



FROM: Luis D. Perez

NEW BLOG POST

**MONEY OVER-POWERS CIVIL RIGHTS**

Thank you for inquiring about racial relations in Massachusetts prisons. This is a complex problem, very different than the prison protest in Georgia and California.

Our prison subculture is reacting to another dynamic of the "DOC-FRAGMENTATION" (\*); But I can tell you that money for the most part plays a major role in determining innocence or guilt in a Court of Law.

Money Over-Powers Civil Rights, the countries prison system is composed of predominately poor people of color, racial bias in Court continues as long as it serves the perceived interest of white elites who are working with the Light Skin Revolution.

That said America still has the best legal system in the world, though not applied equally to all sectors, there was a time when the color of the skin would determine the guilt or innocence of a criminal defendant, just as minorities were being systematically excluded from the jury pools and interpreters in Court did not need certification. All of this was a response to the racial hatred in Boston between 1973-1974. - Racial tension could be found in all social strata and at all levels of interaction from housing to employment to politics. - Racial consciousness and fear was the driving force around forced integration of the Boston Public Schools.

I have share accurate documentation that support my claims, even the Massachusetts Supreme Court agrees with the racial report that the Massachusetts Court System was biased against minorities in (1994).

ahmadifar  
2011-07-13  
10:38 p.m.

Dear Mr. Perez,  
I would like to hear your views on relations between people of different races in prison, especially in Mass. From the recent protests in Georgia and California it appears that prisoners are banding together across racial divides to address injustices in the prison system. Do you see signs of prisoners in Mass. working together for common goals? What issues bring people together?

A friend in the struggle

This political agenda has been practiced until now and that is the reason why the Massachusetts prison system is composed of 55% minorities, who have been arriving from six (6) counties where the Latinos, Asians and African American are residents.

The disparity of justice is so great, that the value of life changes from one place to another, in particular when you have serious problems of corruption among politicians and law enforcement officials, where being tough on crime becomes a business industry while the hypocrisy of sheltering connected privileged ones. Creates a moral dilemma such as the case of Bulger & Flemmi, one of the defendant's killed 19 people with his own hand and received an 11-years sentence in exchange for his incriminated testimony against Bulger and Associates. This dynamic is taken place while other people in prison have to serve life and die in prison for one murder.

It is a sad state of affairs while, these kind of cases are taken place, you have the former speaker of the House being convicted on corruption charges. - Tough on crime is as trickle down as racial profiling and DOC-Fragmentation when the laws of our nation are being applied unequally to people in different areas.

There was a time when I ran for Governor from inside the prison so that I can address issues of confinement and I was removed from the prison and taken away losing my own earned privileges. None of my personal privileges was returned back to me. - But the struggle for equal justice continue until I die in prison.

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NCCI - GARDNER/ July 31, 2011

P.O. BOX 466  
GARDNER MASS. 01440  
[www.between-the-bars.org/Blogs/350](http://www.between-the-bars.org/Blogs/350)

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\*/ DOC-FRAGMENTATION is a terminology used by the author to simplify the varieties of power that surround the Department of Corrections and how it tends to interpret Rules and Regulations coming from the Governor's Office favoring special interest groups. There are four components to DOC-FRAGMENTATION that deal with the prison sub-culture; (1) Nepotism and power play, a family within a family, if one of them hold a grudge against you, everyone follows in the same directions for decades. (2) Small groups of staff that bring their own personal problems into the prison. (3) A few Gay & Lesbian in ranking positions who are looking for respect while they don't respect the civil rights of other people. (4) They cover each other very well and any prisoner can be moved from one facility to another with or without any reason at all.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02108

MAUREEN D. MCGEE  
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT  
TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE

July 20, 1990

-C-

Mr. Luis Perez  
Post Office Box 466  
Gardner, MA 01440

Dear Mr. Perez:

I write to acknowledge your letter to Chief Justice Liacos dated June 24, 1990. The Chief Justice asked me to thank you for forwarding to him information regarding "the complexity of problems that are affecting the entire Latino Community in prison." Your letter and attachments will be forwarded to the Commission to Study Racial and Ethnic Bias in the Judicial System's Task Force which is studying the prosecution and adjudication of criminal cases and treatment of defendants.

Sincerely yours,

MM/ccm

MEMORANDUM

PLEASE READ MY RECORD WITH THE OFFICE OF CAMPAIGN  
AND POLITICAL FINANCE : CANDIDATE #14945

### A politician with conviction

## Inmate running for governor

By Mike Elford  
Staff Reporter

**GARDNER** — Lutz Perez deflects suggestions that his run for governor is an underhanded attempt to gain his freedom. He maintains that his intention is to run the state from his cell at the Gardner state prison.

Communication with the public would occur via the lieutenant governor, he said.

"If I did a good job, then maybe after four years the people could decide if I should be pardoned," said Perez, convicted of murder in 1970 and sentenced to life without parole.

The 43-year-old former Lowell resident has set out to get the 10,000 signatures needed in order to get his name on the 1994 ballot. So far he has 81 signatures, all from fellow inmates. Many of those inmates became registered voters last year during a registration drive at the prison — spearheaded by Perez.

Perez acknowledges that many people will scoff at his political ambitions. He points to a certain lifetime behind bars when asked about his credibility.

#### THE TRUTH

"I personally think I'm a dead man; I'm speaking from my cemetery," Perez said during an interview at the prison. "I'm going to tell the truth, and I'm not going to lie. I don't have anything to gain."

Crime and politics are topics Perez enjoys

discussing — be it criminals who want to be politicians, like himself, or politicians who are accused of a crime. Since 1988, Perez has been collecting newspaper articles pertaining to political wrongdoing. He has over 500 articles, neatly arranged in a three-ring binder.

"They all get a break," Perez said, pointing to a collection of newspaper clippings that includes a recent story on the indictment of former state Sen. William Q. MacLean Jr. "I can tell you honestly, they aren't coming to prison."

Prisoners are people Perez will rely heavily on if he is to make headway in his quest for political office. Most of the 10,000 signatures he needs in order to get on the ballot in 1994 will be those of inmates. Therein lies one of Perez' motivations for organizing a voter registration drive at the prison last year. Similar registration drives were held at other state prisons.

"I figure there's about 8,000 to 10,000 inmates whose signatures I can get," said Perez, who has no party affiliation. "And then there's their families. That's a big block."

#### SIGNATURES NEEDED

According to the office of the secretary of state, the 10,000 signatures are due to the board of registrars for verification by Aug. 2. Perez's parents, who live in Fitchburg, and friends on the outside will help collect signatures

Perez said he will rely greatly on the mail to spread his message.

"I ask people that if they support me, instead of sending money, to send stamps," he said.

Perez was born in Cuba and came to the United States in 1968. His family settled in Lowell. In 1971, he and five other people robbed a house that contained counterfeit money and a counterfeiting machine. Perez shot and killed a man, and two years later he was sentenced to life without parole.

Two decades later he has learned to speak English and earned an associate's degree in general studies through an extension program of Mount Wachusett Community College.

"The prison subculture is being transferred to the youth in urban areas," Perez said in a Feb. 6 press release. "If we don't study the problems that are affecting the community, my candidacy will offer another window of education with the scope being on prison subculture. ... throughout my political campaign I will be offering and sharing accurate solutions."

Meanwhile, chances of a pardon would be unlikely, according to Catherine Bromberg, spokeswoman for the state Ethics Commission. She said public officials can't be afforded benefits not available to others. In this case, other prisoners would not have the same opportunity for a pardon.



Lutz Perez, with his collection of newspaper articles

# Local News

## Inmate's claim is denied

GARDNER — A spokeswoman for the state Department of Correction denies the claims of a prisoner who says his transfer from Gardner State Prison was politically motivated.

Luis Perez, serving a life sentence for a 1971 murder, was transferred to Shirley State Prison last week.

Perez said yesterday that the transfer was an underhanded move to block his efforts to run for governor in 1994. Perez has been trying to collect the 10,000 signatures needed to get his name on the ballot. He expects to get the signatures of prisoners and prisoners' friends and family.

Perez's move to Shirley is classified as lateral, Robin Bavaro of the Department of Corrections said yesterday. She confirmed that Perez is the subject of an ongoing investigation. She would not reveal the topic of the investigation, except to say that it does not involve Perez's political aspirations.

Before being moved to Shirley, Perez was moved from Gardner's general prison population to the prison's segregation unit.

Perez said he went on a hunger strike while in segregation. He ended the strike after being transferred to Shirley, he said. The transfer is permanent, Bavaro said.

# Inmate on Hunger strike to protest planned transfer

SEP 14 1993

GARDNER — An inmate who is trying to run for governor has gone on a hunger strike in an attempt to prevent being transferred to another prison.

Luis Perez, an inmate serving a life term at North Central Correctional Institution for a 1971 murder, said in a telephone interview Friday that he was placed in a segregation unit at the prison for what he believes are political reasons. "I haven't violated rules," he said.

Perez said he believes his being locked up has to do with his efforts to collect 10,000 signatures needed to get on the state ballot as a candidate for governor.

"This is a political move aimed at destabilizing my efforts," he said. "I haven't done anything."

Perez said he hasn't received a discipline report, which would cite the reasons for his punishment.

Iris Crespo of Amherst, a friend of the Perez family, said she is concerned about his health. She said he told her he has gone on a hunger strike to protest plans to move him to the Massachusetts Correctional Institution in Shirley. She said when she last saw him

Sunday, he appeared to look well.

Crespo said Perez is a leader of the Latino community in the prison acting as a liaison between inmates and the prison administration. "He's been doing some positive things," she said.

Crespo said Perez's record up to this point does not indicate he is a disciplinary problem. "He has been in this jail for nine years and this is the first time he has been in (segregation)," she said.

She said her only conclusion is he was sent there because of his bid for governor. "I think that has something to do with it," she said.

Prison officials will only say Perez's case is awaiting action, and he is in the process of being reclassified.

Crespo said recent events will not stop Perez's efforts to run for governor. She said all his political paperwork, other than nomination papers, are already filed in Boston. He still needs to collect 5,000 signatures.

"They should not prevent me from doing this," he said.

# inmate's run for governor

By George W. Barnes II  
Staff Writer

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(Staff writer Eileen Kennedy and City Editor Brian Milligan contributed to this story.)

Sentinel + Enterprise Wed. 9/22/92

# State Civil Liberties Union to consider inmate's case

By George W. Barnes II  
Staff Writer

GARDNER — The Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union is looking into whether it will assist inmate Luis Perez in challenging a state Department of Corrections decision to transfer him from North Central Correctional Institution in Gardner to a similar medium security institution in Shirley.

Perez is serving a life term for a 1971 murder.

In a telephone interview Wednesday, Perez said he believes

move him, he staged a hunger strike. He ended the strike when he was moved to Shirley, to continue it, he said, would have been a return to a segregation unit.

Robin Bavaro, a spokesman for the Department of Corrections, said a decision last week to take the action against Perez just resulted in his transfer had nothing to do with efforts by the inmate to get on the ballot.

"That is not true. Absolutely not true," she said. "He was waiting for action pending the outcome of an

investigation. The investigation had nothing to do with his running for governor."

Bavaro said she could not say what Perez was being investigated for. "I'm prohibited from discussing any matters in regard to any details on evaluative matter involving inmates," she said.

Perez said he believes the move was political because he has been attempting to address problems facing the prison system, including overcrowding.

At the Shirley prison, he hopes to continue his efforts to get on the

'That is not true. Absolutely not true.'

ballot while appealing his transfer. Laura Vargas of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union said the Perez case is under review. She said the organization was contacted about the situation days ago and is still in the process of determining if it will take

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Sentinel + Enterprise Wed. 9/22/92

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT  
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725-8083/8084

Maria Z. Mossaides  
Administrative Assistant  
Robert S. Bloom  
Deputy Administrative  
Assistant

August 18, 1994

Luis D. Perez  
W-33937  
MCI-Shirley Medium  
P.O. Box 1218  
Shirley, MA 01464

Dear Mr. Perez:

Chief Justice Liacos has referred your memorandum dated August 2, 1994 to me. In response to your question, the Supreme Judicial Court's Commission to Study Racial and Ethnic Bias in the Courts will be publishing its final report in September of this year. I will send you a copy of that report when it is available.

Very truly yours,

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# Courts are guilty of racism

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Minority and lower English-speaking residents in Massachusetts courts face higher bail than whites in criminal cases, have a harder time getting lawyers and are more likely to lose custody of their children, according to a four-year, \$750,000 study. They also may get harsher sentences, the report said.

When a black person walks into a Massachusetts courthouse, "the likelihood is that they are not going to get equal justice," said Chief Justice Paul Liacos.

The report, by the state Commission to Study Racial and Ethnic Bias in the Courts, was released yesterday after four years in preparation.

It found state courts were guilty of overt and subtle racism, especially in cases that involved non-English-speaking people.

And while the state court system's antiquated record-keeping made it impossible to analyze sentencing trends, a limited review of robbery convictions showed that blacks were more likely to get prison sentences than whites. Rape, perjury and other offenses also probably exist for other crimes.

"A lot of times this is not malicious and there isn't a noble A for it," Liacos said. "But we're not interested in ways that lead to these results."

But the report and several members of the study commission blamed what one called "too much political meddling."

"Only when the Legislature gets their hands out of the courts' pockets will minorities have a chance to succeed," said Appeals Court Judge and commission member Frederick L. Brown.

Minorities comprise just under 14 percent of employees in state courts, and most are in low-level jobs or in courts that serve primarily minority areas. Of 328 judges who hear trials, 21 are black, five are Hispanic, two are Asian and one is Cape Verdean.

This article was published by the *Boston Globe* and the *Associated Press*,  
September 22, 1994.

THIS CLASS ACTION WAS  
DISMISSED IN FEDERAL COURT

EXHIBIT  
F  
tabbles

# Hispanic inmates form rights group

## Demand fair treatment from corrections system

By Jenifer McKim  
CONTRIBUTING REPORTER

SHIRLEY - Behind the towering walls and curled barbed wire of the state prison here, Hispanic inmates are quietly organizing themselves into what they say is a bold new force within the corrections system.

Established two years ago, "Latino Unity" is a loose affiliation of several dozen Hispanic inmates who say they are dedicated to making sure the burgeoning Hispanic prison population gets fair treatment.

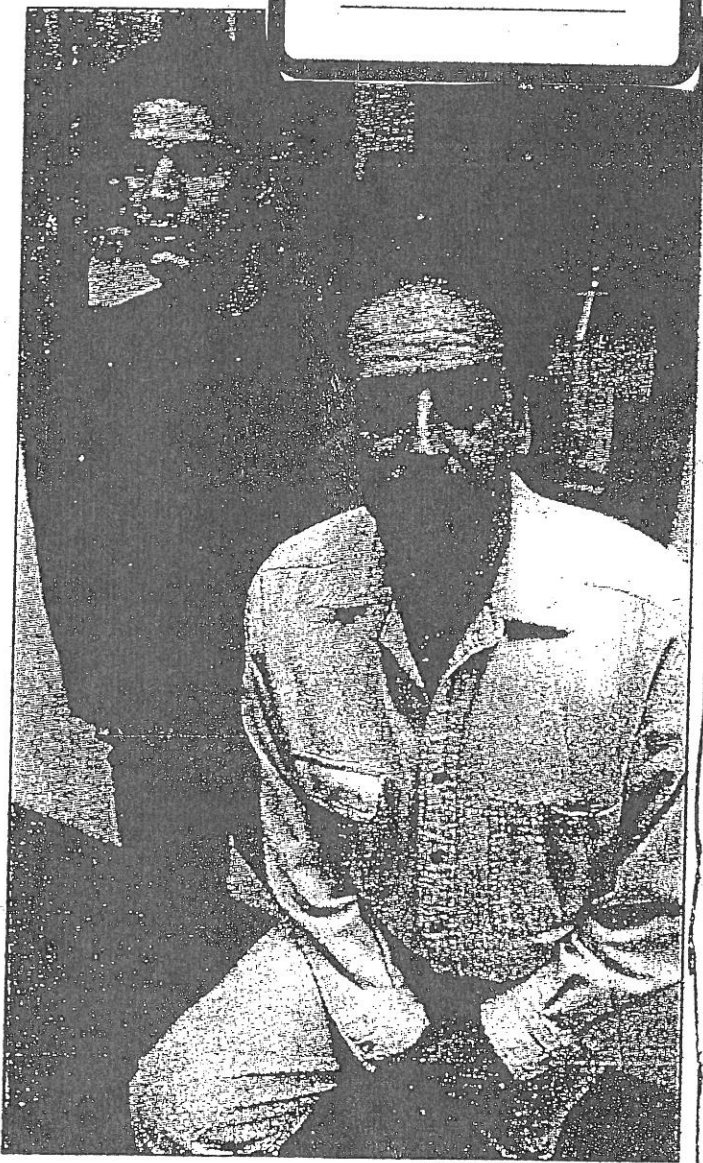
As it is, many Hispanic prisoners say they are treated like second-class citizens by fellow inmates, guards and administrators. Because of a language barrier and a lack of bilingual corrections personnel, they say, they are denied full access to medical care, counseling and drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs, and often end up confined in relatively harsh maximum- or medium-security facilities.

Hispanics also say they are sometimes targeted for violent attacks by fellow inmates and harassment by guards - all because of their race and broken English.

"Nobody fights for the Latinos," Mateo Colon, 26, a drug offender and a Latino Unity organizer, said in Spanish during an interview last week. "We want to be heard by somebody."

And while Latino Unity disavows violence, Roberto Pagan, 29, a drug offender and Unity member, said.

PRISON, Page 39



GLOBE STAFF PHOTO / TOM LANDERS

Shirley inmates Mateo Colon (left) and Luis Perez are leaders in the Latino Unity movement, a loose affiliation of several dozen inmates who say they are dedicated to making sure the Hispanic prison population gets fair treatment.



# Hispanics seek to find unity, strength in prison

## ■ PRISON

Continued from Page 33

"We have to do what we have to, to protect ourselves."

Hispanics are the fastest-growing segment of the prison population. Today, there are about 1,900 Hispanic inmates in the system, up from about 400 in 1985. Hispanics make up about 20 percent of the prison population today, compared with only 9 percent in 1985.

Latino Unity began in 1993 when a few Hispanic inmates began meeting informally in the prison library. Today it has the support of most of the Spanish-speaking inmates here.

And now, the group is taking on the Department of Correction.

Three inmates — Colon, Pagan and Jose Hernandez — have prepared a class-action suit to be filed against Correction Commissioner Larry Dubois. The suit asks for the creation of bilingual programs and an increase in the number of Spanish-speaking personnel.

The suit alleges that guards often make disparaging remarks to Hispanic inmates, telling them, for example, "You should return to your country" and "If you don't speak the language, you have no rights."

They also say the lack of programs leaves Hispanics isolated and aimless, enticing some to join violent gang organizations like the Latino Kings, Los Solidos and Netas for protection.

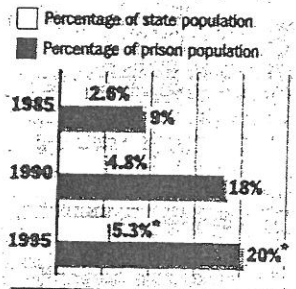
Department of Correction spokesman Anthony Carnevale said the department is well aware of the growing Hispanic population and is actively recruiting bilingual personnel. There are currently only about 140 bilingual employees among the department's 4,800 staff members. He said recruitment is difficult because few Hispanics live near the prisons.

"The best thing we offer is the opportunity to learn English," said Carnevale, citing English as a Second Language classes, the only program currently aimed specifically at Hispanics. "That is the most cost effective and beneficial."

Ernest Vandergriff, Department of Correction associate commissioner for programs and treatment, said he is leading a study, expected to be

## Hispanics in prison

With more than 1,900 Hispanics incarcerated, they are the fastest-growing segment of the state's prison population.



\* Projected figures

SOURCE: US Census Bureau, Mass. Department of Correction

GLOBE STAFF CHART

completed this summer, on Hispanic issues. Already, the department is translating rules and regulations into Spanish, building up Spanish reading materials and identifying foods favored by Hispanics.

But without adequate programming, some fear Hispanics are sure to return to prison after release. Tony Ruiz, an associate pastor for the Church of United Community in Roxbury who often visits Hispanic prisoners, said alcohol and drug programs are imperative.

"We have a community that has a lot of drug-related problems," Ruiz said, but adding that local Latino leadership isn't doing enough for prisoners. "They are afraid of dealing with issues that might bring a bad image," Ruiz said.

Luis Perez, a convicted murderer, said keeping the peace among younger Latinos, many of whom are involved in gangs, is a challenge.

"Younger guys have no respect for nobody," he said.

Perez, seen as Latino Unity's leader, said people forget that many inmates end up on the street again, often angrier and more violent.

"I don't look for sympathy or pity, but I would like the public to know the seriousness in the prisons," Perez said. "I see people going out and coming back and going out. It's a vicious cycle, and many of these people end up living on your street."