

CURE: LIFELONG NEWSLETTER  
AN ISSUE CHAPTER OF CURE NATIONAL

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IN HERE AND OUT THERE

THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF WOMEN LIFERS  
(Part Two)

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Public understanding about the lives and experiences of incarcerated women are shaded by media depictions which portray women offenders as violent "monsters" or crazy women driven by love who "snapped". Given these commonly accepted, rarely challenged depictions, it is unfortunate, but not surprising that citizens and public officials hold a "throw-away-the-key" mentality when it comes to these women's lives--even though the vast majority of incarcerated women will be released from prison. Despite this mindset, the public is fascinated by what goes on behind bars. Shows such as "Orange is the New Black" feed this fascination. Again, however, common understanding and depictions of women's incarceration experiences are stereotypical and distorted in their presentation of violence, manipulation, lesbian relationships, and bad mothering.

These depictions, including those in the popular show "Orange is the New Black", are not typical of most women in prison. As a result, the actual lives of incarcerated women remain invisible and their voices silenced. All of this is especially true for women serving life sentences.

The purpose of this article gives voice to women lifers and provide a portrait of their lives both before and during incarceration. This portrait refutes many popular preconceived ideas about women in prison which are held by the public (and even those who work in criminal justice and corrections fields), and supported by media (mis)representations. These ideas included the ways women in prison are portrayed as the "worst of the worst", the way they do "hard time" in prison, and our "throw-the-key-away" mentality toward women serving life sentences. Using qualitative and quantitative data driven from surveys with 214 women lifers in a southern state system. I described these women's pre-incarceration backgrounds including experiences as victims of violence, incarceration/criminal history, physical and mental health, and family relationships. I then described the everyday incarceration experiences of women--their activities, family connections, and prison adjustments. I conclude by discussing the inevitable problems or reentry and reintegration that women lifers face. Throughout the article, I include quotes provided by the women in their responses to open-end survey questions which give voice to their own lived experiences with incarceration, and bring to life the survey of their characteristics.

... (Cont. on p. 2)

CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH!

"The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy."  
--Martin Luther King, Jr.

(In Here And Out There, from p. 1) ...

TABLE 1. Profile of Women Lifers (n = 214)

	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max.</u>
<u>Age (Years)</u>	41.33 -11.9	19	78
<u>Age First Incarceration (Years)</u>	29.28 -11.32	12	70
<u>Prior History (1 = yes)</u>	5.20		
<u>Abuse History</u>			
<u>Sexual Abuse (Adult or Child)</u>	61.80		
<u>Physical Abuse (Adult or Child)</u>	63.75		
<u>Emotional Abuse (Adult or Child)</u>	74.90		
<u>Any Abuse (Adult or Child)</u>	83.70		
<u>Age When Abuse Began (Years)</u>	18.73 -8.7	2	52
<u>Abuse A Factor In Incarceration</u>	62.00		
<u>Race (1 = Nonwhite)</u>	53.00		
<u>Education</u>			
Less Than High School	25.50		
High School Degree/GED Equivalent	37.00		
Some College	26.40		
College Degree Or Higher	11.10		
<u>Marital Status (1 = Ever Married)</u>	56.70		
<u>Children (1 = Yes)</u>	70.60		
<u>Grandchildren (1 = Yes)</u>	34.90	<1	35
<u>Time Served (Years)</u>	12 -6.66		

CANCEL "CANCEL CULTURE"

Matthew Feeney

We're in the midst of a cancel culture pandemic. In the old days, a simple boycott let a corporation know they had taken an unpopular position or action. It was the people, speaking with their wallets, encouraging corporate change. We're not going to buy X product until you do Y action.

The nice thing about a boycott was the possibility of redemption. The understanding was that once the company made the requested changes, adjustments or apologies, then all would be forgiven and customers would once again return.

Encouraging positive change was the purpose of boycotts. But what is the end goal of this new cancel culture except for allowing self-righteous pride in saying you took part in kicking a dying horse.

There's no chance of redemption in cancel culture. If consumers say they're going to stop buying a product or service no matter what the corporation does, the company shrugs their corporate shoulders, write the concerns off and continues to do what they've always done because there's no financial incentive ... (Cont. on p. 8)

PENAL SERVITUDE AND PRISON PROGRAMMING  
A REMINDER ABOUT THE U.S. CONSTITUTION'S  
THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT EXCLUSION CLAUSE

Charles Sullivan and Barbara Koepfel

The U.S. Congress banned slavery in America 150 years ago (after a 250-year run) on December 18, 1865, when the Thirteenth Amendment became the law of the land.

But it didn't, at least not entirely. The Amendment added an exclusion clause: Slavery would be allowed as punishment for a crime.

To reaffirm the penal servitude, Virginia's Supreme Court declared prisoners "slaves of the state" in 1872.

Thus, prisoners have few legal rights. Theoretically, they can appeal sentences, enjoy limited free speech through the First Amendment, and get limited medical care through the Eighth Amendment. All of these rights are violated daily.

Except for those incarcerated in two states (Maine and Vermont), prisoners cannot vote while incarcerated. In two states (Kentucky and Virginia), they cannot vote even after being released from prison, despite having paid their "debt to society." Nor can they organize, support families, get their children health benefits, or contribute to social security, all job-related benefits.

Most important, they can't refuse to work, choose jobs, or negotiate wages. As the U.S. Department of Justice, federal Bureau of Prisons 2008 program states, "Sentenced inmates physically and mentally able to work are required to participate in the work program." Nearly all state prisons follow suit.

Such was the rationale for the chain gang "work" programs in many states, especially throughout the South, from 1865 to 1955, and revived in 1995 in Phoenix, Arizona by Sheriff Joe Arpaio. And these programs were not just for men and women. Participation in Arpaio's gangs is unpaid and "voluntary," and juveniles may also join.

Even if prisoners could refuse to work, they do not, for several reasons. First, punishment is certain. They are put in solitary confinement or lockdown (23 hours a day in a cell). Or they are moved to a cell with eight inmates instead of two. Or their access is blocked to family visits, TV, phone calls, the prison commissary, outside yard time, and education programs. Or they lose good time, which reduces an inmate's sentence. If they file grievances, the grievances go to the same people making the prisoner's life miserable.

Many current and formerly incarcerated men and women say that nearly everyone wants to work. It's hard to sit in a cell doing nothing.

Most important, prisoners need money, and most prisoner families are too poor to send any. Prisoners might get \$20 a year from a relative, but that does not go far. And everything in prison is for sale.

Inmates must buy all their necessities at prison commissaries. The cheapest soap is a four-pack of Ivory for \$3.50, Aspirin is \$1.50, a small container of peanut butter is \$2.90, and toothpaste is \$2.90. Emergency medical care is free, and 12 states provide other medical services at no cost. But the others slap on a \$2.00 to \$5.00 co-payment.

Even uniforms and shoes have price tags. If inmates want items .. (Cont. on p. 4)

(Penal Servitude And Prisoner Programming, from p. 3) ... that fit, they must tip the prisoner who dispenses them.

Most inmates' cash comes from prison wages (called gratuities) set by Level 1-5 pay scales. Two states (Georgia and Texas) pay nothing. Others pay next to nothing.

Unskilled Level 5 prisoners mop floors, wash windows, shovel snow, or scrub pots for eight to 13 cents an hour, or \$5.00 to \$12.00 a month, based on how many hours worked. Level 1 skilled inmates (say, plumbers and mechanics) get \$1.50 to \$8.00 a day, perhaps \$300 a month. But Level 1 jobs are scarce.

State and federal prisons also have on-site factories that sew prison uniforms or military goods (jackets and body bags) or build office furniture for government agencies. They pay inmates hourly or piece rates (for example, 12 cents for sewing three dozen T-shirts), totaling \$2.00 to \$8.50 a day, for seven-hour days, with no overtime pay. UNICOR, the quasi for-profit federal prison industry, hasn't raised rates since 1987.

With such low wages--just a fraction of the federal minimum, which is being raised in several states and cities to what is considered a living wage--inmates cannot support families or save for when they are released.

Inmates do better in the Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) program, through which private firms build in-prison factories, train inmates, and pay minimum wage and social security. Inmates can designate a percentage for child support. For example, in Nevada, inmates restore cars. In Washington, they pack Starbucks coffee beans.

Although PIE began 40 years ago, authorities do not welcome it, because they see it as just one more task to do. Thus, PIE affects only 5,000 of the 2.3 million inmates in the United States.

The exclusion clause, which sanctions these low wages, hurts the economy, because before inmates were in prison, 50% were employed. If they were paid more in prison, they would still be in the economy and could send money to families, who would spend more, thus helping the economy grow.

Slavery is the parent of this clause. It springs from the same culture. After the War, Jim Crow laws were passed to justify imprisoning former slaves (e.g., they could be arrested just for looking at a white woman) and get them to work for free. Thus, to save on labor costs, industries contracted with the state for inmates that they then sent back to the fields; some were also sent to mines. Others were sent to railroad companies, such as the C&O, to dig a tunnel to West Virginia, through the mountains. Many died.

Inmates are humiliated, brutalized, and denied human rights. But that is not the job of prisons. Persons convicted of crimes are sent to prison as punishment, not for punishment. They are imprisoned to take away their freedom, not to enslave them.

After 150 years of constitutionally enshrined slavery, it's time for the U.S. Congress to end it.

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'Twas mercy brought me from my Pagan land/Taught my benighted soul to understand/That there's a God, that there's a Savior too:/Once I redemption neither sought nor knew./Some view our sable race with scornful eye/"Their colour is a diabolic die."/Remember, Christians, Negros, black as Cain,/May be refin'd, and join th' angelic train.

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--Phillis Wheatley

## THE HISTORY OF THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

The 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1865 in the aftermath of the Civil War, abolished slavery in the United States. The 13th Amendment states: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

### Founding Fathers and Slavery

Despite the long history of slavery in the British colonies in North America, and the continued existence of slavery in America until 1865, the amendment was the first explicit mention of the institution of slavery in the U.S. Constitution.

While American's founding fathers enshrined the importance of liberty and equality in the nation's founding documents--including the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution--they conspicuously failed to mention slavery, which was legal in all 13 colonies in 1776.

Many of the founders themselves owned enslaved workers, and though they acknowledged that slavery was morally wrong, they effectively pushed the question of how to eradicate it to future generations of Americans.

Thomas Jefferson, who left a particularly complex legacy regarding slavery, signed a law banning the importation of enslaved people from Africa in 1807. Still, the institution became ever more entrenched in American society and economy--particularly in the South.

By 1861, when the Civil War broke out, more than 4 million people (nearly all of them of African descent) were enslaved in 15 southern and border states.

### Emancipation Proclamation

Though Abraham Lincoln abhorred slavery as a moral evil, he also wavered over the course of his career (and as president) on how to deal with the peculiar institution.

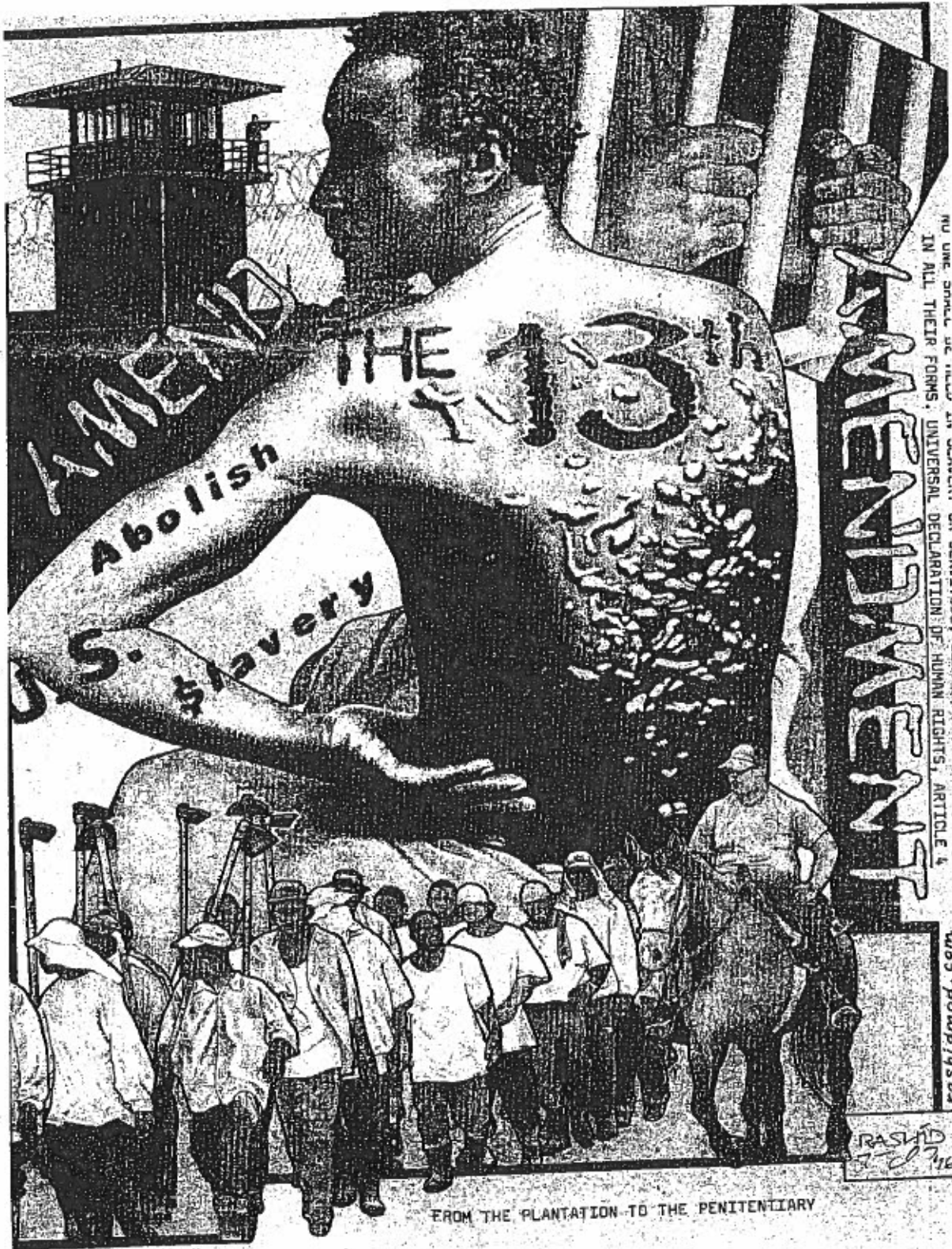
But by 1862, he had become convinced that emancipating enslaved people in the South would help the Union crush the Confederate rebellion and win the Civil War. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which took effect in 1863, announced that all enslaved people held in the states "then in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free."

But the Emancipation Proclamation in itself did not end slavery in the United States, as it only applied to the 11 Confederate states then at war against the Union, and only to the portion of those states not already under Union control. To make emancipation permanent would take a constitutional amendment abolishing the institution of slavery itself.

In April 1864, the U.S. Senate passed a proposed amendment banning slavery with the necessary two-thirds majority. But the amendment faltered in the House of Representatives, as more and more Democrats refused to support it (especially during an election year).

As November approached, Lincoln's reelection looked far from assured, but Union military victories greatly helped his cause, and he ended up defeating his Democratic opponent, General George McClellan, by a resounding margin.

When Congress reconvened in December 1864, the emboldened Republicans put a vote on the proposed amendment at the top of their agenda. More than any previous point in his presidency, Lincoln threw himself in the legislative process ... (Cont. on p. 7)



NO ONE SHOULD BE HELD IN CONFINEMENT OR DEPRIVED OF HIS OR HER LIBERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW.  
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, ARTICLE 4

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7/76

FROM THE PLANTATION TO THE PENITENTIARY

(The History Of The Thirteenth Amendment, from p. 5) ... inviting individual representatives to his office to discuss the amendment and putting pressure on border-state Unionists (who had previously opposed it) to change their position.

Lincoln also authorized his allies to entice House members with plum positions and other inducements, reportedly telling them: "I leave it to you to determine how it shall be done; but remember that I am President of the United States, clothed with immense power, and I expect you to procure those votes."

### Hampton Roads Conference

Last-minute drama ensued when rumors started flying that Confederate peace commissioners were en route to Washington (or already there), putting the future of the amendment in serious doubt.

But Lincoln assured Congressman James Ashley, who had introduced the bill into the House, that no peace commissioners were in the city, and the vote went ahead.

As it turned out, there were in fact Confederate representatives on their way to Union headquarters in Virginia. On February 3, at the Hampton Roads Conference, Lincoln met with them aboard a steamboat called the River Queen, but the meeting ended quickly after he refused to grant any concessions.

### 13th Amendment Passes

On January 31, 1865, the House of Representatives passed the proposed amendment with a vote of 119-56, just over the required two-thirds majority. The following day, Lincoln approved a joint resolution of Congress submitting it to the state legislatures for ratification.

But he would not see final ratification: Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865, and the necessary number of states did not ratify the 13th Amendment until December 6.

While Section 1 of the 13th Amendment outlawed chattel slavery and involuntary servitude (except as punishment for a crime), Section 2 gave the U.S. Congress the power "to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

### Black Codes

The year after the amendment's passage, Congress used this power to pass the nation's first civil rights bill, the Civil Rights Act of 1866. The law invalidated the so-called black codes, those laws put into place in the former Confederate states that governed the behavior of Black people, effectively keeping them dependent on their former owners.

Congress also required the former Confederate states to ratify the 13th Amendment in order to regain representation in the federal government.

Together with the 14th and 15th Amendments, also ratified during the Reconstruction era, the 13th Amendment sought to establish equality for black Americans. Despite these efforts, the struggle to achieve full equality and guarantee the civil rights of all Americans has continued well into the 21st century.

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Christianity has always insisted that the cross we bear precedes the crown we wear. To be a Christian, one must take up his cross, with all of its difficulties and agonizing and tension-packed contents and carry it until that very cross leaves its marks upon us and redeems us to that more excellent way which comes only through suffering.

--Martin Luther King, Jr.

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(Cancel "Cancel Culture, from p. 2) ... for them to change.

Cancel culture calls for the immediate, publicly declared and permanent severance of any and all connection with anyone caught making a mistake. There is no call for change, no chance of restorative justice or a promise of a brighter tomorrow for anyone. The object of our anger is simply disposable and we flush them down the toilet and send them to the social-outcast landfill with no hope of return, no chance of redemption or forgiveness.

Common sense tells us everyone makes mistakes, so where do we draw the line on what mistakes are forgivable and what mistakes call for cancellation?

Let's take a walk down memory lane for things that once were boycotted, banned or cancelled.

Remember when being gay was literally a crime? Homosexuals couldn't work for the government because the fear of being "outed" might make that person susceptible to blackmail. Don't let homos in the military because it will affect troop morale.

How about being black? There were laws that made interracial marriages illegal, open discrimination was not only tolerated, but expected. The very Constitution our country was founded upon promoted slavery. Public lynchings were considered family entertainment.

I remember in grade school the stigma of anyone whose parents were divorced. Yeah, really, that was "the big thing" back then. Divorce somehow made the children "less than" in our elementary world view.

Remember when "retard" was a common putdown? Now we're all aware of a "spectrum" for "special people." Most of us are socially aware enough not to publicly make fun of people's differences.

Remember the headlines when President Clinton admitted to using marijuana as a youth, with him proclaiming he "never inhaled." Now that marijuana is being legalized across the country, it's laughable that was once

headline news.

Crime is crime, and when a crime is committed, due process is followed and in the case of a conviction, there are often serious repercussions, including prison time.

But what happens once those citizens finish their prison time? With background checks as ubiquitous and simple as Google, people with a felony on their record find it difficult to acquire the basics such as affordable housing and a simple job. If the purpose of prison is rehabilitation, then there needs to be a light at the end of the tunnel. Programming needs to be provided for the prisoner to learn from their mistakes and to become better people. The goal of prison should be to release a better version of the person who was originally incarcerated.

There are no second chances in cancel culture. The lives of those who have made and paid for their mistakes are forever branded and their options are severely limited. Society in essence boycotted these people by sending them to prison, but once they've served their time that same society needs to do everything possible to help restore them to our society.

Despite the #MeToo movement, it's still difficult to talk about sexual abuse and how we deal with it, both from the survivor and the perpetrator's point of view. Advocating for rights of people who have committed sexual offenses is a proverbial third rail--no politician dares touch it lest they be misconstrued to be "Soft On Sex Offenders."

We've learned that chemical abuse is an addiction that can be treated, so why do we still consider all types of sexual offending a moral lapse? People who commit sexual offenses are real people with real lives and struggling with a form of mental illness that needs to be addressed in order to be overcome. Throwing a person with a mental illness into a cell does nothing to cure the underlying issues, and in fact can exacerbate many types of mental illness.

For people whose ... (Cont. on p. 9)



(Cancel "Cancel Culture", from p. 8) ... sexual offending was due to struggling with sexual inadequacy, sending them to prison to live in an all-male living environment with no acceptable sexual outlet is certainly no way for them to learn or practice healthy sexuality. For the few state prisons that do have conjugal visits, most specifically exclude sex offenders. The people who most need positive sexuality are specifically prohibited from ANY sexuality.

Minnesota is one of 20 states that still have an outdated process something called civil commitment. When a person completes their prison sentence, instead of being released, they face another trial for the same deeds they just served prison time for, but this trial is held in civil court. In Minnesota, this means a trial without a jury, and where unfounded allegations (often decades old) and hearsay are admissible courtroom evidence.

Based on the poorly written and broad language of the law, most everyone they go after is found guilty, and these individuals are then sentenced to an "indeterminate" sentence. That means they're locked up in prison like facilities, but unlike bona fide prisoners, they have no release date. They can be held for life. And many have been. In the Minnesota Sex Offender Program (MSOP), over 750 men are civilly committed. Some were committed based on technical violations (like failing a Breathalyzer test while on parole or being late to work). Less than a dozen men have ever been discharged, and those few only since a recent Federal Class Action lawsuit where the presiding Judge Donovan Frank called MSOP "draconic."

Civil commitment and MSOP are the epitome of cancel culture. With cancel culture there is no redemption. There is no promise of a better life if they change or complete treatment. Lock'em up and forget them.

Restorative justice is the opposite of cancel culture. Unlike the traditional criminal justice system, restorative justice embodies accounta-

bility and gives all parties (including the community) a voice in the healing process.

Society is not made safer by locking these men up forever. States that have abolished civil commitment don't have higher rates of sexual offenses. In fact, studies show that societies that support healthy reintegration of people convicted of sexual offenses have much lower crime rates.

So instead of cancelling the lives of those who made mistakes due to mental illness or addictions, once they've served their time, we need to welcome them back and do whatever we can to help them become healthy and productive members of society.

It's time to cancel 'cancel culture' for good.

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## AMERICA'S CULTURE POWER, WEALTH, AND GUNS (Opinion)

Willis X. Harris

The senseless slaughter of the three students at Michigan State University in East Lansing and the near death of those still hospitalized at Sparrow Hospital should be a wake-up call to all students and the general public to the reality of "American Culture of Violence." Functioning inside this culture of violence are the mentally ill, racist killers, thrill killers, and child killers (ages 5 to 16).

Across the nation, people are demanding an end to gun violence. Our weak and cowardly politicians in Congress, Michigan, and other states will not pass any relevant, meaningful, and effective legislation that may impede, threaten, or stop three advantages they possess: Power, Wealth, and Second Amendment Rights (guns).

Yes, they may ... (Cont. on. p. 10)

(America's Culture, from p. 9) ... draft, debate, and vote on some legislation they are comfortable with that doesn't upset the NRA and their Second Amendment Right. Such legislation will take some pressure off President Joe Biden because he is frustrated and nearing a collapse of his ego mechanism from gun violence and mass killings or murders across the nation in our schools, theaters, churches, streets, supermarkets, homes, resort areas, and now our colleges and universities. Such behavior has a very strong psychological affect and effect on your children, teenagers, their parents, friends, communities, and society. It questions the safety of all of us. We never know who or what is the next target.

As aforesaid, the culture of America is interwoven with guns, violence, hate, racism, injustice, and denial of freedom and equality. Mental illness may have its origin in these factors.

America, was suppose to be a melting pot for people to discard their traditions, prejudices, cultural indifferences, and other bad feelings. These people migrated from Europe, Asia, Africa, and various island nations. This was supposed to be ONE AMERICA, everyone equal and entitled to freedom, justice, and equality. Along the journey, the pot broke. Everything they were trying to discard rekindled and is, in 2023, alive and doing well.

In conclusion, guns are essential to American lifestyle. Many parents buy guns and knives for their young children, teach them how to aim, shoot and kill, take them hunting, and how to load and reload rifles, shotguns, and pistols. Irresponsible parents leave unsecured, loaded weapons laying on tables, chairs, in cars in the view of small, curious children who pick them up, play with them, aim them, pull the trigger, and unintentionally shoot and injure other children. Some small pre-teen child looks down the barrel, pulls the trigger, and kills himself or herself.

Background checks may help, but many

who pass these checks still have mental maladjustments, including paranoia, delusions and other mental problems causing them to believe there is an imminent threat to their person or safety. Under these paranoid delusions, they take weapons (they were approved to purchase) and go on killing sprees. They run up and down streets shooting and killing anyone and everyone viewed as an enemy. They enter any open door establishment and shoot everyone in sight.

The MSU killings of students may not change anything. Look back at Sandy Hook, Columbine, Ulvade, NY supermarket, South Carolina church murders, and other placed like LGBTQ bars and nightclubs.

Keep in mind the politicians' agenda: Power, Wealth, and Second Amendment Rights to possess weapons, even those of mass destruction. IT APPEARS NO MEANINGFUL LEGISLATION WILL PASS THAT ABRIDGE THESE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

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## ATTENTION CIVILIANS

Both CURE Life-Long, Inc. and The Michigan Lifers Association, Inc. are looking for Associate Directors. Must have some experience and communication skills. Age important but must be over 21.

Interested persons should apply by contacting us at (734) 748-0920 or write to the below address:

Michigan Lifers Association, Inc.

Board of Directors

4417 2nd Avenue, Ste. 211

Detroit, Michigan 48201-1214

--Willis X. Harris, Director

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## ATTENTION CIVILIANS

Multiple positions are now available in the Michigan Department of Corrections with decent pay scales. MDOC needs school teachers, prison guards, general office assistants, doctors, psychiatrists, to name a few. Go to:

... (Cont. on p. 11)

www.governmentjobs.com/careers/michigan/  
mdoc

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### ATTENTION CIVILIANS

Charlie Sullivan, president of National CURE, needs someone to establish CURE Chapters in South Carolina and in Georgia.

If any reader/civilian in these two states feels qualified to head/lead state chapters, immediately contact Charlie Sullivan at the following address or phone number:

National CURE  
P.O. Box 2310  
Washington, D.C. 20013  
(202) 789-2126

Charlie will explain to you how to start the chapter. Call or write him now.

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### NEWS NUGGETS

#### Free Phone Calls

Connecticut and California now have free phone calls from people in their state prisons while New York City, San Francisco, San Diego and Los Angeles have them from their jails.

#### Pell Grants

More than 760,000 people in prison will be able to apply for Pell grants starting July 1, 2023. Enrollment in post-secondary education programs has shown to reduce incarcerated individuals' risk of returning to prison by 28%. In 2020, Congress passed legislation that re-established eligibility for incarcerated individuals enrolled in eligible prison education programs to receive Pell grants.

#### Incarcerated & Blind

We have had a Zoom call with PA-CURE leader Lindy Morelli, who is blind and is very concerned about the treatment of people who are blind.

As a result of the meeting, Lindy is seeking communications about abuses that

blind people undergo who are in prisons or jails. This information can be given by the blind person incarcerated or by one of his or her friends incarcerated, or by family and friends of the blind person incarcerated.

Mail it to Lindy at P.O. Box 199, Scanton, PA 18504 or email it to Lindy at lnmrl1@aol.com or call it in to Lindy at 570-341-5858. If Lindy has sufficient communications detailing lack of compliance with the ADA (American with Disabilities Act), she will approach the Disability Rights Section in the U.S. dept. of Justice and urge them to take action.

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### PRISON FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL

The future is at risk for the children of prisoners! They are subjected to:

- Emotional trauma compounded by the social stigma of a parent in prison.
- Financial hardship.
- Experienced neglect and abuse.
- The aftermath of witnessing crimes, violence, and arrest.

They are more likely to:

- Display antisocial behavior.
- Be caught up in the criminal justice system themselves.
- Experience termination of parental rights.

Civilians and prisoners who are financially able are invited to contribute to the Prison Fellowship International.

For more information and how to donate, write to:

Prison Fellowship International  
P.O. Box 17434  
Washington, DC 20041

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CELEBRATING  
BLACK HISTORY MONTH  
HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY

AS WE BEGIN THE SEASON OF LENT

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# Cure Life-Long Newsletter Subscription Form

Cure Life-Long Newsletter is quarterly published under the auspices of National Cure Headquartered in Washington, D. C.

The expressed mission of our newsletter - to be specific - is to bring the plight and concerns of all lifers and all virtual lifers with minimum sentences of 50 years or more to attention of the lifer population across the USA, the general public, and our unjust criminal justice system, inclusive of our courts, prosecutors, attorneys, correctional personnel, parole boards, governors, and our lawmakers.

To subscribe to our quarterly newsletter, complete the form below:

Full name \_\_\_\_\_ Prison ID Number \_\_\_\_\_

Full name of prison \_\_\_\_\_

Complete mailing address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip code \_\_\_\_\_

## Subscription Rates

Prisoners \$10.00 annually

Families of prisoners \$25.00 annually

Supporters \$50.00 annually

Organizations \$150.00 annually

Life Members \$150.00

## Civilian Subscribers

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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number (Area Code) \_\_\_\_\_

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Prisoner's support \$25 annually (give prisoner number and location )

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