

has been created and information is already being accumulated. Others, for the present, are not as well equipped to collect information in a central location for use by the provincial parole authority. Also, sentences served by provincial inmates are generally very short, sometimes of a few hours' or days' duration. Despite difficulties that will no doubt ensue, we recommend that the automatic review system apply to all sentences of six months or more. There is evidence that some correctional institutions are able to process inmates within a few weeks through a variety of complex programs. It is therefore feasible to adopt and carry out a correctional plan in sentences of six months or more. Should inmates serving less than six month sentences undertake similar intensive programs and become good candidates for parole, they should also have the right to be considered for parole upon application.

Proposals are made in Chapter VII to change the present mandatory supervision provisions of the parole system to make the last third of the sentence a period of parole to which an inmate is entitled. This is called "minimum parole". It requires an extension of the automatic system which will provide for notification to the inmate, and all concerned, of the date on which he becomes entitled to this form of parole. Again, as with the parole eligibility date, the inmate would be obliged to signify, in writing, whether he wishes to be released on parole or serve the remainder of his sentence in detention.

Recommendations

29. In cases of imprisonment for six months or more, parole legislation should provide for automatic collection of reports, for automatic setting and notification of discretionary parole eligibility and minimum parole entitlement dates and for automatic case examination.

30. In cases of imprisonment for less than six months, parole should only be considered upon application by the inmate or someone on his behalf.

SUBSEQUENT REVIEWS. Section 3(1)(c) of the parole Regulations now require the parole authority, when it denies parole, to:

... continue to review the case of the inmate at least once during every two years following the date the case was previously reviewed until parole is granted or the sentence of the inmate is satisfied.

This ensures that the case of the inmate serving a long sentence will be brought forward periodically if he is not granted parole on the first date on which he became eligible for release on parole. This automatic review every two years is a desirable feature of the present parole system which should apply to all who have long or indeterminate terms.

At present, Section 694 of the *Criminal Code* requires an annual review by the parole authority of the condition, history and circumstances of the person sentenced to preventive detention to determine whether he should be paroled. The reason for creating a special obligation for this category of offenders is not clear except that incarceration is for an indeterminate period. Those sentenced to life imprisonment are in the same situation yet no such review requirements have been set. We found no justification for making provisions for persons undergoing preventive detention that should not also be