air and bellies out when towed by an aircraft in flight. It is used as a target.

sleigh (A)—Part of a gun carriage which supports the recoil mechanism and barrel of the gun, and slides with the gun on recoil, guiding it in runways in the cradle.

slider (A)—A component which interrupts the explosive train of a fuze.

sling (ASCC)—Equipment used with air portable loads, enabling them to be lifted or carried externally with or without a strop.

sling arms (A)—Place a rifle or other weapons in position with its sling over the shoulder.

slip (A)—1. Small sideslip made by an aircraft to lose altitude rapidly in approaching a landing. 2. Technique of making limited changes in the direction of drift of the parachute or increasing the rate of descent by manipulation of the risers.

slivers (A)—Pieces of propellant grains of triangular cross section which remain unburned when the web of multiperforated grains has been burned through. Also produced by unburned portions of a combustible cartridge case.

slope (Q)—The angle that a surface makes with the horizontal (measured in either percent or degrees).

slope facet (Q)—A surface that is at essentially the same angle with the horizontal over an area significant to the application.

slope length (Q)—The linear distance from one change of slope to another, measured in the direction of maximum gradient.

slope of fall (A)—Ration between the drop of a projectile, and its horizontal movement; tangent of the angle of fall.

slow fire (A)—Type of fire used in instructing beginners and in record practice, in which no time limit for completing a score is set.

small bore practice (A)—Practice in firing with small arms using .22 caliber ammunition instead of the standard service rounds.

small business concern (A)—One which is certified as such by the Small Business Administration, or one which, together with its affiliates, has fewer than 500 employees, is independently owned and operated, and is not dominant in its field.

small claim (A)—A claim which may be settled for one hundred dollars or less.

small detachment ration (A)—Packaged precooked or prepared food which may be eaten hot or cold. The principal purpose of this type ration is to provide subsistence for troops in combat when cooking facilities are not available. See also **ration.**

small of the stock (A)—Part of the stock of a small arms weapon ordinarily gripped by the right hand; part of the stock immediately behind the receiver and trigger assembly; pistol grip in some styles of stock.

smoke (A)—1. Suspension of small liquid or solid particles in air. 2. Filling for smoke munitions such as bombs, shells, and grenades. 3. To produce signaling or screening smoke with any munition.

(Q)—4. Foreign particulate matter in the atmosphere resulting from combustion processes; a type of lithometer.

smoke agent (A)—A substance which, through its chemical or physical properties, produces a screening or signal smoke.

smoke and flash defilade (A)—1. Condition in which the smoke and flash of a gun are concealed from enemy observation by an intervening obstacle, such as a hill or ravine. 2. Vertical distance by which the smoke and flash of a gun are concealed from enemy observation.

smoke blanket (A)—Dense concentration of smoke established over and around friendly areas to protect them from air visual observation and visual precision bombing attack or established over enemy areas to protect attacking aircraft from air defense fire. Blankets can also be used at night to prevent enemy observed air attack by flare light. See also **phases of smoke.**

smoke candle (A)—Munition which produces smoke by vaporizing fog oil. See also **smokepot.**

smoke curtain (A)—Vertical smokescreen placed between friendly and hostile troops or installations to prevent enemy ground observation.

smoke haze (A)—Light concentration of smoke placed over friendly installations to restrict accurate enemy observation and fire but not dense enough to hamper friendly operations. Density of haze is equivalent to that of light fog.

smokeless propellant (A)—A propellant from which there is little or no visible smoke on firing.

smokepot (A)—An expendable bucket or potlike ammunition that produces a dense smoke by burning a smoke mixture. See also **smoke candle.**

smoke projectile (A)—Any projectile containing a smoke producing agent that is released on impact or burst. Also called smoke shell.

smoke shell—See **smoke projectile.**

snake (A)—Specially constructed explosive charge used for clearing paths through minefields or for denudation. It is so constructed that it may be pulled near the obstacle, then finally pushed into place by a tank.

sniperscope (A)—Device combining a snooperscope and a carbine or other firearm which enables the operator to see and shoot at targets in the dark.

snooperscope (A)—Hand-carried device combining a source of infrared rays with a viewer to enable the operator to see in the dark.

snow—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(Q)—2. Precipitation composed of white or translucent ice crystals, chiefly in complex branched hexagonal form and often agglomerated into snowflakes. For weather-observing purposes, the intensity of snow is characterized as (*a*) very light when scattered flakes do not completely cover or wet an exposed surface, regardless of duration; (*b*) light when the visibility is ⅝ statute mile or more; (*c*) moderate when the visibility is less than ⅝ but not more than $\frac{5}{16}$ statute mile; and (*d*) heavy when the visibility is less than $\frac{5}{16}$ statute mile.

soakage pit (A)—Pit or trench into which sewage and liquid refuse are drained. Also called sullage pit.

sociological intelligence (A)—That intelligence which deals with the demography, history, development, organization and relationships of groups of people.

sodium sulfide (A)—Chemical used in solution with methyl alcohol to neutralize or destroy nitroglycerine.

soil (Q)—Sediments and other unconsolidated accumulations of solid particles produced by the mechanical and chemical disintegration of rocks. In the contest of terrain-vehicle mechanical literature, the term soil usually includes snow, peat, and other surface materials.

soil trafficability (Q)—The capacity of soil to support the passage of vehicles.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act (A)—Federal statute enacted to give civil and legal protection to members of the Armed Forces by suspending the enforcement of certain civil liabilities; Civil Relief Act.

soldier's deposits (A)—Funds of enlisted personnel deposited with a finance and accounting officer through his personnel officer.

soldier's qualification card (A)—Basic classification record of every enlisted man. It contains a summary of his personal history, schooling, occupational and military experience, test scores, and other information.

solifluction (A)—A process of denudation consisting of a slow gravitational flowing on slopes of saturated soil masses which alternately freeze and thaw.

sonne photography (A)—Continuous strip photography. A photograph of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its entire length, being produced by a moving film passing an aperature of extremely narrow width and synchronized with the speed of the aircraft. If dual, offset lenses and apertures are used, the resulting strip photograph can be viewed stereoscopically.

sorption (A)—Process of taking up and holding gas, liquid or solid particles by adsorption (internal

solution) and/or by absorption (surface adhesion); specifically, the action of activated charcoal and chemical agent vapors.

sortie—1, 2 and 3. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.
(A)—4. Set of photographs obtained on a photographic mission.

sound and flash (ranging) (A)—Two distinct and separate but supplementary systems of locating enemy weapons and, secondarily, adjusting friendly counterfire by—observation by sonic devices on the sound produced by the enemy weapons in firing; or by the friendly projectile in exploding or visual observation of the flash produced by the enemy weapon or friendly projectile.

sound discipline (A)—Observing the official restrictions on the sounds that may be made in a particular locality. It is often applied near a listening or sound locator post.

soundex code (A)—A systematic code of each individual's name) used by the United States Army Finance Support Agency to assist in filing financial data pertaining to each member of the Army.

sound off (A)—Command given at parade and guard mount when the band is to play a short series of chords before beginning to play the march.

sound powered telephone (A)—A self-contained communication set providing two-way signaling and voice communication over limited distances, and not requiring heavy or complicated equipment or batteries. The sound powered telephone may be, but generally is not, used through a switchboard.

sound ranging adjustment (A)—Adjustment of the fire of a friendly gun or battery by sound ranging methods applied to the sound of its shell bursts.

sound ranging plotting board (A)—Standard plotting board used in locating the source of a sound.

source data base (Q)—The various materials from which maps, charts, or digital cartographic data are derived.

source document (A)—This term includes all stock accounting vouchers, forms, and records of a documentary nature which are necessary to evidence the initial receipt transaction and all subsequent supply transactions relating to issue, adjustment, transfer, and disposal.

source, maintenance, and recoverability code (A)—A code which indicates the parts selected to satisfy maintenance or repair requirements; the most efficient and practical source or method of supply for the selected repair part; the lowest echelon of maintenance capable of installing or manufacturing the repair part; and the recoverability aspects of the repair part.

space—See **spacing impulse.**

space allocation (A)—A formal apportionment of a definite number of gross square feet of a specific type of storage space.

space assignment—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Designation of specific space within the installation for storage purposes.

space available mail (A)—Mail authorized for airlift between the continental United States and overseas destinations on a space available basis.

space charter (A)—Agreement made between the government and the owner of a ship which provides that a specified number of cubic feet of shipping space is allocated by means of voyage commitment orders for use on specified voyages from and to designated ports.

space conversion (A)—The change or alteration of storage space to the extent that it cannot be reconverted to its original use without extensive cost.

spaced armor (A)—Protective covering consisting of two or more plates or pieces (of the same material or of different material) with intervening unfilled space or spaces.

space imbalanced MOS (A)—Situation at a given time (present or projected) in which oversea modification table of organization and equipment tables of distribution and allowance or requirements for a given occupation specialty exceed those documented for Continental United States installations. Severe personnel management problems occur when oversea authorizations approach or exceed 55 percent of the Armywide total.

spacing impulse (A)—1. One of two signal conditions, the other of which is marking impulse. It is used in reference to alphabets constructed of two types of signals. 2. One of the two types of impulses used in teletypewriter transmission; normally, that impulse during which no current flows through the teletypewriter receiving magnet.

spall (A)—Fragments torn from either the outer or inner surface of armor plate as a result of a complete or partial penetration of the armor, or by

dynamic effects of an explosive charge. See also **scabbing.**

spanning tray (A)—Removable hollowed tray on which the elements of separate loading ammunition slide when being inserted in the breech of a cannon.

spar bridge (A)—Expedient bridge built of round timbers lashed together.

spare part—See **repair part.**

spare parts list—See **repair parts and special tools list.**

special active duty for training tours (A)—Full-time duty, on a voluntary basis, in the active Federal Military Service of the United States under 10 USC 672(d) in connection with projects relating to the reserve components of the Armed Forces programs, including support for operations of training camps, training ships, and unit conversions to new weapons systems when the Secretary of the Army determines that appropriate personnel in the Active Army are not available for the duties to be performed. Such duties are essential to the organization and training programs of the Reserve components, and such services are beyond that which the Active Army normally provides for the support of the Reserve component programs.

special activities (A)—Those units and elements whose missions are to handle activities of an international, joint, liaison, diplomatic, political, research, or other special purpose nature, to include informational, recreational, and morale activities provided for the benefit of the Armed Forces as a whole.

special ammunition (A)—Ammunition items which are so designated by the Department of the Army because of requirements for extraordinary control, handling, or security. This term includes: *a.* Nuclear and nonnuclear warhead sections, atomic demolition munitions, nuclear projectiles, and associated spotting rounds, propelling charges, and repair parts. *b.* Missile bodies (less missiles combining high density, low maintenance and conventional ammunition features), related components of missile bodies (less repair parts), and missile propellants. A complete round is included within the meaning of the term special ammunition. Certain items which are closely related to special ammunition are supplied through special ammunition class V channels (e.g., associated test and handling equipment and special tools). *c.* Lethal and incapacitating chemical agents/ammunition.

special ammunition load (A)—The specific quantity of special ammunition to be carried by a delivery unit. The establishment and replenishment of this load after each expenditure is a command decision and is dependent upon the mission, the tactical and logistical situation, and the capability of this unit to transport and utilize the load. It may vary from day to day and among similar delivery units.

special ammunition stockage (A)—The specific quantity of various special ammunition items to be stocked in an ordnance unit or installation. The establishment and replenishment of this stockage is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the logistical situation and the capability of the units concerned to perform the special functions required by this ammunition while it is in the unit's custody. It may vary from day to day and among similar ordnance units.

special area (A)—Vital area defended by artillery over which friendly aircraft are prohibited from flying at all times.

special career programs (A)—Instruments of personnel management designed to develop and utilize officers who are particularly well-qualified in certain functional areas. Such areas are of critical Army-wide importance, but do not fall within the development patterns of any single career branch.

special category messages (A)—Those messages identified with specific projects or subjects requiring security protection or handling not guaranteed by the normal security classification and requiring that the message be handled and viewed only by specially cleared or authorized personnel.

special chemical, biological, and radiological sentinel (A)—Specially trained and equipped sentry posted at protective shelter, contaminated area, or other critical installation to enforce chemical, biological, and radiological discipline and hence minimize effects of enemy chemical, biological, and radiological attack.

special communications (A)—1. Nontactical telecommunications systems, networks, facilities, service and equipment used in support of special commands and task forces or missions and programs. 2. Communications which are not defined as: post and base communications, defense com-

munications, system communications or tactical communications.

special corrections (A)—1. Term used in a fire message to indicate that an accurately computed sheaf is desired. 2. Fire command indicating that position corrections are to be applied to form a regular sheaf.

special court-martial (A)—Court-martial consisting of at least three members, having jurisdiction to try any person subject to military law for any crime or offense not capital made punishable by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. A special court-martial may impose sentences not in excess of 6 months' confinement at hard labor and forfeitures of two-thirds pay per month for a like period, except that a bad conduct discharge may be imposed in addition to the authorized punishments when approved by the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the accused, and subject to appellate review by The Judge Advocate General and appellate agencies in his office.

special disbursing agent (A)—A civilian employee, noncommissioned officer, or other person appointed by the Secretary of the Army, who maintains money accountability and renders disbursing accounts in his own name.

special duty (A)—Duty performed with an organization other than the organization to which assigned, while continuing to be administered by, and reporting daily to, the organization of assignment. See also **borrowed military manpower.**

special flat wagon (ASCC)—In the military sense, a wagon which falls into categories 4 to 8 of the Parallel Classification term and which is suitable for carrying abnormal loads.

special food allowance (A)—A prescribed quantity of food (defined by components, quantity, or monetary value) that is required to support operational missions whenever the use of a basic daily food allowance is impracticable.

Special Forces operational base (A)—In unconventional warfare, a provisional organization which is established within a friendly area by elements of a Special Forces group to provide command, administration, training, logistical support, and intelligence for operational Special Forces detachments and such other forces as may be placed under its operational control.

special fund (A)—Fund, restricted in use or expenditure to the purpose designated by law into which are deposited receipts of the United States Government from specific sources designated by law.

special guard (A)—Soldier or group of soldiers detailed for various guard duties which have not been assigned to the main guard. Guards of honor and other guards posted to protect personnel and of the interior guard of a command are assigned to the special guard.

special inventory (A)—A scheduled physical inventory of a specific item as a result of a special requirement such as a location audit or any reason deemed appropriate by the accountable activity.

specialist, scientific and professional, and linguistic personnel (A)—Personnel possessing civilian qualifications and technical skills which have a military occupational specialty counterpart and for which the Army has a current need. In general, the military occupational specialties of these categories of personnel required high technical skills necessitating long-term training.

special operating agency (A)—A headquarters receiving allocations from the Comptroller of the Army and having limited authority to suballocate funds to designated operating agencies under their command jurisdiction. See also **operating agency.**

special program requirements (A)—Items required to support special programs or projects for which item requirements are of a nonrepetitive or one-time nature and have the greatest likelihood of materializing and resulting in eventual submission of requisitions.

special purpose design vehicles—See **general purpose vehicles, passenger carrying vehicles, special purpose vehicles.**

special purpose mask (A)—Mask that protects wearers by means of special purpose canisters against industrial gases such as ammonia, oil vapors and acid vapors.

special purpose vehicle—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. A vehicle normally of commercial design; for specialized use other than providing transportation for personnel, supplies, or equipment. This includes such vehicles as fire engines, rotary snow plows, telephone line maintenance trucks, refuse trucks, truck maintenance utility,

and other vehicles with mounted equipment designed for a specialized purpose.

special qualification digit (A)—A digit added to a military occupational specialty code to identify special qualifications required for performance of a specific type military activity over and above individual military occupational specialty requirements.

special records depository (A)—Establishment for the centralized storage processing of noncurrent records.

special registrant (A)—A physician, dentist, veterinarian, or allied specialist category registered with the Selective Service System pursuant to the Doctor Draft Act.

special rescue ship (ASCC)—A ship specially fitted out and equipped for the specific purpose of acting as a rescue ship in ocean convoys. See also **rescue ship.**

special services company—See **morale support company.**

special services officer—See **morale support officer.**

special technical instruction (ASCC)—In UK usage, an instruction issued to remedy a serious defect in aircraft or associated equipment. It is confined to circumstances in which the action required may be urgent but nonrecurrent.

special test and handling equipment (A)—An item having limited application specifically designed for use in conjunction with the operation, care, calibration, or maintenance of another end item (materials handling equipment excepted).

special text (A)—An unofficial training literature publication considered essential for issue to students for reference and use in resident and extension course instruction at a service school.

special tool and equipment (A)—Tools and equipment (usually designed concurrently with an end item) designed and developed to perform maintenance, test/calibration, diagnostic/prognostic analysis, and other related support of specific end items.

special troops (A)—Troops attached or assigned to the headquarters of a division or larger unit.

specialty clinic (A)—A medical treatment activity established as part of an Army health clinic or of the Department of Clinics and Community Health Care Services of an Army hospital in which patients receive treatment or care from personnel in clinics classified into the basic specialties and subspecialties of medicine.

specialty skill identifier (A)—An identification of specific skill requirements within a specialty and the corresponding qualifications possessed by commissioned officers.

special weapon control instructions (A)—The means of disseminating air defense weapons control engagement and disengagement instructions on specific airborne objects.

specific allotment (A)—An authorization by the head of an operating agency, in a specific amount, to incur obligations pursuant to an appropriate or other statutory provision.

specific impulse (A)—A performance parameter of a rocket propellant expressed in seconds, equal to rate W. in pounds per second. Sometimes called specific thrust.

speech scrambling (A)—The process of scrambling analog audio signals.

speed brake (ASCC)—An airfoil designed to slow an aircraft aerodynamically.

speed of advance—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition. (ASCC)—2. In land warfare, the speed expected to be made good over the ground.

speedometer multiplier (A)—Any number by which the speedometer reading in miles per hour is multiplied to determine appropriate distance in meters between vehicles.

speed ring sight (A)—Reticular sight, which may be metallic or an optiprismatic apparatus, with concentric ring elements by which the values of lead angles required for certain target speeds can be determined.

spelling group (A)—A code group of which the plain equivalent is a letter or combination of letters used for spelling words not included in the code vocabulary.

spelling table—See **syllabary.**

spherical coordinates (A)—A system for locating a point in space by the length of a radius vector from a fixed origin, the angle this vector makes with a reference plane through the origin, and the angle the projection of the radius vector on the reference plane makes with a fixed line in the reference plane.

spherical triangle (ASCC)—A triangle on a sphere, the sides of which are arcs of great circles.

spider wire entanglement (A)—Irregular crisscross grouping of barbed wire fences.

spiral scanning (A)—Type of radar antenna rotation in which a point on the radio frequency beam traces out a spiral. Only a small sector in the desired direction is searched by the beam.

splash scale (A)—Device on an observing instrument that shows the deviation of the splash from the target.

splice band (A)—A retaining ring used to mate sections or stages of a missile.

splinterproof shelter (A)—Shelter which protects against rifle and machinegun fire, splinters of high explosive shell, and grenades, but not against direct hits by 3-inch shells or larger.

split unit (A)—An element of a unit which is stationed at a different location than that of the main portion of the unit.

sponson (A)—Hollow enlargement on the side of the hull of a tank, used for storing ammunition, or as a space for radio equipment or guns.

spot inventory (A)—An unscheduled physical inventory required as a result of a total or partial materiel release denial.

spot map (A)—A map showing location of crimes, traffic accidents, or traffic violations.

spot requisition (A)—Items of civilian supply, essential or supplemental, but not included in agreed plans that are requisitioned by theater commanders.

spotter—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Small, black metal disk attached to a target in practice shooting to show the marksman exactly where the target was hit.

spotting board (A)—Device for determining the direction and size of deviations from the target. It converts the readings of spotters into usable form for firing data.

spotting charge (A)—Charge of low explosive used in practice ammunition to show the striking point of a projectile or bomb.

spray attack (A)—Air release of a chemical or biological agent for casualty or harassing effect.

springer (A)—A filled can with ends bulged as a result of overfilling, insufficient exhausting, or evolution of hydrogen or carbon dioxide gas through bacterial action, or action of acid contents on metal can.

springing charge (A)—A small explosive charge used to enlarge (spring) the diameter of a borehole, or to form a chamber at the bottom of a borehole in which a larger charge may be placed.

spurious signals (A)—Undersired signals appearing external to an equipment or circuit. They may be harmonics of existing signals, high frequency components of complex wave shapes, or signals produced by incidental oscillatory circuits.

squad column (A)—Extended order formation in which the personnel in a squad are arranged in an irregular column behind the leader, usually about five paces apart.

square base (A)—Rear end of a projectile which is cylinder shaped and does not taper off from the rotating band to the end, as in a projectile having a boattail.

squelch circuit (A)—A radio circuit that reduces receiver background noise in the absence of signals. It is employed in order to enhance a desired signal.

stability (ammunition) (A)—A measure of the ability to resist deterioration or change by chemical decomposition of a chemical, incendiary, smoke, or other explosive materiel while in storage for long periods of time.

stabilized soil (A)—Soil hardened by addition of a binder such as cement.

stabilized tour (A)—A stabilized tour is a continental United States tour for which a mandatory period of duty has been established.

stabilizer (A)—In ammunition, a material added to propellant, chemical, incendiary, or smoke composition to inhibit or reduce deterioration or change by chemical decomposition of explosive materials while in storage.

stabilizing fin (A)—Fin on the tail of some projectiles and bombs that helps to maintain balance during flight so that the projectile or bomb strikes nose first.

stabilizing sleeve (A)—Cloth tube attached to an aircraft flare to hold it in proper position while it is descending.

stack arms (A)—1. Put a number of rifles in a group, upright with their butts on the ground. Three of them are linked together with the stacking swivels. Additional rifles are stacked leaning against this group. 2. Command to do this.

stadiametric ranging (ASCC)—Ranging by optical means when the main dimensions of the target are known.

staff—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. Officers who are specially ordered or detailed to assist the commander in his exercise of command. The staff provides information for the commander, makes a continuing study of the situation for anticipatory planning, submits recommendations as to plans and orders on its own initiative or in response to directives, translates decisions of the commander into orders, and provides for dissemination thereof, and supervises, as directed, the execution of orders to insure adherence to and successful execution of the intentions and policies of the commander. See also **Army General Staff, Army Staff, personal staff.**

Staff and Administrative Reserve (A)—Section of the Army Reserve consisting of staff specialists branch personnel who serve in positions which are not peculiar to any particular branch of service assignments and are trained in managing military operations that are not strategic or tactical.

staff coordination (A)—Action required within a staff to insure that the various staff officers act in harmony or agreement in carrying out the plans of the commanders, and that conflicts and duplications are avoided by making necessary adjustments in plans and policies prior to their implementation.

staff division (A)—Organizational unit, usually nonoperating, established to assist the commanding general or higher command in discharging responsibilities. Personnel of staff divisions formulate plans, advise operating units about their work, and follow through on the execution of approved programs.

staff duty (A)—Service on the staff of a commander.

staffing guide (A)—A manual which provides guidance for determining the number and kind of personnel required to operate table of distribution units.

staff intelligence (A)—That intelligence prepared by any department or agency through the correlation and interpretation of all intelligence materials available to it in order to meet its specific requirements and responsibilities.

staff planning factor (A)—Properly selected multiplier, based on experience, used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation.

staff section work sheet (A)—Indexed assembly of extracts from current orders, messages, directives, and decisions used in the preparation of estimates, plans, orders, and periodic reports.

staff support activity (A)—An organization which exists primarily to assist the headquarters to which it reports. Staff support activities assist in the formulation of policies and procedures or provide the necessary administrative and/or logistical support and would not exist in the absence of the headquarters to which it reports.

staff support agency (A)—An agency at Headquarters, Department of the Army, level which exists primarily to support and assist Headquarters, Department of the Army, and which would not exist in the absence of Headquarters, Department of the Army. A staff support agency assists in the formulation of policies and procedures or provides necessary administrative and/or logistical support for Headquarters, Department of the Army. See also **agency.**

staging station (A)—An installation or activity established to provide accommodations during the temporary retention of troops incident to movement control; in transit from one location to another prior to, and in preparation for, oversea movement.

stalk flight (ASCC)—A portion of nap-of-the-earth flight classified as that part in which the helicopter approaches the enemy once visual contact has been established; hiding, however, from enemy detection and fire.

standard A (A)—A combat acceptable item that will fill an operational requirement and which is being produced to fill shortages.

standard B (A)—A satisfactory item to fill an operational requirement, but which is being, or has been replaced by, a newer generation or series of items.

standard ballistic conditions (A)—Set of ballistic conditions arbitrarily assumed as standard for the computation of firing tables/range tables.

standard B ration (A)—Nonperishable subsistence used for subsisting of troops during field operations where kitchen facilities, with the exception of refrigeration, are available.

standard civil time (A)—Mean solar time based upon the transit of the sun over a certain specified meridian, called the time meridian, and adopted for use over a considerable area. With a few exceptions, standard time is based upon some meridian which differs by a multiple of 15 degrees from the meridian of Greenwich. Civil time begins at midnight.

standard commodity classification number (A)—Number assigned to a specific item, commodity, or group of commodities in the Standard Commodity Classification of the Government Printing Office.

standard detention unit (A)—Standard 48-cell unit designed and approved for use in Army prison installations for segregation of prisoners as a disciplinary or protective measure.

standard error (A)—The square root of the average of the squares of all the errors.

standard item (A)—A material, part, component, subassembly, or equipment identified or described in military or adopted Federal and industry standards.

standard muzzle velocity (A)—Speed at which a given projectile is supposed to leave the muzzle of a gun. The speed is calculated on the basis of the particular gun, the propelling charge used, and the type of projectile fired from the gun. Firing tables are based on standard muzzle velocity.

standard nomenclature (A)—System of uniform designation of items of Army materiel in which the designating noun or phrase is given first, followed by the modifiers in reverse of the normal conversational order. Tank, Medium, M46 is an example of standard nomenclature.

standard nomenclature list—See **adopted items of materiel.**

standard price (A)—A predetermined dollar figure, on a unit basis, that reflects all acquisition costs other than those financed by the research, development, test, and evaluation appropriation, to include first destination transportation. The standard price is reviewed and adjusted to reflect changes in programmed acquisition.

standard requirements code (A)—A basic set of codes, integral to each current table of organization and equipment for the purpose of expressing each and every possible combination or variation thereof, which, when associated with organizational data, is the basis for personnel and supply computations.

standard score (A)—A score which permits comparison between an individual's achievement on a test in relation to a group taking the same test. Raw scores on all Army tests are converted to standard scores in order to make scores on a variety of tests directly comparable. Army standard scores range approximately from 40 to 160 with an average of 100.

standard time—See **zone time.**

standard trajectory (A)—Path through the air that it is calculated a projectile will follow under given conditions of weather, position, and materiel, including the particular fuze, projectile, and propelling charge that are used. Firing tables are based on standard trajectories.

standard trench (A)—Trench of uniform cross section that can be used either as a fire or communication trench.

standard type (A)—A broad term used to designate the most advanced and satisfactory items that have been adopted as standard.

standby (A)—1. Command to troops to take posts without delay, ready for action, 2. Condition in which electronic equipment, such as radios, radars, and computers, is kept in readiness for instantaneous action to overcome warmup time required by most vacuum tubes. 3. Warning order given to observer 5 seconds before expected time of burst.

standby status (unit) (A)—A nonoperating condition caused by extreme personnel shortages in which equipment is placed in administrative storage in the unit, and a minimum of personnel is retained to perform essential services and to provide essential safeguards against fire and theft.

standby storage (A)—Storage classification for supplies and equipment intended for withdrawal after 90 days, but within 3 years.

standby storage space (A)—Storage space contained in completely empty covered structures or open improved areas which is not required to support the installation's mission and which has been secured.

standby supplies (A)—Items of supply, excluding repair parts, which are needed to safeguard health, to insure uninterrupted operation of installation facilities, or to prevent destruction of property and for which requisitioning objectives cannot be established either because of stockage restrictions or insufficient demand. Such stocks are limited to the quantity required to meet anticipated emergencies and will be included in the installation stockage list and will be so identified.

stand fast—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Command used in artillery units, directing all movements of men and materiel to stop. 3. Command given to prevent movement of indicated units while others move.

standing Army—See **Regular Army.**

standing signal instructions (A)—A series of instructions explaining the use of items included in the signal operation instructions. The standing signal instructions may also include other technical instructions required to coordinate and control the communications-electronics operations of the command.

standoff (A)—1. As pertains to shaped charge ammunition; the distance of spacing between the base of the liner and the target at the time of initiation. 2. The desirable characteristic of a weapon system that permits the attacking aircraft to launch an attack on the target at a safe distance, usually outside the range of counterfire.

star gage (A)—Instrument for measuring the diameter of the bore of a gun.

star shell (A)—Projectile which contains a chemical that is ignited when the projectile bursts. The chemical burns with a brilliant flame and is used to illuminate targets at night.

start point—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.
(A)—2. A well-defined point on a route at which movement of vehicles begins to be under the control of the commander of this movement. It is at this point that the column is formed by the successive passing, at an appointed time, of each of the elements composing the column. In addition to the principal start point of a column, there may be secondary start points for its different elements.

statement of accountability (A)—Periodic consolidated financial statement of disbursing officer's accountability for public funds.

statement of charges (A)—Form listing the items of property that have been issued to a military person which he or she has lost, damaged, or destroyed, and for which he or she must repay the Government.

statement of service (A)—A letter-type brief of an officer's official military service during his entire career. This letter is usually prepared for public relations use or on request of Federal, State or local officials, etc.

state of alert (A)—As used in air defense, the combat readiness maintained by a fire unit expressed in terms of the period of time within which the unit must be capable of launching at least one missile. States of alert are: Battle stations (fire within 30 seconds), 5-minute, 15-minute, 30-minute, 1-hour and 3-hour.

static (A)—A classification given to plant or equipment designed for use or operation only when installed at a site on a permanent basis.

static employment (A)—Employment of air defense artillery in defense of permanent or semipermanent installations. See also **mobile employment.**

static pressure (ASCC)—The air pressure at a point at rest relative to the ambient air.

static test (A)—Test of a device in a stationary or hold-down position.

station—1 through 5. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.
(A)—6. In survey, a marked location on the earth's surface, the coordinates of which are to be determined, assumed or known. See also **traverse station.**

station complement (A)—Operating personnel permanently assigned to an installation to perform all housekeeping and administrative duties required to maintain and operate the physical facilities, and to provide supplies and services for all other permanently assigned personnel, as well as for the nonoperating personnel attached to the installation for training, processing, and the like.

station control level—See **station stock (level).**

station designator (A)—Combination of two or three call letters used to identify a radio station.

station hospital (A)—Fixed medical treatment facility. See also **hospital.**

station list (A)—Directory that gives the location of the various headquarters and elements of a command.

station log (A)—Diary kept by a radio operator; report of the stations with which the operator has been in communication and of the messages thereby handled.

station number (A)—1. Fiscal station number as listed in Department of the Army Fiscal Code. 2. Number, representing some unit of linear measure, used to designate the position of cargo in aircraft.

station property (A)—Property, except table of organization and equipment property authorized for use while at an installation. In the event of emergencies or other circumstances which may establish a temporary requirement for unauthorized table of organization and equipment items, such items, on approval by major commander, may be issued as installation property for the duration of such temporary periods. Items so issued will be accounted for on the installation property book.

station requisition number (A)—Combination of the state and station code (established in the fiscal code) and the requisition number.

station stock (level) (A)—Maximum quantity of supplies, expressed in days of supply, permitted to be on hand or due in at any time at a military installation. This level is based on actual past issues and anticipated demands. It represents the requisitioning objective.

statistical performance standard (A)—In Statistical Work Measurement, the time it should take an individual to peform a unit of work according to a specified method determined on the basis of actual experience.

statistical sampling inventory (A)—The counting of a sample of items selected at random from an inventory lot whereby a decision to accept or reject the entire lot from which the sample was taken is based on the results.

status code (A)—A code used to transmit information from the inventory manager and/or supply source to the creator of a requisition or the consignee or a designated control officr. Status codes are the opposite of advice codes in that the directional flow is reversed.

steady on (A)—Element of a tank fire command, until ON, which is a command to stop traversing, is given. See also **on.**

steering brake (A)—Means of turning, stopping, or holding a tracked vehicle.

step (A)—1. Pace in walking or marching. A full step is 30 inches, a half step is 15 inches in quick time marching. See also **pace.** 2. To move a cipher element (e.g., a rotor or key tape) from one enciphering position to another.

step height (Q)—The perpendicular height of a slope facet.

stereocomparagraph (A)—Stereoscopic instrument used for the preparation of topographic maps to determine ground elevations by measuring the displacement of their images on photographs.

stereophotogrammetry (A)—Photogrammetry, with the aid of stereoscopic equipment and methods.

stereoplanigraph (A)—A very accurate stereoscopic photogrammetric mapping instrument with mechanical drafting attachment, capable of providing a stereoscopic picture from overlapping photographs, regardless of angle at which they were taken.

stereoscopic observer (A)—Operator of a stereoscopic rangefinder.

stereoscopic trainer (A)—Stereoscope used to train and test observers in the use of a stereoscope. Its lenses are marked off with a scale by which the ability of the observer can be checked.

stereotriplet (A)—Three vertical air photographs taken in such a way that the middle picture is completely overlapped by the other two. It is used in the same way as a stereoscopic pair.

stick—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. A succession of missiles fired or released separately at predetermined intervals from a single aircraft.

sticky charge (A)—Improvised explosive charge, covered with heavy grease, tar, or other adhesive material, thrown against or stuck on an object by hand. Also incorrectly called sticky bomb.

stock accounting (A)—The establishment and maintenance of formal records of materiel in stock reflecting such information as quantities, values, condition, or other information as required.

stock accounting activity (A)—An activity that is assigned responsibility for maintaining a stock record account.

stockage list (A)—A list of items authorized for stockage at a supply activity.

stockage list code (A)—A letter code to denote the status of the item in relation to the authorized stockage list. See also **stockage list item.**

stockage list item (A)—An item of supply authorized to be stocked by a particular unit and included in the authorized stockage list of that unit.

stockage list item supply code (A)—A code used in conjunction with authorized stockage lists to indicate the normal source of supply for an item of supply.

stock fund division (A)—A chartered element of the Army Stock Fund established, operated, and managed as an independent corporate entity of the fund for all financial and supply management purposes.

stock fund materiel (A)—Items of materiel which are authorized for stock fund financing and so designated in regulatory media.

stock management (A)—Direction and supervision of stock distribution from the time it becomes available until it is expended, declared surplus, or sent to disposal.

stockpile (A)—1. Stock of materials (strategic or critical) stored and maintained for use in times of emergency. 2. Quantities of supplies and equipment authorized to be procured for current operations. Stockpiles are established, in lieu of, or in addition to, normal levels of supply, usually because procurement economies, procurement difficulties, or unpredictable issue demands such action. 3. Stores of special ammunition, usually major assemblies of nuclear weapons (both nuclear and nonnuclear), in the custody of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense.

stock rack truck (A)—Truck designated for the transportation of animals and their forage; also suitable for light, but bulky cargo.

stock record (A)—A collective phrase to describe the forms used to record supply data on single items.

stock record support activity (A)—An activity having facilities for, and designated to perform the functions of support of the Army Field Stock Control System.

stock status lag time (A)—The time elapsing between cutoff date of the stock status report being used in the supply control study and the date of the study.

stock withdrawal credit (A)—A special liability of a stock fund division as specifically approved, representing an authorization by which customers may requisition materiel without reimbursement.

stoppage (A)—A failure of an automatic or semiautomatic firearm to extract or eject a spent case, or to load or fire a new round.

storage—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. The act of storing or the state of being stored; the keeping or placing of property in a warehouse, shed, or open area. Storage is a continuation of the receiving operation and is preliminary to the shipping or issuing operation. See also **open storage space.**

(Q)—4. Synonymous with memory.

storage building (A)—Any building constructed or acquired for the storage of supplies, even though some part of it has been diverted to, and is used for office, depot utility storage, repair shops, etc.

storage capacity (A)—Evaluation of the physical capacity of an activity or area, normally expressed in measurement (or weight) tons, cubic feet, square feet, gallons, or barrels.

storage in transit (A)—Arrangement to permit stopping of goods at any intermediate point and reshipping to final destination at the through rate instead of the higher combination of local rates to and from the transit point.

storage park (A)—Area where vehicles are put away when they are not in daily use.

storage space (A)—Any space, without regard to type of construction, used for storage. May be classified according to constructional characteristics and purposes, e.g., bulk liquid storage space; or, according to utilization and control, e.g., nonstorage space, actual obligated space. See also **actual obligated space; bin storage space; bulk liquid storage space; controlled humidity warehouse space; controlled humidity nonwarehouse space; gross storage space; magazine space; nonstorage space; nonwarehouse space; other nonwarehouse space; rack space; shed space; transitory shelter; warehouse space; x-site; y-site.**

storm boat (A)—Small, light, very rugged, assault craft equipped with a high-powered outboard motor, designed to transport and beach personnel in forced crossings of wide streams where secrecy can be sacrificed for speed.

storm flag (A)—National flag used at posts and national cemeteries and flown in lieu of the post flag in inclement weather. The storm flag is 9½ feet fly by 5 feet hoist. This flag may be used in lieu of the interment flag to drape the casket of the honored dead in a military funeral.

straddle trench (A)—Trench used as a latrine during field operations and combat.

straddle truck (A)—Four-wheeled, power drive vehicle designed to bestride, pick up, and transport loads of supplies such as lumber, pipe and rails.

straddling (A)—Sensing applied to deflection only when both rights and lefts (overs and shorts) result in any proportion in a group of shots fired at the same deflection setting.

straggler collecting point (A)—A location, manned and operated by military police, where stragglers are assembled and processed for return to their units or for other disposition.

straggler line (A)—A military police control line which may be manned or unmanned, extending across the zone of action or sector of defense, usually in the rear of division medium artillery positions, designated by a commander for the apprehension of stragglers, line crossers, and infiltrators. It may consist of fixed posts and/or patrols when manned.

straight line method of computing replacement factors (A)—Divide the replacement issues of an item, made during a given period of time, by the average quantity of the item in use during that period. This method is particularly applicable when the age distribution of a group of items has become sufficiently stabilized so that the same percent of an item is replaced during each period of time. This percentage should equal the replacement factor period divided by the average life of the item. See also **supply replacement factors and consumption rates.**

strategic aeromedical evacuation (A)—1. That phase of aeromedical evacuation that provides airlift for patients from overseas areas or from theaters of active operations, to NATO countries or to a temporary safe area.

(ASCC)—2. That phase of evacuation provides airlift for patients out of the theater of operations to a main support area.

strategic air intelligence (A)—Intelligence synthesized specifically to appraise such elements of enemy capabilities and vulnerabilities as are necessary to the establishment of national policy and counsel on air preparedness and air operations.

strategic air operations (A)—Air operations contributing to the conduct of strategic air warfare.

strategic defensive (A)—Large-scale defensive action of a nation at war, as opposed to tactical defensive, which refers to a particular operation.

strategic logistics (A, Q)—All military action concerned with the provision of logistics support to a theater of operations.

strategic offensive (A)—Large-scale offensive action of a nation at war, as opposed to tactical ofensive, which refers to a particular operation.

strategic reconnaissance (A)—Search over side areas, usually by air, to gain information of enemy concentrations or movements that should aid in making strategic or large scale decisions.

strategic reserve—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. That portion of a military force withheld from action with a primary mission of preparation for immediate employment to execute strategic missions.

strategic telecommunications (A)—Continental, intercontinental, and intercommand telecommunications facilities and services that are owned, leased, operated, or controlled by the Department of the Army, which provide a means for the exercise of command and control, and logistic and administrative support of elements of the Department normally assigned down to the Army component commander within the theater of operations, and other Department of Defense and Governmental agencies as directed.

strategic withdrawal (A)—Withdrawal for causes of strategic importance; withdrawal designed to improve the strategic situation.

strategist position (A)—An authorized Army position on Army, joint, or combined staffs, or in other appropriate agencies and activities, the incumbent of which is responsible for formulating, articulating, or instructing strategic concepts, initiatives, and views. Assigned duties involve the assesment of the impact of political, economic, psychological, sociological, and military elements of national power on the international environment and the potential impact of the elements of national power of other countries on United States interests and objectives; and the development and

articulation of ways in which military power can effectively support national interests and the attainment of national objectives.

strength accountability (A)—Function of a command comprising accountability to competent higher authority for the strength of military personnel under the commander's assignment jurisdiction, and for the strength of units attached thereto, when conditions make it impracticable for units to forward morning reports to the command of assignment for processing.

strike—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Take down, remove, or prepare for transfer; especially a flag, tent, camp, etc.

striking force area (A)—That portion of the defensive sector, in the mobile defense, which lies behind the forward defense area.

string (A)—1. Series of radio messages sent from one station to another. The receiving station does not signal receipt of each one individually, but waits until the whole series is given to acknowledge receipt. 2. Given number of shots fired within a certain time interval.

strip—See **tear down.**

strip mosaic (A)—Mosaic consisting of one strip of air photographs taken on a single flight.

strippable filming (A)—Preparation of materiel for storage in a plastic water vapor barrier. The barrier is applied by air spray gun and may be removed readily by stripping off. The interior of the barrier is desicoated to maintain low relative humidity.

strobe marker (ASCC)—A small bright spot, or a short gap or other discontinuity, produced on the trace of a radar display to indicate that part of the time base which is receiving attention.

structural loss (A)—Gross space lost for storage purposes because of construction features.

structure strength (A)—The strength required for sustained performance of a general war mission for TOE units, or the prescribed mission of TDA units. TOE units: the required column of DA- approved MTOE, Level One strength of "G" and later series TOE, Type B volumn for appropriate units, or the full strength of "F" and earlier series TOE.

strut (A)—1. Part of the lock mechanism in automatic pistols and revolvers that puts pressure on the hammer. 2. Brace or supporting piece, especially in an aircraft and an artillery piece.

stub survivor curve (A)—An incomplete survivor curve, that is, one which does not extend to zero percent surviving because of incomplete data. See also **supply replacement factors; consumption rates.**

students—See **training forces.**

study (A)—A detailed consideration of a specific condition or situation based upon a careful evaluation of information and factual data already available.

subactivity (A)—A subordinate element of an activity that shares the unit identification code and manpower and equipment authorizations included in the Table of Distribution and Allowances or Table of Organization and Equipment of a parent unit.

suballocation (A)—A fund authorization by a special operation agency to designated operating agencies for allotment purposes.

suballotment (A)—1. Authorization from allotted funds making a designated portion available for obligation and in respect to which fiscal accounting records are required to be maintained and fiscal reports rendered by the recipient. 2. Transfer of personnel or property to a subordinate command.

subaqueous ranging (A)—Detection and locating invisible marine targets, such as enemy ships at night, or enemy submarines, by means of sound detectors placed below the surface of the water. These instruments pick up sound vibrations and automatically register the distance and directions from which they come.

subarctic (A)—1. A region of variable width immediately south of the arctic. Within this area, the mean temperature of the warmest 4-month period is less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. 2. Those land areas which extend south from the northern limit of forest to the northern limit of the developed transportation net are operationally considered to be subarctic. Although treeless, such coastal areas as the Aleutians are subarctic rather than arctic.

subarea petroleum office (A)—An agency established to assist joint petroleum officers and joint area petroleum offices in compiling requirements of fuels and lubricants.

subassembly (A)—1. A functional division within an assembly, made up of a number of components or parts and capable of further disassembly.

(ASCC)—2. Two or more parts which form a portion of an assembly and which can be provisioned and replaced as an entity. See also **assembly; part.**

subcaliber ammunition (A)—Practice ammunition of a caliber smaller than standard for the gun on which practice is being given. Subcaliber ammunition is economical and may be fired in relatively crowded areas. It is therefore used with special subcaliber equipment to simulate firing conditions with standard ammunition.

subclasses of supply (A)—Provides subclassifications within specific classes of supply based on the following considerations: (*a*) Specialized transportation requirements, (*b*) Specialized packaging requirements, (*c*) Peculiar storage and handling characteristics, (*d*) Commodity characteristics, (*e*) Intended usage characteristics, and (*f*) Chemical/radiological sensitivity hazards. Subclasses of supply are depicted by alphabetic or numeric codes.

subcourse (A)—A nonresident course of military instruction pertaining to one subject.

subhome office (A)—An administrative office of a stock fund division established for the purpose of performing such financial and supply management functions delegated or assigned by the home office.

subinstallation (A)—An installation which is under the command of, and receives resource support from the commander of another installation that is geographically distant.

subject schedule (A)—Detailed instruction for conduct of training in a particular subject.

submunition (ASCC)—Any item, device, or munition dispensed from or carried in projectiles, dispensers, or cluster bomb units and intended for employment therefrom. Rockets are not considered as submunitions.

subpackage (nuclear) (A)—Groupings of division and lower-echelon nuclear weapons. These are employment schemes for a portion of a corps package. See also **package (nuclear).**

sub-saturation diving (ASCC)—Exposure of personnel to ambient pressure greater than 1 bar absolute for durations that will not require the use of saturation decompression procedures.

subsistence (A)—Food for, and provisions to be used in, feeding military personnel and animals.

subsistence quality (A)—Pertains to type, class, or grade and any other attribute of subsistence except wholesomeness.

subsistence wholesomeness (A)—Pertains to health and medical aspects, or other conditions which may render subsistence unacceptable for consumption.

substitute item (A)—An item authorized for issue in lieu of a standard item of like nature and quality.

substitute standard (A)—Substitute standard type designates an item which is not as satisfactory as a standard type, but is a usable substitute therefore, and may be procured to supplement the supply of a standard type.

substitution system (A)—System in which the elements of the plain or code text retain their original positions or sequences but are replaced by other elements with different values.

subsystem (A)—A major functional division within a system performing one or more specific tasks.

subtractor (A)—Number or series of numbers, or alphabetical intervals from which code, cipher, or plain text is subtracted to encipher it.

subunits (A)—Subordinate elements of parent units which are separately identified in authorization documents by name, numbers, or letters; e.g., companies or battalions, platoons, or detachments of separate companies.

successive formation (A)—Formation in which the various units move into their positions, one after another.

successive level training (A)—A training concept under which a low skill military occupational specialty is established as a base from which the highest caliber personnel are selected and trained into a higher skilled military occupational specialty without interruption.

successive objectives (A)—Objectives in sequence where one objective is initially assaulted by a portion of the main force, supported by the remainder. As soon as the commander is assured the assaulting force can mop up the initial objective, other portions of the command attack the next objective. This process can be continued until the final objective is reached; usually applies to armored units.

suggested improvement (A)—An increase in quality or performance which is desirable but not imperative. Example: Replace cast iron handles with aluminum or plastic to prevent rusting.

sullage pit—See **soakage pit.**

summary court-martial (A)—Court-martial composed of one officer. It may impose punishment of confinement up to 1 month, hard labor without confinement up to 45 days, restriction up to 2 months, and forfeitures up to two-thirds of one month's pay.

summary court officer (A)—Officer appointed to perform the duties of a summary court-martial and to administer oaths under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 136.

summer draft (A)—Load line (depth) to which ships may be safely loaded in the summer season.

sun (ASCC)—1. **Apparent (true)**—The sun as it appears to the observer. 2. **Mean sun**—The imaginary sun which moves at a uniform speed along the celestial equator.

sundry fund activity (A)—A nonappropriated fund activity not defined as a welfare or revenue producing activity which pertains to self-sustained funds and to associations whose active membership is composed of limited groups of military personnel on active duty and eligible civilian employees, or any combination of such membership.

sundry funds (A)—Those nonappropriated fund activities established to provide certain essential services for limited groups of military and civilian personnel. Benefits are derived through participation in, or patronage of, the activities for which established. Operation is required to be on a financially self-sustaining basis. Principal sundry funds are officers and noncommissioned officers's open messes.

sunk costs (A)—Costs which have already been incurred as a result of past decisions and are considered irrevocable. Such costs should have no relevance to decisions regarding future actions.

supercharge, weapons and ammunition (A)—A propelling charge intended to give the highest standard muzzle velocity authorized for the projectile in the weapon for which intended. Sometimes used as an identifying designation when more than one type of charge is available for a weapon.

supercritical (nuclear) (A)—Condition of fissionable material in which a chain reaction will multiply with such speed as to cause an explosive energy release.

superelevation (A)—An added positive angle in air defense gunnery which compensates for the fall of the projectile during the time of flight due to the pull of gravity.

superencipherment (A)—Result of subjecting cipher text to a further process of encipherment.

superencryption (A)—A further encryption of encrypted text for privacy or increased security.

super high dollar value items (A)—A relatively small group of selected end items and repair parts whose dollar value (annual demands and/or unit cost) represents a considerable investment to the Department of the Army.

superior performance qualification score (A)—The military occupational specialty evaluation score established and announced by Headquarters, Department of the Army, as a means of identifying personnel in a particular primary military occupational specialty and skill level who may be selected by the unit commander for award of proficiency pay (Superior Performance).

superquick fuze (A)—Fuze that functions immediately upon impact of the missile with the target. Action of this type of fuze is the quickest possible—the firing pin is driven into the primer immediately upon first contact of the missile with the target; hence, the missile functions at the surface of the target. Also called instantaneous fuze.

supersensitive fuze (A)—Fuze that will set off a projectile quickly when it strikes even a very light target, such as an airplane wing.

supertropical bleach (A)—A stabilized material which is the standard decontaminating bleach. See also **bleaching material.**

supervisory check—See **independent check (UK equivalent).**

supplemental civilian supplies (A)—Civilian supplies, provided during the military period, which are not considered essential and which are financed and programmed through civilian agencies, if approved by the theater command.

supplemental food allowance (A)—A prescribed quantity of food, defined by components and monetary value, which, due to unusual or extraor-

dinary circumstances, is required in addition to the basic daily food allowance.

supplementary charge (A)—Cylindrical container, the filler of which is normally trinitrotoluene, used in deep cavitized projectiles to fill void between ordinary fuze and booster combination and bursting charge.

supplementary firing position—See **supplementary position.**

supplementary position (A)—That location which provides the best means to accomplish a task that cannot be accomplished from the primary or alternative positions. See also **position.**

supplementary target (A)—Target other than the original target assigned to at gun or battery. It is a target on which fire is delivered when the original targets have been destroyed, or when it is impossible to deliver effective fire on them.

supply and evacuation section (A)—Staff subdivision that prepares and carries out policies established for the supply, evaculaion, and transportation of personnel and materiel belonging to a command.

supply arms and services—See **service.**

supply catalogs—See **supply manuals.**

supply control review (A)—The process of computing new requirements forecast and comparing that forecast with latest asset information for determination of exact supply position on any given item. It involves the manual preparation of a supply control study or a mechanized review.

supply credit (A)—Assignment to an organization, and subject to the organization commander's call of a definite quantity of supply, services, or personnel for a prescribed period of time, and against which requisitions are to be applied.

supply depot (A)—An installation or facility assigned a wholesale or intermediate (overseas) supply mission to include the receipt, storage, issue, care, preservation, and rewarehousing of materiel in storage, packing and shipping; set assembly/disassembly, inventory control, quality control, traffic management, and administrative support functions.

supply directive (A)—Requisitions created by management, under authority, upon accountable activities in the supply distribution systems with whom such management is directly associated and responsible to, for shipment of materiel to customers without the necessity of having customers create requisitions.

supply economy (A)—The practice of conservation of material by every individual in the Armed Forces. It is developed through training and practice until it becomes habit. It includes conservation, maintenance, safeguarding, recovery, repair, and salvage of food, fuel, clothing, weapons, and transport, and all other materiel.

supply manifest (A)—An ocean shipping document which contains information required by supply agencies and consists of—*a.* Transportation manifest. See also **transportation manifest.** *b.* Detail of manifest, which is a compilation of full copies of the shipping documents, listing by item the contents of each separate shipment abord the ship. The shipping documents are compiled from the Department of the Army or vendor's shipping documents or theater shipping documents, as the case may be.

supply manuals (A)—A series of publications that contain information pertaining to the supply of items in the Army supply system.

supply officer—See **property officer.**

supply point distribution (A)—That method of distributing supplies in which the receiving unit is issued supplies at a supply point (depot, railhead, truckhead, distribution point) and moves the supplies in organic transportation. This method is the normal method of providing direct support ammunition supply service.

supply replacement factors and consumption rates (A)—The following terms are used in connection with these subjects: See **actuarial method of computing a replacement factor; expectant life of an item; long life item; service life; short life item; straight line method of computing replacement factors; stub survivor curve; survivor curves; use age.**

supply support activity (A)—Activities assigned a Department of Defense activity address code and having a supply support mission. Examples are—direct support units, missile support elements, maintenance general support units, supply and transportation battalions, supply and service units, repair and utility accounts, installation supply divisions, service schools, materiel management centers, technical supply agencies, self-servise supply centers, clothing sales stores, tables of distribution

and allowances maintenance shops, central issue facilities, and clothing initial issue points.

supply support request (A)—A request submitted by an activity responsible for supporting an end item being provisioned to an inventory manager who manages some of the support items, or is a potential manager of some new support items used in the end item.

supportability (A)—That characteristic of materiel which quantifies its ability to adapt to changing supply and maintenance concepts.

support cargo (A)—All supplies and equipment necessary to establish and maintain Army personnel in overseas bases, including cargo for approved Department of the Army operational development and construction projects.

support craft (A)—Naval craft designed for the employment of rockets, mortars, and automatic weapons at close range from seaward, both in support of an assault against enemy held beaches and in the continuation of the attack.

support echelon (A)—1. Those elements that furnish logistical assistance to combat units. 2. Those units that support, by fire, the commander's plan of maneuver. See also **base of fire.**

supporting arms coordinator (A)—The officer in charge of the supporting arms coordination center. He is the direct representative of the Navy commander who is charged with supporting fires coordination at the time. He integrates the fire plans of the supporting arms to insure their most effective use in furthering the landing force scheme of maneuver ashore.

supporting distance (A)—1. Distance between two units that can be traveled in time for one to come to the aid of the other. 2. For small infantry units, the supporting distance may also be considered the distance between them that can be covered effectively by their fire.

supporting establishment (A)—The Active Army less the operating forces. This area comprises the supporting forces, special activities, training forces, and transients and patients.

supporting forces (A)—Those units and elements whose missions are to perform logistical, intelligence, and administrative functions not as part of operating forces. This category is largely in the continental United States but includes some installations and dependent personnel support in oversea theaters.

supporting range (A)—That distance within which effective fires can be delivered by available weapons.

supporting weapon (A)—Any weapon used to assist or protect a unit of which it is not an organic part.

support roller (A)—A roller wheel used to hold up and carry the upper portion of the track to the idler or driving sprocket.

support unit (A)—Unit that acts with, and assists, or protects another unit, but that does not act under the orders of the commander of the protected unit, of which it is not an organic part.

suppress enemy air defense fires (A)—In fire support operations, fires used to suppress enemy air defenses while friendly aircraft operate in an area.

suprapermafrost (A)—Ground water above the permafrost table.

suprapermafrost layer (A)—Thickness of ground above the permafrost, consisting of active layer, talik, and also the pereletok, wherever present.

surcharge (A)—A percentage included in the formula prescribed for computing the standard price for an item of materiel to cover estimated transportation costs, foreseeable net losses, and other expenses relating to such items, as are authorized.

surface danger area (A)—An area on the ground or water which is made dangerous to personnel and materiel by missiles.

surface geometry (Q)—The three-dimensional configuration of the terrain surface.

surface line (A)—Telephone or telegraph line that is laid on the ground hastily during the early stages of attack or defense. In an organized area, surface lines are replaced by more permanent installations.

surface mission (A)—The mission of air defense artillery to attack ground or naval targets.

surface of impact (A)—Plane tangent to the ground or coinciding with the surface of the target at the point of impact of a projectile.

surface of rupture (A)—Area on the surface of the ground that is broken up by the explosion of an underground charge.

surface roughness (Q)—Micro-variations of the terrain surface that adversely affect vehicle ride dynamics.

surface ship bridge control system data base (Q)—A data base consisting of straight line features which approximate the land/water boundaries in sufficient detail to allow radar matching of key channels and navigation aids.

surficial swellings (A)—Swelling of ground, usually of small magnitude (5-10 cm), caused by freezing of meteoric waters which penetrate to a small depth below the surface.

surgeon (A)—Senior medical officer, usually a staff officer, who advises the commander on health services matters. See also **health services.**

surgical team (A)—Component of a professional services unit; also, a team used to augment the surgical staff of a medical unit to which it is attached.

surveillant (A)—A person whose duty it is to observe the actions of other individuals.

survey (A)—1. **Geodetic**—That survey which takes into consideration the size and shape of the earth; implies a reference spheroid which represents the geoid and the horizontal and vertical control datums. 2. **Plane**—That survey in which the effect of the curvature of the earth is almost entirely neglected, and computations of the relative positions of the stations are made using the principles of plane geometry and trigonometry.

survey control (A)—1. Location by survey of a point or series of points, based on an assumed location of the starting point (assumed survey control), or true location of a starting point (true survey control). 2. Systems of the located points and known directions resulting from survey operations.

survey control station (A)—An object or mark on the ground of known position or elevation, or both, in a network of ground control established with respect to a common datum.

surveying officer (A)—Officer authorized to make an inquiry and fix responsibility for damage, destruction, or loss (not due to fair wear and tear) of Government property.

survey meter (A)—A portable instrument, such as a Geiger counter or ionization chamber, used to detect nuclear radiation and to measure the dose rate.

survey station (A)—Any station in a survey scheme. See also **traverse station.**

survivor curves (A)—Survivor curves show the num- of units of a given item which are surviving in service at given ages. The abscissa is measured in years or other suitable time or service units. The ordinates give, at any particular age, the percentage or the actual number of units which are yet surviving in service. See also **supply replacement factors and consumption rates.**

suspect battery (A)—Hostile battery whose existence is known, but accuracy of location is uncertain; also, an accurately located position concerning which there is doubt as to whether it is occupied or unoccupied; or a dummy position.

suspend (A)—Deprive an officer of some of the privileges of his rank, such as sitting as a member of a court-martial, selecting quarters, or exercising command, as a punishment for some offense. Suspending an officer does not deprive him or her of the right to promotion.

suspension (A)—1. Act of suspending an officer as a punishment for an offense; or the act of suspending the execution, in whole or in part, of the sentence of a court-martial. 2. Mechanical linkage which provides sprung or flexible support between the ground contacting members of a vehicle and the chassis or hull. 3. Finely divided particles floating in a fluid.

suspension of arms (A)—Short truce arranged by local commanders for a special purpose, such as to collect the wounded, to bury the dead, or to arrange for an exchange of prisoners.

suspension of flying (A)—The withdrawal of an individual's authority to participate in regular and frequent air flights.

suspension of vouchers (A)—Action taken by the General Accounting Office in withholding credit for a voucher in the accounts of a disbursing officer because of doubt regarding the legality of the payment, lack of supporting papers, or other administrative omission and technicalities.

suspension ribbon (A)—Distinctively colored cloth strip from which a metal pendant is suspended by a fastening device.

suspension wheel (A)—Wheels on the horizontal volute-type syspension system, replacing the bogie wheels on some tanks. Suspension wheels support the weight of the vehicle and roll on the inner side of the track.

sustainer (missile) (A)—Propulsion system, which travels with, and does not separate from, the missile.

swamp (Q)—Wet spongy land saturated and sometimes partially or intermittently covered with water with a cover of tall grasses and small bushes having a typical canopy height of 1.5 to 2m.

sway braces (ASCC)—Mechanical devices designed either as a part of or as an attachment to suspension equipment, which when properly positioned on an attached aircraft store provide store restraint in roll and assist in counteracting side and vertical forces.

swede saw (A)—A type of buck saw with a frame made of curved metal tube which provides tension to the blade and serves as a handle.

sweep—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Swift flight of a formation of combat aircraft over enemy territory. 3. To cover a wide area by fire by successive changes in deflection line. 4. Trace produced on the screen of a cathode ray tube by linear deflection of the electron beam; time base; base line. 5. Drag a body of water to find and remove or explode mines. 6. Pass a mine detector over an area to detect any mines that may be contained therein.

sweeping fire (A)—Fire, especially from automatic weapons, that shifts gradually in elevation or direction. See also **fire**.

swimming capability (A)—As applied to vehicles, the ability of a vehicle to negotiate water obstacles by propelling itself across without being in contact with the bottom.

swimming device (A)—Device attached to a vehicle to float it; provision must also be made to propel the floating vehicle through the water.

swinging compass (ASCC)—A magnetic compass often used as a standard for calibration of aircraft compasses.

swinging the compass (A)—Correcting and recording the error of a compass. This is done after the compass has been installed and is ready for use.

swinging traverse (A)—Type of fire used against dense troop formations moving toward a machine-gun position or rapidly moving targets; the traversing clamp is loosened so that a gunner makes rapid changes by exerting pressure against the pistol grip.

switching (A)—The moving of cars from one place to another for classification and/or placement for loading and unloading.

switching central (A)—A facility in a communication system utilized to manually or automatically interconnect telephone, teletypewriter, data, or radio telephone circuits temporarily in response to a subscriber request.

switch position (A)—Defense position diagonal to, and connecting, successive defensive positions that are parallel to the front.

switch trench (A)—Trench diagonal to, and connecting, successive trenches that are paralled to the front.

syllabary (A)—In a code book, a list of individual letters, combination of letters or syllables, accompanied by their equivalent code groups to be used for spelling out words or proper names not present in the vocabulary of a code. Also known as spelling table.

symbolic form (A)—Conventions of arrangement used by international agreement for transmitting weather information in order to conserve time and expense.

symbolic logic (A, ASCC)—The discipline that treats formal logic by means of a formalized artificial language; or symbolic calculus whose purpose is to avoid the ambiguities and logical inadequacies of natural languages.

sympathetic ignition (ASCC)—The ignition of a cartridge or explosive within the confines of the same pressure system as the result of the functioning of another cartridge or explosive device.

synchro (A)—Self-synchronous device used in fire control equipment, which converts mechanical angular position data into an electrical sign, or vice versa. Also known as selsyn, self-synchronous unit, autosyn and magslip (British).

synchrodifferential (A)—Synchro which positions its shaft in accordance with the sum or difference of electrical signals from two synchrotransmitters.

synchroreceiver (A)—Synchro which positions its shaft in accordance with electrical signals from a synchrotransmitter.

synchroscope (A)—1. Device for checking the timing of the distributor on a gasoline engine. 2. A precision oscilloscope on which recurrent pulses or wave forms may be observed, which incorporates a sweep generator producing one sweep for each pulse regardless of frequency, thus allowing no more than one cycle to be viewed.

synchrotransformer (A)—Synchro that produces an electrical signal proportional to the difference between its shaft position and the shaft position of a synchrotransmitter.

synchrotransmitter (A)—Synchro that transmits an electrical signal in accordance with its shaft position.

synoptic situation (A)—Atmospheric conditions existing at a given time over an extended region, the data for which are obtained simultaneously from a widely distributed network of observation stations. The data obtained are normally used for weather forecasting purposes.

synoptic weather chart (A)—A chart of any extended portion of the earth's surface on which are delineated the weather conditions at different points, observed at the same moment of actual time.

systematic error (A)—Repeated error due to faulty adjustment of an instrument or to a defect in it. Systematic errors are those which remain the same, while accidental errors, due to mechanical or other variations, change from one time to the next. Also called instrumental errors.

system indicator (A)—A symbol or group of symbols which identifies a specific cryptosystem.

system safety (A)—The highest degree of safety within the constraints or operational effectiveness, time, and cost; attained through the specific application of system safety management and engineering principles throughout all phases of a system's life cycle.

system safety engineering (A)—An element of systems engineering involving the application of scientific and engineering principles for the timely identification of hazards and initiation of those actions necessary to prevent or control hazards within the system. It draws upon professional knowledge and specialized skills in the mathematical, physical, and related scientific disciplines, together with the principles and methods of engineering design and analysis to specify, predict, and evaluate the safety of the system.

system safety management (A)—An element of program management which insures the accomplishment of the system safety tasks, including identification of the system safety requirements, planning, organizing, and controlling those efforts which are directed toward achieving the safety goals; cordinating with other (system) program elements; and analyzing, reviewing, and evaluating the program to insure effective and timely realization of the system safety objectives.

systems analysis (A)—An orderly study of a management system or an operating system using the techniques of management analysis, operations research, industrial engineering, or other methods to evaluate the effectiveness with which missions are accomplished and to recommend improvements.

system vulnerability—See **equipment vulnerability.**

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Tabard (A)—Silk banner attached to a bugle or trumpet.

table of distribution and allowance (A)—A table which prescribes the organizational structure, personnel, and equipment authorizations, and requirements of a military unit to perform a specific mission for which there is no appropriate table of organization and equipment.

table of food equivalents (A)—Table of nutritionally equivalent food items serving as a guide for the substitution of one food item for another on a weight basis.

table of organization and equipment—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A)—2. A table which prescribes the normal mission, organizational structure, and personnel and equipment requirements for a military unit, and is the basis for an authorizations document. See also **modification table of organization and equipment; tentative table of organization and equipment.**

table of organization/table of distribution structure strength (A)—The full table of organization and equipment strength (or type B or Cadre strength, when appropriate) for units organized under F or earlier series tables of organization and equipment; level 1 strength (or type B or Cadre strength when appropriate) for units organized under G or later series table of organization and equipment; and the authorized strength of units organized under tables of distribution and allowances.

tabulated altitude (ASCC)—The angular altitude of a celestial body from a given point as shown by a table.

tactical (A)—Pertaining to the employment of units in combat.

tactical air commander (afloat) (A)—The officer (aviator), under the amphibious task force commander, who coordinates planning of all phases of air participation of the amphibious operation and air operations of supporting forces en route to and in the objective area. Until control is passed ashore, he exercises control over all operations of the tactical air control center (afloat) and is charged with —*a.* Control of all aircraft in the objective area assigned for tactical air operations, including offensive and defensive air; *b.* Control of all other aircraft entering or passing through the objective area; and *c.* Control of all air warning facilities in the objective area.

tactical column (A)—Contact improbable phase of movement to contact during which troops are tactically grouped to facilitate prompt adoption of combat formations.

tactical communications (A)—Communications provided by, or under the operational control of, commanders of combat forces, combat troops, combat support troops, or forces assigned a combat service support mission.

tactical damage assessment (A)—A direct examination of an actual strike area by air observation, air photography, or by direct ground observation.

tactical high mobility (A)—The highest level of mobility designating the requirements for extensive cross-country maneuverability characteristic of operations in the ground-gaining and fire support environment.

tactical inspection (A)—An inspection to evaluate the combat efficiency of a unit.

tactical logistics (A, Q)—The provision of logistics support to combat forces deployed within a theater of operations.

tactical missile (A)—A missile produced for combat use.

tactical missile inventory (A)—The total number of existing tactical missiles held at all combat and support levels, including missiles in depots and in transit, basic loads, and reserve stocks. Excludes missiles allocated for nontactical use.

tactical movement (A)—Movement of troops and equipment with a tactical mission under combat conditions when not in direct ground contact with the enemy.

tactical plan (A)—Plan for a particular combat operation, exclusive of arrangements for supply, evacuation, maintenance, or administration.

tactical standard mobility (A)—The second highest level of mobility designating the requirement for occasional cross-country movement.

tactical support mobility (A)—A level of mobility designating the requirement for infrequent off-road operations over selected terrain with the preponderance of movement on primary and secondary roads.

tactical surveillance officer (A)—An assistant on the staff of each corps, Army group, and theater headquarters who is especially trained in the capabilities and limitations of tactical air reconnaissance and photographic reconnaissance in air/ground operations.

tactical training (A)—Training of troops in all phases of combat operations including marches, security, offensive and defensive action, and withdrawals.

tactical wheeled vehicle fleet (A)—Motor vehicles used in direct support of combat or tactical operations including vehicles in combat, combat support, and combat service support table(s) of organization and equipment. The tactical vehicle fleet contains both military design and commercial vehicles. The tactical wheeled vehicle fleet is one of two categories of the wheeled vehicle fleet; the other category is the nontactical wheeled vehicle fleet.

tactical wire (A)—Wire entanglements used to break up the attack formations of the enemy and hold the enemy in areas which can be covered by intensive defensive fire.

talik (A)—A Russian term applied to permanently unfrozen ground in regions of permafrost. It usually applies to a layer which lies above the permafrost, but below the active layer.

tank recovery vehicle (A)—Full-tracked motor vehicle, usually armored, designed to remove disabled or abandoned heavy vehicles from a battlefield to a collection point or maintenance establishment.

tank storage space (A)—Space in tanks designated for the storage of supplies other than petroleum products.

tank transporter (A)—Special purpose wheeled vehicle, or combination of vehicles, designed to transport tanks and other heavy vehicles over

highway and natural terrain, and incorporating integral provisions for loading and unloading disabled vehicles without supplemental assistance.

tank vehicle (A)—Vehicle, normally wheeled, incorporating, in lieu of body, a tank-type container for transporting bulk liquid. It normally includes dispensing valves, and may include pumps, hoses, and/or devices for segregating water and impurities from fuel.

tape copy (A)—A message in tape form which is the result of a transmission.

tape relay (A)—A method of receiving and detransmitting messages in tape form.

target area designator grid (A)—Grid system employing numbers and letters for area designation of targets, numbers indicating a 1,000-meter square, and letters indicating a 200-meter square within the numbered square.

target area grid (A)—Simplification of the military grid used for rapid point designation when great accuracy is not required.

target area survey (A)—That portion of a survey concerned principally with the location of targets and observation posts.

target chart (A)—Large-scale map or diagram showing the target or targets assigned to bombing aircraft. A target chart is one type of aeronautical chart.

target designating system (A)—System for transmitting to one instrument the position of a target which has been located by another instrument.

target echo (A)—Radio signal reflected by an air or other target and received by the radar station which transmitted the original signal.

target evaluation (A)—Examination of targets to determine their military importance and their relative priority for attack.

target grid—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. Device for converting the observer's target locations and corrections with respect to the observer target line to target locations and corrections with respect to the gun target line.

target indicating system (A)—System for providing a means for indicating to the tracker of an air defense automatic weapon the direction of approach of a suitable target, or the approach of a new target after engagement with one tracker has been broken off. The operation of this system requires that the tracker slew his weapon in the indicated direction, locate his target, and begin tracking.

target information center (A)—An intelligence center set up afloat or ashore for assembly, evaluation, interpretation, dissemination, and coordination of target information fo rsupporting weapons, i.e., artillery, naval gunfire, and air.

target number (artillery)—1. See JCS Pub 1 for application.

(A)—2. The reference number given to the target by the fire control unit.

target selector (A)—Component of both a target designation system and a target indicating system. It is an off-carriage observing instrument provided for the purpose of selecting an initial or new target, and it is electrically connected to the gun mount in such a manner as to: *a.* slew the gun to the approximate azimuth and elevation of a selected target (when the selector is a component of a target designating system); and *b.* give the tracker an indication of the direction of approach of a selected target (when the selector is a component of a target indicating system).

target tracking radar (A)—A precision tracking radar which is an integral part of a weapon system and is used to track the target. Its function is to furnish target-position data to the computer when used in a command guidance system. In a beam rider system, this radar provides coordinate information to permit guidance of the missile to the target by the onboard computer. This radar also serves to illuminate the target in a missile system which utilizes semiactive homing guidance.

task force combat information ship (A)—Ship designated and charged with the coordination of the intership combat information center functions of the various ships in the task force so that the overall combat information available to commands will be increased. This ship is normally the flagship of the task force commander.

task organization—1. and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—3. In Army usage, temporary organization for conduct pertaining to a specific operation.

tasks (A)—Specific Army, Navy, and Air tasks which have to be done to implement successfully the phased concept of operations stemming from the basic undertakings and the overall strategic con-

cept. In stating the tasks, so much of the who, what, when, where, why, and how, as are appropriate, are given. The tasks fall into two categories: *a.* Initial operations, and *b.* Subsequent operations.

tear down (ASCC)—The breakdown of a major assembly to component parts.

technical bulletin (A)—A publication that contains technical information pertaining to weapons, equipment, and professional techniques.

technical channel (A)—Method used by the chiefs of service, within the limits and in the manner prescribed by the commander, to handle routine technical reports and instructions not involving variations from command policies and directives.

technical committee (A)—A committee established and maintained by the chief of each developing agency to effect coordination among the developing and using agencies during research, development, test, type classification, and procurement activities.

technical control (A)—The specialized or professional guidance and direction exercised by an authority in technical matters.

technical damage assessment (A)—A direct damage assessment conducted by special teams to obtain technical information.

technical data package (A)—A technical description of an item or service adequate for use in procurement. The description shall be sufficiently complete to control the configuration to the required degree of design disclosure and the item quality to the required level; and will consist of all applicable technical data, such as plans, drawings and associated lists, specifications, purchase descriptions, standards, models, performance requirements, quality assurance provisions, and packing data.

technical inspection (A)—1. Inspection of equipment and weapons to determine whether they are serviceable for continued use or whether repairs are necessary. 2. The initial, in-process, and final inspections performed within a maintenance unit on materiel, incident to repair, to determine condition, deficiencies, parts requirements, nature of repairs necessary, and whether the item will be repaired locally, salvaged, or evacuated (initial inspection); to determine whether repairs in process are being performed properly (in-process inspection); and to determine, before disposition is made of a repaired item, whether all required repairs were performed satisfactorily (final inspection). See also **in-process inspection.**

technical manual (A)—A manual providing detailed treatment of specific subjects considered necessary for the full accomplishment of required training. A technical manual also contains descriptions of materiel and instructions for the operation, handling, and maintenance and repair thereof; information and instructions on technical procedures, exclusive of those of an administrative nature.

technical observer (A)—Civilian technical expert, representing a commercial firm, who accompanies troops in the field to observe and report on the operation of mechanical equipment or armament under field conditions.

technical proficiency inspection (A)—An inspection of a nuclear weapons storage support or delivery organization to determine its capability to meet operational commitments in nuclear weapons as directed in its current mission, while adhering to standard procedures in storage, maintenance, safety testing, handling, and assembly.

technical service contracts (A)—Type of contract in which the contractor's civilian personnel perform technical services for the Department of the Army.

tehnical service material position (A)—A duty position requiring an officer to have Chemical, Engineer, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal or Transportation only as his basic branch. Not identified with, or limited to one specific branch.

technician (Reserve component) (A)—A fulltime career civilian employee of the Army National Guard or Army Reserve, normally a military member of the unit for which employed, who provides day-to-day continuity of operations. Technicians provide support in the performance of functions for which the National Guard or Reserve commanders are responsible, but which cannot be performed by unit personnel during the regularly scheduled training periods.

technique (A)—Method of performance of any act, especially the detailed methods used by troops or commanders in performing assigned tasks. Technique refers to the basic methods of using equipment and personnel. The phrase "tactics and technique" is often used to refer to the general and detailed methods used by commanders and forces in carrying out their assignments.

telephone repeater (A)—Amplifying device used to improve voice transmission and extend the talking range over wire circuits.

television reconnaissance (A)—Air reconnaissance conducted to supplement photographic and visual reconnaissance by providing instantaneously, at ground and surface installations, representations of the view from an aircraft in flight as reviewed by either optical or electronic means.

tempest (A)—An unclassified short name referring to investigations and studies of compromising emanations. It is sometimes used synonymously for the term "compromising emanations"; e.g., tempest tests, tempest inspections.

tempest test (A)—A laboratory or on-site (field) test to determine the nature and amplitude of conducted or radiated signals containing compromising information. A test normally includes detection and measurement of these signals, and analysis to determine correlation between received signals and potentially compromising transmitted signals.

temporary disability retired list (A)—List of officers and enlisted persons released from active service because of permanent disability—the degree of which has not been established—who are required to undergo periodic medical examinations at intervals of 18 months or less, but who are entitled to receive retired pay for a period of 5 years if not sooner removed from the list.

temporary expedient equipment list (A)—List of minimum equipment necessary to initiate meaningful unit training pending receipt of total authorized allowances.

tenant (A)—A unit or activity of one Government agency, military department, or command which occupies facilities on an installation of another military department or command, and receives supplies or other support services from that installation.

tenant activity (A)—An organization, activity, or unit which is located at an installation or subinstallation belonging to another command, and from which it is receiving specified types of supply or other services.

tentative table of organization and equipment (A)—A table which is prescribed for a unit, the organization of which is considered to be experimental; for personnel, equipment, or both. See also **table of organization and equipment.**

ten-year device (A)—Design of an hourglass with a roman numeral X denoting service for each additional 10 years' service.

terminal (A)—Those military and commercial facilities used for the loading, unloading, and intransit handling of cargo or personnel by various modes of transportation.

terminal ballistics (A)—Subdivision within ballistics which deals with effects of missiles at the target.

terminal command (A)—A Transportation Corps unit which provides a command headquarters for a terminal or base area in which one or more terminals are located.

terminal postal officer (A)—The commanding officer of a US Army military mail terminal who acts as a liaison officer with the accountable postmaster, postal concentration center officials, and postal inspectors on APO matters, to include furnishing of information on the distribution of APO mail and the opening and closing of APO's and APO units.

terminal service company (A)—Transportation Corps unit trained and equipped to perform cargo and passenger loading and unloading operations on ships, aircraft, railcars, or trucks to perform cargo segregation operations.

terminal throughput capacity—See **port throughput capacity.**

terminal value (A)—The expected value of either existing facilities and other assets, or facilities and other assets not yet in being, at the end of their economic life.

terrain (Q)—The total of all natural or man-induced non-meterological phenomena that influence the performance of vehicles, personnel, or other systems.

terrain analysis (A, Q)—The process of interpreting a geographic area to determine the effect of the natural and man-made features on military operations.

terrain appreciations—See **terrain evaluation.**

terrain break angle (Q)—The angle between two adjacent slope facets, which may or may not constitute an obstacle.

terrain corridor—See **corridor.**

terrain evaluation (A)—The evaluation and interpretation of an area of probable military operations

to determine the effect of the terrain on the lines of action open to opposing forces in this area.

terrain factor (Q)—Any attribute of the terrain that can be adequately described at any point (or instant of time) by a single measurable value; for example, slope or obstacle height.

terrain masking (Q)—The ability of terrain features to deny observation of an object.

terrain modeling (Q)—The mathematical modeling of the physical shape of a portion of the earth's surface (terrain) by fitting functions to the elevation data.

terrain profile (Q)—A geometric representation of a terrain surface; e.g., an elevation versus distance curve.

terrain return (A)—Radiation which is reflected from the ground and returned as an echo to the radar set.

terrain spotting (A)—Positive spotting of a round not on the observer target line, based on a knowledge of the terrain near the target.

terrain type (Q)—A region throughout which a specific assemblage of factors occurs.

terrain unit (Q)—A patch (areal) or length (linear) of homogeneous terrain as defined by a specific array of terrain factors.

terrorism (ASCC)—The use or threat of violence in furtherence of a political aim. See also **sabotage; subversion.**

tertiary roads (Q)—A linear surface feature making an open way for vehicles or persons on a natural treated surface to improve its trafficability or gravel surface (including footpaths) less than 4 meters wide.

test bed—See **test stand.**

test control officer (A)—An individual appointed to maintain control over the issue and use of test materials. Under the Enlisted Evaluation System, the individual must be a commissioned or warrant officer appointed by the installation commander and supervises operation of the installation Enlisted Evaluation System within a designated area.

test date—See **inspection date.**

test equipment (A, ASSC)—Electric, electronic, mechanical, hydraulic or pneumatic equipment, either automatic, manual or any combination thereof, which is required to perform the checkout function.

test examiner (A)—An individual appointed to administer intelligence, aptitude, proficiency, or evaluation tests.

testing laboratory (R)—A laboratory having adequate facilities to perform the qualification testing. Testing laboratories are classified as follows: *a.* Government or official laboratory—A laboratory operated by or under contract to a National Government; *b.* Other than Government or official laboratory—A laboratory operated by the manufacturer or under contract to him.

testing time (A, ASCC)—Time required to determine whether designated characteristics of a system are within specified values.

test piece (A)—Any gun which is compared with another gun in calibration. The gun used as a basis of comparison is called the reference piece; any other gun adjusted accurately with reference to it is a test piece.

test point (ASCC)—A convenient safe access to a circuit or system so that a significant quantity can be measured or introduced to facilitate maintenance, repair, calibration, alignment, and checkout (test).

test proctors (A)—An individual appointed to observe that personnel undergoing intelligence, aptitude, performance, or evaluation tests are complying with test instructions.

test stand (ASCC)—A facility for testing the performance of engines or mechanisms.

teragraph (A)—Four unrelated letters of the alphabet placed in juxtaposition and utilized as brevity symbols or abbreviation codes for identification of such things as individual equipments. Frequently used in connection with technical listings and data.

tetrytol (A)—A binary explosive consisting of a mixture of tetryl and TNT.

the army community (A)—See **Total Army Community.**

theater army logistical command (A)—The command, located in the communications zone, having responsibility for providing administrative support, except personnel replacement and civil affairs, to all US Army Forces located in a theater of operations and to such theater Navy, theater Air Force, allied, and other forces, as directed.

theater control level—See **theater stock level.**

theater depot (A)—An installation, normally under communication zone control, with the missions of receiving, storing, and issuing supplies for the theater or major subordinate commands. This term also applies to any oversea depot or other major supply activity based on continental United States for resupply.

theater forecast of requisitions (A)—Report, submitted quarterly by oversea command, which forecasts the quantities of standard stock list items, estimated for requisition and shipment from the United States during each of the succeeding four calendar quarters.

theater inventory control point (A)—An activity, designated by the oversea threater commander, to which is assigned the responsibility for the centralized or integrated management and control of stocks stored and issued from theater depots and/or storage points.

theater stock level (A)—Quantity of supplies authorized by Headquarters, Department of the Army, to be maintained in a theater of operations as stock-on-hand ready-for-issue.

theater war reserves (A)—That portion of the mobilization reserve materiel objective which is authorized each theater in days of supply to support initial combat consumption until surface resupply becomes effective and approved additive Department of the Army operational projects.

theodolite (A)—A precision surveying instrument consisting of an alidade with telescope, mounted on an accurately graduated circle, equipped with levels and necessary reading devices. Sometimes the alidade carries a graduated vertical circle.

thermal resolution (ASCC)—Discrimination of differing emissivity between two adjacent surfaces based upon absolute temperature only.

thermal stress duty (A)—Duty as a human test subject in thermal stress experiments in either environmental test chamber or in experimental field situations.

thermate (A)—Standard incendiary agent used as filling for incendiary munitions. Mixture of thermite (iron oxide and aluminum) and other oxidizing agents which burn at about 4,300 degrees Fahrenheit.

thermit (A)—Thermite, commercial welding mixture of iron oxide and aluminum, used as an incendiary for some munitions.

thermojet (A)—Airduct-type engine in which air is scooped from surrounding atmosphere, compressed, heated by combustion, and then expanded and discharged at high velocity.

thermokarst (A)—Karst-like topographic features, produced by the melting of ground ice and the subsequent settling or caving of ground; characterized by an uneven topography with short ravines, sink holes, funnels, and caverns similar to those produced in a limestone terrain by the solvent action of water.

thickened fuel (A)—Gasoline with a thickener (gelling agent) added, used as an incendiary fuel in flamethrowers and firebombs. See also **unthickened fuel.**

thin natural screen (A)—Natural growth left in front of entrenchments and emplacements to aid in concealing them.

third state national (A)—A non-United States citizen who is not a citizen of the country in which employed, and who has been imported into the country for employment by the US Army under special employment conditions.

threatened major disaster (A)—Any disaster caused by flood, fire, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, or other catastrophe, which in the determination of the Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness, threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude as to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government to avert or lessen the effects of such disaster before its actual occurrence, as authorized under Public Law 91-606.

threat study (A)—An authoritative intelligence assessment of enemy capabilities in terms of combat materiel, employment doctrine, environment, and force structures, which would affect general United States Planning or developments. A threat study has two aspects: *a.* An assessment of the level of development which the economy, the technology and/or the forces of a country have achieved or a forecast of what they can be expecte dto achieve in the future. *b.* A recasting of existing assessments and forecasts which provide a statement of the threat as it relates to a specific research or combat developments project.

throughout distribution (A)—1. Term used to describe shipments which bypass intermediate instal-

lations. 2. The bypassing of one or more intermediate supply echelons in the supply system, thereby avoiding multiple handling.

thrust line (A)—Line forming the base of all coordinates in the thrust line system of locating the position of objects on a map. It is a line, designated by the commander, and located on the map by two reference points, or by a reference point and a direction. Somewhere on the thrust line is a base point, designated by the commander, from which all coordinates are measured. Points are located by giving their distance along the thrust line, forward or back of the base point, and their distance perpendicular to the thrust line.

tier (A)—A horizontal layer of a column, row, or stack. Tiers are numbered in the order of their stowing from the bottom up.

time change component (A)—A component which, because of design limitations or safety, is removed from an end item for rebuild, overhaul, or retirement after a specified period of operation, number of rounds, miles, hours, or any other measurable operational event; e.g., an aircraft weapon, vehicle, etc.; component/part.

time distance (A)—Time required for any one vehicle to travel between two given points at a given rate of speed.

time fire (A)—Fire in which fuzes are set to act after a fixed time interval and before impact. See also **fire.**

time gap (ASCC)—The sum of the intervals between columns and elements of the columns. It is expressed in minutes.

time interval (A)—The time that elapses between successive elements of a column as they move past a given point.

time lag (ASCC)—The amount by which the time of fall of a bomb, released under given conditions, would exceed that of an ideal bomb released under identical conditions.

tongue (palm) width (ASCC—The measure of the flat width of a terminal lug. The tongue or palm is that flat portion of the terminal lug having a hole diameter compatible with the stud to which it will be fastened.

tonne (ASCC)—A metric tonne; 1000 klgs.

top carriage (A)—Upper movable part of a gun carriage.

topographic plot (A)—Representation, by means of contour lines, of the ground relief of an area shown in a stereoscopic model.

top secret control officer (A)—An officer, warrant officer, or responsible civilian official, appointed in each command or agency to be responsible for the receipt, custody, accounting for, and distribution of Top Secret material within the local command, and the transmission thereof outside the immediate organization.

Torpex (A)—A high explosive consisting of TNT, cyclonite and aluminum powder, used especially in torpedoes, mines, and depth bombs.

total allowance (A)—The total allowance based on table of organization and equipment, table of distribution and allowances, as applicable. (Allowances contained therein do not apply to repair parts.) Changes to total allowances require approval of Headquarters, Department of the Army.

Total Army (A)—The totality of the Active Army; the Army's Reserve Components, including the Ready, Standby, and Retired Reserve; all other elements of the Army's Retired Force subject to recall in the event of mobilization; and the DA civilian work force.

Total Army Community (A)—A diverse community consisting of soldiers on active duty, soldiers in the Reserve components, retired soldiers, supporting civilian employees, and the families of all the preceding personnel. Also called The Army Community.

total Federal officer service (A)—All periods of commissioned/warrant officer service, active and reserve, creditable for basic pay (time since basic entry date), minus any period(s) of enlisted service creditable for basic pay.

total operational flying duty credit (A)—Flying performed under competent orders by rated or designated members while serving in assignments in which basic flying skills normally are maintained in the performance of assigned duties; and flying performed by members in training that leads to the award of an aeronautical rating or designation.

total temperature (ASCC)—The sum of the ambient air temperature and adiabatic cooling or heating inu a rising or descending parcel of air.

to the color (A)—Bugle call sounded as a salute to the color, to the President, the Vice President, and ex-President, or a foreign chief magistrate.

touchdown—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. In amphibious operations, the initial landing of the first element of the assault forces on a hostile beach.

tour of duty (A)—1. That period of time in which assigned military personnel remain at one station or geographical location. 2. A stabilized tour is a continental United States tour for which a mandatory period of duty has been established.

towed artillery (A)—Artillery weapon designed to be towed by a motor vehicle.

towed load (Q)—A constant load applied at the drawbar of a vehicle being tested.

towing force (Q)—The force required to move a towed load at a constant speed.

town (Q)—Cluster of structures largely along identified roads with a developed system of access to several blocks from main routes, with building structures not generally exceeding three stories and normally with small commercial and industrial sectors with population between 1,000 and 20,000.

town fog (A)—An ice fog created by extremely low temperatures (minus 50 degree to 65 degrees Fahrenheit), usually noticeable over more or less densely inhabited places, because of the conflict between locally generated warm moist air and the surrounding cold air. At extremely low temperatures, such a fog may appear over a body of troops, herd of cattle, etc.

toxic alarm system (A)—Any system of alarm used to give warning of a chemical, biological, or radiological attack.

trace (ASCC)—A visible line or lines appearing on the screen of a cathode ray tube in operation.

track—1 through 7. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.
(A)—8. To follow or pursue an enemy.

track and ground speed wind velocity (ASCC)—The wind velocity calculated from a knowledge of heading, true air speed, and ground speed.

tracking index—See **pipper.**

tracklaying vehicle (A)—Vehicle which travels upon two or more endless tracks mounted on each side of the vehicle. A tracked vehicle has high mobility and maneuverability, is usually armed, and frequently armored; and is intended for tactical use. Tanks are one type of tracked vehicle.

track made good (ASCC)—The actual path of an aircraft over the surface of the earth or its graphic representation.

track off (A)—Deliberate underestimation or overestimation of the predicted path of a target, in order to bring about an eventual intersection of the line of fire with the target.

traction capacity (Q)—The ability of a soil to provide sufficient resistance between the soil and the tread, or track of a vehicle, to furnish the necessary forward thrust.

trafficability sampler (Q)—This instrument is a piston-type soil sampler for securing soft soil samples. The design of the sampler is such that constant-volume samples can be taken, thereby facilitating the rapid determination of soil mass density.

traffic association (A)—In cryptography, association of the flow of a particular type of traffic with the geographical points of origin and destination.

traffic control point (A)—A point on the ground or road network in a static, garrison-type environment, where military police control the traffic flow. See also **area traffic control.**

traffic diagram (A)—Chart showing the actual number of telephone lines between telephone exchanges and telephones.

traffic headquarters (A)—Headquarters exercising highway traffic regulation, which is planning, routing, scheduling, and directing the actual use of the highways by vehicles, personnel afoot (including troops, refugees, and other civilians), and animals, to utilize highway transportation facilities and equipment most effectively, in accordance with assigned tasks.

traffic map (A)—Map used in planning and regulating the flow of traffic. It includes routes, road data, the direction of movement, and the amount of traffic moving.

trail converter dolly (A)—Auxiliary wheeled vehicle, equipped with drawbar and fifth wheel type coupling, designed to support the front end of a semitrailer; thus converting the semitrailer to full trailer.

trail formation—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Vehicles proceeding one behind the other at designated intervals. Also called column formation.

trainees—See **training forces.**

trainers—See **training forces.**

training aircraft (A)—Small, sturdy aircraft used to train flyers.

training base (A)—Those activities, facilities, equipment, and personnel which comprise the Army training centers, Army schools and courses, and units specifically established or directed to conduct individual training on a recurring basis.

training center (A)—A center authorized and designated by Headquarters, Department of the Army, to conduct basic individual training, advanced individual training, combat support training, and/or other specialized training. See also **center.**

training circular (A)—One which promulgates training directives, policies, or information of an interim nature which requires revision too frequently for inclusion in permanent training literature. Also used to promulgate new training doctrines, tactics, or techniques; the immediate dissemination of which is essential.

training forces (A)—This category of personnel consists of trainees, students (permanent change of station as shown in the force structure), and trainers. *a.* **Trainees**—Personnel assigned to training centers and other miscellaneous training activities for the purpose of receiving instruction. *b.* **Students**—Personnel assigned to formal Army service schools and courses, schools of other services or allied armed forces, and joint colleges and projects, and personnel attending civilian institutions for the purpose of receiving instruction. (This excludes personnel on temporary duty.) *c.* **Trainers**—Personnel who instruct or provide training advice to units or individuals, or who provide essential administrative support in schools, training centers, military districts, and other miscellaneous training activities.

training literature (A)—That body of writings published for the primary purpose of informing all concerned as to doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures adopted for use in training individuals and units of the United States Army. See also **official training literature, unofficial training literature.**

training objective (A)—A statement expressed in terms of performance which specifies an individual's or unit element's capabilities for accomplishing a major task or subtask after completing a specific block of instruction.

training publications (A)—That printed or reproduced narrative material utilized by elements of the United States Army for the purpose of training individuals or units. The term "training publications" is an overall term which includes training literature, both official unofficiail.

trajectory chart (A)—Diagram of a side view of the paths of projectiles fired at various elevations under standard conditions. The trajectory chart is different for different guns, projectiles, and fuzes.

trajectory scorer (ASCC)—A trajectory scorer is capable of continuously defining the position of a missile in a sphere whose center coincides with the origin of the target's coordinate axes. The time history of the intercept must provide both range and angular position of missile with respect to a target commensurate with the scoring requirements.

trajectory shift (A, ASCC)—The degree to which the trajectory of a projectile, under the action of a thrust mechanism, departs from a purely ballistic trajectory.

trample (ASCC)—To transverse a raised and tensioned hook cable.

transceiver (A, ASCC)—A combined radio transmitter and receiver in which some circuits, other than those of the power supply, are common to both transmitter and receiver, and not providing the simultaneous transmission and reception.

transfer (A)—Relief from assignment in one component, branch category, or administrative entity of an armed force or a component thereof, with concurrent assignment to another component, branch, category, or administrative entity.

transfer activity (A)—A designated, centralized activity, established to accomplish transfer processing of military personnel (transfer station or transfer point).

transfer berth (A)—A berth located off a landing beach in proximity to the transfer line. A crane-equipped ship or barge is usually stationed in the transfer berth to assist in transferring troops, supplies, and equipment from landing craft to amphibious vehicles.

transfer limit (A)—Maximum difference in direction and range from the location of a checkpoint; within which limits, corrections computed for the checkpoints are assumed to be sufficiently accurate to warrant application to any target, justifying its attack by a transfer of fire.

transfer order (A)—Order by the Secretary of Defense to the Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Navy, and/or Secretary of the Air Force generally transferring certain functions, powers, and duties from one to the other.

transfer point (A)—A centralized activity at an installation designed by proper authority to accomplish transfer processing of military personnel assigned to activities at the same installation, satellited on the same installation, and such other personnel as may be assigned to that activity.

transfer processing (A)—The final procedures, consisting of an orientation, medical and dental examination, records processing interview, personal information interview, outgoing records check, departure ceremony, and final pay necessary, to accomplish the release from active duty, discharge, retirement, and placement on the temporary disability retired list of military personnel.

transfer standard (A)—The time periods or events when files are transferred to records holding areas or oversea records centers, from one command or activity to another command or activity, or to another Government agency.

transfer station (A)—A training, transient, and patient activity designated by Headquarters, Department of the Army, to accomplish transfer processing of oversea returnees returning for separation; military personnel reassigned to that activity specifically for separation; and onpost personnel stationed at an installation containing such an activity.

transformation program (Q)—1. A computer program used to change digital data from one format to another (e.g., from planar to DMA standard). 2. Computer software which produces an on-line data base from an off-line data base.

transient billeting facility (A)—A facility operated primarily for the temporary billeting of military, civilian, and retired military personnel and their family members en route to or from a permanent duty station, on temporary duty, on leave, or for rest and recreation. This will include all collateral activities conducted within the premises of such facility as integral parts of the facility.

transient dining facility (A)—A dining facility designated by the installation commander to subsist individuals authorized to be subsisted without reimbursement who are awaiting orders, transportation, etc., at an installation to which they are not assigned or attached and having a destination elsewhere; or because of duty requirements, consume meals in a dining facility located at an installation other than the installation to which the individual is assigned or attached.

transient field ration mess (A)—Dining facility designated by commanders of major units where installations subsist individuals who are authorized subsistence in kind and are present in the major unit or installation during meal hours, but are not a part of the morning report strength of the major unit or installation.

transient installation confinement facility (A)—A confinement facility, the establishment and operation of which has been specifically authorized by The Provost Marshal General for the temporary confinement of prisoners at installations where exceptional circumstances preclude establishment or economical operation of an installation confinement facility.

transient target (A)—Moving target that remains within observing or firing distance for such a short period that it affords little time for deliberate adjustment and fire against it. Transient targets may be aircraft, vehicles, ships, marching troops, etc. Usually called fleeting target.

transitory shelter (A)—A prefabricated, sectional, metal structure, normally with complete sides and ends but without utilities, classed as a storage aid rather than a real property facility. When used for storage, is reported as "other nonwarehouse space." See also **storage space.**

transmissivity (Q)—A measure of the amount of radiation propagated through a given medium; defined as the ratio of transmitted radiation to the total radiation incident upon the medium. Also called transmittance, transmittancy.

transmitter structural antenna height (Q)—The height of the electrical center of a transmitting (receiver) antenna above the local ground surface.

transoceanic travel (A)—All travel which, if performed by surface means of commercial transportation over a usually traveled route, would require the use of oceangoing ships.

transponder—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. Used with guided missiles to check out command signals and aid in tracking.

transportation account code (A)—A four-digit code for inclusion on Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures documents to identify the appropriate Department of Defense Agency and transportation account chargeable for movement of cargo through facilities of military controlled transportation systems which require reimbursement for services rendered.

transportation control number (A)—The number assigned to control a shipment/consolidated shipment unit within the Defense Transportation System.

transportation engineering (A)—The science of evaluating the requirements for, and planning the layout and functional aspects of transportation facilities; and of developing the most efficient relationships with respect to transportation equipment, transportation facilities, and traffic movement patterns so as to ensure adequate, safe, and efficient movement by all modes of transportation.

transportation in kind (A)—Transportation provided by the Government without cost to the traveler, including transportation by Government aircraft, ship, or vehicle, and the furnishing of transportation requests or similar means for procurement of transportation and accommodations via commercial carriers.

transportation management (A)—The performance of command and/or staff functions related to—planning, coordination, evaluating, and analyzing all aspects of water, rail, highway, and air transportation systems; development of transportation policies and doctrine; assessment of capabilities in terms of current and projected transport requirements; allocation and monitoring the use of transportation resources in accordance with established priorities; and preparation of contingency transportation plans.

transportation manifest (A)—An ocean shipping document that contains information required by transportation agencies and consists of two parts: *a.* Army Ocean Manifest Sheets which comprise a brief enumeration of the ship cargo by separate shipments, arranged by appropriate consignee order for each port of discharge. *b.* Manifest recapitulation composed of Army Ocean Recapitulation and summary of cargo, which together constitute a summarization of cargo by port of discharge and type of cargo for each consignee. See also **supply manifest.**

transportation movements (A)—The management of the movement capability to ensure maximum accomplishment of movement requirements.

transportation request (A)—Official order on a transportation company to furnish passenger transportation to personnel performing official travel at the expense of the Government.

transportation unit (A)—A transportation unit consists of one or more shipment units for shipment, under one transportation control number, moving on a single conveyance.

transport service (A)—The function of, and the organization responsible for, the actual operation of transportation equipment and facilities.

transport users (A)—Personnel, units, agencies, and facilities of the Army, Personnel, units, agencies, and facilities of the Navy, Air Force, allied forces, and other governmental and civil agencies when the Army is responsible for accomplishment of their movement requirements.

transposition mixed alphabet (A)—Cryptographic alphabet constructed by applying a form of transportation to either a standard or a mixed sequence.

transposition system (A)—A system in which the plain text symbols are retained but are rearranged to form a cryptogram.

transshipment activity (A)—A transportation activity responsible for receiving, processing, and forwarding shipments within the Defense transportation system.

transverse mercator projection (A)—A map projection which, in mathematical principle, is identical to the mercator projection, except that the surface on which the meridians and parallels are developed is rotated (transversed) 90 percent in azimuth. Unlike the mercator projection, the meridians and parallels are curved except for the equator and central meridian.

trap mine (A)—Mine designed to explode unexpectedly when enemy personnel attempt to move an object.

travel allowance (A)—Reimbursement for expenses incurred while traveling under orders issued by competent authority.

traverse leg (A)—An imaginary line between two stations on a traverse.

traverse station (A)—A station at which an angular measurement is taken to establish the direction of the next successive traverse leg. See also **station; survey station.**

treadway bridge (A)—Bridge whose roadway is formed by two tracks or treadways.

triage—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.
(A)—2. An evaluation and classification of casualties for purposes of treatment and evacuation. It is the immediate sorting of patients according to type and seriousness of injury, likelihood of survival, and the establishment of priority for treatment and evacuation to assure medical care of the greatest benefit to the largest number.

trial elevation (A)—In terrestrial fire, the elevation at which fire for effect is begun.

triangle exercise (A)—Form of target practice with the rifle in which the rifleman fires three shots, making three holes as close together in the target as possible.

triangle of velocities (ASCC)—The fundamental triangle associated with dead reckoning. It is composed of the following vectors: *a.* Heading and true airspeed. *b.* Track and groundspeed. *c.* Wind speed and wind direction.

triangulation (A)—Method of surveying in which the locations of the different terrain features are found by a system of triangles, each of whose base lines are established accurately as to location and length. As locations of new points are determined, new base lines are established, and the locations of other points are determined from them.

tribrach (A)—A universal mounting device for all engineer surveying instruments and accessories which are mounted on tripods and have a standard base.

trick (A)—1. Graduation mark on a lens or reticle. 2. Tour of duty; period which one is on duty. Also called watch.

trigraph (A)—Three letters, unrelated, placed in juxtaposition and utilized as brevity symbols or abbreviation codes for identification of such things as individual equipments. Frequently used in connection with technical listings and data.

triple canopy forest (Q)—A dense growth of trees in which there are three levels of tree crowns. Typically the bottom layer will be between 5 to 10 meters, the middle layer between 20 to 25 meters, and the top layer between 35 and 45 meters. The floor of triple canopy forest is usually so densely shaded that plant foliage is sparse close to the ground and gives the forest an open aspect making it easy to traverse.

troop (A)—A subordinate unit of the cavalry squadron. The troop has both administrative and tactical functions. It is equivalent to a company or battery.

troop issue subsistence activity (A)—The element of an installation responsible for acquiring, storing, issuing, selling, and accounting for subsistence supplies used for subsisting personnel authorized to subsist in appropriated fund dining facilities, and by organizations and activities authorized to purchase therefrom, to include Reserve components. Functions are administered by a Troop Issue Subsistence Officer.

troop issue subsistence officer (A)—Individual appointed by the installation commander to be responsible and accountable for troop issue subsistence operations. He controls the requisition, receipt, storage, and issue/sale of specification subsistence items.

troop medical clinic (A)—A medical treatment activity which is designed to accomplish sick call; limited treatment within the capacity of the activity and referral of patients to a health clinic, hospital, or dental clinic. It normally provides limited treatment, immunization services, medical examinations, physical profiling, and limited pharmacy dispensing services.

Troop Program (A)—The planning blueprint of the Department of the Army which defines the projected size, structure, and deployment of the Army, together with the civilian personnel planned for utilization therewith, for use in budgetary, logistical, training, and organizational personnel planning.

troop program unit (A)—A term used to describe a unit of the selected reserve in the training and pay category A (paid drill) which has been programmed and organized under a table of organization and equipment or a table of distribution and allowances.

troop support agency (A)—A field operating agency under the supervision of Headquarters, Department of the Army, concerned with the management and standardized procedures for worldwide operation of the Army food service program,

troop issue subsistence, laundry and drycleaning activities, central issue facilities, clothing sales stores, and clothing initial issue points.

Troop Topics (A)—A series of Department of the Army pamphlets, published on an as-needed basis, designed to support specific information objectives and/or subject areas in the Army Command Information Program.

trophy of war (A)—Any item of captured enemy equipment, retention of which by its captors is not prohibited by international law, Federal law or current Army regulations.

tropicalization (A)—Preparation of materiel to limit infiltration of moisure into critical parts of equipment and to kill and discourage fungiferous growths, thereby permitting storage and use in tropical regions.

tropical year (ASCC)—The period of one complete revolution of the earth around the sun relative to the First Point of Aries. It has an average value of 365 days, 05 hours, 48.75 minutes and contains one complete cycle of seasons. Also known as apparent solar year.

tropospheric scatter path (Q)—A propagation path where the dominant received signal is that due to the scattering of radiowaves by random fluctuations of tropospheric refractivity.

trouble shooting (ASCC)—The process of investigating and detecting the cause of aircraft or equipment malfunctioning. (UK equivalent: aircraft fault diagnosis.)

true azimuth (A)—An azimuth referenced to true north or true south.

true control (A)—A system of common control originating from a point whose true coordinates are known and from which a true direction is known.

true course (A)—Course of an aircraft, tank, or ship, as indicated by the horizontal angle between the true north-south line and the direction of motion.

true origin (A)—Geographic intersection of a meridian and parallel upon which grid references are based.

tubular box trail—See **box trail.**

tump line (A)—A kind of sling formed by a strap slung over the forehead or chest and used by one carrying a pack on his back.

tungsten carbide core (A)—The heavy, hard ore used in hypervelocity armor-piercing type projectiles.

turn in slip (A)—A form used in local turn in of excess or unserviceable property.

twenty-five percent rectangle (A)—A rectangle, eight probable deflection errors wide and one range probable error deep, within which will fall 25 percent of a large number of shots fired with the same setting. One range limit of this rectangle is the center of impact of a large number of shots fired with the same setting. There are two 25 percent rectangles, one on either side of the center of impact. These two rectangles form the 50 percent rectangle.

twilight (morning and evening) (A)—Period of solar illumination prior to sunrise or after sunset. See also **civil twilight (morning and evening); dusk; nautical twilight (morning and evening).**

twin sideband (A)—Radio transmission with the carrier suppressed or eliminated and the intelligence contained in the upper and lower sideband.

two-element differential (A)—Characteristic incorporated in certain codes in which the groups differ from one another by a minimum of two elements, either in the identity or the position occupied. When the elements are letters, the characteristic is called a two-letter differential; when the elements are digits, it is called a two-figure differential.

two-part code (A)—A code consisting of two sections or parts: (1) An encoding section in which the vocabulary items are arranged in alphabetical or other systematic order, accompanied by their code equivalents arranged in nonalphabetical or random order. (2) A decoding section in which the code groups are arranged in alphabetical or numerical order and are accompanied by their plain text meanings, which are now in a mixed order.

type B strength order (A)—A column in the personnel section of a table of organization and equipment which authorizes only the minimum of US military command, supervisory, technical, and necessary maintenance personnel positions required to perform the stated mission of the unit when augmented by available non-United States personnel. See also **cadre strength column; level of strength.**

type equipment method load (A)—Method designed for use by staff planners at division and higher levels; provides a rapid method of determining aircraft requirements for general planning purposes. The critical factor is that the number of vehicles and towed weapons to be transported largely determines the number of aircraft required for a unit.

type face (ASCC)—A term used to describe a particular type of type, regardless of size.

type font (ASCC)—See **type face.**

types of options (A)—Methods by which countries, participating in the Foreign Military Sales program, advise supply sources by coded entry on requisitions whether material shipments should be released without prior notice to country representatives or freight forwarders. *a Type A*—Depicts automatic shipment without prior notice. *b. Type Y*—Advice to Foreign Military Sales country representative or freight forwarder that Foreign Military Sales materiel will be shipped on the 15th day subsequent to the date of the notice of availability, unless alternate shipping instructions are received. *a. Type Z*—Advice to Foreign Military Sales country representative or freight forwarder that Foreign Military Sales materiel is ready for shipment and specific shipping instructions are required.

type table of distribution and allowance (A)—A document published by Headquarters, Department of the Army, to serve as a model in developing table of distribution and allowances for select Reserve component and mobilization units. It shows the organizational structure and personnel and equipment requirements for a common type table of distribution and allowances unit.

U

ullage (propellant tank) (A)—Space or void left in a propellant tank to allow for thermal expansion.

umbilical cord (missile) (A)—Cable fitted with a quick disconnect plug on the missile through which missile equipment is controlled and tested while the missile is still attached to launching equipment or parent plane.

unattended aerial sensor—See **unattended air sensor.**

unattended air sensor (A)—Any airborne sensor designed primarily for automatic operations and remote monitoring.

unattended ground sensor (A)—Any sensor, exexclusive of those mounted on air platforms, designed primarily for automatic operations and remote monitoring.

unconventional mine (A)—A mine that is fabricated at, or near its point of use from other explosives (e.g., bomb, artillery shell, TNT blocks).

unconventional warfare operational area (A)—A geographical area within enemy or enemy-held territory designated by the unified force commander for the conduct of unconventional warfare and related activities in support of theater objectives.

uncover (A)—1. Remove hat, cap, or helmet. 2. Move certain designated soldiers of a formation to either side in order to get more space between individuals. In physical training, at the command "UNCOVER," each even numbered (or odd numbered) individual makes a sidewise jumy. 3. Command to move in this manner. 4. Expose or leave unprotected by movement or maneuver.

uncovered movement (A)—A movement made when security normally provided by other friendly forces is lacking.

under arms (A)—Bearing arms, especially with arms in hand; or with a small arms weapon, or with equipment such as a holster attached to the person.

underground (A)—A covert unconventional warfare organization established to operate in areas denied to the guerrilla forces or conduct operations not suitable for guerrilla forces.

Under Secretary of the Army (A)—Official appointed from civil life by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army and next above the Assistant Secretaries of the Army.

undesirable discharge (A)—Form of discharge given an enlisted member of the Army under conditions other than honorable, and may be issued for unfitness, misconduct, homosexuality, or for security reasons.

unfinanced demand (A)—A request for funded supplies or equipment placed by a consumer with an accountable officer which has been determined as being a valid requirement but cannot be financed from within the cost ceilings available to the consumer.

unfriendly state (nation) (A)—A state, recognized or unrecognized, that has basic interests and objectives not compatible with those of the United States, but which is not at war with the United States or engaged in armed conflict with the United States.

unified logistic support (A)—Provision of logistic support to two or more of the military services, or their elements, by single agency or service, by any appropriate method; e.g., joint, common, or cross-servicing.

Uniform Code of Military Justice (A)—Code of laws governing the conduct of al lpersons in the Armed Forces or subject to military law.

Uniform Material Movement and Issue Priority System (A)—A system for use by the Military Services, Defense agencies, United States Coast Guard, Defense contractors, other Government agencies, and Military Assistance countries (Grant Aid, Foreign Military Sales, and Supply Support Agreement) for the movement of Department of Defense distribution system. The system will be used in peacetime and in war, except for Military Assistance Program in general war and will— *a.* Establish maximum requisition processing and material movement time standards for use by all activities of the Department of Defense distribution and transportation systems. *b.* Provide a basis for managing movement of material throughout the Department of Defense distribution system. *c.* Ensure that material issue requirements are processed in accordance with the mission of the requiring activity, the urgency of need, and specific material management consideration.

uniliteral frequency distribution (A)—Cryptanalysis; tabulation showing the frequency of individual characters of text.

unimproved road (Q)—A linear surface feature making an open way for vehicles and persons on a natural surface.

unit—1, 2 and 3. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(A)—4. An organization of the Selective Reserve which is organized, equipped, and trained to be mobilized, and to serve on active duty as an organization.

unit assembly (A)—Assemblage of machine parts which constitutes a complete auxiliary part of an end item, and which performs a specific auxiliary function, and which may be removed from the parent item without itself being disassembled.

unit categories (A)—Units are divided into three categories as follows: *Category I*—A unit, organized under table of organization and equipment, whose primary mission includes engaging and inflicting casualties and/or equipment damage on the enemy by use of its organic weapons. Category I status is extended to its corresponding headquarters and service companies whose mission is supporting and providing assistance thereto, and to those command and control headquarters habitually operating in the forward portion of the active combat area (forward of the brigade rear boundary). Category I units normally operate in the forward portion of the active combat area, but may, because of the range of their primary weapons and positioning requirements, operate in the division and corps rear areas. *Category II*—A unit, organized under table of organization and equipment, whose mission is primarily that of providing command and control, combat support, or combat service support and assistance to category I units. It operates in the combat zone, normally between the brigade and corps rear boundaries. *Category III*—A unit, organized under table of organization and equipment, whose mission is primarily service and assistance to the units operating in the combat zone area and operating agencies of the communications zone. The unit functions habitually in the communications zone or along the lines of communications leading thereto.

unit cohesion (A)—The result of controlled, interactive forces that lead to solidarity within military units, directing the soldiers toward common goals with an express commitment to one another and to the unit as a whole.

unit designator code (A)—A code designed specifically for encoding the designation or identification of units within a division.

unit dining facility (A)—A dining facility which subsists those individuals who are carried on the morning report of the unit, food advisory personnel, and official inspector; except in combat or simulated combat situation where the establishment of specific transient field ration dining facilities is not feasible.

unit distribution (A)—That method of distributing supplies in which the receiving unit is issued supplies in its own area, the transportation being furnished by the issuing agency.

United States Armed Forces Institute (A)—An agency of the Department of Defense established

to provide off duty education facilities and services to personnel of the United States Armed Forces.

United States Army or Army of the United States (A)—These terms mean the Army or Armies referred to in the Constitution of the United States, less that part established by law as the United States Air Force. The term "United States Army" will be used in preference to the term "Army of the United States." The United States Army includes the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, and the Army Reserve; all persons appointed, enlisted, or inducted in the Army without specification of component; and all persons serving in the Army under call or conscription under any provision of law, including members of the National Guard of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, when in the service of the United States pursuant to call as provided by law. In certain instances, however, "United States Army" has been used in statutes to mean the Regular Army. It will not be used except with specific reference to such statutes.

United States Army Reserve (A)—A Federal force, consisting of individual reinforcements and combat, combat support, support, and training type units organized and maintained to provide military training in peacetime and reservoir, to be ordered to active duty in the event of national emergency.

United States Army Reserve Center (A)—A home station facility, activity, or installation utilized for administration and training of United States Army Reserve units and personnel.

United States Army Reserve School (A)—A table of distribution and allowance unit specifically organized for the purpose of presenting Army service school courses and selected military occupational specialty training for Reserve component personnel during Reserve and annual active duty training periods.

United States Army Training Center (A)—A nonservice school activity which conducts basic combat training for non-prior service enlisted personnel and/or advanced individual training given to personnel after basic training in order to qualify them for the award of military occupational specialty.

United States Government Life Insurance (A)—Government life insurance available upon application to persons during active military service from 6 October 1917 to 8 October 1940. Between 8 October 1940 and 25 April 1951, it was available to persons who served on active duty between 6 October 1917 and 2 July 1921. After 25 April 1951, it is available only to the following groups of individuals meeting specific requirements: *a.* Individuals who surrendered permanent plans of United States Government Life Insurance for cash while on active duty between 25 April 1951 and 1 January 1957; *b.* Individuals who had term United States Government Life Insurance and the term period expired prior to 1 January 1957 while such person was on active duty or within 120 days after separation. See also **National Service Life Insurance.**

United States Military Academy Preparatory Training Program (A)—Preparatory training at United States Military Academy Preparatory School for officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men on active duty who hold letters of appointment issued by the Department of the Army for possible admission to the United States Military Academy.

United States property and fiscal officer (A)—An officer in each State, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia who is an officer of the National Guard of that jurisdiction and of the Army or Air National Guard of the United States, and who is on active duty for the purpose of receiving and accounting for all funds and property of the United States in possession of the National Guard of that State.

unit identication code (A)—A code to identify uniquely each unit of the Active Army, Army National Guard, United States Army Reserve, and Army of the United States.

unit journal (A)—Logbook or chronological record of events kept by a unit or staff section.

unit pack (A)—The first tie, wrap, or container applied to a single item or quantity thereof, or to a group of items of a single stock number, preserved or unpreserved, which constitutes a complete or identical package.

unit pathfinders (A)—Selected personnel from ground units/installations trained in pathfinder techniques. See also **pathfinder detachment.**

unit recruit training (A)—Consists of basic combat training and advanced individual training conducted for chargeable accessions in an active Army unit. A trainee may receive basic combat training and advanced individual training or either

one in the unit. Trainees receiving only basic combat training in a unit recruit training unit may receive advanced individual training in an Army training center or at an Army school.

unit reference sheet (A)—A document which in general terms proposes or portrays certain basic data for organizational development purposes. The document will provide information for use in development of a draft plan table or organization and equipment, to support concepts and doctrine studies and computer-assisted war game simulations.

unit structure (A)—The composition of a unit. See also **unit.**

unit supply—See **organizational supply.**

unit train (A)—1. Transportation and services, operating under immediate orders of unit commander, and primarily concerned with supply, evacuation, and maintenance. 2. Train of a unit below the division level. In this meaning, armored division unit trains are classified as combat trains (or A trains) and field trains (or B trains), depending upon whether or not they are required for immediate support of the combat elements.

unit training (A)—Phase of military training in which emphasis is placed upon training individuals to function as members of a team unit. This training, which usually follows individual training (basic, technical, or specialist), is usually conducted in the field under conditions which the unit would be likely to encounter in combat.

unit training cycle (A)—The time provided in the unit training program, from the start of basic individual training until the completion of the field exercise and maneuver phase, in the case of units participating in maneuvers; or until the end of unit training for those that do not participate in maneuvers.

unit training equipment site (A)—A site at which a portion of an Army National Guard unit's authorized equipment is positioned by direction of the State Adjutant General and maintained to support unit training.

universal mission load (A)—The universal mission load constitutes that part of the mission load of combat essential Classes II and IV materiel which can be universally applied with support capability as stated in the table of organization and equipment, for units whose specific mission assignment cannot be predetermined. It may lack items applicable (peculiar) to a specific supported unit or theater due to specialization of standardization. It becomes the mission load when the items are adjusted either prior to, or subsequent to, unit deployment in support of specific units. The universal mission load is an integral part of the authorized stockage list for continental United States table of organization and equipment support type units. The authorized stockage list will continue to be maintained in accordance with current regulations.

universal time co-ordinated (ASCC)—A uniform time scale which approximates universal time 2 by offset adjustment and step adjustment in phase as announced by the Bureau Internationale de l'Heure.

universal time 1 (ASCC)—Universal time 0, corrected for polar motion. Universal time 0 is referenced to the earth's instantaneous axis and universal time 1, being universal time 0 with polar motion removed, is referenced to an adopted or conventionally defined axis of rotation.

universal time 2 (ASCC)—Universal time 1, corrected for seasonal variations in the earth's rotation.

universal time 0 (ASCC)—The uncorrected time of the earth's rotation as measured from direct observations of the sidereal time, usually of zenith transit of stars. This rotation is referred to a fiducial mark on the ecliptic which approximates the position of the mean sun.

unlimited special inspection (A)—An inspection of general coverage other than an annual general inspection.

unliquidated obligation (A)—That portion of an obligation for which expenditures are yet to be made.

unobligated balance (A)—That portion of a budgetary authorization which has not been obligated, as related to appropriations, apportionments, allocations, and allotments.

unobligated stocks (A)—Stocks on hand required for day-to-day operation, exclusive of obligated stocks.

unofficial training literature (A)—That literature, such as special texts, published as service school documents to support resident or extension course instruction in a particular phase of a subject and

training tests published by the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command. This type does not necessarily reflect approved Department of the Army doctrine. See also **training literature.**

unserviceable supplies (A)—1. All supplies which require repair, reprocessing, or modification prior to being included in stock-on-hand ready-for-issue. 2. Quantities that cannot be used because they are obsolete, worn, damaged, or otherwise not suitable for the purpose intended.

unthickened fuel (A)—Blend of gasoline and light fuel oils or lubricating oils used as an incendiary fuel in portable and small mechanized flamethrowers. See also **thickened fuel.**

upgrade (A)—To assign a higher classification than that previously assigned. Notification of holders of the material is part of the process.

upper limit (ASCC)—The maximum acceptable value of the characteristic being measured.

urgency of need designator (A)—An alphabetic letter that relates to the urgency of need as determined by a requisitioning activity using the criteria prescribed by the Material Issue Priority System.

usable rate of fire (A)—Normal rate of fire of a gun in actual use, measured in units of shots per minute. The usable rate of fire is considerably less than a gun's maximum rate of fire, which is a theoretical value based on the purely mechanical operation of a weapon.

use age (A)—Period of time the unit has been in service or in the hands of using activities. See also **supply replacement factors and consumption rates.**

user testing (A)—A generic term encompassing operational testing conducted to provide data to estimate the military utility, operational effectiveness, and operational suitability of new equipment; force development testing and experimentation conducted primarily to evaluate or investigate organizational, doctrinal, or materiel concepts; and joint user testing conducted to evaluate systems or concepts having an interface between the Army and another service.

utilidor (A)—An insulated boxlike conduit through which water, sewer, and steam pipes, communications and powerlines, are run to protect them from low temperatures and the elements. They are needed in the Arctic since protection from the cold cannot be obtained by burying.

utility (A)—The military/operational value of an item/system when measured from within a pertinent Army Concept Program and against the threat analysis and future concept, doctrine, environment, organization, skills, availability, reliability, maintainability, obsolescence, and other material objectives/requirements.

utility railway (A)—Railroad for general use, not classified as a military railway. See also **military railway.**

V

vacant storage space (A)—Net available storage space upon which no material is stored and upon which bins and racks have not been erected. Space occupied by empty pallets or dunnage in support of storage operations is considered vacant space. See also **net storage space.**

validated positions (A)—Department of the Army approved officer positions requiring assignment of military personnel who possess graduate level training.

validity (A)—In general, the extent to which a personnel measuring instrument really measures the skill, area of knowledge, aptitude, or other characteristic it is supposed to measure. The extent to which a personnel evaluation instrument is able to select, in advance, persons who will do well in actual assignments, and detect those who are likely to do poorly. A test valid for one purpose may not be valid for another purpose. Validity is not an intrinsic quality of a measuring instrument, but is relative to the purpose of the instrument.

vane (A)—1. Small propeller which rotates and arms the fuze when a bomb is dropped. 2. Lengthwise partition in a chemical projectile which makes the contained liquid rotate with the casing. This is necessary for accuracy in flight.

vault storage space (A)—Space in a nonportable, fire-resistant structure, affording maximum protection against pilferage or destruction.

vectograph (A)—A picture in which the polarized transparencies from a stereopair are superimpsed, with slight offset, permitting a three-dimensional effect when viewed through polarized glasses.

vector gunsight (ASCC)—A gunsight which computes the vector required for the projectile to strike the target.

vegetation absorption (Q)—The attenuation of a radiowave caused by propagation through or over vegetation such as trees.

vegetation height (Q)—The measured height from ground level to the tip.

vegetation stem diameter (Q)—The diameter of the tree stems at breast height (1.5 meters) above ground.

vegetation stem spacing (Q)—The average distance between tree stems. (This value is computed from the number of stems per unit area.)

vehicle cone index (Q)—The minimum cone index of soil strength that will permit the vehicle to complete a given number of passes, typically 50 (or VCI50).

vendor (A)—An individual, partnership, corporation, or other agency which sells property to the Army.

verify—1 and 2. See JCS Pub 1 for definitions.

(Q)—3. To confirm the accuracy, portrayal, and completeness of digital data with respect to established standards or specifications.

vernal equinox (ASCC)—The point of intersection of the ecliptic and the celestial equator (equinoctial) when the sun is moving from south to north declination (also called First Point of Aries).

vertical accuracy (Q)—A statement of the relative and/or absolute positional accuracy of a point computed along the line through that point normal to the geoid; i.e., the height of elevation components. Usually expressed in linear error (in percent).

vertical circle (A, ASCC)—A great circle on the celestial sphere joining the observer's zenith and nadir.

vertical control (A)—1. A system of geographic points, whose altitudes are accurately known, used in constructing a map or chart. 2. Any one of various methods used to determine elevation of points in surveying. The method to be used depends upon the accuracy required.

vertical coverage diagram (A)—A graphical representation, on suitable scaled paper, of the vertical radar coverage, as determined by frequency, antenna dimensions, and other factors. See also **horizontal coverage diagram.**

vertical deviation (A)—Distance between the target and the point of burst in the plane, normal to the line of position along a line perpendicular to the lateral deviation.

vertical digraph (A)—Distance between the target and the point of burst in the plane, normal to the line of position along a line perpendicular to the lateral deviation.

very light (A)—Colored signal flare fired from a special pistol; very signal light.

very long range radar (A)—1. Equipment whose maximum range on a reflecting target of one square meter normal to the signal path exceeds 965 kilometers, provided line of sight exists between the target and the radar.

(Q)—2. Equipment whose maximum theoretical range exceeds 400 nautical miles. See also **long range radar.**

very pistol (A)—Special pistol used to fire colored signal flares.

very short range radar (A)—1. Equipment whose range on a reflecting target of one square meter normal to the signal path is less than 50 miles, provided line of sight exists between the target and the radar.

(Q)—2. Equipment whose maximum theoretical range exceeds 50 nautical miles. See also **short range radar.**

very signal light—See **very light.**

vessel property (A)—All equipment and supplies required for use in connection with the operation and maintenance of a vessel.

vessel property book officer—See **property book officer.**

veterinarian (A)—Senior veterinary officer of an organization in charge of all veterinary personnel and activities within it.

veterinary food inspection (A)—Inspection of subsistence to determine quality and wholesomeness, supervised by officers of the Veterinary Corps and conducted by specially trained warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted personnel, prior to and subsequent to purchase.

veterinary sanitary inspection (A)—Inspection of a subsistence establishment to determine its hygenic qualifications.

veterinary service (A)—Those functions provided as DOD executive agent and which include, but are not limited to: *a.* Those veterinary medical ser-

vices performed or provided which conserve, improve, restore, or promote the physical well-being of government-owned or otherwise authorized animals. *b.* Inspection of foods for wholesomeness and quality; inspection of food processing facilities for conformance to sanitary standards. *c.* The practice of veterinary public health, including the prevention and control of diseases or conditions of animals which may be transmissible to humans or animals, or may constitute a community health problem. *d.* The participation in military biomedical research programs. *e.* Veterinary laboratory services. *f.* Command staff and consultative services.

vibrated remolding test (Q)—This test is used to determine the remolding index of sands with fines, poorly drained, and is conducted in the same manner as the 100-blow test, with two exceptions. The cone index measurements are made with a 0.2 square inch cone instead of the 0.5 square inch cone used in the 100-blow test, and the sample is remolded by placing the soil sample in the remolding cylinder and dropping the cylinder and base by hand 25 times from a height of 6 inches. Care must be taken to prevent water from escaping from the soil sample while the dropping operation is being performed. This may be accomplished by placing a watertight stopper in the top of the tube and a clay soil plug in the bottom of the tube.

Vice Chief of Staff (A)—Principal advisor and assistant to the Chief of Staff, United States Army, who acts for the Chief of Staff in his absence.

Victory Medals (A)—Medals awarded to all personnel who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War I or II.

video amplifier (A)—A circuit capable of amplifying a very wide range of frequencies, including and exceeding the audio band of frequencies.

Vigenere table (A)—Cipher square, commonly attributed in cryptographer literature to the French cryptographer Vigenere, consisting of a square having the normal sequence at the top (at bottom) and at the left or right with cyclic permutations of the normal sequence forming the successive rows (or columns) within the square. The term is sometimes applied to a square exhibiting such symmetry, but with a mixed sequence.

vineyards, hop gardens (Q)—A vegetable cover of rows of grapevines or hop plants separated by narrow alleyways. Their height is up to 1.5 meters for grapevines and 2.5 to 8 meters for hops.

violated shipment—See **pilfered shipment.**

visibility—1. See JCS Pub 1 for definition.

(A, Q)—2. The ability of a system to disclose, as a matter of routine or on request, information on the quantity, location, and condition of assets held within, and due to enter or leave the system. 3. Visibility is said to exist from a sensor to an area if (1) line of sight exists from the sensor to the area, and (2) the energy level reaching the sensor from the area is above the sensor's threshold of sensitivity. 4. In United States weather observing practice, the greatest distance in a given direction at which it is just possible to see and identify with the unaided eye (*a*) in the daytime, a prominent dark object against the sky at the horizon, and (*b*) at night, a known, preferably unfocused, moderately intense light source. After visibilities have been determined round the entire horizon circle, they are resolved into a single value of prevailing visibility for reporting purposes.

visibility chart (A)—Map or photograph showing which areas can be seen, and which cannot be seen, from a given observation point.

visibility pattern (Q)—Any set of alternating visible and nonvisible path or time segments for that target.

visible file (A)—A visible file (cabinet or book type) having overlapping pockets, permitting a portion of each pocket to show at all times.

visible path segment (Q)—A visible path segment is a portion of the path a moving target is taking, over which target visibility is continuous to the sensor being considered.

visible time segment (Q)—The length of time a target is on a visible path segment.

vision slit (A)—Any narrow opening or slit in armor through which to look, especially one in a tank or other armored vehicle.

visiting correspondent (A)—Journalist, writer, radio correspondent, or photographer who is given authority by the Secretary of the Army or the Commander-in-Chief to visit a field of operations and to publish material only after visit ends. The correspondent is not attached to a headquarters and does not wear a uniform. Accredited correspondents differ from visiting correspondents, in that

they are permitted to carry on their work in a theater of operations, or a base command; are attached to a headquarters, and wear on officer's uniform without insignia. See also **correspondent.**

visit of courtesy (A)—Formal visit paid by one officer to another in conformity with military customs.

visitor (A)—Any person admitted to a Government or civilian establishment, or area, in which work on a project is being conducted for the Department of the Army, except a person—*a.* Employed on the work or project; or *b.* Directly and officially concerned with the work or project; or *c.* Authorized representative of Federal executive departments or agencies having internal security investigative responsibilities by statute or by Executive directive; or *d.* Authorized representative of certain Federal departments or agencies which have executed and which have, in effect, an agreement with the Department of Defense to permit certain of their representatives, designated by name, to visit Department of Defense contractors' facilities for agreed purposes.

visual classification test (A)—Intelligence test given at induction centers to personnel who do not speak English and those who cannot read.

visual elevation (A)—Distance above the target at which the white tracer streak from a machinegun must appear in order to allow for the drop in the trajectory.

visual flight (A)—Flight in which the flight path and altitude of the aircraft are controlled by visual reference to the ground, water, or clouds.

vocoder (A)—A type of voice coder, consisting of a speech analyzer and a speech synthesizer, used to reduce the bandwidth requirement of speech signals. The analyzer circuitry converts the incoming analog speech wave form into narrow and digital signals. The synthsizer converts the encoded, digital output of the receive-component into artificial speech sounds. For communications security purposes, a vocoder may be used in conjunction with a key generator and a modulator-demodulator device to transmit digitally-encrypted speech signals over normal narrowband voice communications channels.

void ratio (Q)—The ratio of the volume of void space to the volume of solid particles in a given soil mass.

volley (A)—1. Method of artillery firing in which each piece fires the specified number of rounds without any attempt to synchronize with the other pieces. 2. Burst of fire, especially a salute fired by a detachment of riflemen. See also **fire.**

volley bombing (A)—Simultaneous or nearly simultaneous release of a number of bombs.

volley fire (A)—Artillery fire in which each piece fires a specific number of rounds without regard to the other pieces and as fast as accuracy will permit. See also **fire.**

voluntary order or recall to active duty (A)—The ordering or calling of individual members of the Reserve components of the Army or retired Army personnel for fulltime duty in the active military service of the United States with their consent.

vomiting agent (A)—A chemical agent that causes vomiting, and may also cause coughing, sneezing, pain in the nose and throat, nasal discharge, or tears. Headache often follows.

voucher register—See **requisition register.**

V-ing (A)—Inner circle of the bull's-eye, used to decide a tie score in a rifle match without changing the total score. A hit within this V-ring is designated as a V fire.

V series (chemical agents) (A)—Group of toxic chemical agents which generally are colorless and odorless. In liquid or aerosol form, they affect the body in a manner similar to that of other nerve agents, such as G series agents. VX is a member of the V series.

W

wallow course (A)—Wide trench filled with a decontaminating chemical, usually chlorinated lime mixed with mud. Vehicles that have come in contact with chemical agents are driven or wallowed through this trench so that they can be freed from the agents. Also called mud lime slurry course.

wanigan (A)—House or shelter, usually mounted on a vehicle or sled, which may be placed on the ground. Used for either sleeping, cooking, and eating; storage, first aid, machine shop, or other special purposes; particularly adapted for use in arctic regions.

war crime (A)—Violation by an individual or an organization of the accepted laws and customs of war.

warehouse refusal (A)—An advisement by a particular warehouse that a specific item required on a shipping directive is not available due to exhaustion of stock or other reason.

warehouse space (A)—Space in a building designed for storage purposes, constructed with a roof and complete side and end walls. See also **storage space.**

warning signal (ASCC)—Used to indicate the existance of a hazardous condition requiring immediate corrective action.

warrant officer (A)—An officer appointed, by warrant, by the Secretary of the Army. A highly skilled technician who is provided to fill those positions above the enlisted level which are too specialized in scope to permit the effective development and continued utilization of a broadly trained branch-qualified commissioned officer. Rank and precedence are below that of a second lieutenant, but above those of a cadet.

war room (A)—A room at headquarters where current information is maintained on situation maps or charts together with such other pertinent data as may be desired. It is primarily an orientation, briefing, and conference room.

War Service Chevron (A)—Cloth V-shaped device denoting service in a theater of operations between 1917 and 1920. A gold colored chevron was awarded for each full 6 months of service; a blue colored chevron was awarded for 3 months' service or less.

water basins (dams) (Q)—The artificially produced lake containing the waters retained by a dam.

water content (moisture content) (Q)—The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the weight of water in a given soil mass.

water current velocity (Q)—Speed in meters per second of the water flow in the center of the stream.

water depth (Q)—Depth in meters as the vertical distance from water surface to the bottom bed measured in the center of the stream at a specified mean water height.

water displacement method (ammunition) (A)—method of loading ammunition with white phosphorous which involves filling the ammunition item with water and introducing the molten white phosphorous below the water level causing displacement of water. This method of loading prevents oxidation of the white phosphorous.

water point (A)—Installation of equipment for treatment and distribution of water to the troops.

water sky (A)—Dark patches or streaks on the clouds due to the reflection of leads and polyneas, or uniform black due to an open sea in the vicinity of large areas of ice or snow covered land. Details of the arrangement of the ice can be seen clearly when low stratus clouds are present. See also **sky map.**

water sterilizing bag (A)—A 36-gallon canvas bag complete with sling, cover, and faucets; for purification, storage, and dispensing of water.

waterway division (A)—Major administrative subdivision of a military waterway system comparable to a railway division in a military railway system.

waterway grand division (A)—Group of waterway divisions under a general superintendent in a military waterway system, comparable to a railway grand division in a military railway system.

wavelength (A)—The distance between two similar and successive points on an alternating wave, as between maxima.

waybill (A)—1. A document prepared by a transportation line at the point of origin of a shipment showing the point of origin, destination, route, consignor, consignee, description of shipment and amount charged for the transportation service, and forwarded with the shipment, or direct by mail, to the agent at the transfer point or waybill destination. 2. The number 3 and 4 copies of Government bill of lading.

way station (A)—Telegraph or teletypewriter connected to a line between and in series with other telegraph or teletypewriter stations.

weapon delivery (ASCC)—The total action required to locate the target, establish the necessary release conditions, and maintain guidance to the target if required. It includes the detection, recognition, and acquisition of the target, the weapon release, and weapon guidance.

weapon selector (A)—A circular scale used to relate nuclear damage radii to a target on a map.

weapons free (A)—An air defense weapon control status normally used in the combat zone under which fire at any aircraft not positively identified as friendly is authorized. Under this status, aircraft of unknown or doubtful identification may

be engaged. See also **air defense weapons control status.**

weapons hold (A)—An air-defense weapon control status normally used in the combat zone to restrict fire at aircraft, except in self-defense. See also **air defense weapons control status.**

weapons list (A)—A list of weapons authorized and on hand within tactical or other units employed in a combat role. It includes hand-carried weapons, towed, artillery, and weapons mounted on wheeled or tracked vehicles.

weapons tight (A)—An air-defense weapon control status normally used in the combat zone under which fire is restricted to aircraft positively identified as hostile. Under this status, aircraft of unknown or doubtful identification may not be engaged. See also **air defense weapons control status.**

weapon system cost (A)—Total recurring and nonrecurring procurement expenditures required to produce and deploy a weapon system. It is composed of flyaway cost plus the balance of the individual weapon system line item in the budget containing those peculiar procurement costs required to deploy the system, such as ground support equipment, training equipment, publications, technical data, contractor technical services, systems management, installation and checkout, and factory training. Weapon system cost includes all expenditures except production base support, first destination transportation, modifications, and initial spares and repair parts.

weapon system cost analysis (A)—An analysis of resource requirements for past, present, and future systems to obtain the costs of research and development, investment and direct operation. Proposed weapon systems can be costed and compared to other proposed or existing systems to assist the decision maker in selecting the most appropriate system.

wear (A)—Change in the internal measurements of a barrel as the result of firing.

wear tables (A)—Those tables indicating the decreases of muzzle velocity expected as the result of tube wear due to firing.

weather cocking (weapon delivery) (ASCC)—The aerodynamic action causing alignment of the longitudinal axis of a rocket with the relative wind after launch also called weathervaning.

weather code (A)—Proforma code used for describing weather conditions.

weather intelligence (A)—Weather information interpreted in relation to its effects upon personnel, materiel, and the area of operations.

weather officer (A)—Trained meteorologist in command of a weather station or section.

weather station (A)—An installation or facility which provides meteorological observations and may also provide medium range weather forecasts for limited geographical areas on a full or part-time schedule.

weather support (A)—Weather observing, forecasting, briefings, climatological support, and solar geophysical data.

weather support products (A)—Weather observations, forecasts of general weather conditions, specific meteorological data elements, solar geophysical information, climatological studies and analyses, and weather briefings.

web thickness (ammunition) (A)—Minimum distance between any two adjacent surfaces of propellant grain.

weight ton (A)—As used in Army marine operations, long ton (2,240 pounds).

weight zone (A)—Markings on a projectile to indicate weight and zone in which a projectile is fired to provide more accuracy. Data are provided in firing tables in order that ballistic corrections may be made.

welfare funds (A)—Those nonappropriated funds established and maintained from income derived primarily from revenue producing activities. Military welfare funds are used to supplement morale, welfare, and recreational facilities; and services provided from appropriated funds. Recreational type articles and services procured from these funds may be used concurrently by military personnel and their family members. They may be used specifically for military personnel minor family members when such expenditures are secondary in priority to recreational requirements for military personnel. In oversea areas, these funds may also be expended for the incidental benefits of civilian employees and their family members. Civilian welfare funds are used to provide certain recreational and limited welfare services considered by the installation commander as essential to the morale of civilian personnel. Welfare funds

also may be established for prisoners in correctional facilities.

wetland (land subject to inundation) (Q)—Land lying above the floodplain subject to inundation by floodwater on a sporadic basis. Such floods may occur a decade or longer apart.

wet storage (A)—Storage of ships or other floating equipment; afloat.

wet stowage (A)—Method of stowing major caliber ammunition in combat vehicles by placing it in racks surrounded by non-inflammable liquid to reduce ammunition fire hazards.

wet stream (Q)—A hydrologic geometry feature that channelizes water flow, which at any period of year contains water, but does not at all times meet the minimum criteria to be considered a river.

wet tank (A)—A tank designated for the storage of liquids.

white phosphorus (A)—Yellow, waxy chemical which ignites spontaneously when exposed to air. It is used as a filling for various projectiles, as a smoke producing agent, and has an incendiary effect.

whole range distance (ASCC)—The horizontal distance between the release point and the whole range point.

whole range point (ASCC)—The point vertically below an aircraft at the moment of impact of a bomb released from that aircraft, assuming that the aircraft's velocity has remained unchanged.

wide-angle photograph (A)—Air photograph taken with a camera which has a wide angle lens that will photograph a cone of approximately 90 degrees.

WILCO (A)—Word used to report that a radiotelephone order has been received and will be carried out. It stands for "Your last message (or message indicated) received, understood, and will be complied with."

williwa (A)—A sudden violent gust of cold land air common along mountainous coasts of high latitudes.

windage jump (ASCC)—A velocity jump due to the cross-wind coupling with muzzle velocity. Usually a very small error with fixed gunnery, but may be a large effect in flexible gunnery.

windage scale (A)—Scale of adjusting a sight to allow for the effect of the wind on a bullet in flight. Also called wind gage.

windchill (A)—The combined cooling effect of wind and air temperature on heated bodies. The windchill is expressed in kilogram-calories per square meter per hour.

wind component indicator (A)—Device which mechanically determines the range and deflection components of the computed wind that is equivalent to all true winds encountered by a projectile in flight.

wind correction (A)—Any adjustment which must be made to allow for the effect of wind; especially, the adjustments to correct for the effect on a projectile in flight, on sound received by sound ranging instruments, and on an aircraft flown by dead-reckoning navigation.

wind corrector (A)—Mechanical device which computes the correction necessary for the effect of wind, used in sound ranging and artillery fire control.

wind drift (A)—1. Shift in the apparent position of a sound source or target observed by sound apparatus. Wind drift is caused by the effect of wind on sound waves which changes their direction and increases or decreases sound lag. 2. Amount of drift experienced by parachutists and supplies dropped by parachute.

wind fire angle—See **chart direction of wind.**

wind resolving mechanism (A)—Device similar to a wind component indicator, which is mounted on a deflection board or is part of a computer. It mechanically determines the range and deflection components of the ballistic wind.

windshield (A)—Cap of light metal placed over the point or head of a projectile to increase its efficiency by streamlining it.

wind tee (A)—Large weather vane located on or near a landing field to show the direction of the wind or direction of the traffic pattern around the field.

wind triangle—See **triangle of velocities.**

wing flap (ASCC)—An aerodynamic device, attached to an aircraft wing, used primarily to increase lift.

wing photograph (A)—One of the oblique air photographs taken by a multilens camera. The wing photographs fit together around a vertical air photograph in the center to form a composite air photograph.

winterization (A)—The process of converting equipment, especially changes in accessories, instruments, or special installations, for use in cold or very cold weather, as in the Arctic.

wire entanglement (A)—Obstacle of barbed wire. A wire entanglement is used to hold the enemy to areas that can be covered by gunfire, and to delay or prevent an assault.

wire head (A)—Forward limit of telephone or telegraph communications in a command.

wire pike (A)—Nine-foot pole with hooks and roller attached to one end; used to facilitate laying and picking up field wire.

wire roll (A)—Antimechanized barrier consisting of a roll of steel wire wound in a continuous spiral which becomes entangled in, and jams, the propelling wheels or tracks of a vehicle. A wire roll similar to a concertina.

wiring harness (A)—A grouping of wires, usually tied together and handled as a single unit.

word length (A, ASCC)—A measure of the size of a word, usually specified in units such as characters or binary digits.

work area (A)—1. A category of work for which man-hours are charged. 2. A category of work for which quantitative measurement is desired; a subdivision of the organization for management control purposes.

work-breakdown structure (A)—A product-oriented family tree composed of hardware, software, services, and other work tasks which result from project-engineering efforts during the development and production of defense material items, and which completely defines the project/program. A work breakdown structure displays and defines the product(s) to be developed, or produced, and relates the elements of work to be accomplished to each other and to the end product.

workload (A)—The amount of work in terms of predetermined work units which organizations or individuals perform, or are responsible for performing.

work measurement (A)—The relationship of productive man-hours expended to work units produced and techniques expressing such relationship.

work unit (A)—An item of work selected to express quantitatively the work accomplished in the work area.

world geodetic system (Q)—A consistent set of parameters describing the size and shape of the earth, the positions of a network of points with respect to the center of mass of the earth, transformations from major geodetic data, and the potential of the earth (usually in terms of harmonic coefficients.

world polyconic grid (A)—Military grid system in which a grid network is applied to polyconic projections of zones of the earth's surface covering nine degrees of longitude with one degree of overlap between zones, and extending to 72 degrees north and south latitude.

worldwide ammunition reporting system (A)—A Department of the Army ammunition requirements and assets report. The information on ammunition requirements and assets is documented and reported monthly and quarterly.

Worldwide Military Command and Control System (A)—The agency which provides the national command authorities with the information on world situations needed for accurate and timely decisions, to include the communications required for reliable transmission of those decisions with a minimum of delay under all conditions of peace and war for the national direction of US military forces. It consists of the facilities, equipment, communications, procedures ,and personnel that provide technical and operational support involved in the function of command and control of US military forces.

Wound Chevron (A)—Gold colored cloth design shaped like a V, to indicate wounds received in action in World War I. It is worn with its point down on the lower part of the right sleeve.

write time—See **access time.**

X

X-site (A)—An outside storage site unbarricaded with temporary covers, for temporary storage of ammunition. For reporting purposes, it does not include the surrounding area restricted for storage because of safety distance factors. See also **other non-warehouse space, storage space.**

Y

yard track (A)—Track, within the limits of a yard, used exclusively to effect switching service, provide storage of cars, and serve other terminal purposes.

young ice (A)—Ice that has formed so recently that it is not strong enough for a man to walk on; frequently referred to in connection with leads.

Y-site (A)—An outside storage site, with earthen barricades on four sides, for temporary storage of ammunition. Although normally open, a Y-site may be covered with improvised coverings as dictated by the type of material stored. Depending on the ground surfacing, it may be classified, when open, either as "improved open space" or "unimproved open space." When covered, it is classified as "other nonwarehouse space." For reporting purposes, it includes the barricades; but does not include the surrounding area restricted for storage because of safety distance factors. See also **storage space.**

Z

Z correction (ASCC)—A correction for coriolis applied by moving, at right angles to track, a celestial fix or position line.

zenith (ASCC)—The point on the celestial sphere directly above the observer's position.

zenith distance (ASCC)—The smaller arc of the body's vertical circle intercepted between the observer's zenith and the body.

zero beat (A)—Method of aligning radio apparatuses to the same frequency.

zero deflection (A)—Adjustment of a sight exactly parallel to the axis of the bore of the gun to which it is attached.

zeroed out (unit) (A)—A nonoperating condition in which a unit or subelement has been reduced to zero strength, and in which the unit's equipment has been placed in administrative storage under the care of a designated unit or activity.

zero height of burst (A)—Condition obtained when rounds fired with the same fuze setting and the same quadrant elevation result in an equal number of airs and grazes.

zeroize (A)—1. To align the variable cryptographic elements (e.g., rotors) of a cryptoequipment to a specified basic setting unrelated to operational settings. 2. To destroy the setting of machine elements automatically upon the occurrence of an untoward event; e.g., a crashing impact, the loss of electrical power, or possible capture by the enemy.

zero length launcher (A)—Launcher which supports the missile in the desired attitude prior to ignition, but which exercises no control on the direction of the missile's travel after ignition.

zero time (ASCC)—The time kept in sea areas in a 15. zone of longitude, the central meridian of each zone being 15. or a multiple of 15. removed from the Greenwich meridian. The times of successive zones differ by one hour.

zone of interior (A)—That part of the national territory not included in the theater of operations.

zone time (ASCC)—The time kept in sea areas in a 15 degree zone of longitude, the central meridian of each zone of longitude; the central meridian of each zone being 15 degrees or a multiple of 15 degrees removed from the Greenwich meridian. The times of successive zones differ by one hour.

zone time system (A)—A system whereby the world is divided into 24 hours for timekeeping purposes, and where the time used in one zone differs from that used in the adjacent zone by 1 hour, thereby affecting an exact number of hours' difference between zone time and Greenwich Mean Time. Variations of zone time from Greenwich Mean Time are denoted by adding a zone suffix letter to the date-time group. Thus, when the zone time is subtracted fro mGreenwich Mean Time, the difference is—

1 hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time—The suffix letter is A (Zone −1).

2 to 12 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time—The suffix letters are B to M (omitting J) (Zones −2 to −12).

1 hour behind Greenwich Mean Time—The suffix letter is N (Zone + 1).

2 to 12 hours behind Greenwich Mean Time—The suffix letters are O to Y (Zones +2 to +12).

Greenwich Mean Time—The suffix letter is Z.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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The Adjutant General

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