

COLONIAL OFFICERS STUDY

Police officers from all parts of the Commonwealth and other territories are among the students now taking courses of training at the Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, near Coventry, England. In this picture four police officers from the Colonies are seen in the grounds. They are left to right: Asst. Supt. C. Ikpoh of Nigeria; Inspr. M. Musini of Uganda; Sub-Inspr. William Pang of Hong Kong, and Asst. Supt. E. W. Oryema of Uganda.

During their three months' course these police officers receive specialized training in a large variety of police subjects, including criminal law, crime detection methods and forensic science.

Since the College was opened after World War II more than 600 police officers from overseas have attended. The aim of the course —for officers about to be promoted to higher rank—is to broaden their outlook and to increase their professional knowledge in aspects of police work.



The usual communications equipment used by state and other police organizations include conventional leased teleprinter circuits and two-way radio-telephone. Although the Virginia State Police makes full use of these conventional methods, the heart of its communications network is a unique microwave radio and teleprinter circuit serving exclusively the eight most active and important stations in the state: Alexandria, Appomattox, Culpeper, Norfolk, Richmond, Salem, Wytheville, and Administrative Headquarters on Route 60 just outside historic Richmond.

The automatic switchboard of the unique microwave radio and teleprinter circuit is inspected by Lieut. J. T. Marshall, Communications Officer of the Virginia State Police, and William Lee, Radio Engineer. Housed under the 400-foot microwave radio tower at Administrative Headquarters, the switchboard automatically routes all calls to the proper destination, gives a "busy" signal if a particular station is sending or receiving, clears all circuits for a "general alarm" or emergency message, and even "remembers" messages which were interrupted by the "general alarm" and resumes transmission of them after urgent messages have been sent over the microwave teleprinter circuit. It does all this without a human hand touching it and, in fact, the switching center or "director" is virtually unattended except for brief periods of inspection.

