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**Doctors Find No Injuries at Attica Since Rebellion**

By ERIC PACE

Special to The New York Times

ATTICA, N. Y., Sept. 21—

The chief doctor of the State Department of Correctional Services said today that an independent team of nine doctors had examined all of the more than 1,400 inmates of the Attica Correctional Facility today and that they had found no wounds or bruises inflicted since the inmates' revolt was crushed a week ago.

The medical findings were made public as newsmen took a 90-minute tour of the maximum-security prison. Deputy Correction Commissioner Walter Dunbar, who led the tour, said it was planned to reduce the prison population to 1,250—a thousand fewer than before the five-day revolt—and to station guards in new emplacements overlooking outdoor courtyards, where much of the rebel activity took place.

Ten hostages and 30 inmates died in the uprising and the assault by state troopers and sheriffs' deputies that crushed the revolt. Mr. Dunbar said 32 inmates were still in the prison hospital and 17 in a nearby civilian hospital.

Reporters were not permitted to interview inmates today, except for one man who was unloading oranges from a truck inside the prison walls. Asked if things were quiet now, he said listlessly: "I guess so."

The refuse left by the rebellion still littered parts of the prison today. The visitors were shown the cellblock D courtyard, where most of the inmates had gathered during the revolt. It was still strewn with scores of mattresses, tables, shoes, boards and other debris from the rebellion. Flies hovered over the 90-by-90-yard field.

Mr. Dunbar said that prison

staff members and selected inmates were well along in the job of cleaning up the prison, but he would not say just when the job would be completed.

"We're making good progress," he said. "We'll be through before Christmas but we won't be through with repairs and remodeling by then."

The visitors were shown union sacks filled with what were said to be prisoners' belongings, which had been sorted out from the debris in the cellblocks. Mr. Dunbar, a burly, solemn man, said: "You'll have to realize the inmates were in charge of this [cleaning-up process] and how much they looted we don't know."

Mr. Dunbar stood by, smiling, as the medical report was given by Dr. James D. Bradley, director of medical services of

the State Department of Correctional Services.

Dr. Bradley said the team of doctors, whose members were not named, had examined the inmates today and had reported "that, in their professional opinion, the medical care of inmates at the facility following last week's disturbance was good."

Lawyers for some of the inmates have charged that the authorities made insufficient plans for medical care of the convicts before they retook the prison by force last week.

Dr. Bradley, reading a written statement, continued: "The results of their medical inventory of each inmate revealed that none of the wounds and/or bruises" that the doctors had seen "had occurred within the last week"—that is, since the day the state ended the up-

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rising.

Inmates' lawyers have indicated that prisoners were frightened of reprisals and continued beatings.

Dr. Bradley read the statement in the presence of the five members of the Goldman Committee—one of the inquiring groups set up to investigate the recent events at Attica—and the committee members said they had watched the doctors at work and approved of the way the check was carried out.

#### Upstate Doctors Represented

Dr. Bradley said the medical team consisted of four members of the Buffalo chapter of the National Medical Association, a mainly black medical group, and other upstate doctors, including two who spoke Spanish.

Dr. Bradley did not mention the early reports that hostages' throats had been slashed during the revolt, but Mr. Dunbar, who asked about the reports, said: "I actually saw one or two hostages come out with their throats cut. I didn't know whether they were alive or dead."

Asked whether anyone on his staff had said that anyone had been castrated during the revolt, Mr. Dunbar murmured: "I don't recall." Then, more loudly, he observed: "I think the official pathologists' reports are going to speak for themselves."

Members of the team of observers who dealt with the rebels during the revolt have contended that Mr. Dunbar said earlier that men had been castrated. The pathologists who have studied the bodies have told questioners that no cases of castration were found.

A civil liberties lawyer said today that a leader of the revolt, Herbert X. Blyden, had given him a brief communique signed by more than 30 in-

mates. It called Attica a "concentration camp" and declared solidarity with the families of inmates killed by what it called "Rockefeller's gestapo."

Herman Schwartz, who is affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union, distributed copies of the document at a press conference outside the prison walls. He said that he had met with Blyden in the prison yesterday and that Blyden had told him to make public an oral message saying that the Attica crisis could have been resolved by a few more hours of negotiations.

#### Tension in Catskill Prison

Special to The New York Times

NAPANOCH, N. Y., Sept. 21—Guards at the Eastern New York Correction facility in this Catskill Mountain community today described the prison as "tense" in the wake of last week's uprising at Attica.

The superintendent, Maurice M. Blow, attributed the tension to the fact that all 951 inmates come from New York City, some of them transferred following the Tombs riots, and that they have had unlimited access to news reports of the prison rebellion.

State Senator John R. Dunne, head of the Senate Committee on Crime and Correction, toured the prison today. The inmates, many with newspapers, crowded around the Garden City Republican, clamoring loudly for a change in their diets, for more food and for an end to "the garbage they sell in the commissary." They said they wanted more than the one pair of underwear and single pair of socks they get each week, as well as freer use of the mails and the right to get literature of their choice delivered to them.

Their demands virtually echoed the demands made by the Attica inmates.

Senator Dunne, a member of

the observer committee that tried to negotiate an end to the Attica uprising, is touring the major prisons of the state before his Senate committee begins an investigation into the Attica rebellion in particular and prison conditions in general.

The guards here have noticeably tensed up, according to an art instructor at the prison, John Calhoun. Immediately after the Attica revolt, he said, "they took to walking in pairs."

"They went into the guard towers in pairs," Mr. Calhoun continued, "It was provocative, and the prisoners knew it."

Charles Krom, president of the correctional officers' local union here, admits to tension between guards and inmates. He was asked that the superintendent and the State Department of Correction give guards instructions "in riot procedures, in the proper use of firearms and in self-protection."

He and more than 200 of his fellow guards have signed a "declaration of determination," which demands that if guards are seized and held hostage by inmates, the Correction Department immediately send in forces to release them. The declaration is similar to one signed in Attica several days after the police assault in which 40 people—30 inmates and nine of 10 hostages—were killed.

The inmates here crowded around Senator Dunne in the yard of the prison. As the legislator spoke, a softball from a nearby game sailed over his head. Several guards reacted and trotted towards him, then stopped as the ball was recovered and thrown back. The inmates laughed at the guards' nervousness.

#### Small Minority Baimed

Superintendent Blow was asked why there was prisoner unrest, since he contends that conditions here are conducive to relaxation; that "people want to come back here to finish their sentences if they violate parole," and that "our average prisoner gains eight pounds while he's here."

He said that only a small minority—"the Young Lords, the Black Panthers, the Muslims, the 5 Per Centers" and others he termed "just agitators"—continually tried to stir up the other prisoners.

"They say they haven't Spanish newspapers here," the superintendent went on. "Of course, we do. We get The Amsterdam News and some of those other papers. Only a couple of books we don't allow—'Soledad Brother' and another

derogatory book that urges them to murder white people. I haven't seen the Black Panther paper. They get Fortune."

Mr. Calhoun disagrees. He sees things in this Ulster County prison as "terribly tense."

"You see correctional officers walking around with their metal American flags," he says. "Well, every American is entitled to show the flag. But that's not why they're wearing it. It's like every American is entitled to a sheet, but when he slits it and puts it over his head, then I know what he's thinking."

This medium-security prison was the scene of a nine-hour yard insurrection in August of 1970, but it was quickly put down, according to Superintendent Blow, without injuries to either guards or inmates.

Last Sunday 110 inmates refused to eat breakfast "as a memorial to Attica," about 150 refused the noon meal and "considerably less" skipped supper. But the superintendent says "that was the extent of our protest."

#### Inquiry Plans Pressed

Chief Judge Sanley H. Fuld of the State Court of Appeals said yesterday that he was continuing to meet with the four other judges appointed by Governor Rockefeller last week to form a citizens' committee to investigate the events at Attica.

Judge Fuld said he hoped that his panel would be in a position today to begin to call individuals agreed upon as prospective members of the committee.

In another development, the Fortune Society, an organization that assists former convicts, announced that a fund-raising benefit to help defray the burial costs of slain Attica inmates would be held at 5:15 P.M. Friday at Town Hall, 123 West 43d Street. Tickets are priced at \$15 and \$10.

The society said that individuals who wished only to contribute could send their donations to the Fortune Society-Attica Fund, 1545 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10036.

A committee composed of more than 40 Puerto Rican organizations announced plans yesterday to aid Spanish-speaking prisoners at Attica.

At a press conference at the Puerto Rican Community Development Project, 210 West 50th Street, Eric Arroyo, chairman of the volunteer committee, estimated that about 20 percent of the Attica inmates were Spanish-speaking.