

each month — he is either employed, undergoing training or actively looking for work. He is being encouraged to adjust to society. Furthermore he is self-supporting and, consequently, he is costing the state relatively little. The cost of keeping a man in prison is \$10,500 a year; the cost of keeping him on parole is under \$1000.

Overall, the results have been impressive. By last fall the National Parole Board had granted 38,005 paroles of which 5,116 had been revoked or forfeited, a success rate of 86.6 per cent.

In addition to full paroles the Board also grants "day paroles," through which prisoners are released to work or take training outside the prison to which they return at night. In 1970 there were 698 day paroles; in 1971 there were 1,185. The failure rate has been minimal.

The recent history of full paroles has, however, been less encouraging. In 1970 there were 5,923

full paroles and some 1,004 violations, a rate of slightly less than seventeen per cent. In 1971 there were 4,965 releases and 1,509 violations, a rate of about thirty per cent.

Mr. Street said this spring that the rules for parole need to be tightened. "We may have reached the optimum number of inmates released in any one year who can benefit from full parole." Consequently, it can be seen that the Board cut back on paroles. To the end of July, 1971, there had been 2,977 paroles granted and in the same period this year the figure is 2,259 paroles.

The rising rate of forfeitures and revocations has attracted attention, but the most sensational cases have been far from the main run of either successes or failures.

The first, which can more accurately be termed controversial, involved the release of Ralph Cameron, 27, Peter Burns, 25, John Rogan, 32, Mich-

Iron bars make a prison worse. At Kingston's Prison for Women the old wing still has them, the new does not. A determined effort is being made to make all of the prisoners feel less removed from the world. Each has an individually furnished room, dresses in clothes of her own choice, and can have her hair set weekly and a social night out in town once a month. The women range in age from 19 to 65, and they are serving from two years to life for convictions that range from fraud to murder. The prison, built in the thirties, is still a forbidding sight, high walls of grey limestone and, since it holds all 100 of the Federal women prisoners (there are 7400 men scattered across the country), it is a maximum security institution. Director C. A. M. Edwards, who is called the Landlord by the inmates, has pioneered with a couple of experimental programs of far greater freedom. Six women live and work in Kingston, sharing a dormitory much like a sorority house and two women live in foster homes. Sixty-three got Christmas vacations, from three to fifteen days, and only three failed to return on time. Edwards encourages outside contacts, particularly with males. There are monthly dances to which law students from nearby Queen's University are invited. The innovations are not universally approved: One guard said, "They had more respect for us in the old days, I'll tell you."



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