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..... E N G L I S C H

U. S. ARMY AIR CORPS

An Organization of the U. S. Air Force

(from "Flying and Popular Aviation")

The Air Corps' part of the newly reorganized Army Air Forces now is preparing to grapple¹ with what promises to be a terrific job. This job divides itself broadly into four major responsibilities². Briefly stated, they are: One, training; two, procurement³ and supply; three, engineering, and four, construction.

Training in itself is a responsibility of the first magnitude. The Air Corps is specifically charged with training of personnel, both commissioned⁴ and enlisted⁵, in primary, basic and advanced pilot functions as well as specialized non-pilot⁶ functions of combat⁷ crews. This is a large order. It means that the Air Corps will be required to furnish the Air Force Combat Command⁸ with everything it needs in the way of trained personnel for tactical operations.

This means that the Air Corps must train not only pilots and crews as required, but that, broadly, it must train those whose duties involve the cares, supply and maintenance of aeronautical⁹ material.

Some idea of the magnitude of this task may be gained from the knowledge that the training rate for pilots is being increased from 12,000 a year to 30,000 a year, and the training

rate for technicians¹⁰ is being increased from 45,000 a year to 100,000 a year.

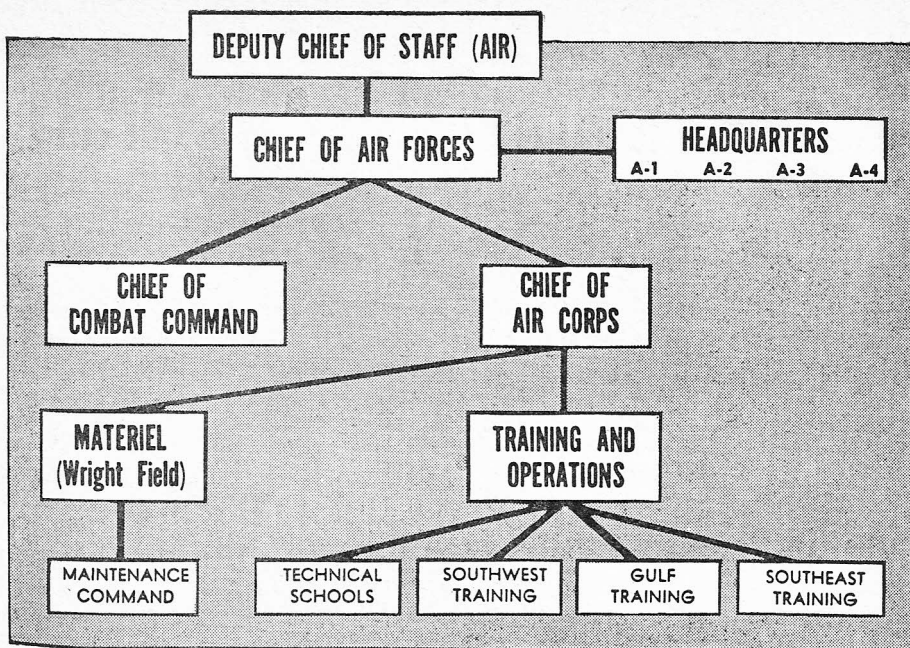
Procurement and supply presents a major responsibility of the Air Corps. Pilots must have airplanes in which to fly. So the Air Corps is directly charged with procurement, storage, supply, maintenance and final disposition of military aircraft, accessories, supplies, facilities¹¹ and appurtenances¹². This is a terrific job. It affects not only the Air Corps, but hundreds of manufacturers, thousands of workers.

Engineering, another major responsibility of the Air Corps, covers great territory in one word. It covers research and development of military aircraft. It covers passing upon the design, specifications and performance tests of military aircraft. It covers everything, its mighty Materiel¹³ Division has been able to handle in the past and will be able to absorb in the future—and that is a very great deal. The Air Corps, among other matters, determines the Air Forces' requirements in equipment, facilities and other materiel supplied by other arms and services for installation in military aircraft.

It is not enough that the Army Air Corps provides the Combat Command with air-

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This organization chart, the latest released by the U. S. Army, shows Air Corps setup

planes and equipment as good as that of other powers.

The Air Corps is responsible for all construction of flying fields under the 54-group program, which includes 54 combat groups and six transport groups. It prepares estimates for the Army Air Forces appropriations and such control and super-

vision of funds so appropriated, as may be delegated¹⁴. It prepares plans governing construction of stations of the Army Air Forces. It establishes, operates and maintains schools and the allied facilities that are essential to them.

Among other matters, there will be eight very large \$ 8,000,000 depots, at least three

¹ ~, fig: — to apply the mind with vigour and concentration (to ~ with a problem).

² ~: — offices, tasks involving responsibilities.

³ ~ = Beschaffung (v. Material usw.).

⁴ to commission (specifically): — to give authority to officer to command, man, arm, and prepare military aircraft; ~ed personnel [pə:sə'nel] = Offiziere (des Army Air Corps).

⁵ to enlist: — to engage, enrol for (naval or military or) air service; ~ed personnel = Mannschaften (des Army Air Corps).

⁶ ~ ~ [nɒn'pailət] functions = Aufgaben außer denen des Flugzeugführers.

⁷ ~ crew = Besatzung (Mannschaft) von Kampfflugzeugen.

⁸ see preceding number.

⁹ [ˌɛərə'nɔ:tikəl]. — ¹⁰ [tek'nɪʃən].

¹¹ = Anlagen, Einrichtungen, Unterfünfte u.ä.

¹² [ə'pɜ:tɪnənsɪz]; — those things (matters, etc.) which appertain to something larger or more important; adjuncts, accessories to something which is regarded as the principal object of the group; and ~ = „und was dazu gehört“, „und Zubehör“.

¹³ ~, matériel [mə'tiəri'el], Fr: — complete stock of materials, implements, equipment, etc. used in any series of complex operations; available material resources; contrasted with *personnel*; war matériel, Am = war material(s), Engl.

¹⁴ to delegate: — to commit, to entrust.

¹⁵ = Anlagen, Unternehmen, Einrichtungen v. ä.

huge training establishments for pilot training, at least two very large activities¹⁵ for technical training.

And in addition, it has command and control of all Air Corps stations and all personnel, units and installations, including station complement personnel and activities.

That is perhaps why the Air Corps has been referred to as the "housekeeping" Corps unit of the Army Air Forces. Possibly that is reasonably correct terminology, because the Air Corps, like the housekeeper, has heavy responsibilities, endless work, and little enough glory.

COMBAT COMMAND

(Continued from preceding number)

This civilian defense program is an additional job assigned to the Combat Command as a result of developments since the Polish campaign. When first organized in 1935, there were three essential components of the Air Force Combat Command: airplanes, combat crews, and bases with their service personnel. The number of trained combat units able to take the air⁵² and operate effectively was the real measure of air power. The fourth component has been added as a result of operations of air forces against industrial and communications centers far behind the line of battle.

With the job of coordinating this fourth component, the Air Force Combat Command has attained increased importance and responsibility as a member of the national defense team⁵³. From a conglomerate⁵⁴ mixture of combat units varying widely in proficiency standards and training status⁵⁵, it has progressed steadily into a homogeneous⁵⁶ force capable of operating when needed in any theater of operations designated. Its effectiveness has been further increased by the securing of additional bases along our eastern perimeter⁵⁷ of defense. The current expansion program is rapidly correcting deficiencies in airplane strength, personnel and base facilities.

When first organized, the Air Force Combat Command was placed under the direct command of the Chief of Staff of the Army. The command was shifted in March, 1939, to the Chief of Air Corps, then again to the Chief of Staff and, recently, to the Chief of the Army Air Forces. Its commander has the rank of lieutenant general, the same as that of the commanders of the four field armies.

With its new strength in equipment, personnel and bases, the Air Force Combat Command will be better able than ever in its brief history to fulfill its role in the national defense plan. This role is clearly defined in the training regulations: to

employ its power, mobility and striking force to assist the high command in accomplishing the national mission. A particular mission may require the Combat Command to provide close support for ground troops. Another time it may call for operations in coastal frontier defense. On occasions, the situation may require participation in joint operations with Army and Navy forces. Again, the strategy may make advisable independent operations beyond the sphere of influence of the ground or sea forces. Whatever the occasion may demand, whatever the type of mission assigned, the Air Force Combat Command plays its role as a member of the team, attacking those objectives whose destruction or neutralization is most essential to the success of the team as a whole.

In the selection of those essential objectives, the Air Force Combat Command has attained a considerable voice. In warfare, there is never a dearth⁵⁸ of objectives whose destruction or neutralization would advance the plan of operations in greater or lesser degree, many of them tempting⁵⁹ and vulnerable. The choice among them is a matter of careful consideration by commanders thoroughly experienced in air operations. The selection of an objective or objectives which are most vulnerable as well as vital may determine the success or failure of an entire operation.

The scope of the Combat Command is constantly being extended by the develop-

⁵² to take the ~: cf to take the field.

⁵³ national defense ~ = (etwa) Wehrmacht.

⁵⁴ [kon'glomərit] = aus Einzel(bestand) teilen zusammengefasst.

⁵⁵ training ~ = Ausbildungsgrad, Höhe.

⁵⁶ [homo'dʒiniəs].

⁵⁷ pə'rimi:tə; — here = Umkreis, "Gürtel".

⁵⁸ ~: — scarcity, want, lack.

⁵⁹ ~: — attractive, alluring.

⁶⁰ = scharfe Schneide.

ment of airplanes of greater range and carrying power. The pursuit, reconnaissance and bombing missions in coordination with other forces are essential to success of the team as a whole. However, the range and speed of the modern airplane has greatly influenced flexibility in the choice of targets, giving the Air Force Combat

Command its greatest scope, perhaps, in independent bombing operations.

The Army Air Force is a powerful weapon. The Air Force Combat Command is its keen edge⁶⁰. For whatever purposes the Army Air Forces are to be used it will be the Air Force Combat Command that will do the actual fighting.

THE BURMA ROAD

Many people have only a very hazy idea where the Burma Road is, what it is like, and what purpose it serves. And there are plenty of others who know nothing at all about it. We have, therefore, found it necessary to give the readers some relevant details, which they may check on the accompanying map.



Chungking, the chief town of Chiang Kaishek's China, is connected by an ordinary, flat road with Kunming, the Chinese terminus of the Burma Road. Although the very life-line of anti-Japanese China, along which the U. S. lease-lend goods are transported, there is nothing like this road anywhere else in the world. From Kunming, at one end, it winds perilously for 726 miles (= 360 miles as the crow flies) through the

jagged Burma mountain ranges, over the deep Mekong and Salween canyons and down to the British end at Lashio. It is only a few years old, for the Chinese built it after the war with Japan began. Yet it was built with the same techniques used 2,000 years ago on the Great Wall of China.

During the early stages of the work, 200 out of 250 workers died of malaria. There are landslides, 1000-ft. precipices and great bomb-holes caused by Japanese aircraft. The road is narrow and unpaved. There are no fences or rocks along the side of cliffs. It is almost too easy to slide off in rainy weather. There are air raids, dust, steep grades and swinging, swaying single-lane bridges (= Einbahn-

Brücken, Brücken mit Einbahn[breite]), which can hold only one vehicle at a time. In spite of these terrible road conditions, however, large quantities of war material have flowed into China, and that is why the Japanese have so fiercely been trying to get hold of it. In some days hence they will certainly be in full possession of the Burma Road, one of the decisive lines of communication in modern world history.

Terms Relating to Small-Arms Ammunition

(For more terms consult *Wörterbuch für die Waffen-, Munitions- und Sprengstoffindustrie unter Einschluß des Kriegsbedarfes* von Hans Strom, Suhl 1939.)

Abpraller = ricochet ['rika/et, ~sei]
 abschießen = to discharge, to fire
 Abschuß = discharge
 Anfangsdrall = initial twist (of rifling)
 ~geschwindigkeit = initial (or muzzle) velocity

aufreffen = to strike, to impact [im'pækt]
 Aufreffpunkt = striking point, point of impact
 Ausreißer = stray shot
 Bekapfen (b. Patronenhülsen) = priming (of cases)

Beschleunigung = acceleration

bestrichener Raum = beaten (or dangerous) zone

Blättchenpulver = flake (or leaf) powder

Bleigeschoß = lead bullet

~kern = lead core

~mantelgeschloß = lead-jacketed bullet

Bodenreißer (der Hülse) = split (or ruptured) base (of case)

Bodenrand (der Hülse) = rim (of case)

Brandferngeschloß = incendiary bullet

~kugel = incendiary bullet

~munition = incendiary ammunition

~satz = incendiary composition

Draht = pitch of rifling, twist

Dumdum-Geschloß = dumdum (bullet)

Durchschlag = penetration, piercing

Durchschlagen = to penetrate, to perforate, to pierce

Durchschläger = pierced primer

Durchschlagskraft = penetration (or perforating or penetrative [penetrativ]) power

Einheitsmunition = fixed ammunition

~patrone = standard cartridge

Einschlag = striking, impact [impækt]

Enddraht = final twist (of rifling)

~geschwindigkeit = final (or remaining or striking or terminal) velocity

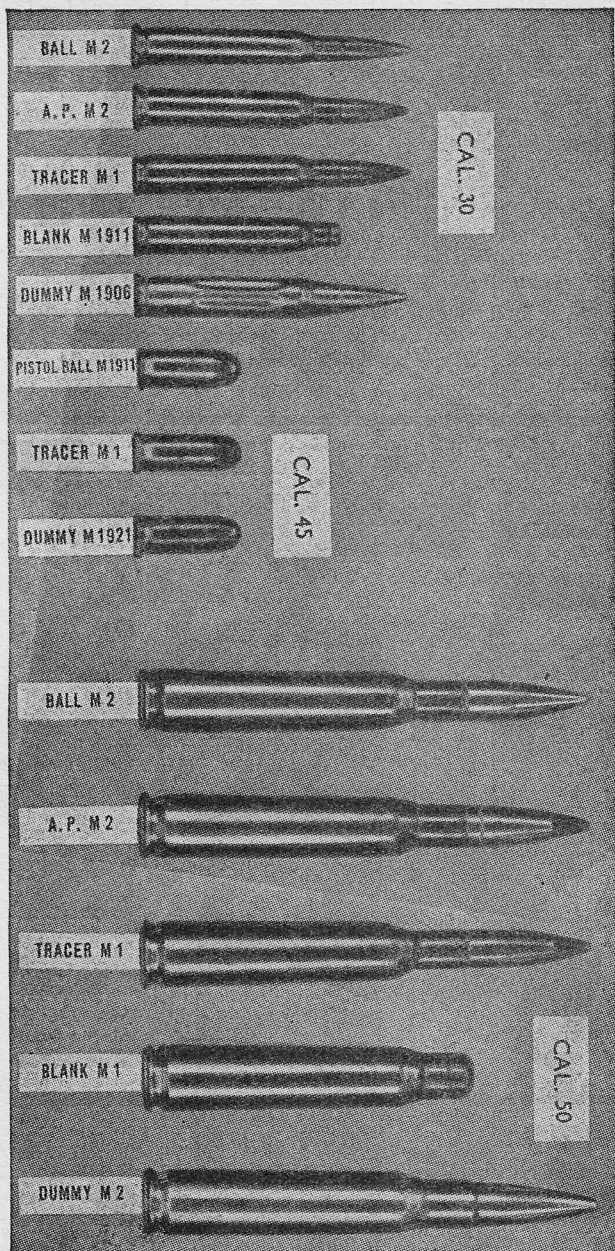
entzünden = to ignite

Entzündung = ignition

Erzrierpatrone = drill (or dummy or practice) cartridge

explodierbar = explosive
explosiv = explosive

COMPLETE CARTRIDGES—CALIBER .30, .45 AND .50



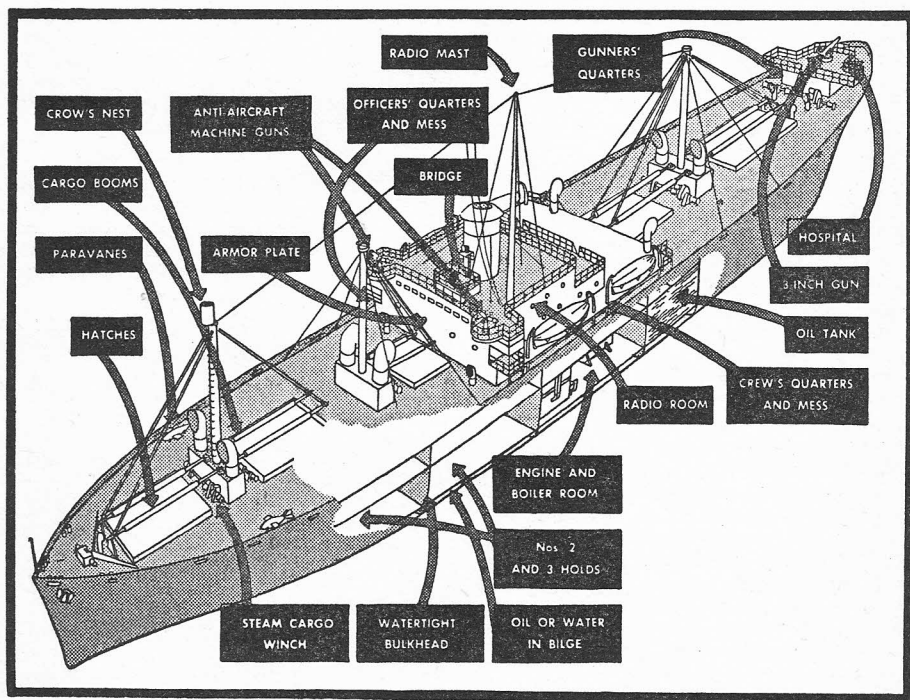
(A. P. = armo(u)r-piercing; cal. = calibre, *Am* caliber)

Explosivgeschoss = explosive bullet
 Fadenpulver = nodular ['nɔdjulə] powder
 Fehlschuß = miss
 feinförniges Pulver = fine-grained powder
 geriefelt, gerillt = grooved
 gerilltes Geschöß = cannellured ['kæniluəd]
 bullet
 Geschöß = projectile, bullet
 Geschößhülse = case

~kanal = barrel
 ~fern = core (of projectile)
 ~mantel = (bullet) jacket
 Gurt = (cartridge) belt
 ~trommel = cartridge belt drum
 Hülse (b. Patrone) = case; ~ (für Zünd-
 hütchen) = (percussion) cap
 Hülsenreißer = split case
 (to be continued)

“LIBERTY SHIPS”

(The unrestricted German submarine war, extending its zones of operation as far as the U. S. east coast and the Caribbean Sea¹, is taking toll of the British and American cargo vessels. In order to meet the need of cargo tonnage resulting from an ever increasing shortage of suitable ships, the Americans have planned to build cheaper types of ships, called Liberty Ships. The brief article below (from an American weekly) gives a rough description of the new design.)



One of the most important jobs of the U. S. government is to get ships. No ships, no aid to the Allies.

From 1922, when the ship program of the last war ended, to 1937, only two ocean-going freighters were built in the U. S. A. In 1937 the Maritime Commission started a

program to save the American shipbuilding and shipping industries. When the war started the program was expanded.

Backbone of this emergency expansion is the EC-2 or Liberty Ship, a simplified design² which is cheaper and quicker to build than standard modern vessels. Most

of the Liberty Ships now under construction are being built at Bethlehem³-Fairfield in Baltimore⁴, which is one of the biggest shipyards in the world.

Liberty Ships are 441 feet long and can hold as much cargo as 200 ordinary freight⁵ cars, easily as much as a standard freighter. They cost \$ 1,500,000 compared to \$ 2,500,000 for standard types. They carry one big deck gun, two anti-aircraft machine

guns and concrete and steel armor⁶ plate in front of the bridge.

¹ [kærib'i:ən 'si:]. — ² Instead of diesel or turbine or electric drives, the Liberty Ships have slower reciprocating steam engines. — ³ ['beəlihem]. — ⁴ ['bɔ:lɪtɪmo:]. — ⁵ ~ cars, *Am* = Engl. goods trucks (*Güterwagen*). Cf ~ train = goods tr. — ⁶ *Am* spelling of Engl *armour*.

"GOD'S OWN COUNTRY"

(Extracts from American Journals)

Washington Leads Biggest Cities of U.S.A. in Syphilis Percentage

Examinations show that Washington has more cases of syphilis per thousand population than any other city of more than 500,000 in the country. The figure is 103.1 per 1000.

There are two reasons:

The increased number of prostitutes flocking to the capital behind the army of defense workers.

The large number of Negroes in the capital.

About the first reason, officials are inclined to be philosophical, pointing out that prostitution is just like any other business; it goes where the cash is. About the second reason, it isn't so easy to be philosophical.

It isn't the Negroes' fault¹ that they have to bear the bad name of being responsible for the fact that 103 of every 1000 persons in the nation's capital have syphilis. The fault rests with the public health services, the Army and the Navy. Washington has only two free venereal disease² clinics. They are overcrowded, and can't handle a fraction of the cases that ought to be treated.

As Ray H. Everett, executive secretary of the Social Hygiene Society of the District of Columbia, says:

"Washington should have the best venereal disease program of any city in the country because of the conditions prevailing here."

Plans are being made to ask Congress to double the number of doctors and nurses for the capital's venereal disease division of the public health service.

Down South, the prevalence of syphilis is even higher, also because of Negroes. Atlanta³ has 162.5 cases per thousand, Birmingham, 142.8; Dallas⁴, 141.6; New Orleans, 139.8.

Although never officially married, a Negro woman in Mobile⁵, Alabama⁶, was the proud mother of five children and a staunch⁷ supporter of her church. When finally she lay on her deathbed, church members felt called⁸ upon to show some special recognition of her many years of service. A committee met, deliberated, and before the old woman died conferred upon her the "Honorary Degree of Mrs."

A Missouri⁹ movie house invented "Sparkin' Night" as a new audience lure, admitting adult¹⁰ couples for the price of one ticket and announcing: "All lights will be turned off at 9 o'clock for three minutes."

A restaurant¹¹ in Cleveland, Ohio, featured¹² a 50-cent Hangover¹³ Breakfast: "One jumbo¹⁴ orange juice, toast, coffee, two aspirins¹⁵ and our sympathy."

The Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn¹⁶ Heights, New York City, concludes its newspaper announcement of services¹⁷ with the footnote: "No mention of Hitler on Sunday mornings."

For Hollywood couples who wish to be married in Phoenix¹⁸, Arizona, an airline company offers a "Package Deal." The couple never have to leave the airport. On hand are clerk and license¹⁹, a judge, two witnesses, flowers for the bride, and a plane waiting to fly the couple back to Hollywood

It costs about \$800 to take a woman visitor through the big Douglas Santa Monica aircraft factory, a company official estimated—she distracts so many of their young men workers. A similar factory

barred²⁰ a proposed visit from movie actress Susan Hayward, estimating that time lost for ogling²¹ would in this case cost \$20,000.

¹ Certainly not; there are, to be sure, other reasons beside those mentioned further down. — ² [vi'niəriəl di'zi:z]. — ³ [ət'læntə]. — ⁴ ['dæləs]. — ⁵ ['moubail]. — ⁶ [selə'bæmə]. — ⁷ ~: — reliable, dependable, loyal. — ⁸ to feel ~ upon = (sich) gedrungen (moralisch verpflichtet) fühlen. —

⁹ [mi'suəri]. — ¹⁰ ['ædalt]. — ¹¹ ['restər:ŋ, —ra:ŋ, —rɒŋ, —rənt]. — ¹² to feature: — to portray, to represent features of = charakterisieren. — ¹³ ~, *Sl* = Sagenjammer. — ¹⁴ ~, *Sl*: — big clumsy person, animal, or thing; here used *attr.* — ¹⁵ ['æs-pərɪn]. — ¹⁶ ['bruklin]. — ¹⁷ = Gottesdienst. — ¹⁸ ['fi:niks]. — ¹⁹ = Trauschein. — ²⁰ to bar, *colloq.*: — to object to, to dislike. — ²¹ to ogle: — to keep looking about with intense, meaning glances, as though with longing, or coquettishness.

R. A. F. Slang (2nd Sequel)

Greenhouse. The cover, glass or plastic for a pilot's cockpit.

Gone for a Burton. Killed in action.

Gone crackers. Shell-shocked or flight-fatigued.

"Good Hunting." "Goodbye and good luck."

H. E.s. Heavy explosives.

Ham fisted. Work of a clumsy pilot or mechanic.

Hared. Hurried.

Hay-wire. To become confused and incoherent.

Heavies. Big bombers.

Hip flask. A service revolver.

Hoicked. Dodged, got away.

Hun. Enemy airplane. A pupil pilot.

Hurryback. A Hurricane fighter airplane.

Inter com. Intercommunicating telephones on aircraft.

Incident. Bomb hit during an air raid.

Jim Crow. Dusk fighter patrol. Roof watcher for enemy aircraft.

Jinking. Maneuvering to dodge enemy fire.

Jinkaway. Sharp maneuver. Sudden evasive action of aircraft.

Jump out of the window. To bail out.

Kipper patrol. Coastal Command aircraft which convoy fishing fleets.

Kite. Airplane (a mechanic's term).

Laid on. Things legally supplied. Something arranged.

„Late Arrivals" Club. Fliers shot down in action but who eluded enemy and reached home safely.

L.A.C. Leading aircraftsman.

Made. Obtained by illegal means (*cf* won).

***Mae West.** A breast life preserver. Inflatable waistcoat.

Master switch. Control of bomb release.

Mein Kampf. Leaflets to be dropped in enemy territory.

Met. Meteorology.

Met bloke. Meteorologist.

Mouse trap. Submarine.

Micky Mouse. Automatic lever releasing bombs on aircraft as a stick at predetermined intervals.

Mud. Flak spraying on the plane.

Muscle in. To take advantage of a good thing.

***Near miss.** A bomb or bombs dropped very near a target.

Nobes. Nobody's business.

Nickels. Secret word for bundles of leaflets to be dropped.

Nit. Pupil pilot.

Office. Pilot's cockpit.

***Onions.** Anti-aircraft explosives.

Ops. Operations.

"Over" signal. Over-airdrome signal.

Organized. Lifted, or stolen.

Packed up. Out of commission, stopped.

Pattern bombing. Bombs released simultaneously by a flight of aircraft in formation.

Peddle home furiously. To fly home with nose well down.

Peel off. To curve away from squadron formation.

Perspex. Windscreen.

Pinpoint. Any predetermined place on flight.

Pick-up. Wrecks of enemy aircraft found after original total was estimated.

Pick a pinpoint. To locate a place on the ground.

Play pussy. To hide in the clouds.

Pleep. A squeak with a high note.

(to be continued)