

# PELICAN BAY PRISON

# EXPRESS

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No. 1

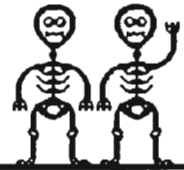


## Pelican Bay State Prison



## PELICAN BAY PRISON SHU Hell Hole of California

by Doret Kollerer & PBIP



**W**HERE IS THE TIGHTEST MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITY IN THE NATION? Pelican Bay Prison in Crescent City, California! Surrounded by two 16-foot iron fences topped by razor wire, guarded around the clock by armed sharpshooters in 11 towers, and employing 800 full-time guards, it locks up—we are told—California's most violent and dangerous prisoners. If that makes you sleep better at night, you may feel even safer knowing that Pelican's prison-within-the-prison, the Security Housing Unit (SHU), immobilizes the "worst of the worst" (about half of the more than 3,000 Pelican Bay inmates) in a high-tech "hole."

The SHU resembles a science-fiction military base, a gray reinforced concrete X-shaped structure, composed of four, 500-foot-long hallways with a control center at mid-point. The hallways are further broken into "pods" composed of eight cells, each with steel-plated doors perforated with tiny holes, so that the guards can see inside. An armed guard in a steel-and-glass control unit monitors groups of pods, while overhead, guards patrol a heavy mesh screen above the hallways.

The SHU is designed for minimal human contact and maximum sensory deprivation. Even face-to-face

contact by guards is largely replaced by closed-circuit video surveillance of each prisoner's every movement, microphone and audio speakers for communication, and doors operated by remote-control pneumatics. Caged in a windowless, 8-by-10-foot bare cell, the SHU prisoner is isolated in an empty, silent world, forbidden to decorate the cell walls and denied work opportunities as well as educational classes, vocational training, counseling, religious services, and communal activities of any kind. Twice each day, he eats alone from a dinner tray passed through a slot in the door and once each day he is strip-searched, put in waist restraints, handcuffed behind his back, and given a double escort by guards in flak jackets carrying truncheons, so he can "exercise" alone in a small bare concrete yard with 20-foot-high walls. Three times a week he is allowed a five-minute shower. Minor misbehavior, such as failing to return a meal tray, can be punished by "cell extraction," with six to eight armed guards wearing face visors and riot shields rushing into a cell to "extract" the prisoner, using Taser stun guns and weapons that fire rubber and wood bullets and gas. Beating before and after restraint is common.

This life can go on for years with severe negative psychological consequences. Keep in mind that most of

these men will eventually be released with their long-suppressed anger internalized and ready to explode, unprepared to cope with society, unrehabilitated for employment or a crime-free lifestyle. Do you still feel safer because the Pelican Bay SHU exists? If so, read on.

Who is sent to the Pelican Bay SHU? Prisoners may be leaders or "upstarts" who are potentially leaders and are being punished for minor disciplinary infractions like being out of bounds or showing disrespect. They may be prisoners who file legal writs, or anyone who can inspire social unity. If they get "determinate" sentences of six months to a year, every 120 days they go for a SHU review, where their "determinate" sentences can be lengthened indefinitely.

But the SHU was developed, for the most part, to give "indeterminate" sentences to suspected members or affiliates of prison gangs to motivate them to inform on other prisoners (called "debriefing"—otherwise known as "ratting" or "snitching")—their only hope for release from isolation unless they die or are paroled. They are told that if they debrief, they will be sent to "mainline," where they will live a normal prison life and be housed within visiting distance from their families.

According to SHU prisoners, debriefing means giving one's life story together with the names of every criminal associate. From then on the informer knows the prison has information that could be used at any time to discipline or even prosecute him. He has sold his soul to escape the SHU. The debriefer then begins to name prisoners who belong to gangs, or have been seen in the company of other gang members, or who are rumored to be affiliated with gangs.

Does this sound reassuring? A perfect plan to reduce prison violence, to weed out the worst menaces? Would you name names if you had to exist in a prison environ-

ment where "snitching" puts your life into immediate danger from other inmates, where the one unbreakable law is silence—refusal to cooperate with the system as an "informer"? Debriefers have every reason to lie their way out of the Pelican Bay SHU by lying other prisoners into it. Gang members can use debriefing as a recruitment tool: just name someone they want as part of the gang; once named, the target has no choice; he's a member whether he wants to be or not. The one thing a debriefer *can't* do is tell the truth and name people who really *do* belong to his or rival gangs. So instead of naming real gang members, the debriefer chooses the solo player or a child molester or a rapist or a nut case and sends *him* to Pelican Bay SHU. He has managed to uphold the convict code by "cleaning out" the lower class of criminals, and at the same time he has protected his gang (if he has one), and avoided arousing the rage of a rival gang.

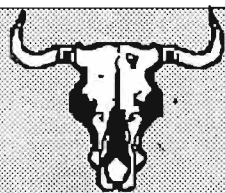
Because debriefing is the primary means of deciding who comes to Pelican Bay, and debriefers have every reason to lie and nothing to gain by telling the truth, the system is arbitrary, unreliable, and fraudulent.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS SUIT

**A** CLASS-ACTION LAWSUIT AGAINST PELICAN BAY WARDEN CHARLES MARSHALL AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS for cruel and unusual conditions of confinement, including excessive force by guards, inadequate medical and psychiatric care, and substandard access to the law library was filed on October 28, 1991, and is scheduled to be tried in April 1993. Some examples of treatment:

**Hog-tied Prisoners**—When a prisoner clanged on his cell door to protest the lack of legal materials, he and four others were shackled in the fetal position for 22 hours.

**Denial of Medical Care**—Despite his cries for medi-

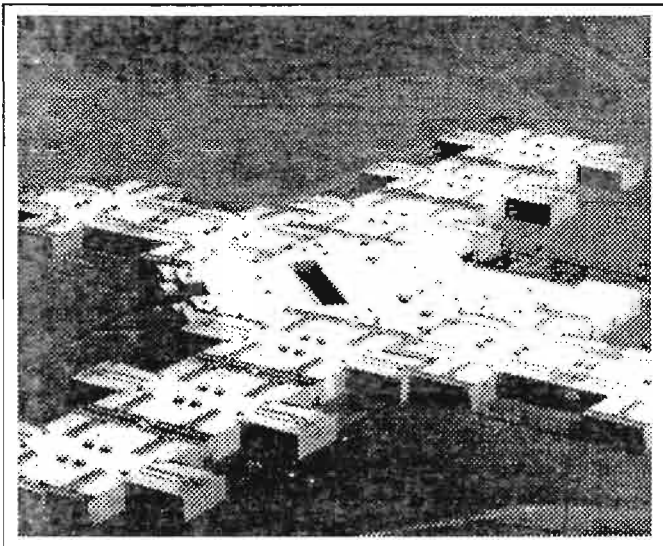


### STATEMENT BY LUIS TALAMANTEZ ex-prisoner & founding member Pelican Bay Information Project



**BELIEVE THAT, SINCE 1975, with the ending of the Indeterminate Sentencing Law, the ulterior motive of the voracious prison system—the California Department of Corrections' Machiavellian scheme of things—is no longer based on rehabilitation, but instead, on pure punishment. That scheme is to ensure state employment, career advancement, prison expansion and industry growth at the expense of poor and Third World "surplus"**

**population. Each individual enslaved and warehoused by the CDC establishment guarantees an additional \$30-40,000 annually into their coffers—easy taxpayer money. So we're talking slave economics under the color of law and order. This exploitative social system we're living today has become so ferocious that the CDC system is gobbling up human lives to feed and maintain itself. In other words, the prison system is a meat market, pure and simple.**



**Pelican Bay SHU**

cal help, a prisoner's burst appendix went untreated for days, until he nearly died of gangrene. Doctors routinely treat prisoner-patients based on a distorted visual examination conducted through the honeycombed thick steel doors. When a prisoner asked for new batteries for his hearing aid, SHU guards refused. He was later brutally beaten for failing to obey orders he could not hear. Another inmate was diagnosed at other state prisons as needing eye treatment to avoid blindness, but Pelican Bay staff have given him only eye drops.

**Denial of Psychiatric Care**—Prisoners with obvious psychiatric disorders have been chained to their toilets or even beaten rather than being offered psych care. Some inmates talk nonsensically or shout or cry for hours. Others have mutilated themselves, smeared themselves with feces or been angry and violent. Too often the "treatment" is further brutalization.

**Grossly Inhumane Treatment**—Prisoners on "sheet restriction" get no bedding. Those on "cup restriction" cannot drink. Some inmates left in their cells with their hands cuffed behind their backs must lap up food from their plates like dogs. The predominantly white guard staff frequently make racist comments to the overwhelmingly Latino and African-American prisoners. Prisoners are also routinely denied constitutionally protected access to their attorneys and the courts. Legal mail is read, use of the inadequate law library is severely limited and telephone conversations with attorneys are monitored.

**PELICAN BAY INFORMATION PROJECT**

**W**HAT CAN WE DO? Plenty! Join the Pelican Bay Information Project, an independent citizens' group formed in response to the complaints of prisoners. The group is made up of prison visitors, ex-prisoners, human rights advocates and lawyers. The PBIP intends to inform Californians about

the harsh realities of life in the SHU, monitor human rights abuses, and coordinate activities with the class action suit.

The PBIP believes that the SHU wastes money and resources that could be better applied to the causes of crime, such as unemployment, illiteracy, poverty, and drug use. The SHU injures prisoners and therefore harms the poor and mostly minority communities to which prisoners return. The PBIP demands:

1. An end to the human rights violations in the Pelican Bay SHU
2. An end to the use of long term solitary confinement in California's prisons
3. Rehabilitation of prisoners held in the SHU as victims of torture
4. Close the Pelican Bay SHU.

You don't have to sit on the sidelines and feel helpless. Use the form on the back page and be an agent for change!

**PELICAN BAY LAW  
OFFICE TO OPEN  
SOON**

**H**EATHER MCKAY, soon to be an attorney, will lead the fight at Pelican Bay in a law office at Arcata. The office will provide legal services for Pelican Bay prisoners and should open in early January 1993. The purpose of the project will be to provide free legal assistance with conditions of confinement issues at Pelican Bay. The project is being sponsored and assisted by the Prison Law Office, Legal Services for Prisoners with Children, and Redwood Legal Assistance. It has received funding from the Berkeley Law Foundation and the law firm of Heller, Ehrman, White, and McAuliffe.

**IN THE NEXT ISSUE, DR. COREY WEINSTEIN, CO-FOUNDER OF PBIP, will provide an in-depth report on prisoners and the findings of the last investigative trip to Pelican Bay.**

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# "Skeleton Bay" Prison

by Luis V. Rodriguez

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PELICAN BAY PRISON SHOULD BE CALLED "SKELETON BAY PRISON" because it's just a great big warehouse to hold bodies. Everyone is pale like a skeleton, from no sun, and most are thin and frail looking from lack of any real exercise or activities. It's heartbreaking to see so many young Chicanos in this pit looking like vampires because they've lost all their brown color, pink around the eyes and most of them with that look on their face that says "indeterminate SHU" (Security Housing Unit).

The publicly professed purpose for this prison (modeled after the notorious Marion Federal Penitentiary) was the need to house the worst-of-the-worst, the most hardened, most dangerous, uncontrollable, escape-prone, alleged prison gang members and associates (quietly added to this list were jailhouse lawyers and those who collaborate with the news media).

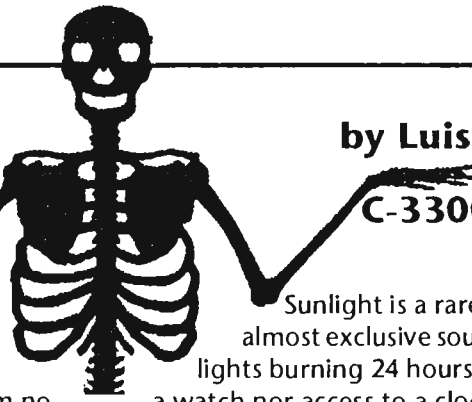
The reality is that the public has once again been duped into dumping millions upon millions of tax dollars into an already proven failed experiment. The true major purpose of Pelican Bay Prison SHU is to inflict physical and psychological tortures to break the prisoner's mind, body, and spirit—a basic requirement for the brainwashing process—as follows:

1. Upon entering the SHU facility, a prisoner is immediately subjected to being physically apprehended by at least two officers—even though he is already handcuffed behind his back or is in waist chains, handcuffs and leg chains. He is forcefully handled and ordered to do things which are obviously an excessive exercise of authority, such as being ordered to continue looking up at the ceiling, or to face the wall and not look around, regardless of the fact that his hands are still handcuffed behind his back, that at least two guards have hold of his handcuffs and arm, and that they have their martial-arts-type batons drawn in an attack position.

2. He is then taken to a cell and stripped of all clothing and left totally naked in an empty cell for a number of hours. He will also be stripped of medical appliances, such as eyeglasses, back brace, leg brace, orthopedic shoes, etc. He will receive no receipt for these items, thus making it difficult to file a complaint, and he will be without replacement of such appliances for months.

3. He will notice that 99% of all the officers in the SHU units will have no identifying name tag nor badge exposed, thus making identification by name or badge number virtually impossible for the purpose of filing administrative complaints and/or court civil action.

4. Throughout the entire SHU units he will see only walls of gray concrete and walls painted a drab pale blue.



Sunlight is a rare privilege. His main and almost exclusive source of light is fluorescent lights burning 24 hours a day. He is not allowed a watch nor access to a clock.

5. He is deprived of quiet, undisturbed sleep by the huge electronic steel doors that clamor and clang every hour throughout the night for count, along with what seems to be intentional stomping of boots up and down the metal staircase (there are only 8 cells in each separate "pod" and the steel gates and stairs are in very close proximity to any one of the 8 cells). As the officer counts from cell to cell he flashes his flashlight in the prisoner's face and grabs and jerks the padlock on his cell door.

6. The prisoner's meals are reduced to morbid, monotonous, irksome intakes, often causing constipation, diarrhea, fevers, and basic stomach sickness. He remains hungry.

7. The temperature in his cell is a constant 85-90°, even up to 95° at times, 24 hours a day, which causes headaches, nausea, dehydration, a constant unquenchable thirst, irritability, a drain of energy, and basic laziness. The inside of his body always feels as though he has a fever and his skin is always moist with sweat, whether he moves or not.

8. No personal clothes are allowed, no neck chains, medallions, rosaries, wedding bands, nor other such items. The prisoner is issued a puke-mustard-yellow coverall that is either too big or too small, underwear, and fluorescent yellow, crocheted-type, slip-on shoes that have absolutely no support for the feet, so his feet constantly ache and obstruct physical exercise.

9. The prisoner may be allowed up to 1 1/2 hours in a small, approximately 8-x-20-foot yard area totally enclosed by four 20-foot high solid concrete walls with a screened-in roof and video camera surveillance, with absolutely no exercise equipment, no toilet facility and no running water in the yard.

10. Mail is delayed from 7 days to 3 weeks. Many prisoners and their correspondents complain of never receiving mail which was known to have been mailed. Books and magazines are restricted through mail procedures.

11. Visits from family, friends, and attorneys are severely cut off and excessively restricted, not only due to the remote, isolated, and difficult-to-get-to location of the prison (no commercial air fields nearby, approximately a 20-hour drive from L.A. and 8 hours from S.F.) and unpredictable abrupt weather changes, but also because visiting is only on weekends and must be previously scheduled by phone appointment. Visits are 1-2

hours and conducted over a phone and behind thick glass.

12. Prisoners are allowed no correspondence courses or educational classes.

13. Prisoners are not provided religious services.

14. Prisoners are subject to strip-searches by both male and female officers daily.

15. If a prisoner voices or files complaints, a routine of intensified harassments and retaliations follow in a tag-team fashion by officers and administrators to reinforce their power to make and break the rules/laws at whim and enjoy total, unchecked control over every aspect of one's existence.

16. A prisoner I know who injured his lower back and requested medical attention was removed from his cell on a stretcher. The medical assistant (MTA) and a few guards kept insisting that they wanted him to say his cell partner beat him up, and when he refused to go along with the false allegation, they beat him with fists, kicks, and a baton and returned him to his cell. He and others fear requesting medical attention, and he says his heart jumps/beats whenever they call his name.

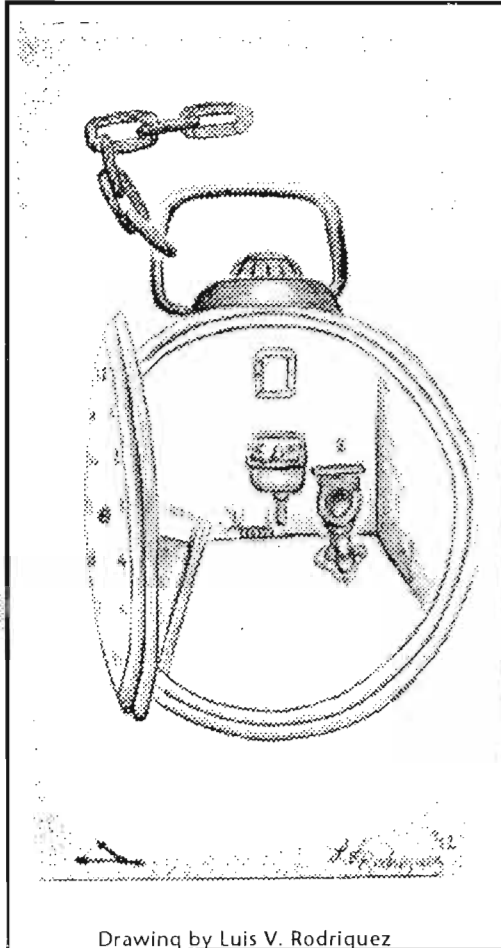
17. The practice of threats and intimidation reinforced by excessive, unnecessary physical force is pervasive.

18. The prisoner is notified that he has been sentenced by administrators and guards and/or prisoner informants to an "indefinite SHU" program, which means he has no expectation of ever being released back into the general prison population (which means for life or until his prison term is completed), usually based on an alleged ex-gang member turned informant who has been psychologically broken to say anything he believes his controllers might want to hear, whether true or false.

19. Prisoners' family members are subject to "complete exclusion" from visiting based on arbitrary, unknown rules. For example, if a prisoner's sister or wife writes another prisoner as a pen pal, boy friend, etc. and prison officials claim that individual is a gang member or associate, they will without warning refuse to let her enter the prison grounds for a visit on grounds that she may be a "gang runner" carrying messages.

20. Some prisoners, upon being psychologically tortured to a breaking point, react with violence and are beaten, stripped naked, hog-tied, and left in that condition in the VCU (Violence Control Unit) cells.

21. It is a common practice for officers to destroy personal property, such as family photos and TVs, as a retaliatory measure. If the prisoner complains to his superior, the superior tells him to prove he didn't do it himself and prove an officer did it and decides he's a liar because the officer denies doing anything and then writes him up for making false, slanderous statements, regardless of any witnesses he might have.



Drawing by Luis V. Rodriguez

#### GENERAL OUTLINE

1. Isolation/semi-isolation deprives prisoner of social resources which support resistance; creates dependence on captor.

2. Control/domination of perception: elimination of elements which compete with and or detract from those controlled by captor, such as wedding bands or religion.

3. Forced conditions intended to create debility/exhaustion, to weaken prisoner's mental and physical competence to resist degradation, humiliation.

4. Retaliation/threats/physical force reinforce the futility of resistance, the captors' omnipotence, the perception that resistance is more damaging to self than rewarded submission and compliance.

You may say, "Why don't these prisoners file court action?" You may say, "These things are unbelievable; correctional law-enforcement officers, officials, would not and do not condone such

atrocities!" Unfortunately, this system is a proven failure and serves only to dehumanize prisoners—mainly Hispanic/Chicanos/Mehicanos. I'd also say perhaps 98% of PBSP employees are white. (This is not to say that all prison employees are corrupt and sadistic, nor do they all agree with the way things are. Some are very caring, compassionate people, nevertheless fearful of bucking the system).

These claims/facts/allegations must be thoroughly investigated by people outside who are not on the law enforcement nor the California Department of Corrections (CDC) payroll. Do not allow yourselves to be supporters unwittingly of such cruel, inhumane treatment of human beings for whose care you maintain the ultimate responsibility.

# SHU PRISONERS WIN RIGHT TO MARRY

**A**FTER THREE YEARS OF denying prisoners in the Security Housing Unit the right to marry, Pelican Bay State Prison is finally developing a marriage procedure for SHU prisoners.

The right of prisoners to marry is protected by both the United States Constitution and California statute (*Turner v. Safley*, 482 U.S. 78, 107 S.Ct. 2254, 96 L. Ed. 2d 64 (1987); Cal. Penal Code, section 2601 (f)). Nevertheless, prisoners living in the Pelican Bay SHU units have never been allowed to marry. The basis for this denial was the warden's position that allowing SHU prisoners to marry would threaten prison security.

On May 15, 1992, SHU inmate Braulio Castellanos, assisted by the Prison Law office, filed an administrative appeal challenging this policy. He was denied. According to him, "Administration failed to cite regulations which support or justify denial. Their claim has no merit."

He resubmitted his appeal on June 5, 1992 but was denied again, this time on grounds that "PBSP operational procedure 803 states that SHU inmates are precluded from marriage procedures." To this day, o.p. 803 remains a mystery to Braulio. He says he had been requesting a copy of this from the law library. The library's c/o's tried to attain a copy for him but they were not successful. They finally told him that o.p. 803 did not exist as far as they were concerned.

Braulio submitted the same appeal on June 18, 1992, but again, he was denied on grounds that granting him his right to marry would threaten the security of the institution and the public, but how this could be so was not explained. The prison law office at San Quentin wrote to Warden Charles Marshall notifying him that the right to marry was guaranteed and cited case law. To this the warden replied that PBSP does not have institutional procedures for allowing prisoners to marry.

In September 1992, after a long and tedious battle, the Department of Corrections, Sacramento, finally granted Braulio's appeal, ordering that the prison process Braulio's request to marry and allow the marriage to take place if all legal requirements were met.

The Department's response also stated that the prison could impose such restrictions on the marriage ceremony as deemed necessary to protect institution security. Thus, the new marriage procedure will probably allow for only non-contact ceremonies. Braulio, however, is not sure the battle is over. A SHU prison gang coordinator told him that Sacramento had granted Braulio's appeal, but on September 11 told him that it didn't mean PBSP was going to enforce this.

In early October of this year, however, Pelican Bay was still developing the marriage guidelines and procedure. SHU prisoners should be able to marry in the near future.

—Vicky Garcia

## REEMERGENCE OF PRISONER RIGHTS AT MAJOR NAT'L RALLY



**D**ETROIT, SEPT. 26, 1992—A coalition of concerned people and organizations met in Detroit to voice their growing concern about the national upsurge of prisoner rights abuse and human rights violations inside U.S. prisons.

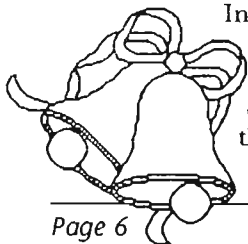
From California to New York much the same news of systematic rights violations were cited and compared. Represented were such groups as Equal Justice Ctte. on U.S. Corrections, Pelican Bay Information Project, Ramona Africa of MOVE, Prison Legal News. Held in the open in downtown Kennedy Square it was well received and attended by many supporters.

Many of the speakers at the forum were women and wives of prisoners, who, much like inside California prisons, were experiencing negative reactions from prison administrations while attempting to obtain "contact visits" with their loved ones. The most frequent response from prison systems curtailing and severely restricting such visits, was that the "drug problem" inside prisons was due to the drug flow by way of family members allowed physical contact with their visitors.

Luis Talamantez, attending as a delegate from the PBIP of San Francisco, stated that this appeared to be a fabricated pretext of prison administrations across the land, part of the national drug hysteria they could justify to the public—a smokescreen for further undermining and demoralizing prisoners for the sole purpose of added control over a prisoner's life. Only prisoners that "cooperate" with their keepers will be allowed to see their loved ones. Making prison visits a privilege, instead of a human right, has been an objective of prisons everywhere for years, Talamantez said.

Ramona Africa, recently released from prison and sole survivor of the 1985 police assault on the MOVE headquarters in Philadelphia, condemned the racist system of the American justice, which historically has continued to enslave Black people, while telling them that they are free.

That Michigan, as elsewhere, doesn't need to spend billions of dollars—\$20 billion a year in California—for prisons which are nothing more than concentration camps for the poor, was the general consensus of the representatives attending.



# WIDOW OF MURDERED PRISONER SETS THE RECORD STRAIGHT

**B**ARBARA WHITE, widow of Watson "Doc" White, provided PBIP members with an update on her husband's murder.

When Mrs. White was notified on August 12th of her husband's death, she called Pelican Bay and was told by the watch commander, "I'm sorry I don't have any information for you." When she called back the next morning, the Public Information person said, "We're not releasing any information. All we can tell you is that your husband was stabbed."

That wasn't good enough for Barbara White. "I found out through my own sources that the person who did this was a friend of Doc's. Was Doc set up? Where were the guards that were supposed to be there? It happened inside the building. There were no blind spots. Incidents never happen inside the building. They always happen outside in the yard."

One newspaper reported that her husband had been murdered because he had just been released from the SHU and had snitched on other gang members. He had actually been out of the Hole for 16-18 months, corrected Mrs. White, and he was not the kind of man who would snitch on anyone.

Another newspaper article said that the Prison staff thinks the killing was a gang hit, and believes it occurred "over a dispute about drug trafficking within the prison." Drugs are often smuggled into the prison "through inmate family visits," added the article.

Mrs. White objected to the implication that she—her husband's only "family" visitor—might have slipped him drugs. According to this scenario, he was murdered because he was selling drugs for the BGF (Black Guerrilla Family), and the CRIPS didn't like that. "I refuse to allow the media or anyone else to drag my husband's name through the mud with accusations that they know nothing about and can't prove," asserted Mrs. White.

Furthermore, "If the prison staff thought that, how come I was not told and where's the documentation? If the staff had knowledge of this how come it wasn't brought forward before that he was in a gang? Everything in my husband's C file is contrary to everything that's in that article. There's no proof my husband was even involved in a gang. There's quite a bit of documentation to the contrary. He was used as a mediator between the gangs because he wanted to help stop the violence."

What about the murderer? What is known about him?

"For anyone to get that close to stab him, he would have to be trusted. The guy who killed my husband was a friend of his. He and his wife visited on the same weekends that I went. My husband used to sit down with his kids and read to them on our visit. She and I have had dinner together. My husband got him the job up in the Program Office working with him. This is what's most baffling. No one at Pelican Bay can give me a reason why this guy killed my husband."

Barbara White has a lot of unanswered questions. "The CDC, as well as myself, want to know what 'staff,' 'sources,' and 'prison officials' have been quoted in these newspapers and are alleging these things about my husband. The CDC is in agreement with me on this one because they know as well as I do that these things are not true about my husband!"



"White Law" by William Melvin White

**IN LOVING MEMORY  
OF MY HUSBAND, WATSON "DOC" WHITE  
JULY 7, 1939 - AUGUST 11, 1992**

**N**O ONE COULD KNOW or even imagine how it feels to receive a Western Union telegram from "Crescent City CA." and open up the envelope to read, "I regret to inform you of the death of your husband." Your worst nightmare has just come true. I know mine did; I felt like dying myself!

Watson and I were married April 12, 1983, in San Diego, California. Needless to say, over the years we had our ups and downs but vowed to each other that we would make it regardless of the trials and tribulations that being married "long distance" brings.

Doc was well liked by other convicts and staff. As we all know, most inmates are thought of as the scum of the earth. Doc was fortunate enough to gain the trust and respect of the staff and other inmates wherever he went. He was a positive influence in the prison community. In Folsom he developed a proposal and submitted it to the warden to allow "at risk" youth to come to Folsom for counseling in hopes of changing a young person's way of life from one of crime to one of an educated, responsible adult. He had the support of the staff, the warden, senators and congressmen and congresswomen. Doc always made it a point to be available to lend a helping hand to anyone who asked for help in

getting his life together. In Pelican Bay, he submitted to the warden a proposal to try to stop the gang violence, and his proposal was granted. The warden arranged for rival gangs to meet in one room and allowed my husband to be the mediator and it worked for a while.

Just a few words to the other wives, mothers and loved ones of men in prison, especially Pelican Bay. No matter how tough the times get, always stand by your loved one, because he may be the next one to go! Cherish every minute you have together. No one thought that Doc would be the "one to go." You hear about it all of the time and you think to yourself that this could never happen to me! Well, believe it or not, it can!

My husband may not be here in the flesh, but our spirits will always be joined together. I will not rest until I clear his name and if necessary tell the whole world what a great man he was.

The only way I have been able to accept and rationalize that my husband is dead is that . . .

*MY HUSBAND IS NOW A FREE MAN.*

—Mrs. Barbara White

P. S. If you wish to correspond with me or comment, please write to me at 3599 Highland Dr., San Bruno, CA 94066.

**Dear Pelican Bay Information Project:**

I want to correspond with a Pelican Bay SHU prisoner.

Please send more information.

I want to join the Pelican Bay Information Project.

Enclosed is my contribution of  \$10  \$20  \$50  \$100

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (day) \_\_\_\_\_ (evening) \_\_\_\_\_

**Return to PBIP 2489 Mission St. #28, San Francisco, CA 94110, (415) 821-6545.**

