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Josh Wall
Chairman

DECISION

IN THE MATTER OF

SALADIN ALLAH

(formerly known as MAURICE BOLDEN)

W55483

TYPE OF HEARING: Review Hearing

DATE OF HEARING: October 17, 2013

DATE OF DECISION: July 3, 2014

PARTICIPATING BOARD MEMBERS: Dr. Charlene Bonner, Tonomey Coleman, Ina Howard-Hogan, Lucy Soto-Abbe, Sheila Dupre, Josh Wall

DECISION OF THE BOARD: After careful consideration of all relevant facts, including the nature of the underlying offense, institutional record, the inmate's testimony at the hearing and the views of the public as expressed at the hearing or in written submission to the Board, we conclude by unanimous vote that the inmate is not a suitable candidate for parole at this time. Parole is denied with a review in five years from the date of the hearing.

I. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Saladin Allah (formerly known as Maurice Bolden) appeared before the Massachusetts Parole Board for a review hearing on the life sentence he is currently serving at Souza-Baranowski. On November 23, 1993, Allah was found guilty of armed burglary following a jury trial in Hampden Superior Court and was given a life sentence. In addition, Allah received concurrent sentences of 15-20 years for assault with intent to rob a person 65 years or older, a 7-10 year sentence for assault and battery with a dangerous weapon on a victim 65 years or older, and a 7-10 year sentence for motor vehicle theft.

On July 2, 1993, in Agawam at approximately 11:30 p.m., Allah, age 31, drove a stolen motor vehicle to Seymour Street in search of a residence, intending to break into it. Allah chose the residence of Stanley and Alice Glogowski, an elderly couple. While the victims watched television, Allah entered the back door of the residence and proceeded to the cellar. When the

victims heard the noise, Mr. Glogowski walked into the cellar area where Allah struck him in the forehead with an object. Allah picked up a 2x4 piece of wood and beat Mr. Glogowski in the head and back area, and went through his pockets, but found nothing. When Mrs. Glogowski heard her husband yelling, she walked down the stairs and was struck in the head with an unknown object, and she fell to the ground. Allah then ran out of the home and fled the area.

Allah was arrested the following week and gave a statement to the police in which he admitted five additional residential break-ins in the Springfield area, as well as stealing a motor vehicle. Allah committed these offenses within a two week period in late June and early July 1993. These victims were Carmella Goodrow, Joseph Turles, Francesco Mango, Antonette Pepe, James Burn and Ciro Albano.

In particular, Allah admitted that on or about June 30, 1993, at about 3:43 a.m., he broke into the Goodrow residence, took a wallet, a checkbook, a VCR and a phone. However, as Allah was attempting to take a Sony Trinitron TV, an elderly woman, who was in the bedroom, woke up. She came out screaming and Allah ran out of the house. Allah, who had taken the car keys, ran to the car in the driveway and stole it. On or about June 30, 1993, Allah broke into the Pepe residence by kicking in the rear door. He stole a compact stereo, a CD player, a color TV, a VCR, and \$400 in cash, and sold the items on the street. Also on or about June 30, 1993, Allah broke into the Albano residence by breaking a bathroom window. Allah stole a 30/30 rifle with a scope and a 12 gauge shotgun which were secured to a gun rack. The victims came home while Allah was inside. Allah fled to the basement, smashed out a window, crawled out and took the guns. Allah contends he sold the guns to drug dealers.

Allah admitted committing two additional offenses after the July 2 break-in and assault on the Glogowskis. On July 4, 1993, he broke into the Turles' residence by prying open a window with a screw driver. He stole a stereo from the living room and fled through the back door. Finally, on or about July 8, 1993, Allah broke into the Mango residence by walking into the back door. Allah grabbed the keys off the counter in the kitchen, walked through the house, and took two wallets containing about \$150. Allah was arrested on July 9, 1993.

For these additional crimes, on March 18, 1994, Allah received a 10-15 year sentence for armed burglary to be served from and after his life sentence. Allah also received a three to five year sentences for the following offenses: motor vehicle theft, breaking and entering in the night, breaking and entering in the daytime, unarmed burglary, and five counts of larceny over \$250.

II. CRIMINAL HISTORY

Saladin Allah has an extensive criminal history. Allah's criminal record began in 1978 when he was arraigned on charges of breaking and entering and larceny, for which he was given a one month suspended sentence in 1979. Later that same year, Allah was committed for six months for use of a motor vehicle without authority and received a two year suspended sentence for receiving stolen property.

In 1980, Allah received a one year committed sentence for two separate charges of use without authority along with a concurrent six month committed sentence for attempted larceny and possession of burglarious tools. In 1981, Allah received an 18 month committed sentence for several charges including two counts of larceny of a motor vehicle and possession of burglarious tools. In 1982, Allah received a one year split sentence for attempted larceny and possession of burglarious tools. In 1984, Allah received a two year committed sentence for larceny of a motor vehicle and, at that time, wrapped up an attempted larceny of a motor vehicle, larceny of a motor vehicle, and possession of a hypodermic needle with concurrent one

year sentences. In 1987, Allah received a six to ten year committed sentence for an armed robbery from 1986 and an assault to rob in 1987.

III. PAROLE HEARING ON OCTOBER 17, 2013

Saladin Allah appeared before the Board for a review hearing after being denied parole in 2008 with a five year setback. In 2008, Allah was advised to continue to address his serious anger issues and improve his institutional behavior. The Board also noted that Allah failed to accept full responsibility for his crime.

At his review hearing Board members questioned Allah about his institutional conduct since his last hearing as well as his programming to address his issues with anger. Several Board members expressed concerns with Allah's accumulation of an additional eleven disciplinary reports since his last hearing, resulting in two Departmental Disciplinary Unit (DDU) placements. When asked to explain why he continues to accumulate disciplinary reports, Allah stated, "No one's a saint." Despite the fact that several of the disciplinary reports involved infractions such as refusing a direct order of a staff member and possession of weapons, Allah insisted that he does not have "problems with authority." Most notably, Allah received a disciplinary report for similar conduct four days prior to the parole hearing resulting in his placement in the Special Management Unit.

Since his hearing in 2008, Allah has engaged in minimal programming. He has received no additional program certificates since his last hearing. Although Allah acknowledges that he "should enroll in some of those programs that have been offered" to address his anger, he has not done so since he completed the second level Alternatives to Violence course in May 2008. Currently, the inmate resides in the Special Management Unit where he attends Muslim services and is seeking to enroll in the next Alternative to Violence and substance abuse programs.

There were no supporters of parole in attendance. Hampden County Assistant District Attorney Diane Dillon opposed parole.

IV. DECISION

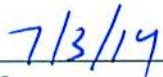
Saladin Allah has an extensive criminal history involving violent behavior. He brutally beat the victims that encountered him in their cellar. He has engaged in minimal programming to address his serious issues with anger. His lack of programming to address his substance abuse issues coupled with his continued accumulation of disciplinary reports evidence his minimal rehabilitative efforts.

The standard for parole as set out in 120 C.M.R. 300.04, which provides that "Parole board members shall only grant a parole permit if they are of the opinion that there is a reasonable probability that, if such an offender is released, the offender will live and remain at liberty without violating the law and that release is not incompatible with the welfare of society." Applying this standard, the Board concludes that Saladin Allah is not suitable for parole because he is not rehabilitated. The period of review will be five years, during which time Mr. Allah should make a commitment to rehabilitation through active program participation and improved behavior.

I certify that this is the decision and reasons of the Massachusetts Parole Board regarding the above referenced hearing. Pursuant to G.L. c. 127, § 130, I further certify that all voting Board Members have reviewed the applicant's entire criminal record. This signature does not indicate authorship of the decision.



Janis D. Loreto Noble, General Counsel



Date