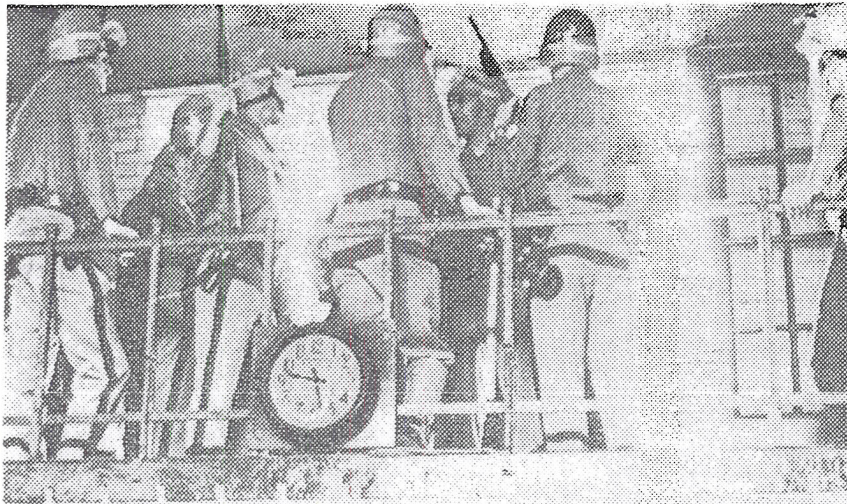


## New Violence in N.Y. Prison

Convicts' Attack Is Driven Back

ATTICA, N. Y. (AP)—Convicts holding 30 hostages in a rebellion over prison conditions surged from a cellblock in their control today to an adjacent cellblock held by lawmen. The convicts were driven back by tear gas.

The incident came after a night of uneasy calm at the maximum security prison.

Overnight the inmates had obtained a federal court order prohibiting prison officials from taking any "physical reprisals" against them, according to state Corrections Commissioner Russell G. Oswald.

Oswald said the inmates continued to hold the guards captive as well as four civilian shop foremen, trapped by the prisoners yesterday. The rebels were armed with pipes, baseball bats, homemade knives and stored tear gas at the Attica State Prison.

Oswald and other prison officials met again today with inmates and pledged to respect the federal injunction against retaliation. But they said they could not offer amnesty from original prosecution.

The order was announced by state Corrections Commissioner Russell Oswald, who said it was signed by Judge John T. Curtin of U.S. District Court in Buffalo.

The request for the injunction was taken to the judge by a prisoners' attorney.

The inmates rioted yesterday, injuring a dozen guards, seizing the hostages and setting fire to three buildings.

OSWALD MET with some of them later in the day and his own promise that there would be no administrative reprisals led to an uneasy truce.

Hundreds of inmates spent the night in a prison yard, watched from a distance by state police, sheriff's deputies and corrections officers. All entrances to the yard were sealed off.

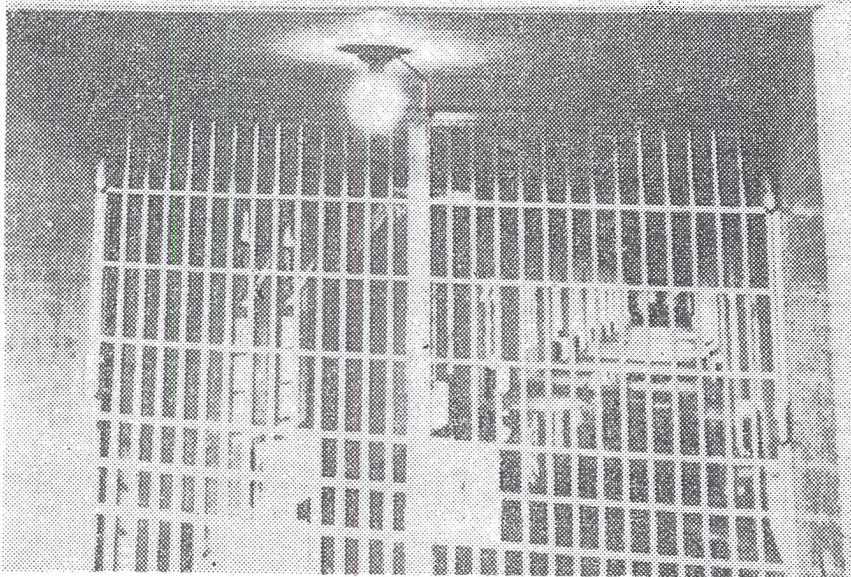
Prison officials said the hostages were apparently being treated well and had been provided with blankets. The night air was chilly.

The rioting inmates, 1,280 of the prison's 2,254, remained officially "out of control" early today.

OSWALD flew in from Albany to hear the demands.

After listening to the inmates, he scrawled on a piece of paper: "No administrative reprisals against prisoners for activities Sept. 9, 1971."

The convicts also made 15 wide-ranging demands, including more religious and political freedom, an end to censorship of newspapers and maga-



## Clearing the cellblocks

State police armed with rifles, automatic weapons, shotguns and teargas march through a cellblock inside the Attica State Prison as they attempt to regain control of the inmates. (AP Wirephoto.)

p. 2 - "Eight guards were thrown from cell-block windows to the prison yard below."

ALSO SEE 10 SEP 71



zines and improved parole and rehabilitation practices. They also asked pay at the state's minimum wage of \$1.85 an hour for work in prison shops.

**THE PRISONERS** were surrounded at the time by 500 helmeted, gas-masked state troopers and by sheriff's deputies from five surrounding counties who were armed with shot-guns, submachine guns and tear-gas grenade launchers.

Prison officials were unable to offer a precise cause for the sudden flareup just before midmorning visiting hours, except to report a Wednesday night incident in which a guard and a prisoner were injured.

Oswald said the injunction requested would not prevent possible criminal charges.

Before Oswald's meeting with rebel leaders, state police with no-holds barred orders chased the rioting prisoners from three of four cellblocks they had initially seized.

Battling guards armed only with clubs, the convicts quickly gained control of all four cellblocks in their initial outburst. They smashed windows and furniture and set fire to the prison school, chapel and carpentry shop.

Several guards injured in the melee

**Continued from Page 1**

were stripped and set free clad only in blankets.

State officials said the hostages were 31 guards and four shop foremen trapped by the initial surge of the prisoners, who armed themselves with pipes, baseball bats, homemade knives and stored teargas guns.

**AS THE FORCE** of heavily armed state troopers and sheriff's deputies assembled to deal with the rioters, State Police Capt. Henry F. Williams ordered his men to secure the cellblocks.

"If somebody on the other side gets killed, well, that's the way it's gotta be," Williams said. "You're to take no crap from anybody. Don't lose your weapon and don't lose your buddy."

The troopers marched two-by-two into the 54-acre prison compound, but a direct confrontation between the convicts and troopers never materialized.

As the state police moved forward, the rioters retreated until they held only Cellblock D. During their retreat, eight guards were thrown from cellblock windows to the prison yard below.

**THE STATE** police did not attempt to take Cellblock D in the hope of negotiations with the rioters.

In all, 12 guards who had been injured at the start of trouble and during the state police assault were treated for injuries at nearby hospitals. Nine were admitted, including William Quinn, 28, who doctors said suffered brain damage.

The riot here was the first major disturbance in the New York state prison system since six guards were injured in an uprising at the Auburn Correctional Facility last fall. Prior to that, there had not been a major disturbance in the state system for 40 years.

Turn to Page 6, Column 1