

under Section 4 (3) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. To give them authority so to do would require an amendment to Section 225 (1) of the Canadian Criminal Code adding the offences set forth in Section 4 (3) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

In advocating more severe and increased penalties for trafficking with a compulsory minimum, the Committee does not do so in criticism of the length of sentences that have ordinarily been meted out to traffickers. The Committee does so having regard to the elimination of street distributors, the discouragement of addicts to engage in the trafficking or transporting of drugs. There will thus be a clear and unequivocal warning to all addicts of the consequences which they can expect if they choose for any reason to become involved in the distribution of drugs.

Heavy penalties and intensified enforcement against street drug peddlers are therefore strongly urged, and in this way the Committee believes that the heavy profit motive will most effectively be taken out of the drug trafficking.

The Committee desires to express its appreciation to all witnesses who appeared before the Committee or supplied briefs. Particular mention should be made of Chief Constable W. H. Mulligan, Vancouver, B.C., Chief Constable M. F. E. Anthony, Edmonton, Alta., Mr. John W. Walker, United Kingdom Delegate to the United Nations Narcotic Commission, and Dr. Harris Isbell, Director of Research, United States Public Health Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky, all of whom travelled to Ottawa to appear before the Committee in person.

A copy of the Committee's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence is tabled herewith.

All which is respectfully submitted.

TOM REID,
Chairman.

It is considered by the Committee that the evil of trafficking to be eliminated requires the most effective sanctions that can be devised and the provision of such facilities in the matter of proof of trafficking as are necessary to combat the traffic.

The Committee heard evidence from one of Canada's most experienced prosecutors under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, with respect to the difficulty in getting proper evidence to lay before the Court in cases of traffic conspiracy. He cited Sections 15 and 18 of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act which facilitate proof in charges under that Act but stated that these were not available to the Crown in prosecutions of conspiracy to commit an indictable offense under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. The Committee recommends a study of the Act with a view to amending legislation to overcome the difficulty.

At this point it might be stated that in order to strengthen the hands of enforcement agencies in addition to changes in the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act amendments are indicated to the Juvenile Delinquents Act and the Criminal Code of Canada.

The Committee recommends consideration of amendments to Section 33 (1) of the Juvenile Delinquents Act which would make association of an addict with a juvenile prima facie evidence of contributing to delinquency. It must be borne in mind that the drug addict carries a communicable condition and merely by associating with a non-addicted juvenile is conducting himself in a manner likely to make such child a juvenile delinquent.

Since trafficking has become a mobile industry courts should withdraw driving privileges for long periods of time from all those convicted of offences