

I AM ASKING FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT, PLEASE WRITE TO THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
THANK YOU!!



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
COMMUTATION PETITIONS

To His Excellency the Governor:

I, LUIS PEREZ - PRISONER I.D. #W-33937

Having been convicted of the crime of Murder 1st Degree, Armed Robbery,
Arson and Larceny of a Motor Vehicle

for which I was sentenced
on January 23rd, 1973, in the Middlesex County Superior Court

Court to serve a term of Life Sentence & 10-20 years Concurrent, do

hereby petition for a commutation of the sentence imposed for said crime, either absolute or upon
such condition and limitations as may be deemed proper.

(Signature of petitioner)

LUIS PEREZ - W33937 /NCCI-GARDNER
P.O. Box 466, Gardner, Mass. 01440
(Address)

June 21st, 1951
(Date of Birth)

I am petitioning for a commutation for the following reasons: If applicable, please explain why your
petition falls within the Executive Clemency Guidelines

Dead by Incarceration is contradictory to "The Convention Against
Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, this
International Triety was adopted by the U.S. and open for signature Dec.10,
1984, G.A. res. 39/46 (annex, 39 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 51) at 197),U.N. Doc.
A/39/51 (1984) (entered into force June 26, 1987; for the United States
April 18, 1988) (Convention Against Torture or Convention).".....

- SEE NEXT PAGE ATTACHED TO THE PETITION -

(If more space is needed, please attach additional sheets.)

Return to Executive Secretary, Room 184, State House, Boston, MA 02133

THE SECOND CHANCE ACT BECOMES LAW IN THE UNITED STATES

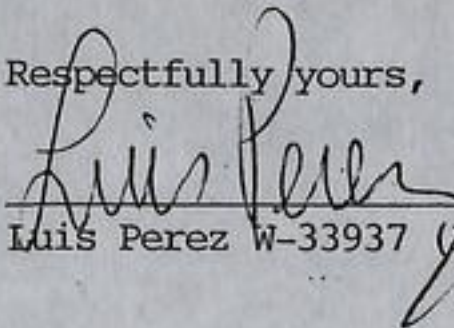
The Second Chance Act was signed into law by President George W. Bush on April 9, 2008 and enjoyed broad bipartisan support and passed by unanimous consent.

The President stated at that time that;
The country was built on the belief that each human being has limitless potential and worth.
"Everybody matters."

The Massachusetts Parole Board has issued regulations governing aspects of how it functions in its capacity as the Advisory Board of Pardons Pursuant to 120 C.M.R. 900-902; The Parole Board is directed by the Governor's Pardon and Commutation Guidelines in its consideration of petitions for Executive Clemency. 120 C.M.R. 900.01 (2). Within the New Guidelines Governor Charles D. Baker is very much aware of the International Treaties and The Second Chance Act of 2008.

The petitioner Luis Perez W33937 is seeking the opportunity to obtain a hearing to express his remorse and have the opportunity to demonstrate that he is in fact a good candidate for commutation and that he meet the criteria in question by the New Guidelines. - The Petitioner have served more than four decades since he was arrested. Even-though good time does not apply to individuals serving a life sentence, I have accumulated more than 15 years between statutory and earned good time.

Respectfully yours,



Luis Perez W-33937 (Petitioner)

DATED: April 22, 2016

CC: CHARLES D. BAKER
GOVERNOR
Executive Department
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
State House, Boston, Mass. 02133

File.

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENÈVE

CENTRE POUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



Téléfax: (022) 733 98 79
Télégrammes: UNATIONS, GENÈVE
Télex: 28 96 96
Téléphone: 734 60 11 73102 11
G/SO 215/1 USA
RÉF. N°:
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENÈVE 10

11 February 1992

Your communication
dated 7 October 1991

1

Dear Mr. Perez,

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your communication referred to above, the contents of which have been noted.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jakob Th. Möller".

Jr
Jakob Th. Möller
Chief, Communications Section
Centre for Human Rights

Mr. Luis Perez
P.O. Box 466

10
UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
CABINET DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL

2

REFERENCE:

5 June 1980

Dear Mr. Perez,

In the absence of Mr. Rohan on official travel abroad, I would like to acknowledge your letter of 21 May 1980.

Your concern about the procedures implemented in the Correctional Institution of Walpole were noted. As you know, one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international co-operation in promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. Since its founding, the Organisation has drawn up and urged support for many human rights instruments.

.....
.....
While matters such as the one raised in your letter fall under the internal jurisdiction of each State, the United Nations has adopted Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners of which I attach a copy. I am also enclosing a working paper on the treatment of offenders with special reference to the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules.

You might find this information helpful, as it tells you about the work of the United Nations to improve correctional practice.

Yours sincerely,

Angela Knippenberg-Uther

Angela Knippenberg-Uther
Second Officer

Mr. Luis D. Perez
Box 100
So. Walpole, Mass.

-19-

Falls Church, Virginia 22041

File: A17 722 600 - Concord

Date: OCT 23 2000

In re: LUIS DEMETRIO PEREZ-SANCHEZ

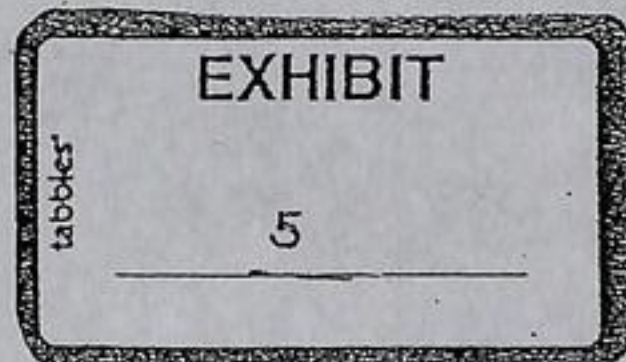
IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS

APPEAL

ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT: Pro se

ON BEHALF OF SERVICE: Richard G. Buyniski
Assistant District Counsel

John M. Furlong, Jr.
Assistant District Counsel



CHARGE:

Notice: Sec. 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I), I&N Act [8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(I)] -
Crime involving moral turpitude

APPLICATION: Relief under the United Nations Convention Against Torture

In a decision dated April 11, 2000, an Immigration Judge found the respondent subject to removal as charged above, but granted the respondent's application for deferral of removal under the United Nations Convention Against Torture. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has appealed. The appeal will be dismissed.

The respondent is a 49-year-old male, native and citizen of Cuba. The record reflects that the respondent was granted political asylum in Mexico on October 6, 1966, shortly after his departure from Cuba. The respondent was admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident on April 16, 1967. The record further reflects that on January 23, 1973, the respondent was convicted in the Middlesex Superior Court at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. Removability is not at issue. The Service argues that the Immigration Judge erred in determining that the respondent has met his burden of establishing entitlement to deferral of removal under the Convention Against Torture.

We affirm the decision of the Immigration Judge insofar as it finds that the respondent has established eligibility for deferral of removal under the Convention Against Torture,¹ for the reasons set forth in that decision. *See generally Matter of Burbano*, 20 I&N Dec. 872 (BIA 1994). We agree that the testimony and evidence of record meet the respondent's burden of showing that it is more likely than not that he will be "tortured" if removed to Cuba, as that term is defined in the regulations. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 208.17 (2000); *Matter of S-V-*, Interim Decision 3430 (BIA 2000). We add the following.

The findings of an Immigration Judge regarding matters of credibility are ordinarily given significant deference, since an Immigration Judge hears an applicant's actual testimony and is in the best position to observe an applicant's demeanor. *See, e.g., Matter of Burbano, supra; Matter of Kulle*, 19 I&N Dec. 318 (BIA 1985), *aff'd*, 825 F.2d 1188 (7th Cir. 1987), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 1042 (1988). Moreover, we find that the Immigration Judge's favorable credibility determination in this case is supported by the record. *See Matter of A-S-*, 21 I&N Dec. 1106 (BIA 1998). The Service argues on appeal that the respondent has failed to provide adequate corroborating evidence to support his claim. More specifically, the Service submits that the respondent failed to independently corroborate any connection between himself and an organization known as "Cuban Representation in Exile" - a critical aspect of his claim.² In this regard, the Service notes that respondent's request for information from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) resulted in a written response reflecting that the CIA had no record or information relevant to the respondent's inquiry. However, the response from the CIA (Exhibit 7), dated May 8, 1986, goes on to indicate that many records maintained by the agency concerning foreign intelligence surveillance remain classified and, therefore, the response in question should not be construed "as either confirming or denying the existence of FISA (Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court) records within the scope of the [respondent's] request." We are satisfied that the failure to provide this particular type of independent evidence is excusable under the circumstances of this case. *See Matter of S-M-J-*, 21 I&N Dec. 722 (BIA 1997) (necessity of corroborative evidence when available). Moreover, the respondent's claim in this case comports with known country conditions as reflected in the ample and reliable documentary evidence of record. An applicant's testimony alone may be sufficient to sustain the burden of proof without corroboration if credible in light of known general conditions in the applicant's country of nationality. *See generally*, 8 C.F.R. § 208.13(a) (2000). We have reviewed the arguments made by the Service on appeal, and do not find that they present any reason to disturb the decision of the Immigration Judge. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

¹ Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted and opened for signature Dec. 10, 1984, G.A. res. 39/46 (annex, 39 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 51) at 197), U.N. Doc. A/39/51 (1984) (entered into force June 26, 1987; for the United States Apr. 18, 1988) (Convention Against Torture or Convention).

² The respondent claims to have been affiliated with this Florida-based organization which sponsored infiltration raids into Cuba, and which, according to the respondent, was occasionally financed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

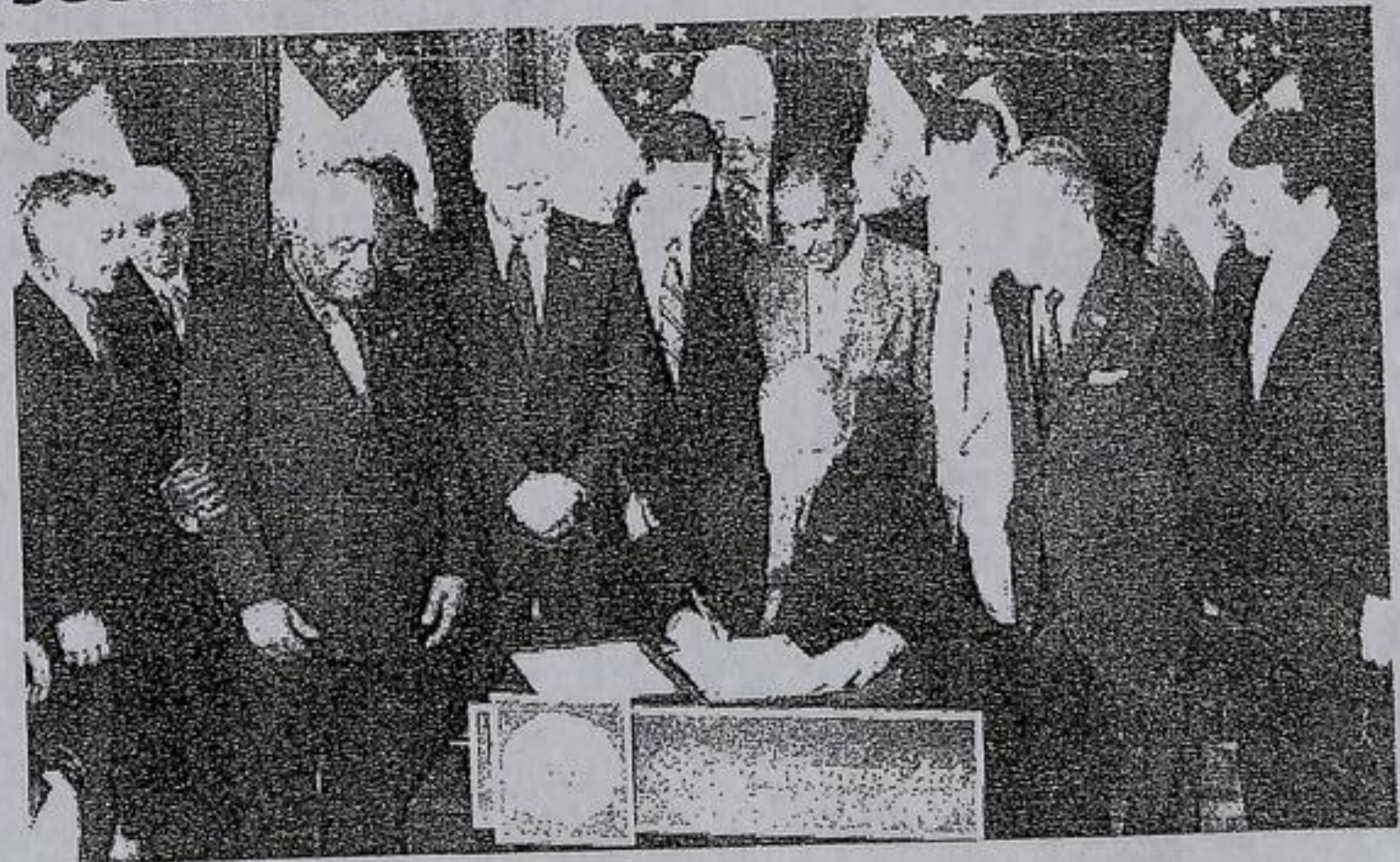
ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.

Neil P. Miller
FOR THE BOARD

features

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Five years of advocacy made the Second Chance Act a reality. What is it and who does it affect?
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Will Congress act to correct unjust crack cocaine laws?
- 8 Steps for filing a commutation petition
We show you the right moves for filing an effective commutation petition.
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Four Massachusetts mothers urge other families to work with them for reform.

Second Chance Act becomes law



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SUMMER 2008

ISSUE 2 | VOLUME 18

THE SECOND CHANCE ACT, legislation designed to aid formerly incarcerated people coping with the challenges of reentry, was signed into law by President George W. Bush on April 9. Lawmakers from across the political spectrum and representatives from many of the advocacy groups who worked for more than five years to see this important legislation become law packed the signing ceremony in Washington.

"The country was built on the belief that each human being has limitless potential and worth. Everybody matters," said Bush during the signing ceremony. "We believe that even those who have struggled with a dark past can find brighter days ahead. One way we act on that belief is by helping

"The country was built on the belief that each human being has limitless potential and worth. Everybody matters."

President George W. Bush

former prisoners who've paid for their crimes – we help them build new lives as productive members of our society."

Championed by Representatives Danny Davis

(D-Ill.) and Chris Cannon (R-Utah) and Senators Joseph Biden (D-Del.), Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), Sam Brownback (R-Kan.), and Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), the Second Chance Act enjoyed broad bipartisan support and passed by unanimous consent.

But what exactly does the Second Chance Act do and who does it affect? To answer those questions, FAMM analyzed the new law and put together answers to the most frequently asked questions.