

Footlocker

In the course of reenacting we all get something different out of it. I hope all of us get enjoyment out of it. In addition to pleasure, I reenact is to educate the public about the role, the duty, the service and sacrifice of the soldier past and present. I do this as a profession as well as hobby for my own enjoyment.

Even though it is my profession, I am still learning and welcome any constructive criticisms, comments or remarks. However, if you just want to show how much smarter you are than me, that you have read more books than I or point out that I have violated a Star Fleet regulation, please keep it to yourself.

My topic is the footlocker display. Seen here is an example I use for living history and educational programs. It is a balance of regulation layout and Sefton's (William Holden) from the movie Stalag 17. I need to balance what is a GI regulation layout and what the public is interested in seeing and hearing about. Not that I misled the public but living history is equal parts education and recreation.

There are several reenacting events that we get the chance to use foot lockers for barracks impressions. Some units go all out issue lay out SOPs (Standard Operational Procedures) and conduct an inspection. A pure GI inspection should only include uniform articles, field equipment and personal hygiene articles to insure the soldier has the item and it is serviceable. Many of the objects illustrated here do not fit in those categories and are unauthorized, that is hidden until after the inspection.

1. **Handkerchiefs**, top is an original OD, the middle is modern white cotton and the bottom reproduction OG. The OG needs to go until I see an original in this shade.
2. **Shaving brush**, period original. Good modern brushes can be found at Walmart. That's right, it does not have to come from some high priced reenactor supply house. There are some things technology just can not improve on.
3. **Button polishing kit**. This is a cool period tin, but no contents. Easy to guess what would go in it, but I prefer to hide trail mix or other modern pougie bait. A good friend of mine has a awesome button board sold by N.S. Meyer, which I am quite envious of. Another good option to either reproduce or locate an original.

4. **Shoe brush**, original from an unknown veteran's kit. Again modern brushes can be procured. Be mindful of copyright dates, manufacturer's marks and zip codes. I have found good unmarked horse hair brushes in military PXs.
5. **Applicator brush**, this is a period original, but the same applies to this as I mentioned above.
6. **Toilet kit**, came from a unknown veterans estate, not proper for a footlocker display, but a good personal effect. I have not found any modern bag that matches the cheap quality and materials of this one.
7. **FM**. That is Field Manual in army talk. Every GI would have a FM 21-100 soldiers manual. I have yet to find a period copy of this manual, so I stuck map reading or some other toilet reading in there to hold its place.
8. **New Testament**, this is a WWI dated testament. World War II dated copies are easy enough to find, but how many of these do I need?
9. **Cushion sole socks**. These are semi-modern socks that were issued to me and I have worn holes in them. For display purposes they work fine, I have compared them to several originals and these are just like originals in the fact that no two look just alike. For you purist, I have originals, I do not care to lay them out for someone's nasty funnel cake crusted hands to go pawing all over.
10. **Spare leggings laces**, original and unissued. I would like to replace with reproductions.
11. **Spare service shoe laces**, again original and unissued.
12. **Invisible ink**, I know you don't see it, it is invisible.
13. **Insignia card**. Basic insignia displayed when not being worn includes DUIs for the 11th Inf. Regt., collar insignia, rifle qualification badge and expert infantryman's badge. The EIB although authorized during World War II, is still a rather uncommon award. I display it as I am familiar with its background and it is a good talking point. I do not wear it because I have yet seen a WWII era soldier in a photograph with one. Yes, I earned it and no I am not authorized to the wear a CIB and will not dishonor the soldiers who have earned them.
14. **Shoe dubbing**, original tin.
15. **Shinola commercial shoe polish**. A common maker during WWII and would represent a PX purchase. Tin is of the period.
16. **Shave cream box**. This is a reproduction box with no contents. This is my preferred route for living history and reenacting. It is expendable, replaceable and looks like it is brand new and not some item that has sat in a warehouse with a slow water leak on it for the past half century.
17. **Toothbrush and case**. Both original and found in a thrift store. Both have been boiled to kill any 60 year old mouth funk. I am a little selective of what I put in my foot locker. This one is marked Dr. Weiss, which I have seen this brand and style marked US Army.

18. **Comb**, modern bought out of the CVS drug store. Now brace your "stitch Nazi" self. It is hard rubber, it is of an identical pattern to period combs I have seen. I have also found drug store combs that would pass for Civil War except for their glossy appearance and markings. I am sure there are some variations in chemical make up from WWII, I don't care, so call Gil Grissom at CSI.
19. **Blitz cloth**, this is an original and looks like it. See my comments under the shaving cream box. I would like to replace this with a reproduction and I am working on this. Again soldiers kept new stuff in their footlockers, not 60 year old relics.
20. **Waist belt and buckle**. Bring on the farb demerit book. The modern roller buckle is not so much the problem as is the modern USMC belt. Modern frame buckles vary in design from most originals, the roller buckle is identical with exception of marks. Waist belts did vary in shades, but one this light would have been very uncommon.
21. **Razor blade box**. Reproduction from the **Hardscrabble Farm** web site. As good as the quality of materials you use. My printer was of poor quality at the time, but a good printer and patience will produce a fine product.
22. **Tooth powder**, this is an original tin from the warehouse supply that I made the bad comments about before. One day this stuff will run out and there will be no more. Might sock back a tin or two.
23. **Safety razor**, original of the period. Reproductions or new ones are available, but originals are very serviceable (better than new) and I think by using them they have better chances of surviving, other wise they will likely become landfill, and yes, I use mine.
24. **Sewing kit**, original PX type kit that looks 60 plus years old. Need to find a better specimen or reproduction. Again soldiers did not use antiques.
25. **Soap and soup dish**. My soap dish is a period commercial bakelite example. There are any number of original types to be found at reasonable prices. I have not seen any reproductions or modern examples that would be reasonably acceptable. The soap is a reproduction GI general purpose soap. This is NOT a likely item in the footlocker display. This was issued in the field and a soldier more often preferred softer commercial, PX purchased, soap to the harsh GI stuff just like today.
26. **Cigarette carton**, reproduction, with no contents. Starting with this article the following items represent common items the soldiers would use for personal enjoyment, but would not be part of a footlocker lay out. I include them here because everyone wants to show off their "bling bling". Foot locker layouts only contained required items, others would have to be hidden until after inspection.

27. **Condoms**, these are scans of an original in my collection. Because my original is old the scans look old. I have since acquired **examples** that have been cleaned up using "Photoshop" computer software. The idea again is these items are brand new, just bought at the PX.
28. **Zippo lighter**, this is a current production crinkle finish Zippo. It is very close to the original, but the purest may want something a little closer. The difference with mine is the number of barrels on the hinge and the shape of the corners. For the price, this does well and further more originals are too costly to be lost in the field.
29. **Cigarettes**, modern Lucky Strikes inserted in a **reproduction label**. Yes they have a modern tax stamp and the quality of my label fair to good. Using a high quality printer for cigarettes consumed in the field may be too costly. Folks may want to save their best label for living history or just showing off and lesser scanned prints for the battlefield. You maybe made of money and have endless printer cartridges but I am not.
30. **Paperback book**, Ernie Pyle's "This is Your War". Plenty of period books to be found at second hand book stores. Problem with my book is it is a very late war printing date, I think February 1945.
31. **Notebook**, period original, for a Georgia Drug Store. I think this is typical of simple items soldiers purchase for them selves. This example is good for stateside training, but would have been rapidly used up once overseas. An official issue or English, French or even a German example would be more suited for frontline impression.
32. **Lifesavers candy**, reproduction. This is good for stateside and England, but not so much for frontline doggies. There were commercial candies issued and found in rations, but this is a PX looking item.
33. **Throat drops and aspirin tins**. These are period originals in excellent condition and pass the look new test. Good PX items and like today the soldier may have a secondary use for the tin after the item was consumed. Again once in Europe access to new purchases of these items would be limited and substitutes would be issue items.
34. **Pictures** of someone else's girl friend. You can use originals, but I again prefer scans. A good photograph shop can print you JPEG scan on photo quality paper and some shops offer the antique jagged edge and/or white boarder style. Also your computer savvy friends can usually do this too.
35. **Angle head flash light**. This is a "What Price of Glory" reproduction. An excellent original should not be used, but rather sold to a friend that can really appreciate it. Dogged out, 60 year old originals don't cut it either. If someone only has an original, I will trade my reproduction for it.

36. **Picture** of good looking WASP pilot. Enlisted soldiers likely would not socialize with WASPs as they were in Officer's social circles. The reason I have this image in my footlocker is that I met her, she is a great American and at 70 plus years old can still kick the average WWII reenactor's butt in a "Hoo'ah" contest.
37. **Varga Girl**, if one of these is not in your footlocker then get out of the hobby, go Civil War or something. Common as hell, originals don't hold up too well, so again scan, print good quality and laminate if you plan to take it into the latrine.

GARRISON IMPRESSION

Recommended Items & Packing Checklist for Garrison Impression at the
"Gap"

By David Spencer

WALL LOCKER

OD WOOL OVERCOAT, RAINCOAT, SERVICE TUNIC/IKE JACKET, REGIMENTAL DISKS, BRASS DISKS (US & Infantry Crossed Rifles), KHAKI TIE, OD WOOL SHIRTS with 29th patch on left shoulder, OD WOOL TROUSERS, HBT SHIRTS, HBT TROUSERS, WEB WAIST BELT, FIELD JACKET with 29th patch on left shoulder, OVERSEAS CAP, TOWEL (SHELF), WOODEN HANGERS for all

FOOTLOCKER

For the TOP TRAY- SHAVING CREAM, RAZOR, RAZOR BLADES, SOAP, SOAP DISH, COMB, SHAVING STICK, MIRROR, FOOT POWDER, TOOTH PASTE/POWDER, TOOTHBRUSH, TOOTHBRUSH HOLDER, TOWEL, WASH CLOTH, HAND TOWEL, SHOE POLISH, SHOE POLISH APPLICATOR, BRASSO, BLITZ CLOTH, FM 21-100, FM 21-10, 6 PAIR OF SOCKS, SPARE SHOE LACES,

BOTTOM TRAY- 1 SWEATER, WOOL WINTER TOPS, WOOL WINTER BOTTOMS, SUMMER T SHIRTS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, TOWEL, WEB GEAR

JUNK ON BUNK -

BEDDING SET (2 OD wool blankets, 1 single bed sheets, 1 pillow) 1 SHELTER HALF, 1 tent POLE, ROPE, 5 WOODEN TENT PINS, 1 T SHIRT, 1 UNDERWEAR, 1 HANDKERCHIEF, 10 POCKET CARTRIDGE BELT, 1ST AID KIT WITH COVER, CANTEEN, CUP, COVER, T HANDLE SHOVEL, SHOVEL COVER, BAYONET, SCABBARD, MESS KIT, KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, M1928 HAVERSACK, PERIOD HYGIENE KIT (see footlocker top tray items), M-1 HELMET, LINER, RAINCOAT, GAS MASK

WEAPONS ITEMS

RIFLE, BFA (blank fire adaptor), SLING, CLEANING KIT, CLEANING RAGS, PATCHES, WD-40, BREAKFREE, AMMO, CLIPS/MAGAZINES, BANDOLEERS

OTHER

WATCH, (No digital) ID DISKS (Dog Tags), LEGGINGS, SPARE LACES, GP AMMO BAG, WHISTLE, RATIONS FOR THE FIELD

COLD WEATHER GEAR

JEEP CAP, SCARF, WRISTLETS, GLOVES, LINERS, LONG JOHNS, WOOL SOCKS, GAS HOOD, SHOE PACKS

MISC.

SOCKS, T SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SHOE POLISH, APPLICATOR, BRASSO, RAG, SICK KIT- ASPIRIN, BAND AIDS, SORE THROAT, TP ROLL, CURRENT HYGIENE KIT, CLIP BOARD, PEN, PENCIL, NOTEBOOK

FOOTWEAR

SERVICE SHOE (CAPPED TOE), ROUGH OUTS, SHOE PACKS, LOW QUARTERS, BROWN POLISH, APPLICATOR, SPARE LACES, LEGGINGS

Here's a few hints and tips. For the footlocker, line the tray with a bath towel. It gives a neater appearance. Have a plain white bath towel, hand towel and a wash clothe to hang off the end of the bunk. Soldiers also hung their laundry bag and gas mask bags on the end of the bunks too. To make a pair of socks go farther in the footlocker display, take one OD green sock, and pair it up with a current day dress or gym sock. They are rolled into a ball. Just make sure that the OD Green one covers the current one.

All weapons (Firearms) and ammo are to be stored in the armory.

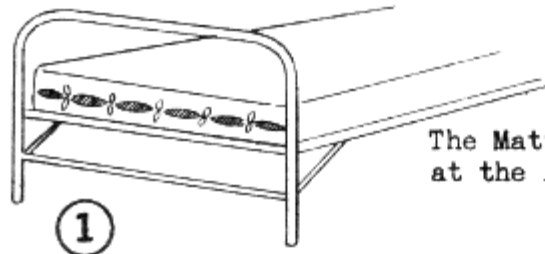
Try to have two key padlocks. One for the footlocker and one for the wall locker. Keep them locked at all times.

Bring a small pocket notebook and a fountain type pen.

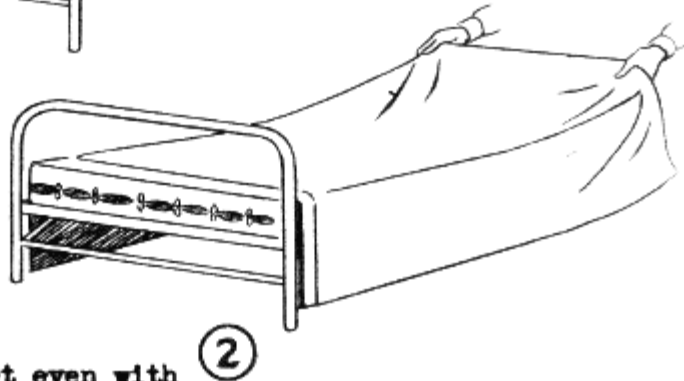
Whenever an OFFICER enters the barracks, bring the group to attention, with a loud and clear "TEN HUT!" Immediately come to attention until the officer gives us the "As you were". If a female enters the barracks and they will be there, please announce them with "FEMALE IN THE BARRACKS!"

Please note that we do not use terms like: DECK (unless you are playing cards). It is the floor. It is a wall, ceiling, steps and latrine. WE DO NOT USE NAVY TERMS.

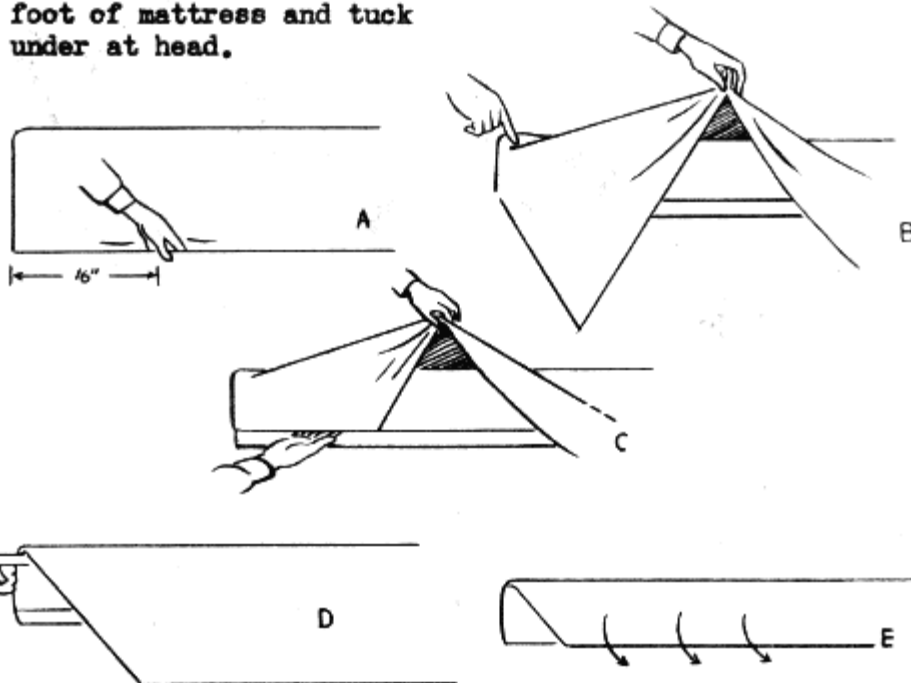
THE *Correct Way* TO MAKE YOUR BUNK



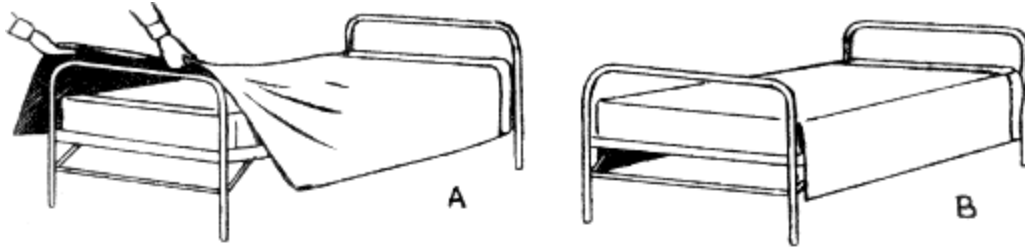
The Mattress Cover is tied at the foot.



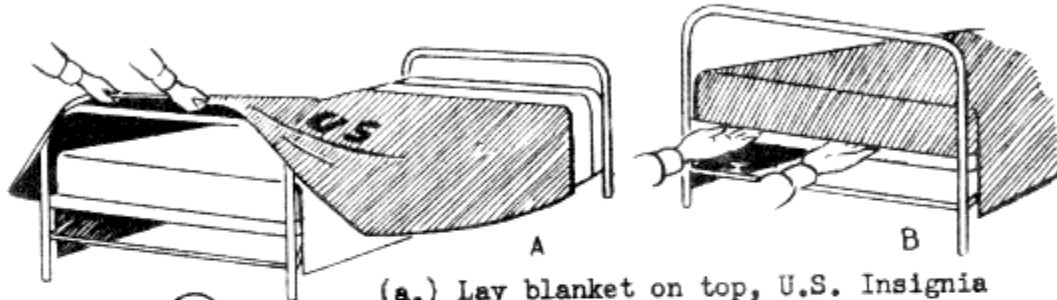
Pull bottom sheet even with foot of mattress and tuck under at head.



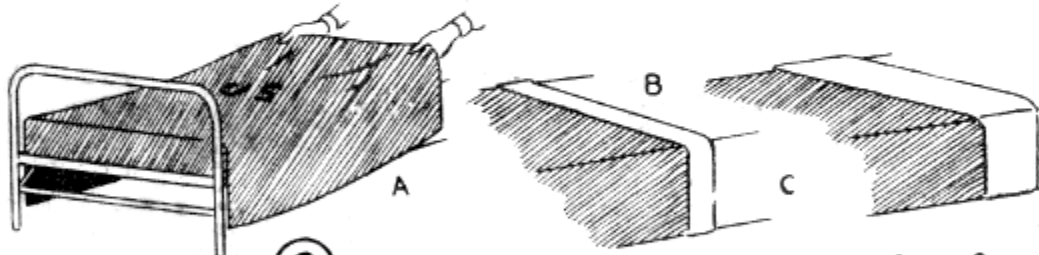
- 3 Fold corners: (a.) Hold sheet 16 inches from head of bunk. (b.) Place one finger on top of corner lifting sheet up with other hand. (c.) Tuck lower drape under mattress. (d.) Hold corner in place and bring sheet over. (e.) Tuck under.



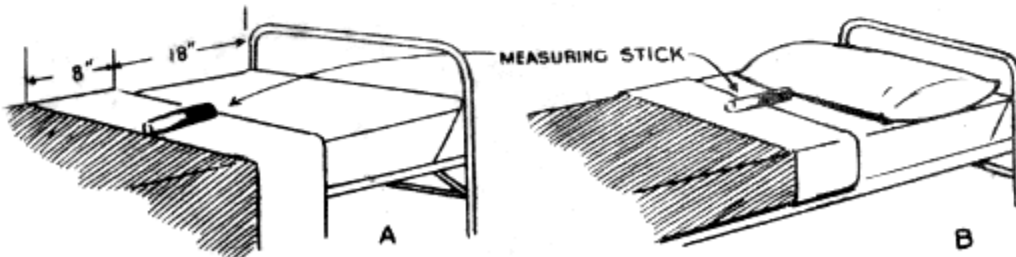
④ Top sheet is placed over bottom sheet, wide seam at head, even with top of mattress and tucked under at the foot.



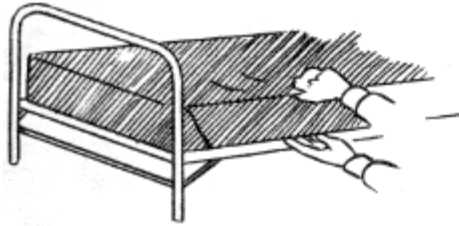
⑤ (a.) Lay blanket on top, U.S. Insignia facing inspecting officer. Leave 6 inches between top edge of blanket and sheet. (b.) Fold under same way as sheet.



⑥ (a.) Stretch blanket to inner edge of seam. (b.) Fold seam over blanket. (c.) Fold both sheet and blanket over approximately four inches.



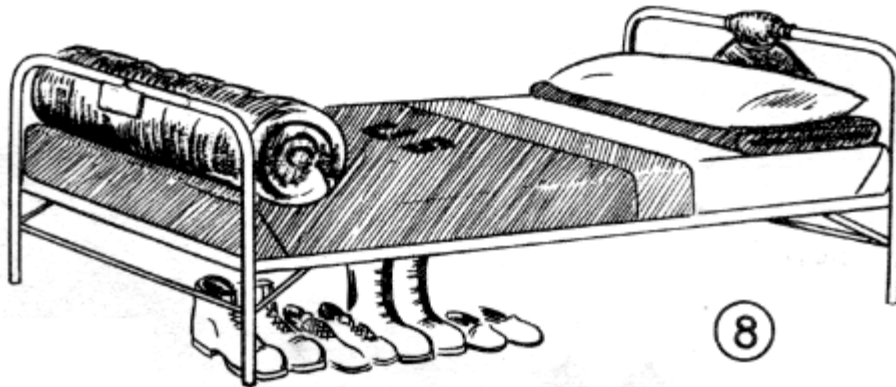
⑦ (a.) Fold over again leaving 18 inches from fold to head of mattress. Fold is 8 inches wide, 4 inches from pillow to fold. (b.) Fold corners same as sheets. Grasp sheet and cover and fold both completely under mattress.



Tighten by pulling one side & taking up the slack underneath.

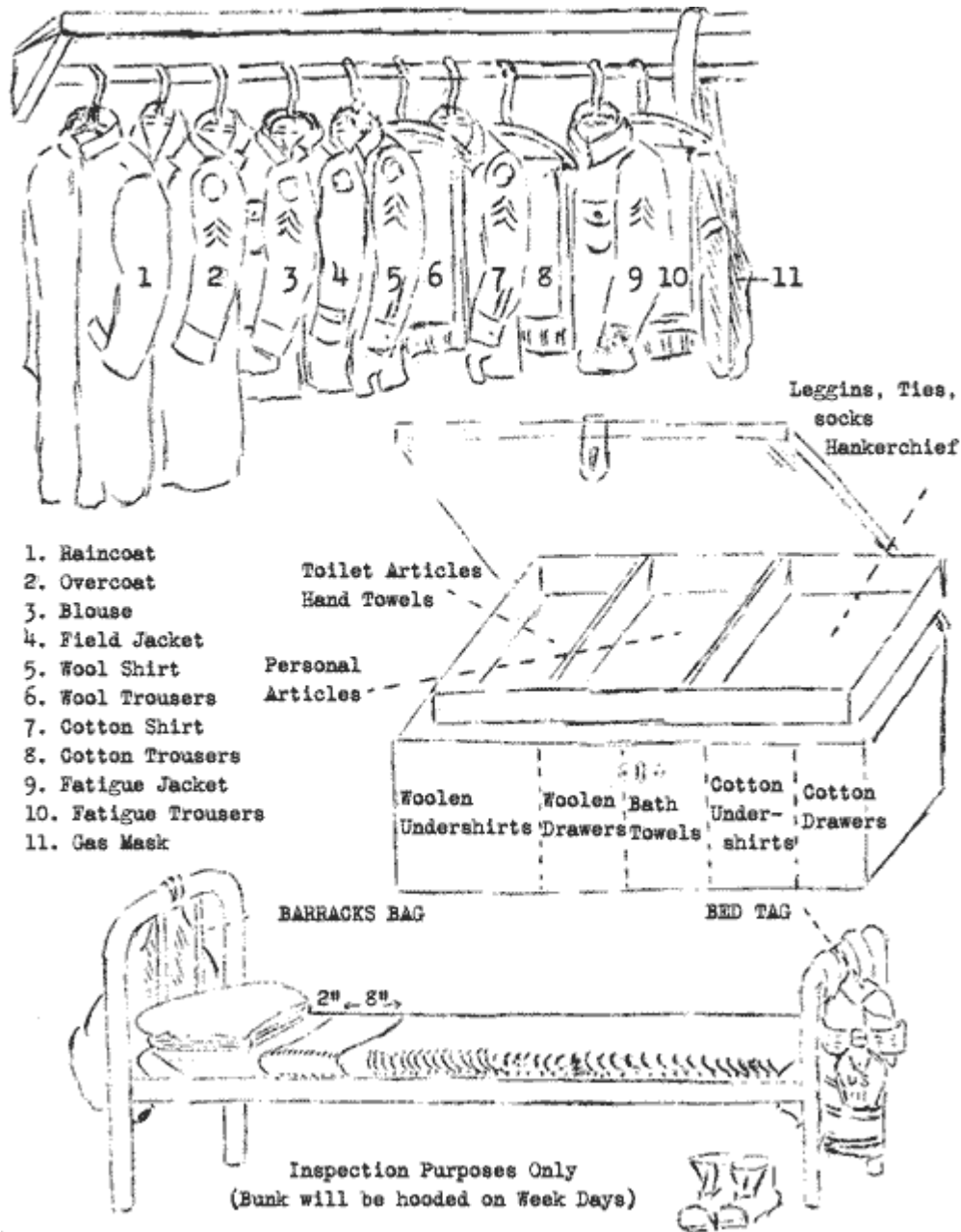


Remove all wrinkles by pulling up tight toward head of bunk.



Tie Tag & Duffle-bag as indicated in picture above. Shoes laced and tied and in line. Comforter rolled.

EQUIPMENT DISPLAY

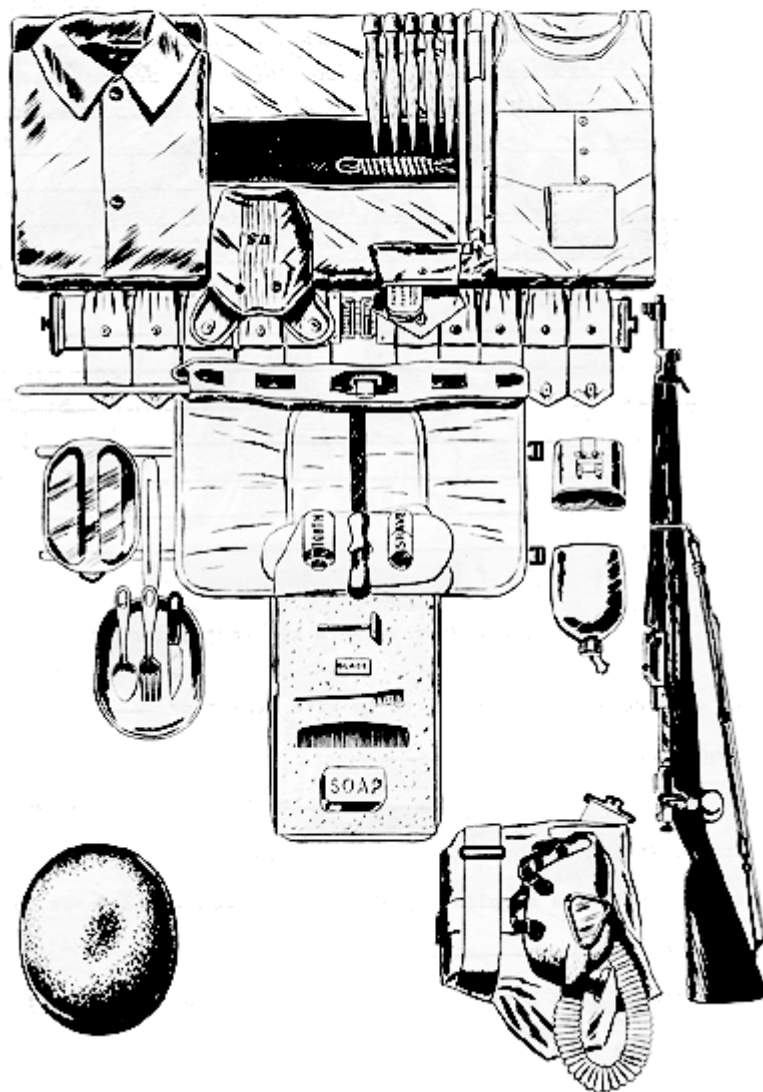


Notice that the Pillow is exposed only when the barracks are due for an inspection.

Otherwise, the second blanket is used to "hood" the pillow. The 2nd blanket is folded & placed under the pillow during inspection. Also note that there's not a specific layout for the top tray of the footlocker...only the three divisions of items.

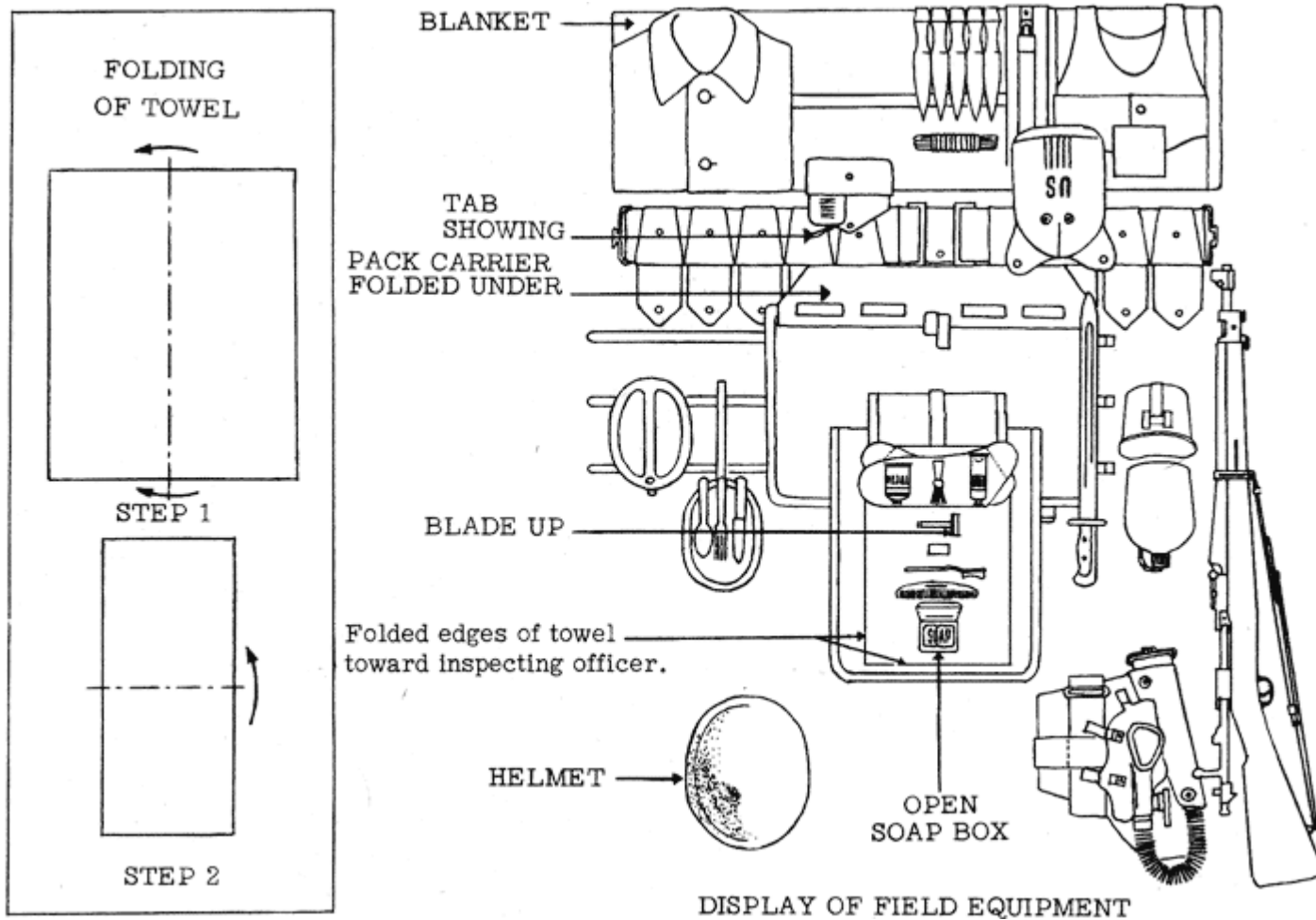
EQUIPMENT, CLOTHING, & TENT PITCHING

DISPLAY OF EQUIPMENT



EQUIPMENT LAYOUT FROM ORDINANCE SOLDIER'S GUIDE

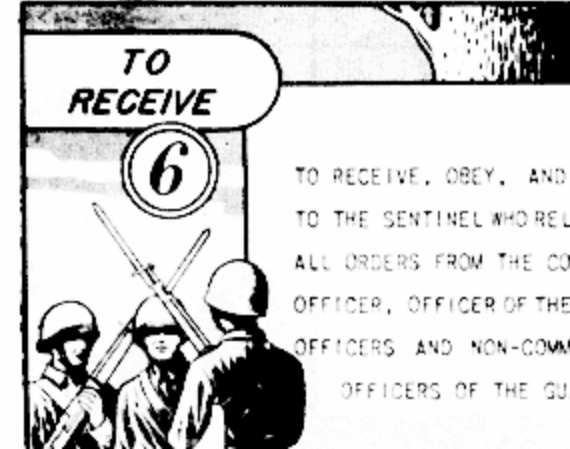
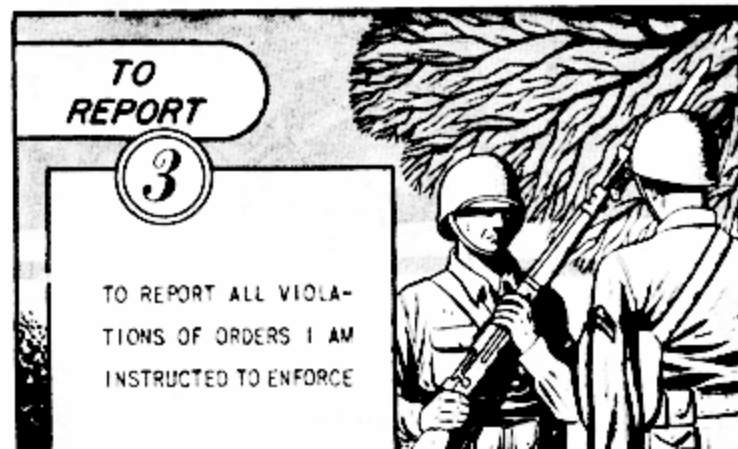
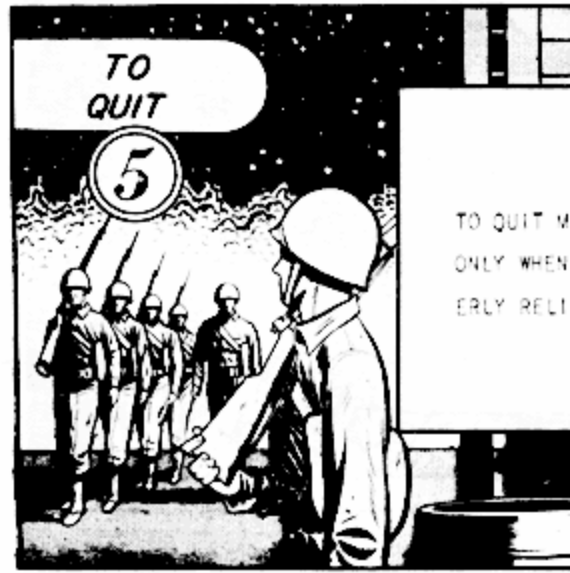
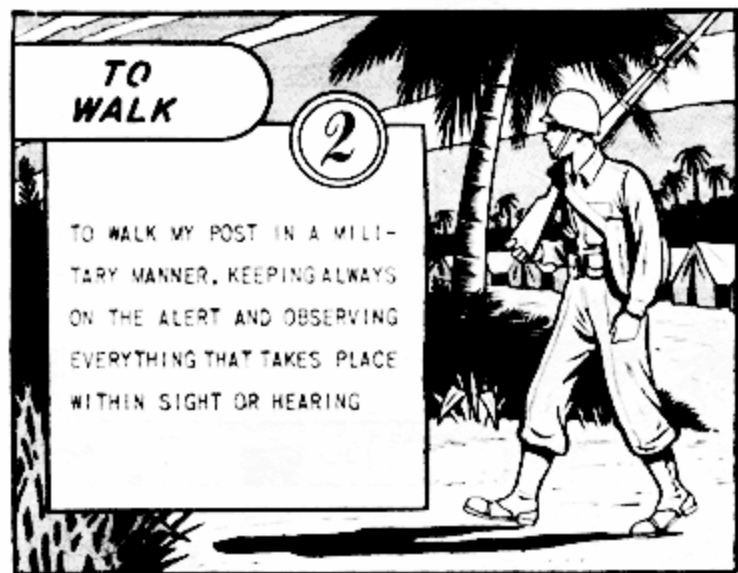
Notice that the Ordinance Soldier's layout shows the First Aid Kit & Canteen on the opposite side from the display above. It also shows the soap box open, while the display above shows it closed. It also notes that the razor should be blade up.



RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROPERTY: Clothing and equipment issued to you are government property. If any articles are lost or damaged through your fault or negligence you will be required to pay for them. If you were responsible for the loss or damage, through fault or negligence, then you should admit that fact by signing a "Statement of Charges ." If, however, you believe that you were not responsible, do not sign this statement. In this case a "Report of Survey" will be made out and a Surveying Officer will determine whether or not you are to be held responsible. When articles of clothing or equipment have become worn out through ordinary wear and tear, no one is held responsible for the value and the worn articles may be exchanged for new ones.

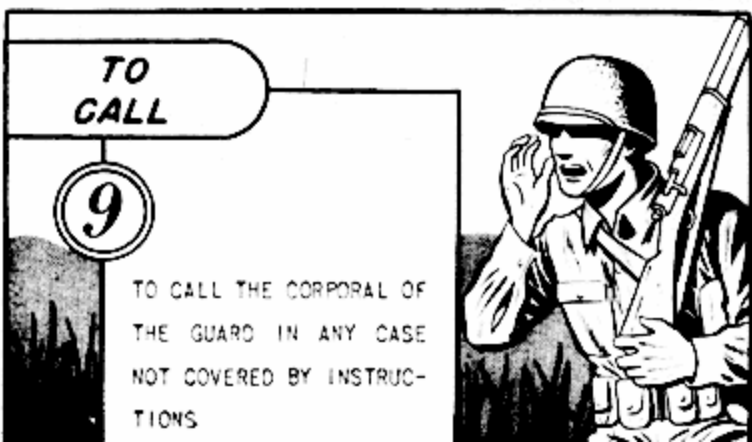
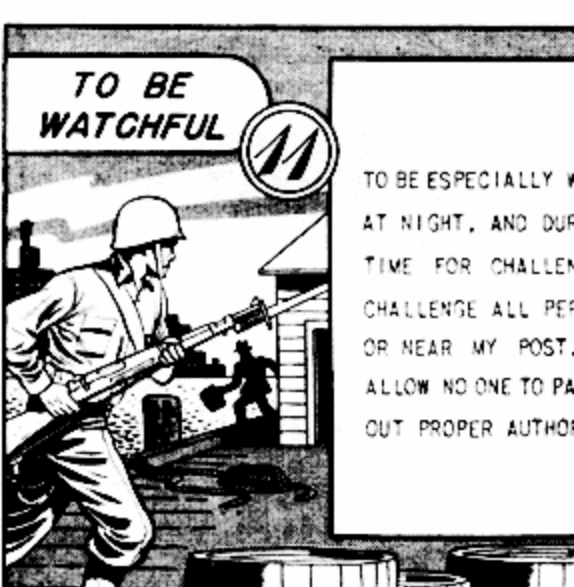
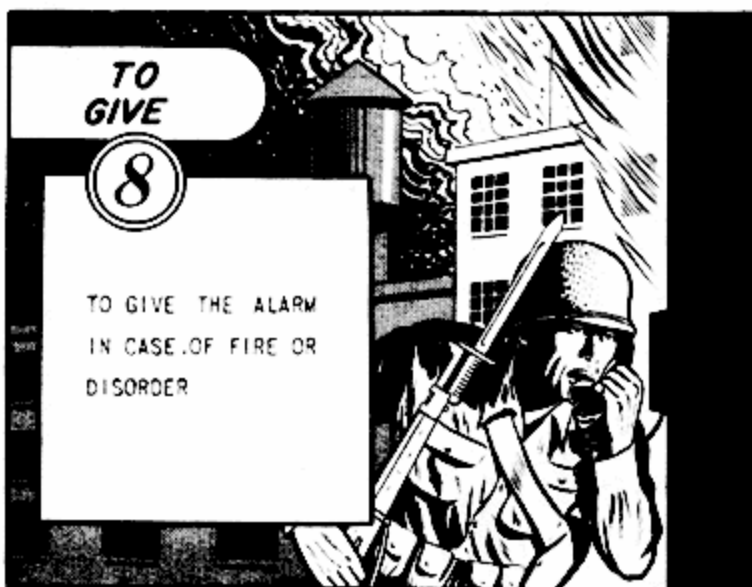
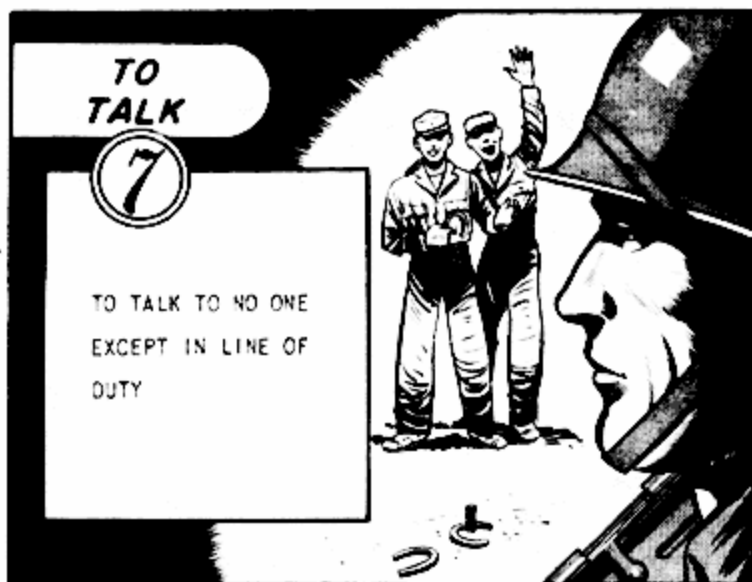
INTERIOR GUARD DUTY

GENERAL ORDERS



INTERIOR GUARD DUTY

GENERAL ORDERS



HOW TO PACK THE M1928 HAVERSACK

TO ASSEMBLE THE M1928 PACK WITH FULL EQUIPMENT

(WITH RATIONS)

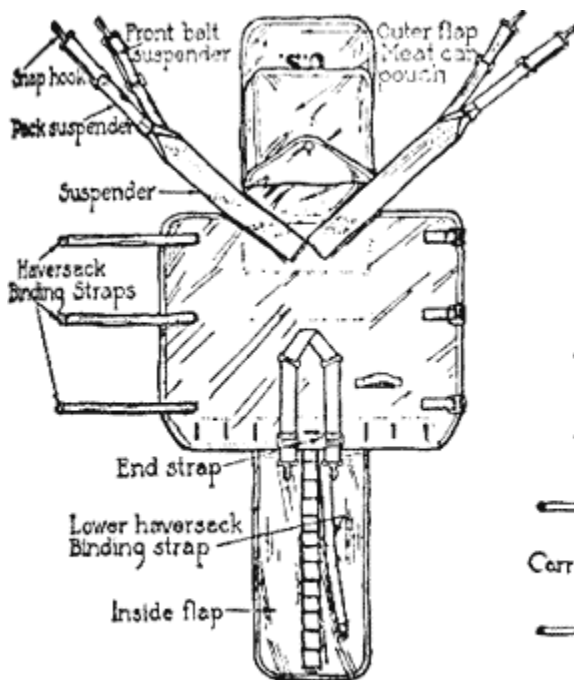


Plate 82. The Haversack.

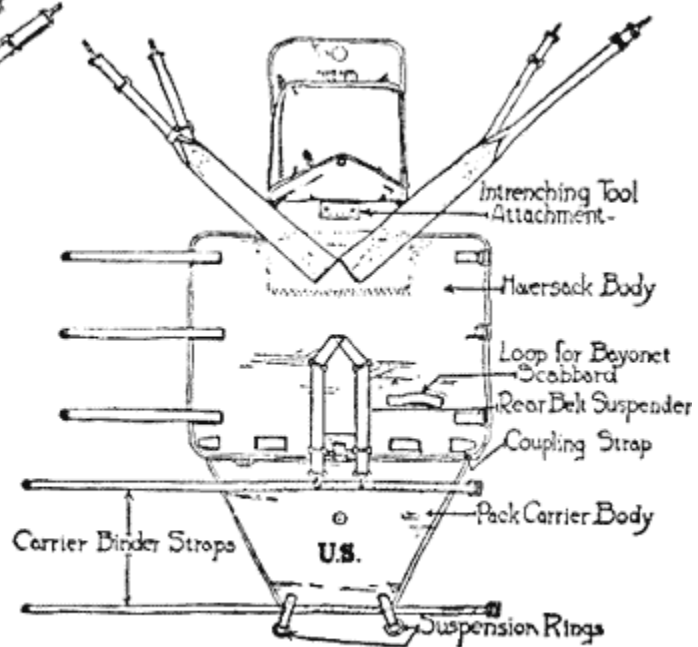
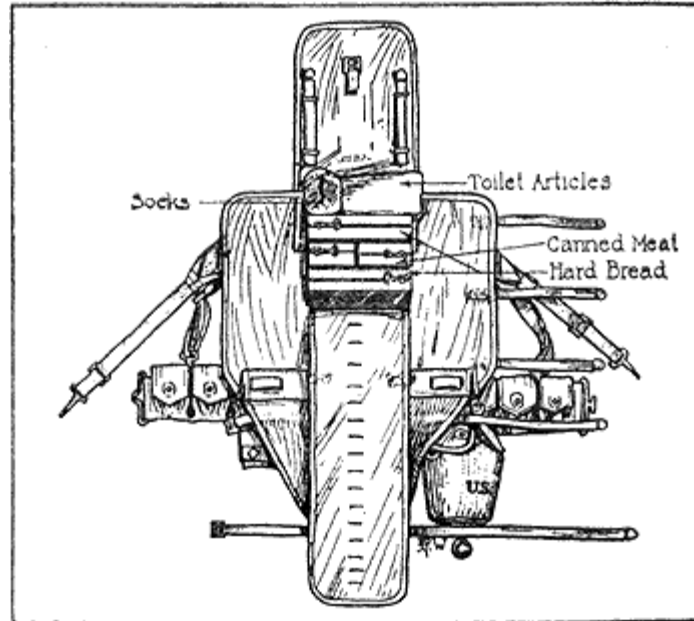


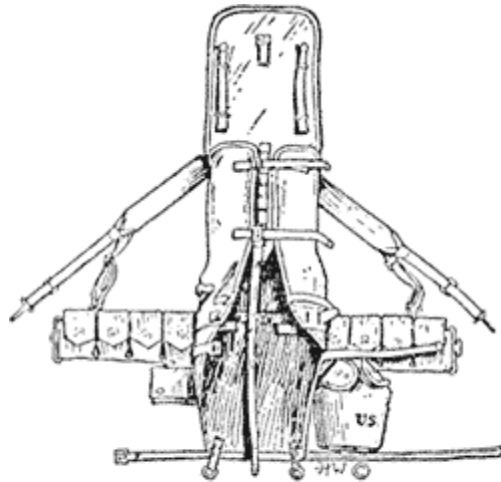
Plate 83. Haversack with Pack Carrier Attached.

Place the assembled equipment on the ground, suspender side of the haversack down, pockets of cartridge belt up, haversack spread out, inside flap and pack carrier extended their full length to the rear. Place one container of hard bread on its side in the center of the haversack in front of and touching the line of attachment of the inside flap. Place two cans of meat component end to end, parallel to and in front of the can of hard bread. Place the remaining container of hard bread in front of the cans of the meat component. Place the toilet articles and socks in front of the hard bread.



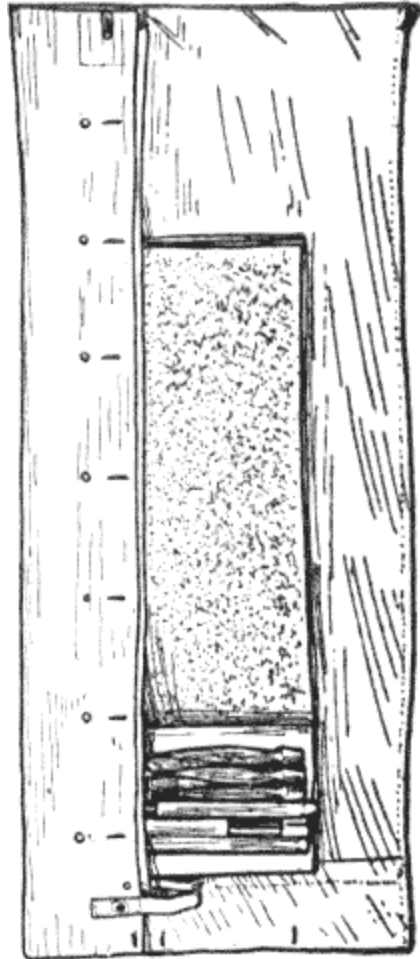
**Plate 87. To Assemble the Full
Equipment with Rations—
Packing the Haversack.**

The inside flap of the haversack is folded over these articles , the end of the flap being turned in so that the flap, thus shortened, extends about 2 inches beyond the top of the upper row; the sides of the haversack are folded over the sides of the rows; the upper binding straps are passed through the loops on the outside of the inside flap, each strap through the loop opposite the point of its attachment to the haversack body, and fastened by means of the buckle on the opposite side, the strap being passed through the opening in the buckle next to its attachment, over the center bar, and back through the opening of the buckle away from its attachment; the strap is pulled tight to make the fastening secure; the outer flap of the haversack is folded over and fastened by means of the lower haversack binding strap and the buckle on the inside of the outer flap; the strap is pulled tight, drawing the outer flap snugly over the filled haversack. The haversack is now packed and the carrier is ready for the reception of the roll.



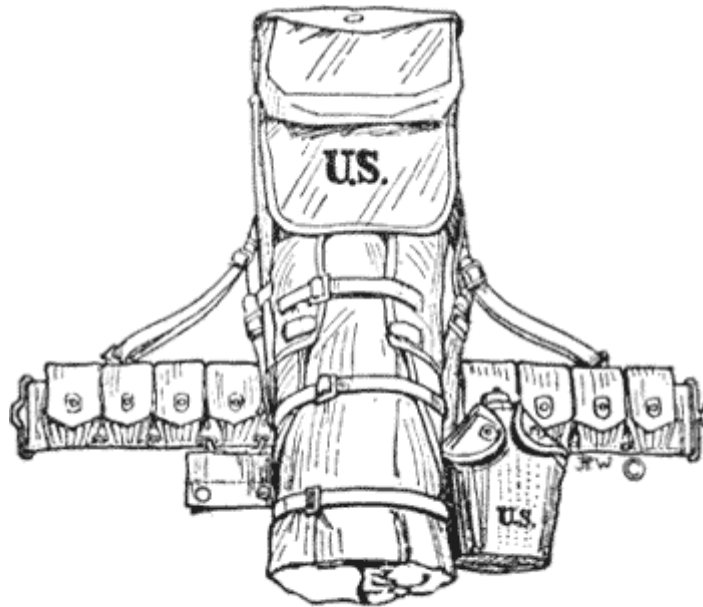
**Plate 85. To Assemble the Full
Equipment with Rations—the
Carrier Ready for
The Roll**

To make the Roll. Spread the shelter half on the ground and fold in the triangular end so that the shelter half forms a rectangle. Make a second fold by carrying the folded edge to the opposite edge. Fold the blanket twice parallel to its longer axis, so that the blanket is now one-fourth its previous width, and then fold once at the middle, so as to bring the ends together. This will form a rectangle approximately 17 inches by 42 inches. Place the blanket symmetrically in the center of the folded shelter half; place the underwear, the tent pole and the pis on that end of the blanket from which the rolling is to begin (near end). Fold the sides and then the near end of the shelter half snugly over the blanket, fold 10 inches of the far end of the shelter half toward the blanket, and beginning at the near end, roll as tightly as possible, rolling the roll into folded end of the shelter half, thus making an envelope roll. Thent mates should help each other in rolling the pack as it is a two-man job and the pack must be rolled tightly to carry well on the march. A pack tightly rolled into an envelope will not come unrolled. It is waterproof, and when so rolled, will support the weight of the body in the water for some time.



**Plate 86. To Make
the Roll.**

To Assemble the Pack. Place the roll in the pack carrier and haversack with one end against the bottom of the packed haversack. Grasp the lower suspension rings one in each hand. Place the right knee against the bottom of the roll. Pull the carrier down and force the roll up close against the bottom of the packed haversack. Without removing the knee fasten the lower pack carrier binding strap over the roll and secure it by passing, from below, its ends up through the opening of its corresponding buckle away from the buckle attachment, then over the center bar, and down through the opening of the buckle next to the buckle attachment, and then back underneath the standing end of the strap. In a similar manner secure the third haversack binding strap and then the upper carrier binding strap. Engage the snap hooks on the pack suspenders in the suspension rings. The equipment is now assembled and packed as prescribed for the full equipment.



**Plate 88. To Assemble the Full
Equipment with Rations—
Assembling the Pack.**

TO ASSEMBLE THE FULL EQUIPMENT (WITHOUT RATIONS)

Place the equipment on the ground as heretofore described. roll the toilet articles and the extra pair of socks in the inside flap so that the top of the toilet articles will be on line with the top of the haversack body. fold up the lower haversack strap against the roll thus formed.

To Assemble the Pack. Place the roll on the haversack and pack carrier with its upper end straight against the roll formed by the toilet articles. Bind it to the haversack and carrier by the haversack and carrier binding straps, turning up the bottom of the pack carrier so that the folded edge will be even with the bottom of the roll and so that the lower carrier binding strap will engage the roll. Fold down the outer flap of the haversack and secure it by means of the middle binding strap and the buckle provided on the outside of the flap; engage the snap hooks of the pack suspenders in the lower suspension rings.

To Adjust the Equipment to the Soldier. Put on the equipment, slipping the arms one at a time through the pack suspenders as through the sleeves of a coat; by means of the adjusting buckles on the belt suspenders, raise or lower the belt until it rests well down over the hip bones on the sides and below the pit of the abdomen in front; raise or lower it in rear until the adjusting strap lies smoothly across the small of the back; by means of the adjusting buckles on the pack suspenders, raise or lower the load on the back until the top of the haversack is on a level with the top of the shoulders, the pack suspenders, from their points of attachment to the haversack to tangency with the shoulders, being horizontal. *The latter is absolutely essential to the proper adjustment of the load.* The position of the belt is the same whether filled or empty.

TO ASSEMBLE THE FULL EQUIPMENT LESS THE PACK (WITH RATIONS)

Detach the carrier from the haversack; place the rest of the equipment on the ground as heretofore described; place the rations, the toilet articles and the socks in the middle of the haversack; fold the inside flap over the row thus formed; fold the sides of the haversack up and over; pass the three haversack binding straps through the loops on the inside flap and secure by means of the buckles on the opposite side of the haversack; pass the lower haversack binding strap through the small buttonhole in the lower edge of the haversack, fold the outer flap of the haversack over the whole and secure by means of the buckle on its underside and the lower haversack binding straps.

TO ASSEMBLE THE FULL EQUIPMENT LESS THE PACK

(WITHOUT RATIONS)

Detach the carrier from the haversack. Place the rest of the equipment on the ground as heretofore described. Fold up the inside flap of the haversack and form a pouch as described for assembling the full equipment, less pack, with rations. Place the socks and the toilet articles in the bottom of the pouch thus formed. Fold the outer flap of the haversack over the whole and secure it by means of the buckle on its under side and the lower haversack binding strap. Pass the haversack suspension rings through the contiguous buttonholes in the lower edge of the haversack and engage the snap hooks on the ends of the pack suspenders.

To Adjust the Equipment to the Soldier. Put on the equipment as described for the full equipment. Adjust the cartridge belt as described for the full equipment. Adjust the pack suspenders so that the top of the haversack is on a level with the top of the shoulders.

TO DISCARD THE PACK WITHOUT REMOVING THE EQUIPMENT

Unsnap the pack suspenders from the suspension rings and snap them into the eyelets on top of the belt and in rear of the rear pockets of the right and left pocket sections; support the bottom of the pack with the left hand and with the right hand grasp the coupling strap at its middle and withdraw first one end, then the other; press gently down on the pack with both hands and remove it. When the pack has been removed, lace the coupling strap into the buttonholes along the upper edge of the carrier. Adjust the pack suspenders.

Special Articles. Plate 89 shows the manner in which the overcoat and helmet are carried. The overcoat is secured at the middle and both ends by tent rope. The helmet is attached by placing the chin strap over the meat can pouch; the chin strap is fastened by means of a cord (shoe or breeches lace). The overcoat is laid flat, outside down, folded and rolled tight. About 9 inches of the bottom of the skirt is folded over to make an envelope. The roll is placed on the pack with the opening down. The raincoat is folded into a rectangle about 10 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches, with the outside of the raincoat over. It is then placed between the inner and outer haversack flaps. It is secured with the lower haversack binding strap by passing this strap under the bottom haversack binding strap and fastening it tightly to the buckle on the under side of the outer haversack flap.

DATING WW2 UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

Officers:

	Pre-War	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Post-War
M1921 Sam Brown Belt	1921		Stop-Mandatory				
Green Elastique Service Coat			Cloth Waist Belt Added				
Ike Jacket						Start	
Black Worsted Tie	1940		Stop				
Khaki/OD Shade 3 Tie			Start				
Short Wool Overcoat	1926						
Long Poplin Overcoat (M1943)				Start			

Enlisted Men:

	Pre-War	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Post-War
Ike Jacket				British Production		After V-E Day	
Black Worsted Tie	1940		Stop				
Khaki/OD Shade 3 Tie			Start				
4-Pocket Service Coat	1939				Stop Procurement Sept 44		
Garrison Cap	1939						
Straight Trousers	1939						

4-Pocket Patterns:

1st Pattern - Bi-swing back. Belt hooks for garrison belt.

2nd Pattern (Jun 42) - No side pleats. Lower pockets are double-stitched inseam.

3rd Pattern (Mar 43) - Extra panels in back to reduce shoulder tightness.

Garrison Cap Patterns:

1st Pattern - crevice above curtain juncture - hence it's slang name

2nd Pattern (late war) - no crevice

Field Gear:

	Pre-War	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Post-War
M1917 Helmet/ M41		Stop					
M1 Helmet		Start					
M1941 Jeep Cap		Start					
M1943 Field Cap				Start			
Melton Wool Overcoat		Brass Buttons		Plastic Buttons			
Mackinaw	1938						
M1941 Field Jacket		Start					
M1943 Field Jacket				Start			
Raincoat		Start		Stop			
Poncho				Start			
Field Sweater (5- button)				Start			
Canvas Leggings (M1938)	1939						
M1928 Field Pack	1928						
Denim	1938						
HBTs		Start					
2-Buckle Boots					July		
Shoe Pac (M1944)					Start		

Shoe Pac Patterns:

1st - 16" uppers

2nd - 12" uppers w/ steel shank

HBT Patterns:

1st Pattern - Long jacket - bottom band. Pleated pockets. Trousers-inside hung pockets

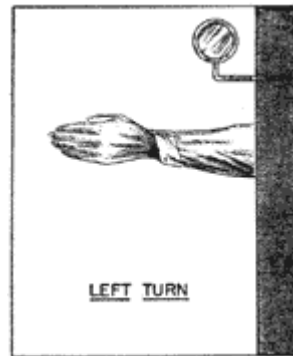
2nd Pattern - Short jacket. Bag/cargo pockets.

VEHICLE HAND SIGNALS

from TM 10-460 Driver's Manual May 6, 1942



Extend left arm at an angle of 45 degrees above horizontal.



Extend left arm straight out.



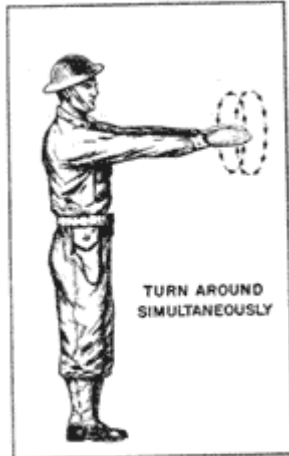
Extend left arm at an angle of 45 degrees below horizontal.

PASSING

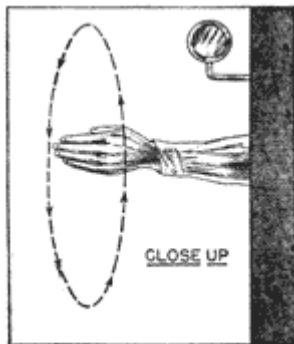
Sound your horn before passing another vehicle except when darkness makes it possible to warn by flicking your headlight beams.



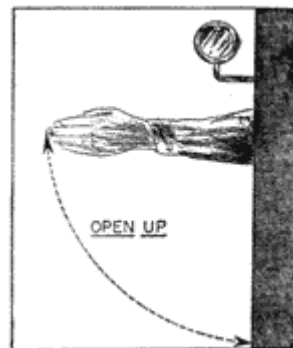
Extend left arm horizontally at side and move hand to describe small circles toward the front.



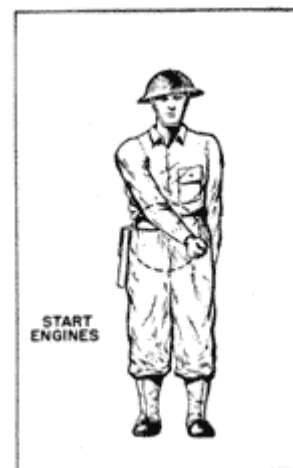
Extend both arms horizontally towards drivers and describe small vertical circles, then signal "Forward March" in the desired new direction.



Extend left arm horizontally at side, palm toward the front, and describe a 2-foot circle.



Extend left arm horizontally at side, palm toward the front, and describe 90-degree arc downward several times.



Extend arm full length above the head, palm to front, and move it a few inches slowly from side to side several times.



Face leader, and extend arm vertically, fingers extended and joined, palm toward the leader.

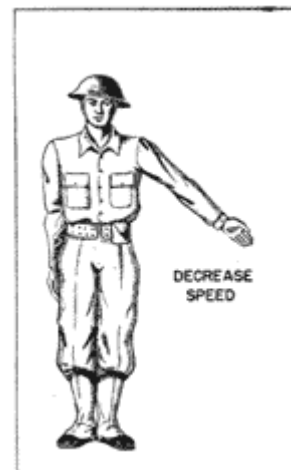
Simulate cranking by describing circles in front of body with right arm, fist closed.



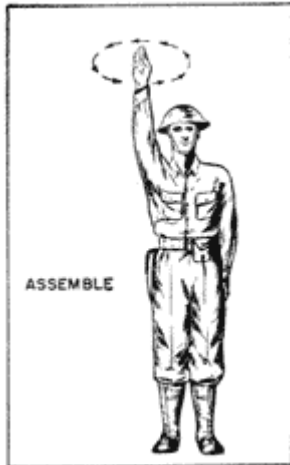
Raise arm vertically, palm to front and lower it to horizontal position in direction of march.



Cross arms in front of body at waist and move them sharply to sides. Repeat several times.



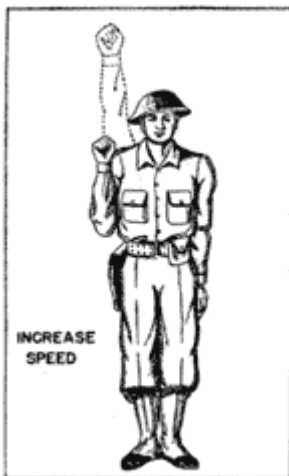
Extend left arm at side at an angle of 45 degrees below the horizontal.



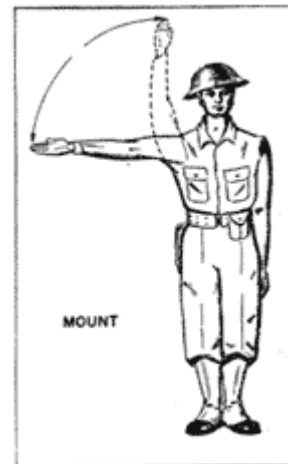
Extend arm vertically, palm front, fingers extended and joined, and move it to describe large horizontal circles slowly about the head.



Extend arm vertically, fingers extended and joined.



Carry closed fist to shoulder and thrust it upward several times to full extent of arm.

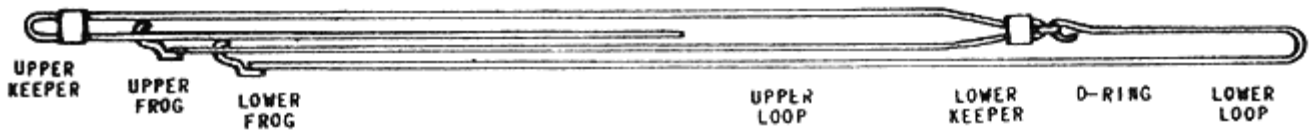


Extend arm horizontally at side, palm up, and wave it upward several times.

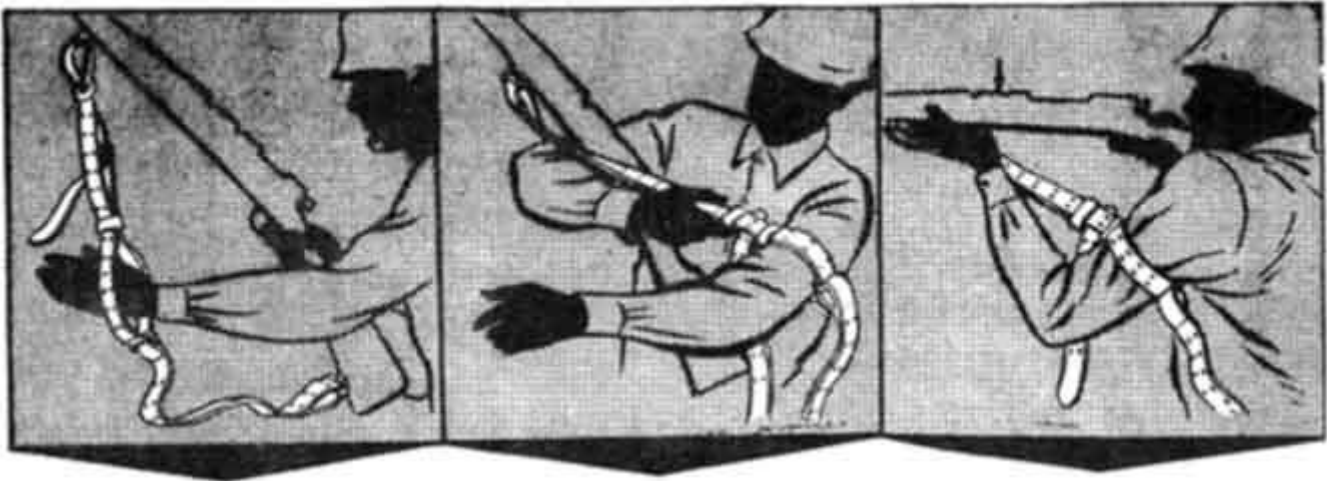


Extend arm horizontally at side, palm down, and wave it downward.

SLING ADJUSTMENT



LOOP SLING...

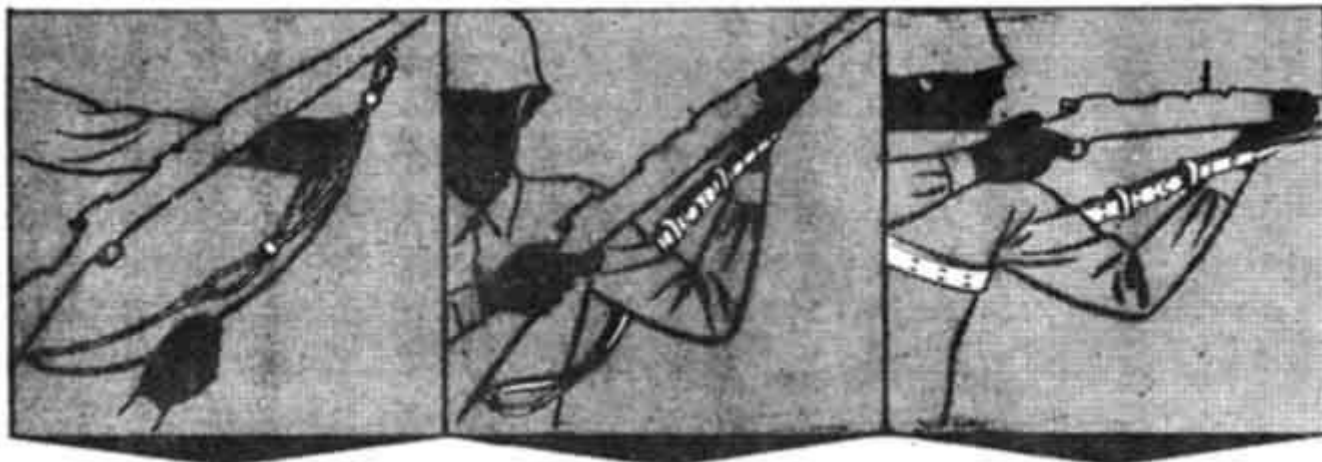


Loosen lower loop moving lower frog near butt swivel. Give sling $\frac{1}{2}$ turn to left. Insert arm through upper loop between lower keeper and "D" ring.

Upper loop is near shoulder and well above biceps muscle. Pull keepers and frog close to arm.

Move left hand between sling and rifle. Sling lies smoothly along hand and wrist. Bring rifle into firing position.

HASTY SLING

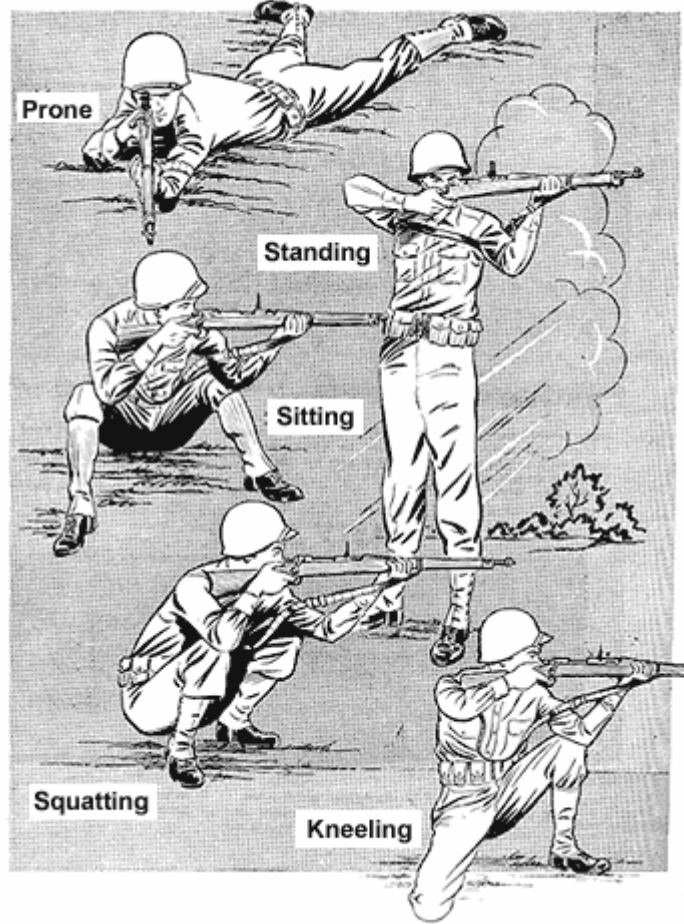


Loosen lower loop.

Turn sling to left $\frac{1}{2}$ turn. Force sling up against arm pit, as high on the arm as possible.

Bring rifle into firing position.

POSITIONS



SLANGUAGE

From "I've Got Wings" Published by the U.S. Army Air Forces, Office of Flying Safety

Ace - a combat pilot with five or more victories.

Blanket Drill - sleeping.

Blind Flying - a date with a girl you've never seen.

Bumps - the effect of updrafts and downdrafts encountered in flight.

Bunk Flying - talking aviation in quarters.

Buzzing - flying dangerously low over people or property on the ground; (taboo).

Caterpillar Club - a jump for life in a parachute qualifies for membership.

Chinese landing - one wing low.

Clinker - a poorly executed maneuver.

Conservatory - a power-operated; glass-enclosed machine gun turret.

Contact - a Warning called out by the pilot to inform the mechanic the ignition switch is on.

Cracking Good Show - highest possible praise of a performance.

Dead Stick - gliding plane, after the engine has conked.

Dogfight - combat between two planes.

Drive It in The Hangar - stop talking aviation.

Dummer - a bonehead act.

Dust Bin - underside rear gun turret in an enemy aircraft.

Eggs - bombs.

Fat Friends - balloons.

Flak - anti-aircraft fire.

Flying The Iron Beam or Iron Compass - pilot flying along railroad.

Flying Pig - aerial torpedo.

Flying the Gauges - instrument flying.

Gain Some Altitude - come to a more erect standing or sitting position. Used to correct the "civilian slouch" in new cadets.

Geese - enemy bomber formation.

Get Eager - do your best; strive to the utmost.

Give It The Gun - advance the throttle to accelerate engine speed.

Glasshouse - power operated turret.

Go Into A Tailspin - get mad.

Going Upstairs - gaining altitude; climbing.

Good Show - a commendable action.

Grab A Brace - come to a position of super attention; usually directed at new cadets.

Hangar Pilot - mechanic who talks a great flight.

Hedge Hopping - low flying.

He's in a Flat Spin - a bit touched.

Hit The Deck - when an aviator lands.

Hitting The Silk - to make a parachute jump.

Hot Crate - a speedy plane.

H. P. - a hot pilot.

Jinking - dodging anti-aircraft fire.

Lame Duck - damaged plane.

Laying The Eggs - dropping bombs.

Life Saver - a parachute.

Mustard - smart pilot.

Office - the pilot's cockpit, usually in a large airplane.

Onions - flaring anti-aircraft shells.

Overshoot - to glide beyond the landing field before landing.

Pea Shooters - the high-powered planes of the Air Forces.

Pulpit - the cockpit.

Ready Room - the room where pilots on duty assemble, ready for instant call to action.

Reef Back - pull back the stick in flying a plane.

Roll Up Your Flaps - stop talking.

Shoot landings - to acquire practice in landing a plane.

Short Snorter - a member of an unofficial flyers' club, each member of which carries a one dollar bill autographed by fellow short snorters. Any members being unable to show the bill upon request of a fellow member, must forfeit a comparable bill or note to each short snorter present.

Shot Down In Flames - jilted by a girl friend.

Show - action in the air.

Slap On The Coal - open the throttle to give a plane more gas.

Solo - flying alone; hence doing anything else without company.

Spin Off - take a nap; or go to bed.

Spit Curl - a side slip in a plane.

Sugar Report - a letter to or from a girl friend.

Tear Off A Strip - to give someone a bawling out.

Tin Fish - an aerial torpedo.

Woofing - the telling of tall tales.

END TRAINING BOOK 2