

International CURE

Newsletter Winter 2009

To Reduce Crime and Uplift World-Wide Justice

Published by International CURE, *Citizens United for the Rehabilitation of Errants*, www.internationalcure.org
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Planning for Reform

We often find more problems than is possible to handle. How can we sort out what is more important and what is more possible? Apparently, there's no simple answer, for every time or place. Nevertheless, some overview and selection of priorities is needed, if we hope to progress. That's what the PAJART process (Prison and Justice; Assessments, Recommendations, and Transforming Programs) is all about.

A primary task is to raise the awareness, of serious problems and possible solutions, by both government officials and the general public. Current information on the "real world" has been gathered in the on-line e-book, located at <http://www.internationalcure.org/pajart.htm>, as the *Country Assessments* of prisons and justice in Burkino Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Dem. Repub. Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This added to the assessments made previously of 35 countries in the western hemisphere (also on line as "Dignity of the Individual" in that same CURE website.) These assessments provide a shocking but realistic base for our analysis.

The all-important *recommendations* for reform in prison and justice systems, to share solutions that truly work, to focus corrective actions, and to guide policy development, were then gathered in three stages:

Stage 1. Recommendations are cited in that same on-line e-book for each of 17 topics in the Country Assessments. These total 167 important recommendations for reform, and are drawn from a variety of sources, particularly including six prison reform conferences held in Africa. These recommendations are by persons and organizations from many countries, and represent a consensus developed over years of effort.

Stage 2. 167 is a large number, - too large for many to handle at one time. So, it was decided to package the problems and recommendations using the more digestible format of a power-point slide-show.

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12th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime-congress/12th-crime-congress.html>



Contact for further information: Garyhill@cega.com

International CURE plans to host an Ancillary Meeting at this UN Congress on the subject of "Universal Suffrage; Voting by People Incarcerated." This meeting is in the early planning stage. Those interested in participating, or simply interested in this issue, should contact Charlie Sullivan at cure@curenational.org

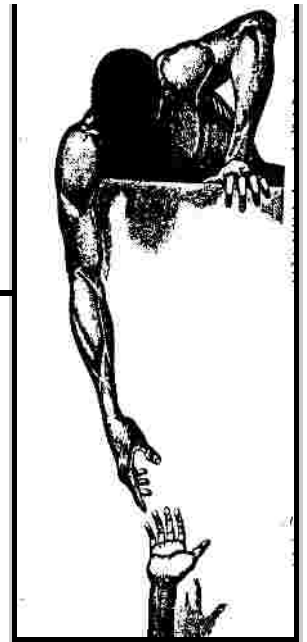
The congresses have been held every five years since 1955 in different parts of the world and have contributed to shaping international and domestic policies and promoting novel thinking and approaches to issues at the heart of one of the key institutions of the modern state: the criminal justice system.

The Government of Brazil will host the Twelfth Congress in Salvador, from 12 to 19 April 2010, with pre-congress consultations to be held on 11 April 2010.

Congress topics include:

1. Children, youth and crime.
2. Ratification and implementation of the international instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism.
3. Making the United Nations guidelines on crime prevention work.
4. Criminal justice responses to the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons: links to transnational organized crime.

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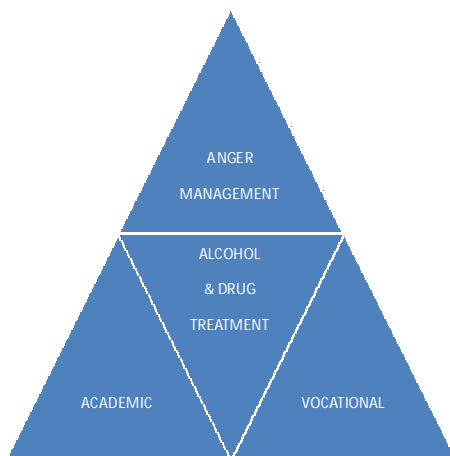
"He Ain't Heavy"
by Gilbert Young

Prison Programs and Staying Free

Abstracts from the New York, USA DOCS report, "An analysis of the Impact of Prison Program Participation on Community Success" by Leslie Kellam

"Rather than focus on the evaluation of a particular program, this report examines the impact of the Department's statewide efforts to provide inmates the opportunity to receive targeted services based on individual needs assessments.

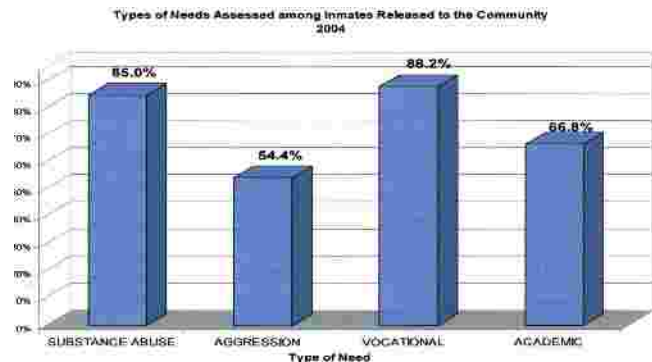
In this report, inmates with varying types of assessed needs and levels of program participation were followed for 24 months post-release, to determine if there were any differences in rates of return. A total of 14,681 inmates released to the community during 2004 were included in the follow-up. The 2004 releases were tracked from their respective release dates in 2004 through 2006. As with the Department's annual follow-up report, an offender's first return to DOCS custody within the follow-up period, if any, was recorded, regardless of type of return (parole violation or new felony commitment)."



Four major components of the New York programming for inmates.

Often, a combination of programs is needed in order to have an effect.

"Overall, 88 percent of the released inmates were assessed as having vocational needs, 85 percent had needs for substance abuse treatment, 67 percent needed academic programs, and 54 percent were assessed as needing aggression therapy."



"The percentage of inmates who completed a relevant program was calculated for each need area. Completion rates varied by the type of need. Substance abuse treatment (68%) and aggression therapy (61%) had the highest rates of completion. Vocational and academic programs, which require certain levels of demonstrated achievements to satisfy, were less likely to be completed (28% and 21%)."

First felony offenders with high program compliance had a very impressive 81% community success rate. First felony offenders with low program compliance had a 67% community success rate.

The program / community success rate for males under age 25 was markedly different, as follows:

First felony offenders under 25 with high program compliance still had a creditable 73% community success rate. The differences between low, medium, and high program compliance remained large for first felony offenders. But those under 25 with a second / persistent felony record were much less successful, at all program compliance levels.

Conclusion. This examination of a 2004 release cohort suggests that program participation at DOCS can positively impact community reintegration. Inmates who completed programs based on their assessed needs while under custody were more likely to succeed after release than inmates who did not.

The relationship between program completion and community success remained after controls for known risk factors, such as age and second felony offender status, were added. These results highlight the importance of providing program opportunities for offenders, particularly for young inmates."

Statement to the UN Commission for Social Development:

“Social Development / Integration in Justice and Prison Systems”

Statement submitted by: Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants (CURE), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

World social-health & security can be significantly enhanced by the social development, and social re-integration of many of the millions of excluded, abandoned, and ostracized persons in places of detention around the world, providing rehabilitation and successful reentry rather than only breeding grounds for violence and disease.

To guide this, we present multi-country analyses of 5 key *problem-areas*, and each problem-area in two parts: – a reported example of typical problems in that area (drawn from assessments of 14 African countries), and - *recommendations* for remedies of such problems (drawn partly from international conferences on prisons in Africa) that are supported by CURE.

Area #1. Judicial Systems and Legal Aid.

Social integration here means: recognition of the rights of every individual to fair justice; and Inclusion of everyone in the equal provision of the mechanics of justice.

Typical Reported Example: “The judicial system is hampered by inefficiency, corruption, and lack of resources. Legal advice is rarely provided to the poor.”

Recommendations for Area #1:

Rec. #1: Provide legal and/or paralegal services by including a wide range of stakeholders, such as NGOs, community-based organizations, charitable organizations, professional bodies, and academic institutions.

Rec. #2: Pre-trial planning, by government or NGOs, should include an identification of specific therapeutic, occupational, educational, and other programs needed for rehabilitation of each offender. These should guide alternative sentencing, and become a measure of the offender’s performance towards rehabilitation. Fulfillment of that plan should also serve as a guide for release or parole determination.

Area #2. Excessive Imprisonment and Few Alternatives.

Social integration here means: using methods that restore harmony within the community, rather than only brutal punishment.

Typical Reported Example: “Many places of detention hold 2-5 times their design capacity, sometimes forcing occupants to sleep sitting up or turn over on the floor in unison.”

Recommendations for Area #2:

Rec. #3: Recognition of restorative justice approaches to restore harmony within the community as opposed to punishment by the formal justice system;

Rec. #4: Wider use of family group conferencing, victim / offender mediation and sentencing circles;

Rec. #5: Whenever possible petty offences should be dealt with by mediation and should be resolved between the parties involved without recourse to the criminal justice system; and the principle of civil reparation or financial recompense should be applied, taking into account the financial capability of the offender or of his or her parents.

Area #3. Abuse of Incarcerated Persons.

Social integration here means: Protection of the most vulnerable from unnecessary, unbridled, malicious abuse.

Typical Reported Example: “Police beat and abused detainees and persons in detention to punish them, extract confessions, or extort payments with near-total impunity.”

Recommendations for Area #3:

Rec. #6: Every penal institution should be supervised by an independent ‘*Board of visitors*’ that can speak freely with the persons in detention and has access to the prison management.

Rec. #7: Under the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention Against Torture (UNCAT), allow the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture to visit any place in the country where persons are or may be deprived of their liberty.

Area #4. Health Care for Incarcerated Persons.

Social Integration here means: limiting the spread of communicable diseases among the poorest and least resistant, due to over-incarceration, over-crowding, lack of sanitation, and medical neglect.

Typical Reported Example: “Poor sanitation, inadequate medical facilities, meager food supplies, and lack of potable water resulted in serious outbreaks of dysentery, cholera, and tuberculosis, which were exacerbated by overcrowding.”

Recommendations for Area #4:

Rec. #8: The Ministry of Health should take over the responsibility of health in places of detention; and places of detention should be included in public health programmes.

Rec. #9: Adequate finance should be made available; and budgeting for health care in places of detention should be a separate line item.

Rec. #10: Priority must be given to communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, and local epidemics, as places of detention can be breeding grounds with later community infections.

Area #5. Rehabilitation and Re-Entry Programs.

Social integration here means: recognizing that the majority of the many millions of excluded, abandoned, and ostracized persons in the world's places of detention are redeemable as productive citizens, if given a measure of social development.

Typical Reported Example: "There are inadequate curriculums. vocational training, and programs to develop a general knowledge for life."

Recommendations for Area #5:

Rec. #11: Education should be aimed at the full development of the whole person, requiring access by persons in detention to formal and informal education, literacy programmes, basic education, vocational training, and social education.

Rec. #12: Social education could include topics of alcohol and drug management, anger management, alternatives to violence, and sub-topics of non-violent communication, cooperation, civic responsibility, and conflict resolution.

Rec. #13: Earlier release should be offered to most incarcerated persons, conditioned upon their successful completion of major rehabilitation programs.

Rec. #14: Work release should enable incarcerated persons, who have completed major rehabilitation programs, to leave a correctional facility each day to work productively in the community.

Economic Development.

The occupants of places of detention are mostly from the lowest economic layers of society. A high percentage are those with the least education, and with the least job skills.

Failures to provide social development in lower economic layers are manifested in hopelessness and frustration, which stimulate disorder and crime. These can be heavy drags on the development of society as a whole, consume national resources and infest the larger society in turmoil.

Or, if we tackle the root causes, they can be opportunities for radical transformation. *Human capital formation* in lower economic layers, including social development of millions of persons in detention, can help to generate a *trickle-up* vitalization of society.

In summary

Social developments in improved legal access, wider use of restorative justice, protection against abuse, combating disease, and holistic education, within justice and prison systems, promote social inclusion and social integration.

Many societal costs, including police, judicial, jails, prisons, welfare, medical, and other costs of after-effects are reduced. This social development further results in better overall social

health, including increased productivity, less crime, and more personal security for all.

ACTION PLANS OF MALI-CURE

*Blaise Sei bi yoro, Director, Mali CURE
sei_blaise@yahoo.fr*

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

To assure that prisons are properly utilized by those that are supposed to be in the prison, and that the prisoners have all the necessary resources for social development and well being.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- 1- To reduce the number of detainees through mediation, the resolution of questions, justice, and punctuality in the judicial process.
- 2- Appropriate legal representation for defence in criminal cases.
- 3- A further use of alternatives to incarceration, including restitution, treatment, and community services.
- 4- Safe and humane conditions in prisons and detention facilities.
- 5- Adequate Medical treatment and related services for those in detention or prisons.
- 6- Policies that can support family needs, like visits, letters and phone contacts.
- 7- Adequate training for those working in prisons and centres of detention.
- 8- Abolition of over-crowding of prisoners in the cells.
- 9- Assistance to prisoners and their families.
- 10- To work against the drug dealers in prisons.
- 11- Adequate defence for foreign prisoners through due process.
- 12- Prisoner's rehabilitation with training and jobs.

ACTION PLAN

To realize these objectives, MALI-CURE must promote, provide leadership, and advocate in the following areas:

1.) To fulfil objective 1:

- Pay the bond for release of some prisoners, after the case investigation.
- Survey records of the prisoners to respect each prisoner's time in preventive detention.

2.) To fulfil objectives 2 and 11:

- Pay lawyers to work against unjust accusations and condemnations, for those that cannot pay lawyers because of their poverty, and for some foreigners because of their isolated condition.
- Have available vehicles to go through the cities and villages of Mali for the promotion of the service.

3.) To fulfil objective 3:

- Create and/or expand alternatives to incarceration.
- Create professional centers of training in the prisons (e.g., hair dressing, bogolan, gardening, the fabrication of cosmetics products, etc.).
- Create green spaces (basket-ball, hand-ball, maracana, petanque etc.).

4.) To fulfil objective 4:

- Repair of the latrines, kitchens, roofs and floors in the cells of the prisons.
- Provide mantels, lingerie, beds, and double-decker beds.

5.) To fulfil objective 5:

- Establish health centers in the prisons.
- Equipment and medical assistance for the health center.
- Support the doctors in their work.
- Lead awareness meetings for the HIV and AIDS.
- Organize meetings for free vaccination in the prisons.
- Assist pregnant women and women patients in the prison.

6.) To fulfil objective 6:

- Help to create appeals by the prisoners for relationships and assistance.
- Create contacts between the detainee and his parents in different localities.

7.) To fulfil objective 7:

- Organise training meetings for those working in the prisons.
- Provide adequate materials for the formation of workers.

8.) To fulfil objective 8:

- Promote construction of new cells in the prisons.
- Promote prisons rehabilitation if necessary.

9.) To fulfil objective 9:

- Help to eliminate the drug dealers in the prisons.
- Insure early examination by a doctor.

10.) To fulfil objective 10:

- Assist the prisoners with the first necessities (e.g., rice, beans, clothes, bread, toilet products).
- Assist prisoner's families with the financial support for small projects, so that they can take care of their children and protect them.

12.) To fulfil objective 12:

- Literacy education centers in the prisons.
- Transitional financial support for former prisoners.
- Job-placement for those that have learned or received training in the prison.
- Direct others into the training centers.

To lead the objectives above, NGO MALI-CURE needs financial aid, logistics, (vehicles, computers, equipment for the formations etc.), and human resources.

In carrying out its plan of action the NGO MALI-CURE will provide a mid-term review and another annual review at the end of the program.

Planning for Reform

(continued from page 1)

The power-point slide-show boils it down, on line at www.internationalcure.org/IC_MCA_pp.ppt, to 31 key recommendations. These are for five major problem areas that were drawn from the Country Assessments:

- Judicial systems and legal aid,
- Over-incarceration vs. alternatives,
- Abuse of those incarcerated,
- Health care of the incarcerated, and
- Rehabilitation & reentry programs.

Stage 3. These messages, of both serious problems and helpful recommendations, must be brought to the attention of many governments in the world. The forthcoming meeting of the UN Commission for Social Development is a good opportunity to do that. However, that message must be very short and concise. Hence our "intervention," now at page 3 of this Newsletter, focuses further on only 14 prime recommendations for the same five problem areas.

An Overview

Thus, when conducting the campaign for reforms in prison and justice systems, one could first focus on the 14 prime recommendations, from Stage 3, in this Newsletter issue. They can be printed and distributed.

Where a laptop can be used (with or without a connected projector), the on-line slide-show of Stage #2 can be used to teach both a larger number of typical problems and a broader array of 31 desirable reforms. It is also possible to distribute DVDs of the slide-show.

Still more information on the problems and possible remedies is available in the detailed Country Assessments, also on line.

The place to start might be the 14 recommendations in this issue (page 3). Check them out. You might select several that you believe to be both important and achievable, and then start to map a plan of action.

Progress in these areas is always very slow and sometimes, therefore, disheartening.. With continued awareness of these issues and possibilities, many will realize the benefits to society-health, security, productivity, and economy.

12th UN Congress

(continued from page 1)

5. International cooperation to address money-laundering based on existing and relevant United Nations and other instruments.
6. Recent developments in the use of science and technology by offenders and by competent authorities in fighting crime, including the case of cybercrime. Strengthening international cooperation in fighting crime-related problems: practical approaches.
7. Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families.

Background Information from the Eleventh UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

- a. 3,887 individuals participated in the Congress
- b. 148 individuals registered as representing NGOs
- c. 1,140 individuals registered as individual experts
- d. 36 NGOs were officially represented
- e. 132 nations participated

Invitations to the Twelfth Congress will be sent to all Governments through their Permanent Missions at New York and Vienna, as well as to representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies and other United Nations entities. Following past practice, individual experts have to indicate their interest in attending and their professional qualifications in order to receive an invitation to participate, at their own expense.

There is no special fee for attending the Congress. However, Governments will bear all costs of the participation of their delegations.

A Report from Guinea Bissau

*Yoboue Ndri Elie, yobouendrielle@yahoo.fr
Executive Director Guinea Bissau International Cure*

There are no formal prison systems in Guinea Bissau. There are only some small cells for detentions lasting only a few hours. Hence, bad people are not afraid of committing crimes.

Guinea Bissau has dived into a generalized poverty, and corruption. All kinds of criminal traffic prevails. By night, there is no street light, and houses received light from local generating units. Civil servants are not paid for some years.

Somewhere, opponents to the government are incarcerated secretly, where it is difficult to reach them.

CURE actions in this country are essentially based on moralization on public life, good practices, and habits in society. We promote actions of self employment, and the support of education, which is the key to social development.

What to Do about "Torture"?

Betty Cypser, bcypser@bestweb.net

There are many forms of torture, which can be defined as extreme treatment that harms the body, soul, or mind, when deliberately administered by one party against another party. But lesser punishments can also cause serious and sometimes permanent damage.

Physical torture is going out of fashion. It is becoming obvious to people that severely hurting or killing one's fellow human beings is not good for anyone. Even war veterans sometimes find that they are haunted by the terrible things that they have done.

Human kind flourishes when people respect each other. There are both economic and ethical aspects to such respect. If a nation does not give food and health care to its poor, that nation will not long prosper. If a nation abuses the poor in its own boundaries or inside other nations' boundaries, the people that do such things may also undergo damaging trauma because of what they have done.

Due to fear of a rise in crime, some have been called upon to be ever-more punishing and restrictive. The regular prison and confinement scenario has been supplemented by a rise in the number of supermax prisons and special housing units. The United States is the biggest offender in this regard. The European Union has sworn off supermax prisons, but they are catching the disease from the United States; the Netherlands has what might be called a "supermax;" and England is putting into place something called *control handling units*. It is well known that long term solitary confinement can psychologically destroy the individual and make him lose hope. It also can have deleterious effects on those who administer such punishment. Long term solitary confinement merits the connotation of "torture."

We're familiar with several examples of torture, like waterboarding and officers in California inciting violence among the inmates they supervise. But what about lesser stresses that seriously torture the heart and mind? What about prolonged dehumanization in prison? What about excessive incarceration – five times that of most civilized countries? What about repeated psychological stress, like generating false hope and then repeatedly giving another two extra years by parole boards? Where should we draw the line?

What to do about this situation:—

Education of and enforcement of human rights is a place to start. There is a need for education of those who do prison management, those who make the laws that govern confinement, those who construct prison buildings, and those

who are required to manage punishment situations. We cannot afford to have such leadership misinformed about the human rights of all persons, including persons incarcerated, and the psychological damage due to blind prison administration. There is also a need for similar human-rights education of prison officers, in all countries of the world.

We should educate and seek the fulfillment of all the imprisoned, as human beings with untapped potential. We should hold Alternatives to Violence Programs for law officers and soldiers who are in charge of persons in detention, displaced persons, and refugee camps, - both innocent populations, and those who are not-so-innocent.

It is much less expensive to educate than to eradicate. Education can spare those who do duty in prisons the trauma of finding they have been crippers and destroyers of unarmed people.

Teaching booklets that describe solutions to torture and trauma are put out by the Association for the Prevention of Torture, and Amnesty International. Another approach is to emphasize the positive. Training manuals such as one published by Kim Pathways,¹ can help to overcome the globalization of fear that has overtaken some of our governments and prison systems. This manual is proposed as an addition to training materials used by Departments of Probation, Correction, and Parole in their officer training programs. Many training programs concentrate on safety, security, and control. There are other aspects to becoming a well-rounded officer. Those who wish to have careers as officers in such correctional situations also often want to make a positive difference in their community and in their state. They are seeking for ways to make the world a more orderly place. They also want to be of service to their fellow human beings. The referenced booklet could help.

What about Forgiving Leaders?

Many groups are calling for the rebuke of current or former public officials because they advocated for torture. Rebukes may be necessary, but it would be preferable to have them investigate their own actions from a human rights viewpoint. The Bill Moyer TV Program recently had three veterans describe their inner feelings about the unarmed people they had murdered and tortured. Officials might change their viewpoint if they sat in a Trauma Circle to hear the experiences of those tortured, or met with family members of those who had been tortured as a result of their misperceptions. Forgiveness requires accepting responsibility for one's actions, and working to the end that such actions will not happen again.

Study of Control Units

¹ "Restorative Justice Supplement to Training Manuals," compiled by Cora E. Cypser, Kim Pathways, New York, www.kimpathways.com/trainingsupp.pdf

Jeffrey Ian Ross, Ph.D., Criminologist, University of Baltimore is researching the growth of supermax prisons and control units outside of the United States. *If you are an activist, policy maker or other concerned citizen who has participated in promoting or protesting against the establishment of these kinds of correctional facilities in countries outside of the United States he would like to interview you.*

Please contact him through Division of Criminology, Criminal Justice and Forensic Studies, University of Baltimore, 1420 North Charles Street, Baltimore, MD, 21201, or jross@ubalt.edu.

Ross' website is www.jeffreyianross.com



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN 2011

The 5th International CURE Conference on Human Rights and Prison Reform will be in Abuja, Nigeria, in February 2011. Jane Addams College of Social Work of the University of Chicago will again cosponsor the Conference. For more information on how you or your organization can be a cosponsor, email Sylvester Uhaa at curenigeria@yahoo.com

For those coming from outside of Nigeria, the plan is to provide accommodations and food if enough funds are raised. All travel expenses will have to be taken care of by participants.

Also, email Sylvester if you would like to serve on a panel or volunteer to help at the Conference. Finally, see our website www.internationalcure.org for updates on the agenda, and the exact dates in February, 2011.

International Cure Advisory Committee

(4) Sylvester Uhaa representing Africa was elected Chair of International CURE's Advisory Committee. Dave Lamure representing North America was elected Vice-Chair. South America will be represented by Jose Jesus de Filho O.M.I. and there will be representatives from Europe and Asia. This five person Committee will make recommendations in regard to international conferences and help members in countries throughout the world who submit applications to be country chapters.



Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants

An International Effort by People in Prison, those Formerly in Prison,
their Families and other Concerned Citizens to Reduce Crime
Through Criminal Justice Reform

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Dear CURE Supporters,

Best wishes to each and everyone of you with our hope that you will have a wonderful holiday season filled with joy for you and those you love.

As you probably know, International CURE has one fund-raiser a year. This is it! We hope you will help us again.

We are amazed that this time of the year has come so quickly. Maybe, it was because 2009 was so busy, but it seems like we just wrote to you about our needs. For 37 years, you have responded generously and we thank you for your constant support.

Each year we need \$55,000 to operate. This covers everything. Unfortunately, the bank account is the lowest it has been in long time.

This is mainly because of the cost of two events. They were our international conference held in June in Geneva and our board meeting in October in Denver. We paid for housing, meeting rooms and some meals for participants at both gatherings.

However, this was money well spent. The 4th International Conference on Human Rights and Prison Reform had 20 countries represented. This included leaders from active chapters in Africa and the leader of CURE-India. In the last newsletter, we had summary proceedings of the human rights documents discussed and application to prison reforms throughout the world.

The Denver meeting was also very productive. It allowed leaders to decide issues that affect the membership and educate each other about activities of the various chapters. We thank Colorado-CURE which hosted the gathering and invited Ari Zavaras to speak to us. Mr. Zavaras is Director of the Colorado Department of Corrections.

And, just as the last newsletter reported on Geneva, much of this newsletter is devoted to what happened in Denver. Of course, the cost of printing and mailing continues to increase which is another reason why our bank balance is less than usual.

On a note of optimism, this seems to be a time of transition for the criminal justice system. Conservatives as well as liberals are speaking out for changes. In fact, the Supreme Court will soon decide cases concerning the rights of people accused of certain federal crimes. Both the right and left have joined forces to stop this overcriminalization of federal law.

Also, because of the financial crisis many states are releasing people from prison. Responsible releases to end crowding is something CURE has been recommending for years. Long termers should be included since statistics show that their recidivism rate is extremely low.

In closing, we want to express our gratitude again for your generosity and support. It is your encouragement and involvement that keeps us going. We will try to be good stewards of the money you send. Thank you.

Pauline and Charlie Sullivan, Co-Directors

I DO WANT TO HELP CURE CONTINUE ITS WORK IN 2010.

Here is my tax-deductible contribution.

\$5 ___ \$10 ___ \$25 ___ \$50 ___ \$100 ___ \$500 ___ \$1,000 ___ Other \$ ___

(Prisoners, we do accept stamps if sending them is not against prison rules.)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

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