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We have three or four officers in Attica shouldn't belong around any black man nowhere because these are racists and that is a small minority. I mean, these men come in to work in the morning and they are going to find what they can do to irritate an inmate. They do it deliberately with malice aforethought but that's in a very small minority.

I know, because I know--well, I am not dealing in personalities as a whole, no. I won't lie, as a whole, no.

The average--I mean, I never had an officer holler at me.

Now, in looking over your disciplinary Q record, Mr. Young, I was struck by the fact that almost out of the blue on March 23, 1971, you were written up and received a reprimand for disobeying an order while marching.

Tell me why a man like you would have gotten written up for that.

That was all a mistake. On my part and the officer's, too.

I eat every day with the guys I work with. Some of these--and I eat on a line where I am the only black man that eats on that side of the line.

On this side--they don't separate us.

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619 something you do to yourself. Nobody makes you eat like that.

So I am in line five minutes to 12:00 getting ready to go to the mess hall. A new officer says, "Get over there in that line."

I says, "What?"

He says, Get over there with the rest of them.

My nose is open. The thing is, when he said, "Get over there with the rest of them," and in the other line opposite me, there was 15 or 16 blacks and they heard him. And they started, just like that they started.

"What is he talking about?" You know the words they use.

I said, "Be quiet." I said, "I will handle this."

I said, "Listen, I've eaten over here with these men for two years. I am going to eat there today and tomorrow. "

I said, "I'm not going to move and you ain't going to move me," and he said, "Let's forget about it. You can do just what you please about it."

I went to the mess hall, came back and was keeplocked.

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The next morning I went to court. This officer thought that was the way it was supposed to be. It was a young guy and he ain't prejudiced.

Today me and him are friends. He just told me to get over withe the black guys, never thinking. A big old country boy, you know. And that's a fact, he wasn't prejudiced. He just didn't know.

Q You went to court.

What happened when you went to court?

I went to court and so they asked me to Α explain it. When I explained just how it was, Lt. Maroni and the PK, I think Mr. Burger and they had a representative from the service unit. And I told them, I said, "I was made as hell."

I said I was mad. But I see if I got any madder, there was eight or ten of them young guys, all they wanted to do, this man talked to me like that and their noses were open.

I am glad he talked to me instead of one of those young guys.

What do you think would have happened if this officer had told one of the younger inmates that he couldn't stand in line with white inmates?

I don't know. Depends on the individual. Α Depends on how he was that day.

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home the night before saying his wife had been pregnant and he would have been in jail three years, I don't know what he would have did. These things happen every day. These happen to us. We know what happens.

They expect us to be every day the same. seen a guy, his mother died in Mississippi. You can't go out of State. And he was the only kid in the family. And I know he come and sit, "What can I do?

> I said, "Go see the chaplin, talk to him." He said, "What is he going to do?"

The next morning this man lined up--the first thing he did was hit the stick, line up, get in pairs, be quiet. That's the first thing you hear when you get out of the cell.

The officer don't know this guy. He don't feel like getting lined up. He is bugged up to start with. Not at the officer. Just in general, you understand what I mean?

The guy says, "Man, go to hell. I don't feel like it."

And that's just what he felt like. Boom, he was locked up. You thought he killed somebody.

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way he was treated when he told that officer 622 to go to hell. And he would have told anyone. He would have told me to go to hell. It had nothing to do with the officer. Just at the time he didn't care about anything.

Q Mr. Young, you're what's considered a good inmate.

What is considered a bad inmate? What makes a bad inmate in the eyes of the institution?

What makes him in the eyes of the institution? Α You can't think. You are not a man. You can't think. They tell you when to get up in the morning, when to go to chow, when to go to sleep at night, when to go to the movies, when to go to yard, when to come back from yard.

I have a job where I use a slide rule, I use a typewriter, an adding machine. This is the best thing that can happen to me because it keeps my mind alert, but can you imagine year in, year out, an adult cannot think? Can you imagine you not being able to think, or just express an opinion?

You know, the first thing they say is, "I don't want to hear.

When you got an opinion, "I don't want to

I am a man. I committed a crime, 623 but I am a man and I will be a man when I leave and there is nothing they can do to make me not be a man.

I respect myself before I ever seen those people and that's how come I can respect those people.

- Q Mr. Young, did you ever witness a correction officer hit an inmate--
 - A Never.
- Q (continuing) -- or an inmate hit a correction officer?
- A I have never seen either. It has happened, but I have never seen it.
- Q You have heard of these things happening, but you have never seen it?
 - A I know they have happened on both sides.
 - O And what about verbal abuse?
- A Verbal abuse--you take--guys come in from Greenhaven. Now, Attica is a prison all by itself. Attica doen't do anything like any other prison in New York State. Don't say it does, because we know.
- If I was in Clinton today I could get cigars from home. I smoke cigars. I can't get them in Attica because I am in Attica.
- If I was in Greenhaven today, I could get cigarettes. I can't get them in Attica.

I will give you an example of 624 what happened to me right after Easter-before Easter.

I drink tea, not coffee. My brother brings me anything I ask for, my oldest brother. I drink tea, they call it iced tea mix and it's tea and sugar and lemonade all mixed together. A little plastic package and I drink it all the time.

You can't get anything in a glass. I got it Thanksgiving, I got it Christmas. My brother brought me 18 bags Good Friday and you know what they told me, they had a notice on the package room you couldn't get that no more. On the inside of the package room.

I like that. They didn't notify me. They didn't put no bulletin on the housing area. I just found it.

My brother said, "What the hell is going on?"

I said, "Be quiet. I'll take care of it
outside."

It's a mental harassment. It's a mental thing. They just degrade you. You con't have to put your hands on me to degrade me or upset me.

Q Do you think some of them even understand they are degrading you when they do it?

A I will tell you something else: I have seen officers go down the back--I remember an officer in the

metal shop wanting to get us showers at 625 night. You know what they told that officer, "Don't rock the boat. Do your job."

I have seen officers go down--I am talking about this particular fellow, I seen his officer go right down front, he said, "Why don't you let the guy spend the \$20?"

The PK down front told him to mind his own business. This buy worked with him for probably five or six or seven years. He wanted to keep--this is what they call a good inmate, too. They keep the officers--a good officer is scared to go to bat for you.

The man down front will tell you, "What?"

Let me give you an example. Gideon versus

Wainwright came out in 1961. You know what happened

in 1961, everybody who thought the had anything wrong

wanted to try to help themselves. Anybody who

thought they didn't have a lawyer.

If they caught this man helping me with a writ, with my papers--I can't write, all I can do is tell them. This man knows a little about law. They look me up and him up and destroy my papers.

Do you think any warden is going to stop a man from trying to get out of prison, a legal way to

In 1967 the Supreme Court said any inmate can help another inmate prepare his papers.

Do you know what the warden of Attica told me, "I run this place."

Two years ago we were allowed to help each other. Another man was allowed to help another inmate. A legal redress, but the warden said, As long as I run it, I run it. The hell with the Supreme Court.

Do you think that's harassment? It's not a physical thing but the man said, These people are running me crazy.

Q Have you ever heard racial epithets by inmates or correction officers directed toward one another?

There was one incident that you told me about in your presence of a correction officer.

A This happened after the riot. I was going by. See, like you say, I'm a good inmate so I have a pass. I don't have to go out to the prison with an officer. I can go by myself because I am a clerk.

I happened to go by this group of officers, and I heard him say, "These damn niggers."

I stopped right there and I turned around and I said, "What did you say?"

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I walked to the seven officers 627 standing together in A-block. I said, What did you say? If you ever say it again I will have you in front of the warden.

Nobody said nothing. And my nose was open. I walked right over to him. One of the men who said that is one of the men who I said is a racist. They regarded that -- that's just one of those things, but I will tell you something else.

You take right now. If I was to go right now, today you got a package list, just like right now. We are allowed 15 pounds of food a month. I can get chicken five times a year or ham on a holiday. Why?

If my people can afford to give me a package, what difference does it make if it's 18 or 22 pounds? Don't you think that is a morale booster? We have asked for it how many times? Fifteen pounds, that's all. You get chicken five times a year.

I'll give you an example of how they do. I asked my brother five years ago to bring me six papr of shorts, six T-shirts and two pair of pajamas. All I have to do is tell him and he brings me.

On Saturday he brought me six shorts, six T-shirts and two pair of pajamas. Three of my pair

of shorts were brown and three pair of 628 shorts were blue. One of my pajamas was brown and one was blue.

Do you know, I could not have those three pair of shorts and one pair of pajamas because I violated security by having blue underwear nobody could see but myself. That's a violation of security.

I mean, how can you tell a grown man that he is violating security by wearing a blue pair of shorts?

I mean, this is the type of juvenile attitude they treat us. They actually think that we believe that.

You know why the rule was made? For harassment and for harassment only.

(Continued on page 629.)

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Q And yet, despite all of these things, 629 you, because of your different background and other factors, have been able to acclimate yourself and be what you yourself term, a good inmate?

A Like I said before, I am lucky. My dad was a minister and I had a type of home where my mother and father were happy. The first time in my life I went to a football game, I saw Cornell in 1937. He was a companion. I want to tell you of a friend of mine, who got killed in the yard. I got two beautiful daughters. My wife is white. I killed my father-in-law, which is a white man.

I think that is why I was tricked into prison, not because of the crime I committed, but what I didn't stay in my place. So the average young black guy in Attica knows me, knows I got two daughters. My baby daughter's pictures have been in Ebony, Life Magazine and they are both beautiful children.

I got to be friends with guys. In the first place, I have been an official on the footbal and I have been a bridge official for nine years. So therefore, I get over the institution a lot more than the average inmate and I have had a pass possibly ten years. Which allows me over the institution.

Anyway, this kid used to call me father all the time on account of my daughters. One Sunday we were sit-

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ting in the yard talking. Talking about Jamestown, how you live where you want to live, no desemimination. How when I forst got married, my wife was white, I lived from a white family and rented from them. They don't even know what you are talking about.

He says, you know, and I cried. He says, "When I was a mid my mother had five children. I don't think any of us had the same father."

He said, "I have seen my mother come in with a man and put us kids out in the hall. I was the oldest when she had relationship," and I am 50 years old and he is telling me this.

And how do you think that kid can relate to some rural officer from an environment like Attica? He never had a chance to start with. The first time he ever stole anything, he stole from a fruit stand to hurt his mother. The kid has never probably earned \$50 in a week in his life. So, like I say, he gets arrested and what happens.

Like I said, I wasn't abused by any officer. I didn't have a chip on my shoulder when I came in. Nobody mistreated me. Take one of those kids from Bedford-Stuyvesant or somewhere in New York, he gets picked up, what is the first thing that happens to him.

We say there isn't such a thing as brutality but the kid gets beat over the head. By the time he gets old

enough to come to Attica, do you think that 631 he is going to relate to a man that doesn't even understand his problem at all, his background?

He has never probably been to a ballgame in the Yankee Stadium. He never seen the Giants play. He never had anybody take him. How can he relate to one of these people? They don't know what our problem is.

Q You have worn a white shirt and a tie and a suit before the prison gave you this clothing to come and testify here?

A Last year I worked in the street. I earned over \$7,000 working in a ball-bearing factory in James-town. That was in 1969.

Q Would you say there are many kids who, in Attica, who will be putting on that suit and tie and white shirt, for the first time when they are dressed up for court or for an appearance before a Commission such as this?

A There are so many I hardly even realize.

Q Mr. Young, you have talked about what makes a good inmate. Are there any correction officers at Attica who you would consider to be good correction officers even despite the great gap between their background and the background of the inmates they are dealing with?

A You have some good officers and you have some real good officers.

officer?

Q To you?

A Well, let's say for instance like me, for instance. When I came in the shop, the officers used to say, "How are your kids getting along, do you get any mail from home?"

The old timers. Whether he meant that or not, he might be just psyching you. But it was nice. I said, well, this guy is halfway concerned with me. The officers today don't even know what the guys' names are, the majority of them. I'll tell you, an officer, one who listened to your problem and will attempt to do something about it. One officer will say, "Wait, I don't want to hear it." You got an officer say something to you, you cannot even dispute him one bit. You cannot be human.

He say, "Okay, I want so and so done." Don't say why.

"What do you mean why. Because I said so."

That is the system. You can't--you are not supposed to even attempt to change the system.

Q Are there many officers who you would put in this category of good officers at Attica?

A I will say 95 per cent of the officers at Attica are fairly good people.

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To me. Well, I mean, an officer--Α 633 these guys come from the same environment I come from. They like to go bowling, they like to fish and hunt. A lot of these kids from New York City don't know what you're talking about when you say things like that.

- You can converse with them? Q
- I like to bowl. I like to fish and hunt. Α
- You are on a first name basis with some offi-Q cers, aren't you?

Well, it depends on who is around. If the PK is around--

Well, privately when the PK and nobody else is around, you call a number of officers by their first name and they call you?

Certainly. Everybody in the place calls me Α Boots.

Do you get along, for example, with the officers for whom you now work?

Like I told you, I get along with every officer in Attica. The ones I know are no good, I avoid. And I know how to avoid them. And that is only two or three officers I know in the place that I do avoid, in the whole of all the officers.

Mr. Young, I would like to ask you just one last set of questions. You are in on a sentence where if

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you had been convicted more recently you would have been eligible for parole several years ago?

Α Yes, sir.

You are now--because you were convicted under Q the old law, entered a plea under the old law, you are not eligible to meet the Parole Board until when?

Α Eight more years .

How many other inmates are there in this same Q situation as you in Attica that you have talked to them, a number?

Α I will say a minimum of 350.

Now, Mr. Young, you have heard that various com-Q mittees including the Committee of Hugh Jones, which Senator Dunne is on and other groups, correction officers have advocated that the law be changed so that you would have this, you and the other inmates would have the same eligibility date for parole as under the new law. And no action has yet been taken on that.

How do you and the others in your situation feel about that?

Α 95 per cent of us live in hopes that it will be We write our people, we tell our people to write. We think there is a big inequity. We know it's wrong. We know it's wrong for me -- in the first place, I did wrong to be in Attica and I am an adult but there is a degree of

wrongness. What I did 12 years ago and I got 635
30 to life for and the same crime a man commits today,
which I am not justifying anybody committing any crime.
Why should he get half as much time as I got? We are
both citizens of New York State. It's just a frustrating thing. Why?

MR. LIMAN: I have no more questions.

Mr. Chairman?

MR. McKAY: Mr. Young, as I think you have been advised, you have an opportunity if you wish to make a statement to the Commission and to the public during the course of this, but no in response to a specific question.

Do you wish to do that now or at the conclusion of any questions put by the Commission? We would be glad to receive it.

THE WITNESS: Do it any way you want.

MR. McKAY: Let me find out what questions there are. I think Mr. Henix has a question and Mr. Rothschild and perhaps others.

EXAMINATION BY MR. HENIX:

Q I really only have one question to ask you.

I could say this much, though, I think I should say it in all fairness and all honesty. When I read on the list of people who were going to come before us today

and the way you are described here as an older 636 black inmate in prison. I expected an entirely different type of personality. I feel very good about the fact that you are very objective and I think very realistic in the way you see things, having been in this type of situation myself.

But I've got a question to ask you, Mr. Young. That question is in reference to harassment. This has to do with now and certain changes. One in particular change gives me a great deal of discomfort and you being able to travel throughout the institution. How do you feel about the fact that gun towers are now being installed around the recreation area?

A I have been in the yard once. I don't think
I will ever go again.

MR. HENIX: Thank you.

MR. McKAY: Mr. Rothschild?

EXAMINATION BY MR. ROTHSCHILD:

Q Mr. Young, you talked about the problems of the young inmates and the younger guards, the clash of two societies that understand each other not. And its results in the frustrations and the dehumanizing that it does. I wanted to ask you from your perspective which Mr. Henix s said is remarkably broad, I think. Do you think that that dehumanizing and difficult--frustration is probably as

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difficult for the young officers in many ways as it is for the young inmates? They obviously occupy different roles.

I think it's quite different from the young officer. He is clashing with a different culture. He is clasing with something he can't comprehend. He doesn't understand it. He doesn't live--some of the people have never went to school--around Attica--with a black person in their life. That is a white community that's been running that prison ever since it was there. And there is father and brother and uncle, which I don't say is bad, because they are aware, buy I don't think it will ever been enlightened or broadened. The dogma is there that we did this 25 years ago and my father did this 30 years ago.

I'm going to do the same thing. I am 50 years old and there is no way in the world you are going to treat a kid coming out of Brooklyn Stuyvesant, like you do me and don't think you're going to do it. Just forget it. He has been beaten, he has been hungry. He probably never had a father in his life and you are going to treat him like you do me? You can forget the whole thing because if you do, keep it up and you will have another Attica somewhere and that is what all of us are trying to prevent.

I lost a lot of good friends in that 63 yard and I don't think it should have happened. If things would have been different it wouldn't have happened.

Can you imagine, you don't know what it is. My day has been closing every day for 12 years at 4:30.

Every day at 4:30. Monday, Tuesday, week in, week out, every day. For 12 years I sit there in that cell. Sometimes I feel like reading. And it's not that nobody has bothered me but do you know the frustration I am going through and I am a good inmate, just being incarcerated. Incarceration is hell, I don't care what anybody else says. You don't have to be harassed to hate the kind of living conditions you are under.

Can you imagine, some time you just wake up in the morning, like in the summertime, and I say I wonder what those two kids of mine are doing. I would like to take them fishing. They even bait their own hooks, they are girls. Putting minnows on them. And this officer doesn't know what is on my mind and I am supposed to be the same inmate day in, day out, day in, day out.

You know what made me a grateful inmate? In 1962 in Roswell Memorial Hospital, they had a childrens ward on the fifth floor of Roswell. And these kinds were all in this ward, there was Puerto Rican kids and black,

The nurse told me, "Isn't it a pity, not a one of them will live to go home."

I had two little babies at home. From that day to this day, nothing every bothered me. They never had a chance. Just like these kids at Attica.

MR. McKAY: Mr. Young, do you wish to make a statement to the Commission?

THE WITNESS: What have I been doing?

MR. McKAY: You have made a statement.

Thank you very much for being with us today. We appreciate your attendance.

THE WITNESS: I appreciate your listening.

Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, the witness was excused.)