

Skidaway Island Republican Club **MAGAZINE**

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2019 ISSUE NO. 1

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2019 ISSUE 1 CONTENTS

PRESIDENTS DAY DINNER - February 18: Corey Lewandowski & David Bossie

The speakers are the authors of a new best seller, *Trump's Enemies: How the Deep State is Undermining the Presidency*. Lewandowski was the original Campaign Manager for Donald Trump's 2016 Election. Bossie, President of Citizens United, was Deputy Campaign Manager. They will give an insider's view of current machinations in Washington. A free copy of the book will be given to each attendee.

Cost is \$150 per person for this key fundraiser for future GOP campaigns, especially the crucial 2020 national election. Reserve now – before this event sells out! Advance reservations and payment required. Mail or tube check (payable to SIRC) to Dan Huffer, 2 Westshell Court or make reservation at Sailingolf@gmail.com; or phone: 598-9986.

SEMINAR - October 19 - Supreme Court Perspective - by Amy Coney Barrett

Possible future SCOTUS nominee gave an overview of Supreme Court history at a Hesburgh Lecture sponsored by the Notre Dame Club of Savannah and co-hosted by the Catholic Lawyers Guild of Savannah. See page 2.

TRUE PERSPECTIVES SEMINAR - - November 13 - Israel Innovations

Avi Jorisch of the Washington Institute Brookings Institute Fellow James Kirkpatrick described the rise of right wing populism in Europe which is changing the old way of looking at immigration and terrorism. See page 3.

SEMINAR ON CHINA IN AFRICA - December 6 - Gyude Moore

Past Liberian Minister of Public Works reveals China's strategy to supplant American dominance in the world, on page 4.

TRUE PERSPECTIVES SEMINAR - December 13 - Savannah School Board

Newly elected School Board Chairman Joe Buck discusses his plans for improving public schools in Chatham County, on page 5.

FUTURE EVENTS

January 22 - TP Seminar - Skidaway Island Incorporation

February 18 - Presidents Day Dinner

March 26 - TP Seminar - District Attorney Meg Heap - on Crime in Savannah.

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SPEECH - October 18 - Supreme Court Evolution: From John Marshall to John Roberts

The Honorable Amy Coney Barrett gave this Lecture, sponsored by the Notre Dame Club of Savannah and the Catholic Lawyers Guild. She was a Professor at Notre Dame's Law School and is now an Associate Justice on the Nation's Seventh Circuit Appeals Court. She formerly clerked for Supreme Court Justice Anton Scalia.

John Marshall elevated the Court as a co-equal branch of government with the Executive and the Legislative via the landmark 1803 decision: *Marbury versus Madison*.

The new president Thomas Jefferson, a states rights believer, wanted his secretary of state James Madison to refuse to allow a John Adams (a Federalist) appointee to a circuit court, James Marbury. Marshall recognized the dilemma that the case posed to the court. If the court issued the writ of mandamus to appoint, Jefferson could simply ignore it, because the court had no power to enforce. If the court refused to act, it would appear to have backed down from the Executive branch. The solution-Marshall chose managed to establish the power of the court as the ultimate arbiter of the Constitution, to chastise Jefferson for its failure to obey the law. This was the first Supreme Court case to apply the principle of judicial review, the power of federal courts to void acts of Congress that were in conflict with the Constitution.

History of Weaker Supreme Courts

The first Chief Justice John Jay was disillusioned at the initial Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS). He viewed it as having little power, because the Legislature determined which cases got reviewed. So he quit and became governor of New York.

The next Chief Justice Jeff Rutledge also was bored and left to be chief justice of the South Carolina supreme court. William Cushing was nominated to be the Chief by George Washington, but he declined and remained an Associate Justice. John Marshall was the fourth Chief Justice who really established the power of SCOTUS via the above *Marbury versus Madison* decision.

Editor's Note: It is ironic that the early Supreme Court was viewed as not having much power. It took the fourth Chief Justice to clarify that SCOTUS had the power to interpret laws. The Constitution merely said: "The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." Some modern-day Justices who hold a pragmatic view actually try to legislate from the bench, usurping power that clearly was intended by the framers to be reserved to the Legislative Branch.

Later SCOTUS History

William Howard Taft left as chief justice to become the 27th President.

Some chief justices did not even have law degrees. Melville Fuller practiced law without actually having a degree, having studied under his uncle.

Robert Jackson was another chief justice who did not finish law school, but passed the bar exam anyway. He served with great distinction, having been U.S. Solicitor

General, Attorney General, and chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg Trials after World War II.

Earl Warren previously was Governor of California and brought political and personal skills to the role of chief justice. As a pragmatist, he also brought a strong belief in the remedial power of law, seeing it as an instrument for obtaining equity and fairness. His *Brown v. Board of Education* effectively ended school segregation. (Editor's Note: an 1897 SCOTUS decision, *Plessy vs Ferguson*, had allowed separate but equal segregated schools as not violating the 14th Amendment on Equal Protection.)

Evolution of SCOTUS Practices

Initially there were no official written court Opinions, or even categorizing of cases. That changed when a need was felt for official reasons why the decision was rendered, both majority and minority. The most senior justice on either side would decide who would write the leading opinion on each. Interestingly after Justice Scalia's death, it was revealed that despite his writing skill, he was the lead on very few cases. Mostly it was because he was usually on the majority's side, and a more senior justice.

The Supreme Court did not have its own building until 1935. Its Conference Room became the major focus on how cases were decided. No law clerks or recorders were allowed in during the key deliberations, and judges were usually allowed one point at time, having to wait until every judge were heard on each point.

Q&A and Comments Session

1. The Constitution's Enumerated Power Clause would seem to restrict the expansion of federal powers, leaving most to the states. Yet the "general welfare" clause and interstate commerce clause seem to erode that. Is there any trend towards reversing that? It was conceded that the commerce clause has been overly used to justify the federal government getting into many things.

2. The 2012 Case on ACA constitutionality was broadcast on the radio live over three days. This gave the public a chance to see some seemingly partisan statements being made by a judge, who should have been seen to be impartial. Was there any regret at allowing this more public viewing of the courts deliberations? There still are no TVs permitted, but transcripts are always allowed, as the public has a clear right to know what is being argued and by whom.

3. There seem to be widely opposing views on the court. Is that to be interpreted as partisanship. The Court is designed to be non-partisan, without a political outcome to be pushed. It is conceded there are two conflicting views held by justices – originalist versus pragmatic. Is the originalist text of the Constitution to be followed more closely, or should it be viewed as a living document? On high profile cases, this distinction seems to show a clear split in philosophy.



Middle East expert Avi Jorisch summarized his latest book on innovation (*Thou Shalt Innovate – How Israeli Ingenuity Repairs the World*). In many ways, this book serves as the sequel to 2009's *Start-Up Nation, the Story of Israel's Economic Miracle*, by Dan Senor and Saul Singer. Whereas Senor and Singer explore Israel's Start-Up culture, the Jorisch book provides a series of inspiring and hopeful stories that are positively impacting the lives of billions of people around the world by feeding the hungry, helping the needy and curing the sick.

Jorisch is an American who has worked periodically in US Defense and Treasury Departments on key international issues. He studied Arabic and Islamic philosophy at several universities in Cairo Egypt. He also has a summer home in Israel where he brings his young family regularly to experience the innovations being created and the long-standing traditions that the Jewish state embodies. to study innovations and traditions there.

He has experienced first-hand the attempts of HAMAS, the Palestinian Islamist terrorist organization, to try to destroy Israel by launching missiles at the civilian population. In 2014, he took his family to a bomb shelter for safety, where he also witnessed Israel's technological genius in intercepting these missiles via their internally designed and implemented *Iron Dome* missile defense.

Beyond the Iron Dome, Israel's innovated technology includes medicine, water and agriculture. Three strong national beliefs promote and enable such goals:

- Diversity – Israel is home to an incredibly talented and diverse set of people, cultures and religions, including Islam, Christianity and Judaism.
- Secular Values – a culture that strongly values secular institutions such as the military and universities.
- Prophetic tradition – A 3000-year old religious tradition that has been calling on humanity to do its part to improve the world, including feeding the hungry, curing the sick and helping those in need. This concept of *Tikkun Olam* has helped to shape a pursuit for a greater purpose in Jewish culture.

These are embodied in three core values of Israeli families: moral values, hard work and acts of charity.

Technical Innovations from Israel

While developed there, the intent was to make available to the rest of mankind to improve lives everywhere. The first one was a better **Emergency Response System**, through a volunteer organization called United Hatzalah (or United Rescu, in English). A call to 911 in the U.S. generally produces a rescue vehicle within 20 minutes. Yet some emergencies need a much faster response, possibly even three minutes as a goal to actually save a life or reduce the damages. Using technology similar to Uber's transportation response from a smart phone user, Israel has trained some 5000 emergency responders to be on site in as little as 90 seconds! They often use mopeds to wind through city traffic, with their equipment stored on their motorized vehicles. Twenty countries now plan to implement this technology for quick response.

Water Resources

Now the world's one and only water superpower, Israel in 2013 declared itself 100% water self-sufficient. This is despite having more than 50% of land being classified as desert. They do this through five technologies perfected by Israeli entrepreneurs:

1. Desalinization plants – first invented in 1960, Israel now gets 50% of its water by tapping into the Mediterranean Sea. They have also built more than 400 similar plants for 40 other countries including China, India and the US.
2. Drip Irrigation – saves over 60% of water needs for farmers, which is crucial in arid areas. This technology is used by over a billion people around the world.
3. Recycling of waste water – Israel is the world's leader in this technology, re-using 90%, by separating out human waste to reuse in fertilizer, and purifying the remainder to reuse in irrigation. The next user of this technology, Spain does this for 18% of its waste water. The US is only doing it for 8%.
4. Early detection of pipe failures – uses internet signaling to get repairs done much quicker.
5. Dual flush systems on toilets – now universal in Israel, many countries have yet to install this obvious and effective saving of flush water.

Parkinson Disease Treatment

For those afflicted with this neurological disease, Israel created a GPS that allows surgeons to send stimulus signals which ease the pain and discomfort. The innovation was discovering the deep brain stimulation locales to produce the right results.

Back Surgery

Similar brain and cervical cord detection areas can allow delicate robotic surgery in the precise locales, with so far a zero failure rate. This combats the risk of more imprecise procedures done by the hand of surgeons. The innovators of this technology also made a nice profit when the technology company was sold recently for \$1.4 billion.

Rehabilitation of Paraplegics/Quadriplegics

Robotic leg devices have allowed above patients previously consigned to a wheelchair to actually walk upright, propelled by impulses from the patient. More recently paraplegics have now run full length marathons.

Protein Research

Some enzymes from newborn male foreskins have been used in treating multiple sclerosis patients. The ingenuity has also been in getting a supply of such, and still observing religious traditions.

Final Optimism?

To put these innovations into perspective, he characterized some of Israel's present and past foes, e.g. Iran, Egypt and Syria, as being dangerously short of water resources, possibly being in crisis mode in less than ten years. Perhaps Israel's expertise and cooperation in water resources could be a key to ending hostilities and threats as together they tackle this crucial need for water.



SEMINAR - December 6 - China in Africa

At the Skidaway Island Presbyterian Church, a Seminar on China's investment in Africa was sponsored by the Savannah Council on World Affairs. The title of the seminar was: "China, Africa, and Death Trap Diplomacy."

The speaker Gyude Moore was previously Liberia's Minister of Public Works, and is now a visiting professor at the Center for Global Development at Georgetown University in DC.

In light of the recent George HW Bush funeral, he first acknowledged the gratitude of African nations for the son, George W. Bush, and his immense help in combatting disease afflicting much of Africa. He then described the strategic moves of China onto the huge African continent.

Taking advantage of European and US withdrawals of investment, China began a major intrusion after the fall of the Soviet Empire in the early 1990s, viewing themselves as the replacement foil to the economic and military juggernaut the US. They did this even while they were still a non-economic power before 2000. They started with building a rail system in Zambia and Tanzania, when no one else would.

China viewed their own ability to rise to a major power as relying on natural resources which Africa had plenty of. They also agreed to lend vast amounts to help build infrastructure in Africa which had very little of. Next were the road systems in a number of countries, where Africa had very few paved roads, most of which were in the country of South Africa. While helping African countries, it also helped China get the raw materials to coastal ports for export to China. China also wanted and over paid for strategic metals, which other military powers sought but did not act on as expeditiously as China did.

China also observed that US lucrative sales of military equipment allies ensured a continuing stream of revenue for parts and maintenance. So too did China's infrastructure building ensure follow-on revenue for maintenance and parts that were unique to China's technology.

Africa's Evaluation of the Alignment with China

On the positives side, no one else was willing to invest in Africa, as the West's pullout was partially based on unwillingness to deal with corrupt dictators with values antithetical to their cultures. China said they didn't care about the politics and were willing to work with whoever was in power, with no attempt to change.

And African nations believed without much infrastructure, they could never advance economically.

On the negative side, little of the loan system to build infrastructure was transparent. Those nations may have overpaid in interest rate and other constraints to get the cash to build. And now the re-

payment terms are taking a large portion of nation's cash generated from trade. The suspicion is that African political leaders may have benefitted from signing the loan agreements to the detriment of future citizens well-being.

Further, not much has changed so far on the abject poverty scale of African nations. The infrastructure improvement was of a minimal amount and may have just improved China's ability to get raw materials.

Q&A Session

1. What are the risks of defaulting on some of the presumed usurious loans?

Given there was virtually no transparency, one can only deduce that China has some deleterious terms. For example, in Sri Lanka, where China did similar deals, the loan default allowed China to take ownership of the major port.

2. What improvements in environmental conditions have taken place along with infrastructure improvement? Virtually nothing. "When your house roof is leaking profusely, you don't have time to worry where the drains are emptying."

3. What is the West's reaction to China's exploitation of Africa? Not much, as standards are applied to helping African nations that include values of not corruption and freedom of speech.

4. Isn't there a major quandary facing African nations from the next steps needed to go beyond infrastructure – namely reliance on energy? The UN's current major push is to demonize fossil fuel use, which in the past has enabled G20 successful nations to industrialize. Without that traditional energy, how can African nations take the next steps toward modernizing, as 80% of the world's nations have a GDP less than Arizona's, and most of them are in Africa. This is acknowledged as a major problem that has not yet been addressed. There is a movement to improve the African Union to be modeled after the EU, but that has a very long way to go, because of the diversity of goals and circumstance within Africa. Also, despite new universal membership in the AU there is a vast disparity in dues payment adherence.

5. What is the answer to the strong tribalism problem still in Africa that has caused outbreaks of local wars? The concentration of populations now in cities will help what has been viewed as mainly a rural problem of xenophobia against all outsiders.



TRUE PERSPECTIVES SEMINAR - December 18 - Dr. Joe Buck on School Board Issues

Dr. Joe Buck was Chair of the School Board eight years ago, ran again to help solve some current problems and won reelection in July. He takes office on January 2.

Our public schools have come a long way since 1968 when forced bussing was the “solution of choice” then. Graduation rates have risen from 59% to over 86% but problems remain. School Superintendent Dr. Thomas Lockamy had served with distinction for 12 years. Now a native Savannahian Dr. Ann Levett is the head educator. With an Ed.D from Georgia, she has worked at Yale University and also served on the Board of Education of the New Haven school district, and on the Boards of two charter schools there.

Dr. Buck’s two core principles guiding his term include safety and graduation rate. With recent shooting tragedies in Florida and elsewhere, no progress in education can take place without secure schools protecting students, teachers and parents. Trained police are being assigned to schools here, and entrances are being improved to try to prevent another tragic event.

Along with improving graduation rates is the concept of workforce development, so that graduation yields a productive individual for the jobs that are available locally.

But because of the persistently high poverty rates of 26% to 30% in Chatham County, much more is needed to create an early learning environment where despair and skepticism persist among the young and single and impoverished mothers bringing children into the primary schools.

Savannah Early Childhood Foundation (SECF)

Hence Dr. Buck is a strong supporter of the SECF work started and led by its president Paul Fisher. It built upon the Parent University Project started by Michael O’Neal in Savannah in 2000, where the goal was teaching young mothers the basics of being a mother where they not have had the benefit of strong nurturing mothers themselves. The piece that SECF added was the strong influence of mothering needed in the “birth to three” phases of raising a child, which heretofore was neglected by many pre-school programs, and where early stimulus can make a big difference in a child’s later learning capabilities.

Evaluation of the success of this later unique program in Savannah can come in just a few years, as control groups versus experimental groups now exist in Savannah. The genius of this SECF effort was finding that very early stimulus differences are independent of socio-economic or racial make-ups.

If the results are conclusive, then many more mothers in poverty will buy into the Parent University concept and begin preparing their children for school right after birth,

instead of waiting passively until kindergarten or pre-school.

Other Projects

Dr. Buck acknowledged the Start-Up project in Savannah initiated by Jose Malabo of the Advanced Technology Development Center (ATDC). It reaches out to the four Universities within the greater Savannah area to tap into the students that would be entrepreneurs, business professionals and technology educators of the future. He also acknowledged the importance of combatting teen pregnancy as well as nutrition problems among students, as 67% of them qualify for food subsidies. Hence the availability of free lunches for most students at all Savannah Schools (so as not to stigmatize those who need it more).

Another problem is teacher retention for the 3000 teachers in the system. While Georgia Southern/Armstrong provides the most new teachers, the retention rate among that source is not good.

Further study is also needed on how education dollars are spent. The ESPLOST extra 1% in sales tax since 2001 has been used mostly to build and refurbish schools – some 16 of them, as well as paying off debt.

Q&A Session

1. Can Savannah schools fly the US flag and have Christmas decorations? Yes, and they sometimes sing Christmas carols.
2. What’s the latest status of tracking and of teaching cursive writing? Tracking is officially banned as mainstreaming is in vogue. It is admitted there is a need perhaps for tutoring, so the back of the class can keep up, and not feel inferior. Cursive writing is also disappearing (as is signing checks at the bottom with a cursive signature).
3. Is English as a Second Language (ESL) a big feature in Savannah schools? No, because most immigrants have been mainstreamed into English, but some of their parents have a problem with English.
4. Comments: there were a number of opinions that lamented the loss of discipline in the classroom, and the problems of no adult male influence in family units of the poorest students.
5. Comments: there were also references to the Savannah Classic Academy as a very successful charter school concept, where moral values are actually taught, but not from a religious viewpoint.



SIRC LIFE MEMBERS WHO ARE SUSTAINING MEMBERS

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Chapman	Verna		McKenzie	Herb	Joan	Sharp	Tom	Marv
Eckburg	Dick	Judy	McLaughlin	Sam	Barb	Sherrill	Jack	Ann
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Brown	Darryl	Carolyn	Levenson	Robert	Patty	Reinhard	Bob	Jane
Burroughs	William		Levine	Barry	Arlene	Resler	David	Joan
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Chase	Donna		Lutton	James	Glenda	Savage	Chris	
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Hartson	Verne	Lynnetta	O'Malley	Jim	Maryanne	Whitbeck	Greg	Elaine
Heaton	Frances		O'Neill	Mike	Noreen	White	Don	Beverly
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