Nuclear Free Future Month NEWSLETTER AUGUST 2014.

Compiled by Dick Bennett for Peace, Justice, and the Environment.


See: Nuclear Abolition Day Newsletter June 2, Hiroshima Day August 6, Nagasaki Day August 9

OMNI NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL DAYS/MONTHS PROJECT

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FREE WEBINAR ON NUCLEAR ZERO LAWSUITS: See Below
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6

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NUCLEAR-FREE FUTURE MONTH: TIME TO PHASE OUT NUCLEAR POWER AND START NEGOTIATIONS ON A TREATY TO ABOLISH NUCLEAR WEAPONS!

It has been 68 years since the United States dropped atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, killing much of their populations in an instant. Tens of thousands more died from injuries or radiation sickness in the months that followed. The rest were condemned to live their lives in fear of radiation-induced cancers, and their descendants to
this day face increased risk of health effects caused by genetic damage.
The U.S. dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, and the second on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945. For decades, these dates have been adopted as times to pause to remember the victims, and also to remember that the threat posed by nuclear weapons remains with us. They also are a time to reflect on the broader dangers created by the global spread of nuclear technology as a means to generate nuclear power. Despite the inherent risks of nuclear power generation, demonstrated decisively by the 2011 catastrophe at Fukushima, the immense global nuclear industry continues to push for new nuclear deals, always claiming that the next generation of nuclear power plants will be safe and affordable, despite a record of broken promises stretching back to the dawn of the atomic age.
All stages of the nuclear chain, from mining to power production to testing and storage of waste, expose surrounding populations to extremely long-lived mutagenic radionuclides that can lead to birth defects, cancers and other devastating diseases. As recognized in the Moorea Declaration, adopted by the Abolition 2000 Conference held in Moorea, Te Ao Maohi, (French Occupied Polynesia) in 1997, “colonised and indigenous peoples have, in the large part borne the brunt of ... nuclear devastation – from the mining of uranium and the testing of nuclear weapons on indigenous peoples land, to the dumping, storage and transport of plutonium and nuclear wastes, and the theft of land for nuclear infrastructure.”
Building out from the Hiroshima-Nagasaki anniversaries, since 2006, United for Peace and Justice has declared August “Nuclear Free Future Month,” providing an opportunity for groups opposed to nuclear weapons and power to spread their message and to stimulate recognition of the relationship between nuclear technologies and the broader crises engendered by the deepening polarization of wealth and political power and by economic growth and technology choices that are ecologically unsustainable. The regime of “security” backed by the constant threat of nuclear annihilation underscores an urgent need for the redefinition of human security. Generating the immense amounts of energy necessary to fuel a society addicted to growth with technologies that risk lethal contamination of the homes and cities they power, and of the natural world around them, manifests the unsustainable character of a society that places endless material accumulation above all.
Nuclear power and nuclear weapons are extreme examples of technologies chosen not to serve the common good, but rather to serve the power strategies of immense, unaccountable organizations that have come to dominate the global economy and society. A common characteristic of these strategies is that a fraction of the population grabs most of the benefits while everyone bears the risks. It’s time to end the nuclear cycle for good, and to make the transition to technologies that work within the rhythms and limits of the biosphere and within institutions designed for democracy not for the power of the few.
Our main vehicle for coordinating activities and disseminating information will be the United for Peace and Justice Nuclear Free Future web pages at [www.nuclearfreefuture.org](http://www.nuclearfreefuture.org), where you will find a variety of action ideas and educational resources. We encourage you to post your group’s planned activities to the calendar you will find there. Please share your plans for Hiroshima-Nagasaki memorials this August, but please think outside the traditional bounds and plan and share additional educational events and actions throughout the month. Please help us spread the word!

**BACKGROUND**

Early in his first term, President Obama announced his commitment to "seek the peace and
Four years later, there has been little progress towards that goal. The new START treaty with Russia, touted by the Obama administration as its greatest achievement in arms reduction, in fact did little to change nuclear deployments. Obama only obtained Senate consent to the treaty by agreeing to modernize the nuclear arsenal and the weapons facilities that sustain it, a plan that will add billions of dollars to nuclear weapons budgets every year for the foreseeable future. This promise to the nuclear establishment is one of the few Obama seems determined to keep: while funds for basic services, civilian infrastructure, and the environment are savaged by the budget sequester, the President’s budget request increases nuclear weapons spending to shelter the arms makers from the sequester’s effects. Even after the treaty limits are met, both the U.S. and Russia still will have thousands of nuclear weapons deliverable by aircraft and missiles based on land and sea, enough to destroy human civilization in a day. China, France, India, Israel, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom all possess nuclear arsenals large enough to destroy a country and to inflict significant damage on the biosphere. It is these actually existing nuclear arsenals that pose the greatest threat to humanity, yet the governments that possess them devote far more attention to eliminating nuclear weapons that don’t exist—those that might be obtained by “proliferators” or “terrorists.”

Today, nuclear-armed states are involved in conflicts around the globe, confronting one another directly or indirectly from the war in Syria to resource-driven territorial disputes in Northeast Asia. Those who hold power on all sides see such conflict as inevitable, as something that at best can be “managed” in the ways they always have: in elite negotiating forums that exclude the vast majority of humanity from decisions that affect us all, and by endless preparation for war. Endless preparation for war, what we now call “deterrence,” always has failed, spiraling into rounds of great power wars each of which proved more savage and destructive than the last. In a world bristling with atomic weaponry, human civilization likely will not survive another.

This one-sided focus on nuclear weapons proliferation rather than disarmament has led to deepening discontent outside the nuclear-armed states. Frustrated by the lack of progress in traditional negotiating forums such as the Conference on Disarmament and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty review conferences, coalitions of countries have joined in new initiatives. The 2012 session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolutions to hold a High-level Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament, and to establish an Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) “to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons.” In March of this year the government of Norway hosted a conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, attended by representatives of 127 states, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other elements of civil society. A second such conference will be hosted by Mexico in Mexico City in early 2014.

These new initiatives give cause for hope, but the nuclear-armed states—where half the people in the world live and where the most powerful military-industrial complexes exert enormous influence—have resisted them. The U.S., together with Russia, the United Kingdom, France and China – all of the nuclear armed permanent members of the United Nations Security Council – boycotted the Oslo conference on Humanitarian Impacts of Nuclear Weapons. The U.S. the U.K. and France explicitly rejected the establishment of the Open Ended Working Group and any outcome it may produce. The continuing refusal of the
original nuclear weapons states to comply with their disarmament obligation under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), together with what is viewed by many as the use of nonproliferation as a stalking horse for old-fashioned geopolitical agendas, has eroded not only the NPT but increasingly the entire structure of the post-World War II international legal order. The response from national elites who see themselves as potential targets for regime change by nuclear armed states may be, as in the case of North Korea, to attempt to build a nuclear arsenal of their own. The nuclear-armed states have done their best to weaken the reciprocal nature of the NPT nuclear disarmament and nuclear nonproliferation obligations. The most likely result is neither nonproliferation nor disarmament, but global nuclear lawlessness. All of this reinforces the need for reinvigorated disarmament movements in the nuclear weapons states and in the United States, which stands at the apex of the global war system, most of all.

There also is cause for hope in the struggle to end the dangerous practice of generating electricity with nuclear energy. The immense and continuing disaster at Fukushima seriously damaged the prospects for the global nuclear industry. Almost all of Japan’s nuclear power reactors remain shut down. A number of countries either have announced plans to phase out nuclear power or have canceled nuclear power projects. There is renewed opposition in countries long committed to nuclear energy, including France and the U.S. Here too, however, the enormous institutions of the nuclear establishment are using their economic power and political influence to fight back. For example, a Canadian corporation, Energy Fuels Inc., has recently purchased several U.S.-based uranium mining companies and is reopening mining shafts 17 miles south of the Grand Canyon National Park on land which is sacred to the Havasupai Indians who have been in the region for 800 years, and is upstream and upwind of their homes. The implication for the health of the local population is significant.

The inextricable connection between nuclear weapons and nuclear power always has run both ways. The capacity to sustain a nuclear fuel cycle and to operate reactors provides much of the technological base for the production of nuclear weapons. But the potential to acquire nuclear weapons also provides a political base for an expensive and dangerous technology that otherwise would be hard pressed to compete with other ways to generate electricity. The common technology and materials base provides a rationale for governments to shroud the development of nuclear technology in secrecy, concealing both the risks and the full costs. “Civilian” applications of nuclear technology then provide a glamorous, high-tech gloss over the underlying deadliness of the entire enterprise: “Atoms for Peace,” and promises of electricity “too cheap to meter.”

This drama is playing out again in countries with elites striving to join the top tier of a stratified global economy, where large scale, centralized electricity generation is a first priority to power privileged new enclaves of production and consumption. This time around, however, there is a globalized nuclear industry, centered in the original nuclear weapons states and in Japan, eager to push the process forward, even in countries where elites may have no interest in acquiring nuclear weapons. With reactor sales scarce in countries with publics long familiar with the ecological and economic effects of nuclear power, the home countries of the nuclear industry are striking deals for nuclear cooperation and sales with elites of rising economies from India to Turkey to Vietnam. Here at home, the Department of Energy recently announced that it is partnering with Babcock and Wilcox, also a major military nuclear
contractor, in developing a new generation of small modular reactors, continuing the tight relationship between the civilian and military nuclear enterprises.

ENDORSE THE CALL

This call was initiated by the United for Peace and Justice Nuclear Disarmament/Redefining Security Working Group. We invite other groups to endorse this Call and participate in Nuclear Free Future Month. If your organization would like to be added to the following list of endorsers to help work for a nuclear free future, please follow this link to fill out the endorsement form. Circulate the Call among progressive organizations in your community and connect with others who are organizing against the war machine. Seek peace, be part of the solution. No Nukes! No Wars!

JOIN THE PLANNING GROUP

Groups planning Nuclear-Free Future month through the United for Peace and Justice Nuclear Disarmament/Redefining Security Working Group include the following. If you’d like to get involved please send an e-mail message to Jackie Cabasso, working group convener: wslf (at) earthlink.net .

American Friends Service Committee
Global Network Against Nuclear Power & Weapons in Space
Greater New Haven Peace Council
Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy
Nevada Desert Experience
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
Western States Legal Foundation
Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom
Peace Action

MAKE A DONATION or VOLUNTEER YOUR TIME!

Please consider joining these groups by making a donation of $25, $50 or $100 (or more!) to support the Nuclear Free Future Month website and related resources. Or volunteer your time and skills. Donate online or make your check payable to United for Peace and Justice and mail it to PO Box 607, Times Square Station, New York, NY 10017. Be sure to note on the memo line: “Nuclear-Free Future Month”.
United for Peace and Justice Nuclear Weapons and Human Security Working Group in which WILPF DISARM- End Wars actively participates.

August’s Nuclear Free Future month opened with WILPF women across the country recommitt ing themselves to work for a Nuclear Free Future. Send your August NFF news to carol.disarm@gmail.com.

Ashland, OR and St. Louis, MO WILPF Branches were both chief sponsors of community
remembrances of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. **Ashland WILPF** organized a four-day series of events ending with floating sunflowers. **Pittsburgh** also participated in a long series of events as did **Washington D.C. WILPF**, ending with a prayer vigil at the White House. **Sacramento Valley** WILPF was co-sponsor of their Hiroshima Day memorial as was **Portland, OR Branch** of their 50th citywide community remembrance.

**Boston** and **Cape Cod Branches** sponsored community meetings with Cecile Pineda and Hattie Nestel discussing Cecile’s powerful new book, *Devil’s Tango: How I learned the Fukushima Step by Step*. DISARM is helping our members Hattie and Cecile do ten book signings in communities seeking to shut down nearby nuclear reactors in Massachusetts, New York, Vermont and New Hampshire.

The wide variety of grassroots and national peace groups (including Peace Action, AFSC, Western States Legal Foundation and WILPF) that organize together within the UFPJ Nuclear Weapons and Human Security Working Group facilitated by Jackie Cabasso, regard August as Nuclear Free Future month. After Hiroshima and Nagasaki Day commemorations, and our renewed pledge to work for a Nuclear Free Future, our Congressional delegations will be home and campaigning. I-Can has just issued a new booklet on ‘**Catastrophic Humanitarian Harm**’ that examines the catastrophic effects of nuclear weapons and the whole nuclear chain on our health, societies and the environment. View and download the entire document. for meetings with your Senators and Representative, or print out individual half pages to share.

August is often a difficult month for organizing events but can be a good month for planning future ones. Refer to our DISARM Nuclear Free Future Resources in the **July eNews** for program and action project resources on **Depleted Uranium**, **Mayors for Peace Cities**, and **phasing out nuclear power**.

And watch for our updated web page later this month with a report on WILPF participation in Hiroshima-Nagasaki observances and a list of DVDs that could and should be shown in high school and college classrooms everywhere.

*Forward this page to a friend*
1. Nuclear Free Future Month
nuclearfreefuture.org/
NUCLEAR-FREE FUTURE MONTH: TIME TO PHASE OUT NUCLEAR ... The U.S. dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, and the ...

2. Nuclear-Free Future Month « United for Peace & Justice – Bay Area
upj-bayarea.org/2011/08/07/nuclear-free-future-month/
Aug 7, 2011 - United for Peace and Justice has declared August Nuclear Free Future Month – a month of education and action for a world free of nuclear ...

3. Nuclear-Free Future Month - Reaching Critical Will
www.reachingcriticalwill.org › Resources
5 days ago - Nuclear-Free Future Month. 01 - 31 August 2013. Nuclear-Free Future Month is geared toward stimulating action to raise awareness about the ...

4. August is Nuclear Free Future Month - Voices For Peace
www.voicesforpeace.com/talkshop/peace/messages/1893.html
Jul 15, 2011 - NUCLEAR-FREE FUTURE MONTH: TIME TO PHASE OUT NUCLEAR POWER AND START NEGOTIATIONS ON A TREATY TO BAN THE ...

5. August is Nuclear-Free Future Month! - California District CPUSA ...
norcal.cpusa.org/?p=293
Aug 5, 2012 - United for Peace and Justice is marking Aug. 6 and 9, the 67th anniversaries of the U.S. nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, ...

6. Candlelight Vigil for a Nuclear Free Future : Indybay
Jul 23, 2013 - For more info about this event: pup [at] skyighway.com. United for Peace and Justice has declared August "Nuclear Free Future Month" You can ...

7. Nuclear Free Future Month—August, 2009 :: Oregon Progressive ...
oregonprogressivenetwork.org › Resources › Websites
Apr 6, 2009 - United for Peace and Justice has declared August "Nuclear-Free Future Month." The specter of nuclear weapons in the hands of "rogue" states ...

8. United For Peace and Justice | From the local to the global ... www.unitedforpeace.org/

Dec 9, 2011 - Last week UFPJ brought you information about Nuclear Free Future Month with opportunities to phase out nuclear power and start negotiations ...

UN AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS

GOOGLE SEARCH AUGUST 6, 2013, FIRST 3 ENTRIES

1. UNODA - Nuclear Weapons Home www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/

Nuclear weapons are the most dangerous weapons on earth. One can destroy a whole city, potentially killing millions, and jeopardizing the natural environment ...

Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones - NPT - Secretary-General's five point ...

2. UNODA - Secretary-General's five point proposal on nuclear ... www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/sg5point.shtml

Or they could consider negotiating a nuclear-weapons convention, backed by a strong system of verification, as has long been proposed at the United Nations.

3. News for UN Nuclear Weapons Program

MARSHALL ISLANDS SUES NUCLEAR POWERS

FREE WEBINAR ON NUCLEAR ZERO LAWSUITS: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6
Nuclear Zero Lawsuits

Please join us on Wednesday, August 6 at 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time for a webinar hosted by Women’s Action for New Directions (WAND). The webinar is free and open to the public, but you must pre-register at this link.

On April 24, 2014, the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) filed landmark cases in the International Court of Justice and U.S. Federal District Court against the nine nuclear-armed nations.

Speakers on the Webinar:

Rick Wayman is Director of Programs at the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. He will give an overview of the lawsuits and their current status in the courts, as well as a report on the civil society campaign that is happening in support of the lawsuits.

Neisen Laukon is originally from Rongelap Atoll (part of the Republic of the Marshall Islands). She works with the Marshallese Educational Initiative to share her story across the United States about the health effects she and her community suffered following the Castle Bravo nuclear bomb test by the U.S. military on March 1, 1954. Neisen was not on Rongelap on the day of the test, but was returned to the heavily contaminated atoll by the United States with her family in 1957.

Erica Fein, Nuclear Weapons Policy Officer at WAND, will introduce the speakers and moderate the hour-long webinar.

The webinar takes place on August 6, the 69th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima. Please join us to learn about this important campaign to ensure that nuclear weapons are never used again. Click here to register.

For more information about the Nuclear Zero Lawsuits and to sign the petition in support of the Marshall Islands’ courageous action, visit www.nuclearzero.org.

Find Us On Facebook YouTube Twitter
Marshall Islands launches case against the Nuclear-Armed States in the International Court of Justice

Cover photo: Anti-nuclear campaigners greet the New Zealand Attorney-General at the International Court of Justice 1995 hearings on nuclear weapons

April 24, 2014

The Republic of the Marshall Islands today filed lawsuits in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) against the nine nuclear-armed states holding them accountable for flagrant violations of international law with respect to their nuclear disarmament obligations. The Marshall Islands, which was used for 12 years as a testing ground for nuclear bombs by the United States, says the five original nuclear weapon states – U.S., Russia, UK, France and China – are continuously breaching their legal obligations under the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The lawsuits also contend that all nine nuclear-armed nations are violating customary international law.

‘Baker’ nuclear weapon test in the Marshall Islands

“The nuclear armed States have an obligation – affirmed by the International Court of Justice in a 1996 Advisory Opinion – to achieve the complete elimination of nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control”, says Alyn Ware, Consultant for the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms and the United Nations Coordinator for the
World Court Project which launched the 1996 ICJ Advisory Opinion. “They have flagrantly violated this obligation by not even commencing the required negotiations.”

The Marshall Islands was one of the leading countries arguing against nuclear weapons in the 1996 ICJ Advisory Opinion, along with a number of other countries including Australia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, San Marino and the Solomon Islands. Based on testimony placed before the ICJ in 1996 by the World Health Organisation, the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Marshall Islands and others, the ICJ stated that the destructive effects of nuclear weapons could not be contained in time or space, and that the threat or use of nuclear weapons was thus generally illegal under international law applicable in wartime including international humanitarian law.

Tony de Brum, Foriegn Minister of the Marshall Islands

In a press release announcing the lodging of the lawsuits against the nuclear-armed states today, Marshall Islands Foreign Minister Tony de Brum said “Our people have suffered the catastrophic and irreparable damage of these weapons, and we vow to fight so that no one else on earth will ever again experience these atrocities. The continued existence of nuclear weapons and the terrible risk they pose to the world threaten us all.”

The press release notes that three of the nine states, the UK, India, and Pakistan, have accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court when the opposing state equally has done so, as has the Marshall Islands. As to the other six states, the Marshall Islands is calling on them to accept the jurisdiction of the Court for this particular case and explain to the Court their positions regarding the nuclear disarmament obligations.

“The failure of these nuclear-armed countries to uphold important commitments and respect the law makes the world a more dangerous place,” said Archbishop Desmond Tutu, a vocal backer of the lawsuits. “We must ask why these leaders continue to break their promises and put their citizens and the world at risk of horrific devastation. This is one of the most fundamental moral and legal questions of our time.”

"The nuclear-armed states continue to peddle the myth that they are committed to multilateral disarmament initiatives, while squandering billions to modernise their nuclear arsenals," said Kate Hudson, General Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. "The UK government's plans to replace Trident make a mockery of its professed belief in multilateral frameworks – and now in addition to huge public opposition in the UK, it will also face an international legal challenge to expose its hypocrisy." (See Marshall Islands sues nine nuclear
powers over failure to disarm, The Guardian).

The lawsuits filed today in the International Court of Justice in The Hague are accompanied by a related lawsuit brought in U.S. Federal District Court in San Francisco against the United States.

For further information contact: Shineh Rhee Phone: 646-477-5790 Email: srhee@fenton.com
Alyn Ware
Consultant, International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms
Director, Basel Peace Office
alyn@lcnp.org

NUCLEAR INDUSTRY’S DISHONESTY

Fukushima Autumn
William Boardman, Reader Supported News, October 2013
Boardman writes: "Dishonesty of the Abe sort has characterized the nuclear industry (weapons and power) since its earliest days when its spokespersons were telling us radiation was more or less good for us."
READ MORE

Have you heard of the “USA Freedom Act,” Dick? 6-4-14

It's a bill – passed recently by the House of Representatives – that was supposed to protect Americans from the type of unwarranted domestic surveillance that the NSA has been carrying on for years.
But guess what – instead, it was watered it down so much it doesn’t get the job done.

The version passed by the House would still allow for mass collection of data on innocent Americans so long as the NSA uses a so-called “selection term” to narrow their results. What does that mean? It means that they could collect data on anyone in a particular state or a particular zip code.

That isn’t good enough – not by a long shot.

Sign our petition and tell Congress that real surveillance reform needs stronger protections for American citizens.

What we need is an end once and for all to the broad terms and loopholes that the NSA uses to spy on the American people. In the U.S. Senate, I’m working to move forward with much tougher legislation – but we need the House moving in the same direction to make it happen.

So join the conversation. Add your name to our petition and let Congress know that this issue
deserves the full attention of both the House and Senate.

I’ve worked on issues of privacy and consumer protection for decades. This isn’t about Democrat or Republican – it’s about the fundamental rights of all Americans.

I’m not going to let this slide. Thanks for joining.

Ron Wyden

The President Wants to Hear from Us

From the White House: Write or Call

President Obama is committed to creating the most open and accessible administration in American history. That begins with taking comments and questions from you, the public, through our website.

Call the President

PHONE NUMBERS

Comments: 202-456-1111

Switchboard: 202-456-1414

TTY/TTD

Comments: 202-456-6213

Visitor's Office: 202-456-2121

Write a letter to the President

Here are a few simple things you can do to make sure your message gets to the White House as quickly as possible.

1. If possible, email us! This is the fastest way to get your message to President Obama.

2. If you write a letter, please consider typing it on an 8 1/2 by 11 inch sheet of paper. If you hand-write your letter, please consider using pen and writing as neatly as possible.

3. Please include your return address on your letter as well as your envelope. If you have an
email address, please consider including that as well.

4. And finally, be sure to include the full address of the White House to make sure your message gets to us as quickly and directly as possible:

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

END NUCLEAR-FREE MONTH NEWSLETTER #1 AUGUST 2014

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Dick Bennett

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