1	1 MR. LIMAN: Mr. Ford. 1455
2	MR. MC KAY: Mr. Ford, will you remain
3	standing to be sworn?
4	PERRY FORD, called as a witness, having
5	been first duly sworn by Mr. McKay, was examined
6	and testified as follows:
7	EXAMINATION BY MR. ADDISON:
8	Q Mr. Ford, will you state your full name,
9	please.
10	A Perry Norman Ford.
11	Q Will you try to speak in the microphone,
12	please.
13	A Perry Norman Ford.
14	Q Mr. Ford, I would like to direct your atten-
15	tion to the morning of September 13 in D-Yard at Attica.
16	Will you please tell the Commission where you were
17	located at that time?
18	A Would you like for me to show it on the map?
19	Q Yes, please.
20	A I
21	Q Would you pick up the microphone.
22	A I was right here. In D-Block Yard.
23	Q You were standing near the trench of D-Block
24	Yard?
25	A Yes, I was.

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2	•	At that point did anything take place to 1456
move	you f	from that area?
	Α	Well, the helicopter, a small helicopter
came	over	the yard first and it circled and it went
away	and i	it came back again.
	Q	Was anything dropped from this helicopter?
	Α	No, it wasn't.
	Q	There were inmates in this area, is that not
corre	ect?	
	Α	Yes, there was.
	Q	Did the helicopter send any announcement
forth	1?	
	Α	No, it didn't.
	Q	What was your response or other inmates' response
to th	nis he	elicopter?
	Α	They said "Power to the people", you know,
and '	"Come	on with it."
	Q	And what did you all mean by that?
	Α	Meaning that if you want to kill us, you
know	, we'ı	re ready to die. If we can't get out of our
condi	ition	•
	Q	What did you expect at that point, Mr. Ford?
	A	We really expected for Rockefeller to inter-
vene		know, and to assert his authority and have the
hr.eas	oure (of the people outside, convince him to come in

13 and grant us amnesty. We really believed we could 1457 2 get amnesty. 3 This was a small army helicopter that flew 4 over what you were responding --5 Α No, this looked like--it was a smaller job, 6 type of helicopter. It wasn't the green one that 7 brought the gas. 8 Now you're referring to a second helicopter? Q 9 Α There was an army helicopter. 10 How long after the first helicopter flew Q 11 over did the second helicopter arrive? 12 After they left the second time, the small A 13 helicopter, that is, the bigger one came and came along 14 the tunnel. The tunnel from A-Block--15 Would you point that out on the chart, Q 16 please. 17 Α It came along this route. Straight up. 18 It flew over that tunnel--Q 19 Letting off the gas. Then it circled here Α 20 and covered the whole yard. 21 And gas was dropped at that point? 0 22 Gas and I believe some type of pellets. Like Α 23 exploding pellet or something. This also was dropped. 24 Where were you standing at this point? Q 25 A I was right here. (Indicating).

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1458 Did you do anything when the gas was Q dropped?

I dove in the hole, I mean in the trench, you know, along here. (Indicating).

When you landed in the trench, were you Q there by yourself?

No, there were about ten inmates, you know, maybe five in front of me and five behind me and one that I was laying on top of.

- You landed on top of another inmate?
- He get in there before I did.
- When you were in the trench, were you able Q to see anything taking place in the yard?

Yes, I was able to see the helicopter come back around and the shooting had started, you know, like simultaneously right after the gas was dropped, the shooting started.

Had the shooting started before you jumped Q into the trench?

I seen all the inmates in my area and I was looking in this area right here, (Indicating) go to the ground.

- Were you looking from the trench?
- Yes, I was. Like I had to lift my head up to see what was happening.

Q At this point you were laying in the-- 1459 could you describe or put yourself in some position to give us an indication of how you were looking from the trench into the yard?

A My body was facing--my head was facing this way. (Indicating)

This is the bathroom right here and my head was facing this way and my body would have to be laying flat. When I looked behind me, I would raise up on my side, you know, my right side, to look behind me up the trench this way. This is where the negotiation table was set up, right here, and there was a lot of constant fire on that area.

- Q Shooting was being directed in that area?
- A Yes, it was.
- Q Were there any inmates behind you?

A -es, there were. It was so filled up here that they had, you know, came all the way back up even with the ground, that's how many people were in there.

- Q Did you see anyone get hit at this point?
- A Not at that particular point, no, I didn't.
- Q Did you see anyone get shot?
- A Yes, I did.
- Q And where were the people located?
- A They were about five feet in here away from

me. When the helicopter circled twice and gave out the 1460 demands to put your hands on your head and you would not be harmed. Sit or stand and move slowly towards the trooper because all that I see in that yard, troopers.

At this point three inmates stood up about five feet behind me.

- Q They stood up after the helicopter said to put your hands on your head?
 - A Yes, they did.
- Q And when they stood up, two of them was hit and the other one ducked and one had grabbed the lower part of his abdomen and the other had grabbed the, up by his shoulder.
 - Q Did you get up at this point, Mr. Ford?
- A No, I didn't. I was contemplating on how I was going to move to this part of the yard. Because there was a hole dug also there. Before I could get up, you know, more fire, the fire became heavier and then it ceased.
- Q Had the men in the yard begun to get up at that point?
- A No, well, see, they didn't want to get up because of the fact that the fire was so heavy. The dudes tried to get up, inmates, that is, tried to get up.

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Q Had the helicopter announced to everyone to stand up at this point?

A Yes, it did. That was about three times that it came by.

- Q The shooting was still going on?
- A Yes, it was.
- Q You were about to get out of the trench?
- A I was concentrating on that thought, yes, I was.
 - Q What happened about that time?

A At this time the fire ceased, you know, it died down and what happened, the helicopter gave another demand to stand up and put your hands on your head.

- Q Did you get up at this point?
- A No, I didn't.
- Q What did you do?

A From this point, the inmates in the yard, from where I could see, you know, were thinking--you could see them restless in the trench, thinking about getting up. Like you could see the body of men moving, like if they were ready to comply with these rules but now, some had but as soon as the majority had raised, risen up, the fire became like heavier than it was at first, you know, on that yard.

8 Q Did you get out of the trench at all? 1462

A At that point I raised up to see where the troopers was at because I was getting ready to jump out and make my way across. From this position across here. (Indicating)

Q Did you get out of the trench or did you raise your head?

A No, when I raised my head I met a shotgun, a pump shotgun.

Q What do you mean you met a shotgun?

A In other words, a trooper was standing right here and there were troopers here, here and on top of the tunnel. And this trooper was standing here, he met me with a shotgun in his hand. He had on an orange raincoat. He had on a gas mask.

Q Mr. Ford, what do you mean when you say he met you with a shotgun--

A When I lifted my head up the shotgun was about this far from my face.

Q Did you have a weapon in your hands at that time?

A No, I didn't. He caught me rising up, in a rising position, and I froze.

Q Was anything said to you at this point?

A He mumbled something, I heard two words.

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"Kill nigger." I don't know what the rest of the 1463 sentences were.

- Q Did he have a gas mask on?
- Α Yes, he did.
- Is this why you could not--
- It was muffled, yes, it was.
- Is this why you couldn't understand exactly Q what, clearly what he was saying?
 - Yes, it was.
 - So he said, "Kill nigger?"
 - Yes, he did.
- This is what you understood? What happened at that point?

At that point he was beginning to squeeze the Α trigger but I had thought in my mind if I could watch the trigger and watch his finger, that at the right time--I didn't want to move before then because I thought if I would move, he would just move the gun.

So now I felt if he got comfortable in the position he was and he was squeezing the trigger, at the time of the actual squeezing I could move my head and in that way the shot would go over my shoulder. But a younger trooper walked up.

I say he looked to be about 16 years old.

Can we presume he was older than 16?

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How can you tell that he was a trooper, a young trooper--did he have a gas mask on?

See, his hair was longer, about half-À way down his neck, you know, and he didn't have any mask on at all. He had a .357 Magnum in his hand.

- Do you know for a fact it was a .357 Magnum? Q
- Α Yes, I do. I am quite familiar with it.
- Q He came over to you and this first trooper?

Α Yes, he came alongside of the trooper and I believe the trooper was right handed because his right hand was mounted around the stock and he had his index finger on the trigger of his right hand and at this point the young trooper was nervous. He panicked. And he said no. At the same time he said no, he hit the shotgun, making it turn away from me a little bit and it discharged and I had moved my head. And I got hit up here and the dirt kicked up behind me.

- Mr. Ford, were you actually hit with--0
- With a shotgun pellet. Α
- Q You were hit with a pellet?
- Yes, I was. Α
- The young trooper fired the shot or was it Q the first--
 - No, it was the first trooper that had--the

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24 25 young trooper didn't have a rifle. He had only 1465 the Magnum in his hand, his hand pistol.

Q Were you subsequently treated for this wound?

No, I wasn't, you know, because I didn't Α want to make mention of it because I felt as though! it would implicate me as being close to maybe the hostages. They figured everybody who would have a wound had already been isolated and put in a segregated unit and was waiting to go to the box, you know, because I was accused of killing an officer.

At this point, after the gun was discharged, Q did you fall to the ground or were you still on your feet?

No, I didn't. I froze until the young officer told me to move out of there, nigger, and I moved.

In what direction did you move at that time?

I moved in this direction. The back end of Α the trench. At the same time the inmate that occupied this spot and moved to the wall and I joined right into the body of inmates, you know, and mounted the wall along to the door.

So you joined the body of inmates that were moving toward the door in A-Yard?

- Q When you arrived at the door leading into the tunnel, there were a number of inmates before you?
 - A Yes, there were.
- Q And as you got into the door, did anything unusual take place?

A Well, see, inside the door it was a table situated right here.

- Q There was a table inside of the door?
- A Right. A table was inside. And when I got inside the door there was a trooper up on the table with a shotgun in his hand and there was an inmate right here on this side.
 - Q Will you speak louder, please?

A There was an inmate up here on this side.

And he was getting up off the floor trying to get
into the, you know, to the out-going inmates into the

A-Block Yard and the trooper turned and fired on him,
you know, with the shotgun. At the time when I looked,
I seen he got hit approximately by the neck or up here.

Anyway the blood leaped up. And this made the inmates that came through there, because they were trying to stop us from coming in because they were pushing too much and they were trying to hold us back in the yard until the rest got through. What they did

to this point, they stopped us from that shot, the inmates hugged the ground--

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Q The shot was fired, you say, by the officer that was standing on the table inside of the door?

A It was a trooper.

Q A trooper?

A Right.

Q Inmates, what happened to the inmates at this time, did they scatter?

A The inmates that were in the hallway going through ducked because he was standing up on the table.

So that would make him higher than all of us, you know, because he could shoot at a down angle and hit this inmate. He couldn't have hit anybody else if their head would have been up but guys was moving through the door ducking, you know, like in a crouched position trying to get to A-Block Yard.

- Q You saw the inmate hit?
- A Yes, I did.
- Q And you said you saw blood come from--

A I saw blood shoot up out of his, off of his body.

- Q Did he fall at that point?
- A Yes, he did. He went back. The shot impact hit him against the wall and he went down, you know.

Q Were there any other shots fired at that time, Mr. Ford?

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A No, not in that--well, I heard shots down where the chapel was at, which is down here. This is the chapel. And shots were being fired down there. I could see troopers running down there shooting, you know, indiscriminately, in that area.

Q Did the inmate who was shot by the trooper from the table, was this inmate armed?

A No, he had nothing in his hand or anything, you know. He was just trying--

Q Was he running toward the trooper on the table, Mr. Ford?

A No, he wasn't. He was near the A-Block door. The way it's situated in the corridor, you have B-Block--I mean D-Block over here and this would be the--this is the go between right here. So he was more next--he was closer to A-Block's door. The trooper was closer to D-Block door. On that side of the hall, they were on different sides of the hall.

O I see.

A And he was moving, trying to get out the A-Block door, which was nowhere near the trooper.

Q At this point, Mr. Ford, you were directed to go where?

Were you given any orders at that point as

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hands stretched as far as you can and legs the same and put your face into the ground and crawl like a worm, nigger. This is what one officer said, one trooper said. What did he say to you, Mr. Ford?

To lay down in a spread eagled position,

Α He said crawl like a nigger. I mean excuse me, crawl like a worm, nigger.

- At that point you fell to the ground? Q
- Yes, I did. Α
- Were the other inmates doing likewise? Q

Everybody who came to the door fell to the Α On this side of the door, because when we ground. came out of the door we kind of clogged it up. We coming off a stoop here. We have a stoop into these doors that leads into the corridor and we clogged it up coming off of it. Guys was jumping off the sides of the stoop and whatnot trying to get to the ground because in front of us down here they had a line about 50 feet away and nothing but troopers straight across the yard aiming shotguns and carbines at us, you know.

Mr. Ford, I presume that white inmates also came through that door.

Yes, they did. They were called names such Α

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You crawled approximately how far before Q you--

calling homosexual, you know, and things like that.

You see, I crawled about 40 feet into the yard. About all the way up to here.

Q Were you hit at any time, Mr. Ford, during your crawling?

Α Yes, when I turned around, I turned around to--

Why did you turn around, Mr. Ford? Q

Because they were picking out guys in front of me. The trooper was telling guys to lift their heads up. And after looking at their faces they were tapping them and telling them to come on out, crawl on out. I got inquisitive. They told me not to look, but I looked anyway.

So I looked and they were taking them back to A-Block side of the door, through A-Block because I was in a direct straight down from the door where I could look straight back into D-Block's yard and I seen them taking guys there and pushing them into the yard.

Mr. Ford, at this point were the officers Q who were taking inmates--

These were troopers.

A Yes, I was. I was stripped. There was 1471 another inmate carrying, you know, one of the inmates that died.

Q Carrying?

A He was carrying. They were partners. Like in other words, they were buddies and he was carrying him and he was crying, you know, see what you all done? See what you all done. He didn't do nothing. He was crying walking toward the trooper. And they pointed like shotguns at him and they moved towards him. At this point I was hit again but I was hit with a club, a long right on the stick.

Q You presume you were hit for turning around and looking toward that inmate?

A Yes, I was.

Q You were hit at that point and you were hit for looking at the inmate who was praying at another point and at an earlier point you were hit?

A I was hit the first time for looking back at the door when they called the inmate out and they were pushing him back into D-Block's yard, while the fire was still going on from the roof. Then I got hit again on looking at the inmate carrying, you know, the inmate.

Q At what point, Mr. Ford, were you told to get

up and strip?

A We-1, that didn't come until about maybe 15 minutes later, you know, because the inmates in front of me were being stripped. If they had false teeth, they were taking their teeth and breaking them. They took one inmate's glasses. They took another inmate's—they were taking everybody's watches and they were busting them up. They were looking at them saying, a cheap Timex and they busted them up. They used a strategy such as they told us, they said when I tap you on the shoulder with the stick, that's time for you to jump up and strip.

Now, what they would do, they would tap you on the but and you would jump up. Because you wanted to get out of the clothes so you wouldn't get hit so they would smack you with the stick in the face and in the neck.

This is the main areas they would hit you with the stick, in the head, in the face, in the neck.

- Q Are you saying that the instructions were to stand up after you were tapped on the shoulder?
 - A Yes, it was.
- Q And if you were tapped on any part of your body and you got up, then you were hit for not standing up?

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- Q
- By the correct instructions?
- Right. Α
- Were you hit in that manner? Q
- Α No, I wasn't because I didn't get up when he touched me back there.
 - He didn't--Q

In other words, if you didn't move, then he would say words like, you just smart, nigger, huh?

And he would tap you on the shoulder. And then when you would get up, he would make you strip. You know, some guy next to me got hit even more for not getting up but the trooper in front of me didn't go to that extreme.

- Q Mere you then stripped, Mr. Ford?
- Yes, I was. Α
- Q Did anything unusual happen between the time you were stripped and the time you got to the door?

Well, they stripped me and they told me to Α go and get in line. They had a line in the form of a snake and you had to get in line and they were moving them in one at a time.

So this way they get the officers a chance to get their sticks ready. On both sides of the hall they had officers, you know, with sticks, correction

- Q I presume now you are at the door to A-Block?
- A Yes, I am.
- Q Were you going immediately in or were you standing--

A No, I was standing outside, you know, like an inmate laying on the ground.

Actually--asked the trooper could he get some medication. He was shot, you know, I think above the heart because this is where the hole was at.

- Q This is an inmate who was laying on the ground?
- A Later on he died. He was one of the dead inmates. He asked could he get some medication and the trooper put his foot on his neck.
 - Q The trooper was standing near his--
 - A Next to him.
 - Q He asked for what?

A He asked for some kind of, you know, hospital assistance such as medication. He said I'm shot. You know, help me, please. He was pleading for his life.

And the trooper turned around and put his foot on his neck.

Q You were standing at the door to A-Block at that point?

A Yes, I was.

1 2	all along here. Because all of this here is D-Block. 1477
2	And then all of this here is B-Block. And the same for
3	the other two sides. So you can hear, from the windows
4	right here. You can hear all this here in here.
5	Q So at this point you are standing near the
6	door. You had left D-Yard where the shooting started?
7	A Yes, I did.
8	
9	Q You crawled and you were stripped and approxi-
10	mately 20 minutes elapsed in your mind from the time
11	you hit the door until the time you got up to strip?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Shooting was still going on?
14	A Yes.
	Q Will you please describe what happened now
15	when you went through the door towards A-Block?
16	A Well, as I was going down A-Block, I was hit
17	I say about, I can't be specific, I say it was over
18	nine times.
19	Q Were you instructed to go down that hall?
20	A Yes, the officer told me to move out, nigger.
21	Q Was there a correction officer?
22	A Yes, it was.
23	Q What did he say to you?
24	A He said move out, nigger. In other words, to
25	move out. Make your move down the hall. And at this

point they hit, you know, the officers would

hit me on my back, the middle part of my back,

my behind and the upper part of my back and on two

occasions he tried for my head, you know, a different

officer and I got my arm swollen. My arm was swollen

because I had blocked it. Then I moved into the hall

of the block, you know, where the tiers are at.

- Q Mr. Ford, what kind of weapons were they using at this point?
 - A In the hallway?
 - Q Yes.
- A Clubs. They had the short clubs. Not the long ones, the short ones.
 - Q Were these correction officers?
 - A Yes. Night sticks.
- Q How long did it take you to run from the door to your cell, Mr. Ford? Do you have any idea?

A About ten minutes. Because, you see, when I got inside, I had stopped. When I got inside where the staircase is at because officers was trying to hit me in the groin with a stick, you know, and I was trying to get out of the way but at the same time I was looking at the desk.

Q Did they hit you at this point, were you hit at all--

at the desk and I seen a photograph, you know, of an inmate, you know, who was also dead. But his photograph was enlarged. At this point I was blocking, trying to get out of the way of being hit anymore and then I ran upstairs. There was glass on the floor and the troopers was up there, correction officers and national guard.

Yes, I was. All through there.

correction officers was in there and they were hitting

us, you know, hitting me, and from that point I looked

The

Q When you arrived on the gallery, I presume at this point you went to your cell or a cell?

A Yes, I had to go all the way to the back of the tier.

Q You are saying that you went toward the last cell in that area?

A I was in exactly, I was in 41 cell on 4 company.

- Q And there are 42 cells on the block, is that not correct?
 - A Yes, 42 cells on a company, right.
 - Q Were you at that point placed in a cell?
- A Yes, I was. But after getting hit up there also, you know, they hit you. The National Guard took a rifle and jammed it between my legs and I had to jump

129	over it to keep it from hitting me in the testicles. 1480
2	And I had to stop. There was a trooper by the door
3	itself.
4	Q Mr. Ford, how do you know it was a National
5	Guard officer?
6	A Because he was dressed in his attire, you
7	know, the green uniform.
8	Q Mr. Ford, when you arrived at the cell were
9	any officers there, as you entered your cell?
10	A No, there wasn't.
11	Q Were you escorted to your cell?
12	A No. You had to run to your cell like through
13	one of them things, when you're small you have to go
14	through the fellow's legs and everybody hits you with
15	a belt. This is what it was, only with sticks and guns
16	and stuff like that.
17	Q At this point, Mr. Ford, you were still
18	without clothes?
19	A Yes, I was.
20	Q You were then placed in your cell?
21	A Yes, I was.
22	Q Was the cell locked or were you placed in
23	with some other inmates?
24	A No. I was placed in with two white inmates.
25	I could hear them as they came out yelling. They were

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1	30 calling them nigger lovers and homies, you know, 1481
2	and all kinds of, you know names like that.
3	Q Mr. Ford, did you remain in that cell?
4	A No, I didn't.
5	Q You were transferred?
6	A Well, see, what happened in that, the officers
7	walked around, after they had theeverybody in their
8	cells and that company were walking around picking
9	out guys so I was hiding from a lot of police that I
10	had contact with before.
11	Q How long after you were placed in the cell
12	did this take place, Mr. Ford?
13	A This is about five minutes after that. They
14	started coming around, you know, and it may have lasted
15	until about 15 or 20 minutes later.
16	Q Did they come to your cell, Mr. Ford?
17	A They came and they stopped. First a sergeant
18	came.
19	Q A sergeant correction officer?
20	A Yes, sir.
21	Q Was any other officer with him?
22	A Yes, he had four other officers with him.
23	Q Four other correction officers?
24	A Yes.
25	Q Were any state troopers with him?

A No, there wasn't.

Q Were you left in your cell or were you taken out?

A Well then, an officer, you know, that I had a confrontation with before, prior, you know, to the rebellion, he came and he spotted me, you know, and he say, "We going to kill you because you killed Quinn", you know. And I was accused of killing the first officer or causing the death of the first officer that was killed.

- Q Were you taken out of your cell at this point?
- A He stepped back and got the cell number and said we'll be back for you. He was accompanied by three troopers at that time.
 - Q Did they subsequently come back?
 - A Yes, they did, about 15 minutes later.
 - Q What happened at that point?
- A They told the two white inmates to stand up, put their hands on their heads and face the wall. Told me to rise, put my hands on my head and when the door opened, go out.
 - Q Did you go out, Mr. Ford?
 - A No, I was reluctant to come out.
 - Q Why is that?
 - A Because I knew they were going to kill me.

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Yes, I did, when the troopers drawed their pistols, I guess one spot is as good as another, so I just came out.

And what happened at that point, Mr. Ford?

I had to walk down the gallery and they were Α behind me telling me how they were going to kill me and calling me a black slimy nigger, you know, and stuff like this here.

At the head of the gallery there was four other--there was six there. There was five state troopers and one correction officer that knew me. officer knew me. The troopers didn't. He embedded in their mind that I was the one who killed Quinn, who caused his death. At the head of the gallery there was four troopers. Two, one had an automatic shotgun and the other had a carbine. And I was taken downstairs to six company.

Were you placed in another cell, Mr. Ford?

When I turned on 6 company, because as Α No. you turn right when you get to the bottom of the stairs, after stepping on the company there was a big puddle of It looked to me to be broken pieces of teeth blood. in it. And there was an officer standing down the company --

1	33 Q A correction officer, Mr. Ford? 1484
2	A Yes, by an open cell. He said, "That's
3	where we busted the last nigger head open at."
4	At this point I unclenched my hands on top
5	of my head and formed them into two fists.
6	Q What were you going to do at this point,
7	Mr. Ford?
8	A I was going to rumble.
9	Q You were going to fight with the correction
10	officers?
11	A Yes, I was.
12	Q Why did you think this was going to be
13	necessary?
14	A Because it was obvious they were going to
15	hurt me down there, very bad, and I didn't want to get
16	hurt without going out fighting. That's the way I
17	felt.
18	Q Had you been given any clothes before leaving
19	the other cell?
20	A Pants, that's all.
21	Q Did you have any shoes?
22	A No, I didn't.
23	Q Did you have any shirt?
24	A No, I didn't.
25	Q So therefore you were brought downstairs with
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your hands over your head?

A Yes, I was.

Q To 6 company?

A From 4 company.

Q From 4 company to 6 company?

A Yes, I was.

Q At this point I saw the blood, what appeared to you to be teeth?

A Yes.

Q You were going to take your hands from your head--were you ordered to at this point?

A No, I was going to do this on my own.

In other words, I was going to protect myself.

Q How many correction officers or troopers were standing around at this point? Would you please distinguish?

A Coming downstairs I couldn't be sure but when I did get a chance to see them, after I was knocked down--you see first when I tried to turn around I got hit with something hard like a pistol because I never felt a man hit as hard. I been in plenty of fights with inmates.

Q Did you go down at this point, Mr. Ford?

A Yes, I did. But I didn't go out. I tried to get back up. That's when I received a hit from a rifle

in the side. I seen that. And I seen about four 1486 grey uniforms and I seen the blue uniform which was a correction officer and they were beating me up, you know, like they hit me with the sticks. They stomped me and told me to get up. Any time I planted my hands to push up they stomped me. Kick me. And they beat me up for about ten minutes, you know.

- Q At this point were you placed in a cell?
- A No. They told me to crawl in the cell, nigger, before we finish.
- Q During this ten minute contact were you by a number of officers, you said how many state troopers were there?
- A There was one correction officer in the scuffle and it was about four troopers that I seen from looking up from the ground.
- Q Were there correction officers who were normally on duty at the head of the gallery at that point? Had you seen them when you were brought into the gallery?
- A No, there was only one officer there, you know, outside in the front of the tier, the way the tiers is, like two sides but in the front of that, there were other troopers and whatnot there.

This is why I don't know if any trooper stopped

there, how many came into the actual tier loca- 1487 tion.

Q Did any correction officer or any trooper attempt to stop the beating?

A He took part in it, the one that was there and the other one just stood back and had a sadistic smile on his face as I looked up and was crawling back to the cell.

Q Was anything being said to you as you were being--

A They were calling me nigger and crawl and slimy worm. Then he said words, you nigger always begging for something, stuff like that. Always tearing up something. You know, stuff like that.

Q You were then placed in a cell, Mr. Ford?

A I crawled in the cell and then they closed the door.

Q And they left?

A No, the officer told me we will be back after the coffee break. After they take the coffee break they will come back and finish.

Q Did they come back, Mr. Ford?

A Yes, they did. It was dark when they came back. I don't know if it was them or not but I know it was two troopers.

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This was the night of the 13th? Q

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Yes, it was.

It was two troopers or either two sheriff's deputies that he pointed out because they had the same kind of uniform with gas masks on and the cell popped up, you know.

Q i Your cell was opened?

They popped it open. You see, they got a box in the front where they can hit the cell--you can't reach it like if the door is closed you can't reach into the box and pop no cell open. You see. Because the door, the door that controls the gallery is controlled by a separate box next to that box. It's a little narrow It has two levers. One for the front gate of the gallery and the back gate of the gallery where a man can take a walk around for a count. If you stuck your arm out there you couldn't reach it no way possible.

So someone opened the cell from that box?

Somebody in the front of the gallery opened it, yes, they did.

Two troopers came down, two troopers or other officers?

I didn't see any other officers.

What I am saying is, there were troopers or other officers but not correction officers?

said things like, "We going to kill you, nigger. So you can pray to your Allah and all that stuff there." And they took me through into the hall there, you know,

Were the correction officers on duty at that

Yes, there were but there were more troopers

- Q You were taken back into A-Yard?
- Α Through this door here and over to this wall here.
 - This was the night of the 13th? Q
 - Yes, it was. Α

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Q What happened when you went out into that yard?

When I went out to the yard, they put me against the wall and a trooper took bullets out of his gun. One of them had a shotgun. He took the bullets out of the gun and turned his back to me and then turned

back. He said, "There's a bullet in here and you'll 1490 find out when you're hit." He clicked it pointing it at me. He was clicking it, pulling the trigger, you know. Each time he pulled, I anticipated death, you know. How long did this go on? Q This went on for ten minutes there there. Α At that point, at the end of that time what happened to you? They took me back inside, back to the cell Α and the cell was open and they pushed me in the cell. I had to catch myself on the wall to keep from falling. What, if anything, was said to you en route Q to your cell? "You lucky, nigger, but we not finished with you yet," you know, "We'll get you later on," you know. Words to that effect. Were you stripped before taken to A-Yard? Q The second time? Α Q On this occasion? No, I was not stripped. Α When you were brought back in, you still had Q on your clothes? I had on still pants. That's all. Just pants.

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- Q Up until this point you all had not been 1491 issued shoes or shirts?
 - A No shoes, no shirts.
 - Q This was the night of the 13th?
 - A Yes, it was.
 - Q Did anything else unusual happen that evening?

A Not that evening other than the fact that a particular correction officer kept coming back and forth tormenting—there was two inmates on the gallery.

One was shot 12 times or close to 12 times and he was in the cell. He had a bullet in his neck. There was another inmate with a bullet on his spine. And they were asking for medication, you know, could they get out to the doctor. They wasn't taking nobody from that company out to the hospital.

- Q You learned of these injuries from what the inmates were telling you?
 - A From the inmate himself.

In other words, when I went back to Attica and returned from Comstock, I seen two inmates brought down from the box while I was at sick call and I took the liberty of speaking to him to see if they were all right.

Q Mr. Ford, you were transferred from Attica and what day did this take place?

A The transfer took place on the 18th, five 1492 days after the assault.

Q Do you remember approximately how many inmates, were there a large number of inmates being transferred that day?

A Yes, there were. They used four buses.

Q When you were transferred from Attica, do you remember what exit you were all taken from?

A The building, you mean?

Q Yes.

A Well, we came--first of all, me and some other inmates off of 6 company but one at a time. You had to go out when they popped your cell, put your hands on your head and the officer at the desk with the sergeant would read your card and he would ask you your name and your number and where you lived at in the city.

And at this time he would tell you to put on some shoes, you know. We had been issued shoes in those passing days.

Q Were you told you were being transferred?

A No, I wasn't. Not until the day I was going, you know. We had been fed earlier. This is how you know you're going out, you know, in a draft. They feed you early in the morning before the rest of the inmates in the cell.

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Q You said you left by bus from Attica? 1493

Yes, I did. Α

Q Where did you all board the buses, Mr. Ford?

We came through the building that they call the BHZ, I mean--HBZ, excuse me, building. They came through that and out on the walk there and after we had been shackled and whatnot and we came down to They had the bus around there. the bus.

You were placed on the bus in shackles and Q handcuffs?

Well, see, in the process of getting shackled and handcuffed, they had another trooper standing there by the HBZ, you know, downstairs where the elevators where they take you up to HBZ at.

Troopers were standing near the exit? Q

There was a gate there. There was a gate Α that separates this part from the other part.

In other words, this gate is constantly locked, you know. They never leave this gate open. They have photography back there. They have the -- they used to hold the court back there, disciplinary court back there. And this part, you go to the notary was over there also, you know.

What if anything, took place or was said to you by officers or troopers before getting on the bus,

A Well, in passing them after being shackled, you know, the troopers said, we miss you, nigger, but don't think you getting away, you know. Like the implication, we will see you down in Comstock, you know.

And then we moved out. I didn't want to look at them because I didn't want to provoke them with my eyes.

- Were you hit at all?
- A No, not going through there.
- Q Was anyone else hit? Did you see anyone else get hit at this point?

A When we came out into the wall, going down to where the buses were at by the fence, an inmate, a white inmate, you know, by the notary there at Attica told him, "I'll teach you about putting writs in on me, nigger lover," and he kept him in the back.

Now, being shackled, he was shackled, you know, to both his legs and he was handcuffed to another inmate.

This made it difficult because for one, the shackles were tight and the handcuffs was tight and it was hard to circulate. So at this point when he got hit, you know, he fell into another inmate in front of him. He got kicked in the back and I am behind him.

I broke the line. You see somebody you 1495 want to stop the line, you going where they're at.

He kicked him. The inmate fell and I'm looking at the correction officer, you know, at this point the inmate got up. He didn't say anything because he didn't want any static like nobody else did.

And they moved us into the buses.

- Q You got into the bus and you did not get back off the bus at this point?
 - A No, we didn't.
- Q You were prepared to leave Attica? Had you been treated for your injuries before leaving?
 - A No, I hadn't.
 - Q Had you asked for any help?
- A I had asked Dr. Williams, you know, that was--I wasn't supposed to mention his name?
- Q Please don't mention his name but go right ahead. I asked him for medication and he told me, you know, words like, you know, like nigger, I'd have given you medication if I was in that yard, you know, with the troopers, you know, this is what he said. But he always had to stop at you, so this wasn't nothing new. And I didn't bother to go into details with him. I said yeah, you still the same. He said you all trying to get me to lose my job, you know, you want me kicked out.

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1497 They boarded the bux--they had shackled us and handcuffed us. All the while they were doing this they were shooting hostility at us. Glares and, you know, like all kinds of implications that when you get where you're going, you got another one coming. From this point on the bus, he got on the bus and he was sitting on the bus when the Attica correction officer got on the bus and he was speaking to him for a while about his job.

Then he said, yeah, these bastards and these niggers and what not and whitey lovers, cut off officer so and so's nuts. That's what he said. At this point the officer from Comstock looked at us, looked at the rest of the inmates and he turned all the way around in his chair and then for some reason he glared at me, you know. I'm looking at him and he glared at me all through the ride, he was implicating he was going to shoot me.

- Q All through the ride to Comstock?
- Yes.
- Did you get the impression that there was a Q change of command, meaning that from the time that you all were taken from Attica's door to the bus, that there was a change of command, that the Comstock officers had assumed authority?

A They did take over the authority. And 1498 also this correction officer asked the Comstock officer to step off the bus for a minute.

I don't know what he told him only he came back. He looked like he was really--you know, he looked like he was really hostile.

He made it obvious, you know, that somebody is going to get hurt when we get to Comstock.

Q Did the correction officers on the bus going to Comstock with you have any weapons?

A They didn't get their weapons until after we got on the outside border of the institution.

O You mean outside of Attica?

A Yes, the outside. The outside--we went out the back door through a double gate. They have a double wall back there that you go through and they check the buses or trucks, whatever it is. Security measure.

They check everything and then they pass you through at that point.

Q Did anything unusual happen, také place during the trip to Comstock?

A Once they received their guns, after all the buses that came outside because mine was the first to go out on the drive, on the side of the institution,

a little bus, like, and they got off the bus and I assume they were getting their weapons because everybody that went there was stuffing things like this here, like they had a clip holster on, a shoulder holster, you know, different kinds of--just implying that they have weapons and they were putting them on.

Then when they got back on the bux, there were three, there were three other than the driver, you know.

One correction officer, one used to be parole officer--

Q How do you know he was a parole officer before?

A He spoke about it with the officer. Plus an inmate on the bus knew him to be a police officer also on the street before he became a parole officer.

He looked to be young, in his early thirties.

On top of this here, there was another--I don't know who he was, but he wasn't in uniform either and he wasn't a correction officer because he was some type of parole officer too because he often spoke about that quite often.

Q When you arrived at Comstock, Mr. Ford, how were you received--I don't mean what kind of reception

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49 was afforded the inmates. I mean what kind of 1500 administrative procedures were set up?

Α When we got to the institution, on going through the gate, it could have been a sheriff's deputy or state trooper. I believe it was a trooper because I seen a trooper's car right by and he had a shotgun mounted on his hip and on the other side there was two more and they were standing there and the bus went through and then as we got to the compound, you know, that's inside the institution, like the parking lot.

There was about 10 to 15 officers, you know, like in a line leading to the doorway of the building. My bus was the first bus to embark, to get off the bus.

And we came off and we went inside. a narrow hallway, they have a narrow hallway there and they have maybe two steps up and--

- Were you taken inside in shackles? Q
- Α Yes, we were. In shackles and handcuffs.
- Q Were you in two's or three's?
- Α In two's because the hall was too narrow.
- Q How long were the shackles kept on you?
- About, I believe until they emptied all the Α buses, you know, because we stayed there for about 15

minutes right there in that spot, with the shackles on.

Because your whole hand is, and feet was numb.

Q Were all the shackles taken off at one time?

A No, they started from the back at first and then one of the officers came up front which took mine off.

And then they started in the middle because is was looking behind me seeing what was happening.

Q What happened to you next or what were you ordered to do at this time?

A Well, in front of us standing up on the steps they had about 15 correction officers standing there. They didn't have any sticks, no tape across their hat or nothing like that.

And then they didn't look hostile or anything.

(Continued on page 1502.)

Q

inmates?

A No, they weren't. They just was looking. LIke

A No, they weren't. They just was looking. Like wondering what we had been through.

Were they saying anything to the

Q At this point what did you do?

A They took us to the shower, you know, which is down the corridor. You go through two gates. There is three gates really but you go through two main gates. These are the gates that's inside the square.

After you go through these gates you go down and you make a right going down the hall and you go upstairs. This is where the shower is at. Also the state shop and downstairs the laundry.

Q Were you all showered by the bus load? In other words, the men in your bus were taken into a shower together?

A Right.

Q What, if anything, happened at that point?

A We were in the shower, that'w when it started, you know. A sergeant came up there and he said, "All right you, niggers and whities, get out of them showers. This is not no resort."

So now, I was nude, you know, and I wanted to get some clothes on if there was going to be a fight or anything. I wanted to be dressed so I grabbed my

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One inmate asked the sergeant, "What did we do?" He answered, "Don't ask no questions, nigger."

He made just like to call officers to aid him, you know, like the officers at the door moved closer to us. At this point I told two inmates next to me to be cool because they trying to provoke us. Just don't give them no reason to start anything.

Q You anticipated a fight at that point?

A Yes, I did because his hostility. You see, he draws in on the fact calling us niggers and you slimy bastards, you all shouldhave been killed.

One inmate had a broken arm and one inmate had a bullet wound and he said things like you must have been close to the hostages.

Q Mr. Ford, you had just left Attica and you just experienced the so-called assault or the retaking of the institution on the 13th.

A I did.

Q What was your state of mind at this point upon arriving at Comstock?

A I was very paranoia at the fact that I had seen so many times like in the yard, you know, and plus the fact of being moved, you know, taken out of the cell at

night and being moved up another company and all these different things and these different times, I literally almost seen death. Like my whole life shot by me in a matter of seconds.

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You get tired as though you don't care no more like you experience it so much and then came to the peak and nothing ever happened so you don't really care, you know. If it got to be, then it got to be.

Q So you were prepared to fight at that point?

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- If we had to, yes, I was.
- What happened? What were you next instructed Q to do?

At that point they gave us some small clothes that was on the floor and told us we would get new clothes issued to us later on and we was taken down, back downstairs and now -- see, when you came back from the shower, you go down the hallway. This time you turn right and you go into--there is four big green doors there in Comstock.

And this is cell R-control, this is the area I'm talking about, cell R-control and it's D and C on the left and it's B and A on the right.

Now, we went to the right, we went into A-block. Going into A-block we were in a straight line, we was issued new numbers, cell location and you had to remember

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A If any of you niggers and nigger lovers, you know, when they say nigger lovers, they were constantly referring to white inmates.

What did they say to you?

At this point they started using the term, and you spics, because there was a lot of Spanish guys also. "Get out of line and don't remember what your number is and where you lock at, you going to get beat up."

This is what the officer said. Very calm. He was excited or nothing. And he has big stick, a little bit bigger than the average stick in his hand and I believed him.

Q Did you see anyone get beaten before they were assigned to their cells, Mr. Ford?

A No, because, you see, we moved in this way.

He gave us our numbers and like you just turn, like

he gave you your number and the inmate that he gave before

you had just turned the corner, so what you would do, you

follow him because I forget mine. I could place myself

by the inmate that was in front of me, to which cell I

supposed to go into.

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Q 1506 to your cell, you were assigned on a gallery with other inmates from Attica?

Α Yes, I was.

Did anything unusual happen that was not--any treatment accorded you all that was not given to the general population?

They had us isolated like we occupied most of Α A-block and they were still trying to move inmates, comstock inmates out of that area and they had the whole B-side, the B-block, nothing but Attica inmates.

Were you all beaten after you were transferred Q there?

What they did, after we got in the cell, a sergeant, the same one that issued our numbers to us, and other cell locations, came by with the institution-they got a card with your name on it and he asked the guys, like the guy next to me was in there for stealing a Cadillac.

And he said, "Youse a Cadillac stealer. You like one of them kind of niggers that steal cars,"you know. He went to another inmate, you know, he backed up because he missed me because I was standing there looking through the crack.

He backed up and then he came back to me and

he said, You're in here for such and 1507 such, you know, which my crime at the time was manslaughte "You probably did it anyway. You should have got more time, nigger."

"I wish I was in the yard. You probably hurt one of those hostages out there."

So I didn't say anything because I see this is a jug, you know.

What do you mean by a jug, Mr. Ford?

In other words, he is trying to provoke me into saying something to him, all he do is, he got authority, he is a sergeant. He call maybe 30 police down there in a matter of seconds and they just waiting like I will show you later on, they did eventually beat up somebody.

When did they beat up somebody?

After he left, he went through the whole line. They came by and I knew there was going to be static now, because -- trouble, that is, because they had the tape across their numbers on their hats.

The Comstock correction officers had taped the numbers on their hats?

That's the only way that you can tell who the Α officer is if you don't know his name by taking his number while he is beating you up. This has been the case.

Now they got to eliminate that while they beating

7 1 1508 somebody up, they tape their hats first. 2 They didn't have the tape on their hats when 3 you arrived at Comstock? 4 Α No, they didn't. 5 This was the same day? Q 6 Yes, it was. A 7 Q What took place when they came on the gallery? 8 They pointed to certain inmates and said that, Α 9 like, hostile remarks like--What were they saying it for? Q 10 Α They made us stand up. They made us stand 11 up and they say, "All you niggers and nigger lovers 12 on the count, and all you spics, right, because we going 13 to get even for what you did to our brothers. " 14 They were mocking some of us like power to the 15 people now. "We going to show you some white power now, 16 nigger." And they were going down the tier. At this 17 point, going down the tier, they were pointing to certain 18 inmates. Like they pointed to me saying, "You one 19 of the leaders and we coming back to get you." 20 This is the implication they made. We comeing 21 back to get you and they did this all the way down the 22 line. 23 Did they take anyone out of the cell? Q

No, not on my tier.

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A I was on B-1. On B-2 and 3, those two companies was occupied by non-participating inmates.

What do you mean by non-participating inmates?

A Inmates that weren't in the yard. They were at the wall and were placed in V-block by the trooper. And I assume by the trooper. But anyway, at that point they had went upstairs and you could hear them walking because it vibrates very heavy and at that point they cracked cells. And they were beating up on inmates. You could hear the inmates yelling. Other inmates yelling, let me out, sucker. You beating him out. Let me out. Crack my door. And they did. They put him back in his cell. It was related to me later on, if you couldn't walk, you would have to crawl back in.

- Q Did you directly see any of the inmates who were-
- A Beat up?
- Q Yes.

A No, I didn't. But you could hear it. Like it's a gate on the other side from the cell and all this is straight up. It's straight up.

In other words, you could climb straight up there but they put a grill there that wasn't there before.

Q Mr. Ford, you were transferred to Attica approxi-

correct?

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Yes, sir, I was.

Did you anticipate reprisals on going back to Q Attica?

Yes, I did. They tried to play me into the Α box.

What do you mean by that? Q

They were trying to get me to commit some kind of assault. Anything to get me to the box.

Q Why do you feel this was attempted?

When I came back in the institution, me and four Α other inmates was transferred out of Comstock. When we came back in the institution --

Q Back to Attica?

Back in Attica. They had some type of, like a meeting up front. You know, like the officers are at, where they were briefing at before they come on duty. At this point coming in the institution, down the walk, which is straight down there, we were meeting officers, you know, coming off duty. And they were looking at us, you know, with hostility, different ones that had been in the institution that I had seen when they took the institution back.

They were looking at us and what not and we

came inside and they put us in the cage, 1511 the cage in the Administration Building.

At this point the officer came out and they wer punching their clock and they were looking at us and shooting glares at what not.

- Q You were not hit at all?
- A No, we weren't hit then.
- Q Were you hit subsequently?
- A No, not coming back at all as a matter of fact.
- Q Had you been beaten at Comstock or had you witnessed beatings at Comstock? You had been beaten at Comstock. Had you any prior experiences of being beaten in institutions?

A All my life. But at Comstock I seen an inmate get beaten up and taken to the box but this is afte I moved off B-1. They moved us off of B-1 and put us in B-5. And the officers up there, they had a disturbance in the barbershop. It was related to me later on, you know, what happened.

But anyway, the officer--the inmate who was considered to be the troublemaker, 19 year old brother, you know, he little, he very slim, he small. Anyway, they brought--the officer brought him back to his cell. He locked next door to me. His number is one number less under mine, right.

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So they brought him, put him in the cell. The officer that brought him back is the one that had our company. And what he did, when he opened the cell up, there is a step where you have to step into the cell and he pushed him and he fell over the chair. There is not much room in the cell there and he pushed him down, you know.

And then he said, "I'll teach you nigger. No nigger is supposed to tell no white man to keep his hands off him." This is what he said. I am standing at the bar and standing at him because me and him had a confrontation several times before that but it never came to the thing where he tried to put his hands on me at any time.

- Mr. Ford, you said you had been beaten all your life. What do you mean by that?
 - I had been in youth house. Α
- How old were you when you were in the youth Q house?
- I was about 12 or 13. I believe I was about Α 12 the first time.
 - Where was that? Q
 - Α Spofford Avenue in the Bronx.
 - Were you beaten there? Q
 - They got a thing there they call it the red Α

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devil. It's a board. They got a big 1513 board, you know, a piece of wood and they make you bend over and they hit you on the butt. Maybe seven or eight times.

- Q You were 12 years old at the time?
- Yes, I was. The supervisor there would swing back as far as he can and hit you, you know, and if you move from the spot when you got hit, that was additional maybe two or three more hits. So you had to plant yourself firm and take it.
 - Q Were you beaten between that time and the time you were beaten at Attica?
 - I was beaten several times there.
 - In Spofford? Q

Α Yes, sir. I was beaten by a belt. And then one time the supervisor got hit with a chair and they rolled upstairs, all of them standing, I think at that time, I don't think none of them was standing under six foot tall, none of the supervisors.

How old were you at that time?

I was about 12 years old at that time. And at that time garrison belts, the thick wide belt with the big buckles was in style and they had this on their hand and they beat all of us up.

They beat the white inmates up and they beat

the black inmates up and they beat the 1514

Spanish inmates up but mostly black. Black and Spanish.

Q Were you beaten subsequently?

A I was beat up, we got beat up for maybe an hour and a half on that occasion. We was beat up, stomped You standing in line, you can't run nowhere and you too scared to fight back because one brother tried to fight back and they stomped him too bad so this scared me from the thought of fighting back.

I thought I will yell long and loud enough and he will stop.

- Q Have you ever served time in other institutions?
- A Yes, I went from there to Otisville.
- Q How old were you at Otisville?
- A Thirteen going on 14.
- O How were you treated there, was there any brutalia

A I was beat up there also. I was beat up

by the supervisors there. I got knocked down a flight

of stairs one time. I was standing on the stairs, it

goes down the other landing. I was standing there and

me and another inmate was planning on stealing some

tunafish out of the warehouse because we was hungry.

The officer busted us, in other words, he caught us.

We telling each other how we going to do this, how we going to manipulate getting this tunafish.

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We got to do it right. While we were 1515 devising a way to steal this tunafish, we young now. He caught us, this white officer. He wear gloves. When he beat you up he put on this leather-type gloves and then he smack you. He hit hard. He knock me down the stairs.

- Were you beaten any place else, Mr. Ford? Q
- I was beaten on several occasions in Otisville. Then I was shipped from Otisville to Hampton.
 - Q How old were you then?
 - I was about 15. Fifteen years old then. Α
- Mr. Ford, you said you were prepared to fight when the correction officers and trooper came to your cell at Attica on the night of the 13th?
 - Yes, I was. Α
- Why do you think you prepared to fight at that Q time?
- All my life I be conditioned to fight. At time I sued techniques like this. At time when I see the number too big and I don't have no window, I yell louder. And huddle up in a ball because most of the time when I used to get hit and I know when they knock you down they went for two places.
- They went for your head and for your nuts. And they beat you up and they try to--it was a thing

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1516 about stripping you. They want to strip all the clothes off you because they felt when they strip all the clothes off because they humiliated you because nobody can be naked and beat up and have to fight and this is why they did that.

- Q How old are you now?
- Α At that time I was about 14 years old.
- How old are you now? Q
- I am 22. Α
- You spent the last eight years or so--Q

I spen about nine years, you know, about eight Α or nine years, somewhere in there in and out of childrens' joins all the way up to reformatory to the State Penitentiary.

Do you think you are being rehabilitated? Mr. Ford?

No, not at all. I mean like in the yough house they didn't have no school there. The school there was called the 615 and you go there and listen to records all day. From that point there you had to learn the rule of the institution.

How to steal, how to fight. These were the survival things. You had to learn this here if you want to live. They had other things such as you learn how to tell a lie.

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You see. Particularly where 1517 you had to tell a lie to make a person believe you. Every time you try to get something without telling a lie, usually you didn't get it so you had to develop a con. Every time you wanted something you had to con your way to getting it.

This was applied at that point but it didn't get polished. In other words, I had to polish it up to make it able to be used to manipulate people until I got into reformatory and then eventually the State Penitentiary.

Mr. Ford, do you think the system needs black correction officers, do you think it wouldbe a major difference in dealing with inmates?

You mean as far as the upstate regions, like Attica and Comstock?

Yes. Q

Well, no. It wouldn't do no good because, you see, if you thinking about sending black correction officers from down here up there, they would only run into the same confrontation that we have been having because, you see, it's an environmental clash. It's an up-bring and an environment.

Their environment is more like conservative, dealing with the Wallace and John Birch and Klu Klux Klan

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1518 and that kind of concept and belief and our environment gives radical militants and liberal minded people down here in the city, in this region. And it's a difference of environmental upbringing.

You see, when we grow up, we relate to them with our environmental thoughts which we have been bred like from childbirth. Our neighborhood is different from their neighborhood, you see, and we had to learn different things. Up there when an officer comes on duty, all he could talk to you about is his cows or his corn he is growing.

He can't talk to you about what's happening at th spot tonight, where the dance is at or who one the basketball game because they don't go to things like this here. They just don't go in for it.

And to send black officers up there, that would start a war really because, we in jail and we can't do nothing. The only thing we can do is like Attica.

In the mind of every inmate we can't win. Really we know we couldn't win but still and all, we wasn't coming out of that yard, I know I wasn't. For the simple reason I figured, I anticipated for four days and also for the fifth morning, which confirmed my beliefs that if I came out of that yard and even went over there where the troopers occupied that part of the institution, that

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would have been taken out on me. As an individual. Figured you had about 1,000

all their frustrations and hostility

or so troopers and officers over there in A-block because you could see them in the window.

I just anticipated myself walking over there, giving myself up and them beating me up because, you know, like they were angry. Like we not supposed to explain about our condition. You supposed to be happy because we give you half a slice of bread.

Is that why you didn't leave D-yard before?

This is definitely why I didn't leave and a lot Ą of other inmates didn't leave. You tell a man togo over there to these troopers and at the same time you got to realize that they going to take out all their frustrations on one person and I figure, well, I will lay and if the mass is going on in, if the mass moves in, I plant myself in the middle of the group that's moving--if they herd us in, I get in the middle.

By the time they finish beating on the other outside inmates surrounding me, by the time they get to me their arms would be tired. They couldn't hit me no more. You know, they couldn't hit me as much.

So I figure from that point of view, I could go in with the mass. If the mass would move, I would

You are talking about the 13th of September? Q

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Yes, I was. Α

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Did you expect to get out alive, Mr. Ford? Q

No, I had anticipated death many time. I had talked with other inmates. Like we talked in the yard and they said, "Man, I don't feel like I'm going to live." I don't know, I just felt funny, you know.

And they asked, like one guy I was with here, he asked another inmate to hold his pictures of his family because he didn't feel like he was going to live.

And when it prevailed, he was dead, you know. He was shot five times in the back. In the back, in the front, different parts of the body.

> MR. ADDISON: Mr. Chairman.

MR. ROTHSCH LD: Mr. Ford, I think a few members of the Commission have a couple of questions to ask you.

Mr. Henix?

EXAMINATION BY MR. HENIX:

I only have a few questions. I couldn't write down anything simply because the description that you gave, it's been a while since I have been in prison but

sitting.

prison at a very early age, you started going through the mill at about 12. How did you acquire it?

A You see, I acquired it through inmates I seen in the yard, like one inmate in particular. Before

appear to have some education, you know, and you went to

The think is that I'm asking though is you

in the yard, like one inmate in particular. Before

I even came to Attica, you know, I mean, in the other

joints, learning how to fight. They had inmates there

that could, you know, who was very--they could express them
selves very well.

I asked them to help me on certain things, you know. And I asked my mother to bringme a dictionary.

And they wouldn't allow that, you know. They wouldn't allow me to have a dictionary. I borrowed one from a teacher, you know.

They guy pointed words out, you know, and he wrote the vowels, you know, and showed me how the vowels go and the sounds of the words. He took time, you know. This was a brother inmate. He took time and he helped me, you know.

I kept on, you know, trying. But you see, there were so many things I wanted to read, like different things. Like filing papers. When I used to go down

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to the counsel's office and--I used to peak in the folder before they come in the room because sometimes you get mail they don't want you to have it, they put it in your folder. So I would be looking for letters and what not. And this is why.

That's the way you learned.

I want to ask you also, did you learn any trade, where did you work while--usually if you go to the joints, I try to--you usually pick up some skill. Like a lot of guys, they want to stay on in the coal gang because of the work out or the barbershop or whatever.

Where did you work while in prison?

Well, I started in the training school. In the training school in Otisville -- excuse me, I worked at cutting glass, you know. For this white supervisor and me and him had a lot of confrontations, you know. So he thought the best way he could get more work out of me, which was all day.

You had to cut glass all day long. This is supposed to be labor. I wasn't allowed to go to school like I went to school one day, two days in fact, and then I was thrown out. And he throwed me out of school and put me on a lawn mower. So at this point I had to cut glass, you know. And in that institution.

Then when I was shipped to Hampton, which is

Q Hampton Farms?

A Hampton Farms. I was also cutting glass, you know, in the compound. Then I was moved out, out to the farm. They got a farm there, a joining farm to the institution and I was moved ut there, packing potatoes. Like they have black dirt up there and they used to grow potatoes and you had to pick out the rotten ones and eventually they put all of them in the same bag anyway.

They did this here for a while and after that I came back in the compound. I was assigned to school. Half a day of school. The teachers there, you know, they were—they didn't care, really, because you asked for books, the books we had was like outdated because the back was falling off of them and all kinds of things like this here.

So what happened is that the books were no good, you know, you couldn't learn nothing because the teacher never stayed in the room, you know, and the dudes and me would be talking about how we going to raid something, you know, how we going to pull out to the commissary and steal something.

We used to go--we used to set up different groups to go and steal stuff. And then I got kicked out of school eventually. And then the next job I got

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was with the maintenance man, you know, he did all the work such as masonary in the institution. I learned how to do masonary work. I learned from I learned from him with reluctance because he didn't want to teach me anything. He wanted me to carry a wheel barrel, fill it up with sand and it would hurt my back, you know.

At the end of two, three days my back would be hurting, I had to carry this wheel barrel and I had to dump this wheel barrel. Then I had to fill it up and pull it up a rope. He pulls in the window, he puts it on the floor or whatever he was fixing. And I learned the trade that way, from looking over his shoulder when he wasn't looking.

- From that point? Q
- I was shipped out of there. From there I went Α to Coxsackie, which is a ---
- New York State Vocational Institution for boys?
- I went there. I beat up there in Right. A reception. The first day.
 - 0 Then you worked in masonary when you were there?
- That was in Hampton. When I got to No. A Coxsackie I stayed in reception because I wasn't supposed I was under the Department of Social Welfare, to be there.

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1525 put me into a correctional institution, right. And I wasn't supposed to be there. It was illegal for me to be there but I had to stay there in reception for about a month and a half, longer than anybody else. They usually stay two weeks. I stayed a month and a half, you know.

At that time the warden that was at Auburn, when Auburn went up, you know, went into a riot, was a PK there. He had a beat up squad. That Attica is a blessing compared to that place there. That place at that time, they beat you up every other minute, you know, with nothing. They didn't have no commissary there. Or anything. What they had, it was the lines in the yard. If you are white, you had to stay on this side of the yard. If you're black, you stay here. you're Spanish, stay up in this corner. The other white boys, they occupied most of the yard anyway. had the L-shape of the wall.

Did they still have what they called the creeps to walk the center yard--

Right, the creeps which, you know, is no brother there. There is nothing but white boys. What they do with them, these are the white guys, they want to go home and they don't want no trouble. To stay

A gee is like head of the wall. And what he does, to qualify you got to sneak a brother or you might have to sneak a Spanish dude. They don't come to your face and throw up your hands. That's another place I learned how to fight so well. You had to learn to fight because they jab you from the back. They hit you in the back of the head and grab you across the arms so you couldn't move.

It only takes about three, four seconds before they, the officers in the yard take you and hit you with the sticks in the yard. There was no discretion about anybody jumping in. They beat you up and take you in there. Like I did several times, I ducked the stick, you know. I might get a glancing blow on the neck or something or on the shoulder.

You got to standing the clock. From standing the clock, you get a key to take you upstairs, they pack your stuff and take you to A-3, they strip you and they beat you up a little bit. Then they put you inside. Then you have to go down and meet the same guy that ran Auburn until the uprising.

And he was a racist, you know. He would tell you point blank, you know, you ain't supposed to hit no

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white man, you little black nigger, don't you know that. He had a trick. He had a pencil in his hand. Heused a pencil in his hand sometime. He had an officer with him that was shellshocked from the war.

So all he had to do was make a sound like a dropping and he would go into convulsions, right. But he was transferred there for killing an inmate, stomping an inmate back in the 50's.

So now that's his henchman. This is his rolling partner. What he would do, if he wanted him to beat you up because he is positioned behind you, and you got to stand there with your arms folded. He would drop the pencil. And on the drop of the pencil, you can expect to get hit with a stick in the head. So he dropped the pencil and you learn after a while how to move out of the way.

The stick might hit the desk and put a big crack in the desk. You could block yourself and he beat you up a little bit and drag you--

In short, no place that you went was you really given anything that even resembles rehabilitation?

No. You see, all the inhuman treatment was given to us was under the title of rehabilitation. In other words, when they beat you up and broke your

In other words, if observers came to my side, he would tell you he is being rehabilitated. There is nothing wrong with him. He got hurt falling down the stairs. Another thing they do, they make you sign accident forms. Like you get hur, you know, you didn't get hurt, you got beat up but you had to sign a form saying that you did this to yourself.

Like you might have fell down the stairs or you hit your head on the bars. Any kind of marks on you, they try to get it on record as of you doing it.

Q Okay.

MR. HENIX: Okay, that's all.

MR. ROTHSCHILD: Mr. Marshall?

EXAMINATION BY MR. MARSHALL:

Q Mr. Ford, you said at the beginning that on Monday morning when the first helicopter came over, you believed that the state would give in and give amnesty to the inmates.

Did most of the other people believe that too?

A Yes. You see, we all felt that Governor Rocke-feller had the power to intervene and grant us amnesty. We understood the fact that the person or persons, who-ever that may have been that did this to office Quincy, you know, would suffer legal action and this was

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You know. And I believe that if he would have been firmer and more negotiation on the two topics of amnesty and the dismissal of the warden at that time, you know, that there wouldn't have been no problem because of the fact that we knew he could intervene because after this all, he showed his power by taking the D.A. out of Wyoming County off of the investigation and letting the super cop run the investigation.

In other words, this going to give this man a chance to clean up. If you beat up a bunch of people and you cut up people, it's obvious to put you at the head of an investigation on these things, you going to cover up what you did.

And this is the case. Like he is heading an investigation in Attica now.

Did--when you said amnesty then, you didn't mean amnesty for everybody?

No, we want amnesty on the sense that for destruction of state property and also the amnesty regarding the hostages in the yard who might have suffered affliction and stuff like that.

But not for injury done to officer Quincy?

Because this would have come through an Α investigation and--somebody is going to get blamed for

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that. They going to pick somebody out for that. They picked me out. My only alibi on that was the lieutenant who testified earlier on this here, he had locked me up, you see, prior to the rebellion.

He had given me seven days for a confrontation I had, a verbal confrontation I had with an officer. And I was locked up. This is the cnly thing that bailed me out from that murder or that murder of Qunicy, Officer Quincy.

That's all I have. MR. MARSHALL: Thank you, Mr. Ford.

MR. ROTHSCHILD: Mrs. Guerrero? EXAMINATION BY MRS. GUERRERO:

Mr. Ford, will you please answer--you don't have to say a lot because you have said a great deal about these beatings but I am not quite certain of the way you put it and I would like to clarify my own

Will you answer me, were you beaten at Attica at any time before the rebellion? You personally?

Before the rebellion?

No, I had never been beaten up. I had seen inmates get beat.

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A No, I hadn't.

But you--

Q Were you beat even after the rebellion, after the uprising at Attica?

A Yes, I was.

Q You were. You personally were?

A Yes.

Q And then when you went to Comstock, were you personally beaten there?

A Well, no, I wasn't.

Q But you, of course, you were beaten with words all the time. That has been going on all the time?

A Thathas been a constant thing.

Q Why do you believe this happens all the time, particularly--well not to you, perhaps to everybody but you have had the experience. Why?

A You mean with the words?

Q Yes.

A I mean, this is something that you will use to belittle a person. Like very nationality has a word that describes them in a derogatory manner.

Q Oh, I know. But why always, why always?

A When you use this word, you use it to humiliate a person. To belittle him. This is like a, trying to

When you call a person a punk, a sissy. When you were small coming up kid, a person call you a faggot, this is what you supposed to fight. So this is the same thing at a later date. When somebody calls you a nigger, he really feels in his heart that this word hurts you and you act like it do because you let it bother you.

Q This is just one last, rather not a question.

It's more advice or hoping. Aren't you going to try

and learn some trade or go on to school and have your

high school and so forth?

- A You mean within--
- Q You are so young. You are only 22.
- A You mean within the institution?
- Q Yes.

A You see, all the institutions I have been in, and I have been in quite a few, even Elmira, you know, and I have been beaten up in Elmira also.

I skipped that one. Well, in all the institutions I have been in, you know, there have been no rehabilitation program in none of them. All this is, they use the word rehabilitation to get off their frustrations.

What they do, they put it on paper and it

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looks good to the outside, like the 1533 menus they make up in Attica and otherinstitutions. The menu says Sirloin steak. They have different things but all this is hamburger. All this is is pork burger.

They say, they use a name like chicken cacciatore It don't mean nothing but maybe rice and with maybe a little bit of chicken meat. You got to really scrape through the pot to find some meat. The side of the pot. This rehabilitation thing, to me, it never existed in any of the institutions that I have been in because I tried.

I mean, I went to school, you know, and I even went to the point where I used to pay. This is another thing. My people, my mother, she tried to keep steady communication with me because she worries about me like all mothers worry about their kids.

She tried to keep up a steady communication with me. At this point she used to bring me money to buy stuff in the commissary like all the rest of the kids. She used to try encourage me about reading and--because she never had the opportunity because she had to raise here brothers and sisters and then she had to raise the family, like my family.

So now what it is here, you know, I never had

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1534 me. A lot of times I had to pay with the money that she brought me, I bought commissary goods like cookies and I give it to a man. I give him maybe two packs of cookies.

Teach me how to read five pages of a book. And the guy would teach me how to read five pages of a book. And the guy would teach me. I twent on, like in math. The same thing with math. I learned different things from counting, really from inmates.

Just like I learned how to fight from inmates. You have to learn all these little things, you see. But there was no interest there really. And they had helped me to get ahead.

That's the only rehabilitation. It's a constant thing within the institution that -- take Attica, for instance. They can't relate to us about anything because they don't understand where we have come from.

You see, our environmentis completely different to them.

Yes, I know. You said MRS. GUERRERO: that before. Thank you very much, Mr. Ford.

MR. ROTHSCHILD: Mr. Ford, as I think you know, all of our witnesses are invited if they wish voluntarily, as they wish, to make a stat

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ment without questions and the Commission is finished with their questions.

If you would like to make such a statement we wouldlike to hear it.

THE WITNESS: I would like tomake a satement to the fact that any people living in the eastern part of the state should pay very close attention to their children in upstate institutions such as Attica, Clinton, and all these different places up there because it's very important that they keep up the communication because it's like this here.

When the institution feels an inmate is being neglected, not being watched, then they move These are--because if he gets his bones broke, he is not getting no steady visits, you know. He is not getting no stead mail so nobody really cares about him. And this is like--presently now like in HBZ building, they have -- I learned this from inmates that are up there.

They have 80 inmates still up there now and what they're doing, they're still harassing them, you know, and the majority of them are black and Spanish up there.

And also, you know, the fact that this is

a constant thing. Our lives are in 1536 danger up there an all these eastern—rather northern institutions, in that part of the state and I think it's very important that people, you know, understand, you know, the environmental clash there because this is a very important factor in this whole thing because you're dealing with people's lives.

Like you lost 43 people that could have been saved. And if the governor exerted all of of his power, he couldhave saved all their lives.

I mean, what could it hurt, you know, would a plane trip. As long as things like this happen, there is going to be more institutions going up. Like now for instance, he is talking about building a maxi-maxi. If I lived in a community where a maxi-maxi is going to be built I would protest this for the simple fact that what you're doing, you're putting some of the best minds, now dig this here.

A maxi-maxi is going to house inmates that they can't break or in other words, inmates that wouldn't be reindoctrinated by the way of thinking of the people in that part of the state and they going to put them in these maxi-maxi institutions.

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some of the best revoluationary minded people in these institutions, people that are economically inclined, politically inclined and socially inclined and after a while you going to have inmates wanting to get into the maxi-maxi because they feel they can further their education, not only this, because you have a more intelligent breed of inmates there because they going to take everybody out that they feel is going to have power to influence somebody, to do something or to going into an uprising.

Let's look at the dark side of it. What are these institutions being made for? That's saying that they can't deal with a person so what tactic will they use to reach a person that they can't reach him out in the population?

Who will run these institutions? will they teach? None of this has been implemented. All that has been said is that they're going to build a maxi-maxi. They going to put inmates in there that they feel will cause trouble in other institutions and this will rid the problem of the institutions.

The problem will never be rid in the insti-

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tution as far as hositility training 1538 because for one thing the institution is unbalanced as far as black and Spanish speaking officers. You don't have that up there.

And you can't ask anybody from this region down here to go up there because they, too, will be in a clash because they will bring their environmental thoughts from down here and they won't tolerate this.

But they will more so be in trouble with this type of environment because they going to bring their families, their kids, their wives, and they have to protect them. You see?

And so this maxi-maxi thing is, it's going to do more damage than good when it prevails because, for one thing, thisis like a threat. This is like telling the inmate, if you don't let us reindoctrinate your way of thinking to ours, which if an inmate his will is weak and he will revise his ways of thinking to conform to the thinking in that community or that part of the state and when he returns to his community, he won't even be able to relate to his own people.

He can't speak to them because he doesn't fit any more. He is bringing their ideas and their __

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that doesn't respect this or will listen to it.

The clash in personalities, the

concepts down here to an environment

The clash in personalities, the clash will be the simple fact that it has to be proven which shall suffice, you know, this environmental clash.

As far as being in that region of the state and this region of the state. They want to know which will suffice. We don't have no power.

In other words, we're inmates and we're being brought up there, you know, sent up there from down here with our type thoughts in our mind about our environments and how we been raised.

If a person is 30 years old, that
means 30 years he been raised in one kind of life
and all of a sudden in a matter of months he wants
to change his whole way of thinking. You get him
up there and they going to kill people, you know,
like they did on September 13. This is going to
be the case. It's very important.

Also the fact that the news media doesn't seem to get through to the inmates up there, to Attica, about what's going on down here and where they stand and they should know about this here.

All of the insitutions should know where

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the inmates stand because this 1540 thing is being argued. Why do we stand. How many more of us got to die before people start paying attention. This is our lives. We leave from an environment for doing something against a society here and we put into a society, confined within walls in another region of the state. A region that won't deal with us.

And then after that we are sent back, you know. The ones that are fortunate enough to make it back. May of us don't come back. They tell you we died of a heart attack. They do that by giving you too much insulin. If you give a person too much insulin in his heart, it will kill you, especially when he doesn't need it.

You know, this is a common thing with the doctor at Attica there. He gives you insulin when you don't need it. Not only that, he tells you that he will not help you.

For instance, I had my finger broke from a football and after my finger was broke and the bone was sticking out of the skin. He told me, there is nothing wrong with you and gave me a handful of APC. These are pills. He used to be in a cage until all this investigation comes.

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is really taking care of business but he is not. You see, it's a white wash in Attica now. You come to the institution, it will appear that we are all right. The same thing will happen to Attica also on the fact that there are no relations between the officers and the brass--

EXAMINATION BY MR. ADDISON:

Mr. Ford, were you ever given insulin at Attica?

No, I wasn't but I've seen one inmate, you know, complain. Like I went to sick call one day and he was standing there in line because you got to stand in line and he asked, you know, about getting something for his chest because he felt pain, you know. And the doctor wouldn't give him something. And shortly after that he died.

This guy is young, he died. And the doctor, he will tell you, the doctor will literally tell you to your face, if you Spanish, he say, "Spic, get out of here" and he'll lock you up.

That's the thing with the doctor there. If you ask for too much, he will lock you up. He'll tell you "Uh uh, you locked up." He will tell the sergeant, whoever is out in the hall that you're locked up.

wish to see it.

MR. ADDISON: Thank you, Mr. Ford.

THE WITNESS: On the other matter

I would like to say that presently in Attica now,
on my return, they have this new thing called a
classification board. This means in 30 days,
and I have a sheet of this upstairs if any of you

In 30 days you will get a job in the institution and it has been, inmates has been there and myself being returned have been there longer that 30 days, some five months and haven't received any type of job. They still held on a 23-hour lock-in.

Twenty-three-hour lock-in. Can you understand, 23-hour lock-in?

I mean, no time out for recreation. This only requires the time to go to the mess hall and come back. This is what they do. They keep you locked in. You don't get no recreation. On top of recreation the food is the same. The only thing they have put on the line there is sugar.

BY MR. ADDISON:

Q You are in the confinement company, is that correct, you are in idle company, you are not working now

A Right. Idle company. The only thing they

give you is sugar.	1543	
If anything, I personally	believe the food has	
become worse.		
MR. ADDISON: Mr.	Ford, thank you	
very much.		
(Witness excused.)		

A Well, on the day of the riot, I was told to clean up my gallery; mop, sweep and everything. I had just finished cleaning my gallery and I heard some noise out in A-yard, so I went out the window and looked and I seen inmates going around picking up clubs and everything.

Q Would you speak up a little bit.

A So I went down into the block area and as I was going across from one hall—from one side of the hall to the other, I told the officer there in charge at the desk that there is a riot going on. I said "You better close the gates." Then I went to my cell. I stayed there for, oh, maybe 15, 20 minutes, and come back out and everybody is in the hall. Smoke is coming through the hallway. So I goes back on my gallery and I stay there with a bunch of other guys.

Q Did you have any desire to join in what was happening?

A No, I just wanted to stay out of the trouble.

Q How did you finally end up in the yard?

A I was staying there for maybe an hour. Finally an inmate comes into our gallery and he says out in the yard or stay here. And on that he has a club in his hand. You stay here. You stay dead. That was the impression

1	I had. And so I goes in my cell and gets my 1546	
2	coat and goes out in the yard and everybody is kind of	
3	wandering around.	
4	Q Then you subsequently made a tent in the yard	
5	with some of your friends?	
6	A Yes, sir. We had 22 men in our tent. Blacks,	
7	Puerto Ricans and whites, and we pretty much stayed	
8	around to our own selves, you know.	
9	Q There was a time subsequently when there were	
10	votes for block representatives. Did you vote?	
11	y A No, sir.	
12	Q Were you aware of what was going on at the ne-	
13	gotiating table about the various demands?	
14	A I had heard some of the demands, but I wasn't	
15	paying too much attention.	
16	Q Mr. Greenfield, if you could have left the yard	
17	during those four days, would you have?	
18	A Yes, sir.	
19	Q Why couldn't you?	
20	A I wasn't about to go and try to get out the	
21	yard without a security guard and everything around, so I	
22	figured I might as well go around with the crowd and	
23	stay alive longer.	
24	Q Are you telling me at one point it occurred to	
25	you to maybe put some kind of identifying mark on your	

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A No, that wasn't me. That was somebody else that done that.

Q What happened?

A The other men that they put a white flag over their tent and to me, I don't know what the flag was supposed to be, but somebody noticed it and they surrounded them and told them, "Come with us." And they put him in a little circle out there where nobody was and told him to sit down and stay there.

Then they had a security gard around him and later on they had him digging ditches.

- Q Mr. Greenfield, would it be fair to say that you did not ever volunteer to do anything while you were out there, is that correct?
 - A That's right.
- Q And that most of the time you sat with your friends in your tent and you talked and you played cards; is that correct?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q And most of the time you did not go near the negotiating table or pay much attention to what was happening; is that correct?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q Most of your concern basically was that you

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Α Yes, sir.

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Did you expect them to come in shooting? Q

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No, sir. Α

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Mr. Greenfield, let's turn your attention to the morning of September 13th. You told me that you saw that yellow helicopter circling overhead a few minutes before the assault started.

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Did you hear people talking about that helicopter?

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I did not hear-you know, just a variety of people, I couldn't really understand what they were saying, but nobody really knew--I heard somebody say it might be Rockefeller. I did not know for sure. I just let it go at that. I figured it was more cameras

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and things like that.

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What was the first indication that you had Q that the assault was actually starting?

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The army helicopter comes over and they come over from A-block right straight across into D-block and let go of the gas, and at first I heard a popping noise and couldn't understand what the popping noise was and then all of a sudden I looks in front of me and here is a man like he got a--slammed in the chest, you know. The

impact slammed him around and I see the bullet, where the

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1 bullet had gone in and his chest was all blood 2 and everything like that, so I dug down to the ground and started crawling to the ditch. 3 Was that the big ditch that was dug around the 4 side of the yard? 5 Yes, sir. And I started crawling to the ditch. 6 Just as I got to the edge, maybe three, four feet away, 7 I happened to glance up. This is all split second. 8 glanced up and I see another inmate, like he was getting 9 -eady to jump in the hole. 10 He turns around and looks up on the catwalk and 11 he is actually blown into the hole by a shotgun blast 12 and I said, "Oh, hell, here goes." So, I jumped, I 13 crawls to the edge of the hole and I tries not to land 14 on top of him; I land half on and half off of him. I 15 dug my face into the ditch. 16 Mr. Greenfield, during this time did the shoot-17 ing continue? 18 Yes, sir. Α 19 Did you hear it stop at any point? Q 20 When it was way over in A-block. Α Some minutes later? Q Right. Α Q Continue. As I was in the ditch, I could hear like a shot Α

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gun, when you reject a shell out of it, you could 1550 hear another shell being shot into the chamber over top of me. And then I heard, all of a sudden I heard the helicopter over top and he telling us "Surrender to the nearest officer."

Q This is the announcement from the helicopter?

A Yes, sir. And this goes on for, oh, maybe two

or three minutes at the most.

Q Did you get up and surrender?

A No, sir.

Q Why not?

A I was going to see what everybody else did. And finally I figures, maybe it's about time--I start to get up and all of a sudden I heard like a blast, like maybe in the war pictures or something. This blast go all over the place. So, I dives back down and I--

Q Back into the ditch?

A Right. I hear screaming. I heard somebody
yell down "They're killing us, they're killing us." So,
I puts my head down in the ditch. I don't know what made
me look up. I looked up and down the ditch.—I looked in
here and right at the corner of the ditch is a trooper
standing there with a pistol in his hand. And at first
I figured he was just pointing it at somebody. Then, I
see the gun like jerk like it was shot, and he was actually

shooting down into the ditch. He shot maybe

three, four times I said, "Oh, hell, I'm dead." I

puts my head down over--my hands over my head and puts

it right into the mud and starts praying and it seems

like hours, but it was just about a few minutes, the helicopters keep repeating, "Surrender, surrender."

So, finally, somebody ahead of me gets up and puts his hands on top of his head and nothing happened. So, I raise up, gets up and put my hands on top of my head and I turns around. Here is a trooper with a pistol pointed at the top of my head. So, I froze. I didn't know what to do. And he like motioned with his pistol, so I claimed up out of the hole...

Q He motioned with the pistol for you to get up out of the hole?

A Right. So I climbed up out of the hole and started walking towards A block door and as I get to the door, all the inmates are trying to crowd in, get in, there is quite a mass there. Up over the top of the door is troopers and officers—

O This is on the catwalk now right over the top of the door?

A Right. Right over the top of D-door. There was hollering. You couldn't understand what they was saying. So, I tried to get to the door. Just before

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you get to the door, there is inmates, you could 1552 tell they was dead by looking at them. One guy--

In any case, they were on the ground, motionless?

Right. Finally, I gets into the hallway and Α I leans up against a wall. Inmates inside the hall was all shot up, white inmates, black inmates, and they were begging for me. And this one brother, he calls me, he says "Help me up, don't leave me here. Don't let me die."

When you say a "brother," you mean a black inmate?

Yes, sir. So, I pulls him up and another Α black inmate comes by and he must have been a friend and he grabbed a hold of him and goes out the door.

- Q This is out the door into A-block yard?
- Yes, sir. Α
- What happened when you got out the door? Q

As I got out the door, there is like about Α three steps as you step down into the yard and as I stepped down in the yard, the men are yelling, "Lay down on the ground, get down."

Q Who was yelling?

Troopers. And there was men piling two and three on top of each other. Finally, some of the troopers yelled over, "Spread out, spread out." So, I

Q What happened to the man who you were helping through the door?

A He was ahead of me. He was crawling. And this trooper comes up and he slammed me in the back of the head with a club. He said, "Start crawling, you white nigger lover." He said, "Put your nose to the ground. If it comes up, your head is coming off." So, I starts crawling and they go a little ways and they tell us "Stop." All this time you could hear the whacks. I didn't dare to look. You could hear the whacks of—I don't know if it was guns or whatever it was. You could hear something hitting a body. And all the time you hear men groaning. One of them, as I got about half way across the yard, I heard somebody start choking, maybe three, four people away from me. It was tightly packed.

And you could tell when somebody chokes, and he started, you could see him out of the corner of my eye where he started to get up. He grabbed a hold of his throat. He was going into a fit and one of the troopers comes over and he said, "Get down there," and belts him with a club.

And one of the inmates hollered out and said "He is having a fit, don't hit him any more." So, the trooper takes his pistol and jams it-he wasn't gentle

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To keep him from swallowing his tongue.

Right. I imagine. And keep his teeth open, you know. Then another trooper, as I'm watching this, another trooper comes up and hits me on the back with a club and tells me, "Put your nose in the ground and keep it there."

During this time, Mr. Greenfield, did you hear Q a lot of shouting in the yard?

There was so much noise, everything was all mixed up.

What did you hear said? Q

They was calling all kinds of names, like "You white nigger lover, you cocksucker. Excuse my language, but -- and you wouldn't believe some of the language they said. But, finally, they told us to start crawling again.

I guess finally, oh, maybe three-quarters of the way down, and they stopped and told us to stop. They started telling guys to get up and start undressing. So, this one guy gets up and, oh, maybe three, four feet ahead of me, and he says, "How many niggers you screw out in the yard?"

Q Who said that to him?

Α Trooper.

Q Again, Mr. Greenfield, you heard Mr. 1555
Ford asked, "Are you sure these were troopers as opposed to sheriffs' deputies?"

A They had orange raincoats on. It's hard to say which they were.

- Q You are clear it was not correction officers?
- A Right.
- Q Go ahead.

A I didn't hear the reply, if they made any back at the trooper. So then he says, "Hurry up, you're not doing it fast enough." The guys are ripping off their clothes, they're so scared.

I am glancing around again and you see some guys, they get their clothes off and some of them lost complete control of their body, body functions. It was just sickening, you know, just--you see somebody so scared that they was bleeding all over the place.

Q What happened to you, Mr. Greenfield?

A I was laying there and this trooper comes up.

I was lucky I didn't get belted in the back of the head.

He just pushed me with his foot on top of the head. Told

me to get up and get dressed. So, I gets undressed and

everything and he told me to take off my watch. And I

take it off and he stomps it on the ground, smashes it.

He says, "Get in line." He slapped me on the ass--

as the line moves along, I see this one trooper and he tells this black guy to get up and the guy gets up and everything and he strips it all off and he says, "Let me see that watch," you know, and the guy says "Hold out your hand."

He says, "Where did you get that watch, from

Yes, sir. I gets in the line. We like an

The men going up to the A-block door and I'm watch-

ing. As the line slowly moves up to the door, and so

He says, "Where did you get that watch, from an officer?" I couldn't understand what the inmate was saying, but he says, "Hold it out there," and he takes a club and smashes the watch on the guy's wrist. You get slapped with a club, it's going to hurt. So, anyway, this is continuously going on, the verbal language and everything and finally I gets up to the door, almost to the door, and I see these four, five, maybe six inmates laying on the ground fully dressed with their hands handcuffed behind their back.

And off a little ways there is a heavy-set black colored inmate. He is laying on the table.

Q Was he dressed?

A No, sir, he was naked. They had him completely stretched right back.

Q He was lying on his back on a table near the

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Yes, sir.

Go ahead.

He had a shotgun shell, I heard later it was Α something else, but it was a shotgun shell I seen, it was a loaded shotgun and it was laying on his chest and the troopers keep hollering, he says "Go on, shake it I want you to shake it off." off.

The guy is just moving his head staring. And he says, "If it falls off, nigger, you're dead." He says, "I'll blow your goddammed head right off."

So, finally, I gets up to the door and I steps in. There is a correction officer--

This is the door to A-tunnel? Q

There is a correctional officer standing at the door. He gets up to the door.

Inside the door at the tunnel? Q

Yes, sir. He says, "Stand there." I looks down the hall and I got so scared, man, my legs start to tremble. All I seen was correctional officers and troopers down both sides of the hallway and they had clubs in their hands, rifle butts. And I seen an inmate that was down on the floor and they was beating him at the further end of the hallway, just before he go into A-block.

And another inmate was stopped about may- 1558 be half way down and they were not bearing him, but they were beating the one on the floor. Finally, they get the other one off the floor. Makes the other one run down.

As he runs down, they beat him, whack him with a club.

Q During this time you were stopped at the head of the tunnel?

A Yes, sir. And I gets up. He says—the fellow push him back—he says, Beat it, nigger. So, I started running down to the hallway and the clubs are coming down on my butt, down my back, on my arm and finally I gets down just before you go into the hall into A-block.

Q What was the condition of the floor of that tunnel?

A Wet and glassy. Just as I stopped at the hall going into A-block, there is some trouble in the stairway and everything, and the trooper told me, "Stay still." Somebody came up behind me with a club and hit me on my hip bone and dropped me right to the floor. I wasn't expecting anything. He says "Get down there," he says, "you ain't got no black power now; it's all white power." So, I gets down.

"I'm still on the floor and there is a colored

brother in front of me. He says—oh, maybe 1559 three minutes went by and they told me to get back up again and told us to run up the stairs.

I goes up the stairs. Along the stairway, itself, we didn't get beat because there was no officers in it. But the top stairway and going around to the other stairway, you get beat all the way around. We had to go up on the third floor.

Q When you say "beat," will you be more specific. What were they doing to you?

A Hitting me with their clubs and rifle butts and one guy hauled off and kicked me in the leg.

Q Were they just prodding you along to make you run faster?

A Do you want to see the scars?

Q You do have a scar on your hip where you mentioned you got hit on your hip?

A Yes. So, finally I gets up to the top of the third floor and the black brother ahead of me, he is a little heavy-set fhort fellow, he stopped. And all I could see was big troopers and correction officers at the top of the stairway and they are calling, "Come on, nigger," he says, "your day aint over with yet."

They are calling him cocksucker and they are calling white nigger and all this shit, all this--so, any-

way, he wouldn't come. He was scared. He had tears coming down his eyes and he says, "No, I'm not going to come. You're going to kill me."

One of the troopers come over there and grabbed him, you know, the Negro brother had short hair. He grabbed hold of his hair and yanked him up, by one hand, and actually lifted him right off his feet and threw him down on the floor and started beating him and kicking him in the stomach. Finally, they half dragged him and half threw him into the second cell. The minute he got up, I run right for that door, because I know if I stayed there, I was going to get hit.

So, I gets to the door and the guy trips me and gives--

- Q When you say "the guy," who is this?
- A The trooper. And shoves me into the cell and slams the door. There is two brothers and me in the cell.
 - Q So, there were three of you now in the cell?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q And then what happened?
- A And then he told us to get on our knees on the floor with our hands over our heads. And I gets down. He sticks the shotgun, one of them sticks a shot-gun, one of them sticks a shotgun, it looked like a cannon

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to me through that bar. He said "We're going to 1561 come back for you and iill you." He says, "We ought to kill you right here and now." He said, "You killed all those officers, you cut out all their privates," and things like this.

Q So you ---

A So he just stood there needling us and then he walked away.

- Q You remained free in that cell for the next what, three days?
 - A Two to three days.
 - Q During that time did the verbal abuse continue?
- A All the time. Especially when they come around with the chow. The first few weeks we only got two meals a day. That wasn't much.
 - Q Who brought around the chow?
 - A The officers.
 - Q Correction officers?
- A Yes, sir. And this one officer come around,

 I won't say his name.
 - Q Please continue.
- A He comes around, he hands the coffee in. And he says, "Here," he says, I goes to reach for the coffee. He says, "Wait a minute, I haven't got no ashtray and he throws a cigarette in the coffee. And he hands it back

in to me. And he handed the coffee in to the 1562 the two other guys. And then he—we had a sandwich, mostly egg sandwich or cheese sandwich. He wads it all up and throws it in the cell, all three sandwiches. He says, "Eat that. It tastes real good when I get done with it."

Q That first night when you were put in there, you were naked. When did you finally get clothes?

A It's hard to really say. You are all tensed up and you don't realize how much time is going by. I might be wrong in saying a week. I might be wrong in saying four. I would say three to four, maybe five days. But all this time that we are in this cell, it seems so every hour or maybe not even that, they would come around and make you stand up for count and we're naked. We got no place to sleep. All we got in the cell was a bed, no mattress. Just spring mattress.

If you wanted to lay down, all you got was spring mattresses. No water. If you go to the toilet, you couldn't flush the toilet because there was no water to flush the toilet with and this was going on continuously.

You get up, stand for count every hour. If you didn't get up, they would come in after you.

Q Did there come a time in the next day or two

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A Yes, sir. These two officers come around to me and I never seen them before. They wasn't institution officers, and they asked me—they had shipped the brother out.

Q There were now only two of you?

A Two of us. And they asked us if we wanted to work. We would do anything to get the hell out of that cell and it was a job. So, I goes out. We didn't know if they were just bullshitting or what, you know. So, we goes out where the showers is on the top floor there and he tells us to clean it up. So, we cleaned it all out.

After we got it all cleaned out, we asked them if we could take a shower; so he said, "Sure, go ahead." So, we goes in there. The water was cold, but it felt like a million. We had some regular state lye soap and we washed ourselves off and we figured we better hurry up, these other guys maybe they will want some, too.

So, we hurreid up and showered and for a while the first ten cells, beautiful, they give them five minutes; no-body was getting beat or anything.

Finally it got to about the 11th or 12th cell--I forget which--and this one officer comes down the head of the gallery and he said "You are moving too

slow, move it, and he whacked a guy in the ass with a club. So the guy runs down the gallery, right. And he does this until maybe five or six cells and it's getting rougher all the time. At first it's just a few whacks on the ass

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and it's okay. You're used to it now after the 13th. All of a sudden they had this one guy come down, a white He said "Run a little bit faster," he says, "Daddy guy. Long Legs. "

So, he had to run down and he come back. said "Not fast enough. Come back down." The length of the tiers is fairly long and there is still the belonging of the cells are still on the gallery. Broken glass and everything like this. They made this inmate run five times back and forth, ten all together, down and up. Five times down that gallery as fast as he can go and each time he would get down to where they were and they would haul off and belt him across the ass. They would slap him on the ass--I don't mean slap, I mean they left welts on him right across.

- Q These were correction officers?
- Α Yes, sir.
- Mr. Greenfield, did there come a time when this sort of thing tapered off?
 - Yes, when the committees from the streets came Α

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Q Was that the Goldman Committee?

A There were so many committees.

But outsiders started to come through? Q

Then the doctors come around and Α Yes, sir. they started asking if you was hurt or anything like that. Myself, I was bleeding from this hip and two days after I found out I was bleeding from this, I did not know what it was from, a bullet wound or what.

I said the hell with it because I'm not going out. I heard of guys going out and not coming back. The doctor came and asked me if anything was wrong. I said "No." I said, "I could use some cold tablets." He gave me a fistfull of cold tablets. They are like this, you know. And these cold tablets, they are red capsules. You take enough of them and it dries your blood right out. So, he goes on down the gallery and finally comes this -- this doctor isn't the institution This is a different doctor. And he comes to doctor. this other cell and this inmate, all I could hear is him say "Get that guy out of there, he is almost dead. They finally bring a stretcher and you could see them carry him out. This guy was all shot up.

Q Did they carry him past your cell?

Α Yes.

1	Q Mr. Greenfield, you told us when you 1566
2	were in the yard you heard people making speeches about
3	when this thing was over there was going to be some
4	rough stuff.
5	A Yes, sir.
6	Q You expected it? Were you surprised at what
7	happened to you?
8	A Damn right. I was expecting to get beat. I
9	figured they would come in your cell and rough you up a
10	little bit and that would be it. But when they beat
11	you just the minute you get in E-block yard, they beat
12	you all the way down to, coming up through the hall,
13	coming up to your cell, it was fantastic. You wouldn't
14	think they was human. I figured, you know, they called
15	us animals, look what's happening now. So, what can you
16	say? You can't do nothing back. You fight back, you're
17	dead.
18	Q And you have told us you spent the four days
19	in the yard just waiting for it to be over?
20	A Yes, sir.
21	MR. ROSENFELD: I have no other questions
22	Mr. Rothschild.
23	MR. ROTHSCHILD: Mr. Marshall has a
24	question.
25	EXAMINATION BY MR. MARSHALL:
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Q You said at the beginning that, in answer 1567 to a question that you did not expect them to come in shooting.

- A That's right.
- Q Why was that?

A Well, I figured that, you know, this is the first riot I have ever been into. I heard some guys saying that, they're not going to come in. They got all the hostages. They don't want to kill them. So, that's one of the reasons. All these hostages in there, these are all people, man. You don't kill your own people. Inmates, maybe, the hell with them, but you don't kill your own people, and it actually shocked me when they started shooting. I knew damn well some of their own people had to get killed, they had to with all that fire.

I found out later that Sgt. Cunningham was shot quite a few times. If they were such good shots, why wouldn't they shoot them in the legs. I imagine quite a few wives out there now would appreciate a bum leg than a dead husband. I don't understand the people.

Q Just one more, Mr. Greenfield. Were you surprised or didn't you think about this when nothing happened on Thursday, that is, there was no effort made to retake the institution by the corrections people?

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I figured that the same thing again, we / 1568 got the hostages, they don't want them hurt. That was before the riot come on. . hat's the only thing I could say.

MR. ROTHSCHILD: I think those are all the questions we have, Mr. Greenfield. As you know and as you heard the other witness, each witness has the opportunity to make a short statement. If you would like to, go right ahead.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Curtis, Lt. Curtis was on this morning and I would like to say a few things that I figure to me is wrong, because, first of all, he says that he locked himself on the first gallery, Gallery No. 1, and then he locked himself and two other hostages in his cell. Then he says another inmate come out that was on the gallery. That was all right, but then he said that the inmate seen the schoolhouse burning down. He says everything else burning down.

How does he see this, see all these things burning down, because he hasn't got no view at all of the school, the shops or anything. There is only a doorway and that's no window at all, no glass in the doorway or nothing.

Another thing, it says an inmate opened

the lockbox, opened up the door.

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How does that lockbox get open? It's supposed to be closed. And the end gate, they have a little end gate as you go into your block onto the gallery. That is supposed to be closed before the cell doors are opened. Yet he says an inmate gets out there and opens up the door.

Another thing, he said that--when one of you people asked him about how to get out there, he said that he always leaves his box in in case a person wants to get toilet paper.

You forget, though, they are going to mess-Who is going to carry a roll of toilet paper with him to the messhall. They always get that when they go back. It's just fantastic.

When he says the inmate, afterwards the inmate left the gallery, he just got done saying that the end of the gallery was locked. He couldn't get out. How did the inmate get out. It's impossible. He couldn't have got out, if that end gate was locked. It's just fantastic when he made his own mistakes right there in front of everybody.

I can't see how you people couldn't understand the things he was going through. He went through hell out there. I imagine that. But we

1	went through hell, too. A lot of our 1570
2	friends died. I seen a lot of my friends get
3	killed.
4	The people of Attica and the people all
5	over the United States, they blame us inmates for
6	killing these officers. How can they blame us?
7	Quinn was killed. They haven't found out
8	yet how he was killed. How can they blame us for
9	killing them, when they all died of bullets. They
10	did not die of no knives. They all died of bullets.
. 11	It was legalized murder. It as a massacre and it
12	could all have been stopped by Rockefeller. These
13	people did not need to be killed.
14	Rockefeller, he doesn't give a damn; he
15	goes to bed every night. What the hell does he care
16	about other reople's lives. Just like I said,
17	legalized murder.
18	That's all I have to say.
19	MR. ROTHSCHILD: Thank you, Mr. Green-
20	field.
21	(Witness excused.)
22	MR. FOTHSCHILD: I think that's the
23	last witness for today. The Commission is adjourn-
24	ed until 10:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.
25	(Time noted: 5:45 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

I, LEON ZUCK, a Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of New York, do hereby certify:

That I reported the continued proceedings in the within entitled matter (pages 1278-1570), and that the within transcript is a true record of said proceedings.

I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage; and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of April 1972.

LEON ZUCK