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.
Q You had some difficulty in preparing that. Would you state what the difficulties are.

A The difficulty with the information we gathered is that the institutions ascertained this information only through an oral examination. They simply asked the inmate, are you an addict, have you been an addict.

If the inmate responds yes, he becomes a statistic. If he doesn't respond, there is no medical examination to determine otherwise.

Q The result is that these figures on drug users would probably be conservative figures; am I correct?

A Exactly.

In 1966, 27.8 per cent of the population of new commitments were drug users and in 1970, that population is, again, qualified, 37.7 per cent of the new commitments.

Q Have you also prepared a study of the types of offenses for which inmates have been admitted to New York adult penal institutions over this five-year period?

A Yes, we have.

Q Would you put that chart on next and Mr.
Addison, would you give a description to the public of our findings based on a study of these statistics.

A In 1966, 33.7 per cent of the new commitments to the correctional institutions for adult males were convicted of violent crimes.

In 1970 that figure increased to 52.3 per cent. For a 19 per cent increase.

We have categorized violent crimes as follows: Homicide, robbery, burglary, felonious assault and rape.

Q What was the increase of these--in these violent crimes, which category increased the most?

A Robbery. There has been slightly more than a 14 per cent increase in the number of robberies from 1966 to 1970.

Q You say the number of robberies. What we are talking about is the number of inmates who have been admitted for robbery during that period.

That's gone up 14 per cent?

A Exactly.

Q What about murder convictions leading to commitments, that's been about five per cent, I believe.

A Yes, it has been.

Q Does this statistic on commitments have any
relationship to the statistics you previously have been describing about increase in drug use and increase in educational level?

A I would like to preface my answer by saying first that one of the factors which our statistics cannot reflect is the level of plea bargaining within the court system.

Therefore, while we have statistics which demonstrate that the level of armed robberies increased by 14 per cent and the level of murders has increased by five per cent, we don't know to what extent the plea bargaining would mitigate these statistics.

As for your question, preliminary studies have demonstrated to us that a large number of these offenses of violent crimes are drug-related. You have a large number of inmates who have been convicted for robbery in pursuit of a purchase for a drug habit.

Q Have you also made a study of the county of commitment of the inmates entering the prison system over these last five years and what the changes have been in where the inmates have been coming from?

A Yes, we have.

What we have attempted to do is to look at New York State in terms of its counties and then to look at the urban areas and we have decided that the
urban areas of New York or New York City, of course, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse.

Between 1966 and 1970, 73 per cent of the new commitments were from urban areas.

Q What part of that was from New York City?
A Sixty-one per cent of the new commitments during the last five years were from New York City.

Q Was the trend upward in terms of commitments from urban areas?
A Yes, there has been.

Q So that if we were to summarize these statistics which were prepared under your supervision, it would appear that over the last five years there has been an increase in the number of persons being admitted to the adult prison from the ghettos?
A That's correct.

Q There has been a decrease in the age of offenders being admitted to these institutions?
A That's correct.

Q There has been an increase in the educational level although most admittees still do not have a high school diploma?
A That's correct.

Q There has been an increase in drug use among the admittees?
A Yes, there has.

Q There has been an increase in commitments representing violent crimes?
A Yes.

Q And there has been an increase in the percentage of inmates from urban areas who have been admitted?
A Yes.

Q Have you prepared comparative statistics for Attica and the inmate population of Attica as of September 9, 1971?
A Yes, we have.

Q Can you state what should be obvious as to why the Commission chose September 9th for the purpose of making this study of the Attica inmate population?
A Well, September 9th was the day of the 'rebellion.'

In addition, after September 13th, a number of inmates were transferred to other maximum security institutions throughout New York.

Approximately 400 of those men went to Greenhaven, located 50 miles from New York.

Approximately 300 were transferred to Comstock and approximately 250 transferred to Clinton.

Q Would you begin your discussion with the racial breakdown at Attica on September 9, 1971.
On September 9, 1971, 36.6 per cent of the inmate population at Attica was black.  

Was white.

Excuse me, was white.

That's the first bar that's shown there?

Yes.

54.2 per cent of the population was black.

That's the second bar?

Yes.

And 8.7 per cent of the population was Puerto Rican.

So the total black and Puerto Rican inmate population at Attica on September 9th was approximately--

Approximately 68 per cent.

No, 63 per cent.

Approximately 63 per cent of the population.

Have you also prepared a study of the average ages of inmates at Attica on September 9th?

Yes, we have.

Would you put that chart on.

Just describe, Mr. Addison, what the four bars or four lines that appear on that graph are before you give the figures. There are five. The top line is what?

Men under 30.
The second line from the top?

A Men between the age of 30 and 39.

The third line represents the number of men between the age of 40 and 49.

The fourth line, men between the ages of 50 and 59.

And finally, men 60 and over.

Q What does the chart show?

A On September 9th, approximately 39 per cent of the inmate population at Attica was under 30.

Q That was the largest grouping?

A Yes.

Thirty-three per cent of the inmate population was between the ages of 30 and 39.

Approximately 17 per cent were between the ages of 40 and 49.

Approximately seven per cent between the ages of 50 and 59.

And two per cent over 60.

Q Have you also made a profile of the level of education of the Attica inmates on September 9th?

A Yes, we have.

Q Before you get to that, Mr. Adison, how does-- how did the percentage of black and Puerto Rican inmates at Attica on September 9th compare with the percentage
of black and Puerto Rican inmates in all adult institutions as of that date? Was it greater or lesser?

A Attica reflects the trend throughout the State institutions. There is a greater percentage of men under the age of 30 coming into the system.

Q What about black and Puerto Rican inmates, does Attica have a greater percentage, a lesser percentage or roughly the same?

A Attica does not reflect the higher percentage at Greenhaven or Comstock because Attica admits a lot of white inmates from the northern areas of New York State.

Q So that the percentage at Attica of black and Puerto Rican inmates is slightly lower than it is for the system as a whole?

A That's correct.

Q Can we put on the chart of level of education. You said that, I believe, that Attica reflects the trend in level of education which you previously described; am I correct?

A Yes, I have.

Q What percentage of the inmates at Attica had gone beyond eighth grade?

A Approximately 63 per cent of the inmates at
Attica have gone beyond grade school. Approximately 15 per cent were high school graduates and four per cent went beyond high school.

Q Have you made a profile of drug use among the inmates at Attica on September 9th? I'm referring, of course, to people who were drug users at the time that they were admitted.

A Yes, we have.

Q What does that show, Mr. Adison?

A Well, this chart shows that 28 per cent of the total population in Attica, meaning 28 per cent of 2243 men were drug users. And, again, this figure is ascertained when the inmate comes to Attica. He is simply asked, are you a drug user. So, again, we believe it is low.

Q That would be approximately 700 inmates who were drug users, according to their own admission at the time they were admitted to Attica?

A Exactly.

Q Have you made a study, Mr. Adison, of the breakdown of drug use among the black, white and Puerto Rican inmates at Attica?

A We have made a breakdown or we made a study of the drug use among black inmates and Puerto Rican inmates.
Q Would you describe your finding.

What percentage of the total Puerto Rican inmates at Attica on September 9th admitted at the time of their admission to the institution that they were drug users?

A Approximately 45 per cent of the total Puerto Rican population at Attica admitted to their drug use and approximately 34 per cent of the black population at Attica admitted to drug use.

Q You said that the total figure for the population was 28 per cent, 28 per cent of the persons there had admitted to drug use and as I understand it, 45 per cent of all of the Puerto Ricans in Attica admitted to drug use and 34 per cent of all of the black inmates at Attica admitted to drug use?

A That's correct.

Q Did you make a study of the dates of admission into Attica of the persons who were there on September 9th to determine how long the inmates at Attica had been at that institution?

A Yes, we did.

Q Could you put on that chart.

I think I misspoke, Mr. Adison, that this shows the date that the inmates were admitted to prison on the term that they were serving and if they had been sent first to another prison and then transferred to
Attica, this would appear as the date of admission on this chart which you prepared; am I correct?

A Yes, it does.

Q Would you describe the findings on this subject.

A Of the 2400—2243 inmates at Attica on September 9th, 17.8 per cent entered the prison before 1966.

19.1 per cent entered between 1966 and 1968.

63.1 per cent entered between 1969 and 1971.

Q So they had been there in the system for only a short duration on that particular sentence that they were serving?

A The point illustrated by our chart is that approximately 82 per cent entered the system after 1965.

Q And this is consistent with this trend which you previously described of rather rapid turnover in the prison institutions?

A That's correct.

Q So there is described a very high degree of recidivism, people getting out of the prison and then coming back on another sentence; am I correct?

A That's correct.

Q Have you made a study of the crimes for which
the Attica inmates of September 9, 1971 were committed to prison?

A  Yes, we have.

Again, we have classified criminals in terms of violent crimes and non-violent crimes.

Q  Mr. Adison, I think it may be difficult because this chart has so much on it for people to read it. Do you have the statistics so that you can read them off?

A  Yes, I do.

Q  Would you do that and—do your statistics follow from top to bottom on the chart?

A  Yes, they do.

Q  It's in focus now.

Homicide was—the number of inmates in Attica who have been committed there for homicide is what per cent?

A  23.2 per cent.

Q  And for robbery?

A  23.7 per cent.

Q  The next line shows assault.

A  7.2 per cent.

Q  The next line shows—

A  Rape and other offenses.

Q  And other sex offenses?
A: Yes. 7.9 per cent.
Q: The next line?
A: Dangerous weapons, 2.6 per cent.
Q: After that?
A: Burglary, 13.7 per cent.
Q: Dangerous drugs?
A: 8.7 per cent.
Q: Larceny?
A: 6.1 per cent.
Other felonies, 5.9 per cent.
Q: And there were even some people in there for what this prison system statistic listed as misdemeanor; is that correct?
A: That's correct.
Q: What figure do you show there?
A: 1.8 per cent.
And youthful offenders, 1.2 per cent.
Q: Have you made a study, can you tell us what percentage of the inmates at Attica were there for what would be classified as violent crimes, crimes of violence?
A: 62.6 per cent of the inmate population were there for violent crimes.
Q: And you have previously given a description of what you categorized as violent crimes; am I correct?
A: Yes, I have.

Q: And that includes armed robbery, sex offenses, murder, homicide--

A: Assault, dangerous drugs.

Q: It does include drugs; am I correct?

A: Dangerous weapons.

Q: That figure of 62 per cent at Attica for these crimes which are classified as violent crimes compares with 52 per cent in the system as a whole; am I correct?

A: That's correct. So Attica had a higher percentage of homicides in violent crimes that the State-wide figure.

Q: Did you make a study of the county of commitment of the Attica population on September 9, 1971?

A: Yes, we did.

Q: And this would be an indication of where people were from?

A: That's correct.

Q: What does that show?

A: Forty-three per cent of the inmates at Attica were from New York City and its five counties.

14/3 per cent were from Erie County, which includes Buffalo.

13.1 per cent were from Monroe County, which includes Rochester.
And 6.1 per cent were from Onondaga County, which includes Syracuse.

Q Mr. Adison, did you have occasion in your duties for this Commission to take a bus from New York City to Attica?

A Yes, I have. Only because I missed a flight. And I would not otherwise be going there unless I were going to visit someone.

Q Would you describe the timetables and your experience.

A Well, if you miss a flight in New York City--

Q Or if you cannot afford a flight?

A Or if you cannot afford a flight from New York City, and if you would like to be at the institution by 9:00 o'clock or 10:00 o'clock in the morning, you must leave New York City at approximately 1:00 a.m. in the morning.

And by Greyhound or Trailway bus you would ride to Batavia, New York, which is located approximately eight to 12 miles from Attica.

Q When would you arrive at Batavia, roughly, do you recall?

A You would arrive at Batavia approximately 10:30 in the morning.

Q And then how would you go from Batavia to
Attica?

A You would have to hire a cab to drive you to Attica for ten to $15.

Q When you returned after visiting, you would have to hire a cab?

A After visiting you would have to hire a cab for ten or $15 to go back to Batavia and then to start your trek back to New York City.

Q And it would take the same time, obviously, after waiting for the bus?

A That's correct.

Q Have you made a study of the percentage of persons in the Attica inmate population on September 9th who had prior convictions?

A Yes, we have.

75.7 per cent of the inmate population at Attica had prior convictions. That includes 69.7 per cent with prior institutional commitments, six per cent without commitment. Prior convictions without commitment.

Q Does that conclude your analysis of the Attica inmate population as of September 9, 1971?

A That's correct.

Q And I am correct to sum it up that approximately 63 per cent of the population was black or
Puerto Rican?

A That's correct.

Q That of the Puerto Rican population, approximately 45 per cent, by their own admission, had been drug users as of the date of admission?

A That's correct.

Q And approximately 34 per cent of the black population were drug users; is that correct also?

A Yes, it is.

Q And most of the inmates were from urban areas, including 43 per cent from New York City?

A That's true.

Q I think you said 82 per cent had been in for less than five years.

A That's correct.

Q And the largest single grouping of inmates percentagewise were inmates who were under the age of 30?

A That's true.

Q And while most of these inmates did not have high school diplomas, approximately 63 per cent had entered high school; am I correct?

A Correct.

Q And approximately two-thirds of all of the inmates at Attica on September 9th had been through the
system once before and were recidivists; am I correct?

A That's true.

Q And approximately 62 per cent were committed for crimes of violence?

A That's correct.

Q Has the Commission, Mr. Adison, also made an analysis of statistics relating to correction officers at Attica?

A Yes, we have.

Q In the article that I read at the beginning of the hearings, the word "guard" appeared several times. The guards at prisons.

Would you state for the record the terminology that's now in use at Attica 40 years after it was constructed.

A It depends on who is saying it. Officers call each other officers. Inmates refer to officers as hacks and probably a number of other things.

Q But the official designation of a guard is now a correction officer; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q The official designation of the Attica prison, Attica penitentiary is now the Attica Correctional Facility?
A  That's correct.

Q  And the warden is now called the superintendent?

A  That's true.

Q  And his chief assistant, what was he called before?

A  He was called the principal keeper.

Q  And what's his new title?

A  A deputy superintendent.

Q  What does everybody in the prison call him?

A  They call him the PK.

Q  Principal keeper?

A  Principal keeper.

Q  I think it's useful to have those titles out because they are going to be used over and over in these hearings.

Now, what has the Commission survey of the correction officers at Attica shown, Mr. Adison?

A  We have looked at the correction officers at Attica. We looked at the numbers, the ages, the races, origin and length of service. We have also looked at the manpower levels and the functions.

As of September 9th, or on or before September 9th--

Q  In that immediate period around September 9th?
A Yes. There were 38 on-staff officers at Attica and 18 supervisors, which include deputy superintendents, captains, lieutenants and sergeants for a total of 398 men.

Q By way of contrast, do you recall what the figure was of inmates at Attica during that period?

A There were 2243 inmates at Attica during that period.

Q What about the racial breakdown of the 398 correction officers and supervisors at Attica?

A Of the 398 correction officers at Attica on September 9th, 397 were white. There was one Puerto Rican.

Q And black?

A There were no black officers at Attica on September 9th.

Q What about ages of correction officers at Attica?

A Forty-one per cent of the officers were over 40.

Q What about the place of origin of correction officers?

A Thirteen per cent of the officers at Attica were from urban areas. One per cent from New York. Ten per cent from Buffalo. And one and a half per
Eighty per cent of the officers at Attica were from other New York State areas. And seven per cent were from other parts of the United States, Puerto Rico or foreign countries.

Q The percentage from urban areas you said was roughly 13 per cent?

A That's correct.

Q Urban being considered major cities such as—the same classification that you have used for inmates, New York, Buffalo, Rochester?

A And Syracuse.

Q What about length of service at Attica?

A Thirty-eight per cent of the officers at Attica began serving there before 1960 and approximately 62 per cent of the officers arrived at Attica after 1960 and 17 per cent arrived between 1970 and 1971.

Q Mr. Addison, have you written down the statistics on correction officers at Attica further according to function as that function is shown on the various operating statements at Attica?

A Yes. we have.

The average number of officers per day at Attica was 227 men.
Q  The rest of the officers would be on their day off so that there would be 227 who would work the three shifts at Attica?

A  That's correct.

There were never more than 155 officers on duty at one time. 155 officers were on duty during the peak inmate mobility period, which is between 10:00 and 3:00 p.m.

We have a chart which reflects this.

Q  This is a bar graph. Would you point out--you said that at the peak--

A  At the peak period at the institution was between the hours of 10:00 and 3:00 p.m. There are 155 officers on duty, of 227 men.

Q  And how do you define peak?

A  Peak is defined as the period of highest inmate mobility.

Q  When they are out of their cells?

A  When they are out of their cells.

Q  You then prepared the breakdown in terms of the functions that were performed by correction officers during that period?

A  Yes, we have.

Q  And what does that show?

A  This chart shows that two and a half per cent
of the officers at Attica were assigned to administrative duties. This would include office work, identification officers, a head clerk, a deputy superintendent and a steward.

15.3 per cent of the officers were assigned security posts at towers or gun posts on the wall.

Only 3.4 per cent of the officers were assigned to institutional services which includes the arsenal, construction work, fire and safety areas and the shop patrol.

7.7 per cent of the officers were assigned to inmate services--

Q What did that include?

A That includes a correspondence room, the hospital, the law library, school, commissary, recreation and Roswell Park.

Q On the TV screen I see it has the figure of 71 per cent.

What does that reflect?

A Seventy-one per cent of the officers at Attica are assigned to supervise inmates. These include officers at the gate and locked doors. Those assigned to various cell blocks and assigned to work shops and work gangs.

Q Mr. Addison, I am correct that you have
prepared the same types of profiles of inmate population who were in D-yard as you did for Attica population as a whole on September 9th; am I correct?

A That's correct.

Q And that will be shown later in the hearings.

I thank you.

(The witness was excused.)

MR. LIMAN: Mr. Jackson, will you please rise.

WILLIAM JACkSON, called as a witness, being first duly sworn by Mr. McKay, was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. LIMAN:

Q Would you state your name.

A William Jackson.

Q Mr. Jackson, you were an inmate at Attica?

A Yes, sir.

Q From when to when?


Q How old are you?

A I am 25 now, sir.

Q And how old were you when you were admitted to Attica?

A Twenty-two.

Q What were you convicted of?