prepared the same types of profiles of inmate 48
population who were in D-yard as you did for Attica
population as a whole on September 9th; am I correct?
A That's correct.
Q And that will be shown later in the hearings.
I thank you.
(The witness was excused.)
MR. LIMAN: Mr. Jackson, will you please
rise.
WILLIAM JACKSON, called as a
witness, being first duly sworn by Mr. McKay,
was examined and testified as follows:
EXAMINATION BY MR. LIMAN:
Q Would you state your name.
A William Jackson.
Q Mr. Jackson, you were an inmate at Attica?
A Yes, sir.
Q From when to when?
A From November 13, 1969 to March 20, 1972.
Q How old are you?
A I am 25 now, sir.
Q And how old were you when you were admitted
to Attica?
A Twenty-two.
Q What were you convicted of?

DEPORTING CO.

A Yes, sir. Upon conviction bail was revoked and I was held in the county jail for 60 days prior to sentencing.

Q This experience of being in jail prior to actually being assigned to an institution such as Attica is a common one, is it not, among the inmates that you have met and talked to?

A Yes, sir. They usually take some time between the time you are first incarcerated in the county jail and they finally sentence you.

Q You were brought to Attica on November 13, 1969?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who brought you? How is an inmate escorted to the doors of Attica?

A The sheriff of the county you come from brings you up to the prison. They handcuff you and they bring you to the prison up there and then they hand you over to the authorities at the prison.

Q Did you have any conception of what Attica would be like before you arrived there?

A Well, you know, you talk with people who are in the county jail and there was one man who was a parole violator. He gave me some idea, but, you know,

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what to expect in a place like this. You know, like he told me that there is a

you just listen to him. You don't know

majority of black inmates there. It is a pretty rough place, you know.

I had no conception at all of what prison was like or anything, you know. You see it in the movies, you really don't believe it until you are up there.

Did you receive warnings about possibility Q of homosexual attack on you?

Α The guy that was in the county jail told me, he says, you got to make a stand right off or, you know--he told me like they will try to give you cigarettes and all this type of thing, you know.

He just explained to me, you know, how the thing went. So I was kind of prepared.

You were apprehensive when you were brought to Attica?

To say the least. Α

Would you tell the public what your reaction was when you first saw Attica as you were being driven up.

We come down the exchange street in Attica and I never believed they had a place that big. Those

walls around it. You know, it was just so-- 52 it was unbelievable. It was like a dream when you see something like this.

- Q Do you know how many acres Attica covers?
- A A later time I found it was 55 acres in there.
- Q There is a map of Attica right by your side and I think that it would be helpful in understanding your testimony and the further testimony if you could point out the various parts of Attica.

Can that be put on screen, lowered. The photograph.

- A Right here is the front entrance.
- Q You can see the pointer at the front entrance there.

Would you move--on the left part of the screen, would you move your pointer so that the people can see it.

A Right here. This is the front entrance.

This leads right to the Administration Building.

These parts here are the Administration Building.

When you are first brought to the prison, you are brought in here and there is like a little bull pen. You are put in there while the deputies check out your papers and make sure everything is all

Then you are handed over to the officers.

They walk you out here and you go around to this wire gate and this is the reception building on the bottom and the top floors are the HBA or the box.

You go in here and they take away your clothing and they give you your number, a rule book.

Then they do a complete physical examination. They examine your hands, your--not a doctor examination. This is for contraband. Like they examine your rectum and everything. They go through this.

Q You would be asked at that time whether you were a drug user?

A No. Usually, but at this time the identification office was busy. I was brought back the next day and put through this questioning.

Q As a user of marijuana, you would have been in one of those statistics that we showed of drug use.

A Yes, sir.

Q Because that is classified, I should say that the classification of drug use which the Commission adopted was in accordance with the classification by the law of New York State, which classifies Marijuana as a dangerous drug and that statistic therefore appears

in the statistics that we have shown.

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A New York State classifies marijuana as a narcotic, too, not only a dangerous drug. It is a narcotic.

Q Continue with your map.

How many cell blocks are there?

A There are four cell blocks. This is A, the whole area across here is A-block.

This is C-block, all the way across here.

And this is B-block, all the way here.

And this is your D-block.

This is--

Q There is an additional block called E-block?

A E-block. This was newly built right up here.

This was E-block yard. Each block has its own yard.

This is B; this is C-block, this is D; this is A-block.

Q You say each block has its own yard. Each inmate is assigned to one of the blocks; am I correct?

A Yes, sir. Wherever he locks, there is where he would have his exercise block.

Q And his privilege of using the yard would be confined to the yard for that--

A Particular block.

Q (continuing) --particular block.

to go either to the hospital or to the shop or to--

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This is what they call A-mess. Right across

from it is B-mess, then the bake shop is right here

Where is the mess hall?

in the back.

Q

This is the whole mess hall complex in the institution, these two buildings, like.

Q Where is what is called Times Square at Attica?

It's this area right where all the blocks separate. It's like where they intersect right here in the center. That's the Times Square area.

And what does Times Square have? Q

Well, in the bottom there is gates that are in each leg of this right back of Times Square. So it can be completely isolated.

Then upstairs there is a wire riot cage and this is where they stand and so when the men are in the yard they look over, you know, into the yard.

You said that when you entered Attica, you were given a number and you were photographed and, I suppose, fingerprinted and processed?

Yes, sir. Α

After the processing took place, you were given clothing?

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Well, when I first went in there, they gave you--it's like a real coarse gray cloth with metal buttons on it for your shirt and gray pants and a button fly is on them. They give you like one set of underwear. You are allowed to keep your underwear.

- You can keep the underwear that you brought in?
  - Yes, sir. Α
  - How many pairs? Q

I only brought in two pairs of undewear. Α A later time I bought more. But I brought those in. I was allowed to keep those.

What about shirts?

The shirt I brought in was a colored shirt Α so I wasn't allowed to have it. The only colors they allow is gray and white.

How many uniforms are you given by the institution?

Later we went to the state shop and they gave us, I believe it was three pairs of pants, three pairs of pants and a couple shirts and then they give you the state underwear. The old fashioned T-shirt, you know, the knit ones. And they give you a box of shorts and socks.

Q Most people have no conception of how you get your clothing laundered. Would you explain that.

A Well, the state will wash your pants and your shirt and the state underwear if you wear it but a lot of people don't wear it. I had my own underwear sent in. This here you have to launder yourself.

You get a bucket of water in the evening or in the afternoon and you wash out your own clothes. Even if you have state socks, you have to wash them out. They don't do any laundry service.

Any personal clothes, like a sweatshirt or if you have your own white shirt sent from home, you have to wash this out by hand.

Q You said the state launders it.

Actually inmates are assigned to the job of working in the laundry?

A Yes, sir.

Q Am I correct that for a pack of cigarettes or other currency in prison, you can get people--

A You can buy a laundry man. You usually get a contract with one man and you pay him like maybe a carton of cigarettes every month and he will take care of your laundry for you.

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Q at greater length later what you have to buy in prison, what the currency is.

You are given some clothing. You now have a number. You have been photographed.

What happened to you after that?

I was -- they put you in reception, what they call a reception company.

At this time I went down to what they call PK interview and this allowed me to go to my meals. This was a couple days after I was there.

For the first few days you ate in your cell? Q

I was fed in my cell, right. After this interview, there were two, three men in there, they asked me about what kind of work I had done on the street. You know, just a general look, I guess.

And after this I went back up and I was allowed to go to meals. And while I was in this reception company we would go to the yard. would allow us to have yard and everything but at this time you have to wait for the assignment board to assign you a job in the institution.

Q So you were waiting for the assignment of work to do?

Α Right.

Q How long did you remain in the 60 reception company, approximately?

A It was approximately two and a half months. I was waiting for a job assignment. I was on the cell up in 10 company. All you could actually do is go to the yard--

Q What did you do with your time in those two and a half months?

A I--at the time you don't know anything about the institution. I was borrowing books from somebody. I would see somebody in the gallery with a book, I would ask them, can I read the book tonight. Once in a while you would listen to the earphones. There really wasn't too much to do.

Q Did you know that they had a library at Attica?

A At this time I didn't even know there was a library at Attica. I didn't know anything about it.

You are kind of in a confined space. You are locked in a cell and you go to meals. You don't talk to anybody. They don't tell you about that.

Q Were you allowed to bring any books from home or obtain books from home?

A I wrote to my wife. At the time I didn't realize, I asked her to send me some books so she,

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4 on the street. They all have to be sent in directly 5 from the publisher. 6

I didn't get those. Later I did get books.

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That means you have to buy the books from Q the publisher?

them with her and they wouldn't allow me to have

They said, you can't get books from people

when she come up to visit she brought

- Α Yes.
- You can't have books given to you by family? Q
- No used books. It all has to be new materials. Α
- Q Did you get any orientation while you were in the reception company for that two-and-a-halfmonth period?

The only orientation I got was from talking Α with other convicts. They didn't have any program, you know, it was just trying to get along, you know. That was the main thing.

Did you ultimately get some orientation 0 lectures?

After I had gotten a job, it was five or six months after I had been there, they gave a class in orientation. It was presided over by a correction officer and later we had a class in successful living, which was done by the captain.

of living at Attica?

A After five or six months, you learn.

Q Were the rules that were explained at these orientation classes the rules by which you lived day to day?

A Not quite. You have to learn the whole thing from, you know, just living there. There is always differences. Little things.

You have to learn each individual personality of a correction officer, whoever is running the show at the time. You just learn to go along with them, whatever they're doing.

Q I take it there are ways of doing things that vary from officer to officer and gallery to gallery; would that be a fair statement?

A Very much so. Their whole demeanor of handling the thing is according to their personality, you know. It's the way that they do it.

Did you get a rule book at any time?

A When I first come in, they gave me a rule book. They wrote my number on it so I would remember it and my cell location and this was printed at Great Meadows and it was printed in the year 1969. It was current, but it's just like a general rule book. It

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was supposed to be for all the State 63 institutions, though.

In addition to the rules that covered, as you say, the general rules that covered all of the institutions, there were special rules that applied to Attica?

Yes. Like the packages are different in every institution. For instance, at Sing Sing you can receive cigarettes, chewing gum, items like that.

Now, if you were at Sing Sing and transferred to Attica and these items are sent to you, they are taking them and tell you you can't have them here. You got to either send them back or destroy them and it's all these little things that are changing.

A book you have at another institution, you go to Attica, they will say you can't have this book here. Things like this.

Does that create a good deal of frustration and unrest among the inmates?

Certainly. Hobby items they may have had Α at Sing Sing. They did hobby work. They come back and say we don't allow this here, so we're going to put this in your personal file and you can get it when you go home.

They want the items then.

They have been working on maybe a hobby project or something.

- Q Ultimately you were assigned to a job at Attica?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q Are you required to work at Attica?
- A Actually, not required but if you don't you just stay in your cell all day. You have to do something. You are glad to get out.
  - Q Do they have school at Attica?
- A Yes, they have the school program for those who--for a GED equivalency exams, for giving of different diplomas.
  - Q Would you explain what you mean by that.
- A What they had is like a lot of inmates would need just a little brush-up on their reading skills, probably they had tenth grade education so they give classes on this for reading skills and math and things like this and they get them prepared and then they administer a diploma equivalency exam. This helps the inmate get at least an equivalency.
- Q Do many inmates go to school full-time at Attica?
  - A I wouldn't say--it's hard to say.

time?

school.

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Q The rest of the inmates would be working?

say there was maybe at the most 200 that went to

No, I worked in the school. I wouldn't

- Working on regular jobs.
- Q What was the first job you were assigned to at Attica?
  - Α I was assigned to the silk screen shop.
- After you were assigned to your job, what Q block did you live in?
  - I moved from A-block to D-block.
  - Q Would you point out D-block.
  - Α D-block is right here.
- Q I take it that your life then settled into a routine at Attica?
- Yes. You get used to how they live at that particular block and you get used to the routine.
- Would you describe the routine of inmates at Attica.
  - I will go on my last job that I had.
- I worked in the hospital. It will be easier for me to remember because I just left this about a month ago.

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We would--about 6:30 they

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would ring three bells and this is a signal for you to start getting ready to get up. About ten to 7:00 they would ring two bells and then they would holler for the count.

Everybody would have to be out of bed facing the front so they can get a visual count of you.

I read an article at the beginning about how at Attica there would be buttons in each cell so that an inmate could signal that he was really there.

Did they get around to putting those buttons in?

- Α There is no buttons there.
- So you would stand for the count and an Q officer would see that you were there and mark you off?

Right. He will come by and visually count A There is usually two, one right behind the They tally their counts against each other. other.

Q When would that be done in the morning?

This would be about between ten of 7:00 Α and 7:00 would be the count and at 7:00 o'clock they would ring what they called one bell. This will be the signal that the count is all right and they would start running the different galleries to the

mess hall. 67

Q You said running the galleries. What do you mean by that?

A What they would do is like there is 42 cells on a gallery and they would open the entire gallery and the men would come on out, line up according to height and then they would march to the mess hall.

- Q Is there single cell occupancy at Attica?
- A Yes, sir.

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Q And what's the size of the cell?

A Approximately five foot wide by nine foot deep, seven foot high; seven, seven and a half foot high.

Q Would you be given military-type orders to march, line up by height and march to the mess hall?

A It depended on who it was. One officer may holler out, back a stick on the wall, "Line up by height. Forward march."

Another one would say, "Okay, go ahead."

I never knew.

Q What was the rule on talking at that time?

A Whoever it was. One particular officer would say, "I don't want talking," or you knew this is the way he was. Or another one allow it.

Q How long would you be in the 68 mess hall for breakfast?

A Approximately--by the time you got there, you got time to eat, it would be maybe 20, 25 minutes.

Q What would a typical breakfast be?

A It would be this--a scoop of milk. They have a scoop and you go by and they give you a little scoop of milk. Sometimes they would have oatmeal or dry cereal and on the weekends you possibly could have a piece of fruit and have this Ersatz coffee.

Q What do you mean by Ersatz coffee?

A If you drank it you would know what it tastes like. It's pretty bad stuff.

Q After--what did you do about utensils for eating?

A When you would go sit down, there would be a spoon, you would always have a spoon and on occasions they would give you a fork.

Then on even fewer occasions you would get a knife. It was a specially tough piece of meat, they would give you a knife to cut it with.

Q Would you be responsible for turning in the fork or knife before you left the mess hall?

A Right. When you sit down, you always make sure your utensils are on the table and make sure that

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somebody hadn't accidentally shorted you because if you sat down and the utensils weren't there, you are hurting because you have to come up with a spoon or form or knife, whatever is missing.

Is it hard to come up with a spoon, fork or knife at Attica?

If it isn't there, it's hard to come up A with.

After breakfast, what would you do? You Q finish your breakfast about what hour?

Α Around 7:30, between ten to 8:00. It always varied because they would be running the galleries or maybe they was late tallying the count. We would get back to our cells.

How would you get back? Q

Line up, march back to the cells and lock in again. And stay locked in various times until 8:00, a quarter after.

Then they would let you out for your particular job assignment.

Q How would you go to your job assignment?

Usually all the men that work on the same assignment, they will be put in adjoining cells so this way, like the hospital where I worked last, they will open 20 cells who work in the hospital and we