

OVER

Parolee Says Majority at Attica Opposed Rebellion

The first convict to be paroled from the Attica Correctional Facility since the revolt there was crushed a week ago said last night that a majority of the inmates did not support the rebellion and that it would probably have collapsed in a few days.

Russell Hulme, 53 years old, who had served an eight-year term at Attica for arson, told interviewers for the American Broadcasting Company on television that a militant minority of the convicts kept an unwilling majority of prisoners in line with threats.

Hulme said that he formed his impressions from conversations with prisoners who had been in Cellblock D during the rebellion.

"And they felt," he said, "that within another day or three days, or in a day, it probably would have died itself, due to the weather conditions, the rain, the unpleasantness and the conditions within the yard."

He said that of the 1,000 prisoners, only about 200 were in favor of the rebellion, and added:

"Two hundred men with pipes and things like that can

control an awful lot of people when you're unarmed."

In another reference to those prisoners he said were armed, he said: "If they overheard somebody say something, these men were removed and put into a jail."

Hulme stopped short of saying that "state men" like him-

self, those conforming to regulations, were killed by the rebellious prisoners.

State officials have declined to confirm or deny prisoners' versions of the events, also given to lawyers and state and Federal committees over the weekend, on the ground that an inquiry was under way.

Coalition Plans Rally to Demand Governor Resign Over Assault

NYTimes

SEP 21 1971

One of the major sponsors of last spring's huge antiwar demonstration in Washington—the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice—announced plans yesterday for a protest they hope will be of similar magnitude—in Albany on Thursday.

The demonstration, according to William M. Kunstler, the activist lawyer, will demand the resignation of Governor Rockefeller because, the sponsors assert, he "sanctioned murder" when the police retook Cellblock D at Attica on Sept. 13, ending five days of prisoner revolt. Thirty prisoners and 10 hostages were killed during the take-over.

Mr. Kunstler—speaking at a news conference at the coalition offices at 156 Fifth Avenue along with David Dellinger, the pacifist and Chicago Seven defendant—said a similar demonstration would be sponsored on Oct. 25 in Washington by the coalition, which says it has 100 offices around the country.

"It seems to us," said Mr. Dellinger, "that when Rockefeller ordered the assault on the prison at Attica, he considered the lives of both prisoners and hostages expendable."

Mr. Dellinger said that he did not expect the demonstrations in Washington and Albany to result in the resignation of either Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Nixon, but that the protests would be a statement by people who believe "the arrogance of power must be undermined."

He also called for an Oct. 13 work stoppage in New York to protest the killing of...

paring a lawsuit against Mr. Rockefeller, which he expects to file in the near future.

"Any prisoner who committed a crime and is tried and convicted should be punished," Mr. Kunstler said, "but any Governor or President that committed a crime should also be punished."

A group of about 60 antiwar young people demonstrated outside the Governor's office at 22 West 55th Street. They denounced the Governor's role in the assault on the prison, and also President Nixon's failure to accept the Communists' proposals at the talks in Paris.