

show purposes of course, but also because he believes that such training is good for young recruits and that it adds to the morale of the organization".

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No reader of newspapers published in the largest Canadian cities can fail to be impressed by the amount of space taken up by reports of crimes committed and of proceedings in criminal courts, and more especially by the amount of editorial **Recidivists** comment upon such matters. The principal causes of the interest are, first, the outbreak of robberies of banks and other places where large sums of money may be kept, and second, a succession of criminal assaults, sometimes culminating in murder, which have been committed by sex perverts.

The robberies are sheer banditry, and it is highly probable that the bandit, because his conduct is so deliberately antisocial, will repeat his offences if he is at large until, eventually and at whatever cost to the community, he brings himself within the purview of the recent legislation regarding habitual criminals. It is equally probable that the sex pervert, too, will repeat his criminal behaviour. It is certain at any rate that while at large he is every bit as much a public menace.

But the sex pervert's case is complicated by consideration of his mentality. Apparently he is within the class of psychopathic personalities whom psychiatrists do not now regard as persons so diseased or defective as to justify their detention in a mental institution. From the legal point of view, irresistible impulse is not a defence in criminal proceedings; such impulses as govern the sex pervert do not (as an English judge has put it) render a man irresponsible, "they only make him wicked". Yet authorities are agreed that punishment by imprisonment or otherwise is not a deterrent to such perverted minds. Certainly it is not good that people should be at large from whom the public has so much to fear.

The *Quarterly* is aware that it is the function of the police to enforce the law as it is, and not to express opinions as to what it ought to be. However, we cannot but wonder whether the situation with regard to sex perverts would not be improved if the legal definition of insanity were broadened so as to include persons whom psychiatrists now classify as psychopathic personalities, and if there were, across Canada, separate institutions for the criminal insane.

Meanwhile, the *Quarterly* welcomes the newly-aroused interest in the criminal law if it means greater public cooperation with the police. It may be trite, but it is still true to say that the police are not in a world by themselves. They are members of the public whom the public has entrusted with something more than the general powers and responsibilities which are necessary for its protection.

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In nearly all text-books on crime and methods for combating it, at least in any we have seen, there is a complete gap in so far as radio and its usefulness in police work are concerned. The comparative newness of two-way radio may explain **Police Radio** this lack. Anyway there can be no doubts regarding the value of radio to police work and the consequent need for encouraging the production of a progressive record on equipment and technique. The *Quarterly* accordingly is pleased to publish in this issue an illustrated article by the Force's Departmental Radio Engineer, Mr. W. R. Wilson, on the R.C.M.P. radio system that blankets the prairie provinces and provides a long-needed inter-divisional hook-up.

The former radio set-up in Manitoba, which was under the care of Sgt. D. F. Taylor who in the present arrangement has overall charge of maintenance for the prairie provinces, definitely proved its worth; but the smoother and wider coverage and greater liaison between the provinces and R.C.M.P. Headquarters possible under the expanded network gives to Canadian law enforcement an efficiency that really marks a milestone in the policing of this country.

F.M., as Mr. Wilson points out, is used in talk-back from cars because of its all-weather reception, and naturally the system is on a 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week basis. With receiving and transmitting units installed in 54 cars, and receivers by themselves in 164 other cars and 151 detachments, it may be said within the limits of radio