

tution. Indeed, many prisoners owe their freedom to Sekou's legal efforts on their behalf. He has won numerous other civil actions regarding medical malpractice, abusive treatment, abusive segregation and abusive prison conditions, all of which have earned him nothing but retaliatory transfers. Every attempt made to appeal his original conviction has been stymied by missing legal transcripts and illegal confiscation of law books and legal research/trial preparation materials. In the last ten years, Sekou has been up for parole five times, and has been denied every time. Prior to every parole consideration there has been a punitive transfer and escalation of harassment due to legal action taken by Sekou on behalf of other prisoners. He co-founded the Social Consciousness Development Group, which unites prisoners, families and outside supporters to struggle for prisoners' rights.

**FREE ALL  
POLITICAL PRISONERS**

**DEMAND POLITICAL  
STATUS NOW**

**FREE SEKOU KAMBUI**

## Support Political Prisoners

Write to Sekou Kambui at:

**Sekou Kambui (W. Turk)**  
113058/ Box 56 SCC (B1-21)  
Elmore, AL 36025-0056

**Please send funds to:  
The Sekou Kambui Fund**  
773 Kingman Drive  
Vacaville, CA 95687 USA

Local groups working with Kambui:

**JERICHO AMNESTY COALITION**  
PO Box 34186  
Los Angeles, CA 90034

**LA-ABCF**  
PO Box 11223  
Whittier, CA 90603  
email: [la@abcf.net](mailto:la@abcf.net)  
[www.abcf.net](http://www.abcf.net)

# Sekou Kambui



**New Afrikan Political Prisoner  
sentenced to two life sentences  
in prison**

YOU CAN HELP BY GIVING POLITICAL  
PRISONERS A VOICE AND VISIBILITY

THE TRUTH CAN SET THEM FREE!



## Who is Sekou Kambui?

Sekou Cinque T.M. Kambui (s/n) William J. Turk) is a New Afrikan political prisoner currently serving two consecutive life sentences for crimes he did not commit. Sekou has already spent more than 29 years of his life behind bars on trumped up charges of murdering two white men in Alabama in 1975. Throughout the 1960s, Sekou participated in the Civil Rights movement, organizing youth for participating in demonstrations and marches across Alabama and providing security for meetings of the Southern Christian Leadership Council (SCLC), Congress for Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

On January 2, 1975, Sekou was captured in North Birmingham for allegedly running a yield sign and/or speeding. During this stop, a 9mm pistol was found in his car, lying between the two front seats. Subsequent investigation by police on the scene discovered that the pistol was listed as stolen during a Tuscaloosa, AL murder. A wide-range investigation followed, which included inquiries into his personal relationship with a white woman. At one point during the investigation, Sekou was told by one of the investigators, "We don't really give a damn whether you committed these crimes or not, but you should have

because we are gonna hang your ass with them anyway."

Sekou was falsely arrested and charged with the murders of two white men: a KKK official from Tuscaloosa and a multi-millionaire oilman from Birmingham.

It's not surprising that Sekou was



found guilty of both murders in separate trials. Did Sekou have a chance of being found innocent? If one considers the nature of the case—a Black man standing accused of killing two white men in Alabama in 1975—then the initial conclusion must be no. When the Black man in question is considered an 'uppity n-----' by the white power structure, one must be sure that a fair trial is impossible.

Despite immense pre-trial publicity, the court denied a motion for a change of venue. An appeals court

later affirmed this decision, citing examples of ineffectiveness of the counselor. In fact, the nature of this case was so intense that during a 1985 investigation of the crime, persons in Tuscaloosa vividly recalled details of the murder, the accused (Sekou), and the entire issue of the killing. Major witnesses in both cases admitted during the same investigation that they had been forced to testify against Sekou and had been repeatedly visited by the Birmingham Police Department, as well as the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department. Defense witnesses in the first trial were so terrified after continuous threats and racial intimidation by the Birmingham Police for providing an alibi testimony that they fled Alabama, leaving Sekou without a defense for his second trial. To this day, no direct evidence has ever been found to connect Sekou to the murders. The pistol that he was captured with has never been conclusively linked to the crimes.

The Alabama Department of Corrections, through the seizures of legal material and mail, repeated retaliatory transfers and threats to interfere with impending parole dates, have continuously thwarted Sekou's legal challenges to both convictions. For over twenty-eight years now, Sekou has been held captive by the Alabama Department of Corrections.

As a jailhouse lawyer, his legal reputation precedes him at every insti-