'Almost any citizen can tell the transient that in the new unit costing $7 million when completed, nothing has been spared to assure decent living conditions for its inmates.'

I would like to begin now with a member of my staff, a deputy general counsel, David Addison, who, with Miss Barden, who is sitting on my right, has made a study of pertinent statistics pertaining to prisons and to Attica. Prisons in New York, I am referring to.

DAVID ADDISON, called as a witness, was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. LIMAN:

Q Mr. Addison, have you prepared a map of the prison in New York State for adult males over the age of 21?

A Yes, I have, Mr. Liman.

Q And, Mr. Addison, would you describe your findings by reference to the map.

A Well, my map portrays location and type of institutions to which adult males over the age of 21 convicted of a felony in New York State can be sent. There are three types of such institutions.

Maximum security institutions, a medium
Could you describe for the public what the differences are between maximum security institutions, medium security institutions and minimum security institutions?

A Maximum security institutions, as indicated by our black squares, is the most secure institution in New York, characterized by inside cells with single-cell occupancy. This type of institution provides for constant supervision of inmates and requires that they be locked in their cells by 5:00 or 6:00 o'clock every day.

Q This is the description by the Department of Corrections of what constitutes a maximum security prison; am I correct?

A Yes, it is.

Q What is the difference between a maximum security institution and a medium security institution?

A The medium security institution is as indicated by our diagonal lines on our map, are characterized by different housing requirements. There are more hours of flexibility than in the maximum security institution and inmates receive frequent observation rather than constant observation.
There is one medium security institution specifically for men over the age of 21 in New York.

Q  What is the name of that institution?
A  Wallkill.

Q  That is the only medium security institution in New York for men over 21?
A  Yes, sir, it is.

Q  What about minimum security institutions? Are there any in New York State for adult males, 21 or older?
A  Yes, there are. They are indicated on our maps by our dots and as you can see, there are four such institutions. Elmira, Coxsackie, Catskill and Wallkill.

Q  Those are the medium security institutions that you were referring to?
A  Yes, they are, I am sorry.

Q  And the minimum security institutions are what?
A  Minimum security institutions are located in this area.

Q  What are their names?
A  Camp Georgetown, Camp Summitt, Camp Pharsalia.

Q  You call them camps. These are work camps
for men?

A  These are work camps.

Q  Such as forestry camps?

A  Yes, they are. Inmates at these institutions are not confined to the institution's security area and inmates are given only adequate supervision as compared with the frequent supervision at the medium security institution and the constant supervision at the maximum security institution.

Q  Mr. Addison, would you point out with your pointer and give the names of the maximum security institutions in New York.

A  I am now pointing to Greenhaven and Ossining, sometimes known as Sing Sing. These two institutions are located nearest New York City.

This is Great Meadow located at Comstock, New York, five miles from Vermont border.

Clinton is an institution located near the Canadian border.

Q  You have traveled to Clinton for the Commission. How did you get there, Mr. Addison? To Montreal?

A  Yes. I left LaGuardia, flew to Montreal and then we drove approximately 54 miles to Clinton.

This is Auburn and, of course, Attica.
Q: Attica is a maximum security institution; am I correct?
A: Yes, it is.
Q: What is the distribution of inmates among these different types of institutions, maximum, medium and minimum security?
A: Nineth per cent of the prison population in New York State is maximum security institutions. Less than ten per cent or 8.2 per cent is in medium security institutions.
Q: And minimum security institutions?
A: Only one per cent of the population is in minimum security institutions.
Q: I think we have a chart on this which is being put on camera now. Do I understand, Mr. Addison, that these percentages which you gave reflect the way in which adult males are actually distributed among these different types of institutions?
A: That's true.
Q: Does this also reflect the relative capacities of these institutions?
A: Yes, that is to say that in New York State, 90 per cent of our institutional capacity is for maximum security inmates.
Q And we're talking again of adult males, 21 years of age or over?

A Yes, we are.

Q Now, how are inmates assigned to these different institutions?

A I have a chart which describes how the inmates are assigned to our institutions.

However, I should say that the system is divided into judicial districts. Inmates in New York City or in the metropolitan area of New York are, first of all, assigned to Sing Sing or Ossining, which is a reception center. They are then sent to other institutions. Some ultimately go to Attica, some Auburn, some Clinton.

In the northern parts of New York State, inmates are sent to Attica, which is considered the reception center.

Now, at Attica and also at Ossining, there is what's established, a classification committee, consisting of staff members of the institution. They look at the background of the inmate and based upon criteria which they establish, they decide where the inmate will ultimately spend his time.

Q Mr. Addison, have you and Miss Barden and other members of the staff, under your supervision,
analyzed the trends in the population in our adult male maximum security institutions over the last ten years?

A Yes, we have.

Q You prepared a chart for this purpose?

A Yes, I have.

This chart portrays the numbers and categories of prison admissions from 1962 to 1971. There are three categories.

Violators, which are indicated by the diagonal lines. Recidivists, which the dotted lines and new court commitments until solid white area.

By "violators," we mean men released from prison to parole supervision before their maximum sentence expires, and who are returned to prison because of a violation of the terms of that release.

The number of men in this category has almost doubled in the ten-year period. The average figure is 33.2 per cent or one-third of total prison admissions.

Q Do I understand that one-third of the inmates who are admitted to these maximum security institutions in any one year has averaged at approximately one-third being parole violators?

A You are correct. For example, in 1962, 3,426 men were admitted to the institutions. Of these,
983 were violators and in 1971, 1826 men--pardon me--5285 men were admitted into the system and of these, 1926 were violators.

Q You mentioned a category of recidivist.
A Yes.
Q Would you give the public a description of what constitutes a recidivist for the purpose of this chart.
A Our working definition of a recidivist or recidivists are men who have previously served time in a state, local or federal prison and are now being returned for some new crime.

Recidivists account for 74 per cent of the men committed to prison by the courts. They make up 44 per cent of total admissions.

This figure in all probability is considerably higher. It does not include out of state commitments and, in addition, the records from which this data has been taken does not always show a follow-up on previous convictions.

Q The third category was new admissions and that's shown on the chart as it appears on the television screen by the white part of the chart?
A That's correct.
Q Can we have the camera on that chart?
That white part that shows up on the screen represents the percentage of total inmates who are admitted and who are not there either as parole-violators or have not previously been confined in an institution; am I correct?

A That's correct.

Q And that appears to be a rather small percentage of the total.

What does it come to, Mr. Addison?

A The total number of admissions have increased from 3400 in 1962 to 5300 in 1971, or an increase of roughly 40 per cent.

In 1962, the entrants made up 35 per cent of the population and in 1971, they made up 64.1 per cent of the population.

Q You are saying that that figure of 65 per cent represents people who were admitted in that year?

A Yes.

Q And that figure then would be 64 per cent of the population in the maximum security prisons in 1971 were admitted in that very year?

A That's correct.

Q And you also said that the total prison population has decreased over this period?

A That's right. In 1962, the total population
was 9600. In 1966 the population was 9109 and in 1971, as of December 31st, the total population was 8250.

Q. It would appear from those statistics that our institutions are releasing inmates at a faster rate than they are admitting them.

A. That's correct.

Q. Have you and Miss Barden prepared studies to show the characteristics of the inmates who were in maximum security prisons in New York State during this period from 1966, I believe it is, through 1970?

A. Yes, we have. And we have charts describing the inmates, a proceed file of the inmates by race, age, level of education, drug use, offense and county of commitment.

Q. I would like to start first with the chart on race and I would like this to be for the New York State prisons as a whole rather than simply for Attica. Could you focus the camera on the chart so that it will be there when David Addison is talking.

A. First of all, I would like to say that these charts represent data on adult men only.

As an indication of what's been happening in that category, in 1966, 37 per cent or 37.4 per cent of the population in New York State correctional institu-
tions for men were white and in 1970, 31 per 23 cent, six per cent fewer.

The chart also indicates, as you can see, that the black and Puerto Rican population has increased from 62 per cent in 1966 to 68.5 per cent in 1970.

Q Mr. Addison, that's the number of the percentages for people who were admitted in those years; am I correct?

A That's correct.

Q And so do I understand then that there was a six per cent increase in black and Puerto Rican citizens who were admitted to prison and a six per cent decrease in white citizens admitted to these adult institutions over this period?

A That's correct.

Q What about age, how has the age changed over this period, the age of inmates admitted to prison?

A In 1966, 31-1/2 per cent of the population were men between the ages of 21 and 29.

In 1970, there has been a 12 per cent increase in that figure to 43.4 per cent.

In 1966, 26.1 per cent of the men were 30 or over and in 1970, that figure has increased to 27.3 per cent.

Q Have you also made a similar study with re-
spect to education levels?

A Yes, I have.

In 1966, 82 per cent of the population of new commitments were non-high school graduates.

In 1970, that figure decreased to 74 per cent.

In 1966, 9.3 per cent of the population were high school graduates and in 1970, that figure has increased to 14.7 per cent.

In 1970, four per cent of the new commitments have gone beyond high school.

Q Is there any explanation for this increase in the level of education of new admittees to the New York penal institutions?

A We have concluded, subject to further study, that the increase in the number of high school graduates and persons who have gone beyond high school is, in all probability, attributed to the drug culture. By that, we mean there has been a large number of inmates who have come into the system as high school students or college students who have been arrested on drug charges.

Q You have also prepared a study of drug users among the admittees to the New York penal institutions; am I correct?

A Yes, we have.