

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments

Preface

SCR-300 History

SCR-300 Models A and B

SCR-300 Equipment

SCR-300 Auxiliary Equipment

Supplying the SCR-300

SCR-300 Latch Springs

SCR-300 Radio Management

SCR-300 Radio Call Procedure

SCR-300 Pictures

SCR-300 Picture Analysis

SCR-300 Modifications:

SCR-300 Radioman Impression

Suggested Guidelines

Radioman placement and location at an event

The Internal Method of Radio Hook-up

The External Method of Radio Hook-up

External FRS Radio hook-up with a packboard

External FRS radio hook-up with the SCR-300 harness system.

On the Ground

Enemy Jamming

Signal Instruction Briefing Example

Vendors

Manuals Used

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Despite calls of fragmentation in this hobby, let this document serve as an example that collaboration and cooperation by units and individuals CAN be done:

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Preface

This article is designed to serve three purposes. Firstly, I hope to be able to provide some basic information regarding the use of the SCR-300 backpack radio in World War Two. Secondly, I seek to suggest some general guidelines that may be of use for units/event coordinators at private tactical events who are interested in using the

SCR300 backpack radio for the expressed purpose of communicating with other units. Thirdly, I wish to provide an extensive and exhaustive list of SCR-300 equipment sources.

Before I begin the analysis I need to make some notes regarding the sources and the nomenclature used. Firstly, some of the pictures provided are linked off of my photobucket site so if you want the picture by all means take it as in all probability the pictures will not remain forever on the site. Secondly, while there may be other pictures of the SCR-300, the pictures provided for this analysis are used because they can be positively identified (as shown by QM date, a sourced World War Two reference book, web-links that support such identification or from my personal collection) as an SCR-300 during World War Two (by any side). For example, while the French did use the SCR-300 during their involvement in Vietnam, those pictures are left out as they are post-WW2. Also, pictures if they are too far away or unclear so as to introduce the possibility that the item in question could be something else are left out. Lastly, if the picture passes the "identification test" the pictures selected must add to the analysis.

In regards to the nomenclature, the SCR-300 for this analysis literally stands for Signal Corps Radio or Set, Complete, Radio with 300 being the model number. Using this term refers to the entire unit. The term BC-1000 means basic component and refers to only the top part of the unit that houses all the tubes and electronics. The term Battery Case (CS-128-A) refers to the bottom part of the unit. The terms SCR-300 and BC-1000 are used interchangeably in this analysis.

SCR-300 History:

The SCR-300 (its nickname is the "Walkie-Talkie" you walked around with it as you talked) was designed by Motorola and is considered to be the first FM radio for infantry. FM on the SCR-300 was chosen AM because FM offered more clear transmission over a larger area. Unfortunately, because of the choice of FM over AM this meant that the SCR-300 could not communicate with its younger brother, the SCR-536/BC-611 which often went by the nickname "Handie-Talkie" (because you used your hand to put it your face to talk). In this instance, some of the communication scenes in the Spike Lee Film, "Miracle at St. Anna" are historically incorrect as are the intra-company communication scenes in the assault on Foy in The Band of Brothers Episode #7, "The Breaking Point."

Despite the SCR-300 inability to communicate with the SCR-536, the SCR-300 went at least two miles (Getting the Message Through. Pg. 277) and could communicate with tanks if the tanks had the AN/VRC-3 FM vehicle radio. Additionally, the SCR-300 was waterproof and had a battery that could last more than a day. Whereas the SCR-536 could communicate up to one mile, was not waterproof, could not communicate with armor, and when used heavily had a battery that could last one day. However, the trade off for the improved communication was that the SCR-300 weighed up to 38 pounds if fully equipped with the heavier battery (TM 11-242 Radio Set SCR-300-A, February 1945. Pg. 1,4. See also, www.scr300.org and www.olive-drab.com).

During World War Two the SCR-300 radio was used primarily as a company to company device or a company to a battalion and/or a battalion to regiment (if needed). It was not used primarily for intra-company communications. Intra-company communications utilized the SCR-536 and inter-company (and higher) used the SCR-300. Although, FM 7-24 Communication in the Infantry Division does state that radios like the SCR-300 could be used between a company and its platoons (Pg. 55-56, http://www.easy39th.com/files/FM_7-24_Co....vision_1944.pdf).

In the rifle company, the SCR-300 operates on the battalion net. The battalion command net will consist of five SCR-300s. One supplied to each of a battalions three companies, the battalion command post radio (which stays at the post) and the battalion commanders radio (which stays with the battalion commander) (The Infantry School Mailing List, Vol. 29. 1946. Fort Benning, GA: The Infantry School, pg 153. http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....ingList_153.jpg). Each rifle company receives one radio and each anti-tank, heavy weapons and cannon company receives five (The Infantry School Mailing List, Vol. 29. 1946. Fort Benning, GA: The Infantry School, Pg. 152. <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....ingList152.jpg>).

Although, the radios have been popularized through movies and seem to becoming more of a common tactical field use item or display item, you must keep in mind that radios during World War Two were dependent on the mission and only until the division's or corps wire section could arrive to establish a communication network based

on wire not radio (www.history.army.mil/books/30-17/S_7.htm. Pg. 273-276). This was due to the fact that radios were quite inefficient and troublesome unless to use you had a good clear day, good line of sight (perhaps standing on higher-ground or in very close contact 1 mile or less), good supply of batteries, and spare-parts (TM 11-242 Radio Set SCR-300-A, February 1945. Pg. 18. See also, www.scr300.org). The radios also had a tendency to breakdown (or run out of batteries) and one should think of them as communications of the last resort, which is why units would rely often on runners to deliver messages until wire could be set-up. This principal of wire first holds true at other levels including, division, corps and army.

Certainly, radio was used and had a role in World War Two. However, when radio was used it was very specific purposes and not as general communication device. One example is the use of Joint-Assault Signal Companies which were a combination of US Army signalmen and Navy signalmen who land on a beach and use radios to control US Navel gunfire. Another example is at the corps level radio, which would be used to maintain contact with reconnaissance forces, corps aviation and vehicles (See FM-20: Signal Corps Field Manual, Organizations and Operations in the Corps, Army, Theater of Operations, and GHQ.1940. Pg 21: <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....FM11-20pg21.jpg>). In an additional example, the radio intelligence company which was established at the army level relied on radios to gather information on the enemy (See FM-20: Signal Corps Field Manual, Organizations and Operations in the Corps, Army, Theater of Operations, and GHQ.1940. Pg 44: <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....FM11-20pg44.jpg>). A more famous example would be the codetalkers who were trained communicate via both radio and wire in a Navajo based language code in order to prevent the Japanese from figuring out army operations and movements. In all the examples provide, however, they are the exception rather than the norm.

In the examples provided, the further one moves away from the company level the less likely a unit is to use the SCR-300. Indeed, when a battalion would want to communicate with the regimental radio net, the SCR-694 would be used. (The Infantry School Mailing List, Vol. 29. 1946. Fort Benning, GA: The Infantry School, pg 155-56). Even though the US Army had a spot in the TO/E for radios and even had radio manuals (FM 24-6 and FM 24-18) the US Army, throughout the war, had difficulty training specialized radio operators, using the radios efficiently, and failed to keep up with the demands placed upon radio units or had radios that did not work (See: <http://carl.army.mil/eto/eto-111.pdf>). Even the specialized units had plans to use wire as evidenced by the Joint Assault Signal Companies who landed on D-day having a plan to run wire out to the ships but due to the initial confusion relied on radios to direct naval fire (Getting the Message through, http://www.history.army.mil/books/30-17/S_8.htm). During World War Two for the US Army it was wire first, radio second.

SCR-300 Models A and B:

Nevertheless radios did see action in World War Two. The SCR-300 has two different nomenclature variants. The more common type is SCR-300a with the BC-1000a. Normally, this type of radio is just shorthanded to SCR-300. The other type is SCR-300b with the BC-1000b. These radios are, "practically identical except for slight differences in panel markings." (TM 11-242, March 1946, TO 16-40, SCR 300-5, C1. Pg 1. See, <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....00Circular.jpg>, See also, TM 11-4024, Radio Receiver and Transmitters BC-1000-A and -B Repair Instructions, August 1945. Pg 5. See, <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/Differencesbetweenradios.jpg>). Usually, the data plate is a dead give away as to which SCR300 it is.

See BC-1000-B data plate example:

http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....43-Mvc_008s.jpg

See also, <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....tchsprings2.jpg>

SCR-300 Equipment:

With the development of the SCR-300 came the necessary accessories to ensure that it worked while in the field. I am going to provide a comprehensive list of the accessories along with a brief explanation of each and an accompanying citation out the TM 11-242, Radio Set SCR-300-A, Feb. 1945, complete with a link to the page off of

www.scr300.org. The accessories for the radio could be usually found at the division signal company. The follow items are accessories for the SCR-300:

Bag BG-150: Used to carry the handset and antennas (Pg. 5, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-005.jpg>).

Pad M-391-a: Used to support the back/prevent chaffing when used with the harness (Pg. 5, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-005.jpg>).

Handset TS-15-(): Any of the TS-15 handset styles used to facilitate communication (Pg. 5, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-005.jpg>).

Belt ST-55-A: Used to attach the radio to you (Pg. 5, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-005.jpg>).

Harness ST-54-A: Used to attach the harness to the radio (Pg. 5, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-005.jpg>).

Strap ST-50-A: Used as a carrying strap for the radio (Pg. 5, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-005.jpg>).

Antenna AN-130-A: A short antenna used when decreased transmission range is needed. This antenna bends at the bottom not in the middle. (Pg. 5, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-005.jpg>, See also, Pg.16, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-016.jpg>).

Antenna AN-131-A: A longer antenna used when increased transmission range is needed. (Pg. 5, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-005.jpg>, Pg.16, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-016.jpg>).

Battery BA-70: A larger, heavier battery that can give 20-25 hours of service (Pg. 5, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-005.jpg>, 10-11, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-010.jpg>, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-011.jpg>).

Top part of original BA-70 battery:

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/BA70P-2.jpg>

(Sourced from: <http://jeep-radio-ww2.ifrance.com/>)

Front part of original BA-70 battery:

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/BA70P-1.jpg>

(Sourced from: <http://jeep-radio-ww2.ifrance.com/>).

Battery BA-80: A smaller, light battery that can give 12-14 hours of service (Pg. 5, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-005.jpg>, Pg.10-11, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-010.jpg>, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-011.jpg>).

SCR-300 Auxiliary Equipment:

Antenna Equipment RC-291-(): Used to mount the antenna in areas with much overhead brush such as in a jungle (Pg. 52-53, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-052.jpg>, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-053.jpg>).

Microphone T-45: A microphone used when the operator must have both hands free (Pg. 58-60, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-058.jpg>, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-059.jpg>, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-060.jpg>).

Cord CD-318: A cord used to connect the microphone to the radio. (Pg. 60-61, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-060.jpg>, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-061.jpg>).

With all the equipment listed, soldiers when using the SCR-300 had three types of carrying methods.

One method involved a securing the radio to a packboard with or without the battery case using quick release straps and/or rope (Pg. 63-65, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-063.jpg>, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-064.jpg>, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-065.jpg>).

The other method was using the harness and belt assembly to carry the radio around (Pg. 17, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-017.jpg>).

See also: <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/SCR300a.jpg> and <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/p278.jpg>

Another method was to install the light weight battery without the battery case and use the Strap-ST-50-A to carry the radio (Pg. 24, <http://www.scr300.org/jpgs/SCR-300-A-024.jpg>).

Supplying the SCR-300:

Supplying for radios (of which it is assumed the SCR-300 is a part of) came from the Division Signal Supply (also known as the Supply and Transportation section of the Headquarters Platoon). Supplies like batteries, accessories, web gear and the like would come through normal supply channels with a signal company officer making a request to a battalion S-4 Signal Supply Officer (FM 7-24 Communications in the Infantry Division. Pg. 51, http://www.easy39th.com/files/FM_7-24_Co....vision_1944.pdf See also: TM 11-452, Signal Supply. Sept. 20th, 1942. Pg.38-39). In sum, the officer of a signal company would inventory equipment that had been utilized by the division (as the SCR-300 was Signal Corps property), make the needed requisition, and forward it to the next highest echelon. I assume infantry companies would make supply requests to the signal company. These supplies would probably come in with the regular supplies of rations, gas and water (2010. Personal e-mail correspondence with Chad Phillips).

SCR-300 Latch Springs:

A note on the SCR-300 latch springs to be mentioned. It appears from the pictures that latches that have springs (see: <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....atchSprings.jpg>) are historically incorrect as none of the pictures shown have such latch springs. You might then assume that the latch springs are a post-war addition to US manufactured radios or because at the end of the cold war a "reverse-lend lease" occurred flooding US markets with previously US-loaned (or given) equipment in slightly modified states.

SCR-300 Radio Management:

With all the radio equipment available the actual sending and receiving of radio messages was rather simple. In sending a phone call during combat, a soldier would turn the dial to the right frequency, use the toggle switch on the handset, speak and hopefully someone would pick up. When units used radios they had to utilize the radio net call sign with unit codenames (See: FM 24-5, Basic Field Manual: Signal Communication, Oct 1942. Pg. 118. <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....alRadioNet3.jpg>).

These codenames and call signs for the net would be managed and administered by the Net Control Station (NCS) meaning the most superior unit in the net that has a radio (FM 24-5, Basic Field Manual: Signal Communication, Oct 1942. Pg. 117. See: <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....alRadioNet2.jpg>). Changes in the codes would be sent via circulars, procedure signals, and messages (FM 24-5, Basic Field Manual: Signal Communication, Oct 1942. Pg. 117. See: <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....alRadioNet2.jpg>). However, the actually assigning of net radio net call signs and unit codenames would be done by a Division Signal Officer who would usually operate out of the division signal shack or some other building.

(For an example of a division signal shack See: Gilbert, Ed. 2008. Osprey Warrior 127: Native-American Code Talker During World War II. Pg. 52

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/52.jpg>).

After establishing contact with the proper net and unit the soldier would be expected to communicate in a natural voice (http://www.hardscrabblefarm.com/ww2/fm_24-9.htm). When talking the idea was to keep the conversation short and simple to prevent the enemy from identifying who you are and possibility getting a "fix" on

your position.

In this manner Saving Private Ryan does an excellent job as illustrating a proper radio-net transaction. At the end of the opening landing scene, actor Tom Hanks picks up an SCR-536 and a short conversation between "Sugar-Cane" and "Sugar-Charlie" takes place. "Sugar" is the radio net call sign and "Charlie" and "Cane" are the unit radio code-names. In reality, though, radio call words and unit codenames can be anything. Radio call words for the net and unit codenames can use words like "BOSTON" or they can use words and numbers like "BATO 6". However, radio manuals seem to suggest from that the radio call words and unit codenames have some type of relationship. For example: The radio call sign is "NEW YORK", the unit codenames could be, "BRONX", "BROOKLYN", "QUEENS", "MANHATTAN" and "STATEN ISLAND."

Radio Call Procedure:

I have reprinted the relevant radio call procedure below verbatim (See: http://www.hardscrabblefarm.com/ww2/fm_24-9.htm)

The Text (Subject matter)

The text (subject matter) may consist of plain language, code words, or figures. If it is necessary to spell out a word, the phonetic alphabet will be used.

The Ending

Every transmission will end with one of the following procedure words:

Word Meaning

- a. Over My transmission is ended and I expect a response from you.
- b. Out This conversation is ended and no response is expected.

Example 1

Call [Hullo] Shoeblick this is Dano.

Text {subject matter} Where are tanks?

Ending Over.

Example 2

Call [Hullo] Dano this is Shoeblick.

Text {subject matter} Tanks are at base.

Ending Out.

1. Time of Origin.—The time of origin when employed will be expressed in four digits and will be preceded by the word "Time." The four digits will, when so ordered, be followed by the zone suffix letter.

2. Procedure Phrases.—It is inadvisable to lay down precise wording for all procedure phrases likely to be required in radiotelephone work. However, the following have been adopted:

Word or Phrase Meaning

Roger "I have received all of your last transmission."

Acknowledge Used by originator: "Let me know that you have received and understand this message."

Wilco "Your last message (or message indicated) received, understood, and (where applicable) will be complied with."

How do you hear me? N/A

Speak slower N/A

Wait If used by itself: "I must pause for a few seconds." If the pause is to be longer than a few seconds, "Wait"

"Out" should be used. If "Wait" is used to prevent another station's transmitting, it must be followed by the ending "Out."

Say again "Repeat"*

I say again "I will repeat"*

* NOTE.—Except when written into the text of a message by the originator, the word "Repeat" or any phrase involving "Repeat" will never be spoken in radiotelephone (HIT) communication since it has a distinct operational meaning to the British Army. When used by the Royal Artillery it means that the salvo last ordered will be fired again at the same range.

Verify "Check coding, check text (subject matter) with the originator and send correct version."

Message for you "I wish to transmit a message to you."

Send your message "I am ready for you to transmit."

Read back "Repeat all of this message back to me exactly as received after I have given 'Over'."

That is correct "You are correct."

Words twice a. As a request.—"Communication is difficult. Please send every phrase (or every code group) twice."

b. As information.—"Since communication is difficult every phrase (or every code group) in this message will be sent twice."

Correction "An error has been made in this transmission (or message indicated). The correct version is -----."

Wrong "What you have just said is incorrect. The correct version is -----."

Groups "The number of groups in this code or cipher message is-----."

Break "I hereby indicate the separation of the text from other portions of the message." To be used only when there is no clear distinction between the text and other portions of the message.

9. Transmitting and Answering.—The following general rules govern the transmission of radiotelephone (R/T) messages when two-way working is employed:

a. When both stations are in good communication, all parts of the transmission are made once through.

Example

Station AB wishes to transmit a message to station P3:

AB transmits (makes):

[Hullo] Peter Three—This is—Able Baker—Message for you—Over.

P3 transmits (makes): ,

[Hullo] Able Baker—This is—Peter Three—Send your message—Over.

AB transmits (makes):

[Hullo] Peter Three—This is—Able Baker- Convoy has arrived.—Time 1630—Over.

P3 transmits (makes):

[Hullo] Able Baker—This is—Peter Three- Roger—Out.

b. If an operator transmits a message without waiting for an answer to the preliminary call, the call sign(s) of the receiving station (s) will be transmitted (made) twice, and may be repeated also at the end of the message.

Example

AB transmits {makes):

[Hullo] Peter Three—[Hullo] Peter Three—This is— Able Baker—Convoy has arrived—etc.

c. When communication is difficult, phrases, words, or groups may be transmitted (made) twice by use of the procedure phrase "words twice."

Example

AB transmits {makes):

[Hullo] Peter Three—This is—Able Baker—Message for you—Over.

P3 transmits {makes):

[Hullo] Able Baker—This is—Peter Three- words twice—Send your message—Over.

AB transmits {makes):

[Hullo] Peter Three—This is—Able Baker—words twice—Convoy has arrived—Convoy has arrived— Time 1630—Time 1630—Over.

d. (1) If the message is to be repeated back the procedure phrase "Read back" will be used.

Example

AB transmits {makes):

[Hullo] Peter Three— This is—Able Baker— Message for you—Over.

P3 transmits (makes):

[Hullo] Able Baker—This is—Peter Three—Send your message—Over.

AB transmits (makes):

[Hullo] Peter Three—This is—Able Baker—Read back—Convoy has arrived—Time 1630—Over.

P3 transmits {makes):

[Hullo] Able Baker—This is—Peter Three—Convoy has arrived—Time 1630—Over.

AB transmits (makes):

[Hullo] Peter Three—This is—Able Baker—That is correct—Out.

(2) Particular instructions for certain occasions (such as fighter direction) may direct that a certain message, or portions thereof, automatically will be repeated back by the receiving station without using the procedure phrase "read back."

e. When no confusion will result, a shortened form of calling may be used. When only two stations are in a net, it

will often be possible to omit all calls and most of the normal procedure.

Examples

Call sign of calling station omitted: "Able Baker—Convoy has arrived—Over."

Call sign of called station omitted: "This is Peter Three—Where are Tanks—Over."

In the interest of speed, special provision may be made by responsible commanders for special use of abbreviations of call signs, as for aircraft and tanks.

If you examine the previous radio call procedure you will notice that call signs are used in each sentence. As Chad Phillips, an amateur Signal Corps Living History historian explains, "[On] an active net you may have several people talking, that's why the call signs are used in every sentence in order to keep sense of who is talking to who" (2010, Personal e-mail correspondence). At a reenactment more than one radio may be using the same frequency (channel number on a Family Radio Service [FRS] radio). Additionally, in terminating the call Chad states that, "[I]t is the initiating caller's job to sign off. [S]ince he is the one who has the stuff to say. No one else knows when he is finished. I could have 30 "breaks" in there, and if you cut me off, you won't get to know what I have to say" (2010, Personal e-mail correspondence).

Radioman Training:

Based off of the cited research, an SCR-300 radioman was more likely to have been trained in his branch of service (infantry being the most likely branch). Then at some point either as a part of his stateside basic training (post 1942) or as part of training overseas became familiar with radio call procedures. A GI was probably not versed in the workings of radio technology. However, in several instances the Signal Company could furnish men or teams (if they had them and as previously cited research suggests they did not) to a unit for radio communication. Training could also come from the Division Signal Officer providing for an, "enlisted man's radio school" (FM 7-24 Communications in the Infantry Division, Pg. 3 http://www.easy39th.com/files/FM_7-24_Co....vision_1944.pdf). More likely though, operators for the SCR-300 at the company level would be furnished by the company receiving the SCR-300s and probably rudimentary and quickly trained in radio procedure. (FM 7-24 Communications in the Infantry Division, Pg. 79 http://www.easy39th.com/files/FM_7-24_Co....vision_1944.pdf).

SCR-300 Pictures:

While the above list is comprehensive it does not explain what a radioman looked like or how he operated in combat. The next section will provide such an analysis.

Here are the links to the following pictures used in this analysis:

<http://s957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....nt=SCR300-2.jpg>

(Sourced from www.usmilitariaforum.com)

http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....1355_SCR300.jpg

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....alitemsofGI.jpg>

(Sourced from Klokner, James. Individual Gear and Personal Items Of The GI In Europe, 1942-1945. 2005. Atglen, PA: Schiffer Military History. Pg. 44)

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/radio.jpg>

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/radio-1.jpg>

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/ekman1.jpg>

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/BAR013.jpg>

(look at the three soldiers to the far right in the picture).

http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/scr_300_4.jpg

(Sourced from: http://www.w2gyrene.org/equipment_SCR_300.htm US Marines using the radio)

http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/scr_300_6.jpg

(Sourced from http://www.ww2gyrene.org/equipment_SCR_300.htm US Marines using the radio)

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/MarineCorpsSCR300.jpg>

(Sourced from http://www.ww2gyrene.org/equipment_SCR_300.htm US Marines using the radio)

http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....o_badlands2.jpg

(US Marines using the radio)

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/ballabon.jpg>

(Sourced from <http://members.aeroinc.net/breners/buckswar/1/ballabon.jpg> on Sept 10th, 2010).

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/p12a.jpg>

http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/1st_Radio.jpg

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/SCR300-1.jpg>

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/radio2-1.jpg>

The following series of pictures are taken from: Gilbert, Ed. 2008. Osprey Warrior 127: Native-American Code Talker during World War II. Page numbers are cited in the parenthesis.

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/28.jpg>

(28).

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/43.jpg>

(43).

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/44.jpg>

(44).

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/51.jpg>

(51).

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/53.jpg>

(53).

SCR-300 Pictures Analysis:

In analyzing the radio themselves it appears that both the small and large antenna were used very frequently. The difference seems to be the mission-purpose of the radio. The pictures suggest that if units were going to be stationary for a large amount of time the larger antenna would be desirable, whereas, units engaged in fluid combat would use the smaller antenna. Also notice that in the pictures the smaller antenna is hooked up to the radio with a grounding wire (For an example see: <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....dwireBC1000.jpg>).

The ST-50 appears absent in many of the pictures, however, one picture shows the ST-50 with what appears the BG-150 strapped to it. Also, in several of the pictures radiomen had attached a bag to the radio, and in one it is most likely a meatcan pouch. The need for a carrying pouch makes sense for soldiers in combat as they would need a place to carry personal and ration items when in combat. Most soldiers shown in the picture seem to be using just the handset without the headset or the T-45 microphone.

You might think that radios would have markings on it, and in at least one picture this is true. However, in at least two of the pictures it shows that some sort of tag is attached to the SCR-300. This could represent a different way of marking the radio. The markings themselves could be regimental or company and most likely reflect a method of equipment tracking by the Radio Section in the Operation Platoon of a Division Signal Company (FM 7-24 Communications in the Infantry Division, Pg. 12 http://www.easy39th.com/files/FM_7-24_Co...sion_1944.pdf). Nevertheless, in many of the other radio images markings on the radio are absent.

Most of the individuals carrying the radio use the harness system as opposed to a packboard. However, in one picture you can clearly notice that the radio is attached to a packboard by rope (not QM straps) but the picture is unclear on whether or not a shelf is used. Interestingly, the GI has attached to it, some type of signaling smoke-grenade.

In terms of weapons used by the soldiers, the pictures are not clear. You might assume a lightweight M1 carbine would have been used but the pictures are not clear on a weapon, if any, a radioman is carrying. One picture seems to suggest an M1 Carbine is being used while another picture of a codetalker it appears an M1 Garand is being used as indicated by an M1 Garand ammunition belt. Additionally, several pictures show bayonet scabbards implying that a weapon was carried. While the pictures are unclear regarding the weapons a radioman carried the pictures are clear on the gear a soldier carried. The pictures seem to suggest a soldier carried a regular load of gear except they attached bags to the radio to facilitate carrying other equipment.

Examining the surroundings of the radiomen offers a unique perspective. Most radiomen are with other groups of men and in several of the picture seem to form an ad-hoc centralized communication center with other radios, particularly, the SCR-536. This makes sense as a radioman was often near officers who would use the radio to send and receive commands. When radiomen are not being utilized as a communication center, than the pictures suggest radios being utilized for patrol-work, observation work, or artillery-spotter work. In using the radio the pictures do not give a clear indication as to how a radioman used the radio under fire. One might surmise that they slung their weapon to take the call, retreat to the rear to take a call, or simply slumped down to take the call.

SCR-300 Modifications:

In Combat Lessons 9, 1944. Pg. 37 (see: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/32233111/Comba...ey-Do-It-1945>) a soldier is reported taking down his antenna and replacing it with a wire that was put into the antenna socket and attached to the strap on the soldiers helmet. For reenacting, one could get some field phone wire secure it inside the antenna socket and then secure the wire to the helmet either by friction tape, wrapping it around a helmet bail or some other method.

SCR-300 Radioman Impression:

Building off the picture analysis a proper radioman impression should have the following:

1. The radio harness. (However, as you will find out the actual harness straps and belt are difficult to find and can cost a lot. In this manner a packboard would be acceptable.)
2. A bag attached to the radio
3. A smaller antenna with the ground wire and a large antenna
4. A handset
5. An M1 Carbine and/or a knife or bayonet. An M1 Garand would suffice as well.
6. An SCR-300 radio without markings and latch springs.
7. Other equipment as needed to complete the mission or required to function in a combat environment (canteens, shovels, rations etc).

Suggested Guidelines:

Using the radio authentically in a reenacted event, some suggested guidelines are worth describing. Either through delegating, assignment, morning briefings or pre-arranged instructions done either formally or informally through email or chatboards an event coordinator should provide a Signal Operation Instruction briefing whereas the following responsibilities and concerns would be addressed:

1. Assignment of a NCS (Net Control Station) who would take charge of managing and monitoring the net. This same person could also be in the field as a unit radio operator or he could be back at camp.
2. The radio net call word or words
3. The radio codenames for the units
4. A codename used to change frequencies if the NCS (or others as reported to the NCS) suspect enemy monitoring. The frequency could be pre-arranged. Codenames could be given to the different frequencies used in case the need to switch many times arises.

(See: FM 24-6, Radio Operator's Manual, June 1945. Pg. 8. While the field manual covers mostly Radiotelegraph procedures, radiotelephone works similarly as identified in FM 24-9, http://www.hardscrabblefarm.com/ww2/fm_24-9.htm).

To add an element of realism, unit commanders could be given the codes to have on them in person with the idea that the enemy could search you and find the radio codes.

Radioman placement and location at an event:

The placement of a radioman at a World War Two reenactment, as explained by Richard Killblane, a transportation historian for the US army is, "[W]ithin arms reach of his commander. If the commander needed to talk to higher, then the [radioman] had better be right beside him or he goes back on the line and the CO [company officer] finds another [radioman]." However, sometimes continual monitoring by the CO can be tiresome, so often what might occur is CO's, "...would have [a radioman] monitoring the company and battalion frequencies [and] just find a spot and talk to each other, then only bother [the CO] if battalion needed [the commander]." (2010, personal email correspondence)

In terms of unit location an, "SRC 300 was used at the company level, not platoon; it would be used at reenactments above company level. Companies could talk laterally to each other and higher to battalion, if that HQ existed. Reports would include when contact is made. [CO's] wanted to know [the] estimated size of enemy force, type of weapons and location (or direction) of the enemy. Radios [could be] used to call for fire (artillery) [if it existed at the event]." (Killblane, 2010 personal email correspondence)

Therefore, at reenactments one of two things could occur. First, each individual unit could have a radioman that would operate within the net to represent his unit. These radiomen could report and communicate with each other with the only authority figure being the NCS. Another option could be to combine units into companies and battalions and assign a radioman to each company and one to the battalion. In this manner, radiomen could not only communicate with each other but also take orders and submit reports from/to a higher authority (i.e. the battalion). The NCS would not issue any orders and like in the first method would only monitor the radio waves.

The Internal Method of Radio Hook-up:

For the reenacted radioman impression the current format is to use Family Radio Service Radio (FRS). FRS is preferred over anything else because FRS are smaller, lighter, and easier to find/carry batteries for. It is neither preferable for a reenacted radioman impression to have a real working SCR-300 as very few of them actually work nor to use CB as CB will more than likely pick up interfering traffic. Additionally, the author through having informal conversations with other World War Two units and individuals in different states and at numerous events who represent different impressions and reenacting organizations all suggest a consensus of FRS over CB.

For those individuals who want to see if their radios actually work. There is a man in Italy who goes by "inverter45" on ebay. He sells power supply units for the radios. You buy the unit, put batteries in it and attach it to the radio and hopefully your radio would work. Although, you must be careful as operating a real working BC-1000 may cause interference with other electronic devices resulting in a visit by the FCC.

In making your radio work with an FRS one has two possibilities. For those who are electronically inclined you can purchase supplies at a radio-shack to rig up an internal microphone in the handset, connect the wires to the toggle-switch and then follow the wires out the bottom of the handset (as screw off to allow access to the internal wiring) to an FRS-radio hidden away. As is suggested by The Edge, Issue 2, Vol. 29, Apr.-May-Jun. 2010 as authored

by Dave Jeglum. The article is reprinted verbatim below.

“Things you will need include:

1. BC-1000 empty case with lid. Hopefully your lid will still have the connections available.
2. Handset TS-9-F (or microphone and external speaker)
3. Spool of 24g wire. I got a spool of intercom wire from Radio Shack that has four wires. You can add one more spool of wire or just trim what you need off the other spool.
4. Wire connectors - assorted.
5. Soldering iron & solder.
6. Wire cutter/crimping tool.
7. 1/8th inch male mono jack.(This is if you are making a CB connection.)
8. 3/32nd inch male stereo jack.(Used in both circumstances CB/FRS)
9. Test wires with alligator clips
10. 2 radios (be it CB or FRS type radios)
11. If CB setup, you will need a length of COAX with the appropriate connector for your radio (BNC or RF)
12. Wire ties or electrical tape.

Additional items if you are making a CB and/or FRS setup.

13. 4PDT Switch (4 post, double-throw. “On – On” is fine. You don’t need an OFF position.
14. 2 of each type of radio. This is so that you can test the transmit and receive functions of both types.

Ready? Let’s get started!

(See reprinted article: <http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/...heEdge Pg11.jpg>)

The hardest part of this project, other than just getting started, is figuring out which wire goes where. So, have your test wires handy. You’ll need 5 of them for the 5 wires coming from the underside of the connectors. Have your handset plugged in and ready to use.

Handheld CB Radio Setup:

For a handheld CB, it typically has 2 ports for hands-free operation. A 1/8th inch SPEAKER connection that is mono (Tip and Sleeve only) and a 3/32nd inch MIC input which is stereo (TRS - tip, ring and sleeve).

This actually makes things simple as 4 of the 5 wires attach rather straightforward. The two wires from the speaker obviously connect to the 1/8th inch mono male jack and so forth.

Making sure you have two radios on and on the same channel, strip the end of the wires from the back of the speaker jack and attach a test wire to each. On the radio, insert the 1/8th jack with the cover off the jack. There should be a long post (Ground) and a shorter one (Positive). Connect them with the test wires. Using the other radio, transmit a test (Test 1-2-3 or something). If you have the handheld that will be in the box at full volume you won’t have to try and hold the handset to your ear while you test the wires.

If nothing comes out switch the wires on the 1/8th jack. You should hear something. Whichever wire is connected to the long jack mark as the BLACK wire and be sure to mark the wires on the underside of the jack to match. The other will be white of course.

Go ahead and connect your wires using the black/white scheme to the underside of the jack and solder the other end to the 1/8th. You can close up the 1/8th and this part is done.

Same concept for the MIC jack. Expose wires and clip the test wires and open the 3/32nd jack and connect the test wires. This time you will use the handset and attempt to transmit to the other radio. Most likely you will not get it on the first attempt (unless you are real lucky!) so just keep moving wires around

until you find the magic combination. Once you hear something from the other radio, use that one to transmit back. You should hear something on the handset. You might get an open mic so just keep going until things transmit/receive appropriately. Mark your wires and solder/connect and you are done with the CB. There will be one wire that is not used.

If you want to use the external antenna connection, underneath the antenna base there is a ceramic disk with a screw at the apex. With your coax cable, expose the center wire and attach to this mounting post. The remaining wire needs to be attached to the box for grounding the antenna. I secured the antenna wire using plastic wire clips so as not to put too much strain on the frail wire. The tuning of the antenna won't be great but you'll still be better off than just using the short handheld antenna inside the box. I'm still working on a better solution for tuning the antenna. A two-foot CB antenna seems to work best in my setup and it allows you to tune for best results.

FRS Radio Setup:

The FRS setup is a bit more of a challenge due to the fact that you are going from 5 wires down to three. Not to fret, however, as only four wires get used.

I found it easiest to start from receiving. You will definitely use the two wires from the SPEAKER jack (narrowing it down) and only two from the MIC jack. The black ground wire will go to the long post on the 3/32nd stereo male jack that you should have opened by now. It's the black ground wire that will be paired up with a wire from the MIC side. Using the second radio, keep trying to transmit and see if you hear anything from the handset.

(See reprinted article: http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/...eEdge_Pg102.jpg)

There's not much more I can tell you other than you will have to keep experimenting with the connections. Keep going back and forth between transmit and receive on the different radios until you find the magic combination. Unfortunately, at least on the BC-1000 radio top that I have, the wires all looked the same so I don't have the magic decoder ring to tell you which goes where.

Once the puzzle is solved, solder and connect the wires accordingly and VOILA, you are done. I suggest that if you can, use the hole in the bottom of the case for exposing the FRS antenna as you will get better usage from a distance point of view. Legally, the antenna on an FRS radio cannot be tampered with for whatever reason. Understand that you're not going to get great distance with the FRS too. The CB seems to work better over longer ranges.

Wiring your BC-1000 to be able to use both a CB and FRS - just not Simultaneously:

This is a bit complicated. You must first do the first two setups outlined above. Make note of your wiring configuration. Mine ended up looking something like this:

(See reprinted article: http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/...eEdge_Pg103.jpg)

Once you have the schematic it is just a matter of connecting the wires to the appropriate terminals. I used a 4-post double throw switch that I mounted to the lid where the dial lamp should be. It was small enough and I thought since it would be under the lid, it wouldn't stand out so much.

There is one wire from the MIC jack on the BC1000 that will not connect to the 4pdt switch. That wire can simply be connected straight to the CB 3/32nd male jack. The others, from the mic and speaker jacks, wire them to the center terminal on the switch. Then connect the rest of the CB wiring to the right terminals and the rest for the FRS.

The switch basically changes the wiring configuration from A to B and allows the operator to choose which radio is being used.

I also wired the Ext. Speaker jack to work so that one can monitor the radio with an external speaker as well as the

handset. The easy part about this setup is that the wiring is identical to the speaker jack for the handset so you can simply Y the wires together.

There is still some work to be done such as finding the right foam to lay inside the box to protect the radios from bouncing around inside. I will write something further as this project nears completion.

At least, this is my project so far. Have fun. I'm sure there is a more elegant way of doing this[,] but for my first time wiring this and not being very verse [sic] in electronics.

So, good luck with your project!"

(See reprinted article: http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....Edge_Pg104.jpg)

The External Method of Radio Hook-up:

Another possibility, and this is one the author uses, is to buy an external clip-on microphone attachment, tape the external microphone to the handset, use black electrical tape to tape the wires to the phone handset which leads to an FRS radio hidden away in a bag, pocket or clipped to a packboard.

External microphone taped to handset

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/DSCN1597.jpg>

External microphone wires taped to handset cord

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/SCR300%20Pictures/DSCN1598.jpg>

The handset could then be stashed in M1941 pocket, M1943 pocket, a bag, or with straps hooked to a shoulder strap which would bring the phone closer to the mouth and ear rather than stuck in a pocket. In these pictures I demonstrated possible combination of FRS radio hook-up using both the harness system and the packboard system. The pictures are not farb-free as finding correct parts for the SCR-300 is quite the challenge and more costly than an average infantry impression. While no excuses should be given for having an incorrect impression the current SCR-300 configuration is the best I have. Additionally, one of my radios appears to be a French model as it has holes in the brackets at the bottom of the SCR300 where the harness gets connected into and originally came with a data plate that was in French. That French data plate has since been replaced with the correct plate.

My preference is to use a packboard as it makes facilitating using the FRS radio easier as there is no need to stash into a bag, although, some enterprising radioman reenactor may come up with a better method. In this picture the FRS is clipped behind my shoulder onto the canvas backing. Having it here allows channels to be changed. While it looks like it would fallout during contact it stays relatively stable and secure throughout an event.

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/CIMG4835.jpg>

External FRS Radio hook-up with a packboard:

FRONT: Here you can see the radio handset secured to the packboard straps with a basic canvas web strap. Having the handset close to the head makes it easier to talk and hear incoming calls.

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/CIMG4831.jpg>

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/CIMG4828.jpg>

RIGHT SIDE: Here you see the BG-150 attached to the side of the bag. It is secured through the use of QM quick release straps. Inside the bag I carry rations, socks, and whatever else I may need during the event.

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/CIMG4832.jpg>

BACKSIDE: In this picture I have attached a bag to the radio to demonstrate a possible location for a bag to hold extra gear. This

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/CIMG4833.jpg>

LEFT SIDE: In this shot, you can see the handset attached to the harness strap with a canvas strap. Also notice the

handset cord running into the BC-1000. What you cannot see is the external handset for an FRS radio as it branches off handset cord into the FRS radio

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/CIMG4834.jpg>

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/CIMG4835.jpg>

External FRS radio hook-up with the SCR-300 harness system.

FRONT: The set-up is similar as compared to the packboard with the handset attached to the webbing via a canvas strap.

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/CIMG4827.jpg>

RIGHT: In this picture you can clearly see the large hole in the bottom bracket, which suggests it is the French version. Also, you can see the BG-150 has been placed along the side. One issue I seem to have is that the bag tends to get in the way of accessing equipment and ammunition on the pistol belt. I suppose you could better position the equipment on the pistol belt to lessen the BG-150 interference. Another possibility is to take the BG-150 and using rope or a QM strap to secure it to the top part of the BC-1000 as in the packboard example.

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/CIMG4825.jpg>

BACK: In this picture I attempted to place my gas mask bag beneath the radio, kinda like a butt-pack via a series of clips and straps. I believe this method would work but you would have to spend some time configuring it. Another method would be to strap the gas mask bag to the radio itself with ropes and/or straps.

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/CIMG4826.jpg>

LEFT: This shot you can clearly see the entire handset and attached external microphone. The FRS radio is absent in this example because the possibilities of how to hook-up where to stash the FRS radio is endless. At a reenactment, if I use the harness system, I often leave enough room on the external microphone wires to allow it to connect to an FRS radio stashed in the BG-150, but you might be able to come up with a better method.

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/CIMG4827.jpg>

On the Ground

One is a close-up and one is a faraway shot with the radio on the ground using the AN-131.

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/CIMG4829.jpg>

<http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/Pcosta88/CIMG4830.jpg>

Enemy Jamming

The enemy would often try to jam the radio. The Germans (and I am sure the Japanese and Italians) would cut into the radio broadcast and "jam" it up with white-noise or annoying sounds. One veteran describe how, "...occasionally they [Germans] would figure out what channel we were one. They played scales on an organ for hours on end, which almost drove [the person listening] crazy he had to stay with his ear glued to the receiver.

Source: Adkins, Andrew Jr. and Andrew Adkins III. 2005. *You Can't get Much Closer Than This: Combat with Company H, 317th Infantry Regiment, 80th Division*. Casemate, Havertown, PA. Pg. 133.

Signal Instruction Briefing Example:

The following information was printed out and distributed to unit commanders during a pre-battle briefing at a World War Two Reenactment in Oct of 2010 at an Allison Woods, NC private tactical.

"All Allied Radioman will use the same frequency (FRS channel)

The Net Control Station will be Pvt. Costa.

The Radio Net call sign will be "NEW YORK"

Radio Codewords for units will be:

QUEENS
BRONX
MANHATTAN
STATEN ISLAND
BROOKLYN
YANKEES
BROADWAY
YONKERS

GOD—This is a reenactorism. Calling for/speaking to GOD is asking for/speaking with the overall in charge event coordinator.

If the enemy is suspected of listening on the radio net the Net Control Station will say the codename for the channel frequency 3x in a row. At that point the individual radios on the net will switch their frequency over.

Able= Channel 1
Baker=Channel 2
Charlie=Channel 3
Dog=4
Easy=5
Fox=6
George=7
How=8
Item=9
Jig=10
King=11
Love=12

When speaking use your call sign first then the units call sign you are trying to reach:

For example:

BRONX this is QUEENS (in this example QUEENS is calling BRONX)

Once radio contact has been established you can start your communicating using a normal method of talking.

When ending the call be sure to follow proper procedure:

OVER = "My transmission to you is ended. I expect a response"

OUT = "My transmission to you is ended and no response is required or expected"

ROGER = "Your last transmission received"

WILCO = "Your last transmission received and will be complied with"

Commanders,

The unit codewords may need to be tweaked depending on how many units/radios show up. Since I will be arriving late on Friday an event coordinator can just assign codenames as he sees fit. If more codenames need to be added, just think of more things related to New York."

The author having attended the event printed out 10 copies of the above briefing. All 10 copies were used. One was given to each Allied unit that had a radio, one was given to the overall allied commander, and 3 were given to the umpires. Most units actually followed the above procedures and stuck with their codenames throughout the event. Codenames were determined through informal conversations/agreements with unit leaders. It was rather interesting to be able to hear the conversations/happenings of units far across the battlefield.

Several notes should be mentioned:

1. Non-American units should be given a codename that reflects their impression. For example, a British unit originally objected to having the name "YANKEES" as their codename. An agreement was made to change it to "BELFAST" which was more accommodating to their impression.
2. Radios work well if each unit is given a gridded map of the terrain. That way one unit in say "D-11" can ask a unit in "D-9" to come up and give support and/or inform them of the situation.
3. Radios work really well if units/event coordinators designate an overall allied commander and/or battalion commander.
4. Be sure to designate a GOD on the frequency.
5. Be sure that FRS radios are on a "locked" mode. At one point during the tactical an individual kept bumping his radio on accidentally jamming up the frequency.
6. As part of the briefing you should go over how to turn on the radio, change frequency, and proper radio procedure. This would mimic real life training that soldiers would get.

Vendors:

Several places exist online where radios and parts can be found. Online auction retailers, various For Sale sections and online retailers. One caveat must be mentioned as the links below may become out of date and may also suffer link rot over time.

Online Auctions:

www.ebay.com is probably the best option for the majority of the equipment including the radio itself. Due to its prominence of the site and the fact that some of the equipment seems only to be available for sale in Europe you can expect to pay a lot of money for the equipment. However, www.fairradio.com, located state-side in Lima, OH maintains an Ebay presence with the seller-name of frscompany. Sometimes they do have equipment for sale as they are a purchaser and wholesale seller of wire and radio equipment. Additionally, you can purchase directly from Fair Radio and inquiry about products they have, even if the product is not listed. Having been to their warehouse before in the late 1990s it is huge and they do not list everything they have. Moreover, Fair Radio is also where you can find radio decals for the top of the BC-1000 (the words that go with the buttons) and the radio data-plate.

-Manions

<http://www.manions.com/>

For Sale sections of various online chatboards:

The "For Sale" section of <http://www.usmilitariaforum.com/>

The "For Sale" section in G503.

<http://www.g503.com/forums/viewforum.php?f=119>

Search for keywords like "Radio", "Army", "Military", "World War Two" in www.craigslist.com

Other online non-auction sites include:

Wardog Militaria which as of Sept 2010 has some BC-1000 radio parts and the ST-50-A carrying strap, and the Handset

http://wardogmilitaria.com/index.php?main_page=index&cPath=63&sort=20a&page=1

B&L Military Collectibles has the canvas backs, what appears to be the metal shelf "attachments" and the packboards themselves.

http://blmilitarycollectibles.com/mm5/me...Category_Code=G

Army Radio Sales a military radio site in England has the French version of the SCR-300 but you should probably email them in regards to availability. They also have listed on their site the T-45 Microphone and the BG-150.

<http://www.armyradio.com/arsc/customer/home.php?cat=71>

IMA-USA shows that they have ST-55-A belt. They say it is a British made version and the only difference appears to be perhaps the color and cut of the canvas cloth.

<http://www.ima-usa.com/index.php/cPath/4...a26ed178dafb023>

Stan Walcot Lucky Forward Militaria has the T-45 Microphone.

www.chgww2.com/class/stan.htm

Surplus Jeep has the Handset

<http://www.surplusjeep.com/militaryradioaccessories.htm>

World War Two Impressions: Rigger-made harness for the SCR-300

<http://www.wiiimpressions.com/riggershop.htm>

BWG Surplus has the ST-55-A belt and the radio decals.

<http://www.bwgsurplus.com/>

Armies of the Past has packboards, BG-150 and radio-related manuals.

<http://www.aotp.com/Items.aspx?start=516&end=521>

-<http://www.prc68.com/I/MSD.shtml>

A military radio links page. The links listed may have what you are looking for.

www.columbiaelectronics.com

They have the AN-130 antenna along with other military radio and parts. Even though an item is or is not listed, I suggest calling to see if they have an item in stock.

<http://www.phonesurplus.com/>

They have the TS-15-() handset. They also sell the butter-fly switches.

Full Manuals Used:

TM 11-242 for the SCR-300

<http://www.fracassi.net/iw2ntf/manuali/TM11-242%20%28SCR300%29.pdf>

Fm 7-24 Communication in the Infantry Division

http://www.easy39th.com/files/FM_7-24_Co...vision_1944.pdf

Infantry School Mailing List. Vol. 29. Fort Benning, GA: The Infantry School

http://i957.photobucket.com/albums/ae52/....ingList_145.jpg

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