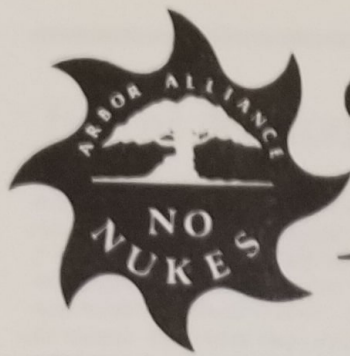


Cit goes



Nukelessness

March/April 1979

Number 2 25c

Rebuke the Nuke. March on Midland.

The success of the nuclear power industry has always depended on its ability to convince the public to abdicate its democratic rights and responsibilities and to allow the nuclear "experts" to make important policy decisions. The result was a dissipation of democratic control over such decisions away from local and legislative bodies and a passing of even greater power to nuclear industry corporations, private utilities, and federal regulatory agencies. All staffed by nuclear "experts", these groups have proven remarkably unresponsive to traditional public input and criticism.

But the Seventies have seen large segments of the public protest their exploitation as human guinea pigs in the nuclear power experiment. Public demonstrations, legal and non-legal, have brought the issue of nuclear power back to the people. Assisted by nuclear power's inherent economic and health and safety problems, they have severely crippled the nuclear industry.

Unfortunately, we have been slow to act in Michigan, and we're paying for it (in more ways than one!). Even though we were subjected to the greatest disaster of the nuclear industry, Fermi I near Monroe, and must daily live with three of the most dangerous plants in the country (Cook I, Big Rock, and Palisades), Michigan utilities continue to make plans for more nukes. Not only do we have Fermi II and Midland I and II, which are under construction, to worry about, but both Detroit Edison and Consumer's plan even more nukes.

Now is the time to slay the nuclear dragon in Michigan. To do so we must commit ourselves to the tactic which has been successful elsewhere--massive nonviolent direct action. Accordingly, on Saturday, April 21 the largest anti-nuclear demonstration ever in this state will be held at the site of the two Midland nukes just two hours north of Ann Arbor. Coordinated by the Huron Alliance in Flint and sponsored by the Arbor Alliance and thirty groups from all over the state, over 1000 people are expected to converge on Midland to celebrate the beginning of the end of nuclear power in Michigan. It will be completely legal.

Every additional citizen who comes to Midland on April 21 will make it that much more clear to the utilities, the media, and the government that the people of Michigan will no longer allow themselves to be the playground and laboratory for the nuclear industry. Help make it a day that won't be forgotten. By us or the nuclear industry.

The Arbor Alliance will be coordinating transportation to Midland on April 21. Further information will appear in early April. For more information now call Jeff (482-5219) or Ken (668-0514).

APRIL 21:
Midland
DEMONSTRATE
 A legal PROTEST
 No NUKES!!
 (Also: Call Home go to Coop)
SAT
1979

The Arbor Alliance.

The Arbor Alliance is a non-partisan group of citizens opposed to nuclear power and nuclear weapons, dedicated to halting the construction of nuclear power plants in Michigan (and worldwide), to stopping the arms race, and to turning around national priorities to meeting basic human needs. We intend to build a broad-based, mass movement, working toward these goals and promoting the development and use of safe, clean, community controlled, and renewable energy sources, through educating and informing the public to the problems and dangers posed by nuclear power and through direct, non-violent citizen action and civil disobedience when necessary.

Nuclear Moratorium.

People from around the state gathered at the Eastern Michigan University campus February 24 to participate in a day-long forum titled, "The Concept of a Nuclear Moratorium in Michigan." Among the over 150 people in attendance were student representatives from 15 Michigan universities and colleges.

The forum, which was organized and sponsored by the E.M.U. Student Government, featured addresses by legislators Perry Bullard, Gary Owen, and Ed Pierce, as well as workshops on solar energy, conservation, and citizen action strategies. Also speaking at the forum were Mary Sinclair and Dr. Gerald Drake, of the Great Lakes Energy Alliance, and Peter Franchot, staff attorney and chief lobbyist for the Union of Concerned Scientists.

A draft of a moratorium bill, written by Representative Mark Clodfelter of the 81st district, was introduced at the forum. The bill calls for a five year moratorium on construction of new nuclear power plants in Michigan. The bill is expected to be introduced to the House floor within a few months.

People are encouraged to write Rep. Clodfelter (c/o State Capital, Lansing MI, 48909) to acknowledge his work in this area, and to make him aware of your support.

Shut Them All Down.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has ordered the shut down of five east coast nuclear power plants pending a new analysis of these plants' ability to withstand earthquakes. The original analysis, done prior to construction, was found to be incorrect due to a faulty computer program which, at one point, subtracted when it should have added. This mistake resulted in cooling pipe systems several times weaker than required by regulations. The shutdown, however, is not permanent. Following a re-evaluation of the strength of the pipe systems, the NCR will decide what, if any, modifications they will require before allowing the plants to re-open.

Record Profits.

Consumer's Power Co. has long claimed that nuclear power is the cheapest way to generate electricity. This despite the realities of the almost continual shut-downs of its Palisades nuke (requiring the purchasing of very expensive replacement electricity) and the almost obscene (but expected) cost overruns of its two Midland nukes under construction. The Midland units had been expected to cost \$349 million, latest projections are now around \$2 billion.

Still, Consumer's has never had any problems raising the necessary funds to pay for their nuclear habit. In fact, they reported a record profit in 1978 of \$185 million. Not to be satisfied with a mere record, however, they petitioned for and received a 7.2 percent rate hike from the Michigan Public Service Commission last month.

A record profit and a rate increase-- what more you ask? Well, if you can believe it, just recently Consumer's petitioned the PSC for its biggest rate hike in history-- \$324 million, or a 29 percent increase!

You don't think any of this could be slipping into the Midland nukes do you?

Hit 'em Where it Hurts.

Over the past several months a number of individuals have been working on a shareholder's initiative recommending that Detroit Edison refrain from building any more nuclear power plants. The resolution will appear on the proxy at the annual stockholder's meeting in late April.

There are several objectives they hope to accomplish by initiating this resolution. The first is to bring the issue of nuclear power before the stockholders, giving them cause to contemplate the issue in greater depth. A substantial vote in favor of the resolution could signify enough of a rift in the interests of the shareholders to have an influence on whether Detroit Edison can effectively proceed with its plans to develop nuclear power. Secondly, the proposal also provides an opportunity around which to build an extensive media campaign in order to keep the nuclear issue in the public eye.

The initiative's arguments will be primarily economic. Edison's Fermi II reactor, nearing completion outside Monroe, was originally expected to cost about \$300 million, but is now expected to exceed \$1 billion.

For more information contact the Detroit Edison Shareholder's Initiative c/o PIRGIM, 4106 Michigan Union, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109 (313-662-6597).

This issue of Nukelessness was written and put together by the following people:

Ken Lans- editor

Jeff Alson	Mike Marion	Mary Dent
Tom Goddeeris	Susan Newberry	Mike Shane
Penny Hill	Margaret Wong	
Lisa Levine		

Fermi Action Slated.

A mass protest against nuclear power is being planned for the weekend of June 2-3 near the site of the Fermi II nuclear power plant nearing completion outside of Monroe, Michigan. This protest is being organized by the Arbor Alliance to coincide with the June 3-5 International Days of Protest during which worldwide demonstrations at nuclear power plants and nuclear weapons facilities will take place.

A number of different nonviolent strategies are being explored and discussed, including both legal and civil disobedience actions. Among the former are a mass rally, an alternative energy fair, speakers, a balloon release, and music.

We hope to generate a great deal of publicity with this action, which along with the April 21 March on Midland, will demonstrate the rapidly growing concern with and opposition to nuclear power in the state of Michigan.

While a dedicated group is already hard at work toward this, we could really use more help to make this successful. If you have media con-

tacts or experience working with the media, contacts in the alternative energy field, experience in nonviolence training, organizing experience, or the time and energy to leaflet, poster, or canvass in your area or in Monroe, we'd sure like to hear from you. We're hoping to draw people from southeastern Michigan, Detroit, Toledo, and northwestern Ohio.

For more information as it develops, or to find out how you can help, call Ken at 668-0514, Jim at 665-4635, or Jeff at 482-5219. Any donations would be warmly appreciated.



Anti-Nukers Acquitted.

An important judicial precedent has been set which may have very favorable implications for the anti-nuclear movement. In late January a Lake County (Illinois) Circuit Court jury acquitted twenty demonstrators on charges of criminal trespass at the Commonwealth Edison nuclear power plant in Zion, Illinois.

The strategy of civil disobedience involves the willful violation of a minor law with the expectation that the resulting arrest and trial will generate public interest about the issue of concern. Although anti-nuclear civil disobedience has been widespread (e.g., Seabrook, Rocky Flats, etc.), generally judges have limited the scope of such trials to the narrow issue of whether the protesters broke the law (which no one disputes).

As in other trials, the Zion protesters argued that their sit-in was necessary in light of the greater dangers posed by the health and safety threats of the nuke. The difference in this case was that the judge allowed this explanation to be heard by the jury and, in addition, admitted expert testimony on the dangers of nuclear power. The jury acquitted the defendants in view of the "greater harm" of nuclear power.

Hopefully this verdict will have a positive effect on the trial of the Big Rock 14, arrested in December for trespassing at the Big Rock Point nuke near Charlevoix, Michigan. They are basing their defense along the same lines as the Zion defendants. Their trial is scheduled for April and the group needs both financial and spiritual support. The result of their trial will certainly have an effect on future anti-nuclear civil disobedience trials in this state.

Fermi Intervention.

Citizens for Employment and Energy (CEE) has been granted intervenor status by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in the issuance of the Fermi II operating license permit to Detroit Edison. Thus public hearings will be held later this year at which CEE will press its claims of why Fermi II should not be allowed to start up.

Since the primary function of the NRC is to license nukes, CEE does not expect to win a total victory. Groups with far more resources have failed too many times in the past. CEE does hope that the hearings will serve as an educational and public relations tool to reach the general population as well as a vehicle to force certain improvements in the Fermi II design.

Unfortunately, many of CEE's strongest objections to the plant, those dealing with the low-level radioactive emissions, waste storage, and preferable alternatives, for example, were not accepted (and we know why) by the NRC. Generally the NRC only accepts contentions which are unique to the plant in question. In this case the disputed issues include reactor safety, radiation monitoring, evacuation procedures, front-end fuel cycle health effects, construction quality control, and physical security.

CEE is composed of anti-nuclear citizens from the Arbor Alliance, the Safe Energy Coalition of Detroit, and the University of Michigan Environmental Law Society.



The Trident/Seafarer Connection.

If the Navy has its way, by the year 2000 the United States will have a fleet of perhaps thirty Trident submarines, each potentially armed with nuclear warheads capable of destroying 408 cities or military installations with a blast five times more powerful than the Hiroshima explosion. Each Trident will be 560 feet long, 4 stories high, capable of housing 24 missiles with seventeen 100-kiloton nuclear warheads, each independently deliverable over 6000 miles with 30-foot accuracy.

Trident is the latest in the line of U.S. nuclear subs (each sub and missile more lethal than its predecessor) designed to replace the existing Polaris and Poseidon systems in the 1980's. The system was dreamed up for a Pentagon "contest" in 1967. The competition was an opportunity for defense system engineers to submit various proposals for their "ideal weapon." Trident won.

The Trident concept was made public in 1971, with the first sub to be built and delivered by the Electric Boat Company of Groton, Connecticut, in 1979. Cost overruns and production difficulties have postponed that date to 1981. Eventually, up to 4 Trident bases will be built by the time the 29 subs are operational. Two bases will be in the United States: the base in Bangor, Washington on Puget Sound is already under construction and the Environmental Impact Statement for the second, at Kings Bay, Georgia has already been written. The other two will be in the Third World: Palau (islands near the Philippines) and Diego Garcia (an island in the Indian Ocean).

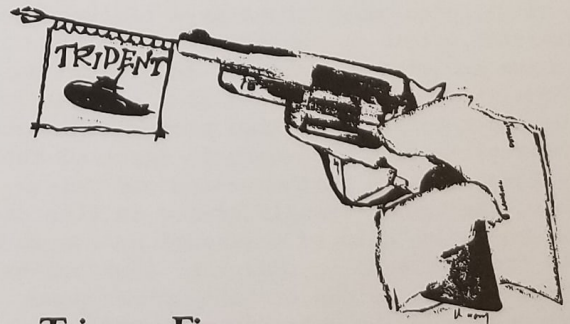
Trident is the most expensive weapons system ever—almost \$2 billion per sub (or \$58 billion for the 29 ship fleet now planned). That's a lot of money for National Insecurity. Money that could go for alternatives in energy, housing, agriculture, and other human needs, all providing more and better jobs than Trident.

A First Strike System.

Trident represents, along with the neutron bomb, the MX, and the cruise missiles, a new generation of nuclear weapons developed for first-strike use and for "limited" nuclear war. They represent a drastic and costly escalation in the arms race, making nuclear war more "thinkable"—more likely.

The Pentagon sees other possible uses for nuclear weapons besides massive retaliation to a Soviet attack. One such use is described by the "flexibility" doctrine. In the case of a Soviet strike, or in the case of a large-scale non-nuclear conflict in Europe or elsewhere in the world, the Pentagon argues that the U.S. must be able to hit Soviet targets such as troop concentrations or missile sites selectively and accurately. In this way, it is claimed, the U.S. could use its nuclear firepower without sparking total war. For the Pentagon, the Trident system is justified by this doctrine, since its missiles will be accurate to within 30 feet, but, there is little acceptance of this argument, outside of the Pentagon, as there is little acceptance of the idea of a "limited" nuclear war.

Such accuracy is one necessary factor for a United States first strike aimed at destroying enough Soviet weapons to make damage sustained in the U.S. from a return Soviet attack "acceptable." Robert Aldridge, a former weapons designer working on the Trident missile before he resigned from Lockheed, and Daniel Ellsberg, at one time a top official in the State Department, believe that at least some elements in the Pentagon are indeed contemplating a first strike. They argue that the U.S. is currently developing the technology, including accurate missiles like those slated for the Trident subs and anti-satellite, anti-submarine, and anti-ballistic missile systems, which at some point in the future would give the U.S. the capacity to begin nuclear war on the supposition that it could survive in an acceptable fashion.



The Trigger Finger.

The Trident/Seafarer connection? Seafarer is the trigger finger necessary for this first-strike capability; whose only use can be seen as sending the bombs away to the Trident subs.

Since 1958, the Navy has had various extra low frequency (ELF) communication systems on the drawing board because the public has refused to buy them; Wisconsin, then Texas, and now Michigan have refused to permit the Navy to build. The Navy refuses to accept the public's verdict and continues to spend millions on an unwanted project.

Despite campaign promises to the contrary, President Carter asked for \$13.4 million to fund Project ELF for this year and an additional \$30 million for the year after. Project ELF, a one-way communications system for the Trident sub and missile system, would consist of radio transmitters and a 130 mile underground grid of cables situated near Sawyer Air Force base in the U.P. In 1976, Carter promised Michigan residents, "If I am elected, Project Seafarer will not be built on the Upper Peninsula against the wishes of its citizens." Shortly thereafter, the residents in all the affected counties in the Upper Peninsula voted 'no' against Seafarer by a margin of 4 to 1.

So they just changed the name, but the game remained the same. Now called ELF, a supposed much scaled down version, it would emit extremely low frequency radio waves in the range of 45-80 cycles per second. The safety and health effects of these microwaves is seriously questionable. ELF radio waves can penetrate the ocean to several hundred feet. Present systems force the submarines to surface for communications and thus expose them to detection and destruction in times of danger. Upper Michigan would serve as a suitable location for Seafarer because it has an underlying rock formation (the Laurentian Shield) that greatly assists transmission.

The Navy described Seafarer as a "soft" (vulnerable to destruction) ELF system. This stands in contrast to an earlier Navy proposal, Project Sanguine, which would have laced 22,500 square miles (41% of Wisconsin) with buried cables. This was a "hardened" ELF antenna because it was designed to survive a bombing.

Because of this and because of its extremely slow transmission, Seafarer would not be effective as a retaliatory system. Rather it could only be used in a first-strike capacity; to launch a nuclear attack.

The Navy maintains that Project ELF is not Seafarer, since it is so much smaller. Governor Milliken, who originally opened the door by inviting the Navy to conduct an EIS of Seafarer in 1975, vetoed the Navy's "compromise", contending that the small system was a "foot in the door" he could not accept. His contention was validated later in press releases as well as Science magazine; the Navy admitted they wanted to connect the Sawyer Air Force Base system with an old test facility they had built earlier in Clam Lake, Wisconsin. "The three test antennas would be integrated into a full-scale system."

Live Without Trident.

Resistance to the Trident system began in 1971 with the formation of Concerned About Trident in the Bangor, Washington area, the site of the proposed first sub base. Opposition has continued to grow, centered around the Bangor base, the Groton, CT. sub construction facility, the Seafarer grid, and the missile assembly site near San Francisco. Last May 22,23, in an action set to coincide with the United Nations' first formal discussion of nuclear disarmament, over 260 people were arrested after occupying the Bangor base two days in a row, the second time carrying a banner declaring the area Bangor National Park.



They are basing their appeals on necessity and international law arguments, the latter based on the Trident's design as a first-strike nuclear weapon; illegal under international law.

Further actions against the Trident system are planned nationwide for 1979. Live Without Trident will feature a Trident Monster march on Tax Day, April 15 and a Gathering of Thousands is planned for August 6. The Trident Monster is a 560 foot rope (as long as the sub) with 408 black pennants (one for each warhead.) The Pacific Life Community and the Abalone Alliance in Northern California are mapping further strategies aimed at the Lockheed weapons facility. In addition, the first Trident sub will be "launched" sometime the end of March. This is purely a publicity stunt, however, and the sub will be put right back in drydock as it is nowhere near ready to go to sea. The Trident Conversion Campaign will stage a protest at the launching and the Trident Monster will make an appearance.

For further information contact:
 STOP SANGUINE/ELF COMMITTEE, Box 474, Mellen, Wisconsin 54546.
 LIVE WITHOUT TRIDENT, 1305 N.E. 45th St. Rm. 210, Seattle, Washington 98105.
 TRIDENT CONVERSION CAMPAIGN, RD1, Box 430, Voluntown, Connecticut 06384.

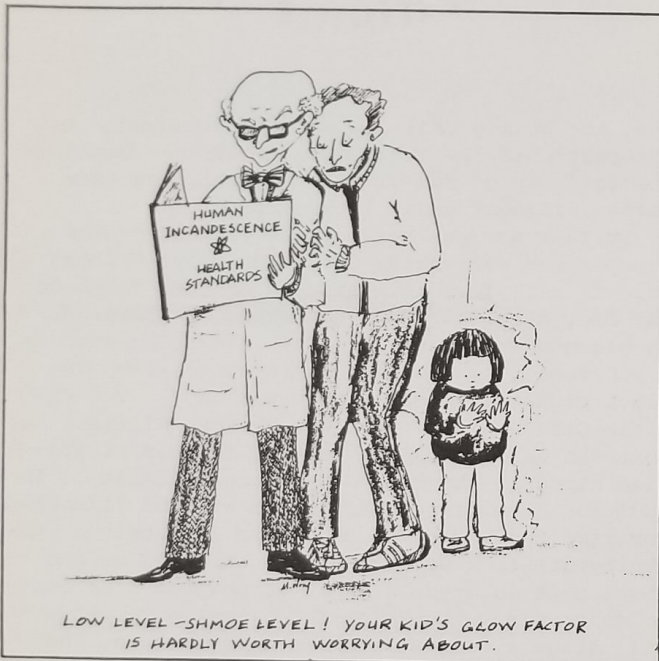
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MORE: Recommended, excellent articles on the subjects of the arms race and disarmament:
 'The Domsday Strategy', Sidney Lens, The Progressive, February, 1976.
 'The Russians Are Coming Again', George McGovern, The Progressive,
Sojourners, special issue on disarmament, February, 1977.

Low-Level Radiation.

The link between high doses of ionizing radiation and cancer and birth defects is clear and proven, but a number of studies just released add to the growing evidence that low levels of radiation may not be as safe as we have been led to believe. While none of these studies is conclusive, and all have some drawbacks and are subject to criticism and further peer review, along with the previously released Mancuso and Stewart studies, they would seem to indicate a need for greater caution, further studies, and a serious reassessment of the currently accepted "safe" levels of radiation exposure.

Dr. Joseph Lyon reported in the February 22, 1979 issue of the New England Journal of Medicine finding the incidence of leukemia deaths among children aged 14 or less, who were living in Utah



Easy Come, Easy Go.

Considering that enriched uranium-- fuel for nuclear power plants-- is a toxic substance, one would think that it would be hard to obtain. One might be wrong.

In February a North Carolina man, David Rale, was arrested in an alleged extortion plot involving 150 pounds of enriched uranium valued at over \$30,000.

Rale, a temporary employee at General Electric's nuclear fuel manufacturing plant, sent a letter to the manager of the plant demanding \$100,000 in small bills. Along with the note was a small vial of enriched uranium. Rale threatened to mail the uranium to various people if he did not receive the money. It was only then that the plant officials realized that two containers of enriched uranium were indeed missing.

Is this reassuring to everyone?

counties along the fallout pathway during the 1950's above ground nuclear weapons testing, to be 2.4 times as high as the rate among people of the same age who lived in the same area before and since.

A British research team reported in the mid-February issue of the scientific journal, Nature, that the prolonged exposure of workers to radiation doses below the internationally permitted standard can result in damage to chromosomes in the workers' blood cells. The scientists tested the radiation exposures and accompanying chromosome damage over 10 years among 197 dockyard workers at a British servicing and refueling station for nuclear subs. Last year, American physicians reported nearly a 6 fold excess in leukemia deaths among former workers at the Portsmouth Naval shipyard, where nuclear subs are also repaired and refueled. This report inspired a former worker at the Portsmouth yard, who compiled a list he says shows that 40 co-workers had died since they were part of a unit of about 75 welders and laborers.

Finally, Dr. Irwin Bross did a statistical analysis which suggests that men, exposed to doses of ordinary diagnostic radiation, have a leukemia risk significantly higher than anticipated from conventional estimates of radiation hazards. The data in this report, published in the February issue of the American Journal of Public Health, is subject to varying interpretations, but strongly argues that X-rays should only be used when there is a good medical reason.

Reading, Writing, & Radiation.

Perhaps 100,000 dwellings and schools in the Southeast may be exposing their occupants to danger of lung cancer because they contain concrete blocks made from radioactive slag sold by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Government-owned utility that is the nation's largest producer of electricity. The authority, the EPA, and the Health Departments of Alabama and three neighboring states have placed detectors in 14 houses and three schools in northern Alabama. The purpose is to determine if low-level radiation in blocks made from phosphate slag from the authority's fertilizer plant in nearby Muscle Shoals poses a threat to public health. The phosphate ore used at the plant contains uranium material, which in turn causes the blocks to emit the radioactive gas called radon.

In 25 years, the TVA has acknowledged it sold 50,000 to 100,000 tons of the radioactive slag annually. The authority sold the slag even though its scientists always knew that it contained radioactive materials. "Number one, there was no regulation that said you couldn't do it," said Richard Doty, the acting Supervisor of the Environmental Radiological Assessment Section at the Muscle Shoals plant, in defending the sales. Ah-the ol' ain't no regulation says we can't routine.

Back to the Caves?

While the conservation ethic has not yet taken hold and the use of energy continues to rise, an encouraging trend in the consumption of energy in this country has arisen. As a result, some cherished economic principles have been tumbling, including an ancient article of faith concerning the relationship between energy growth and economic growth. Until recently it was assumed that the ratio was fixed at one to one, meaning that GNP grew directly in proportion to growth in energy consumption. That formula seemed to doom economic growth in a period of strict energy conservation.

A new report by the White House Council on Environmental Quality seems to torpedo that belief by reporting that recent studies show that GNP could grow over 60 percent by the year 2000, while energy consumption was growing 10 percent or less. In 1972, the year before the OPEC oil embargo, the federal government predicted that American energy consumption would keep growing almost as fast as the economy. Last year, however, Americans used only 1.9 percent more energy to increase all products and services by 3.9 percent. And the government now predicts that the demand for energy will grow at only half the rate of the gross national product over the next few decades.

This encouraging trend is attributed simply to higher energy prices and not a conservation consciousness. Homeowners are discovering that insulation is cheaper than heating oil. Industry has been pouring billions into energy efficient equipment to save billions more in fuel. We seem to be headed in the direction of the Scandinavians, Germans, and Swiss who enjoy our standard of living while using only half as much energy per person.

The report asserts that if U.S. energy costs are allowed to rise to world levels and if Washington imposes additional conservation measures like insulation standards for buildings, we could do even better and the growth in energy consumption could be held to less than 10 percent over the next 20 years.

There is a price to every turn of the conservation screw. Several economists have estimated that a 40 percent energy savings, as envisioned by the council, would trim economic growth by 8 percent. If that estimate is accurate, GNP by the year 2000 would be 62 percent greater than it is now, instead of 70 percent. This seems like a small price to pay.

* * * * *

In a related note, in Chicago, Commonwealth Edison, the utility most heavily into nuclear power, reports that electrical demand is growing at a rate of 4.5 percent a year, far less than the 7.3 percent predicted (and upon which new nuke construction is based) early in the 70's.



Education Task Group.

What is the difference between a rad and a rem? What does a meltdown really mean? Who really makes the decisions regarding nuclear power? These are all questions that the Education Task Group of the Arbor Alliance will attempt to answer for people in the community as well as for Arbor Alliance members.

The current effort of the Education Task Group is directed toward the Ann Arbor public school system. We will be doing two presentations at Huron High School during the week of April 16, and possibly several more presentations at other area schools. We have designed a presentation outline that can be adapted to any speaking engagement. We are anxious to speak to any concerned group of people, so please let us know if you have a group in mind.

We are also working on a reading list which we hope will encourage people to take advantage of the great amount of literature available concerning nuclear power.

Please feel free to consult our group at any time. If you have questions, suggestions, or if you would like to join the Education Task Group, just corner one of us at the next mass meeting, or drop us a line at P.O.Box 7828.

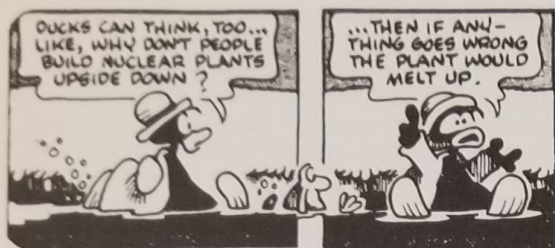


Yes, friends, it's time once again for that ever present, always popular, and much needed plea for money. The response to our first issue was sure encouraging (and covered the costs of the first issue), and we thank those of you who responded so quickly and generously. But to keep publishing, we need to make Nukelessness nearly self-supporting. At only \$3 for six big issues a year (more than that might even get you on our christmas card list) it's a genuine bargain. So, please, reach deep down in your pockets-and cough up.

Address changes would also be appreciated, as bulk rate mail is not forwarded or returned. Articles, art work, cartoons, or any comments or suggestions are always welcome.

- ___ Here's \$___ for a one year subscription.
- ___ Here's a \$___ donation to the Arbor Alli.
- ___ Please remove me from your mailing list.
- ___ I enclose names of people who might want to be on your mailing list.
- ___ Who's on first?

No-Nukes Calendar



April 1

A meeting for all interested parties, to plan for the April 21st rally in Midland. The meeting will be held at 1pm at the St. Johns Jr. High School on West M-21 in St. Johns, Michigan.

April 5

General Members' Meeting of the Arbor Alliance. 7:30pm, Kuenzel Room, Michigan Union.

April 15

Tax Day. Contact the Tax Resisters League for details of any actions planned.

April 19

General Members' Meeting of the Arbor Alliance. 7:30pm, Kuenzel Room, Michigan Union. & last minute planning and transportation arrangements for the April 21 Midland Nuke March.

April 21

Peaceful rally to be held in Midland. The march will begin at noon in Emerson Park in Downtown Midland. A pot-luck dinner and concert will follow. (Josh White Jr. has tentatively agreed to perform).

May 3

General Members' Meeting of the Arbor Alliance. 7:30pm, Kuenzel Room, Michigan Union.

May 17

General Members' Meeting of the Arbor Alliance. 7:30pm, Kuenzel Room, Michigan Union.

May 19

- "Practical Solar Energy Options Workshop, Detroit MI." Emphasizing the more economical, practical approaches to utilizing solar energy on a residential scale. Held in the Student Center Building at WSU, 10am-3pm. Admission is free with donations accepted. For more info contact the Michigan Solar Energy Association (MSEA), 201 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor 48104. 313-663-7799.

May 31

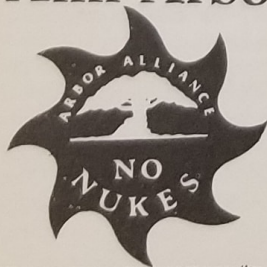
General Members' Meeting of the Arbor Alliance. 7:30pm, Kuenzel Room, Michigan Union.

June 2-3

- Mass non-violent action surrounding the Fermi II nuclear power plant near Monroe, MI. Further details will be forthcoming.



The Arbor Alliance
P.O. Box 7828
Ann Arbor, MI. 48107



Mary Sinclair
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 Midland, MI. 48640

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