

Pennsylvania Department of Corrections Employee Oral History Collection Project

Interviewee: Diane Kashmere, Tracey McCullough and Michelle Quigley

Topic: **The 1989 SCI Camp Hill Riots**

Interview Date: August 16, 2019

Interviewer: DOC Communications Director Susan McNaughton

Interview Transcript

McNaughton: Welcome to the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections' Oral History Project where we work to record the oral histories of current and former DOC employees. I'm DOC Communications Director Susan McNaughton. This oral history focuses on memories from the October 1989 riot at the State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill. Our guests today, August 16, 2019, are Diane Kashmere, Tracey McCullough and Michelle Quigley, who all still work for the DOC. Thank you for joining us, Ladies.

Before we begin, would each of you please provide us with a brief overview of your DOC career, at which facilities you worked, what titles you held, and let's start with Diane.

Kashmere: I started with the state Department of Corrections' Bureau of Community Corrections Regional II office in May 1987 in Harrisburg. I transferred to the State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill in 1988, and I worked there as the clerk stenographer and was promoted to secretarial supervisor until 1994. Then I transferred to the Department of Environmental Resources for one year in Harrisburg. Then I came back to the DOC Central Office in Camp Hill in 1995 as an executive secretary. I was in that position until 2015, when I became the statewide policy coordinator, the position I hold to this day.

McNaughton: How old were you at the time of the riot?

Kashmere: I was 24.

Quigley: I started with the DOC in 1988 when the Training Academy was at 50 Utley Drive, and transferred to SCI Camp Hill in June 1989 as a fulltime clerk typist 2. I remained there until I worked in the general population records office until 1997, and then I transferred to Central Office and worked for the Office of Professional Responsibility for a year, and then the Division of Security for another year. Then I worked for the Bureau of Community Corrections from 1998 for 20 years. I recently transferred to the Bureau of Administration in March 2019, and I am a corrections evaluation supervisor.

McCullough: I started my career with corrections inside Camp Hill 31 years ago. I served as secretarial support for the diagnostic counselors and then for the treatment general population counselors. From there, I worked a large portion of those 31 years in the Legal Office, heading

up the support for that office, and most recently, for the past 11 years, I've worked for Correctional Industries as the Sales and Marketing manager.

McNaughton: As we talked just before we started recording, Michelle was off sick during the first day of the riot. For the first part let's talk with Diane and Tracey about where you were the day of the riot – we're talking October 25, 1989. Leading up to that, the day of, when it actually started and what that first day was like for you guys.



The control center area of SCI Camp Hill.

Kashmere: I was in my office, working for the major of the guard. My office was directly across from the control center. It was sometime in the afternoon, the major's office had a radio in his office that you could hear the communications from the cell blocks. Something wasn't right, and you could hear the communications over the radio. We listened to it for a while, and we heard officers eventually, you know, kind of screaming, wanting to get out of control bubbles. They were being attacked. At some point you knew something very bad was happening, but I was working in Group 1, and this was happening in Group 2 and 3, which was a whole other side of the institution. So, there was, you know... I felt safe, because there was a big fence between us and them and it was pretty far away. Until, at one point, I saw one of the lieutenants coming back from the Group 2 and 3 area, and ... lieutenants wear white shirts ... and he had blood all over his shirt. And at that point, hearing the radio communications and seeing that, you just knew something was wrong... not your typical fight. One of the deputies was in control and he came over to our office. I shared an office with another secretary. He asked me to grab my steno pad to come take notes, because when something happens you need to take notes and write down what times things were said or done or whatever. And I said, "Sure. That's my job." So, I grabbed my steno pad and I started walking over to control and at that time my supervisor, the major, came in and he said, "Diane, you can leave." I said, "Oh, I have to go take notes in control." And he said,

“Get your purse and get your coat and leave now.” I think that’s when I knew it was bigger than anything. So, I left, and when I was leaving I remember all of the police cars coming in. Within probably an hour of me being at home later that afternoon, I had a friend call from New Jersey and asked me if I was ok. That’s when I knew it was... then on the news... so, that was my first day.

McCullough: The first day started out as any other typical day reporting to work. Nothing seemed “off,” until later there was... you had to walk past control through one office into the office that I worked in. I noticed that a young lady working in the office that you had to pass through was crying, and being concerned, I just said, “What’s going on? What has you upset?” It was because she had heard communications going on out near the control center and knew that there was something happening with in the prison. Through the course of the next moments and hour, let’s say, we found that there was a break out, a violent situation out on the other side of the prison, which a fence divided the side I was working on and the other side. It was decided that all of the women were to exit the prison, and in doing so, there was a female coworker that I knew worked further, deeper in the prison on the same side that we had to make sure was called as well to come join the rest of us to walk out. At that point it was unnerving, but yet I still didn’t realize the scale of what was going on. I just knew that being female and being pregnant at the time, as well, could potentially be a dangerous situation. Always being aware, working in a correctional environment, of where you are and how to conduct yourself and what potential danger could be in that type of environment. Here, it was becoming a realization. So, as the women gathered, including that other coworker who was also pregnant, we gathered and prepared to walk out as a group. We looked off into the distance, behind that fence, and there were hundreds... hundreds of inmates lining that fence yelling things out, “We’re gonna get your baby out of you.” Just vulgar things, yelling all kinds of obscenities as we were being escorted out. On that first day, when we exited the prison, we kind of spoke for a moment in the parking lot but then got in our cars and left. I remember driving and the police cars passing on the way to the prison as I was leaving, and just feeling, um, you know, uneasy ... anxious about those that were still in the prison and what might be occurring with them. I received phone calls later that day, as well, from family members out of state, that had heard of the news and were very concerned about what the situation was, what, you know, the safety level was... where I was at the time, things like that. That was kind of the, um, conclusion work-wise of that day.

McNaughton: Michelle, you said you weren’t there, so tell us why you weren’t there.

Quigley: I was off sick that day. I mean, I didn’t hear about it. I heard about it on the news actually. I really couldn’t do anything at that point, and then the next morning I was still sick. Through the grace of God... I just don’t know... ironically, but the next morning I called in. I still wasn’t feeling good, but I wanted to make sure everybody was ok, and they said that they had things under control. I didn’t really think much of it, because I didn’t know the magnitude at that point. Then, later on that evening, I heard about it again, and I think I received a phone call that night to see if I could come in and help answer the phones, and then I went in. Because I felt I had to do something. I went in overnight then from 10:30 that night until 10:30 the next morning, and then it was just continuous. You’d go home, get some sleep, and then go back in to

do whatever you could do. We did that for two weeks before they would let us back into the jail... women anyway. Once we got back in, it was extremely busy because we were short staffed then at that point. It was just totally ... it was... it was crazy. Real crazy.

McNaughton: The first night ended around 11:30-ish, from what I remember, and then the next day was just a regular business day. Did you all go back in then the next day... your normal work schedule?

Kashmere: Yes.

McNaughton: Diane. Tell me what... now we're talking October 26, which was Thursday. What was that day like?

Kashmere: You know, you work in a jail and something happens and they tell you everything is safe and back to order. You're like, "Ok. Time to go back to work." My office wasn't affected after the first day of the riot, so I went back to work. In my normal job... of course there were extra things to be done probably that I can't recall probably ... because of what had happened the day before. I do remember that my office was between the major of the guard and the deputy for operations, at the time I believe it was called. That deputy met with the inmate leader and his "gang" of inmates... I want to say there were at least seven or eight. And they just came in through my office and went into the deputy's office and they met and they talked about their demands or their issues.

McNaughton: Interesting, so I know that that meeting happened, but I didn't realize where it happened.

Kashmere: Yeah. They had their talk and they sent them back to their housing units and we thought, "Ok, this thing is going to get under control." It pops into my head that it was about the family visits being taken away and family members when visiting could bring food in, and I think that was changing. It was overcrowded... always. Just certain demands. Some officers had told me later that you could feel the tension in the jail, but maybe because I wasn't an officer I just didn't feel it. Maybe because I was young, and I just thought this is normal. I went to work. Did my job. That occurred. Other things were going on and I went home.



Diane Kashmere's name plate that was melted by the fires that had been set in her office.

McNaughton: Tracey, your day?

McCullough: Before coming in the second day, I did place a call to see whether I should report to work, what exactly to do. It was said to come into work. I went in and it was, kind of, a different feeling... the second day. It was a little... eerie, I guess you could say, knowing that such a situation had occurred the day before. In walking into the office, I could see damage had been done, so there were extra things to do that you maybe normally wouldn't have done in the normal course of the day. I think it was that sense of duty to come in and work, it was just part of where you worked at the time. Just like was said a moment ago, if something happens and the world doesn't stop because it happens... you just have to keep going and figure out where to go from there. I remember putting in a full day that day; however, it was not the same feeling as before. It was, kind of, a little on edge, if you will, and then after leaving, I think the second day of rioting occurred in the early evening timeframe. Like was said earlier, being of a young age... I was 21 at the time, and you don't necessarily realize the gravity or the fallout of the situation because there was more to come. There was a lot more of this experience to be had as far as emotions, thought process... thinking practically, work wise... everything. It encompassed a lot, but we put in another work day that second day, but it was a feeling as if things weren't settled. And they weren't as it turned out.

McNaughton: Michell, so they worked their regular shift, but you were working like a 10 to 10?

Quigley: No, I was home that day... on the 26th, and then I heard about it kicking off again that evening on the news. Then I went in later on on the 26th like 10:30 that night.

McNaughton: Then it continued through the 27th nonstop. What was your work day like then on the 27th, did you go in normal time, did you call first? Let's start with Diane.

Kashmere: The second night of the rioting is when the inmates broke through the fence of Group 2 and 3, and I believe that either somebody called me or saw it on the news. When you saw it on the news, it looked like the whole place was on fire. They had gotten through the fence... Group 2 and 3... and came over to our work areas. We had window air conditioners in several of the offices. They pushed through, I believe the window air conditioner in the deputy's office adjacent to mine. They got in, and they got into my office and everything in my office was burned. I don't know if they lit fires or what they did. Staff who had stayed late that evening then were taken as hostages. By the next morning, you know... I couldn't go to my office. I wasn't allowed inside. We had the administration building outside, so I believe I reported there and I just tried to assist or do whatever needed to be done. I remember watching the news that evening and they're pulling people out, and I was pretty sure I saw my supervisor on the news, like, coming out and being taken. I thought he might have been hurt, but he wasn't. Then state police, fire police ... they were all over the front yard, camped across that empty field. The news... CNN or the big news were all there. Then it just became a new normal. You didn't have an office to go back to, so what's your new normal? And then it just started after that. I was working 12-hour shifts for a while. For a while, when we did go back inside, I was working in the kitchen helping to feed state police. You just did whatever needed to be done. Once the investigation started, then we were transcribing all of the interviews.

McNaughton: Tracey, tell me about your second day then, into the third day.

McCullough: Into the third day I did come inside and saw the office damage that was done. We weren't really able to work like normal, so we just kind of tidied up as much as we could. I remember there being water damage. A lot of water damage, and I don't know how that occurred, but ... I don't know ... it was just broken windows. Things trashed, turned over and just broken and that type of thing. So, doing some straightening up. Gathering up papers that were all over the place. I don't necessarily remember fire damage being done, but there was plenty of other kind of damage. I remember, too, making sandwiches. I remember making sandwiches and manning phones. Doing that to help.

McNaughton: And where were you doing that from?

McCullough: not inside, from outside. We made the sandwiches and handled the phones from outside in the administration building that was outside the fence. We really weren't able to function properly inside. Plus, a lot of things needed to be repaired and fixed and taken care of inside. Plus, coming in after that first day, and it really was not safe, I later learned that the cell mechanisms were faulty, and the inmates could have exited their cells anytime they wanted to that second day. So, ...

McNaughton: Thinking back on that must really be upsetting...

McCullough: Yeah...

McNaughton: ...to think that you kind of put yourself in harm's way even though people told you it was safe.

McCullough: Yeah. I remember doing things like... manual things like the sandwich making and manning the phones. We did end up having a debriefing.

McNaughton: I want to give Michelle and opportunity too...so the 27th into the 28th and outside. Do you remember seeing each other?

Quigley: It's really a blur. You're just in the moment trying to do whatever you can. I remember seeing officers come out to the admin building bloodied. Of course, you heard all kinds of horror stories. You just... it was just so overwhelming, but I think, you know, working in an institution it was like a family. I think we all felt the need to just be there for one another and do what we had to do to... whatever it took to get it done. I just... I just remember like overnight watching everything burn. We did see each other, but we were just doing what we had to do to... phones were crazy. We had family members and loved ones calling to find out where their... to make sure their people were safe. It was, it was, it was chaotic. It was really... just really chaotic. I think we just all pulled together to do what we had to do.

McNaughton: This was kind of the new norm?

Quigley and Kashmere: Yeah.

Kashmere: Yeah, and it was also unseasonable warm. I remember, because the inmates had to stay out in the yards overnight, at some point, and it wasn't that cold. We were doing a lot of stuff outside.

McNaughton: Diane, you talked about transcribing things. These were, what, actual accounts of different things that happened? What toll did that play on you emotionally?

Kashmere: I don't know. You just... you kind of just sit there and plug those ear things in and you're doing your job of transcribing. I learned a lot... I always try to see the good out of everything, even if it's as terrible as this. There were a lot of inmates that helped staff. There were inmates that put staff in inmate clothing to get them out, and I remember hearing those stories, and I try to think, "Ok, there are some good inmates. There are some good guys." But, no, you'd listen to the staff being interviewed for the investigation, and inmates being interviewed and... there were some horrific, horrific beatings, you know. Hostages... there was just... sad. Very sad. And then when, as you said, you learned that all the inmates had to do was reach their arm up and click something above their cell and they could have got out or they did get out... and why wasn't that... known or told or seen... looking back... it's sick. It was a new normal, like I said, once the state police got in, it was... inmates were moved like point to point, and they were fed in their cells for I don't know how long. Seeing officers inside with weapons... with guns... was the new normal for a while. If they had to be moved somewhere, they were escorted by state police, so you felt very safe once you did get back inside and saw that.

McNaughton: They did also ship out almost 1,500 inmates. Do you remember that, Michelle?

Quigley: Yeah, because I worked in records.

McNaughton: I want to hear a little bit about the records, because former Secretary Beard talked about one of the major changes was getting records out of the inside of the facilities. Tell me about the damage to records.

Quigley: Actually, there wasn't any damage to the records department. They didn't get in there, but ultimately that's why they transferred us out to the admin building, I believe it was in the early 1990s we transferred out there, but they did not get into the records office for some unknown reason, which was a good thing for us because that's all we had to go by. The days to follow, we were packaging and shipping records and bussing everybody out and trying to keep track of where everybody was... we had lists... I remember answering phones... we had lists of where inmates were being transferred to. And that's what we had to tell the family members... to see if they were on the list and let them know that they were being transferred. It was just...



SCI Camp Hill's Records Office after the riot.

NOTE: Upon seeing the picture of her office, Michelle Quigley said, "This is the Records Office. Apparently, it was cleaned up by the time they let us back inside, and that's why I thought it hadn't been touched. This is actually the first time I've seen any pics of my old office!"

McNaughton: Did they try to transfer inmates within the DOC, but then it got so crowded... we were overcrowded to begin with... that then they also had to ship out to the federal system?

Quigley: Yeah.

McNaughton: So, we shipped them wherever we could. We opened up Waymart early to be able to deal with that too.

Quigley: Yeah. Those are the details that I don't remember... that are very fuzzy to me because, I was 20 years old and just four months into the job. It was just...

McNaughton: I also talked to the secretary [Beard] about the fact that there was always the rumor that somebody died.

Quigley: Oh, yeah.

McNaughton: ... and he said it was because our count was off. I guess... talk to me about how chaotic it was. How did you even know who you had?

Kashmere: I wasn't involved in that.

Quigley: Basically, we had all of the records. That was the good thing about having all the records for everybody. Eventually, everybody was accounted for. I had one relative who insisted that people were killed because she knew a nurse that work in Harrisburg Hospital and they saw body bags coming in. I continuously told her, "There's no way because I work in records and I would have known!"

McNaughton: Thank you. Even this morning someone said people were killed. I'm like... no. But you can't even argue with them...

Quigley: No, you can't.

McNaughton: ... because they don't want to hear that.

Quigley: They just kept on insisting that people were killed, and I kept saying, "No, I work in records. I would have known if somebody was killed."

McNaughton: Thank you. We're going to put that rumor to an end right now!

McNaughton: Tell me about... when you finally got back to doing your real work instead of making sandwiches and when you finally got back to... inside.

McCullough: Before that occurred, we did have a debriefing.

McNaughton: What was that like? Who was with you, who was leading it?

McCullough: We met in the chapel inside the fence... a whole group of people from different areas.

McNaughton: What day do you think this was? Like in November. Diane said she didn't go.

Kashmere: I can vaguely remember that.

McCullough: I'm not sure. It was shortly after.

McNaughton: But everything was definitely under control at that time?

McCullough: Yes.

Kashmere: I think they wanted the staff to feel comfortable, and it was kind of like a mental health session at one point, but I didn't go.

McCullough: Yes.

McNaughton: Well, there were other people that didn't go too, so you're not alone in that. So, tell me what that was like, then, Tracey.

McCullough: We kind of had a pre-meeting in the chapel, and the purpose, I think was that... just to kind of let people know the status of things. [There was a switch of the audio tape here.] If anyone had any questions, they fielded some questions. I can't remember exactly who spoke at that. There were a good number of people there. So, we had that meeting. Then a staff psychologist at the time, later ran a debriefing. There were different staff members in there. Everyone from myself, an officer. Just people from education, from all areas. That is something that I think more than anything sticks with me over these 30 years is the things that were said and the emotion that came out of that, because there was an officer in there that was physically... had the physical scars... black eyes, you know... he was battered. His account of what he went through, tears flowing from him was just so profound and just really put it into perspective what those individuals went through at that moment not knowing if they were going to come out of the situation. What he described was a true... helpless type of thing that they went through. There were some inmates that helped... that came up and put a bag over his head and he was bound and everything... and said, you know, "I'm sorry you're going through this." And then there was another inmate who came up and socked him in the face. So, it was just... it was... that's really a life-changing thing, you know, when you're at the mercy of someone else... a group of people... it's not one-on-one, you are totally outnumbered, and their fate... your fate... is in their hands. So, that was a very... that influenced me a lot. And it gave me a new respect and profound understanding of where I really... where I work... where we all work. It made me see corrections in a different light than, you know, as a place to come and work. It was also a place where you grew to care about people and get to know people. There were activities we did outside of work, I mean, there was a lot of comradery back in those days. To see people hurt, you know, your fellow coworkers hurt like that... not just physically, but a life-changing experience for them... was very, um, hurtful to me. I mean, I took all of that personally, and I thought... this is really, something... there was a gentleman there who worked in one of the buildings closer to that gate that was later torn down that the inmates helped him get to the roof to get out of the

building because there was no other way for him to get out. Just how, if it weren't for those inmates that did help him, you don't know what the outcome would have been. You know? So, people were in there that were... that they tried to smoke out of their hiding place. Just in a lot of... they were in a lot of fear at the time. It just shows you the resilience of the human spirit and the people coming together and having an appreciation for the work that they do individually and what we do as a whole. That... [she's getting upset] ... I'll carry with me.

McNaughton: Then you also, on the other end, see the evil in people.

Quigley: Hatred.

Kashmere: Pure evil. Yeah. To know ... that someone inflicted that much pain and suffering on one of your coworkers. Yeah.

McNaughton: A lot of people talk about the fact that they ... there were signs. There were signs that things were coming. Did any of you feel or know about those signs? Do you ever remember people talking to you about it beforehand? For, example, I worked at Central Office. I was getting ready to go to a conference in Pittsburgh with the whole Press Office. I was waiting for others to show up, and we were going to carpool together. A security patrol officer came up to me. I didn't know him. He didn't know me. I think he was just helping me to kill some time, and he started talking to me about how bad it was inside. The morale is really bad. You know, I was just a clerk steno. I didn't really know anything, so I listened to him. I experienced somebody telling me, and then you hear other stories that people tried to tell and it only reached so far. Did you ever experience any of that... maybe after the fact?

McCullough: After the fact, I would say. I kind of heard that. People that probably work more closely with the inmates maybe had their finger on the pulse of what was going on, but for myself, working in an office, there wasn't a whole lot of exposure to that. I do remember family days. I remember when they were in full swing, and the inmates were happy to have that. So, I do recall when... you know... everything was good with that and, you know, maybe some complaining and everything, but unless you're directly involved with the care, custody and control of the inmates, I know for me, I didn't necessarily hear the firsthand accounts of how badly things were... or appeared to be.

McNaughton: How long do you think it was before things got back to a more normal? Do you want to talk about the rebuilding of the prison?

Kashmere: Well, for quite some time afterward, that area where our offices were just smelled like smoke, so they had to have a company come in and ... restoration or clean all that. Then there was them giving you new or somewhat new office furniture. I can't really remember when we got back in. There were weekly step-down meetings.

Quigley: I think it was like two weeks until we were able to go back in, and your area (Diane's) was affected more so than ... Like I said, they didn't touch records. So, for me... it was go to work, go to my desk and do my job. Really, I didn't walk around or anything like that. At that point we could have because everybody was locked down. They had them on lockdown for ... I don't know how long that was...

Kashmere: ... I would say until January.

Quigley: I just remember that smell of smoke, and I also really to this day... when I hear a helicopter... it takes me back. I don't get frightened. It just takes me back to that... those days... that night when it was, you know...

McNaughton: Let me just jump in here and so that the listeners of the future can understand... when this was happening, the state police had helicopters hovering and circling over the facility ... continuously. So, that, yes... I experience the same thing. What other sights and sounds and smells?

McCullough: I think ... just the trash. There was a lot of trash around, and I mean, it basically kind of looked like a war zone or something immediately after.

Quigley: Yeah.

McCullough: It's like a community in there, so to think that they destroyed their community.

Quigley: Absolutely. They destroyed their own community.

McCullough: Yeah, they destroyed their own community.

Kashmere: Especially when you would see the aerial views on the news, with all of the cellblocks that were just gone.



Quigley: And the Education Building. That was the worst. That was... what was bad.

McCullough: Yeah.

McNaughton: The destruction for the sake of destruction.

Quigley: Pure destruction, and the fires that they were building and just throwing furniture into them to make them bigger, and just all

that stuff that you take in. You're just... you're just kind of in shock of everything that's happening.

Kashmere: But that smell of smoke lingered for quite some time. I remember people complaining about it like, "I don't want to go back in and breath in that smoke smell. It can't be good." – even after the company came in and clean it, it still smelled. I will say one thing talking about the family... you know when you work inside, there was... I don't know if there still is a lot of division between security and treatment, and contact and non-contact. We were all non-contact. But you can see how working as a non-contact employee, still ... you're still, you know... susceptible to... we all could have been hostages very easily if we would have stayed past 5 o'clock that night. We all could have been hostages. I remember after the riot, when they

opened up the qualifications for handguns and firearms... they opened it up to ALL staff because ... somebody might have handed me a gun if I needed to be inside and I was there, even though I was just a clerk stenographer. So, I did go to qualifications and I tried to qualify with a weapon, but I didn't pass. But, you know, they gave us the opportunity... just in case. I don't know... they probably stopped doing that at some point.

McNaughton: Right.

McNaughton: Do you remember the change of administration and Beard coming along, and how did that change things then?

Quigley: He tightened it up.

McCullough: That would be the best way to describe that... I would describe that as well. It seemed to be more loose before. Not as structured and not as... planned, if you will. Having...

McNaughton: Regimented?

McCullough: ... regimented. Having contingency in place and that type of thing. He definitely tightened things up, yeah.

Kashmere: I will say, the previous administration didn't come inside the institution. So, when Jeff Beard came down... I mean, he ate in the ODR (officer dining room) every day. He made his rounds and he... that's kind of when you knew this is what should be happening. What should have been occurring and wasn't. I give him a lot of credit.

McNaughton: I think this is it. Is there anything else that you guys wanted to talk about that you might have missed? It's been an hour. I know there's more that you probably want to talk about, but I don't want to keep you too much longer, but did we... is there anything you want to mention that you didn't get a chance to?

McCullough: Just that this type of thing is long lasting. Here we are, almost 30 years later and it's like it was two months ago, for me anyway.

Quigley: I agree.

McCullough: You may not remember every single thing clearly, but the trauma, that I guess you could say... the memory of it is of the event itself stays with you, and, ah, it was a... traumatic experience and also a learning experience.

Quigley: Right. A big learning experience.

McCullough: I think...

Quigley: Especially for me, just being there for four months. I think it made me stronger. It made me group up, and it made me realize how much I cared for the people that I worked with. We ... I think we all became closer after that. We all became closer, and now 30 years later we all have that history behind us, and we all have a story.

McCullough: We have that in common.

Quigley: We have that in common. Yeah.

Kashmere: Yeah. It just goes to show you that, even though it's been 30 years, things still can happen, and they do... you see it on the news. You just always have to be watchful and watch out for each other and, um, just do the best you can do everyday when you walk inside. I'm glad I don't work inside anymore.

Quigley: Yeah, I couldn't even imagine going back.

McCullough: Yeah.

Quigley: But I did like my job. I loved my job. I really did, and the people that I worked with and everything.

McCullough and Kashmere: [agreeing]

McNaughton: Have you been back inside since?

McCullough: I was. We used to have to do the TB tests. I used to go inside for that because it was convenient. I never had a problem going inside ... even pre-riot or post-riot. I just...

Quigley: I was ready to go back in actually...

McCullough: Yeah.

Quigley: ...because it wasn't the norm to be out in the admin building anymore. I think we all go to the point where we just wanted to get back and do our jobs, and I did inmate releases. I think that's another reason they didn't touch the records office too [laughing], but I was just ready to get back to the norm and just do my job.

McCullough: I did go in for the 25-year anniversary.

Quigley and Kashmere: Yeah.

Quigley: And that was so different. We worked so close together back then, and then you see people now it's like a high school reunion.

[Laughter]

Quigley: People coming up saying, "Do you remember me?"

Kashmere: There's not many of us left.

Quigley: There were a couple of people that came back for it.

McNaughton: I think that concludes this. Thank you so much for sharing your recollections of a very important time in our history.

END