d State prisons face overpopulation

Associated Press and his ELLIS PRISON FARM, Tex. -Ronald & When William Harrison came back Connally, to the "old neighborhood," he found or, who latots of changes and now he's scared May I Tex to death. ucial to by The "old neighborhood" is the

Ellis Unit of the Texas prison sys-now this istem. Harrison, a convicted mur-vas he los derer and three-time loser, is now hager?" Fu worried about his safety. partner," The reason he worries, says Harri-

son, is that the Ellis unit, like most w that, an prison units in Texas, is bursting at "Ford renthe seams with inmates. More are ion was marriving every day.

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there's no let up in sight."

In many respects, the Texas prison system is lucky. In the "sun-belt" — the fastest growing part of the country — some prisons are at the saturation level. In Florida, more than 200 inmates are housed in tents. In Louisiana, prison officials plan to turn a ship into a floating prison. Alabama is under court order not to confine any more inmates in its prison

The TDC says it is run more economically than any other prison system in the country. Its average daily cost per inmate for food — 73 cents

community.

are of persons less than 24 years of cent of the Texas inmates are under

number of prisoners who can be

paroled. "The TDC could be stabilized at 19,000 to 20,000 inmates," Estelle said. "It would mean the parole board would have to grant more paroles. And I'm not talking about a wholesale release of violent inmates.

A vigorous parole system in New York, which has a population roughly one-third larger than Texas, has helped keep the prison popula-tion there to 15,000, about 5,000 fewer than in Texas. Illinois, with about the same population as Texas, has 7,000 prison inmates.

in the cells, their homes in the penal

walk-in closet. One-man cells measure four feet wide, 10 feet long and nine feet high. For a bed, a metal shelf hangs on one wall, about 18 inches off the floor. It's covered with a thin mattress. A commode, with no lid, a small sink, a mirror and a book-

is bolted to the wall.

there are not enough bed shelves. "We've had to put mattresses on the floor in some cells," said Bobby Morgan, warden of the Ferguson Unit, a prison farm north of Huntsville.

17 to 22, age of most first offenders. The unit was designed for 1,050 inmates. Currently it holds 1,756.

they once did," Morgan said.

For their own protection, the in-mates are evaluated and separated. The weak and homosexual are placed in cell blocks away from the strong. With crowded conditions, the separations cannot be as precise, Morgan added.

The result: more fights, more homosexual abuse. Strength is the law among the lawless. Once Morgan had a "spillway.

When his inmates reached age 22 or became too mature for Ferguson, they were transferred to other units. "We don't have that spillway anymore," he said. "The other units

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"Court rulings have taken away the ability of prison officials to punish the inmates now, and the prisoners know it," said Farmer, serving 45 years for armed robbery. "We could use a few more guards." Despite the increase in inmate population, the number of guards has increased only slightly.

There isn't enough money to hire more, an official said.

"It makes it more dangerous for everyone," he said.





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