

**HUGO PINELL
YOGI BEAR
DAHARIKI KAMBON**

I want to extend many thanks and appreciation to the San Francisco Bay View for providing us with great memories and genuine farewells from the family, brothers, sisters and friends of Brother Dahariki Kambon. He was and continues to be an inspiration to all who knew him especially those of us behind these walls whose experiences and history will forever be entwined with his in ways most free people could never fathom, I want to share some of this history with the readers.

I found it curious and a little alarming that no one has mentioned Yogi's (I know him as Dahariki Kambon) life in the hole's from 1968 to 1986, when plots to kill him were frequent occurrences that were obviously approved of and orchestrated by San Quentin and Folsom's Prison Administrators and guards manipulating prisoners. Perhaps it was decided to not mention these facts to avoid any chance of re-igniting old animosities and hatred between prisoners? That's exactly what the CDCr is trying to do after giving "Tacit Approval" in the murder of Dahariki.

For clarification we are talking about the most feared man held by the CDCr, who it has been alleged was set up and murdered in New Folsom Prison only twelve days after his release from the hole, correct? Why, not expose the true history? I was taught: "History is like a clock, it tells you what time it is." If we are serious about creating change and progressing forward then the truth must be told. Historically the CDCr has used every trick and tactic available to them to derail and destroy the progressive movements and their best tool along with propaganda has been their ability to turn prisoner against prisoner. This history will help shed light on what we can expect and tell us what we need to know today to avoid the tragic pitfalls of the past.

We all know the brother spent forty six plus years in solitary confinement, but it's even more remarkable when details of his daily life experiences are revealed. After being labeled the most feared and hated prisoner, racist guards and inmates alike coordinated violent attacks against him as he maintained his stand for freedom, justice and equality.

I first met Dahariki at San Quentin's infamous Adjustment Center (AC) Security Housing Unit (SHU) in 1980. I had heard of the brother and finally on the exercise yard

he introduced himself to me as Dahariki Kambon. I listened as he told others about a recent attempt made on his life at Old Folsom Prison in the 4-A SHU, that incident had led to him being sent back to San Quentin where the administrators made it very clear he was not welcomed and he shouldn't expect to be there much longer. (The August 21, 1971, rebellion was still fresh in everyone's mind). The administrators feared housing him at S.Q.

Dahariki said the attack on him and other brothers was similar to the Soledad O-Wing incident January 13, 1970, where a newly integrated yard was opened. When the exercise yard was opened a fight occurred between African and White prisoners, a white guard shot and killed three Africans. It was clear the entire incident was planned, as was the attack at Old Folsom, except explained Dahariki, weeks before the exercise yard opened the guards went into the cells of all the Africans assigned to that exercise yard and confiscated all of their property leaving them with nothing in an apparent attempt to prevent them from manufacturing any types of weapons from materials in their property that could be used to protect themselves. It smelled like a set up and when it came the brothers surrounding Dahariki were able to repel the attack with weapons made from steak and chicken bones served with their evening meals. Dahariki received a stab wound to his thigh and a few others suffered similar minor wounds. After the exercise yard was cleared the guards reported finding a serrated edged knife and a buck knife in the area occupied by those who had attacked Dahariki. The administration fearing retaliation after the botched attempt immediately transferred Dahariki and several other African Prisoners to San Quentin and Soledad Prisons. Two months later Dahariki was sent back to Old Folsom Prison.

Approximately six months later word reached San Quentin that a prisoner had attempted to throw a bomb into Dahariki's cell. Learning of those two incidents made me realize just how much Dahariki was feared and hated inside these prison walls by guards who were so thirsty for his blood that anyone who voiced a similar fear towards him instantly had at their disposal all the resources the guards could muster and more. But, these two attempts to kill Dahariki will pale in comparison to what will take place over the next three years at Old Folsom Prison when the campaign by CDCr to kill the

infamous Hugo Pinell / Yogi Bear Dahariki Kambon will intensify after each failed plot. Proof of these facts can be derived after reading the following documented incidents.

August 1983, I was moved to Old Folsom's 4-A SHU, as I entered the first tier, Dahariki in the first cell greeted me and asked if I needed anything? I asked for some reading material. Several hours later a guard set a large box containing thirty two books in front of my cell. I had to reach through the bars to get the books which ranged from African History, Political Ideology, Science, Socialism, Communism, Capitalism, Revolutionary Warfare and books on reading and Writing Skills. Those books contributed to the foundation of my re-education and personal growth. Over the last thirty three years I shared those books with numerous prisoners some even wrote about their own experiences with Dahariki. Two of the books became my favorites and impressed me so much that I still have them although both are in tatters and held together with tape and rubber bands. "The Black Jacobins" by C.L.R. James, and "The War With Hannibal" by Livey. The generosity Dahariki displayed giving me those books I hope to have equaled over the years by sharing them with other prisoners I have met.

I had heard about the attempted bombing when I was at San Quentin Prison, now when walking on the same tier at Old Folsom I saw how desperate that act was. In the maximum security unit 4-A, before exiting our cells all prisoners are strip searched and handcuffed behind our backs including when going to and returning from showers and the shower door is locked before the handcuffs are removed. The circumstances of that bombing left no more questions in our minds; we knew what time it was. The prisoner was allowed to exit the shower stall, walk down the tier, retrieve a bomb made with match powder from a cell, light the fuse on the bomb and then tried to run back down the tier hoping to toss the bomb into Dahariki's cell before it exploded. He didn't make it! The crude device blew up in his uncuffed hand taking a few fingers with it. The nick name "Fingers" became that prisoner's merit badge among his peers who somehow deemed that ridiculously insane act as valiant and worthy of honor despite it being carried out in collusion with the guards and failing miserably. Fortunately the escorting guard avoided injury from the explosion because he just wasn't there.

January 1984, Old Folsom Prison surpasses the previous year of unprecedented violence to become the most violent in the history of California Prisons. A racial war

ignited by “The Integrated Yard Policy” in August 1983, (See my commentary on ‘The PeliKKKan Bay Factor: An Indictable Offense’) published in the San Francisco Bay View, November 20, 2013. The commentary exposes the illegal activities Folsom Prison Administrators engaged in to create deadly violent situations between prisoners. During this period Folsom’s administrators are under close scrutiny from the local media, courts and politicians after admitting they implemented “The Integrated Yard Policy” which rekindled the racial violence between African and Mexican prisoners, but their fanatical desire to kill Dahariki did not abate, instead the administrators believed while their controlled violence scheme of pitting African’s against Mexican’s raged on drawing the attention from concerned citizens, they would go unnoticed for their role in plotting Dahariki’s death.

January 1984, marked my tenth year in prison serving a seven years to life sentence. I appeared before the Board Of Prison Terms, I was granted a four year (tentative) release date. The BPT wanted an extensive psychological evaluation on me and ordered me to take part in the Category X program offered at CMC Prison. As I waited to be transferred to CMC Prison, I had no idea how the racist guards thirst for vengeance would set into motion deadly plots and conspiracies so insidious in design that only the criminally insane could have conjured up. These plots were designed to kill Dahariki and those close to him, some lost their lives, I lost my freedom.

January 28, 1984, Dahariki is stabbed three times by an African prisoner behind what was initially said to have been a personal dispute over the tier, however this incident raised numerous questions after the weapon that was used to stab Dahariki was an eleven inch prison made knife with a “Shamrock” carved into the blade. It was unthinkable at that time that an African prisoner would attack Dahariki, but to do so with a knife furnished by the enemy who had been trying to kill Dahariki was unimaginable and totally unacceptable by many. Power corrupts and unlimited power was the carrot prison administrators waved in the face of prisoners serving long terms in the hole and the freedom to wield absolute power became the fuel behind unholy alliances between administrators and prisoners that proved to be much greater than the untested loyalties (The Convict Code) prisoners professed to have towards one another.

After the stabbing Dahariki accepted 'walk-a-alone' yard status no longer willing to trust others. His long time comrade Haki Hodari Kambon (Edward Brooks), remained firm in his support of Dahariki and was highly critical of those he believed to be behind the stabbing plot. Haki Hodari not realizing 'what time it was' had placed himself in the path of a broad conspiracy that had been designed and implemented in January 1984, by the most corrupt and criminal minded prison guard of that time, Sergeant Jimmy Patrick Walker. Sgt. Walker gave prisoners the "Green Light" to kill Dahariki and directed his fellow guards to allow it to take place. After the stabbing was carried out Sgt. Walker realized the potential power he had over the prisoners he had conspired with and sought to get their help in stopping the racial war that was raging out of control throughout the prison and bringing so much attention to the entire prison administration. Sgt. Walker held a "Get Out Of Jail Free" card and offered it to prisoners who readily accepted it, but first they had to stop the voice of Haki Hodari, who threatened to expose what had already taken place between Sgt. Walker and his crew.

Prisoners' lives are worth less than cannon fodder to prison administrators seeking to get what they want. Sgt. Walker agrees to allow Haki Hodari to be killed to gain greater leverage and trust from the prisoners.

March 24, 1984, after the release of African and White prisoners to the exercise yard separated by a cyclone fence, Sgt. Walker and four guards stand at a first tier window inside the 4-A security housing unit to witness the brutal stabbing death of Haki Hodari Kambon (Edward Brooks). Haki Hodari is stabbed ten times by two assailants who are taken off the exercise yard immediately after the gun tower guard fires a warning shot into the ground.

I was on the exercise yard and saw the incident take place while standing on the basketball court next to the first tier window. I was not involved in the attack nor was there any indication from the gun tower guard that he suspected my involvement. Five hours later Sgt. Walker stopped at my cell to tell me the gun tower guard reported seeing me stabbing Haki Hodari and another prisoner! I objected to that lie and told Sgt. Walker the same and to my surprise Sgt. Walker stated; "I know you weren't involved, I was at the window watching you play basketball, you had the ball in your hand when (Stafford) the tower guard fired the first warning shot, you sat on the ball with your back against the

wall." Sgt. Walker claimed he knew I was innocent and would back it up with a written chrono and said he would appear at my hearing to exonerate me. Relieved that my four year release date was still intact I waited...Sgt. Walker failed to write the chrono, failed to appear at my hearing and subsequently will perjure himself along four other guards at my trial by claiming they were searching cells when the incident took place. On the sole testimony of the gun tower guard I will be convicted four years later of first degree murder despite the testimony of the two prisoners who were taken off the exercise yard minutes after the stabbing, both were photographed with cuts and blood on them and both confessed days after the murder and at my trial that they had stabbed Edward Brooks to death their confessions were supported by eleven eyewitnesses who pointed out the two assailants who had confessed. African people have suffered long from miscarriages and travesties routinely served to us via the American Judicial System, but we persevere and at times prevail. It will take me twenty two years to uncover the path of conspiracies filled with the lives of prisoners who were used and discarded like soiled tissue paper by Sgt. Walker and the prisoners he worked with at Old and New Folsom prisons.

June 1984, prison conspiracies buried under the "Green Wall" aren't easily uncovered and the following plot would have remained under the wall if Folsom Prison Administrators were forced to take back a thirty two caliber pistol and bullets from a prisoner who reported that he was offered the "Prestigious Hit" to kill Dahariki after he exited the 4-A building under escort to the prison visiting room. The route to the visiting room ran through the main-line dining hall filled with prisoners, then up a dangerously obscured flight of stairs that leads into building #2 where main-line prisoners are housed. This route was known among prisoners as "The Death Steps" because assailants would lay in wait at the bottom and top of the stairwell and attack their target from both entrance and once inside there was no gun coverage for the victim and the guard. It was usually reserved for high profile criminal informants, child molesters and serial rapists. The prisoner who exposed the plot said the gun and bullets had been given to him by an unknown guard with that specified plan to maximize success, and he was assured that he would not be charged for the crime, but soon he began to fear the guard(s) were also trying to set him up too after the plan was changed and he was instructed to sit at one of the tables and wait for Dahariki to walk by, stand up and then shoot him in the head twice

in front of witnesses and the gun tower where he was likely to be killed or worse charged, convicted and sent to death row. This failed attempt to kill Dahariki posed the most serious threat to his life to date and raised many questions about Folsom Prison Administrator's ability and willingness to control the outrageous violence at the prison and to protect Dahariki from rogue guards. Their response to ensuring Dahariki's safety was to isolate him further away from the public eye by building a one man visiting booth in the basement of the 4-A security housing unit! Long before PeliKKKan Bay and Corcoran's torture chambers were built, Dahariki was being subjected to isolation, deprivation, mental and physical abuse.

The isolation did little to diminish the threats against Dahariki's life because those responsible for his keep were the same group scheming and conniving to spill his blood often in broad daylight for all to see just as they did with the "Integrated Yard Policy" which by the end of 1984 will be the main cause of the six deaths and 109 stabbings at Old Folsom Prison.

In the first six months of 1985 at Old Folsom Prison there were 114 stabbings and three deaths as Sgt. Jimmy Walker prepared to release his crew of Peace Keepers to the main-line. These were the Shot Callers he had established a mutual trust among after allowing them to carry out stabbings and murders in the security housing units. They were instructed to bring about a truce among the rival groups. A meeting between all groups took place July 1985, and the racial war was stopped. October 16, 1985, Sgt. Walker activates the "Get Out Of Jail Free" card orchestrating the release of his Peace Keepers into the main-line to enforce the truce between rival groups.

October 1985, Robert Borg becomes the Warden of Old Folsom Prison. He is fully apprised of the previous administrations efforts to quell the violence at the prison including Sgt. Walker's alliance with the Shot Callers and his agreement to release them to the main-line. In his sworn declaration of June 10, 1991, Warden Borg states; "In early 1985 and particularly in 1986, prior to the opening of CSP-SC (New Folsom Prison) Old Folsom experienced an unprecedented outbreak of violent assaults by inmates housed in the general population." Pg. 3, line 13. "After my arrival at Folsom in October 1985, I met with representatives of the BGF, EME, AB's and other street gangs and informed them that the violence would not be tolerated and had to stop." Pg. 3, line 16. Perhaps it

was not clearly explained to the new Warden that Sgt. Walker had given his peace keepers "The Green Light" to enforce the peace treaty just as he had given a "Green Light" to other prisoners to kill Dahariki and Haki Hodari.

October 16, 1985, the day the Peace Keepers are released there was a fatal stabbing. October 28th, a fatal stabbing, November 2nd, a fatal stabbing, November 15th, a fatal stabbing and November 20th, a stabbing resulting in the death of a prisoner on the main-line. By November 20, 1985, a thirty four day period there were five stabbing deaths and thirty four other stabbings. Prison Officials acting like they have no clue released a statement saying; "Last month they hoped the number of knife attacks would dwindle after a truce was called in a war between Hispanic and Black inmates who belonged to gangs." In an attempt to explain away the violence and cover their own tracks Prison Officials informed the public that many of the victims of the recent violence were rapists and child molesters. The implication was clear; the victims were throw away people who deserved what they got!

November 25, 1985, the Prison recorded two hundred stabbings and eight deaths, and at the end of this statement Prison Officials inconspicuously announced that components for a potential bomb were found last month among boxes in the prison's industrial section, where inmates manufacture license plates and other items.

The fact that administrators waited an entire month to inform the public after finding such a deadly destructive device is an indication of the level of criminal insanity the administration had fallen to. Apparently the prison hoped to cover up once again an insidious plot to kill Dahariki Kambon, the story was leaked out and the prison had to reveal the truth. David P., a main-line prisoner had turned over to guards C-4 explosives which he claimed had been smuggled into the prison as part of an elaborate plan to build an explosive device in the license plate factory, transport it back to the housing unit and with the help of guards get the device into the 4-A housing unit where it would be used to kill Hugo Pinell. David P. revealed the names of the prisoners and guards involved in the secret plot and two weeks after informing on guards and his cohorts David P. allegedly committed suicide on the third tier of 4-A security housing unit and was last seen at midnight being carried out on a stretcher with his personal property.

How did the prison administration get away with such blatant disregard for human life and the law? Why did society refuse to accept the truth as it stared them in the face? This is what happens when the CDCr locks its doors and doesn't allow society to see what goes on behind those doors.

The CDCr carried their personal vendetta against one prisoner for over forty years and with each attempt to kill Hugo Pinell their complicity became more obvious.

Throughout the entire period that I saw Dahariki, he endured the isolation and oppression in the same staunch manner as he faced the violent assaults and attacks, he didn't bemoan his personal plight and never demanded special consideration for himself, instead his example was like a beacon leading and guiding others who dared to struggle.

December 24, 1986, all prisoners housed in 4-A security housing unit are abruptly shipped across the street to New Folsom high tech maximum security prison. This new high tech prison designed for maximum control of prisoners also forced the guards to have to control their lust for Dahariki's blood, there were no blind spots nor any opportunities for the guards to set up prisoners as easily as they had done at Old Folsom and gotten away with it. For the next twenty nine years the new high tech security housing units at New Folsom, Corcoran and PeliKKKan Bay will prove to be the most degrading torture chambers for Dahariki and thousands of other prisoners, but it would not break them as it was designed to do, instead the repressive conditions of solitary confinement and psychological abuse engendered a collective spirit rooted in a common cause among the prisoners so powerful that it became impossible for the administrators to utilize the racist propaganda they had relied upon in the past to turn prisoners against one another. The recent victory won by the Prisoner Hunger Strikers, "Solitary Settlement in Ashker V. Brown" is indicative of the solidarity among prisoners today and it is for this reason I am sharing my story and history of Dahariki Kambon. We must carry on the spirit of what he stood for; his fight was against the racist oppressors and their cruel laws and policies of injustice, inequality.

When remembering our brother, those of us who knew him, who saw the hellish conditions he faced daily and yet he never wasted his energy on those who had been manipulated by the enemy, he used his wisdom and understanding of the circumstances to guide us in the correct way to struggle. He gave so much of himself and asked for little

Jeffrey Milo Burks-10

in return. We must share the whole story and tell the truth of an extraordinary brother who refused to give up and stood firm on the principles of Truth, Justice and Righteousness.

History tells us what the CDCr has always done to destroy the progressive movements that came into existence to combat repressive conditions and the current situations are no different than the past. The CDCr wanted Dahariki dead, but more important today is their objective to maintain control over prisoners, by giving their "Tacit Approval" in the murder of Dahariki, they quenched their thirst for his blood and hoped that his death would rekindle the old racial animosities across the state and destroy the unity and solidarity among prisoners. The focus thus far remains on changing the landscape inside these camps, but be aware my brothers they are not done so we have to keep constant vigil and keep the truth in front and we will prevail.

This story is taken from documents and reports I have obtained litigating the murder charge I was framed for by Sgt. Jimmy Walker, and my own personal experience at Folsom Prison from 1982 to 1991. For more information and facts supporting my claims go to my website www.set-jef-free.com I can also be reached at: Set-Jef-Free, P.O. Box 1223, Moreno Valley, CA 92556-1223

Sincerely,

Jeffrey