



The New York Times/Don Hogan Charles
PROTEST ATTICA ASSAULT: Thomas Soto, an official of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee, addressing a rally yesterday on the steps of the state Capitol at Albany. To right of microphones, in dark glasses, is Mrs. Carmine Garrigio, wife of Attica prisoner.

800 in Albany Protest the Attica Assault

By RICHARD PHALON

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, Sept. 23 — About 800 demonstrators marched for three miles through this city today to the steps of the Capitol in a protest rally against the storming last week of Attica prison.

Straggling along to the cadence of chants such as "fee, fie, fo, fum—Rockefeller is a crumb," and "Attica mean fight back," the crowd—mostly young and white—joined 300 other sympathizers at the Capitol to hear the Governor and President Nixon denounced as "murderers" by a succession of speakers.

asionally a hand wave and a grin at the spectacle of it all. The police said there had been no incidents and no arrests. The marchers at one point, however, appeared to draw some hard words from a group of construction workers. An one speaker at the Capitol steps had some difficulty being heard when construction workers from the South Mall across the way leaned continuously on their automobile horns as they drove off at quitting time.

The rally was sponsored by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, an umbrella organization that included in its ranks today such groups as the Prisoners Solidarity Committee, Students for a Democratic Society, a women's rights contingent of homosexuals.

John Froines, one of the "Chicago 7" who helped to organize today's demonstration, said the turnout had been smaller than expected. Seven buses had been chartered for Manhattan groups, for instance but only three were used.

In New York, about 40 artists paraded outside the Museum of Modern Art to demand the resignation of Governor Rockefeller from the museum's board of trustees because of his handling of the Attica rebellion.

Another Inmate Dies

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

Special to The New York Times

ATTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23—

Another inmate, wounded by gunfire during the police assault on state Correctional Facility here 10 days ago, died early this morning.

Correction officials identified the prisoner as Richard Moore, 48 years old, of Elkland, Pa. He was serving a four-year sentence for attempted assault in the second degree.

A spokesman for the Department of Correction said that Moore had "died of gunshot wounds" in Meyer Memorial Hospital in Buffalo.

The death brought to 41 the

number of men killed during the four-day uprising, during and civilian employes as hostages to gain control of a section of the prison and pressed their demands for reform.

According to autopsies, 28 of the 31 dead inmates and nine of the 10 dead hostages were killed by gunfire when state troopers and National Guard troops swept into the prison on Sept. 13. One guard died of head injuries allegedly inflicted by inmates and three inmates died of slashed throats and multiple stab wounds a day or two before the police assault.

Several inmates who were said to have led the uprising issued a 900-word statement through a lawyer today pledging "to clog the wheels" of what they called "the vicious political machine that exists in all New York State prisons."

They charged that black and Puerto Rican prisoners, who make up 85 per cent of the prison population at Attica, were given only 1 per cent of the desirable inmate jobs. They did not specify what jobs they meant, but one former guard speculated that they were referring to such duties as running messages within the prison, mowing lawns outside the prison walls or working on the prison farm.

Gerald Houlihan, spokesman for Correction Commissioner Russell G. Oswald, said he was not able to say whether the inmates' charge was accurate because he did not have the figures.

"If I can't get them," Mr. Houlihan said, "where can they get them?"

The inmates' statement was distributed to newsmen outside the prison gate by Jeffrey H. Gaas, a lawyer representing the National Lawyers Guild.

Mr. Haas refused to say how many inmates had participated in writing the statement or to identify them, except to say that they "were selected as spokesmen during the occupation of the prison — prison leaders."

Thomas Soto, a member of the observers team that tried to negotiate an end to the rebellion at Attica, drew cheers when he said the decision to storm the prison had been "not only Rockefeller's, but Nixon's and the whole white ruling class."

"Jail the rich, free the poor — power to the people," Mr. Soto said. Back from the crowd seated on the steps came the chant, "Jail the rich, free the poor."

The crowd was orderly and good-natured on its march past the drab row houses of garbage-littered Clinton Street, a black neighborhood, and through part of the downtown shopping area dotted with empty stores and boarded-up windows.

Wanted Pictures

"Run Rocky, run Rocky, run, run, run—People of the world are picking up the gun," the marchers shouted. Fluorescent red and orange banners bearing such legends as "End slave labor, free the Attica prisoners," and "Attica's struggle is the people's struggle" fluttered in a brisk breeze.

Many of the demonstrators wore pictures of the Governor that said "Wanted for murder, the butcher of Attica."

The march drew comparatively little reaction from the people on the street — oc-