

Protesters Staging Rallies As Prison Dispute Widens

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The controversy over the tional violence to new deaths in the Attica Correctional Facility continued unabated yesterday in statements from public officials, in the editorial pages of newspapers, in demands for investigations and in the streets.

In Los Angeles, 150 persons paraded through the downtown section in 90-degree heat to support what they called "the Attica 1,200" and to call for nationwide prison reform.

At the University of Oklahoma in Norman, 75 black students blockaded a one-way street for several hours, chanting: "There is one way . . . the right way . . . but it ain't the white way." One sign read: "30 brothers dead, and things go on as usual."

A call for a large demonstration at Attica on Oct. 2 was issued in New York City by a coalition of 10 peace groups and radical organizations. The demonstration had been planned before the uprising, for other reasons at other prisons, but its organizers are now convinced that it has been given new momentum and meaning by the suppression of the uprising at the upstate prison.

The international section of the Black Panther party in Algiers compared the police action at the prison to the killings at My Lai in South Vietnam and Sharpeville, South Africa, in 1960.

"We shall escalate revolu-

heights . . . until prison walls and the steel bars of strong doors are shattered into dust," the Panthers' statement read.

The warden of Adult Correction Institutions in Rhode Island, Francisco A. Howard, said that the rebellion had sprung from "a national-type movement" made up of "extreme militant blacks, extreme revolutionary groups from the colleges preaching revolt."

In Buffalo, State Assemblyman Arthur O. Eve, who served on the mediating panel at Attica, wept as he told a State University audience that the inmates had not killed their hostages even when the police assault began.

And 100 students from the State University in Albany there protested outside the office of the State Correction Department by encircling a black-robed figure of death who led five students in chains, their faces blackened with charcoal.

John F. Bouck, the Republican chairman of Cayuga County, which contains the Auburn Correctional Facility, said that he had asked Governor Rockefeller to dismiss State Correction Commissioner Russell G. Oswald for "giving the convicts at Attica the right to negotiate."

At the Great Meadow Correctional Facility in Comstock, N. Y., a petition with a similar appeal was signed by 230 guards.