

of the provisions of the Criminal Code relating to habitual criminals and criminal sexual psychopaths.

12. The provisions of the Prisons and Reformatories Act that authorize the imposition of determinate plus indeterminate sentences should be repealed and the parole boards of Ontario and British Columbia should be abolished.
13. In any case where a convicted person is between the ages of 16 and 21 or where a maximum term of imprisonment of two years or more may be imposed, no offender should be sentenced to any term of imprisonment without consideration, by the court, of a pre-sentence report.
14. No sentence involving corporal punishment should be imposed upon any offender without prior consideration of a pre-sentence report concerning the physical and mental condition of the offender.
15. No sentence of corporal punishment should be executed until full inquiry has been made by the Remission Service and the responsible authority has ordered that there will be no interference with it.
16. Appropriate legislative amendments should be made immediately to provide that no person under the age of sixteen years shall be committed to penal institutions where adult prisoners are confined.
17. Consideration should be given to the establishment of a procedure for the granting of pardons, with or without condition, on a much more liberal scale than is now the case. In the granting of pardons, resort should be had to the Criminal Code provisions that authorize the Governor General in Council to grant them rather than to grant them under the royal prerogative of mercy.
18. Some means should be devised by which unjustified inequalities in the length of sentences of imprisonment, especially in the cases of co-offenders, can be remedied.
19. In all cases where the innocence of a convicted person is established, a free pardon should be granted, whether or not a free pardon is sought.
20. The federal and the provincial governments should give serious consideration, in expanding their systems of penal institutions, to the establishment, on a medium security basis, of such additional institutions as may be required.
21. In the Women's Prison at Kingston, Ontario, a more intensified system of varied forms of treatment should be instituted.
22. The federal and provincial governments should proceed, as quickly as possible, with the establishment and maintenance of more specialized types of institutions for the treatment of various types of offenders.
23. In relation to the operation of all penal institutions in Canada, more reception centres should be established to which inmates may be initially committed for classification and ultimate committal to the particular institution that provides the most useful form of treatment in their particular cases.
24. Classification staffs should be provided for all penal institutions in Canada and, where they already exist, they should be increased to an appropriate size.
25. No penal institution in Canada, of whatever type, should contain more than 600 inmates.
26. Special types of institutions, with specialized treatment, should be provided for alcoholics, drug addicts, sex offenders and psychopaths.