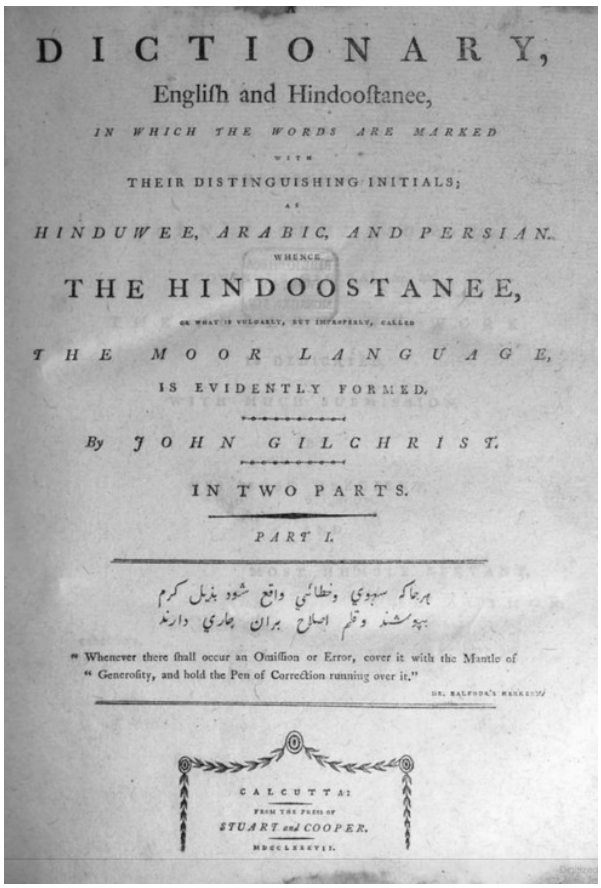
000038: Jungle_Boots

What do I know about this?

Nothing. Let's see if we can figure it out together.

Indians

Let's start with the Indians. Sub-continent Indians. Elephants and such.



DICTIONARY,

English and Hindooſtanee,

IN WHICH THE WORDS ARE MARKED

WITH

THEIR DISTINGUISHING INITIALS;

AS

HINDUWEE, ARABIC, AND PERSIAN.

WHENCE

THE HINDOOSTANEE,

OR WHAT IS VULGARLY, BUT IMPROPERLY, CALLED

THE MOOR LANGUAGE,

IS EVIDENTLY FORMED.

By JOHN GILCHRIST.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.

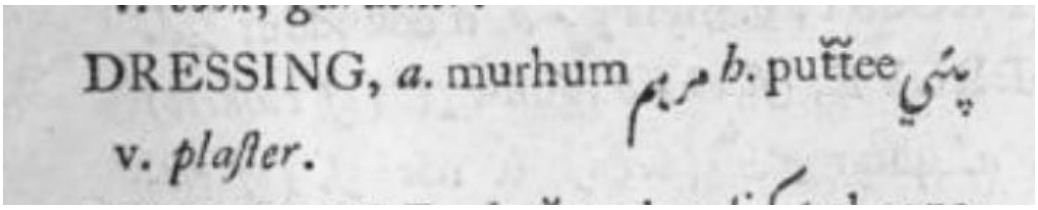
هرجاکه سهوي وخطائي واقع شود بذيل کرم
بپوشند وقلم اصلاح بران جاري دارند

"Whenever there ſhall occur an Omiſſion or Error, cover it with the Mantle of
"Generoſity, and hold the Pen of Correction running over it."

DR. HALFODA'S MANUSCRIPT.

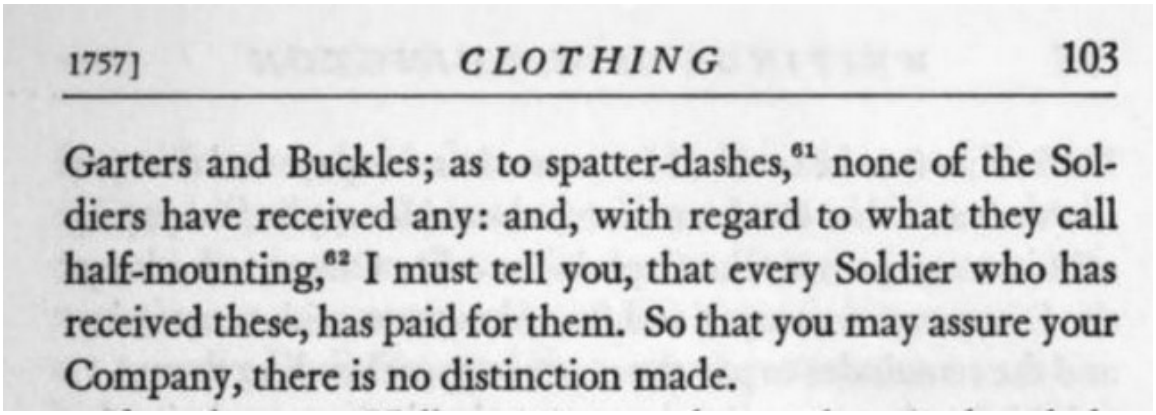
CALCUTTA:
FROM THE PRESS OF
STUART and COOPER.
MDCCLXXXVII.

English and Hindoostanee dictionary. 1777. Arabic and Persian tossed in for good measure.


DRESSING, *a.* murhum مرہم *b.* puttee پٹی
v. plaſter.

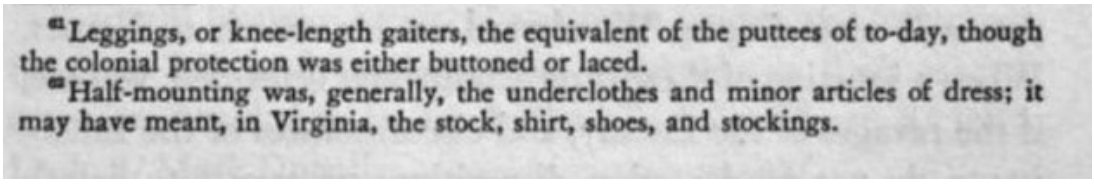
A “puttee” is from the Hindoostanee for dressing. Makes sense. A wrap. Like a long bandage.

Meanwhile, a bit earlier and most of the way around the globe:


1757] CLOTHING 103

Garters and Buckles; as to spatter-dashes,[61] none of the Soldiers have received any: and, with regard to what they call half-mounting,[62] I must tell you, that every Soldier who has received these, has paid for them. So that you may assure your Company, there is no distinction made.

“Spatter-dashes.” Haven’t heard that recently.


[61] Leggings, or knee-length gaiters, the equivalent of the puttees of to-day, though the colonial protection was either buttoned or laced.
[62] Half-mounting was, generally, the underclothes and minor articles of dress; it may have meant, in Virginia, the stock, shirt, shoes, and stockings.

George Washington was mentioning spatter-dashes for the troops. Leggings.

Puttees and leggings. Same function but completely different method. Why puttees in India and Leggings in America?

contracted fever and then in a very mild form. In common with previous explorers in Mindoro, we found the leeches very abundant and exceedingly troublesome at the lower altitudes but we became entirely free of them after reaching the height of about 5,000 feet. Ordinary brown soap was found to be an excellent leech repellant and this was given each day to our native carriers who smeared it on their naked legs. Previous experience had taught us that canvas or leather leggings are entirely unsatisfactory as a protection against leeches, and all the Americans in the party were equipped with woolen "puttees." These proved to be more satisfactory and gave absolute protection against the attacks of leeches. Quinine was issued regularly to all members of the party.

The Philippines in 1907. Leggings are not a good jungle type clothing. Reasons detailed above. Puttees are superior in this environment. It's not limited to jungle climate though as the A.E.F. dispensed with leggings in favor of puttees. Doubtful there was an abundance of leeches in the trenches of France.

72–L–76	40-inch	do	.01
72–L–77	45-inch	do	.02
72–L–85	Service, 40-inch	do	.01
	Leggings:		
	Canvas:		
72–L–60591 to 60596	Dismounted, M1938	do	.62
72–L–60600 to 60605	Dismounted, old type [1]	do	.57
72–L–61630 to 61635	Mounted	do	1.67
72–L–64650	Spiral, wool [1]	do	.81
71–M	Marks, distinctive, ROTC shield cloth.	Each	.07
	Mittens:		
37–M–393	Asbestos, M1935	Pair	2.21
37–M–395	Asbestos faced [1]	do	

ner.

In 1940 the spiral wool puttees could still be had from the Quartermaster. $.81. Get them fast, as once they're gone, they're gone. The little "1" means limited stock and won't be replaced.

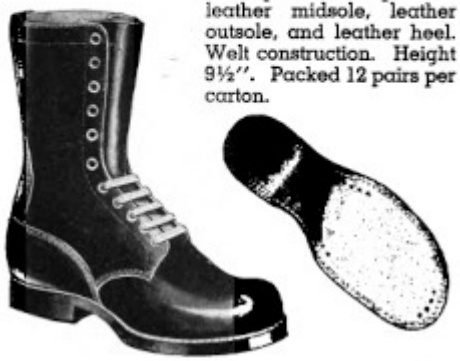
Trousers

Right before WW2 the horsey pants were on the way out. Trousers were on the way in. What to do? Always good to look at the horse people. The Army liked horses.

BOOTS, LEATHER, LACED
Water Resistant, E. M.

Stock No. 72–B–373–598

Men's blucher boot, black, laced, with oil treated upper. Made of grain out, side leather, unlined. Has plain vamp, soft toe, full bellows tongue, outside counterpocket, high backstay with pull-on strap. Full leather midsole, leather outsole, and leather heel. Welt construction. Height 9½". Packed 12 pairs per carton.



BOOTS, LEATHER LACED
Legging Top

Stock No. 72–B–830–845

Laced and 3-buckle blucher high boot, of brown, grain out, side leather. Unlined. Full bellows tongue, straight tip, soft box, with outside counterpocket and high backstay. Leather outersole, half tap slip sole, half rubber heel. Welt construction. Height 17". Packed 6 pairs per carton.

At left is the standard horsey troop boot from the 1930s. That used a legging. After the pants came into play, they integrated the legging into the boot itself. As seen at right. Let's get a bit more detailed. Note the name of the boots.

U. S. Gov., U. S. Army, Quartermaster Corps. Specifications 9-63-A; 1933. Boots; Leather, Laced, for Mounted Enlisted Men.

The "Boot, leather, laced, for enlisted men" is actually for "mounted enlisted men." With this being specification USA 9-63A, that is a revision. USA 9-63(no revision) would be earlier than 1933. This is the standard horsey boot. I don't have a date for USA 9-63 itself, but it'll be 1929. Pattern matching makes that clear. 9-59 was for a leather cape with that being June 4th, 1928. So shortly after that, for USA 9-63 itself.

USA 9-63C was adopted on the 22nd of November, 1948. "Boots, leather, laced, legging top." Those two boots share the same exact specification. One replaced the other. Those are horsey boots.

USA 9-63C was formalized as the USA specification after the war. It was developed as Boston Quartermaster Depot Tentative Specification 59. The "A" revision for that is dated in the summer of 1942. The "raw" introduction was in late 1941. *Unless it was predated by a dated tentative specification.*

Combat Boot

BOOTS, SERVICE, COMBAT
Composition Sole

Stock No. 72–B–2740–2746

Men's blucher boot, laced, of natural, flesh out, side leather. It comes with a 5'' grain out cuff fastened with 2 buckles. Plain vamp and soft box toe. Full leather midsole, full rubber composition outsole, whole rubber heel. Height 11''. Packed 12 pairs per carton.

I covered the "legging top" boot as it, in my opinion, explains those buckles at the top of the standard combat boot of WW2. This, BQD-114(), post-dates the horsey boot. The pattern is clear.

We'll finish with that combat boot quickly and move on.

Boots, service, combat	MIL-B-2489
Boots, service, combat, (full laced)	MIL-B-1720A

Boot, service, combat, the one above, is MIL-B-2489. The full laced version is MIL-B-1720A at this point. So the "non-legging" edition came about. This is generally known as the combat boot from Korea. They didn't persist with the legging bit.

	MIL	B	1720	A	1951-01-29			MIL	B	1720	
6791	MIL	B	1720		1949-11-22	Boots, service, combat, russet		USA	9	119	

Tracking MIL-B-1720, it was adopted as a MIL spec in 1949. That replaced USA 9-119.

USA	9	119			
USA	9	119		1948-09-01	Boots, service, combat, russet
USA	9	119			

USA 9-119 was adopted in 1948. Replaced by the MIL spec the following year. So before the Korean War. I'm not saying that the legging top combat boot was gone, I am saying the writing was on the wall. That USA 9-119 might have been predated by a BQD spec, but I'm unaware of any.

Jungle Boot

BOOTS, JUNGLE

Stock No. 72–B–340–341

Men's, canvas laced boot, O. D. color, unlined. Has 14 eyelets on one side and 7 eyelets and 4 hooks on other side for speed in lacing. Heavy tire tread sole and whole rubber heel. 12'' high. Packed 12 pairs per carton.

In 1942 there was something of a panic to produce a jungle boot. So they did. Universally considered to be garbage. Generally the Quartermaster could easily fall down on coming up with anything useful but in this case it was warranted. A useful piece of footwear for the jungle was a very hard item to get right.

The Jungle Boot didn't provide useful support to the feet. In mud, it didn't grip. The only saving grace it had was it outlasted leather.

Early in that theater, there weren't a lot of troops. The industry in Australia and New Zealand were available and a significant amount of necessary items were sourced there. They had a shoe industry. Reviews were done in theater, and troops from various locations were interviewed. The only useful information gathered was that the Dutch from the East Indies had a hobnailed shoe, and the hobnails were useful. Leather rotted fast. Beyond that there wasn't much to go on. Leather is heavy, doesn't breathe, and rots. Rubber doesn't. Canvas doesn't. Nothing grips well in the mud. Most materials, when wet, don't dry fast and get heavier. Doesn't do the foot any good at all.

BOOTS, COMBAT, TROPICAL

Stock No. 72-B-134-184—72-B-134-469

Boots, combat, tropical, give adequate protection and support to the wearer's ankle and foot; provide good fit and comfort under conditions of terrain encountered in tropical areas; and provide against entry of mud, sand, and insects to the full height of the boot. This boot supersedes the boot, jungle, cotton.

WT: 3.88 lbs.

Boots, Combat, Tropical. A late WW2 development. These were BQD-268. I don't have a date for that specification. BQD-267, the one before that, was adopted on April 2nd, 1945, so right about there. The "claw" tread is clear. Go look at the normal combat boot above – totally different. These have the equivalent of integrated hobs. They experimented with nylon and cotton for the tops. Those are not leather ankle bits. These are the real predecessors to the Boot, Combat, Tropical of the Vietnam war. They did get a legging top…

Vietnam

Sigh. This is well past what I normally do. So I'll have to make it up as I go and make it sound plausible. It's going to get ugly.

In order to succeed at this, we'll need to play "battleship." By hitting on either side of something, you know where to hit it.

We also should address some other bits for the picture to be complete.

MIL Spec Gets Weird

Early in WW2 the aviation types figured out they had a lot in common. P-47 fighters used R2800 engines. So did Corsairs and Hellcats. They used the same .50 machine guns. They got together and developed "AN" specifications. Army/Navy. It was an aviation thing.

There was force applied to the Army and Navy itself. "Copy what they're doing!" The JAN specifications were born. "Joint Army/Navy." Which also included the USMC and USAF for non-aviation stuff. After WW2, the JAN specs morphed into MIL specs. Just change the first bit. JAN-C-89 becomes MIL-C-89. That type of thing. No new JAN specs. They also applied force to get rid of all the other specification systems. Took a while, but they did manage it by the late 1950s.

JAN specs started with the number just being sequential. JAN-S-100 could be followed by JAN-B-101. It was kind of predictable.

When indexing them I hit a weirdness in the early 1950s. The numbers jumped. Drastically. MIL-T-1800, or thereabouts, was followed by MIL-P-10100. Examples for illumination only. In any event, the numbers went crazy. After poking at it, I discovered they had decided to assign blocks to people. Thus, the new numbers were sequential within the blocks. MIL-T-11009 (Quartermaster) could be followed by MIL-G-10401 (Quartermaster). They stopped that after a while and went back to sequential across the board.

The normal combat boot, MIL-B-1720A, received a warp to MIL-B-11077 (QMC). This is from the 1952 index.

Mil-B-11077 was adopted on April 12th of 1951. So we're up-to-date with the normal laced combat boot. Developed at the end of WW2, or just after, and in 1951 it's MIL-B-11077.

L MIL-H-10873	HANDBAG, WOMAN S, LEATHER, BLACK #USE MIL-H-15500#	8445	GL	29 MAY 67	GL	
MIL-B-11077	BOOT, COMBAT, SERVICE, MILDEW RESISTANT #USE MIL-B-41818#	8430	GL	10 MAY 65	GL	82
L MIL-T-11116	TRUNK, LOCKER #SEE MIL-T-10798#	8460	11	17 JUN 65		82
L MIL-M-11145	MIXING AND TRANSFER UNIT, INCENDIARY OIL, M2	1040	MU	24 MAR 67	MU	

Yeah, they're all hard to read. MIL-B-110777 was canceled on May 10th, 1965. With a note. "Use MIL-B-41818." A new boot.

Just so we're on the same page – this is the normal combat boot. Not the tropical.

MIL-B-41818A #2#	BOOT, COMBAT, SERVICE, MILDEW RESISTANT #MIL-5#	8430	GL	30 MAR 66	

The 1967 specification index has MIL-B-41818 as the "A" revision with 2 amendments. So that date, March 30, 1966, is for that Second Amendment. When was the specification adopted? Time for battleship as the indexes don't exist for every year.

MIL-B-41805	BLANKET, COMBAT CASUALTY	7210	SA	21 NOV 61	GL	SA

MIL-B-41805 isn't terribly earlier than MIL-B-41818. That blanket was adopted on November 21st, 1961. Thus, the "new" combat boot replaced the late 1940s one in 1961.

MIL-B-43481 #1#	BOOT, COMBAT, MAN S, LEATHER, BLACK, DIRECT MOLDED SOLE, MILDEW RESISTANT	8430	GL	26 MAY 67	GL	SA 11
MIL-C-43482	CLOTH, POPLIN, COTTON AND POLYESTER #QUARPEL TREATED#	8305	GL	03 FEB 67	GL	

In the 1967 specifications we note that MIL-B-43481 is the new combat boot. This one with a direct molded sole. This replaces MIL-B-41818. Date? It already has a amendment date of May 26th of 1967. The good news is MIL-C-43482, the following MIL Spec, is dated February 3rd of 1967. Thus, MIL-B-43481 received that amendment quite early. Based on the following specification's date MIL-B-43481 (no amendment) is late January 1967 or early February of that year.

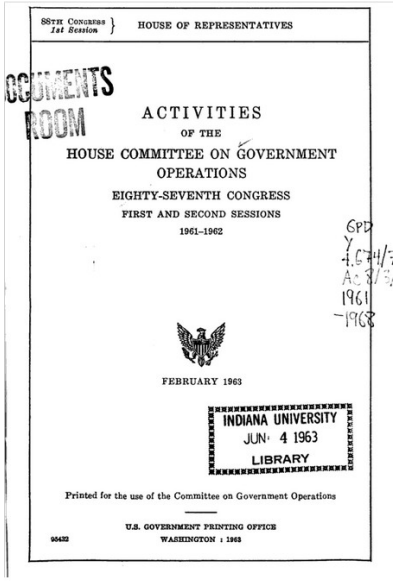
The normal combat boot had three specs really. 1948/1949, 1961, and 1967. That is the progression. The direct molded sole came along in late January 1967 for that boot. At least that is what the specifications point to. "Direct molded sole" doesn't appear in MIL-B-41818, but it does with MIL-B-43481.

Check my math.

Vietnam Again

When we left it, that WW2 tropical combat boot existed. I'll assume it received the "mildew resistant" treatment but nothing significant. As Vietnam was heating up in the early 1960s, they started looking at the jungle stuff. The hammock, as an example, was tested in 1962 and 1963 in nylon. That was adopted in 1965.

Leather had been a problem. It rotted. It was heavy. The two big items on the list for the boot were the grip in mud and a non-leather construction. Well, the leather itself wasn't as much of a problem as a separation of the welt. At least half of the boots turned in during WW2 were for welt issues. That is where the sole is sewn to the top. "Direct molded sole" eliminated that outright. As long as the rubber was strong enough, the glue was strong enough, and they had the machines to do it. They added "punji stick" defense to the mix.



88TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1st Session

ACTIVITIES
OF THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS
FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS
1961–1962

FEBRUARY 1963

Printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
95432 WASHINGTON : 1963

A report of government activities. This is dated to February 1963.

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14. Shortage of Military Tropical Combat Boots.

(*a*) *Summary of investigation.*—A number of allegations of shortages in supplies of military tropical boots for use in Vietnam were received via the press, Members' offices, and others. The staff conducted interviews, discussions, and briefings, with Army, Defense Supply Agency, and other affected military offices. Data were requested and received on the development, procurement, and production history of the item. Current deliveries and shipments to Vietnam were checked.

(*b*) *Estimated monetary and other benefits.*—It was indicated by all offices that the primary cause of scheduling difficulties was the time that had been required to develop, standardize, and authorize the boots for issue in Vietnam and as a standard tropical item. Once this had been completed, it was found that all possible steps had been taken to qualify additional producers and place orders in quantity for early delivery. The subcommittee was assured that all steps were taken at the time to make the supply on hand available to combat troops in Vietnam as first priority, and to deliver shipments as fast as they came off the production line.

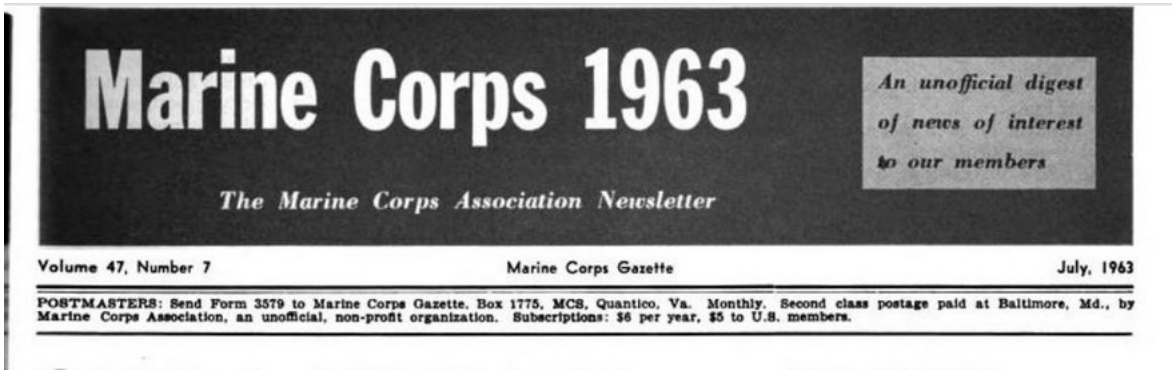
This would imply that the new tropical combat boot was being sent to Vietnam. Which could very well be possible.

MIL-B-43154C #1# BOOT, COMBAT, TROPICAL, MAN S, LEATHER AND NYLON DUCK, DIRECT MOLDED SOLE, SPIKE RESISTANT 8430 GL 26 MAY 67

In 1967 the Boot, Combat, Tropical, Man's, Leather and Nylon Duck, Direct Molded Sole, Spike Resistant is MIL-B-43154C, revision 1. Dated May 26th, 1967. When was that specification adopted? Again, we'll need to play battleship as it has revisions and amendments.

MIL-C-43153 CLOTH, CARTRIDGE, POLYESTER-VISCUSE RAYON #FOR CARTRIDGE RAGS# 8305 MU 12 JUL 63 MU

MIL-C-43153 is the preceding specification. Dated July 12th of 1963. The Vietnam tropical combat boot was adopted in the summer of 1963. Warts and all. Not everybody liked it. Because it was being rushed.



Marine Corps 1963

An unofficial digest of news of interest to our members

The Marine Corps Association Newsletter

Volume 47, Number 7 Marine Corps Gazette July, 1963

POSTMASTERS: Send Form 3579 to Marine Corps Gazette, Box 1775, MCS, Quantico, Va. Monthly. Second class postage paid at Baltimore, Md., by Marine Corps Association, an unofficial, non-profit organization. Subscriptions: $6 per year, $5 to U.S. members.

Marine Corps. July 1963. The very month that boot was likely adopted.

R&D Looking Ahead

The Green Suede Boot

When CMC signed a test directive for a new type combat boot designed by US Army QM for tropical wear, 3dReconBn got the job. The boot featured a nylon duck gaiter stitched to leather upper (see photo below). Cloth portion was OD (Olive Drab) in color, and in no time at all using Marines were calling the jungle boots their "green suedes." Official nomenclature: Boot, Combat, Tropical, Direct Molded Sole (DMS).

The boot was developed to replace standard, all-purpose combat boot in hot-wet climates, give better protection and comfort to the feet during extended exposure to water. Standard combat boots don't wear well in the tropics, say planners, because water and leather don't mix. The ideal jungle boot, they say, is lightweight, fast drying, easy to get on and off, and expendable after 30-60 days.

This suggests a canvas-type sneaker which accounts for the idea of building into the boot a nylon gaiter. Combination of nylon/leather was supposed to eliminate undesirable features of the all-leather boot: too heavy, poor ventilation, slow drying. The leather upper would give the boot durability.

3dReconBn wore the boots hard (see top photo) during six months of routine (though diversified) training. The boots were tested in rugged Okinawa training areas, at Camp Fuji, Japan, and in the dense Zambales jungle surrounding Subic Bay in the Philippines. Pot wallopers wore the boots in messhalls.

Boots (attached to the end of stilts) were walked through camouflaged man-traps studded with sharpened bamboo stakes. Metal-tipped arrows were fired against the boots from 25 feet. These were tests against two guerrilla tricks popular in SE Asia—the embedded bamboo stake and the bow and arrow, both designed to maim rather than kill.

Fortified with a spike resistant innersole (reported highly uncomfortable), the boots passed the stake tests. (Army QM has since come up

DMS construction is a one-piece, cleated rubber heel and sole vulcanized to leather upper. 95% of testing Marines said offered improved traction, with little or no slippage on wet terrain.

The new standard combat boot, complete with DMS, built-in spike shield and a combination of hooks and eyes (a Marine exclusive for fast donning and doffing) will be phased into supply system as sizes of the old boot run out. The new boot is black, is 1½" lower than current boot, comes in half sizes through 14, but in three widths only, narrow, medium and wide. If your foot is average size (9D) you should be wearing the new boot within two years. Big ger feet may don it sooner.

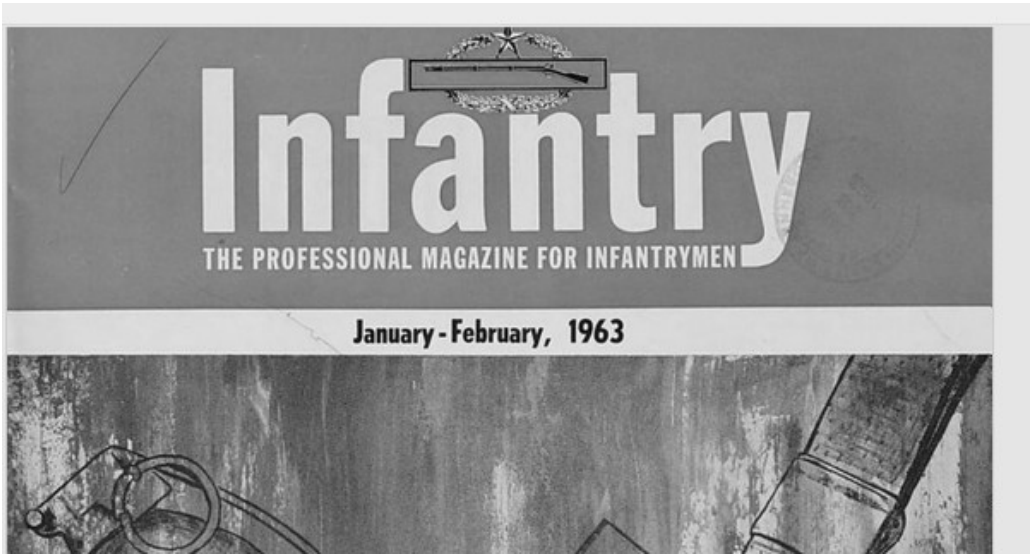
o o o

Up Front With R&D

An Aerojet General project engineer is developing a new, lightweight plastic armor that can be used by tanks, personnel carriers, riverboats, light planes and helicopters for protection against small arms fire and armor-piercing bullets. Instead of stopping bullets by strength and thickness, like ordinary steel and aluminum armor, Aerojet's plastic armor uses the bullet's own force to destroy it. When an armor-piercing

The USMC recommended against it. Needed more baking. Which the Army readily admitted.

The USMC had tested the boots for 6 months. Which means the boots were out in 1962. The part most liked was the direct-molded sole. The spike protection was bad. The Army was well aware of the issues. The glue used in the boot was too weak. The spike protection was wrong. Almost no manufacturer had the equipment to make it. There were other issues. It was a diamond in the rough.



Exit Dog-tired Infantryman?

Lt Col David B. Price (Ret)

RESEARCH data developed by the Armor Medical Research Laboratory at Fort Knox, Ky., have determined that shoes fabricated over the Munson Last are shallow in the forepart and improperly balanced for providing a proper fit for the majority of military personnel. Improper fit of footwear can hasten the onset of cold injury.

To provide the wearer with a better fit, to minimize the chances of cold injury, and to reduce the number of sizes in the supply system, an anthropometric study of the feet was made by the Armor Medical Research Laboratory. This study provided the basis for

* Boot, Combat, Leather, Direct Molded Sole, built over the US MIL-V Last

Work on using the direct molded sole on the normal combat boot had started at the same time. In both this, and the USMC articles, they both claim a production boot would be out shortly. Based on the specifications detailed above, it took until 1967. Same problems but on a bigger scale.

I am not carping on the development people here. It was a new technology. They were having issues. On the main combat boot they went the conservative route. On the tropical boots they had a gun to their heads.

	Quantity	SFA cost (millions)
Lightweight utility uniforms:		
Tropical combat shirts:		
Inventory objective	336,000	$2.2
On hand (Jan. 1, 1967)	110,000	.7
Scheduled procurement:		
Fiscal year 1967 (Jan. 1, 1967–June 20, 1967)	381,200	2.5
Fiscal year 1968	336,000	2.2
Estimated consumption (Jan. 1, 1967–June 30, 1968)	491,200	3.2
Estimated on hand (July 1, 1968)	336,000	2.2
Tropical combat trousers:		
Inventory objective	399,000	2.2
On hand (Jan. 1, 1967)	93,000	.5
Scheduled procurement:		
Fiscal year 1967 (Jan. 1, 1967–June 30, 1967)	538,800	3.0
Fiscal year 1968	504,000	2.8
Estimated consumption (Jan. 1, 1967–June 30, 1968)	736,800	4.1
Estimated on hand (July 1, 1968)	399,000	2.2
Tropical combat boots:		
Inventory objective	410,200	6.1
On hand (Jan. 1, 1967)	214,500	3.2
Scheduled procurement:		
Fiscal year 1967 basic	162,200	2.4
Fiscal year 1967 supplemental	203,700	3.0
Fiscal year 1968	149,000	2.2
Estimated consumption (Jan. 1, 1967–June 30, 1968) (fiscal year 1967 minor internal reprograming)	63,600	.9
Estimated on hand (July 1, 1968)	410,200	6.1

Production capability has now increased sufficiently that JCS controls and allocations of these utilities and boots should be lifted in April 1967. Full Marine Corps inventory objective of these items will be on hand by 30 June 1967 and will be maintained throughout fiscal year 1968.

They were contracting for the boots. With the problems they had I'd expect the consumption rate was high due to the glue issue. Also, a slow ramp-up in production due to the shoe companies not having the necessary equipment. Which they had been working on. The USMC wouldn't meet their requirements until the middle of 1967. "JCS controls and allocations of these utilities and boots should be lifted in April 1967." Demand was outstripping supply.

Volume 1 No. 10 October 1965

DSA Seeks New Suppliers

A new system has been established by the Defense Supply Agency (DSA) to encourage more firms in labor surplus areas to bid for Defense contracts.

Called Project SONS (Seek Out New Suppliers), the system calls for the listing of all procurements in excess of $100,000 of which no more than two bids were received or no bids were received from firms in labor surplus areas.

The project has resulted in placement of additional contracts in labor surplus areas and has brought substantial savings to the Government through increased competition.

Firms interested in competing for the procurement of the items listed below should write to the Economic Utilization Specialists at the DSA Supply Center indicated.

Shortening Compound, FSN 8945-
5½ lb can and 5 gallon can.
Cargo Flyaway Bins, FSN 7125-68
Glasses, Sun, Men's, Spectacle Ty
Barbed Wire, Concertina, Mil Spe
FSN 5660-371-9494.
Ice Making Machine, Cube, Autom
teristics, 230 volts, 60 cycles, 1
4110-837-6442.
Paper, Newsprint, cut sheets, size
Surgeons' Disposable Rubber Glov
Camouflaged Muslin Bandages, Va
Disposable Paper Cups for Specim
Plastic Urine Collection Bags
Fronts and Temples for Spectacle
Bag, Water Sterilizing, Mil Spec

List of Items	Code Letter
B&W Aerial Photographic Film, Nonperforated, MIL-F-32C	G
Electron Tubes, Types 6299, 6Y6GT, 7077, 7289, and 2K25	E
Sewing Machine, Industrial, FSN 3530-753-2874	G
Jam, #2½ size cans and 2 lb jars, Various FSNs	P
Boot, Combat, Tropical, DMS, MR, MIL-B-43154	P
Shoe, Safety, Neoprene Cork Sole, MR, MIL-S-41821	P
Tent Section, Frame Type, Cotton Duck, FMW&WR, OD, w/cover end assembly and intermediate assembly.	P
Shoe, Dress, Man's Oxford, Leather, Black IP/DES S-111-S	P
Refrigerator, Self Contained, Mechanical Commercial FSN 4110-194-1572.	G
Handcuffs	P
Sleeping Bag, Aircrew Survival, MC-1	P

October 1965. DSA seeks new suppliers. "Boot, Combat, Tropical, DMS, MR, MIL-B-45154"

Getting people to make them was just one of the issues.

Contracts of $1,000,000 and over awarded during month of November 1965:

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

port Center, Philadelphia.

—**The Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, is issuing these contracts for tropical combat boots: Safety First Shoe Co., Nashville, Tenn. $2,708,732. 273,312 pairs. Huntsville, Ala.; Hi-Pals Footwear, Waynesville, N.C. $1,116,960. 104,000 pairs. Darien, Ga.; Bata Shoe Co., Belcamp, Md. $3,020,053. 308,376 pairs. Belcamp.**

10—**The Defense Fuel Supply Center, Alexan-**

Safety First Shoe Co. 273,312 pair.
Hi-Pals Footwear. 104,000 pairs.
Bata Shoe Co. 308,376 pairs.

Bata Shoe from Belcamp Maryland? Spies!

LETTER FROM LEO GOODMAN, OF UNITED SHOE WORKERS OF AMERICA TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT JACKSON

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter from Leo Goodman, research director, United Shoe Workers of America, C. I. O.:

AUGUST 26, 1940.

Mr. ROBERT JACKSON,
Attorney General of the United States, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am informed there is pending before your Department for your consideration a petition for the renewal of visas for specified executives of the Bata Shoe Co., in connection with the operation of their plant at Belcamp, Md.

In the recent past I have presented officials of your Department certain materials which indicate a definite connection between this company and the German economic war machine.

For your further information, I am enclosing copies of two documents which show the extent to which this company's officials will go to misrepresent the true facts regarding their affiliations.

Enclosure marked No. 1 is a capy of the amendment to the British statutory list (No. 854, issued June 1, 1940), which lists the affiliates of the Bata Shoe Co., which have been determined to come under the restraints of the British trading with the enemy act, 1939.

I call your special attention to the listing of Jan Bata, himself, under the country of Brazil, at which place he was located at the time the list was prepared. Mr. Bata is now here in Belcamp, I am informed, and is seeking an extension of his entry permit as a visitor on business.

I also call your attention to the fact that the Bata Shoe Co., Inc., which operates the plant at Belcamp, Md., is included on the blacklist both under entries for the countries of Haiti and Panama. This New York corporation, I am informed, is owned by three parties as follows:

1. Jan Bata.
2. Leader, A. G., of St. Moritz, Switzerland.
3. Trans-Oceanic Co., Luxembourg, Europe.

In addition to the listing of Jan Bata on the attached blacklist, you will find in the listing under Switzerland:

Leader, A. G., Aronstrasse, St. Moritz.

Thus two of the three owners are listed on this blacklist. The third final share in ownership is controlled by Trans-Oceanic Co., of Luxembourg, which is now part of Germany.

Enclosure No. 2 is a copy of press release issued by the Bata Shoe Co., June 20, 1940, through their Washington propaganda office, 1055 Earle Building. This statement, issued to clarify press dispatches regarding the enemy blacklist, states that "none of this (blacklist) has anything to do with the Bata plant at Belcamp, Md.

Bata is the largest shoe company in the world as I type this? Sorry for the digression.

Contracts of $1,000,000 and over awarded during the month of March 1966:

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

[illegible] gals.
Pure Oil Co., Palatine, Ill. $1,549,800. 17,010,000.

—The Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, is awarding the following contracts for tropical combat boots:

Safety First Shoe Co., Nashville, Tenn. $2,760,432. 263,400 pairs.
Endicott Johnson Corp., Endicott, N.Y. $2,011,200. 160,000 pairs.
Bata Shoe Co., Belcamp, Md. $1,891,200. 160,000 pairs.
Hi-pals Footwear, Waynesville, N.C. $1,667,350. 145,000 pairs.
Randolph Mfg. Co., Randolph, Mass. $1,519,455. 126,144 pairs.

—Delta Petroleum Co., New Orleans. $1,940,-378. 4,699,435 gallons of lubricating oil. Defense Fuel Supply Center, Alexandria, [illegible]

Safety First Shoe Co. 263,400 pairs.
Endicott Johnson. 160,000 pairs.
Bata Shoe Co. 160,000 pairs.
Hi-pals Footwear. 145,000 pairs.
Randolph Mfg. Co. 126,114 pairs.

Endicott Johnson and Randolph added to the mix.

Contracts of $1,000,000 and over awarded during the month of May 1966:

23—**Valley Metallurgical Processing Co.,** Esse
Conn. $3,412,304. 4,399,000 lbs of magne
sium powder. Defense General Supp
Center, Richmond, Va.
—**Randolph Mfg. Co., Inc., Randolph, Mas**
$2,927,924. 225,572 pairs of tropical com
bat boots. Defense Personnel Support Cen
ter, Philadelphia.
—**Hi-Pals Footwear Inc., Waynesville, N. C**
$1,744,500. 150,000 pairs of tropical combat
boots. Defense Personnel Support Center
Philadelphia.
—**Bata Shoe Co., Inc., Belcamp, Md. $4,942,**
800. 360,000 pairs of tropical combat boots
Defense Personnel Support Center, Phila
delphia.
—**Safety First Shoe Co., Nashville, Tenn**
$5,027,904. 448,500 pairs of tropical combat
boots. Defense Personnel Support Center
Philadelphia.
—**Endicott Johnson Corp., Endicott, N. Y.**
$1,888,320. 168,000 pairs of tropical combat
boots. Defense Personnel Support Center
Philadelphia.
—**Wellco Shoe Div. of Wellco Ro-Search In**
dustries, Inc., Waynesville, N.C. $1,158,430
91,000 pairs of tropical combat boots. De
fense Personnel Support Center, Phila
delphia.
—**Guilford Mills,** Greensboro, N.C. $2,806,62
10,549,000 yds of knitted nylon cloth

Randolph Mfg. Co. 225,304 pairs.
Hi-Pals Footwear. 150,000 pairs.
Bata Shoe Co. 360,000 pairs.
Safety First Shoe Co. 448,500 pairs.
Endicott Johnson. 168,000 pairs.
Wellco Shoe. 91,000 pairs.

Not only are the number of suppliers increasing, but so are the contract quantities. With this increased capacity, after they have alleviated the shortages of the tropical boots, they'll have the capacity to do the regular combat boots used world-wide.

Well, at least that is the picture I see there. You decide. They hit a home-run with that boot. I was issued a pair of those once. Strange that it didn't have integrated leggings though.