

The World War II GI US Army Uniforms 1941-45 In Colour Photographs

Based on numerous diaries and letters, this book depicts the story of America's soldier in Asia and the Pacific during World War II. Combining social and cultural history, the author examines the GIs' encounters with Asia's environmental, sociocultural and racial otherness and the impact that these encounters had on them. The Americans' experience in Asia and the Pacific presaged the devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The development and combat use of the U.S. World War II era, fixed bail M-1 helmet is covered in this all new volume. Years of research has resulted in this well-balanced and complete work, which includes previously unknown material and unique examples of the M-1 helmet. Much attention is given to the many specific manufacturing details, contract numbers and dates involved in the production of M-1 and M-2 helmets. Each variation has been carefully photographed and presented. Also, ten mannequin ensembles represent the GI during basic training, through the fighting in Italy, Normandy, Holland, the Ardennes and Germany. The museum section of the book contains a wealth of rare liners, unit painted helmets, rank marked helmets, camouflaged helmets, paratrooper helmets, battlefield found helmets and much more!

Lee Kennett provides a vivid portrait of the American soldier, or G.I., in World War II, from his registration in the draft, training in boot camp, combat in Europe and the Pacific, and to his final role as conqueror and occupier. It is all here: the "greetings" from Uncle Sam; endless lines in induction centers across the country; the unfamiliar and demanding world of the training camp, with its concomitant jokes, pranks, traditions, and taboos; and the comparative largess with which the Army was outfitted and supplied. Here we witness the G.I. facing combat: the courage, the heroism, the fear, and perhaps above all, the camaraderie—the bonds of those who survived the tragic sense of loss when a comrade died. Finally, when the war was over, the G.I.'s frequently experienced clumsy, hilarious, and explosive interactions with their civilian allies and with the former enemies whose countries they now occupied.

Basing this compelling war memoir on his original World War II diary, Pfc. Richard D. Courtney tells what it was like to be a combat infantryman in the greatest and most destructive war in history. Courtney relates a true first-person account of his travels across Europe as a front line soldier with the 26th Division of General Patton's Third Army.

G.I., the American Soldier in World War II

Uniforms, Weapons and Equipment of the World War II G. I.

Dog Tags Yapping

World War II's Ranger and Airborne Veterans Reveal the Heart of Combat

His Adventures in an Army Camp

"Overpaid, Oversexed, and Over Here"

Soldiering for Freedom

This CD-ROM contains scanned images of undated clippings from unknown newspapers. The subject focus appears to be United States military personnel during World War II. Most of the files contain only names and faces. The single PDF file contains text indicating the soldiers were from Michigan.

"I realize that I am a soldier of production whose duties are as important in this war as those of the man behind the gun." So began the pledge that many home front men took at the outset of World War II when they went to work in the factories, fields, and mines while their compatriots fought in the battlefields of Europe and on the bloody beaches of the Pacific. The male experience of working and living in wartime America is rarely examined, but the story of men like these provides a crucial counter-narrative to the national story of Rosie the Riveter and GI Joe that dominates scholarly and popular discussions of World War II. In *Meet Joe Copper*, Matthew L. Basso describes the formation of a powerful, white, working-class masculine ideology in the decades prior to the war, and shows how it thrived—on the job, in the community, and through union politics. Basso recalls for us the practices and beliefs of the first- and second-generation immigrant copper workers of Montana while advancing the historical conversation on gender, class, and the formation of a white ethnic racial identity. *Meet Joe Copper* provides a context for our ideas of postwar masculinity and whiteness and finally returns the men of the home front to our reckoning of the Greatest Generation and the New Deal era.

Frank Mathias was a teenager in a small town when the draft swept him into the army and then halfway around the world to the jungles of the South Pacific. He served in the huge invasion force in the Battle of Manila, the deadliest single battle of the Pacific War. As an army musician attached to the 37th Infantry Division, Mathias saw the war from the bottom of the heap, where young privates lived and died. In his best selling book *The GI Generation*, Mathias tells of growing up in small-town America between the wars. In *GI Jive* he recalls the gritty experience of combat as well as the music and the homefront pleasures the GIs fought to preserve.

Only a small percentage of the sixteen million servicemen called up during World War II saw front-line service. For the others, war involved training, reinforcement depots, tedious assignments, and lots of waiting. Herman J. Obermayer was one of those who earned a combat star without ever coming close enough to a battlefield to hear or see booming guns. Nonetheless, his letters then, and his reflection on

them now, reveal important aspects of the war and the wartime world. From school, from basic training, and later from Europe, Obermayer wrote home with vivid descriptions of life in the Army. Reflective and observant, he recorded his views of both French and German reactions to the American occupation force, race relations among enlisted men, and the problems of supplying the troops as they crossed Europe after the Normandy invasion. One of the few people alive today to have seen Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess, and other leaders of Third Reich, Obermayer wrote compellingly about the Nazis on trial at Nuremberg, describing Goering's leadership qualities when stripped of the symbols of rank. A Jew himself, Obermayer explained his reactions at the trials when he witnessed the first documentary confirmation that six million Jews had been killed in the Holocaust. He knew and wrote about the official U.S. Army hangman at Nuremberg. Readers will find in Obermayer's letters and connective commentary a welcome tendency to look for what went on beneath the surface, a challenging view of how his experiences cast light on today's politics and issues, and an engrossingly human story of war behind the lines.

The Deadly Brotherhood

Always a Soldier But Never G.I.

A Religious History of the American GI in World War II

Army GI, Pacifist CO

The World War II Letters of Frank and Albert Dietrich

GI Jive

The Forgotten Story of How America Forged a Powerful Army Before Pearl Harbor

Samuel Stouffer, a little-known sociologist from Sac City, Iowa, is likely not a name World War II historians associate with other stalwart men of the war, such as Eisenhower, Patton, or MacArthur. Yet Stouffer, in his role as head of the Army Information and Education Division's Research Branch, spearheaded an effort to understand the citizen-soldier, his reasons for fighting, and his overall Army experience. Using empirical methods of inquiry to transform general assumptions about leadership and soldiering into a sociological understanding of a draftee Army, Stouffer perhaps did more for the everyday soldier than any general officer could have hoped to accomplish. Stouffer and his colleagues surveyed more than a half-million American GIs during World War II, asking questions about everything from promotions and rations to combat motivation and beliefs about the enemy. Soldiers' answers often demonstrated that their opinions differed greatly from what their senior leaders thought soldier opinions were, or should be. Stouffer and his team of sociologists published monthly reports entitled "What the Soldier Thinks," and after the war compiled the Research Branch's exhaustive data into an indispensable study popularly referred to as *The American Soldier*. General George C. Marshall was one of the first to

recognize the value of Stouffer's work, referring to *The American Soldier* as "the first quantitative studies of the . . . mental and emotional life of the soldier." Marshall also recognized the considerable value of *The American Soldier* beyond the military. Stouffer's wartime work influenced multiple facets of policy, including demobilization and the GI Bill. Post-war, Stouffer's techniques in survey research set the state of the art in the civilian world as well. Both a biography of Samuel Stouffer and a study of the Research Branch, *Samuel Stouffer and the GI Survey* illuminates the role that sociology played in understanding the American draftee Army of the Second World War. Joseph W. Ryan tracks Stouffer's career as he guided the Army leadership toward a more accurate knowledge of their citizen soldiers, while simultaneously establishing the parameters of modern survey research. David R. Segal's introduction places Stouffer among the elite sociologists of his day and discusses his lasting impact on the field. Stouffer and his team changed how Americans think about war and how citizen-soldiers were treated during wartime. *Samuel Stouffer and the GI Survey* brings a contemporary perspective to these significant contributions.

G. Kurt Piehler underscores the significant institutional and cultural shift in the place of religion in the armed forces during World War II. Cardozier provides a comprehensive and engaging look at the role played by colleges and universities in World War II, the contributions they made to the war effort, and the impact of the war on higher education institutions. During this period, American colleges and universities were dedicated to serving the needs of the military and all agencies of the government through training, research, and service. This book captures the wartime mood and spirit of the American people, something that is not easily conveyed to younger readers who did not directly experience these times.

"What do soldiers do presents a devastating new perspective on the Greatest Generation and the liberation of France, one in which the US military used the lure of easy, sexually available French women to sell soldiers on the invasion, thus unleashing a 'tsunami of male lust' among the war-weary GIs. The resulting chaos-ranging from flagrant public sex with prostitutes to outright rape and rampant venereal disease-horrified the battered and demoralized French population and caused serious friction between the two nations at a crucial point as the war drew to a close."--Page 4 of cover.

Sociologists and Soldiers during the Second World War

The American GI in Europe in World War II The Battle in France

A GI's Account of World War II

Fighting Gear of World War II

What Soldiers Do

Private Breger

Examines the day-to-day life and experiences of the typical American soldier during World War II.

Includes a glossary of terms and a brief chronology of the major campaigns of the war.

The Lost Soldier offers a perspective on World War II we don't always get from histories and memoirs.

Based on the letters home of Pete Lynn, the diary of his wife, Ruth, and meticulous research in primary and secondary sources, this book recounts the war of a married couple who represent so many married couples, so many soldiers, in World War II. The book tells the story of this couple, starting with

their life in North Carolina and recounting how the war increasingly insinuated itself into the fabric of their lives, until Pete Lynn was drafted, after which the war became the essential fact of their life. Author Chris J. Hartley intricately weaves together all threads—soldier and wife, home front and army life, combat, love and loss, individual and army division—into an intimate, engaging narrative that is at once gripping military history and engaging social history.

Looks at the draft, training camps, barracks life, morale, supplies, troop movements, combat, prisoners of war, and homecomings

How do you convince men to charge across heavily mined beaches into deadly machine-gun fire? Do you appeal to their bonds with their fellow soldiers, their patriotism, their desire to end tyranny and mass murder? Certainly—but if you're the US Army in 1944, you also try another tack: you dangle the lure of beautiful French women, waiting just on the other side of the wire, ready to reward their liberators in oh so many ways. That's not the picture of the Greatest Generation that we've been given, but it's the one Mary Louise Roberts paints to devastating effect in *What Soldiers Do*. Drawing on an incredible range of sources, including news reports, propaganda and training materials, official planning documents, wartime diaries, and memoirs, Roberts tells the fascinating and troubling story of how the US military command systematically spread—and then exploited—the myth of French women as sexually experienced and available. The resulting chaos—ranging from flagrant public sex with prostitutes to outright rape and rampant venereal disease—horrified the war-weary and demoralized French population. The sexual predation, and the blithe response of the American military leadership, also caused serious friction between the two nations just as they were attempting to settle questions of long-term control over the liberated territories and the restoration of French sovereignty. While never denying the achievement of D-Day, or the bravery of the soldiers who took part, *What Soldiers Do* reminds us that history is always more useful—and more interesting—when it is most honest, and when it goes beyond the burnished beauty of nostalgia to grapple with the real lives and real mistakes of the people who lived it.

A World War II Soldier's Personal Journey

G. I.

The American Soldier in World War II

GI Jews

GI Morale in World War II

American Girls, Beer, and Glenn Miller

The World War II Letters of a Combat GI

Recounts the history of the Army Nurse Corps, whose members served with but not in the armed forces, and

describes the experiences of nurses in every theater of World War II, including the special situation faced by African American nurses.

Previous books have promised to describe the combat experience of the World War II GI, but there has never been a book like Patrick O'Donnell's *Beyond Valor*. Here is the first combat history of the war in Europe in the words of the men themselves, and perhaps the most honest and brutal account of combat possible on the printed page. For more than fifty years the individual stories that make up this narrative -- shockingly frank reflections of sacrifice and courage -- have been bottled up, buried, or circulated privately. Now, nearing the ends of their lives, our WWII soldiers have at last unburdened themselves. *Beyond Valor* recaptures their hidden history. A pioneering oral historian, Patrick O'Donnell used his award-winning website, *The Drop Zone*, to solicit oral- and "e-histories" from individual soldiers. Gradually, working from within the community, O'Donnell convinced some of the war's most battle-hardened soldiers to tell their stories. The result is WWII seen through the eyes of the men who saw the most intense of its action. O'Donnell focuses on the elite units of the war -- the Rangers, Airborne, and 1st Special Service Force -- troops that spearheaded the most dangerous operations and often made the difference between victory and defeat. From more than 650 interviews O'Donnell has chosen oral- and e-histories that form a seamless story line, a pointillistic history of the war in Europe from the first parachute drops in North Africa through the final battles in Germany and the long trip home. It is the story of the war not discussed in polite company. O'Donnell presents the wreckage of entire battalions nearly annihilated, invisible personal scars, and haunting revelations of wartime atrocities. But more important are the men who recount lives risked without hesitation for comrades and cause, and those who did not return: the friends who died in their arms. Their stories remind all of us that victory came only at the highest price. Remembering the infamous cliffs at Pointe-du-Hoc, bloody Omaha Beach, the bitter fighting at the Battle of the Bulge, and Hill 400 in the Hürtgen Forest, the soldiers reveal war as seen, heard, and smelled by the GIs on the front line. Also included is the unique story of the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion, and the trailblazing African-American "Experimental" Test Platoon that had to fight its own battle behind the lines. *Beyond Valor* captures the truths that exist among soldiers. It is one of the most inspiring accounts of the war ever produced.

Looks at soldier life in various theaters of World War II, as well as life back at home after the war.

The M-1 Helmet of the World War II GI Schiffer Pub Limited

The M-1 Helmet of the World War II GI

An American Infantry GI in Europe During World War II

The Cannoneers

How World War II Changed a Generation

The Army Nurse Corps in World War II

Normandy to the Bulge

American Soldiers in Asia and the Pacific During World War II

"A must-read book that explores a vital pre-war effort [with] deep research and gripping writing." —Washington Times

The rise of the G.I. Army, 1940-1941, Paul Dickson tells the dramatic story of how the American Army was mobilized from scattered outposts two years before Pearl Harbor into the disciplined and mobile fighting force that helped win World War II. In September 1939, when Nazi Germany invaded Poland and initiated World War II, America had strong isolationist leanings. The US Army stood at fewer than 200,000 men—unprepared to defend the country, much less carry the fight to Europe and the Far East. And yet, less than a year after Pearl Harbor, the American army led the Allied invasion of North Africa, beginning the campaign that would defeat Germany, and the Navy and Marines were fully engaged with Japan in the Pacific. Dickson chronicles this transformation from Franklin Roosevelt's selection of George C. Marshall to be Army Chief of Staff to the remarkable peace-time draft of 1940 and the massive and unprecedented mock battles in Tennessee and the Carolinas by which the skill and spirit of the Army were forged and out of which iconic leaders like Eisenhower, Bradley, and Clark emerged. The narrative unfolds against a backdrop of political and cultural isolationist resistance, racial tension at home, and the increasingly perceived threat of attack from both Germany and Japan.

Uses a collection of letters and drawings to explore the military experiences of a young soldier serving in Europe during World War II.

Pictures and text describe the firearms, artillery, and vehicles used in World War II by American soldiers

Who was the World War II GI Joe and what was battle really like for the American combat soldier and marine? Using mostly primary sources letters, diaries, on the spot historical surveys, memoirs, oral histories, THE DEADLY BROTHERHOOD examines and answers these questions fully. THE DEADLY BROTHERHOOD provides accounts from veterans of nearly every division (armor, infantry, airborne, marine) that saw combat in World War II. What made them perform effectively and cohesively and draw on reserves of courage that they probably thought they did not possess? John C. McManus discovers that to a great extent they fought for one another, made real by a bond that is accurately called a "brotherhood." Here at last is the dogfaces' turn to talk.

Meet Joe Copper

The American Combat Soldier in World War II

The M-1 Helmet

The GI's War

The American GI in World War II Britain

World War II GI's

An Army Bandsman in World War II

Firsthand accounts and contextual narrative chronicling the war in Europe after D-Day. Sidebars on glider operations, rear-area activities, hedgerow country, and more. Based on interviews with more than 200 veterans.

This new book presents over seven years of research into the history of the M-1 helmet during World War II, and provides the most comprehensive examination of its development and production. All aspects of M-1 helmet production are covered including: the helmet body, the fiber liner, the plastic liner, the parachutist helmet, helmet camouflage, helmet modifications, helmet paint schemes, and toy helmets. Every production helmet version is presented in full color photographs, including detail shots and production markings. Also included are World War II era photographs of the helmet samples, helmet production, and helmets worn in training or in action. This book a valuable reference to both historians and collectors.

"This is the story of Lang's Army career, an honest account that includes letters home, divisional and regimental histories, and after-action reports--with a generous dose of humorous anecdotes."--from back cover.

One-of-a-kind retelling of the Normandy campaign Places the 1944 battle for France in its social, economic, scientific, and technological context GI Ingenuity is in large part an old-fashioned combat narrative, with mayhem and mass slaughter at center stage. But the book goes farther, combining military history with the history of science, technology, and culture to show how the American soldier improvised, innovated, and adapted on the battlefield. Among the improvisations and technologies covered are tanks equipped with hedgerow cutters, the coordination of air and ground attacks, and the use of radios and aircraft to direct artillery fire--all of which contributed to American success on D-Day and afterwards.

The World War II GI

G.I.

The Lost Soldier

Masculinity and Race on Montana's World War II Home Front

The Ordeal of a World War II G.I. from the Home Front to the Hürtgen Forest

Equipment and Weapons of the American G. I.

Beyond Valor

Whether they came from Sioux Falls or the Bronx, over half a million Jews entered the U.S. armed forces during the Second World War. Uprooted from their working- and middle-class neighborhoods, they joined every branch of the military and saw action on all fronts. Deborah Dash Moore offers an unprecedented view of the struggles these GI Jews faced, having to battle not only the enemy but also the prejudices of their fellow soldiers. Through memoirs, oral histories, and letters, Moore charts the lives of fifteen young Jewish men as they faced military service and tried to make sense of its demands. From confronting pork chops to enduring front-line combat, from the temporary solace of Jewish worship to harrowing encounters with death camp survivors, we come to understand how these soldiers wrestled with what it meant to be an American and a Jew. Moore shows how military service in World War II transformed this generation of Jews, reshaping Jewish life in America and abroad. These men challenged perceptions of Jews as simply victims of the war, and encouraged Jews throughout the diaspora to fight for what was right. At the same time, service strengthened Jews' identification with American democratic ideals, even as it confirmed the importance of their Jewish identity. GI Jews is a powerful, intimate portrayal of the costs of a conflict that was at once physical, emotional, and spiritual, as well as its profound consequences for these hitherto overlooked members of the "greatest generation."

The GI's War contains eyewitness accounts from ordinary young men, farm hands and factory workers, who had war thrust upon them and in the process became veteran soldiers. Their unsparing narratives, presented in their own words, capture the many emotions evoked by war. GIs and their commanding officers speak freely, and movingly, of becoming soldiers, of enduring the ordeals of the various campaigns, and of fighting for their lives and their country. Vividly personal and compelling, this book puts the reader on the front lines.

A Religious History of the American GI in World War II breaks new ground by recounting the armed forces' unprecedented efforts to meet the spiritual needs of the fifteen million men and women who served in World War II. For President Franklin D. Roosevelt and many GIs, religion remained a core American value that fortified their resolve in the fight against Axis tyranny. While combatants turned to fellow comrades for support, even more were sustained by prayer. GIs flocked to services, and when they mourned comrades lost in battle, chaplains offered solace and underscored the righteousness of their cause. This study is essential reading for anyone seeking to understand the social history of the American GI during World War II. Drawing on an extensive range of letters, diaries, oral histories, and memoirs, G. Kurt Piehler challenges the conventional wisdom that portrays the American GI as a nonideological warrior. American GIs echoed the views of FDR, who saw a Nazi victory as a threat to religious freedom and recognized the antisemitic character of the regime. Official policies promoted a civil religion that stressed equality between Protestantism, Roman

Catholicism, and Judaism. Many chaplains embraced this tri-faith vision and strived to meet the spiritual needs of all servicepeople regardless of their own denomination. While examples of bigotry, sectarianism, and intolerance remained, the armed forces fostered the free exercise of religion that promoted a respect for the plurality of American religious life among GIs.

A wonderful story of wartime days, fifty years ago, told in the words of both the GIs who crossed the Atlantic and the British people who made them welcome - most of the time. Fifty years ago, the first of 1 1/2 million American GIs landed on British soil, there to join their English cousins in a desperate fight against Hitler's Germany. Soon this "friendly invasion" spread all over the British Isles, as secret preparations got underway for a climactic invasion of continental Europe. Yanks were everywhere, the British thought, complaining about warm beer in the pubs, Brussels sprouts at every meal, and the typical British weather: rain, fog, dampness, and mud. While charming British girls and teaching them to jitterbug, surrounding themselves with gangs of English children demanding "Any gum, chum?" the GIs spent their money freely. "Overpaid, oversexed, and over here," muttered some of the natives. But the GIs had come primarily to fight Hitler. The mighty 8th Air Force flew countless perilous bombing raids deep into Germany, and, when D-Day finally came, Americans fought heroically on the beaches of Normandy, alongside British, Canadian, and Australian troops. That story has been told, but not this one - and highly entertaining it is!

The Rise of the G.I. Army, 1940-1941

GI's in World War II

US Army Uniforms 1941-45 in Colour Photographs

American Soldiers in Europe During World War II

Sex and the American GI in World War II France

Improvisation, Technology, and Winning World War II

GI Joe in World War II

"Cooke's examination of the Special Services and PX System during World War II, a subject previously overlooked by scholars, shows that these goods and services kept the armed forces' spirits up under the alienating conditions of global war."—Dennis Showalter, author of *Patton and Rommel: Men of War in the Twentieth Century* As World War II dawned in Europe, General George C. Marshall, the new Army Chief of Staff, had to acknowledge that American society—and the citizens who would soon become soldiers—had drastically changed in the previous few decades. Almost every home had a radio, movies could talk, and driving in an automobile to the neighborhood soda fountain was part of everyday life. A product of newly created mass consumerism, the soldier of 1940 had expectations of material comfort, even while at war.

Historian James J. Cooke presents the first comprehensive look at how Marshall's efforts to cheer soldiers far from home resulted in the enduring morale services that the Army provides still today. Marshall understood that civilian soldiers provided particular challenges and wanted to improve the subpar morale services that had been provided to Great War doughboys. Frederick Osborn, a civilian intellectual, was called to head the newly formed morale branch, which quickly became the Special Services Division. Hundreds of on-post movie theaters showing first-run movies at reduced prices, service clubs where GIs could relax, and inexpensive cafeterias were constructed. The Army Exchange System took direction under Brigadier General Joseph Byron, offering comfort items at low prices; the PX sold everything from cigarettes and razor blades to low-alcohol beer in very popular beer halls. The great civic organizations—the YMCA, the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare Board, and others—were brought together to form the United Service Organizations (USO). At USO Camp Shows, admired entertainers like Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, and Frances Langford brought home-style entertainment to soldiers within the war zones. As the war heightened in intensity, the Special Service Companies grew to over forty in number, each containing more than one hundred enlisted men. Trained in infantry skills, soldiers in the companies at times would have to stop showing movies, pick up their rifles, and fight. The Special Services Division, PX, and USO were crucial elements in maintaining GI morale, and Cooke's work makes clear the lasting legacy of these efforts to boost the average soldier's spirits almost a century ago. The idea that as American soldiers serve abroad, they should have access to at least some of the comforts of home has become a cultural standard.

The widespread interest in the American soldier's dress and equipment in World War II has never before been served by a major book recreating the GI's appearance by color photography. A striking study that takes techniques to a new level; live models, wearing an enormous range of authentic surviving uniforms. This book will be hailed as a "bible" by militaria collectors, modelers, illustrators, film wardrobe departments and anyone with an interest in World War II soldiers.

Superbly illustrated with 280 color photographs. Richard Windrow is a life-long military modeling hobbyist and Tim Hawkins is an experienced military photographer. New in paperback for 2008.

This absorbing selection of letters - the first published correspondence between GI and CO brothers - offers fresh perspectives on the American experience during World War II. These letters enrich our understanding of the war by documenting the different ways that Americans honored their conscience and served their country during an era of global conflict.

The GI War Against Japan

Colleges and Universities in World War II

GI Life in a World War II Cannon Company

Samuel Stouffer and the GI Survey

GI Ingenuity

G. I. Nightingales

A History of the U.S. M-1 Helmet in World War II