

1 A I was in D Block about a year and a half. 414

2 Q So you knew all the inmates there by name
3 in your company?

4 A No. I was a hall captain there. I didn't
5 deal with--

6 Q How many individuals in a hall?

7 A 500.

8 Q Would it be fair to summarize general reaction
9 to the changing situation in the institution, I take it
10 other institutions in the State, by saying you believe
11 if it were possible to return to the older more re-
12 strictive rules the tensions and difficulties would
13 be reduced?

14 A No, I don't think that's correct. I don't think
15 that going backwards solves anything. I think we
16 should go ahead. Let's do away with these rules if we
17 are not going to enforce them so we know where we stand
18 and the inmates know where they stand.

19 Q Then you don't particular object to the present
20 level of actual rule enforcement if it were stated that
21 that is the rule?

22 A No, I have no objection to it.

23 Q Do you think it would be helpful to be more
24 permissive for the future?

25 A Permissive?

1 Q Yes, sir. In other words, to relax the 415
2 rules even further, to allow droppers.

3 A I think they should relax the rules, sure,
4 but to relax rules you have to have enough personnel
5 to maintain the situation in any given situation.

6 Q It would take more personnel in your judg-
7 ment if the rules were to be relaxed?

8 A Certainly.

9 MR. LIMAN: The reporter has to change
10 his paper.

11 (Continued on page 416.)
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2 have you questions?

3 MR. WILBANKS: I have a couple of
4 questions.

5 EXAMINATION BY MR. WILBANKS:

6 Q I want to try to determine, if I can, why you
7 feel, as I think you do on a couple of subjects.

8 One, I know other officers bring back the idea
9 of not being backed. You indicated when you were in HBZ
10 you were writing reports of misconduct and nothing resulted.
11 I want to probe this a little bit. I want to find out why
12 you believe this. Let me amplify my question.

13 The Readjustment Committee is the one, I suppose
14 that handles this kind of violation. They are people who
15 work in the institution, both officers and civilian
16 personnel.

17 A That is correct.

18 Q What I wanted to try to determine is this, why
19 you feel like they don't back you in the way that you think
20 you should be backed. For example, are they more liberal,
21 is it a disagreement on policy or on the facts, or do
22 they not understand your problem? Or is it pressure from
23 above?

24 Why do you feel, since this is a very important
25 grievance, that they do not back you? What is your

1 interpretation of this?

2 A Well, the action that the Policy Committee takes
3 in many cases, when you write a report -- in the past,
4 when you wrote a report out, the man would receive a
5 sentence of five days in the cell or something of this
6 nature.

7 Now they give a lot more warnings. I have asked
8 and suggested that since we do have a new system and it
9 does -- and the officers are frustrated by it, that we --
10 that the officers should be educated to this new system
11 a little more than they are.

12 The Department has done some educating along
13 these lines but not enough.

14 In other words, if I am a reporting officer, it
15 would be nice if I knew what the Committee decided, at
16 least. But I write a report out and that is the last I
17 hear.

18 Q So the major -- in this very common grievance
19 among officers, one of the many faults you see is the
20 lack of communication?

21 A Yes, a lack of understanding of just exactly
22 what is going on.

23 Q Are there meetings between line officers and
24 people who serve on this Committee and the warden and
25 all the way up to Mr. Oswald, all the way up the ladder

1 and down? Is there a problem in communications in why ⁴¹⁸
2 each group believes what they do?

3 A Yes, there is no doubt of that. Communications
4 is one of our biggest problems as far as the correction
5 officer is concerned right now.

6 Q Are there efforts being made to --

7 A I hope so.

8 Q A second question along a similar line. You did
9 not mention this specifically, Mr. Cochrane did and perhaps
10 I should have at that time asked him, but I think you
11 probably feel the same way.

12 He spoke about bad press. In general, would
13 you agree with that statement?

14 A I am amazed with the press personally because
15 when they first came to Attica, several of us talked to
16 the press, and when we later heard our statements, supposed
17 statements, or saw the writeup in the paper, they were
18 entirely different from what we had said or intended.

19 Q My question really about this is why you feel
20 that this occurs. For example, is it because they don't
21 come and check with you about a particular charge, or is it
22 because they have a certain viewpoint?

23 I am not asking the facts. I know -- what is
24 the feeling of officers as to why this type of thing --

25 A We are a little confused, whether it may be

1 sensationalism to sell papers, it may be any one of a 419
2 number of things. It may be what the -- what they think
3 that the paper wants to hear or what society wants to hear,
4 how many papers are they going to sell.

5 Q For example, at HBZ, if there was a charge that
6 an inmate during the time you were there was beaten, and
7 just say hypothetically your name was mentioned, if a
8 reporter came to the gate at Attica and said, "I have a
9 charge against a particular officers and I would like to
10 investigate, would he be allowed to come and speak to you
11 and if so, would you be allowed to respond?

12 A I believe that you would be able to give the
13 press your views on any given instance, yes.

14 Q He would be allowed to enter the institution?

15 A I don't know that -- that wouldn't be my determin
16 tion. I suppose it would depend on the particular case,
17 how serious.

18 Q If he came, you would feel no hesitation in
19 responding in the best manner you felt --

20 A No, I wouldn't.

21 MR. WILBANKS: Thank you.

22 MR. MC KAY: Mr. Carter.

23 EXAMINATION BY MR. CARTER:

24 Q Mr. Goewey, I want to ask you several questions.

25 In talking to the inmates, both the two that

1 appeared here yesterday and interviewing them away from
2 here, we heard that racial discrimination exists at Attica
3 in terms of -- that it is better to be white. You could
4 get preferential treatment if you are a white inmate.

5 Sergeant Cochran this morning indicated that
6 there was no prejudice by officers in their relationships
7 with inmates. I would like your comment on that.

8 A Well, as Sergeant Cochran told you, that to
9 display anything of this nature would be a deterrent to
10 doing your job, would make it more difficult for you.

11 Certainly people have their own feelings and
12 while possibly, if a person does have racial feelings,
13 even though he is not bringing these forth or using these
14 in a particular decision, possibly it can be felt by
15 these individuals.

16 So I suppose it is a problem, especially if
17 you are a black man and you feel very strongly that you
18 are being discriminated against even though this man, the
19 officer, the particular officer in a given case might not
20 really be discriminating against you, you may feel his
21 feelings.

22 Q Or he may not feel he is discriminating against
23 him but he is in fact.

24 A It is possible, certainly.

25 Q Do you believe that being a correction officer

1 has a tendency to increase arbitrariness? In other words,
2 you are dealing with people who have little say, who have
3 little redress, but if you deal with them certainly out-
4 side, away from the public, they have no redress, do they?

5 A No. Well, they do but it is -- I understand
6 what you mean. Many of the officers, because of this case,
7 because of this particular instance where this is true that
8 they do not have any recourse, many of the officers bend over
9 backwards because of this, and I suppose it would go the
10 other way too, that if certain individuals are given
11 authority that they are not -- haven't experienced in the
12 past, perhaps they are a little more vigorous than they
13 should be.

14 I suppose it would be a split down the middle; in
15 many cases the officer would be more sensitive to it, in
16 other cases no.

17 Q I think that you said about HBZ block, that these
18 men were screaming all night and nobody -- nobody to stop
19 them. How would they be stopped?

20 A I don't know. I don't know. I suppose you would
21 write up reports. There isn't any physical way to stop them
22 no, but what these inmates are doing, screaming all night,
23 are disturbing patients in the hospital.

24 I suppose that if this was explained to them, maybe
25 they would hold it down but I don't think they will, not these

1 particular people.

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2 And there are other inmates -- not all the in-
3 mates in HBZ are screaming. Other inmates are sitting
4 there, laying there, trying to sleep and being disturbed
5 all night long.

6 Q I was trying to understand the comment that you
7 made about their screaming and there is nobody to stop
8 them.

9 A It's a problem in the hospital where I work.

10 Q I would like to probe one other area. You, and
11 I think Sergeant Cochrane, had the same idea that the
12 system is doing as much as it can to rehabilitate these
13 people, and I really want to understand what you mean by
14 that.

15 A I didn't say that the system is doing everything
16 it can to rehabilitate them. I say -- I said that the
17 institution -- there are many more things that could be
18 done but we need more funds, more resources.

19 Q I'm interested in that because I want to find
20 out what you are doing, in fact, and I want you to under-
21 stand that these questions I am about to ask you are not
22 intended to be hostile in any event, but I really want
23 to know some facts.

24 You are white, from a rural area, I gather,
25 in --

1 A I am from Oswego. That is a city of about
2 25,000, I guess.

3 Q Of 25,000 people in rural New York. And let me
4 use the "you" not as you personally, but as you generally.
5 The officers that are with you are generally of your class
6 and background at Attica?

7 A Pretty much so, yes.

8 Q What do you know about the black experience?
9 What is black experience? How are you -- what training
10 have you had in black experience in this country, what it
11 feels like to be black?

12 A Well, obviously I haven't had any training as
13 to what it feels like to be black.

14 Q What do you know about black psyche, how this
15 experience -- how the black experience has affected black
16 people?

17 A Only what I read and what I observe.

18 Q Is there anyone you know up there who does have
19 any insight into that?

20 A Well, we have as many insights into this as we
21 do as far as crime itself is concerned.

22 Q Do you think that the --

23 A We don't have too many criminals that work up
24 in the institution but we still have to deal with
25 criminals.

1 Q But there are people who are experienced, who
2 are criminologists, aren't there?

3 A Certainly.

4 Q They know something about crime. What I am
5 interested in is a black, a young black who comes to
6 Attica. He is 19 or 20 years old, he is hostile, he is
7 rebelling against society. He feels the white institution
8 are oppressive. He is enraged.

9 Is there anyone who can deal with this kind of
10 human being in order to, quote, rehabilitate?

11 A Only if he allows them to.

12 Q What do you mean by that?

13 A Well, obviously nobody is going to get next to
14 this man unless he allows them to, whether he be a black
15 man or a white man.

16 Q The thing I am really trying to ask, I think that
17 there is a difference -- maybe I am wrong, I think that
18 there is a difference in terms of his being black and
19 having a black experience and white officers, than being
20 a white man.

21 A Yes, the same difference that a farmer would
22 have when he comes to Attica or a big city man, or a rich man
23 or a poor man, or a black man or a yellow man or a white
24 man, they are all differences.

25 Q You would equate them all the same?

1 A I don't think you could equate them all the same
2 no, but they all are significant.

3 Q What would you do -- the reason I am asking the
4 questions, you are getting increasingly more blacks of the
5 kind that I've categorized, and more Puerto Ricans, more
6 people who are not white, who are rebelling against the
7 system, who feel alienated.

8 What does one do to -- what is there at Attica
9 to rehabilitate them, other than just be custodians for
10 them until their time is up?

11 A Well, you try to gain their confidence. In
12 gaining a man's confidence, you talk to him. I have
13 talked with many of them.

14 Q What do you talk to them about?

15 A Just general, average, everyday things. What
16 would you talk to a man about if you are trying to gain
17 his confidence and trying to be friendly towards him.

18 Q I don't know. I think that if a man comes from
19 the black ghetto, you have to have something --

20 A I have talked with young black men from the
21 ghettos and I have talked to them about some of the
22 problems that they have had and are experiencing, and I've
23 tried to help them too. I don't know how successful I've
24 been.

25 Q I am not -- I am sure you tried. What I am

1 trying to probe is what are the tools that are available,
2 really, to aid in doing something for this man. I am not
3 suggesting that you are not trying.
4

5 A There are psychological tools.

6 Q Do you have them there?

7 A I am not an expert, no.

8 Q Is there anything like that available to you?

9 A Well, with the training, no, the training
10 classes are not available, not at this time. I think this
11 is one of the things that is an imperative situation in
12 the prison, that we should be able to deal with the
13 different types of inmates on their own level a little
14 better than we have been in the past.

15 MR. MC KAY: Mrs. Wadsworth, have you
16 questions?

17 MRS. WADSWORTH: Yes.

18 EXAMINATION BY MRS. WADSWORTH:

19 Q I would like to direct my questions to a broad
20 conceptual level of the correction system, not too much
21 of the detail. I assume that this is of great interest to
22 you. You have given fourteen years there, I assume this
23 is your life's work, that this is the whole thing in
24 which you are interested. I am assuming this.

25 Since my part on the Commission, I have heard a
great deal about change, change of all kinds in the correct:

1 system. I hear about it a great deal but I see more ⁴²⁷
2 change in the people coming into the prison than I do, real
3 in the system itself, or in what is going on there.

4 From your background, your fourteen years and
5 your dedication and interest, do you think that there
6 really are faults at this time, major faults in this
7 system, or do you think that really we are doing about
8 all we can based -- not funds and dollars, but do you
9 think this is the system and do you think there are major
10 faults in it at this point?

11 A I think the system is pretty much of a failure.
12 When you have as many inmates coming back from parole as
13 we do, then obviously there is going to have to be some
14 changes. We have to find the answer.

15 Q Then in your view, there are necessary changes?

16 A Absolutely.

17 Q There really are changes that must be necessary
18 and we can't keep talking and reporting, but there are
19 changes from your point of view that need to be made?

20 A That is true.

21 Q If there are indeed changes, I've never seen any
22 major conceptual changes that happen without someone caring
23 a great deal.

24 I am looking for the publics -- plural -- who
25 might be interested in change. The people involved seem to

1 be inmates, inmate families, correctional officers and ⁴²⁸
2 supervisory, administrative people at the local level.

3 Perhaps the fourth group would be it, I will
4 call it Albany, at that level. And then lastly, the
5 public in general. Those seem to me, as we have been
6 talking this afternoon, five groups who might be
7 interested.

8 Of those five and perhaps you can suggest others,
9 who really cares enough to make any of these changes come
10 true? Do you think any one of those groups really cares
11 enough?

12 Most change comes because people are so involved
13 and so motivated and so involved in the dictionary sense
14 of being in it, that they can't get out without solving
15 it.

16 Do you see any groups that are involved, anyone
17 that cares enough to really change the system?

18 A No. One of the things that causes change is
19 force, and force to change something has also changed. I
20 don't think any of the groups that you mentioned care as
21 much as they should.

22 Only the closer you get to the situation, you will
23 find it -- these people will be the people that care the
24 most, and the further you step away from it, other things
25 begin coming into the picture.

1 Like the Legislature is, how much, or do I get
2 any votes for doing this, whereas if I put in a railroad
3 bridge or a bridge over a river, a new road, then I will
4 receive more votes this way than if I would improve
5 certain conditions in the institution.

6 The public probably is the least interested,
7 the furthest group away. The only time they are intereste
8 in it is if they have someone they know that is involved,
9 an inmate or an employee, or some spectacular consequence
10 that happens because of the institutions.

11 But I think I have to agree with you that there
12 isn't enough -- even at our -- even as the employees, the
13 correction officers themselves probably could care more,
14 but we have to become more involved than we are now.

15 And to become more involved, we have to be part
16 of these changes, not just a tool. While we are a tool
17 for the Commissicner and the Superintendent and the public,
18 the better tools you have, the better job you can do.

19 So we feel that improve the tools, improve the
20 facilities, improve the opportunities, improve the officer.
21 This would be something that would inspire us, anyway at
22 our level. I don't know about the other levels.

23 Q Would you, then -- what would be your response
24 to my statement that perhaps the situation is almost
25 hopeless?

1 A We can't deal with a situation in this manner.

2 No, we don't --

3 Q I mean improvement of the situation.

4 A Again, we have to hope -- how can we work there
5 if we don't. We have to hope that these improvements are
6 forthcoming. We have to hope that there is enough --
7 there are enough people who have become more interested
8 in our situation and that they will put some more effort
9 forward.

10 MRS. WADSWORTH: Thank you.

11 MR. MC KAY: Bishop Broderick?

12 EXAMINATION BY BISHOP BRODERICK:

13 Q My question was very eloquently articulated by
14 Mrs. Wadsworth and eloquently responded to. I was
15 interested in hearing you say the system was a failure,
16 but there is still some hope for either a new system or
17 an improvement on the old system.

18 It must be difficult to -- even at night work in
19 HBZ for twelve years, did you find this disspiriting?

20 A Yes, I did, but I couldn't get out of it.

21 Q Do you find the morale of the officers low at
22 this place?

23 A The officers that work there?

24 Q Yes.

25 A Oh, yes.

1 Q You did mention that the purpose of -- as I⁴³¹ recal
2 the purpose of HBZ was to get inmates ready for the general
3 population. Is this the general population of the prison,
4 I assume?

5 A Yes. The fact of the matter is that HBZ was used
6 not only to cause people to think that maybe I should obey
7 the rules in the institution, it was also used as punish-
8 ment in some cases.

9 If the administration felt that this man was --
10 won't respond, he was put there for punishment. That is
11 a fact, and it was up to us in this area to see that he did
12 conform to the rules, as far as we could.

13 Q Then my concluding observation is, did I hear
14 you correctly when you said that you and other correctional
15 officers felt there should be some plan for the uprising
16 and you did refer it to the administration, but nothing
17 happened; is that what I heard?

18 A That is correct.

19 BISHOP BRODERICK: Thank you.

20 EXAMINATION BY MRS. GUERRERO:

21 Q You have answered really, almost, when you said
22 the system has to be improved, but I have just two questions

23 Do you believe that it is fair to accuse a
24 person without giving the person a chance to face his
25 accuser even if he is a criminal?

1 A No, I don't think so. I think that if an officer
2 that is what you are saying, if an officer accuses the
3 inmate of something, that the officer isn't there to
4 respond.

5 I think that this is an inadequacy on both
6 sides. If I am an officer, I should have the right to be
7 there to respond, and the inmate should have the right to
8 have me respond to his particular questions, yes.

9 Q So which means, of course, as the way it is now,
10 it is very unfair to both, especially to the inmate because
11 he can't do anything about it. Whatever he does, it goes
12 further and further against him; right?

13 A Well, this is a possibility. It would depend,
14 of course, on the case.

15 Q I have another question which, of course, is,
16 do you think there can be law and order without justice?

17 A Of course not.

18 Q Well, this is what a lot of people ask for, you
19 know, just put them in jail or shut up and that would be
20 okay.

21 This is very personal. Through all these long
22 years working as an officer, have you ever found yourself
23 liking some of the inmates as people, as an individual,
24 compassionate enough to feel sorry for them because they
25 have become criminals, and friendly enough --

1 A Many, many cases, yes.

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2 MRS. GUERRERO: Thank you.

3 MR. MC KAY: Mr. Liman has a question he would
4 like to raise at this point.

5 MR. LIMAN: No, I haven't any.

6 MR. MC KAY: Mr. Rothschild.

7 EXAMINATION BY MR. ROTHSCHILD:

8 Q You mentioned the fact that the problems of the
9 change in administration is the liberalizing of the rules,
10 is not so much at the root of it as the enforcement, and the
11 clarity on the part of the correction officers and the
12 inmates is they are not clear enough, and so it would be
13 better that the liberalizing itself isn't what bothers you.

14 Is this a point of view that you think is
15 generally held by correction officers, because we have heard
16 a lot and I'm not trying to play games, we have heard an
17 awful lot of correction officers say the reverse, that
18 liberalizing the rules really lies at the root of the
19 problem.

20 A I think what they mean, though, is that if we are
21 going to have rules, then let's enforce these rules. That
22 is what they are talking about.

23 I think most of them realize there are many
24 rules, that if we enforced every rule, they would have to
25 be hypocritical.

1 Q In that same light, and I don't quite know how
2 to ask this question -- it relates to liberal -- you
3 mentioned, you were asked by Mr. Liman about goon squads.
4 I sat in on an interview of a correction officer who was
5 a good deal younger than you are, a lot younger than I am,
6 who was discussing -- I was a member of the Commission that
7 was monitoring the interview at Attica, and he felt that he
8 had an opportunity to tell me as a member of the
9 Commission what he really thought was at the root of the
10 problem, and he felt very sincerely that this was a chance
11 to get on the record the things he thought were necessary
12 to get on the record, and he hasn't been there as long as
13 you are.

14 He told me, and with great sincerity on his part
15 that the fact of the matter is that he believes the re-
16 institution of the goon squads, and I am quoting him
17 directly, I am quite certain, was one of the main answers
18 to the problems that he as a correction officer faced at
19 Attica, which makes me -- I don't know what to think,
20 because he apparently is under the illusion there used to
21 be -- I am fortunate enough not to know one way or another.

22 Do you think he was using it as a figure of
23 speech?

24 A I don't know. The very fact that every officer
25 in the institution is being used in a particular area, a

1 particular job, and that he is in any one of a number of
2 different areas in the institution on any given time,
3 would have to indicate that goon squads would be impossible
4 to begin with.

5 A goon squad would have to be a group of men
6 sitting down, smoking cigarettes and drinking coffee,
7 possibly playing cards, waiting for some incident to
8 happen.

9 No, there is no such thing as a goon squad,
10 simply because possibly that it wouldn't be -- you
11 couldn't implement it.

12 Q The only other question I have is one of
13 curiosity on my part. It may be after you left HBZ.
14 At the time I visited HBZ, the correction officers had a
15 recorder. This may have happened only after the incidents

16 A That is correct.

17 Q That is after you left?

18 A Yes.

19 MR. ROTHSCHILD: Then I won't bother you
20 with the question. It is not appropriate.

21 Thank you.

22 MR. MC KAY: Mr. Henix?

23 EXAMINATION BY MR. HENIX:

24 Q I would like to just respond first to the
25 question about the goon squad. The way I saw the goon

1 squad activated, because I started very young too, at 17,
2 and it is quite a few years ago, they had a certain amount
3 of officers who they could depend upon, who had other
4 responsibilities throughout the institution that could be
5 summoned at a moment's notice, and of course they had the
6 reputation for being able to subdue any types of disorders

7 That is not my point. What I wanted to ask is
8 how long have you been the union representative and what
9 are your responsibilities as a union representative?

10 A Well, I am not a union representative at this
11 time. I was a steward for the union for about a year and
12 a half.

13 Q And I notice that -- I think Mr. Carter did it
14 very eloquently to express a lot of the feelings that the
15 blacks have, and the inability for, say, certain officers
16 or the majority of the officers at Attica or other
17 institutions like Attica to communicate with you.

18 But if you are a representative of the union for
19 the period of time that you were a representative of the
20 union, it would seem to me that there is no communication
21 even within our own ranks because if you worked twelve
22 years or so in HBZ, even if it is the night shift and you
23 are talking to your brother officers, it would seem imposs-
24 to me for that amount of time to transpire, no mention is
25 made of showers and how often they take showers.

1 Maybe you just didn't feel like it was your
2 responsibility to say it.

3 A I would like to talk about it. We just don't
4 give showers from 11 o'clock at night until 7 o'clock in
5 the morning.

6 Q I don't mean that. I mean like I am not --
7 right now I am sitting here in Rochester, you see, and I am
8 a director of a program in New York City, you see. But
9 there are ways that I know even now what is going on in New
10 York City, because I am curious about it.

11 And as a union representative, and you representing
12 a certain group of people, officers, it would be -- I think
13 it would be incumbent upon you to know what their jobs are
14 and what they do so that you could adequately represent
15 them.

16 A I think I do and I did.

17 Q I had another question to ask you in reference
18 to vacations. We were talking about working and men
19 copping out, working in the steel mill or the iron mill
20 over there, knocking out those lockers and stuff.

21 If a man works in that steel mill and which some
22 men in that institution have 40 years, and which one was
23 just in front of you to testify to, at what point does he
24 earn a vacation?

25 A I really don't know. I don't think that the State

1 penal system has gone into vacations for inmates as yet.
2 They are, as far as I know, they are thinking now of
3 instituting some kind of a furlough system.

4 Q But you would negotiate for your union members
5 to have a vacation?

6 A Certainly.

7 Q I asked the question because it seemed to me you
8 were talking, the inmates were talking about being treated
9 like animals, and I think this is a deviation that no
10 consideration is given to the need for rest.

11 Five days a week of working, and which I am sure
12 they work very hard, and yet still -- so I could understand
13 a man going to the doctor and maybe becoming a hypochondriac
14 under those conditions.

15 A I didn't say I couldn't understand it.

16 Q But if they do this, they are subject to
17 disciplinary action?

18 A No, they are not.

19 Q They are not keeplocked if the doctor tells them
20 to get out of there and he comes back?

21 A Not as far as I know. They have a right to go
22 over and see the doctor if they don't feel they are well.
23 I don't know of any cases where a man is keeplocked because
24 he said he was sick.

25 Q No, because out of that comes other things. I am

1 saying if a man feels sick, I guess this is a state of mind
2 very often.

3 A Oh, yes, sure.

4 Q And we can't really be sure whether a person is
5 sick or not unless he has adequate examination.

6 A I don't think that the doctor turns them away as
7 a matter of course. I think the doctor takes some action
8 but it would cause a doctor to be somewhat concerned with
9 people who are -- who seem not to be ill, taking up the
10 time that he should be spending on people who are ill.

11 I didn't say that he didn't treat them. He does.

12 Q Is there any specific amount of time that the
13 dispensary is open for people who -- is there any time that
14 they report to hospital if they feel bad? Is it a certain
15 amount of hours that they have?

16 A If you have a headache, something of that nature,
17 yes, but if you really feel sick and insist upon going to
18 see the doctor, you go right then.

19 Q You do have --

20 A We call him in at night when somebody isn't
21 feeling well, and we have two nurses in the institution
22 at a time. We have a registered nurse and an inmate nurse
23 who are both very capable, and if they feel that this man
24 wants the doctor, he gets the doctor right then.

25 Q I noticed another thing. I believe you when you

1 say you are in favor of rehabilitation, not just paying⁴⁴⁰
2 lip service to it, and yet -- and still it seems very
3 strange to me that we would have ghetto blacks and Puerto
4 Ricans come to Attica and the job assignment that they are
5 very often given is on the farm, and I don't know where a
6 farm is in New York City at all. I haven't seen one.

7 A These people that are assigned to the farm are
8 assigned to a choice duty. You won't find too many men
9 that are assigned to that farm that dislike their assign-
10 ment.

11 As a matter of fact, the blacks and the Puerto
12 Ricans insisted that they be assigned out on the farm in
13 equal numbers, which they have been.

14 Q But it is not applicable to the future work, their
15 future plans?

16 A I don't know. It depends on the man himself.
17 He may be planning on being a farmer. He might be wanting
18 to go out in the fresh air.

19 EXAMINATION BY MR. LIMAN:

20 Q There are privileges attached to the farm,
21 including being out in the fresh air?

22 A Oh, yes.

23 Q I am not sure whether that came on, but I asked
24 you whether there were privileges attached to being on the
25 farm and that is what your answer to Mr. Henix was --

1 A That is right, there are privileges attached to ⁴⁴¹
2 farm work.

3 Q To clarify another subject you raised about when
4 you go to the doctor if you have a headache, sick call is
5 held in the morning; am I correct?

6 A That is correct.

7 Q If a man gets a headache in the evening, do you
8 have discretion as a correction officer to give him some
9 aspirins?

10 A We call the nurse over, and the nurse examines
11 him and gives him whatever he thinks he should have.

12 Q Now, this is an inmate nurse or is it a --

13 A No, this is a civilian, registered nurse.

14 Q You have expressed some views and belief for
15 more programming, more training, including training in
16 understanding the people that you are dealing with.

17 A That is correct.

18 Q You also have been a union steward and you presum-
19 ably talked to a lot of correction officers at Attica.

20 A Yes.

21 Q I think the public would be interested in your
22 opinion as to whether you believe that the opinions that
23 you expressed here today are shared by many correction
24 officers.

25 A Well, I believe so, yes. I think that my

1 opinions are shared with the majority of us.

2 Q You have been under these hot lights for a long
3 time and I don't know if there is anything that you have
4 left unsaid, but as the Chairman indicated, you do have a
5 right to make a statement.

6 A I think that everything -- all my feelings have
7 been pretty well covered and that I don't think any further
8 statement will be necessary.

9 MR. MC KAY: We thank you very much, Mr.
10 Goewey, for being with us.

11 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

12 (Witness excused.)

13 MR. MC KAY: Mr. Martinez, will you stand to
14 be sworn.

15 L U I S A N G E L R O S E M A R T I N E Z,
16 called as a witness to testify and having been
17 first duly sworn by Mr. McKay, was examined and
18 testified as follows:

19 EXAMINATION BY MR. LIMAN:

20 Q Mr. Martinez, would you try to keep your voice up
21 so that everybody can hear what you have to say.

22 A Yes, sir.

23 Q Would you state your full name for the record.

24 A Luis Angel Rose Martinez.

25 Q And you are an inmate at Attica?
