

27. The present arrangements between the Government of Canada and the provincial governments should be reviewed in order to enable speedy transfer of insane prisoners from federal penitentiaries to provincial institutions that have suitable facilities for their care and treatment.
28. Every penal institution in Canada should institute an appropriate pre-release program for the benefit of inmates.
29. The responsible authorities should examine the entire legislative framework of the Canadian correctional system for the purpose of providing a well co-ordinated statutory basis for the Canadian system of corrections.
30. Until recommendation 31, can be implemented, any person who is sentenced to imprisonment for a total term of two years or more, by whatever combination of sentences this total is arrived at, should be confined in a penitentiary and not in a provincial institution.
31. The provincial governments should be responsible for the care and treatment in penal institutions of persons sentenced to imprisonment for maximum terms of six months or less, and persons sentenced to imprisonment for periods longer than six months should be confined in penal institutions operated by the federal government.
32. If it is not possible to implement these recommendations, or most of them, within the next two or three years, amendments should be made immediately to the Ticket of Leave Act as suggested in Chapter VII of this Report.
33. The Ticket of Leave Act, the Prisons and Reformatories Act and certain portions of the Penitentiary Act should be repealed and be replaced by one statute that deals in a comprehensive manner with all the matters now dealt with in those Acts and incorporates the recommendations in this report.
34. The duty and responsibility of arranging for the transfers of inmates from penal institutions to hospitals for the purpose of medical attention should be removed from the Remission Service and left to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries in the case of federal penal institutions and to the responsible deputy head in the case of provincial institutions.
35. As soon as possible, a system of automatic parole review should be instituted for Canada, thereby dispensing with the present system which requires an application for parole.
36. The practice of seeking the views of the trial judge or magistrate, in the case of parole, should be abandoned, except in special cases.
37. Provision should be made for the official termination, at an appropriate time, of long-term paroles and those in special cases where the adjustment of the former inmate is obviously excellent and it is unlikely that he will resort again to crime.
38. Some means should be found to provide specialized after-care for particular types of parolees, such as sex offenders, drug addicts, alcoholics and psychopaths.
39. The federal and provincial governments should increase their financial grants to voluntary after-care agencies in order to enable them to work more effectively in the correctional field.