

Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Army Terms

ABSIE	The American Broadcasting Station in Europe. London-based radio run by the Office of War Information and the BBC. It broadcast in 1944–45 to counter Nazi propaganda.
AEF network	Allied Expeditionary Forces Programme. A London station run jointly by British, Canadian, and American radio services. It provided news and entertainment for Allied troops in Europe from June 7, 1944, until July 28, 1945.
AP	Associated Press. World's largest newsgathering service.
APO	Army Post Office.
B&B	Cocktail made of Benedictine and brandy.
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation. Well-respected public service network centered in Broadcasting House.
BOAC	British Overseas Airways Corporation. State-owned airline that continued commercial service during World War II.
C-47	Military airliner used primarily to transport soldiers and cargo.
CBC	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
CP	Command post.
ETO/ETOUSA	European Theater of Operations, United States Army.
EWT	Eastern War Time. Equivalent to Eastern Daylight Time. American clocks followed Daylight Time year-round during the war.
FFI	French Forces of the Interior. French resistance fighters.
GI	"Government issue." Nickname for an American soldier.

G-2	War Department intelligence office.
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time. Clock setting at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London.
HE	High explosive.
HQ	Headquarters.
INS	International News Service. Wire news agency founded by William Randolph Hearst.
JESQ	Jig Easy Sugar Queen. SCR-399 radio transmitter.
K-ration	Simple, easily transported meal for combat troops named for its developer, Ancel Keys.
MOI	British Ministry of Information.
MP	Military police.
NBC	National Broadcasting Corporation. During World War II, it operated two networks. NBC Red broadcast entertainment and music. NBC Blue concentrated on news and cultural programming. At war's end, NBC Blue split off to become the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) and NBC Red became simply NBC.
NSDAP	Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei. The Nazi party.
OFF	Office of Facts and Figures. Forerunner to the Office of War Information.
OSS	Office of Strategic Services. American espionage agency. Replaced by the Central Intelligence Agency.
OWI	Office of War Information. Civilian-run US government agency that distributed news and propaganda.
Prewi	Press Wireless. Manufacturer of radio transmitters and operators of transoceanic message service.
PRO	Public Relations Office/Officer. Typically, an Army PRO had worked in the news or advertising business before the war. PROs assist war correspondents.
PX	Post exchange. A general retail store on an Army base.
RAF	Royal Air Force.
RCAF	Royal Canadian Air Force.
SCR-299, SCR-399	Signal Corps Radio truck. Truck-borne radio transmitter operated by Army engineers, often in support of front-line journalists.
Siegfried Line	Nearly four hundred miles of bunkers, tunnels, and concrete pyramidal tank traps along Germany's western borders.

SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force. Central command, under General Dwight Eisenhower, for all Allied forces in Europe.
Todt organization	Nazi engineering association that relied heavily on forced labor. Named for its founder, Fritz Todt. Coincidentally, <i>todt</i> is German for “dead.”
UC	University of Cincinnati.
UP	United Press. Newsgathering and distribution service formed in 1907. Rival to the larger Associated Press and Reuters. Became United Press International in 1958.
USO	The United Service Organizations. Nonprofit charitable organization that supplies entertainment to the armed forces.
V-1, V-2	German “Vengeance weapon.” Deployed late in the war against Allied civilian populations. The V-1 was an early cruise missile. The V-2 was the world’s first guided ballistic missile.
WGAR	Cleveland radio station.
WHO	Des Moines, Iowa, radio station.
WLW	Clear-channel radio station in Cincinnati, serving southern Ohio and parts of Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan.
WSAI	Cincinnati radio station where Rita Hackett worked.

NBC Goes to War

