

# United Nations Report

## America's Best Friends

Only these four countries consistently vote with the United States on crucial U.N. issues.

Country	Voted With U.S.- Against U.S.- Abstained	% of Votes Agreeing With U.S.
<b>Palau</b>	<b>11-1-0</b>	<b>92%</b>
<b>Israel</b>	<b>10-1-1</b>	<b>83%</b>
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	<b>9-3-0</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>Micronesia</b>	<b>9-2-1</b>	<b>75%</b>

In these charts, countries are listed along with the number of times each nation voted with the U.S., against the U.S., or abstained out of the 12 votes tallied.

For example, in the chart above, of their

12 votes cast, Israel voted with the U.S. on 10 occasions, voted against the U.S. once, and abstained once. The charts' far right column indicates how frequently each country's vote matched the U.S. votes.

To create this exclusive U.N. report card, NewsMax evaluated the results of 12 key General Assembly votes taken on issues considered vital to U.S. interests. We ranked all countries in the U.N. General Assembly on the 12 votes, and found only four countries that consistently supported the United States.

*Research conducted by Allen Sukholitsky.*

## Most Nations Oppose the U.S.

Surprisingly, the vast majority of nations in the United Nations consistently vote against the U.S. position — even countries generally thought to be friendly toward the United States.

Country	Voted With U.S.- Against U.S.- Abstained	% of Votes Agreeing With U.S.	Country	Voted With U.S.- Against U.S.- Abstained	% of Votes Agreeing With U.S.	Country	Voted With U.S.- Against U.S.- Abstained	% of Votes Agreeing With U.S.
Australia	3-4-5	25%	Japan	1-9-2	8%	China	0-12-0	0%
Canada	2-6-4	17%	Mexico	1-9-2	8%	Cuba	0-12-0	0%
United Kingdom	2-7-3	17%	Angola	0-8-4	0%	Egypt	0-12-0	0%
France	1-7-4	8%	Turkey	0-9-3	0%	Ethiopia	0-12-0	0%
Germany	1-7-4	8%	Uganda	0-9-3	0%	Indonesia	0-12-0	0%
Hungary	1-7-4	8%	India	0-10-2	0%	Iran	0-12-0	0%
South Korea	1-7-4	8%	Afghanistan	0-11-1	0%	Jordan	0-12-0	0%
Spain	1-7-4	8%	Bolivia	0-11-1	0%	Kenya	0-12-0	0%
Switzerland	1-7-4	8%	Colombia	0-11-1	0%	Philippines	0-12-0	0%
Sweden	1-7-4	8%	North Korea	0-11-1	0%	Pakistan	0-12-0	0%
Belgium	1-8-3	8%	Peru	0-11-1	0%	Panama	0-12-0	0%
Denmark	1-8-3	8%	Syria	0-11-1	0%	Russia	0-12-0	0%
Finland	1-8-3	8%	Algeria	0-12-0	0%	Saudi Arabia	0-12-0	0%
Italy	1-8-3	8%	Bangladesh	0-12-0	0%	Sudan	0-12-0	0%
Poland	1-8-3	8%	Brazil	0-12-0	0%	Venezuela	0-12-0	0%

# Card

## How the U.N. Tail Is Wagging the Dog

### U.N. Financial Contributions



U.S. Contribution to U.N. Budget

### U.S. Share of Votes in General Assembly

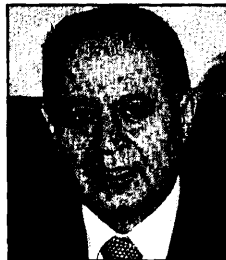
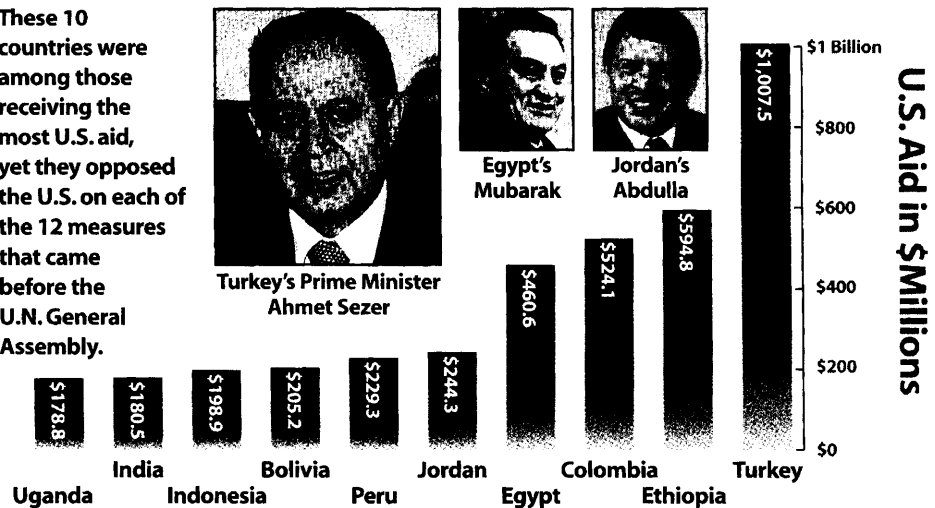


U.S. Has One Vote in the 191-Member United Nations

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

## America's Most Ungrateful 'Friends'

These 10 countries were among those receiving the most U.S. aid, yet they opposed the U.S. on each of the 12 measures that came before the U.N. General Assembly.



Turkey's Prime Minister Ahmet Sezer



Egypt's Mubarak



Jordan's Abdulla

Source: U.S. Agency for International Development. Figures are in most recent year available (2003). Excludes economic assistance loans and grants only. Military-related assistance is not included.

## The 12 Key U.N. Votes We Examined

The 12 U.N. votes were selected to measure U.N. performance on issues of critical importance to U.S. foreign policy. Descriptions of the resolutions, and vote outcomes are provided below. The U.S. position failed to prevail for all 12 General Assembly resolutions measured.

### 60TH SESSION

#### 1. Necessity of Ending Embargo Against Cuba

A resolution calling for the U.S. to lift its embargo against Cuba. Only Israel, Marshall Islands and Palau voted with the U.S. Adopted: 182 for, 4 against, 1 abstention.

**2. Palestinian Self-Determination:** A resolution stating that the wall constructed by Israel impedes self-determination, asserting the Palestinian right to an independent state of Palestine and urging U.N. agencies to support the Palestinian people. Adopted: 170 for, 5 against, 1 abstention.

**3. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question:** A resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of Israel from Palestinian territory it has occupied since 1967. Adopted: 156 for, 6 against, 9 abstentions.

**4. Syrian Golan:** A resolution that emphasized the "illegality of Israeli settlement activities in the occupied Syrian Golan since 1967." Only five other

countries joined the United States in voting against it. Adopted: 106 for, 6 against, 62 abstentions.

**5. Jerusalem:** A resolution asserting that any actions by Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the Holy City are illegal "and, therefore, null and void, and have no validity whatsoever." Adopted: 153 for, 7 against, 12 abstentions.

**6. Unilateral Coercive Measures:** The assembly's resolution urges countries not to use "coercive economic measures" against developing countries unless either authorized by the U.N. or consistent to its charter. Adopted: 125 for, 53 against, no abstentions.

**7. Respect for National Sovereignty:** A resolution promoting "diversity of democratic systems in electoral processes as an important element for the promotion and protection of human rights." The U.S. voted against the measure, joined only by Australia, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia and Palau. Adopted: 110 for, 6 against, 61 abstentions.

**8. Prohibition on New Mass Destruction Weapons:** The resolution prohibiting the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction. Adopted: 180 for, 1 against (United States), 1 abstention (Israel).

### 59TH SESSION

**9. Multilateralism:** A resolution promoting multilateralism — meaning the coordination of several nations working in collaboration — to advance the causes of disarmament and non-proliferation. Adopted: 125 for, 9 against, 49 abstentions.

**10. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty:** Called for ratifying the treaty as "a path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons." It would prohibit nuclear testing and explosions, and creates monitoring stations for the purpose of detection. Adopted: 177 for, 2 against, 4 abstentions.

**11. Missiles:** The assembly requested the secretary-general, with the assistance of a panel of governmental experts, to further explore ways to address within the United Nations the issue of missiles, and to submit a report for consideration by the assembly at its 63rd session. Adopted: 119 for, 4 against, 60 abstentions.

### 58TH SESSION

**12. Right of Palestinians to Self-Determination:** A resolution reaffirming the right of the Palestinian people to their own independent state. Only the Federated States of Micronesia, Israel, Marshall Islands and Palau joined the United States in opposing the measure. Adopted: 169 for, 5 against, no abstentions. **NM**

# The U.N. Fails to Deliver

by Jason Barnes

A gigantic dish sits on the southeast corner of the United Nations compound in New York City. The 30-foot satellite uplink was designed to transmit to the organization's information centers around the world.

There is one problem with the high-tech device — it has gone virtually unused for years while its function is

The oil-for-food scandal, mismanagement of resources and an increasingly anti-Semitic worldview leave many critics wondering if time is running out on the United Nations

carried out by far more ordinary means: When staffers need to communicate, they simply pick up the telephone or send an e-mail.

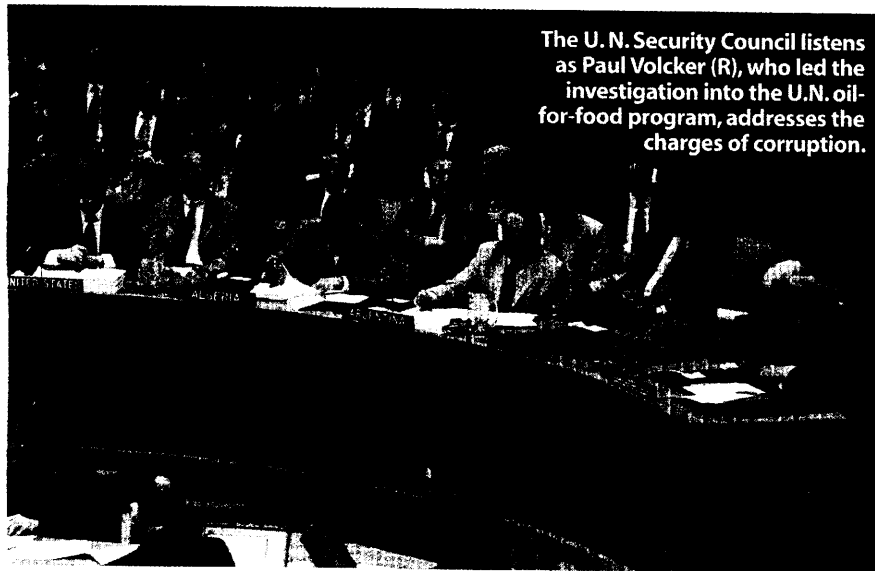
Critics say the huge satellite dish is emblematic of the United Nations itself

— sophisticated, impressive, expensive, yet frequently useless. They cite numerous incidents involving the world body that range from incompetence to outright criminality.

The Iraq oil-for-food scandal, the elevation of Libya to the chairmanship of the U.N. Human Rights Commission and sexual abuses perpetrated by U.N. peacekeepers in East Africa are but the latest examples.

While U.N. corruption is nothing new, the recent scandals, combined with the need for an effective international response to global terrorism, have put the institution squarely in the cross hairs of the Bush administration and its allies on Capitol Hill.

Both Democrats and Republicans in Congress recognize serious problems with the United Nations, which fall into four overlapping areas: a lack of dedication to international security; profligate spending; a dubious record on human rights and anti-Semitism barely hidden beneath a veneer of U.N. tolerance.



The U. N. Security Council listens as Paul Volcker (R), who led the investigation into the U.N. oil-for-food program, addresses the charges of corruption.

**1. Rwanda** — As depicted in the recent film “Hotel Rwanda” starring Don Cheadle, the United Nations stood idly by as Rwandan Hutus slaughtered over 900,000 Tutsis in April 1994. The U.N. Security Council voted to remove U.N. forces in the early days of the genocide.

**2. Oil-for-Food** — The Iraqi people were defrauded of at least \$1.8 billion in revenue from oil for food, a U.N. program designed to alleviate civilian suffering from sanctions against the Saddam Hussein regime. Alleged wrongdoers included over 2,200 companies and high-level officials in European governments and the U.N. secretariat. Critics called it one of the world's biggest financial scandals.

**3. Sudan Re-Elected to Human Rights Council** — The Sudan won re-election to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights in 2004 despite potentially genocidal atrocities in

Darfur. Secretary General Kofi Annan admitted that states seek membership on the Human Rights Council “not to strengthen human rights, but to protect themselves against criticism or to criticize others.”

**4. East African Sexual Abuse Scandals** — In February of last year, the United States banned peacekeepers in the Congo from having sex with locals in the wake of explosive allegations of sexual abuse. Peacekeepers allegedly used food and money to pay for sex with girls as young as 12.

**5. Kofi Wipes Israel Off the Map** — Last August, Kofi Annan spoke at the U.N.-sponsored “Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People” next to a map of the Middle East. One country was conspicuously missing from the map, however — Israel. United States Ambassador John Bolton said the “map flap” reflected the United Nation's attitude toward Israel.

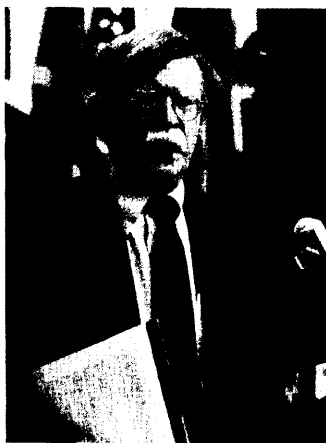
## The U.N.'s Greatest Follies

NM

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

United States Ambassador to the United Nations John R. Bolton has warned that the United States could hold back its contribution to the U.N. budget unless the organization agrees to pursue serious reforms.

In a world that desperately needs leadership in the fight against terrorism and Islamofascism, NewsMax gives the United Nation's performance a failing grade — although its lack of effective action could be more deserving of an "Incomplete," given that on many of the globe's most vital issues the United Nations has essentially failed to show up.



**John Bolton: Pushing hard for U.N. reforms.**

### No Action, Only Handwringing

The United Nations has clearly failed to step forward and aggressively defend civilization against the rising tide of global terrorism.

In fact, the United Nations hasn't even been able to define what "terrorism" means. And with nuclear proliferation and Islamic fundamentalism leading to a growing sense of alarm among its member countries, the era when the United Nations could simply plod along has ended.

Anne Bayefsky, a senior fellow at the Hudson Institute and professor at Touro Law School, agrees that security issues have put the United Nations under time constraints. "Time," she told NewsMax, "is not on the United Nations' side ... We don't have three years to sit around hoping the United Nations comes around to tackle the problems facing mankind."

A prime example: The legal committee for the U.N. General Assembly has been negotiating a "comprehensive convention on international terrorism" — since 1996. In November, they adjourned for the year, frustrated that they still could not find a mutually agreeable definition of terrorism.

The United Nations strategy on weapons of mass destruction is in similar disarray. In October, Secretary-General

Kofi Annan expressed disappointment over the failure to reach agreement on global policy.

"It was a disgrace," the secretary-general said, "that our leaders could not agree, even on a single sentence, about how to tackle one of the most urgent challenges of our time, the threat of weapons of mass destruction."

Meanwhile, Iran is proving itself a global menace while the United Nations stands idle. Tehran has forged ahead with its uranium enrichment program, claiming that Iran has the "right" to develop nuclear energy for "peaceful" purposes.

In fairness to the United Nations, the IAEA, the organization that monitors Iran's nuclear activities, is affiliated with, but not part of, the world body.

At the same time, Iran's hostility toward other countries is undiminished. Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad recently told 4,000 students gathered at The World Without Zionism Conference in Tehran that Israel "must be wiped off the face of the map." He followed by questioning whether the Holocaust had ever happened, and suggesting that a new Israeli state could be carved out of Europe or Alaska.

The U.N. reaction has been mixed at best. The Security Council issued a statement on Dec. 10 condemning Ahmadinejad's denial of the Holocaust and his suggestion that Israel be moved to Europe. But it has failed to address the issue of nuclear proliferation in Iran. Instead, the European Union has been left to negotiate a settlement with Tehran.

### Wasting Money

If Donald Trump ran the United Nations, he might well get all its managers in a single room, grab a bullhorn and announce: "You're fired."

Last July, the real estate mogul testified before the U.S. Senate regarding his efforts to help U.N. leaders save money.

"When I went to see Kofi Annan, I was actually quite excited because I thought that I could save this country, and this world ... a lot of money," Trump told the senators.

That's when he ran into the bureaucratic inertia that grips the United Nations.

"Unfortunately," Trump reported, "there was just no response. They didn't really care."

The United Nations' indifference to fiscal responsibility is of deep concern to the United States, which currently contributes 22 percent of the organization's yearly budget.

The actual cost to the United States is much higher and includes, for example, voluntary contributions made by citizens and corporations, tax exemptions, police security, and special funds related to peacekeeping that are assessed outside the normal budget process.

Part of the problem is that Congress does not have independent access to U.N. files, and unlike the federal government, the organization does not have to comply with a Freedom of Information Act. Some insiders claim there is massive mismanagement of U.N. fiscal affairs.

Pedro Sanjuan, former political affairs director in the U.N. Secretariat, claims that the organization failed to budget for periodic maintenance during his time there. Then, Sanjuan says, "Once something breaks, the U.N. looks to the U.S. Congress to provide the money to fix it during the next appropriation cycle."

Such was the case last year when Kofi Annan

asked Congress for emergency funds for repairs at the U.N. compound. Annan requested nearly \$1.2 billion to repair the facility. The most expensive building ever sold in Manhattan went for \$1.4 billion.

In 2005, the U.N. Commission on Human Rights included China, Cuba, Eritrea, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and



**Donald Trump's offer to help the U.N. save money was completely ignored.**

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## SPECIAL REPORT

Zimbabwe. These countries have at least one thing in common — in an assessment of nations' commitments to freedom, they all received the worst numerical ranking possible from the Freedom House, a non-partisan organization that monitors the spread of freedom throughout the world.

By all accounts, Sudan is the worst of the lot. Arab militias controlled by the Sudanese government are accused of genocide against black Sudanese in the western province of Darfur. Yet Sudan will serve as a member of the Commission until 2007.

The United Nations has yet to take serious action against Sudan.

### Human Rights Absurdity

This reflects a broader problem. "In recent years," a report of the Secretary-General stated in 2004, "states have sought membership on the commission not to strengthen human rights but to protect themselves against criticism or to criticize others."

Sudan followed just that path. In 2003, a Sudanese newspaper proclaimed that the nation's "human rights file was closed forever." In truth, the regime had merely been removed from the list of countries requiring special monitoring.

In 2004, Sudan won re-election to the commission despite widespread knowledge of the human rights abuses occurring in Darfur.

The Sudan spectacle has exasperated nearly everyone. Speaking in Geneva in 2005, Kofi Annan said: "We have reached a point at which the commission's declining credibility has cast a

shadow on the reputation of the United Nations system.

"Unless we re-make our human rights machinery, we may be unable to renew public confidence in the U.N."

The United Nations was created in 1945 to promote world peace and prevent future genocides similar to the Holocaust. In 1947, United Nations resolution 181 created the state of Israel. But it took the United Nations some 60 years to officially admit that the Holocaust even occurred.

Anne Bayefsky explains: "The U.N. ... was literally rooted in the Holocaust, and yet 60 years later, it has yet to pass a single resolution on anti-Semitism. What they did do this year is pass a resolution on the Holocaust that said, 'Yes, there was a Holocaust.'

"But being able to acknowledge the deaths of millions of Jews 60 years ago is a long way from being able to deal with killing Jews today or yesterday for being part of a Jewish state."

Anti-Semitism apparently pervades the organization. In August, Bayefsky sneaked a camera into a conference in conjunction with the U.N.-sponsored Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. Secretary-General Annan rose for a speech that day before a map of the Middle East that did not include Israel. Whoever oversaw the design of the map had left Israel out — the Jewish state had been literally wiped off the map.

On Dec. 11, U.S. Ambassador John Bolton said he had reason to believe the map had been designed and paid for by the United Nations. He also spoke bluntly about Israel's position at the United



AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

Nations. "To say that Israel is treated as a normal nation at the U.N. would be a statement of fantasy," Bolton lamented.

The map, Bolton said, was symbolic of the U.N.'s attitude toward Israel.

"This is not simply a mistake that the three men [who gave speeches] made in not speaking about the map. They didn't speak about the map because they didn't see anything unusual. And in fact there isn't anything unusual about it in the context of the U.N. We need to take this instance and go beyond what our normal reaction might be — to slam the people involved for not criticizing the map, for not walking out."

Most critics, even Bayefsky, admit the United Nations has an important role to play in global affairs — if it can live up to its promise.

### Accomplishments

Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif., is one such critic. The ranking Democrat on the House International Relations

Committee wrote in September that "the United Nations has done things that no individual country could ever have done."

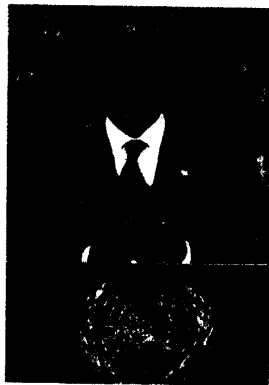
He cites restricting the global trafficking of drugs and women; providing life-saving drugs to millions of people stricken with HIV/AIDS; facilitating emergency relief in disaster areas and providing electoral assistance to emerging democracies. Even conservative stalwart and former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich has gone on record to defend the value of the United Nations.

Gingrich, who is the Republican co-chair of

a committee charged with examining potential reforms of the United Nations for Congress, told an audience recently that reforming the United Nations is more than just an American interest.

"If you are sincerely interested in helping the poorest people in the world," he said, "... there is very real interest in having an effective United Nations."

Gingrich noted that genocide is most



**Kofi Annan: Looking to Congress for cash.**



AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

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likely to occur in the world's poorest countries, and that the United Nations must be a strong institution to protect the world's most vulnerable people.

Bayefsky says the fundamental problem with the United Nations is its composition — a majority of its 191 members are not fully democratic, and in that sense, they are part of the problem rather than the solution.

At the core of the problem is the Non-Aligned Movement, a group of 115 countries that Bayefsky says "is non-aligned in name only." In truth, it is a voting bloc against the United States and most Western governments.

Of the 115 countries, 56 belong to the Organization of the Islamic Countries (OIC). Half of those 56 in the OIC belong to the Arab League.

The end result, according to some experts, is that the countries in the Arab League enjoy disproportionate leverage in the United Nations, and work to undo reforms and initiatives supported by Western democracies.

Democrats and Republicans agree

that reform is necessary. The question is how it should be achieved. Rep. Lantos has urged flexibility, while Republicans argue that continued U.N. funding must be linked to reforms.

### Reforming the World Body

The House passed the United Nations Reform Act of 2005. Sponsored by Representative Henry Hyde, R-Ill., chairman of the International Relations Committee, the Act required broad, specific reforms at the United Nations. If these changes were not adopted, the United States would withhold 50 percent of its assessed contribution to the United Nations.

The Bush administration has made its own effort at reform — using a recess appointment for U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations John Bolton, who has not disappointed supporters hoping for a hard-line reformer in the United Nations. But others, particularly the British, worry about his tactics.

Bolton has had an effect. On Dec. 23, U.N. delegates agreed to a compromise

budget that limits spending to \$950 million in the first half of 2006. It ties future spending to management reform, which Secretary-General Annan is expected to recommend in early 2006.

Could that be an indication that U.N. member states are finally getting serious about their need to reform?

Bolton called it a success. "The United States obtained something it had been striving for the last three months, which is a clear linkage between management reform and the budget process of the United Nations."

Rep. Dan Burton, R-Ind., a possible successor to the retiring Henry Hyde as chairman of the House International Relations Committee, says there are viable alternatives if the United Nations fails to reform.

"It may be necessary," he told NewsMax, "to consider legislation to formally withdraw the United States from the United Nations, which is the U.N.'s greatest fear as it would once and for all completely rip away its thin veil of relevance."

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