

# ***OREGON CURE***

(Citizens United for the Rehabilitation of Errants)

A newsletter for family and friends of Incarcerated Individuals

Fall 2008 Volume 32

**SPECIAL ELECTION EDITION**

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## **VOTE “YES” ON 57 / VOTE “NO” ON 61**

*(Reprinted by Permission from Partnership for Safety and Justice)*

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Since our last communication with you, the Oregon Secretary of State has assigned numbers to the initiatives we will be voting on this November. Here are the two measures most crucial to PSJ (and Oregon CURE) members, along with a few critical points, followed by our voting recommendations:

<b>Measure 61</b> <b>Mannix’s Mandatory Minimum</b> <b>Madness Measure</b>	<b>Measure 57</b> <b>A More Balanced Alternative</b> <b>Crime Measure</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Creates new mandatory minimum sentences for drug and property crimes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Creates longer sentences for some drug and property crimes</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• (36 months)</li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Forces judges into one-size-fits-all sentencing, including first-time offenders</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Judges can still take into account individual circumstances of each case during sentencing</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Oregon will need to spend an additional \$400 million every two years for incarceration, not including cost for new prison construction -- Over \$1 billion in new prison construction</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Will cost less than half of Measure 61</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provides no resources for drug treatment</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provides significant investment in drug treatment and drug courts - \$40 million</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Will put up to 6,000 people in prison in the first three years</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Will grow prison population by substantially less than Measure 61 – 1400 to 1500 people</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Measure funded primarily by out-of-state interests</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Measure supported by broad coalition of Oregonians, including education advocates, health and human services providers, and key labor unions</li></ul>

There is no way to sugarcoat Measure 57. It is not the approach we would have taken. Yet, its potential human and fiscal impact is not nearly as bad as Measure 61. This is an election where we have to make a difficult choice. The polling indicates that the best chance of defeating Measure 61 (the Mannix measure) is to support Measure 57. If Measure 57 gets more votes, it will become law and Measure 61 will fail. Although our hearts and politics make us want to vote “no” on both, we are encouraging people to vote **“YES” on Measure 57** and **“NO” on Measure 61**. Sadly, elections too often provide us with unsatisfying choices, and these measures continue that trend this November. We will be voting based on realism and not idealism. The devastation that Measure 61 will reap on Oregon must be avoided.

Please share this message with your friends and family. Make sure everyone you know is registered to vote and votes “NO” on 61 and “YES” on 57. The health of our state depends on it!

*(Reprinted with permission from material received from Partnership for Safety and Justice.)*

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## Oregon CURE Selects New Board of Directors

By: Eileen Kennedy

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This past August, Oregon CURE elected a new Board of Directors for the next two years. The board is as follows:

Gretchen Vala, President  
Bonnie Nusser, Vice President  
Jan Singleton, Secretary  
Carol Singer, Treasurer  
Eileen Kennedy, Member at large  
Kris Vala, Member at large

Our services will be staffed by:

Judy Farrell, telecommunications  
Alicia Borrego, Salem intake  
Teri Stein, Salem intake  
Cindy Van Loo, Portland intake  
Gretchen Vala and Jan Singleton,  
Washington County release  
Jan Singleton, Prisoner correspondence

Oregon CURE’s president-elect, Gretchen Vala, has been its vice president since 2006. She has been employed in the Marketing Department of a local company for the past 26 years and is the mother of three sons, the youngest of whom is incarcerated in the state of Oregon. Her plans include the broadening of Oregon CURE’s activities to include participation in federal and state legislation and to engage more of the membership of Oregon CURE in providing information and education to the public about prison issues. She intends to continue Oregon CURE’s tradition of building partnerships with other criminal justice reform groups.

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## Suggested Reading

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*Cellblock Poetry*, edited by Theresa Huggins with drawings by A. Leigh, is a collection of poetry “written by those who have been there.” This book features some of the “best” poets who entered the 2007 Shot Caller Press, LLC prison poetry contest, which was open to prisoners, ex-prisoners, and their family members. Entries were received from all over the world and approximately 10 percent of those entered were selected to be in this book. (You may recall that this contest was announced in Oregon CURE’s Fall 2007 newsletter.) We understand this book will soon be available from Amazon.com, but if you’re interested in purchasing a copy now, you may order it from: Shot Caller Press, LLC, 8316 N. Lombard St., Suite # 334, Portland, Oregon 97203. The ISBN is 0-9762648-2-X. If you wish to order online, the website address is: [www.shotcallerpress.com](http://www.shotcallerpress.com). The price is \$11.95 plus \$3.95 shipping and handling in the U.S.

Ruth Kovacs, Host of Prison Pipeline, says “ *‘Cellblock Poetry’ provides a glimpse of the minds and souls of prisoners everywhere. Readers who truly want to understand prisoners will be moved by these poems as they take an important step toward understanding life behind bars.*”

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## Something to Think About

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“Building more prisons to address crime is like building more graveyards to address a fatal disease.” *Robert Gangi, Executive Director of the Correctional Association of New York.*

### ***Publication Notice***

This newsletter is a publication of Oregon CURE. Oregon CURE is a nonprofit organization whose goal is to reduce crime through criminal justice reform.

The opinions and statements contained in this newsletter are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Board of Directors of Oregon CURE.

Contributions of articles, letters to the editor, notices, etc. are welcome, but may be edited or rejected for space considerations.

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Bonnie Nusser  
Eileen Kennedy  
Gretchen Vala  
Jan Singleton, Editor

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Eileen Kennedy – Member at Large  
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CURE is a volunteer organization. Letters are answered by volunteers. We appreciate the letters you send and do read them. We make every effort to answer them all in a timely manner. Please do not send legal documents to CURE. We do not offer legal services or provide legal advice.

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### **A Message From the President - - -**

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By: Gretchen Vala

We have streamlined this Fall newsletter so that we could focus on the November election and two ballot measures that will have a huge impact on all Oregonians. If you're on the inside, please talk with your families and friends and tell them why voting "no" on 61 and "yes" on 57 is the right (although difficult) choice we must make on the November ballot. If you're on the outside, share the information in this newsletter with people you know and ask them to support the "no" on 61 and "yes" on 57 campaign!

Oregon CURE has benefited from hundreds of volunteer hours by several Board members who have provided immense support, research, and good old-fashioned elbow grease in our advocacy work for prisoners and their families.

Cindy Van Loo, who recently stepped down from the position of Chair after four years, will continue to facilitate the Portland bi-monthly orientations for family members who have recently been thrown into the unknown by having a loved one go to prison.

Carol Singer, Oregon CURE's treasurer for more than seven years, has decided to resign prior to year-end 2008. Carol was also our representative at Children of Incarcerated Parents meetings and Multnomah County Release Orientations. We wish her the best!

Fortunately for us, Laura Venida attended our Annual Meeting on September 14, and expressed an interest in fulfilling the role of treasurer! She has worked with several nonprofit organizations, and I'm so very pleased to tell you that at our last Board meeting, Laura was nominated for the position of treasurer and she has accepted this responsibility! We welcome Laura and look forward to working with her!

I am honored to have been nominated as President of the Oregon Chapter of CURE. I am humbled by those who have put so much of themselves into this incredible organization and I'm really looking forward to furthering our efforts with our new Board: Bonnie Nusser, Vice-President; Laura Venida, Treasurer; Jan Singleton, Recording Secretary; and our members-at-large, Eileen Kennedy and Kristine Vala!

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**Mandatory Minimum Madness – Measure 61**  
**By: Karen Meurer, of Partnership for Safety and Justice**

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Oregonians will be confronted by two ballot measures this fall that impact criminal justice and public safety. **Measure 61** – the brainchild of Kevin Mannix – would require mandatory prison sentences of up to 36 months for those who commit drug and property crimes. Currently, judges can give a range of sentences – from prison time to drug-court intervention – depending on the severity of the crime, criminal history, and the unique facts of the case.

Mandatory minimum sentences do not work. These sentences bypass more effective alternatives – like drug treatment for these crimes that are often addiction driven. Also, they are expensive. They are focused on prison building as they incarcerate more and more people and cut programs that actually reduce future crime.

The Department of Corrections estimates that the next prison will cost \$400 to \$600 million to build – including interest – plus millions more per biennium to operate. *And, Oregon already spends a higher percentage of its general fund budget on corrections than any other state in the country!* As the Department of Corrections budget grows, money will have to be taken from schools, health care, and other important services.

Unfortunately, Measure 61 is likely to pass. The alternative, **Measure 57**, may be the best way to stop it. It was put forth by the legislature. It creates stronger sentences for repeat offenders, makes treatment available, and costs less than half of Measure 61. If it receives more votes, Measure 57 will automatically stop Measure 61.

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**MARY TOMPKINS SPEAKS TO RED HATTERS AT COFFEE CREEK**  
**By: Jan Singleton**

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On Friday, September 26, The Madame Hatters of Wilsonville (at Coffee Creek) welcomed Mary Tompkins, who talked about the power to change one’s life under adverse situations. Mary told of growing up in Seattle, Washington – the only girl in her family, with seven brothers, several of whom were sent to prison as adults. She spoke of the adversities she had to overcome – first at home, then as a foster child, finally succeeding when she was taken in by her best friend’s family and she, herself, decided to succeed – and even excel! She also spoke about her travels to New Zealand to tour their prisons and learn about their unique programs for women inmates and their families/children. Mary earned her Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice in 1985, and a Master of Science in Conflict Resolution in 2005, both from Portland State University. She is currently a crime prevention coordinator for the city of Portland. *If you are interested in making a donation to Oregon CURE’s Red Hat outreach, you may send your check in any amount, payable to Oregon CURE – RHBB, to Oregon CURE, 1631 NE Broadway, # 460, Portland, OR 97232.*

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**VOICES FROM THE INSIDE**

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**Prison Life, What is it Really About?**  
**From the Perspective of 25 Years in the System (Part 2 of 2)**

When time is up, we parole. Wow, we have to find a place to live, pay rent, and get some clothes – and wash and take care of them – get furniture, cooking utensils, food. Get a driver license, car, insurance, Oh, and a job to pay for all this! But no one will hire us; we have no job skills. We’re ex-cons and no one wants to rent to us, hire us, or really have anything to do with us, so where do we go? We go to see those guys we were in the joint with, to see someone who we know and feel comfortable with. They have drugs, checks and credit cards, know of a good burglary or robbery, have drugs to sell, and let us stay until we get on our feet. Oops, what about our parole officers; we’re “dirty” now so can’t check in. Damn, we’ve only been out a day or two and we’re already on the run! So, we put ourselves in the position of doing crime to survive and a lot of drugs to escape reality. We’re a product of the system and will be back in the joint soon with a bunch of new crime stories to tell.

Let’s look at another scenario. While in prison, say we only had a few fights, never informed, stand-up guys, inmates and staff respect us. We’re the lead men in the laundry, kitchen, unit, or clothing room. Everyone knows us and we’ve got “hussle,” we can get what we need. We’re comfortable.

Time’s up, we’re paroling, walking out the door to a strange world that we know nothing about. All those life demands and responsibilities out there overwhelm us, plus we are nobodies out there, no status. Not only are we nobodies, we are less than nobodies – we have nothing. We don’t even know what to say to these people. Jealousy, resentment, depression sets in. We’re homeless or at a halfway house, can’t find a job, nowhere to go, hungry, lonely, no idea how to function in this world.

How hard do you think it would be to commit another crime and go back to prison? In essence, to go home? With no job or job skills, no money, no home or place to stay, don’t know where the next meal is coming from – what do you think a person fresh out of prison is going to do? Wouldn’t it

be better to have what everyone else has, be accepted and even important in prison rather than have nothing and be nobody on the streets? It is something to think about. It becomes the norm to be in prison; there is no fear of it. So when these guys get out, they deal drugs, cook meth, rob, steal, whatever to get money, drugs, be cool and important in the criminal world. They go on a run until they get busted. I watch them leave and come back on a regular basis. Small-time guys I've seen go and come back four or five times while I've been here this time. But usually, they get out with the prison attitude and do something serious or the spree lasts long enough for them to get 20 or 30 or more counts. They've already been in, so the judge loads them up with 20 or 30 years.

They know what the end results of this behavior will be, so is it difficult to believe that subconsciously they want to get caught? Subconsciously, they want to go back to prison where they are "safe," "safe" from themselves? "Safe" where they won't get shot or overdose? Or, maybe perhaps what they want is to get shot or to overdose so they don't have to deal with life anymore, but they get busted first?

It could be any number of things, but it's in prison where we lose our life skills and then are thrown back into society completely unprepared with minimal assistance with transition. I watch inmates release straight from the hole or IMU—you can't tell me that corrections isn't setting them up for failure.

This isn't what I want to write about—I am just setting the stage. Next I will write about how I deal with prison and make use of or use the system for my own benefit.

*Submitted by C.H. who is currently incarcerated at SRCI. This is Part II of a three-part series. Part I appeared in the Spring/Summer 2008 issue of the Oregon CURE newsletter.*

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### **To Our Incarcerated Friends:**

**Please continue to send us, for future publishing in our newsletter, a short essay on what life is like for you on the inside to give those on the outside a better understanding. Please give us a brief description of yourself. You may include pictures or artwork. All submissions will become the property of Oregon CURE and will not be returned to the sender. If selected for publishing in our newsletter, submissions may be edited. Please mail directly to: Oregon CURE, 1631 N.E. Broadway, Suite 460, Portland, OR 97232.**

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## **VOTE NO . . . on Ballot Measure 61: It's Impact on the Mentally Ill**

**By: Eileen Kennedy**

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Mandatory Minimums are an automatic prison term. Typically, there is no judicial discretion allowed, and a judge is required by law to mandate prison for certain kinds of offenses without regard to age, prior criminal history, or other mitigating circumstances.

Ballot Measure 61 concerns the establishment of mandatory minimums for drug dealers, I.D. thieves, burglars, and car thieves. All of these nonviolent offenses have mandatory minimum prison terms attached, and diversion and probation are not options.

***The impact on our mentally ill loved ones could be severe.*** Mental health courts are a diversion that judges can use if the offender has problems with mental illness. Rather than going to prison, which undermines mental health recovery, the mentally ill would be able to regain their health while under court supervision, accessing mental health services within the community. Mental health courts aim to get treatment for offenders who are involved in crime because of their illness.

The current language of Ballot Measure 61 does not allow the mentally ill access to these mental health courts if they commit offenses contained in the ballot measure. The only way a mentally ill offender could access any mental health services, without going to prison, under Ballot Measure 61, would be to plead "guilty except insane," followed by a commitment to the state hospital. The mental health courts, however, do not identify the offender as "insane," a label which is often stressful for the ill offender and his or her family, but the court does allow the offender a supervised environment that is supportive of recovery.

Max Williams, Director of the Oregon Department of Corrections, tells us that 21 percent of the current prisoner population is severely mentally ill; that is, roughly 3,000 prisoners out of the 14,000 prisoners in ODOC have mental problems. He willingly tells Oregonians that recovery is not fully supported by ODOC because the purpose of the prison system is safety and security. He is openly concerned about the quality of services that ODOC can provide Oregonians under Ballot Measure 61.

If Ballot Measure 61 passes, the arrival of between 4,000 to 6,000 new prisoners will change the prison budget from rehabilitation programs to prison building in order to house so many new offenders in the next three years. If new construction does not keep pace with incarceration, overcrowding will result, with the mentally ill offender sometimes sharing cell space with more predatory offenders.

***The bottom line is that under Ballot Measure 61, more mentally ill people will go to prison.***

***(reprinted, with permission, from NAMI Oregon web page, 2008)***

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## A Family's Response to Measures 57 and 61

By: Dr. Camille Atkinson

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I would like to point out the several economic factors that these Mandatory Minimums ignore. Specifically, there are serious monetary – not to mention personal – consequences that family members suffer when these draconian sentencing laws are put into effect, and that means financial fallout for all taxpayers.

Case in point: My husband suffered from drug and alcohol addiction for approximately 17 years. In that time, he had three DUIs – certainly not admirable but not unusual for an addict. The last one he received was in January 2003, right after DUIs were *promoted* to felony status for repeat offenders under Oregon law. His license was suspended for lifetime and he was mandated to treatment. After a couple of “slips,” he embraced his sobriety, but occasionally drove on the suspended license – simply put, he had to work in order to make child-support payments and to pay household bills like any ordinary adult. He is a man of pride and dignity, with a strong work ethic, and could only depend on rides from friends or family so much – there is virtually no public transportation where we live in Central Oregon. Although we have no children of our own, we do own a home and there is no way we could make it on my income alone – I’m an educator and the salaries and wages in Oregon are ludicrously low! In January of 2007, he was caught driving on a suspended license due to a minor accident – he wasn’t drinking, no one was hurt, and the property damage was minimal. Nonetheless, he was sentenced to 15 months in state prison and I was left to fend for myself. Unfortunately, due to Oregon’s budget cuts in education, I lost my teaching position a week before he began serving his sentence. He ended up serving exactly 12 months’ time and is now out, but our financial struggles remain. Besides the cost of his incarceration, for which taxpayers paid at least \$30,000, and despite the fact that he posed NO threat to society, I had to go on unemployment for the first time in my life and we are still eligible for food stamps. Moreover, the support payments to his daughter were suspended, which left her mother and the state responsible for making up the difference – more tax dollars at work. Now that he’s home, finding gainful employment is next to impossible despite the fact that he’s a highly skilled, experienced operating engineer.

My question is, is this really how Oregon taxpayers want their dollars spent? I’ve been a resident here for less than four years and have been astounded by the upside-down priorities in terms of how this state makes budgetary decisions. Cutting funding for education, or educational and treatment programs in prisons, while spending more to build prisons and incarcerate individuals who pose little to no threat to the rest of us and are capable of contributing to our tax base, seems short-sighted at best and completely destructive to any sense of community or economic progress at worst! My husband and I are among the lucky ones, as we have more resources and family support than most, but our story is becoming increasingly common. In sum, I can’t even begin to understand “Mannix’s Madness” – much less how it is that citizens fall for his duplicitous forms of demagoguery to the point where they would even vote for Measure 61. “Hanging” states like Texas get it and California has started to turn things around after suffering the unintended consequences of their three-strike law. What I want to know is, when will Oregonians stop shooting themselves in the foot AND the wallet?? (Dr. Atkinson is a Professor of Philosophy at University of Portland and at Portland State University.)

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## WIMPS vs. LUMPS – Oregon Voters Could Send Moms to Prison

By: Susan Nielsen (The Oregonian)

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People in Oregon will likely face dueling anti-crime measures on their November ballots. When they do, they’ll need to decide whether they’re “wimps” or “lumps.” I’m with the wimps – if only because the lump camp is so punitive to kids along with crooks.

The Oregon Legislature is poised to refer a crime-fighting bill to voters. This legislation, Measure 57, is a lighter alternative to an initiative filed by Republican activist, Kevin Mannix, that would impose strict mandatory minimum prison sentences for burglary, identity theft, and other nonviolent property and drug crimes. Mannix toyed with backing the Legislature’s bill but changed his mind. By Valentine’s Day, he mocked this legislative compromise as the “WIMPS” approach (Won’t Impose Mandatory Prison Sentences) and cheerfully passed out fliers in Salem explaining why. If that name sticks, it’s only fair that the Mannix initiative get its own cynical nickname. I’ll suggest LUMP, to reflect one of its worst unintended consequences: Locking Up Mothers in Prison.

Today, women make up less than eight percent of Oregon’s prison population, and they represent a similarly small percentage of the criminals who are convicted of violent crimes. Because of this, women have been far less affected than men by Measure 11, Mannix’s 1994 initiative that set mandatory minimum prison sentences for violent crimes.

Nonviolent crime, by contrast, is more of an equal-opportunity business. Women represent roughly 2 percent of the offenders who would be eligible for tough prison sentences under Mannix’s new initiative, according to an analysis by the state Criminal Justice Commission. In 2006, for example, women in Oregon committed about 10 percent of the eligible first-degree burglaries and fully 44 percent of the eligible identity thefts. Just like the men, these women would face up to three years in prison for a first offense.

Please understand, I'm all for equal rights, including the right to serve time in an ugly pink jumpsuit if you burglarize my house or steal my identity. But there's a fatal flaw with multiyear mandatory prison sentences that could snag hundreds of Oregon women (and hundreds of mothers) each year, even after plea bargaining.

The penalty is too harsh for the kids who get left behind when Mom goes to prison. These are the kids who would end up in foster care or get bounced around at relatives' houses. They're the ones who would come to think it's normal to be behind bars. They're also the ones who'd grow up to burglarize your children's houses and steal their identities.

Craig Prins, executive director of the state Criminal Justice Commission, says this initiative would significantly increase the female prison population virtually overnight. He worries about tying judges' hands in cases that involve hard-luck situations and at-risk kids. "What this does," he says, "is take away case-by-case discretion."

Mannix says he's aware his initiative would boost the number of women in the prison system. The Legislature may need to "sand off any rough edges," he says, and get creative with how it houses new prisoners. He riffs about dorms, tent camps and work farms, and he's optimistic the state can figure out how to deal with prisoners and their children. "There are softer ways," he says, "of providing custodial accountability."

If both measures land on the ballot [**they did**] and pass, the one with more votes will prevail. The choice, it seems, will come down to this. Voters can go with the Legislature's "wimpy" approach, which targets repeat offenders, stresses drug treatment over prison and has the support of Oregon's police chiefs and prosecutors. Or, they can cast a big, satisfying vote in favor of hard time for every last crook. They can tell the state to start building more prisons, and they can tell those kids to lump it.

*(This article was originally published in the Sunday, February 17, 2008, edition of The Oregonian. Permission has been received for Oregon CURE to reprint it in this newsletter.)*

**Oregon CURE\* Support Groups  
For Adult Family Members & Friends of the Incarcerated  
Monthly Meetings  
Please call to Register!**

<u>Beaverton</u> <u>1<sup>st</sup> Wednesday</u>	<u>Central Oregon**</u> <u>3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday</u>	<u>Eugene</u> <u>1<sup>st</sup> Thursday</u>	<u>Medford</u> <u>2<sup>nd</sup> Monday</u>
7 – 8:30 pm Beaverton Comm. Center 12350 SW 5 <sup>th</sup> , Ste. 100 (FREE PARKING)	6-7:30 pm Redmond Library Board Room 827 SW Deschutes  (FREE PARKING)	7-8:30 pm Private Residence 4745 Brookwood Eugene  (FREE PARKING)	6:30 – 8 pm United Methodist Church 607 W Main, Medford  (FREE PARKING)
(503) 350-0236 (Gretchen)	(541) 475-2164 (Tina)	(541) 935-1182 (Ken)	(541) 944-3304 (Sam) (541) 772-9680 (Adelia)

<u>Salem</u> <u>1<sup>st</sup> Saturday</u>	<u>John Day***</u> <u>2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday</u>	<u>North Portland</u> <u>4<sup>th</sup> Wednesday</u>
11 am -12:30 pm The Christian Center of Salem 1850 45 <sup>th</sup> Ave. NE (FREE PARKING)	6:30 – 8 pm Presbyterian Church of Mt. Vernon 171 E. Main St., (FREE PARKING)	6:30 – 8 pm Center for Family Success 8010 N. Charleston  (FREE PARKING)
(503) 930-0330 (Alicia)	(541) 932-4446 (Julie)	(503) 350-0236 (Gretchen)

\* Citizens United for the Rehabilitation of Errants, Oregon Chapter

\*\* Serving Bend, Sisters, Redmond, Prineville, Madras, and LaPine

\*\*\* Serving Grant County (John Day, Prairie City, Mt. Vernon, Long Creek, Monument, Dayville, and Mitchell)

Oregon CURE  
1631 N.E. Broadway, #460  
Portland, OR 97232

------(tear off and return)-----  
I DO WANT TO HELP **OREGON CURE** CONTINUE ITS WORK IN 2009

Here is my tax-deductible contribution.

- \$3/yr. Prisoner
- \$15/yr. Individual
- \$25/yr. Family
- \$50 or more Organization
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Other
- I would like to volunteer my services; my skills are \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

[optional]

Name of Incarcerated Loved One: \_\_\_\_\_

SID # and Address: \_\_\_\_\_