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CPRA

(Continued)

for Civil Defense Controlling purposes. Eddie also stated that a resolution concerning the inclusion of Fire Radio in the NBFU grading schedule was passed. The status of the use of 12 volt batteries in passenger vehicles was described by Eddie.

Fred Crowder described the action taken at the general meeting in arranging for APCO to participate in the Microwave Users Council.

Bob Miller, Los Angeles County, told of a resolution opposing FCC fees and mentioned that in spite of APCO's opposition to split channels, some areas have already been allotted split channels for trial purposes. Some progress was made in the effort to expand and popularize the use of teletype facilities across the nation.

Harvey Platt, CPRA President, closed the Pittsburgh reports, telling how, being the first on the Chapter Report Program, he succeeded in making the best and longest report before it was found necessary to limit the time allotted to other Chapter Presidents.

Bernard Linden of the FCC continued our general meeting by describing activities in the use of 27 mc signals for controlling traffic signals. He also mentioned that Chicago was considering the use of radio for this purpose from a stationary dispatcher's point, located high above the street.

The frequency of 154.95 mc was authorized for recommendation to the City of Fresno, California, and the frequency of 45.62 mc was released to the County of Riverside.

Bud Whiteman reported that the new intersystem equipment should be received and installed by January 1, 1955.

Chief Hohmann, Los Angeles Police Department, gave a very enlightening talk concerning the differences in liabilities assumed by public officials, public utilities, and private corporations. He pointed out that in most cases, police radio service as furnished by a telephone



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company, does not come under the public utilities laws or the State Public Utilities Communications, and therefore must be treated by the telephone company as the activity of a private corporation, and carries the liabilities of any private corporation.

Harvey Platt distributed the revised Highway Maintenance Frequency Allocation Plan.

The next meeting of CPRA will be in San Diego, October 22, 1954.

K. V. KEELEY, Sec'y

CODES AND SIGNALS

(Continued)

Signals of this type are very flexible. For instance, signal "15" may be used to direct an officer to call his home or, again, it may be used as an equivalent for "10-84" as follows: "Signal 15, Unit 76, ETA 9 PM." Also signals may be combined, for instance an officer going off duty at his home will signal, "1-25." Generally the word "signal" is not used on the air.

Signals in the "30" group refer to traffic and accidents, in the "40" group to patrol duty and in the "50" group to airplanes and explosions. This grouping

makes for easy identification. There are also a few signals which refer to information not for public consumption (secrecy). These usually are in the higher number groups. Badge or unit numbers are always used when referring to a particular officer. A number of codes are used so seldom that they have been forgotten or the meaning reassigned. Many departments use City Ordinance numbers in referring to crimes the same as we use Section Numbers in the General Code. Occasionally codes will crop up that were not officially assigned by the department like the use of "400 double Z" when referring to the pay check. Definitely an important part of the overall operation.

In conclusion, let's keep in mind the requirements for a code stated at the first of this article, especially requirements three and four, and not go overboard in the assignment of codes that are seldom, if ever used. There is, on my desk, a code book listing 186 assigned codes and almost 50 reserved for future assignment. This is in addition to 75 of the "ten" signals. It is true that different departments will find need for codes peculiar to their own department, especially in the secrecy classification, but let's try to keep it within the scope of the average officer's ability to use it.