



# THE STATE OF THE UN 2008

## A Quaker Perspective

January 2008

### Ahmadinejad Visit to New York Sparks Demonstrations, Harsh Words and Dialogue

The 62nd session of the UN General Assembly opened on September 18, 2007. This year, of all the heads of states to visit New York, the one who gained the greatest media attention was undoubtedly President Ahmadinejad of Iran.

President Ahmadinejad's visit to New York kicked off with a visit to Columbia University where he was greeted by demonstrators. In his opening remarks, Columbia President, Lee Bollinger, shocked many by calling the Iranian President "ridiculous" and "uneducated". Some interpreted Mr. Bollinger's statement as an attempt to satisfy harsh criticism for his willingness to engage with the Iranian President.

Ahmadinejad's presentation to the General Assembly followed on September 25. It also attracted attention, particularly his strong criticism of the UN Security Council which he described as "inefficient" and charged that "some powers with exclusive and the special right to veto in the Security Council act as prosecutor, judge and executioner". He went on to say that "countries that have been subjected to those powers' infringements of their rights have no hope of getting what they deserve from the Council".

On September 26, on the last day of Ahmadinejad's stay in New York, he participated in a third, much less publicized meeting with over 100 religious leaders at the UN Church Center. The interfaith meeting was organized by a range of church groups, with the Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) and the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) playing a key role.



President Ahmadinejad addresses a press conference following his presentation to the General Assembly. © UN photo/Mark Garten

Quakers were represented at the gathering with a delegation that included leadership from AFSC, Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL), QUNO, and a variety of Yearly Meetings and Quaker colleges.

Don McNemar, Co-clerk of the Quaker UN Committee, attended the gathering as part of the Quaker delegation. He reflected on the dramatic contrast between the Church

Center gathering and other meetings that had taken place that week:

"This meeting came in the midst of demonstrations at Columbia and heightened tensions between the US President and President Ahmadinejad. But in the Church Center chapel

there was a real sense of calm, listening and respect. When political leaders start talking about military attacks, it is time for religious leaders to start talking dialogue. We were all struggling to have that dialogue and he was listening to us."

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Quaker UN Office  
777 UN Plaza  
New York, NY 10017  
quony@afsc.org  
www.quno.org/newyork

## A Changing Climate for Addressing Climate Change?

Amidst dire reports of droughts, storms, melting glaciers and other environmental problems, UN officials and world leaders worked steadily over the past months to raise the profile of climate change. Major debates, discussions, conferences and events all focused on the many dimensions of climate change and on possible solutions.

As the General Assembly season began, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon convened a High-Level Event on Climate Change. This dialogue, held on September 24th, drew more than 80 heads of state and 150 officials in all, and dealt with finance to combat climate change, adaptation, mitigation and technology. "By assembling here at the Headquarters of the United Nations, they have sent a clear signal to the citizens of the world that climate change is getting the attention it deserves," Ban said in a press conference.

Excitement and momentum from the September 24th event spilled into the General Assembly's General Debate. The General Debate allows member states, often represented by heads of state or top officials, to raise issues of concern before the plenary. The more substantive work of the General Assembly happens in the following months in more specialized committees. In his statement opening the General Assembly, GA President Srgjan Kerim identified climate change as one of his priorities. Kerim, who was the ambassador of Macedonia to the UN from 2001-2003, also proposed the creation of a road map for action at the international level on climate change.

Secretary-General Ban also addressed the opening session of the General Assembly about climate

change, and highlighted the issue of legally binding targets for emissions reductions. "Yesterday, I spoke about climate change as a defining issue of our time. We all agreed. Now is the time for action. Let us go to Bali and make it a breakthrough," Ban said, referring to the Bali Climate Change Conference that sought follow-up on the Kyoto Protocol. The conference occurred on December 3-14, 2007.

The Protocol, which sets legally binding targets for emissions reductions, will expire in 2012. Recalling this, Brazil's President, Lula da Silva proposed a conference in 2012 called the "Rio + 20 conference." The original Rio meeting established the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which administers the Kyoto Protocol. As many statements pointed out, the UNFCCC is the only multilateral framework for addressing climate change.

While most statements were posi-

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tive, some touched on the more contentious issues in climate change policy. For example, many leaders, particularly from developing countries, asserted that action on climate change must balance economic development and emission reductions, and that developing countries need assistance in order to confront it effectively.

Other developments beyond the UN gave support to the rhetoric of the General Assembly. The Nobel



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon addresses the General Assembly on September 25, 2007.

© UN Photo/Marco Castro

Peace prize was awarded jointly to the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Al Gore for their roles in raising awareness about

climate change, highlighting the connection between climate change and its socio-economic manifestations. Further, the UN Department of Public Information's annual conference for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) focused on climate change.

"Climate Change and How it Affects Us All" drew more than 2,000 NGO representatives to discuss climate change.

In general, the General Debate underscored the Secretary-General's commitment to make the issue a priority. In November, Ban traveled to Antarctica to assess climate change's damage to glaciers, becoming the first Secretary-General to travel to the continent. The coming months will reveal whether the shift in rhetoric will also yield a shift in policy. ❖

## The UN Works to Address the Underattended Conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

While conflicts in Iraq and Sudan attract attention from the media and concerned citizens worldwide, the deteriorating situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) gains little global consideration. The DRC has been wracked by two civil wars over the past decade and a half, 1996-1997 and 1998-2002. Nearly four million people have died from war-related causes in the DRC since 1998—the largest documented death toll since World War II (International Rescue Committee).

While the most recent civil war ended in 2002, renewed hostilities in the country's eastern region have led to new deaths and a significant rise in displacement. Since the end of 2006, more than 371,000 people have been displaced by the ongoing conflict in eastern DRC and are currently living in camps (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs). The local population, mainly women and children, continues to flee their homes because of renewed fighting between militias and government forces as well as attacks on civilians.

Increasing inter-ethnic violence and insecurity in the region, specifically in North Kivu, has also led to grave human rights abuses including sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls. Since 1999 the UN has routinely strengthened its engagement in the DRC mainly through peacekeeping and humanitarian aid, but the current strife in the eastern region of the country calls for even greater UN action.

In 1999 the UN Security Council established the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). This peacekeeping mission works to protect civilians and improve the general security environment. To achieve this end it assists the government of the DRC in the creation of national armed forces that respect human rights and the development a unified national police service; it carries out the disarmament and

demobilization of ex-combatants; and it supports the political transition process (in July 2006 MONUC assisted the government of the DRC in the country's first multi-party elections since independence in 1960). While MONUC is the UN's largest peacekeeping force to date, it is significantly



Peacekeepers in route to Sake in DRC.  
© UN Photo/Marie Frechon

overburdened with only 15,000 troops in a country slightly smaller than Western Europe.

MONUC has not had the capacity or the resources to effectively keep the peace in all regions of the country. As a result, self segregation along ethnic lines, state collaboration with armed groups, exploitation of natural resources and the spread of impunity have continued in eastern DRC at an alarming rate.

The UN Security Council is currently reviewing Secretary General Ban Ki-moon's report on MONUC, which includes recommended benchmarks on the disarmament and demobilization processes that will lead to MONUC's downsizing and eventual withdrawal. At the time of writing this article, the Security Council was set to renew MONUC's mandate, which expires on December 31, 2007. The new mandate will likely include the Secretary General's recommended benchmarks on the disarmament and demobilization processes.

As the Security Council continues to discuss peacekeeping, UN agencies and organizations are raising awareness of the sexual and gender-based vio-

lence (SGBV) used as a means of war in eastern DRC and are calling for immediate UN action. Following a visit to the DRC in September, Undersecretary General for Humanitarian Affairs John Holmes gave a disturbing briefing to the Security Council on the humanitarian and SGBV crises in the East. In this briefing Holmes stressed the urgency of the situation in the East and called for the Security Council to deal with the vulnerable displaced populations needing help, especially women and girls, and to address the underlying causes of the continuing hostilities.

"I hope the Council will reaffirm its commitment to give the DRC the

short- and long-term priority it deserves: to deal better with those who need our help, to make some real impact on the horrors faced by the civilian population, and to make a renewed, urgent effort to remove the presence of illegal armed groups such as the FDLR [Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda]," said Holmes. "The point is that if we allow these issues to fester further they may put at risk all we have achieved in the DRC in the last few years, at such difficulty and cost. That would be the biggest tragedy of all."

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has since begun work in partnership with the UN Department of Peacekeeping/MONUC, the United Nations Children's Fund, and United Nations Development Fund for Women, among others, to develop a concrete and comprehensive action plan to address SGBV and its root causes. Following Holmes' briefing, the Permanent Mission of France also took leadership in raising the profile of SGBV at the UN by hosting a

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## The United Nations Works for Lasting Peace in Northern Uganda

On November 16, 2006 the UN Security Council issued a Presidential Statement “welcoming the efforts aimed at bringing an end to the long-running conflict in northern Uganda.”

In December 2006, the UN Secretary-General appointed Mozambique’s former President Joachim Chissano as a Special Envoy for northern Uganda to help bring a peaceful solution to the 21-year-long civil war in northern Uganda. Over the past year, President Chissano has facilitated the search for a comprehensive political agreement between the parties to the conflict, the LRA (Lord’s Resistance Army) and the government of Uganda. President Chissano has been instrumental in the peace process, which is known as the Juba Peace Talks.

From the local to the international level, he has built trust between the parties to the Talks and established confidence among all stake-holders in the time-consuming peace process. This has required careful listening to hear the parties’ concerns and hopes. President Chissano has established common ground between the parties to enable them to sit at the same negotiation table, share frank views,



Joachim Chissano, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Lord Resistance Army-affected areas in northern Uganda, and former President of Mozambique, speaks to journalists outside the Security Council Chamber, at UN Headquarters in New York.  
© UN Photo/Eskinder Debebel

and express their desire to move forward in the peace process. Over time, confidence has increased as the parties

**[C]onfidence has increased as the parties to the Talks have seen that they can make contributions. Also, they have caught a glimpse of what is possible for the future of peace and development in Uganda....[D]isplaced populations in northern Uganda are hopeful for lasting peace and are beginning to make their way home.**

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Thus far, there has been agreement in principle to three of the five agenda items in the negotiations: cessation of hostilities, comprehensive solutions to the conflict, and an agreement on

reconciliation and accountability. Two agenda items, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and a formal cease-fire agreement, remain. Although the parties have only agreed in principle to the first three items, displaced populations in northern Uganda are hopeful for lasting peace and are beginning to make their way home. QUNO’s partner working in northern Uganda, Quaker Peace & Social Witness, is seeing an increase in movement for these internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Although some displaced people are re-establishing themselves in their home communities, many others will not permanently return until there is a durable solution to what has been Africa’s longest-running war.

Displaced populations fear a resumption of military operations as renewed hostilities would disrupt the peace negotiations and reignite regional tensions. This could reverse the new found hope and improvements for the people of northern Uganda.

QUNO continues to closely watch the peace process and hope for progress. We are working closely with other non-governmental organizations and UN agencies to find ways to support President Chissano’s efforts in facilitating a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

The UN must continue its support to the Juba Talks at this critical juncture as the prospects for peace in northern Uganda have never been so promising. ❖

## The UN Peacebuilding Commission: One Year Old

During the 2005 World Summit, debate took place about a striking statistic: about half of all countries that experience violent conflict lapse back into war within five years. This reality alerted the UN that it should be doing more to support post-conflict countries working to build a peaceful future. The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) was created as an outcome of the Summit to help countries emerging from conflict consolidate peace.

Once countries sign peace accords, they face very difficult tasks: they must rebuild their infrastructure and a working economy, help soldiers reintegrate into their home communities, bring to justice war criminals, and carry out a process of healing and reconciliation, among many other undertakings. If countries do not take these steps effectively, they risk relapsing into conflict; the PBC strives to support them through this challenging time.

The PBC, made up of 31 member states, holds consultations with the government of a country on its agenda, non-governmental organizations and other bodies such as the IMF and World Bank. These consultations produce Integrated Peacebuilding Strategies, agreements between a government and the PBC on priority areas for preventing a relapse into conflict. Such priority areas have included good governance, human rights, youth empowerment and others. In its first year of work, the Peacebuilding Commission considered the cases of Burundi and Sierra Leone.

The PBC splits its work between New York and the countries of focus. In Burundi and Sierra Leone, the UN missions consulted with government officials, UN agencies and non-

governmental organizations. These meetings produced the Integrated Peacebuilding Strategies. Meanwhile, in New York, the PBC formed country-specific meetings (CSMs) for each country on its agenda. The CSMs then consulted and provided feedback on the draft Integrated Peacebuilding Strategies developed in-country. The chairs of the CSMs also travelled to Burundi and Sierra Leone several times to meet with stakeholders, help with consultations and report back to bodies in New York. The CSMs often connect via video link to meetings in-country.

The UN resolutions that created



Assistant Secretary-General Carolyn McAskie, head of the Peacebuilding Support Office.

© UN Photo/Paulo Filgueiras

the Peacebuilding Commission also created the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and the Peacebuilding Fund, both of which work closely with the PBC. The PBSO helps with the technical aspects of Integrated Peacebuilding Strategies and gives organizational support to the PBC. The Peacebuilding Fund disburses small amounts of funding to projects in post-conflict countries that will help consolidate peace. Together with the PBC, these bodies form the UN's "peacebuilding architecture."

This year, the Security Council

and General Assembly debated the one-year report of the PBC. This provided an opportunity for UN member states outside of the PBC to review the work of the PBC and publicly comment on what it has and has not achieved so far. Overall, the PBC received considerable support from a number of General Assembly and the Security Council member states, who heralded the PBC's work, recognized its significant potential and thanked its leadership for good direction. Integrated Peacebuilding Strategies, they said, were helping to consolidate a peaceful future for Burundi and Sierra Leone.

Despite positive reviews, General Assembly and Security Council members also had concerns about certain aspects of the PBC's work. Some states suggested that the PBC should put more emphasis on advising the Security Council, the UN body charged with maintaining peace and security. Others believed the PBC needed to focus more of its attention on coordinating programs in the focus countries and on gathering resources. Some member states also perceived a need to raise

the profile of the PBC. As this year's Chair of the PBC Organizational Committee, Japan has made it one of its priorities to reach out to important players in post-conflict recovery to give them a better understanding of the PBC's work. QUNO was delighted that a representative from the mission of Japan was able to join our October 2007 Committee meeting in order to share his insights with committee members.

The first year of the PBC's work

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## QUNO Attends the 22nd Friends World Committee on Consultation Triennial

In August, Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO) staff and committee members from New York and Geneva attended the 22nd Friends World Committee on Consultation (FWCC) Triennial in Dublin, Ireland. Throughout the week-long conference Friends from around the world worshipped together in the various traditions of Friends reflecting on “Finding the prophetic voice for our time.” Friends from around the world also shared perspectives and ideas on significant issues facing our communities and the wider world. These included violence, environmental sustainability, civil liberties and human rights and HIV/AIDS.

The Triennial also provided a space for QUNO to learn about Friends’ local, national and international peace initiatives. The Quaker

presence and vocation at the United Nations is rooted in both the historical achievements of Quakers and the new, emerging peace work being done by Friends throughout the world. Occasions for fellowship such as the FWCC Triennial help QUNO to make valuable contributions to the conflict resolution and peacebuilding work at the United Nations. Friends from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, northern Uganda, Palestine, and other conflict regions also shared their stories with QUNO and offered recommendations as to how international policy makers could work to save lives and to prevent future violent conflict.



Duduzile Mtshazo, Clerk of FWCC, opens the first business session of the 22nd FWCC Triennial in Dublin, Ireland

QUNO representatives at the FWCC Triennial gained deeper understandings of Friends’ diverse, yet unified, faiths and practices, and QUNO has already begun to apply this rich knowledge gained from Friends worldwide to our work at the United Nations. ❖

## General Assembly Adopts the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

On September 13, 2007 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by a margin of 144 - 4 (11 abstentions). This marked the end of a long and often tumultuous journey of more than 20 years. It also marks the beginning of a new journey—the implementation of the rights affirmed in the Declaration.

The Declaration is the most comprehensive international instrument to address the rights of Indigenous peoples. It recognizes their distinct identities and cultures, and the rights to lands, territories and natural resources that are critical to their ways of life. The Declaration affirms that Indigenous peoples, like all peoples, have the right to self-determination.

The Human Rights Council adopted the Declaration in June 2006

and it was expected to be adopted by the General Assembly in 2006. However, in the Third Committee the African Group of States asked for fur-

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ther consideration.

In the summer of 2007 the African group began negotiating with Mexico and Peru, who acted on behalf of the 67 supportive states. For the first time in the history of the

Declaration, the negotiations did not include Indigenous representatives.

A deal was reached which included nine amendments. This was presented to the Indigenous caucus, as the supportive states maintained they would not move forward without Indigenous support. The amendments were not desired, however, after careful analysis, the decision was to accept them. The changes did not substantively diminish the rights affirmed in the Declaration. Not accepting would likely have led to losing the Declaration.

It is not a surprise that the final adoption did not come easily. There were many times in the history of the Declaration that it seemed impossible to produce a text that both states and Indigenous peoples could support.

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## New QUNO Staff for the New Year

Over the past several months, the Quaker UN Office has been going through transition with several staffing changes and some exciting new developments. In June 2007, Director Rob Callard departed QUNO to return to his home and family in Washington, DC. David Atwood, who serves as the Director of QUNO Geneva, took on the role as Interim Director for QUNO NY, giving guidance and leadership to our staff for the past six months. This arrangement has been a positive opportunity for both QUNOs as David has served as a bridge between the two offices.

This summer QUNO staff was sad, yet proud to say goodbye to Jessica Huber, Program Coordinator for QUNO's work on Emerging and Underattended Conflicts. After four years of dedication to the conflicts in northern Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo and other hot spots, Jessica moved to Gulu, northern Uganda with the Norwegian Refugee Council where she will continue her work in an advocacy capaci-



QUNO New York Staff, from left: Anna Crumley-Effinger, Cathy Thomas, Yvonne Lewis, Sarah Clarke, Jill Terrell, Youla Pompilus-Touré and Gabriel Morden-Snipper

ty. As Jessica departed, QUNO staff warmly welcomed the return of Associate Representative, Sarah Clarke, who had been out of the office on maternity leave since the beginning of 2007. In addition, our two Program Assistants from 2006-2007, Jill Terrell and Youla Pompilus-Touré, were asked to remain until the end of February 2008 in order to further the work on Emerging and Underattended Conflicts and the Peacebuilding Commission. With this additional capacity in the office, both

program areas have made huge strides forward over the past several months.

Our office continued to grow as we welcomed two new Program Assistants, Anna Crumley-Effinger, a recent graduate of Earlham College and Gabriel Morden-Snipper, a recent graduate of Oberlin College. Anna and Gabe's experience and energy make them dynamic team players.

Lastly, QUNO's Coordinator for Finance and Administration, Yvonne Lewis, continues to move forward with

Quaker House and QUNO office matters. Yvonne is pleased to report that Quaker House has been alive with activity with many meetings and events taking place at the house over the past six months.

Looking forward to 2008, it is expected that the American Friends Service Committee will have completed the search for and appointment of a new QUNO Director in December 2007. QUNO is looking forward to entering 2008 fully staffed. ❖

### Democratic Republic of Congo (continued from page 3)

forum in which NGO representatives briefed Security Council members on the dire situation facing women and girls in Darfur, Chad and the DRC.

The issue of SGBV in the DRC is one important aspect of the grave threat posed to civilians in violent conflict, which is gaining traction at the United Nations. While the international humanitarian community is developing a comprehensive action plan to attend to SGBV in the DRC, two main challenges currently exist that international policy makers must consider: 1) the multiple assistance

programs currently underway are not coordinated on the ground, and 2) the cases of SGBV are not sufficiently monitored and reported. Non-governmental organizations and UN agencies, including OCHA, are currently exploring ways in which these challenges can best be addressed. Yet, much work remains to be done.

With deteriorating security and violence flaring, QUNO maintains its focus on this under-attended conflict. Linking with Quakers on the ground and Quaker service agencies operating in the region, so that the reality facing communities in eastern DRC can be shared at the UN, has been a central effort in our work. Recent chaos and

displacement of civilians poses a serious challenge to this endeavor as many Quakers and those working with Quaker service agencies are no longer accessible. Such obstacles make our work more difficult, but the dire situation compels us to continue our efforts. Over the coming months QUNO aims to develop activities that support the UN to better address conflict and the serious threats to civilians, including SGBV, in eastern DRC.

For further information on the humanitarian situation in eastern DRC, please go to <http://www.rdc-humanitaire.net/f/>. ❖

## Ahmadinejad Visit (continued from page 1)

Don McNemar pointed out that “real differences on important issues” were clearly stated yet the tone and approach of the Church Center gathering was that of “listening and kindness”. He went on to say “This is not usually what we think of when we think of US-Iranian relations. It is something that Quakers, Mennonites and other faith groups can bring and it is based on a belief and a sincere desire to find that of God in each other”.

On December 3, a National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) released in the US concluded that Iran halted its nuclear arms program in 2003. In the short term, the NIE findings have weakened the justification by the US and other western countries for sanctions and further isolation of Iran. At the time of writing, it was unclear what impact the NIE would have on discourse at the UN in the year to come, however, QUNO, working with MCC and others, plans to explore opportunities for further bridge building and engagement with Iran’s leaders. ❖

## Indigenous Rights (continued from page 6)

Implementation will be challenging—and Indigenous peoples, states, international bodies and NGOs will all need to commit to making the Declaration a reality.

Friends have engaged with the journey of the Declaration for more than a decade, mainly through Canadian Friends Service Committee, and supported by FWCC and the Quaker UN offices in both Geneva and New York. Friends worked in solidarity with the global Indigenous caucus, and our voice has always been in support of the human rights of Indigenous peoples. Quaker House in both Geneva and New York has been utilized for many meetings and dinners with states and Indigenous representatives. In the past year dozens of meetings were held with state representatives to encourage and support the General Assembly adoption. For more information, and to see the joint statement issued the day of the historic vote, please see [http://www.cfsc.quaker.ca/pages/whats\\_new.html](http://www.cfsc.quaker.ca/pages/whats_new.html) ❖

*By Jennifer Preston*

## Peacebuilding Commission (continued from page 5)

was challenging, but much was accomplished; this new international mechanism is now up and running. While skeptics argue that the PBC has yet to prove its effectiveness and could be accomplishing more, others believe that there have been positive benefits to the focus countries and that it is too early to be harshly judging the value of this new body. At QUNO, we are of this latter view. As long as governments and civil society continue their active involvement with the PBC, these early steps forward will produce concrete results, and the UN system will continue to make good progress in helping post-conflict countries build lasting peace. ❖



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## Friends World Committee for Consultation Quaker United Nations Office

777 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017

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