Compass

Dead Man’s Corner Museum

Compasses were used to determine the correct direction to proceed. Compasses are set to point due North.
Benzedrine Packet Tablets
Laurier Military History Archive

Benzedrine tablets were used to relieve fatigue (tiredness) and to keep people awake.
Chewing Gum
Imperial War Museum

Chewing gum was used to hold off hunger and to keep people awake.
Crickets were used to make a slight clicking sound that mimicked noises of insects. Paratroopers and others carried these to communicate with one another in the dark or in places with limited visibility. One click was supposed to be returned by two clicks.
Entrenching Tool
National World War II Museum

Entrenching tools were used to dig foxholes (small areas dug in the dirt to provide protection from enemy fire), as well as to hide materials from enemy sight.
First Aid Kit

First Aid Kits were used by paratroopers to address injuries suffered by themselves or others. The kits usually included bandages, morphine (pain medication), tourniquets (used to stop loss of blood), sulfadiazine (antibiotic), sulfanilamide (antibacterial treatment).
Fishing Line and Hook
Imperial War Museum

Fishing line was used to catch fish.
French Francs
Imperial War Museum

Francs were used to buy goods, pay for assistance, or bribe the enemy.
Halzone Tablets

Imperial War Museum

![Halzone Tablets](image)

Halzone tablets were used to purify dirty water to make it suitable for drinking.
Language translation cards were used by paratroopers to communicate with French citizens.
Luminous Disc
World War II Museum

Luminous discs are small discs containing radium. These discs, after exposed to light, maintain a glow for hours. Paratroopers and others often put them on their helmets so that they could follow each other in the dark without having to talk.
Signaling mirrors were used to re-direct sunlight over long distances. Paratroopers and others could signal each other without having to communicate verbally and risk getting caught by the enemy.
Silk maps were quiet and could be hidden. These maps were used by paratroopers and airmen.
TL-122 Flashlight
National World War II Museum

This was the most common type of flashlight issued to paratroopers.
Wire Cutters

National World War II Museum

Wire cutters were used to cut through barbed wire and other obstacles.
Zippo Lighter
National World War II Museum

Lighters were used to light fires and provide warmth.