

A RAND NOTE

ORIGINS, GOALS, AND TACTICS OF THE
U.S. ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTEST MOVEMENT

Victoria L. Daubert, Sue Ellen Moran

March 1985

N-2192-SL

Prepared for

The Sandia National Laboratories



The research described in this report was sponsored by the Sandia National Laboratories under Contract No. 96-0228.

The Rand Publications Series: The Report is the principal publication documenting and transmitting Rand's major research findings and final research results. The Rand Note reports other outputs of sponsored research for general distribution. Publications of The Rand Corporation do not necessarily reflect the opinions or policies of the sponsors of Rand research.

A RAND NOTE

ORIGINS, GOALS, AND TACTICS OF THE
U.S. ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTEST MOVEMENT

Victoria L. Daubert, Sue Ellen Moran

March 1985

N-2192-SL

Prepared for

The Sandia National Laboratories



PREFACE

The research discussed in this Note is part of a Rand study sponsored by Sandia National Laboratories to analyze the potential threat to strategic U.S. energy facilities from a variety of potential adversaries. The objectives of the present study are to describe the origins, goals, and tactics of the anti-nuclear-weapons and anti-nuclear-energy protest movements in the United States; to characterize American anti-nuclear protest activities of the past several years and to compare them with analogous protests abroad; and to suggest some approaches for using this information to assess the potential for violent actions against U.S. nuclear-energy and nuclear-weapons installations.

Many of the same concerns are shared by the anti-nuclear protesters and the policymakers and officials charged with the security of nuclear installations and the safeguarding of nuclear material. This examination of the factual record of protest activities and the possibilities for radicalization and terrorist infiltration should be useful to all who are involved with the issue of protection against nuclear hazards.

SUMMARY

For twenty years or more, U.S. nuclear-weapons and nuclear-energy installations and policies have been the target of organized protests. Concerns have arisen that anti-nuclear protesters might turn to violence, destruction of property, sabotage, and other acts of terror that could endanger many lives. As a first step in assessing the validity of these concerns, we have reviewed the origins, goals, and tactics of the protest groups making up the so-called "anti-nuclear movement." We have also assessed the involvement in the movement of some institutions and factions with a broader mandate.

The anti-nuclear-weapons movement in the United States dates back to protests against atmospheric testing in the 1950s. The anti-nuclear-energy movement began with protests in the 1960s by environmentalists who were concerned about nuclear-waste storage and the vesting of both promotion and control functions in the Atomic Energy Commission. Other issues came to the fore as these protests gathered momentum in the mid-1970s, with calls for a moratorium on nuclear power by such influential individuals and organizations as Ralph Nader, the Sierra Club, and the Friends of the Earth. Attempts to fuse the two movements in the 1970s were not very productive, mainly because leaders of the anti-weapons movement saw themselves as having a broad moral imperative that would be compromised by attacks on a single industry. Nonetheless, at the grass-roots level, many of the individuals who demonstrated against nuclear energy in the 1970s turned their attention to nuclear weapons in the early 1980s as the NATO deployment of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) in Europe approached.

Protest actions by American anti-nuclear groups shared two key characteristics: meticulous planning and nonviolence. Protest activities have been very well organized; participants have been well informed as to what was expected of them and what sorts of actions the sponsoring organizations would not support. Local officials have been told what forms of civil disobedience would take place and how the protesters would respond to arrest.

Organizations sponsoring anti-nuclear protests have insisted on nonviolence for moral reasons, e.g., to stress their opposition to "violent" technologies, and for tactical reasons, e.g., to avoid alienating people and to prevent attention being drawn away from the issues. The commitment to nonviolence was strengthened by groups' requiring participants to undergo training in nonviolent protest methods. Protesters were organized into small "affinity groups" for mutual support and to aid in excluding violent infiltrators. While some anti-nuclear protesters have taken to more direct attacks on property, the cohesiveness of the movement as a whole in the face of many internal conflicts over goals and tactics owes a great deal to the subscription on the part of virtually all protest groups to nonviolence in one form or another. Conflicts have indeed arisen within the movement, but that should hardly be surprising, given the diversity of the groups involved.

Some of the most influential of the anti-nuclear groups do not owe their existence entirely to the movement. Churches, for instance, have played an important role. Most religious organizations support a bilateral freeze, and a pastoral letter from the Catholic Bishops on the topic of nuclear arms attracted a great deal of attention from the press and the Reagan Administration. Labor unions have also participated, if only to the extent of seeing that their members' jobs were not threatened by the movement's success.

The involvement of radical political organizations in the movement has been the subject of much debate. Some critics have charged that the movement is manipulated by these elements. However, while the American Communist Party openly supports the movement, there is considerable disagreement as to its influence.

The frequency of anti-nuclear-energy protests in the United States has declined considerably from the peak year of 1978; anti-nuclear-weapons protests, however, which had also fallen off from a 1977 high, peaked dramatically in 1983. The 1983 upswing reflects a similar peak in anti-weapons protests abroad. However, foreign protests have tended to last longer than those in this country. Foreign protests have also been more violent, although arrests have been more frequent in the United States. Nowhere has there been any correlation between the

frequency of anti-nuclear protests and nuclear-related crimes such as theft of nuclear materials or security violations.

There is an essential difference in the motivations of the American and European movements, particularly the German groups. While the American anti-nuclear-weapons movement stresses the dangers posed by nuclear arms to the world as a whole, the German movement has arisen out of fear that the superpowers might use Germany as a battlefield in a limited nuclear war.

It is possible that the American anti-nuclear movement could be ideologically or tactically radicalized by the communist front organizations reportedly in its midst, although the movement has taken an ambivalent attitude toward groups such as the World Peace Council, at times attempting to exclude them from participation; more often, however, they have been accepted like all other groups. It is also possible that ideological or tactical conflicts within the movement might lead to the emergence of a radical wing with less commitment to nonviolence.

Polarization may also increase the probability of infiltration by extremists who might favor terrorist activities. Such extremists may not require active support within the movement, but may instead take advantage of unwitting cooperation on the part of certain anti-nuclear activists. The evaluation of these possibilities is beyond the scope of the present study. We merely present the possibilities of radicalization and terrorist infiltration as issues for further study.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to express their appreciation for assistance from Deborah R. Hensler, John Van Oudenaren, and Janet DeLand.

CONTENTS

PREFACE	iii
SUMMARY	v
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ix
Section	
I. ORIGINS AND GOALS OF THE ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT	1
The Anti-Nuclear-Energy Movement	1
The Anti-Nuclear-Weapons Movement	3
II. TACTICS OF THE ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUPS	6
Planning	7
Nonviolence	8
Support of Political Candidates	13
III. CONSTITUENT AND SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS	14
Churches	14
Labor	16
Left-Wing Groups	16
IV. ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTESTS	19
Characteristics of Protests	20
Variations over Time	22
Anti-Nuclear-Weapons vs. Anti-Nuclear-Power Protests	26
Anti-Nuclear Protests and Nuclear-Related Crimes	26
Other Findings	28
V. ASSESSING THE POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE IN THE U.S.	
ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT	32
The German Experience	32
The Potential for Ideological or Tactical Polarization ...	34
The Potential for Infiltration by Terrorists	36
Appendix	
A. A Brief History of Two Representative Anti-Nuclear Groups: The Clamshell Alliance and the Livermore Action Group	39
B. A Chronology of Anti-Nuclear Protests	48

I. ORIGINS AND GOALS OF THE ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT

The anti-nuclear movement in the United States is made up of two principal elements, one opposed to nuclear energy and one opposed to nuclear weapons. There appears to be substantial overlap among the millions of people who support the two causes, however, and the tactics used by the two elements are similar. Nevertheless, they have separate origins and goals and their activities have never been fully coordinated. Two illustrative groups, the Clamshell Alliance (formed in opposition to the nuclear power plant at Seabrook, New Hampshire) and the Livermore Action Group (formed in opposition to the nuclear-weapons program at Livermore National Laboratory), are profiled in Appendix A.

THE ANTI-NUCLEAR-ENERGY MOVEMENT

The anti-nuclear-energy movement in the United States is almost as old as nuclear energy itself, although there have been numerous changes in the debate, the form of the opposition, and the extent of public support and involvement.

In the mid-1960s, the rapidly growing environmentalist movement became concerned over the proliferation of nuclear energy and its potential for environmental damage via improper waste storage or operational effects such as thermal pollution. In addition, the question of plant safety standards and "safe" levels of radiation for both employees and residents of surrounding areas became a major focus of concern.¹

Activities of the environmentalist groups during this period were limited primarily to public education about the dangers of nuclear energy and about reactor safety and to legal intervention in the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) hearings on licensing for new plants.

The energy crisis of 1973-1974 apparently served as a catalyst for much of the anti-nuclear-energy activity. Sociologist Jerome Price stated that although a number of opposition groups existed "first among

¹ This issue was also taken up by the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS), founded at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1969.

scientists, then among disenchanting beatniks, and finally among the professional upper middle class ... it [the anti-nuclear movement] became a large-scale social movement with a distinct identity *only* after the devastating consequences of the 1973-1974 energy crisis."² Attempts to deal with the problem of continuing energy uncertainty, recurrent supply interruptions, and high prices led to a search for alternative domestic energy sources, including the Nixon proposals for successful demonstration of the fast breeder reactor by 1980. (The funding for this demonstration was later rescinded by President Carter.) With the expansion of nuclear power plant capacity clearly part of the national energy policy, the conflict between the promotion and regulation of nuclear power by the AEC was the first political issue taken up by the coalescing anti-nuclear forces. Opponents of nuclear power plants believed that the AEC's dual role as both promoter and regulator of nuclear power would undermine efforts to develop alternative energy technologies and means to conserve energy. The reorganization of the AEC into the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in 1974 did not change the government's commitment to nuclear power.

By 1974, even the generally conservative Sierra Club had adopted an anti-nuclear-energy position (which was rather ironic, considering that in the 1960s, the president of the Sierra Club had felt it necessary to leave the organization in order to form the strongly anti-nuclear Friends of the Earth). Ralph Nader, who had termed the commitment to nuclear power "technical suicide," called the first anti-nuclear "Critical Mass" convention in 1974. Nader, the Sierra Club, and the Friends of the Earth jointly called for a moratorium on nuclear power development. Also in 1974, the Karen Silkwood incident brought about greater involvement of the National Organization for Women (NOW) and other elements of the women's movement in the anti-nuclear movement which, by calling worker safety into question and creating a "symbolic martyr," won support from labor organizations.

By 1976, the anti-nuclear movement was strong enough to succeed in placing anti-nuclear-energy propositions on the ballot in eight states. The California proposition, for example, called for the establishment of

² Jerome Price, *The Anti-nuclear Movement*, Twayne Publishers, Boston, 1982, p. 9.

safer conditions and full financial responsibility for nuclear-power accidents, instead of the limited financial responsibility for reactor accidents that had been fixed by federal law. (The proposition did not pass.)

THE ANTI-NUCLEAR-WEAPONS MOVEMENT

The anti-nuclear-weapons movement began in response to the atmospheric testing of weapons over Nevada and the South Pacific during the 1950s. The dangers of nuclear fallout and the resulting health hazards prompted widespread protests against any further atmospheric testing and gave rise to groups such as Women's Strike for Peace and Physicians for Social Responsibility in 1961 and SANE in 1957. Anti-nuclear protest abated following the 1963 passage by the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain of the partial nuclear test ban treaty which limited nuclear weapons tests to underground testing facilities. At the same time, because of the escalation of the Vietnam War, many of the progressive and social-change-oriented components of the movement shifted their support to anti-Vietnam protests and the civil rights movement.

Efforts on the part of some organizations within the major alliances to build a united movement of anti-weapons and anti-energy activists were largely unsuccessful. The first group that sought to link the two elements was the Mobilization for Survival (MFS). Founded in 1978, the MFS included about 40 national and regional anti-weapons and anti-energy groups. The involvement of peace groups was criticized, particularly by church groups, on the grounds that introducing nuclear power into the debate would only serve to undermine the cause of disarmament.³

The unwillingness of the two elements to cooperate or even to endorse each other's actions was apparently based on strategic considerations rather than ideological differences. The anti-weapons element did not want to alienate large parts of the population and other groups associated with the movement by attacks on corporate power and policy, which, after all, are different from attacks on national defense

³ Dorothy Nelkin, "Anti-Nuclear Connection: Power and Weapons," *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, Vol. 34, No. 41, 1981, p. 37.

policy and weapons. Many of the disarmament activist organizations, especially the churches, felt that the issue of nuclear power was trivial compared to the dangers of nuclear weapons. "What's the so-called worst reactor accident compared to a nuclear war?"⁴

Whereas the peace movement was based on global ideological and moral issues, the anti-nuclear movement was directed toward the immediate and personally perceived nuclear threat. Nuclear reactors were located in people's back yards. Nuclear plants posed a direct threat to local populations and were the targets of local opposition. Opposition to nuclear energy per se was of secondary importance.

Still, some protests, such as the one organized by the South Carolina Palmetto Alliance at the Barnwell Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing and Waste Storage Facility, drew support from both the anti-weapons and anti-energy elements. The Laser Isotope Separation Project, at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, also provoked widespread opposition and underscored the civilian/military link. The project gave rise to such slogans as, "First there was the bomb ... then came atoms for peace." The Livermore Action Group (LAG) condemned the project and its "secret development," claiming it was

... a reversal of 40 years of U.S. policy which preached strict separation of commercial reactors and military programs ... it could hasten the conversion of the world's nuclear program reactors into bomb factories The government would buy and reprocess spent fuel rods from commercial nuclear reactors capable of producing 10,000 warheads.

Following the 1979 accident at Three-Mile Island, which gave the anti-nuclear-energy issue national prominence by threatening the safety of part of the population of Pennsylvania, anti-nuclear activists shifted their attention to nuclear-power safety, taking advantage of the public sentiment and support. During the same period, the delayed health effects of nuclear testing in the 1950s were addressed by the media, and the government's assurances about the safety of the tests were discussed in the context of its current assurances of power-plant safety.⁵ Subsequently, the decrease in nuclear power in the United

⁴ Victor Weissshop, *The New York Times*, May 14, 1978.

⁵ Nelkin, op. cit., p. 39.

States, changes in U.S. military policy, draft registration, increases in the military budget, and discussions of the possibility of limited nuclear war shifted the focus back to the peace groups and disarmament.

II. TACTICS OF THE ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUPS

From the beginning, the tactics of the anti-nuclear and peace groups included both legal intervention and protest marches and rallies. Activities of both kinds have generally been characterized by careful planning and nonviolence. Starting in the mid-1970s, there was a rather abrupt shift toward "direct action" against specific facilities, such as the Diablo Canyon and Seabrook nuclear power plants, and nuclear-weapons-related facilities such as the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and Rocky Flats.

The sudden change of emphasis from legal actions to more dramatic forms of protest, including civil disobedience, may have been a direct result of an extreme sense of frustration and betrayal. Both the anti-nuclear-power Clamshell Alliance and the anti-nuclear-weapons LAG felt that the legal channels to which they had access deliberately denied their right to a public forum for expressing their dissent and concerns. The failure to succeed within the legal process apparently conjured up old fears of government coverups and complicity between the regulatory and licensing bodies and the nuclear industry, particularly in the eyes of those who had been active in the anti-Vietnam War protests. Anna Gyorgy, one of the early organizers of the Clamshell Alliance, wrote:

The new nuclear opponents found the same kind of coverups, lies, vested corporate interests, and inhumanity involved in nuclear power as in the war issue. In fact, nuclear power seemed in many ways to be "the Vietnam War brought home." By aiding the nuclear industry while assuring the public it had nothing to fear, the government was supporting an energy source that could prove as lethal as any war.¹

Nonviolent civil disobedience activities were staged to interfere with the activities or operations of construction sites, facilities, and agencies, with the intention of necessitating the removal, arrest, and possible incarceration of large numbers of nonviolent, nonresisting protesters.

¹ Anna Gyorgy and Friends, *No Nukes: Everyone's Guide to Nuclear Power*, South End Press, 1979, p. 388.

The actual tactics used during direct actions generally did not reflect the strong rhetoric employed by some movement spokesmen. The actions consisted primarily of approaching a site, moving into a preassigned area, and remaining there until police, who had usually been notified in advance by the occupiers and were waiting nearby, arrested them. The prevailing atmosphere was, for the most part, friendly and communal and apparently more reminiscent of a county fair than a militant takeover or confrontation.

PLANNING

There have been virtually no spontaneous anti-nuclear protest actions of any kind. All protests have been meticulously planned and coordinated through local, regional, and national organizing committees set up through the major alliances and their constituent groups. Protests have been executed with sufficient numbers of organizers on hand to maintain order and cooperation. As a result, the massive confusion, uncontrollable outbursts, and lack of cohesion characteristic of many of the Vietnam-era protests have been avoided, and even mild forms of confrontation with police have been kept to a minimum.

Except in a few instances, protesters have not only publicly announced upcoming actions and disseminated information about events, they have submitted minutely detailed plans of proposed actions. Officials were informed about how protesters in civil disobedience actions would respond to being arrested--by going limp, by lying down, etc. Police were informed that protesters would not resist arrest, and protesters knew that unauthorized actions (attacking police, violently resisting arrest, attacking workers, damaging property) would be done at their own peril and would eliminate any support from the movement--legal, financial, or otherwise. In fact, so careful have movement organizers been to avoid even the appearance of any criminal taint that protesters with such minor infractions as unpaid traffic tickets were warned that they would not be able to count on help from the movement if they were arrested. While "jail solidarity" has been a major motivating force to ensure maximum continued commitment to civil disobedience even after arrest, the LAG Manual states:

We have not maintained jail solidarity with people who have outstanding warrants which they neglected to clear up. (Pay your parking tickets).²

Throughout the movement's history, strictly legal forms of protest such as legal intervention, marches, teach-ins, rallies, fairs, prayer meetings, vigils, fasts, and educational convocations have been the dominant, though not the most widely publicized, forms of protest. The media have generally not reported such activities even locally, much less nationally. Even the civil disobedience actions have generally been so uneventful that they received little, if any, national attention. Blockades, which require special training and greater controls, have been organized and carried out separately from legal protest actions (though sometimes blockades and support rallies have occurred simultaneously).

NONVIOLENCE

The commitment of the anti-nuclear movement to absolute nonviolence is clearly stated in the July 1976 founding statement of the Clamshell Alliance, which proposes

... to achieve these goals [of stopping nuclear power] through direct, non-violent action such as one-to-one dialogue, public prayer and fasting, public demonstrations, site occupation, and other means which put life before property.³

An important element in maintaining the principle of nonviolence is the use of so-called "affinity groups" to instruct potential protesters in the legal ramifications of what they are about to do. These groups review plans of action, relate them to historic applications of the technique of nonviolence, and even rehearse the actions they are about to take. The affinity group system and the nonviolence training required for participation in any action have not only proved to be very

² *Livermore Weapons Lab Blockade/Demonstration Handbook*, p. 60.

³ Micha Etain Cohen, *Ideology, Interest Group Formation and Protest: The Case of the Anti-Nuclear Power Movement, The Clamshell Alliance, and the New Left*, Doctoral Dissertation, Harvard University, 1981.

effective means of organizing and controlling forthcoming protest actions, they also apparently have greatly increased the attractiveness of the nuclear-protest groups themselves.

Affinity groups apparently meet on a regular basis before any planned action, to familiarize themselves with the site of the action and "do fund raising." They adopt "principles of unity," which represent agreement on how to make decisions, what role to play in an action, which position to take on the "nonviolent code," and what basis to use for admitting new members into the group. Members of affinity groups form a unit which remains together during a blockade or occupation until arrest and, if possible, in jail.

Affinity groups are also required to have designated "support people" who do not actually take part in blockades but who maintain a list of contacts for group members in case of injury, hold money for emergencies and "the unlikely need of bail," keep track of arrested group members, meet them when they are freed, and help take care of the homes and families of jailed members.⁴

Aside from their social and support function, affinity groups also serve an important organizational purpose. Because membership in an affinity group is required by most groups for participation in a civil disobedience action, the groups provide the control mechanism by which untrained and unauthorized individuals or *agents provocateurs* can be identified and kept out of the blockade area by the organizers.

Most of the nonviolence training for anti-nuclear groups has apparently been given or directed by members of the American Friends Service Committee. The LAG Manual's "Guidelines for Nonviolence" state that all participants in blockades must

accept and adhere to the non-violence guidelines for this action so that people will know what to expect of each other:

1. Our attitude will be one of openness, friendliness, and respect toward all people we encounter.
2. We will use no violence, verbal, or physical, toward any person.
3. We will not damage any property.

⁴ Ibid.

4. We will not bring or use drugs or alcohol other than for medical purposes.
5. We will not run.
6. We will not carry weapons.

The anti-nuclear movement's commitment to nonviolence was based on several considerations. First, there were many pacifists in the movement whose condition for participation in any action or organization was that violence would not be tolerated. Another group of new left social activists who had come out of the Vietnam era also rejected the use of violence on the grounds that it was "suicidal, tactically and politically" and because they felt that groups committed to violence would "be pressured and repressed" and would subject themselves to police reprisals. The majority of the Clamshell members advocated nonviolence as a political philosophy and a moral statement that would stand in contrast to the violent technology they were protesting.

A 1979 article analyzing the strategic tactical and organizational dilemmas of the protest movement against nuclear power indicated that the concern for nonviolence has the following tactical objectives:

... to present a favorable image to the public and elected officials through the new media;

...to reduce the potential for outbreaks of violence, which could not only lead to physical injury but also discredit the movement and divert attention from the nuclear power issue;

...to represent a contrast to the "violent technology" that the protesters claim nuclear power represents;

...to deflect actions by possible agents provocateurs of the kind that helped undermine the Vietnam peace movement;

...to maintain good relations and develop lines of communication with the police and National Guard.⁵

⁵ Steven E. Barkan, "Strategic, Tactical and Organizational Dilemmas of the Protest Movement Against Nuclear Power," *Social Problems*, Vol. 27, No. 1, October 1979, p. 26. This analysis focuses on the resource mobilization theory of social movements, which deals with the effects of internal group characteristics and external support on the success or failure of protest efforts.

An important problem faced by the anti-nuclear movement is the ideological heterogeneity of its member groups, which goes far beyond the issue of nuclear power or nuclear weapons. Anti-nuclear activists are well aware of the absolute necessity to maintain and increase public support or at least not to generate negative public reaction. It is doubtful that the movement would have survived even occasional episodes of violence against the "nuclear establishment," construction efforts, or the police. At the very least, such episodes would have split the movement and consumed much of its energy by forcing philosophically incompatible groups to choose sides and publicly support or disavow each other's actions.

Some of the more radical groups in the movement may have found the strict definition of nonviolence to be a constant source of frustration. Any strategy of occupation that would stop construction and "hold" a site, which many of them apparently favored, stood in contrast to the officially endorsed strategy that was designed to win popular approval and build a broad base of support.

A conflict between advocates of forceful direct action and strict nonviolence advocates erupted in the Clamshell Alliance when the local seacoast residents and landowners around the Seabrook site withdrew their support for a planned "illegal occupation" (possibly involving the cutting of a newly erected fence) of the Seabrook Project in favor of a state-approved legal rally on land adjacent to the site. By proposing this legal rally, the state hoped to avoid a repetition of the April 30, 1977, occupation in which 1,414 people were arrested. Most of the arrestees refused to post bail and were held in makeshift jails, creating a large organizational and financial problem for the state. But the Boston Clamshell, the most militant of the affiliates, held the view that a legal rally is

.. fun, but it sure ain't political. It's bogus camping in the woods with a bunch of people pretending you're restoring a site when they're building a nuclear power plant. It's not the same as taking over the land in an illegal occupation.⁶

⁶ Cohen, op. cit., p. 153.

Indeed, the 1978 occupation handbook of the Boston Clamshell vowed to "mobilize the citizenry to return to the site, to blockade or occupy it until construction has ceased and the project is totally and irrevocably canceled" and "to restore the land to its former condition." In the end, however, the Alliance coordinating committee abandoned the planned occupation/restoration in favor of a legal rally.

After the Three Mile Island accident, the Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook (CDAS), a Clamshell splinter group, staged an illegal occupation at Seabrook, putting into effect for the first time the more militant "direct action" strategy involving the damaging and destruction of property in an effort to "take over the site." Although violence against persons was still strictly forbidden and violence against property had not officially been endorsed, about 1,800 would-be occupiers stormed the fences at Seabrook to try to dismantle them with wire cutters or pull them down. The police drove them back with clubs, mace, tear gas, and fire hoses. However, only about 20 people were arrested, a distinct change in law-enforcement strategy from past occupations when large numbers of strictly nonviolent occupiers had been arrested.

On the whole, even these relatively mild forms of violence were rare and were not endorsed by the main organizing bodies of any of the alliances. There are no documented instances of any acts by U.S. groups that might have constituted violence against persons, a tactic fairly common in the European anti-nuclear movement, nor have there been any acts of "nuclear terrorism" endangering the public safety.

However, the conflict over tactics has been as common and continuous within the movement as the conflict over the scope of goals. This makes all the more remarkable the degree to which anti-nuclear groups have cooperated in joint actions nationally, regionally, and locally and the degree to which order, cohesiveness, and a sense of common purpose have been maintained at even the largest rallies and events.

The June 12 and 14, 1982, Rally for a Nuclear Freeze and Disarmament and Civil Disobedience Action in New York City attracted over 750,000 marchers and about 1,600 occupiers at the consulates of

South Africa, Israel, and the five nuclear nations. The action was concentrated at the U.S. mission to the United Nations. There was no violence of any kind, although most of the 1,600 occupiers were arrested, as expected.

SUPPORT OF POLITICAL CANDIDATES

Recently, the nuclear freeze campaign appears to have adopted a strategy designed to win Congressional, as well as popular, support. In August 1983, *Newsweek* reported that the movement had "formed its own political-action committee for dispensing campaign money to favored candidates. A national umbrella group, the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, chose the strategy but the PAC will run independently of that non-profit group." The PAC will reportedly concentrate its efforts on the Senate, which has not ratified the bilateral freeze initiative approved by the House in May 1983.

III. CONSTITUENT AND SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

The U.S. anti-nuclear movement draws its membership and support from widely diverse groups within American society: churches and labor unions, students, women's groups, physicians, scientists, lawyers, entertainers, socialists, communists, environmentalists, ethnic minorities (e.g., American Indians), politicians from both parties, the poor, pacifists, and anarchists, among others.

One of the most significant organizing achievements of the movement has been its ability to maintain unanimity of purpose while accommodating individual diversity. One hypothesis advanced to explain individual motives for joining social movements may help to explain this achievement. This theory, termed the "value-rational" orientation,¹ holds that individuals join social movements because they hold the goal of the movement to be desirable, i.e., the success of the movement is desirable because of the cause it advocates. Agreement on the overriding importance of the common anti-nuclear goal, which has been continuously reaffirmed by the consensus-style decisionmaking process, has ensured an astonishing degree of cooperation. Perhaps the greatest advantage of the affinity group structure, adopted by all groups involved in civil disobedience, is that it separates ideologically diverse groups and allows them to participate almost in isolation from each other, thereby minimizing opportunities for friction.

Focusing on the overarching common anti-nuclear goal has also helped groups to avoid the creation of what might be called an ideological imperative, i.e., it has mattered little why particular groups oppose nuclear power or weapons. The fact that they do so, at whatever level and for whatever reason, has sufficed. The emphasis has clearly been on process, not ideology.

CHURCHES

Religious organizations have been in the forefront of the American peace/disarmament and nuclear-freeze campaigns. In addition to

¹ Rudolph Heberle, *Social Movements*, New York, Appleton, 1951. Cited in Jerome Price, op. cit.

organizations that came out of the Vietnam protest movement (e.g., the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Clergy and Laity Concerned), and traditionally peace-oriented churches such as the Mennonites, Society of Friends, and Church of the Brethren, many mainstream churches have joined and supported the anti-nuclear-weapons campaign. Church representatives have leveled strong attacks against the arms race and nuclear buildup. Some, like the United Churches of Christ, have gone so far as to advocate a "unilateral initiative by the United States."²

Sixty-nine percent of the 263 Catholic Bishops attending a late-1981 conference in Washington, D.C., endorsed the nuclear-freeze proposal. The United Methodist Bishops are reported to have called the threat of nuclear holocaust "the most critical issue facing the people of the world today" and have pledged to help build "a U.S. ground swell for peace on the European Model."³

Although the majority of the concerned religious organizations support a bilateral freeze, a "mutual and verifiable halt to production," some suggest some form of unilateral initiative on the part of their members. The U.S. Catholic Bishops stated in a recent Pastoral Letter, "Catholics who serve in the armed forces or who work in the arms industry will also have to search their consciences to discern how God is calling them." The Bishops further asserted that "the arms race is seen as a curse and an act of aggression against the poor of the world" and that "a decent distribution of the world's resources among all peoples and a reasonable kind of internal organization" are essential for world peace.⁴ Although no definition of what would constitute a "decent distribution of the world's resources" is given, and the letter does not suggest how that distribution might be achieved, this statement represents an acknowledgment, if not an endorsement, of some of the "human needs" issues which have become part of the platform of the anti-nuclear movement.

² "On the March--U.S. Version of the Peace Crusade," *U.S. News and World Report*, March 22, 1982, p. 25.

³ *U.S. News and World Report*, op. cit.

⁴ "The Challenge of Peace, A Summary of the U.S. Bishops Pastoral Letter," The Archbishop's Commission for Peace and Justice, July 10, 1983.

Some religious leaders have advocated more militant forms of protests, such as withholding some income tax or exhorting workers in nuclear-weapons-related facilities to seek different jobs. It is, of course, difficult to assess the effects of such exhortations by church leaders on the actions of individual church members.

LABOR

Labor's involvement in the anti-nuclear movement has generally been directly related to the perceived effects of nuclear power and nuclear weapons development on union membership. For example, construction trade unions that benefit from large-scale nuclear construction projects have generally sided with the utilities against anti-nuclear demonstrations and have even staged counterdemonstrations at some sites, including Seabrook.

Unions opposed to nuclear power--specifically, the United Auto Workers (UAW) and those directly involved with nuclear energy, e.g., the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union (one of whose representatives was Karen Silkwood)--are primarily concerned with issues of worker safety and the relationship of atomic energy to the incidence of cancer, leukemia, and birth defects.

Although national labor unions have not been in the forefront of the anti-nuclear movement, support from local unions tends to grow when the economy is in decline. It is probably safe to assume that much of the local-union protest is, officially at least, related to economic issues. It is not possible to predict how much opposition to nuclear policies will remain among individual workers as a result of increased exposure to the problem.

LEFT-WING GROUPS

There are many different "left-wing" ideologies represented in the anti-nuclear movement. Many of their proponents view the nuclear issue as part of the class struggle and the exploitation of the poor by the military/industrial establishment. Degrees of militancy vary considerably among the groups, and some see in the anti-nuclear movement an opportunity to organize American workers around "pocketbook issues":

Recently, leftists within the Clam and within the no-nuke ... developed an analysis that portrayed the nuclear industry and the investor-owned utilities (IOUs) that control over 75 percent of all electricity in the United States, a paradigm of monopoly capitalism. ... By looking at the utility industries, people begin to see why socialism is a concrete prescription for running the economy in a humane and sensible fashion.⁵

The absence of selectivity in admissions has often left the anti-nuclear movement, especially the anti-nuclear-weapons movement, vulnerable to charges of internal communist subversion. Various members of the media--not only far-right, but also a variety of mainstream publications, including *The New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, and the *Washington Post*--have made such charges. Alabama Senator Jeremiah Denton even attacked the Peace Links--Women Against Nuclear War group chaired by Betty Bumpers, the wife of Senator Dale Bumpers, who offered an amendment to proclaim October 10, 1982, National Peace Day.

Movement spokesmen have repeatedly rejected these charges and have claimed that the anti-nuclear-freeze campaign in the United States

relies in large part on the use of fear, the most efficient weapon in the American political arsenal. One of its goals is to instill fear of Soviet aggression so as to gain support for nuclear confrontation and its preparations; and ... to instill fear that the peace movement is Soviet-inspired and manipulated by Soviet-inspired agents and their dupes.⁶

Still, there can be no denying that the Communist Party USA (CPUSA) takes part in the anti-nuclear-weapons movement. Bruce Kimmel, a CPUSA representative, while rejecting the *Wall Street Journal's* allegations that the CPUSA manipulates peace-movement groups, acknowledges that

... The Communist Party has played and continues to play an active role in the U.S. peace movement Also, communists work to make the peace movement as broad as possible ... to

⁵ Marty Jezer, "The Socialist Potential of the No-Nuke Movement," *Radical America*, Vol. 11, No. 5, 1977.

⁶ "But Will They Come?: The Campaign to Smear the Nuclear Freeze Movement," *The Nation*, Vol. 235, No. 15, November 5, 1982, p. 457.

make sure it reflects the working class, multi-racial, multi-national character of the population. They may not serve the interests of the Reagan administration, but it certainly serves the interests of the U.S. people Right now party members are active in literally hundreds of local peace organizations.⁷

While there is no doubt that the left represents a major force in the anti-nuclear movement, there is disagreement among observers as to the degree of direction and influence actually exerted by the CPUSA and such groups as the World Peace Council and the United States Peace Council.

A 1982 House Select Committee on Intelligence report on "active measures" by the Soviets to influence public policy in the West concluded that "the hearings provided no evidence that the Soviets direct, manage, or manipulate the movement."⁸ (However, this conclusion was not shared by editors of the *Wall Street Journal* who reviewed the report.)

⁷ Bruce Kimmel, "Communist Party USA and the Peace Movement," *The Wall Street Journal*, January 14, 1983, p. 22.

⁸ "Peace Comrade," *The Wall Street Journal*, December 20, 1982, p. 16.

IV. ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTESTS

The Rand Corporation has maintained annotated chronologies of anti-nuclear protests occurring in the United States since 1977, and of worldwide protests occurring since 1980. These chronologies (for incidents through August 1983) are reproduced in Appendix B. Data on all reported incidents were obtained from open sources, primarily the press of the United States and other countries.

According to the chronologies, protesters have been concerned about the following specific issues:

Nuclear Power

- Plant location (proximity to earthquake faults, inside metropolitan areas).
- Plant construction and maintenance standards.
- Adequacy of warning systems.
- Probability of nuclear accidents.
- Health hazards to nearby residents.
- Toxic effects of wastes on the environment.

Nuclear Weapons

- Building of nuclear weapons and submarines.
- Testing of MX missiles.
- Transporting and dumping of nuclear materials connected with the arms industry.
- Nuclear arms research.
- Shutdown of nuclear research facilities and possible conversion to other uses.
- Deployment of weapons.

Protests have taken a variety of forms:

- *Demonstrations, vigils, rallies*--massing of people at sites to protest against nuclear power.
- *Marches*--protests that begin at one point and proceed to a new point (car caravans are included in this category).
- *Intrusions*--trespassing, entering, or occupation of a private or public site.
- *Damage*--primarily destruction of property, but also, occasionally, injury to persons.
- *Symbolic protests*--theatrical costuming and the use of props (e.g., spilling blood) or other devices, such as "die-ins," to dramatize the issue.
- *Blockades*--preventing employees, vehicles, or the general public from entering protest sites.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PROTESTS

In the United States, most of the protests against nuclear weapons between 1977 and mid-1983 occurred on government-owned grounds; most of the protests against nuclear energy took place at nuclear power plant sites (Table 1). In both cases, demonstrations were the favored tactic.

Arrests occurred at 69 percent of the anti-weapons protests but at only 49 percent of the anti-power protests. About 50 percent of the anti-weapons protests attracted 100 or more people, while about 70 percent of the anti-power protests attracted at least 100.

As illustrated in Table 2, most of the protests in other countries against nuclear weapons did not take place on government property or at private firms that contract with the government. And most of the anti-nuclear-energy protests did not take place on government property or at nuclear power plant sites. Marches have been relatively more common in foreign countries than in the United States.

Arrests occurred at 23 percent of the anti-power protests abroad but at only 14 percent of the anti-weapons protests. At least 100 people were present at 55 percent of the anti-weapons protests, while 47 percent of the anti-power protests attracted at least 100 people.

Table 1

LOCATIONS AND TACTICS OF U.S. ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTESTS,
1977-1983

Location/Tactic	Anti-Weapons Protests	Anti-Power Protests
Location		
On government property	40	5
At private firms that contract with the govt.	30	--
At power plant sites	--	40
Other	13	26
Tactic		
Demonstrations	52	43
Marches	5	4
Intrusions	14	17
Damage	3	0
Symbolic	4	0
Blockades	6	5
Other	1	1

Table 2

LOCATIONS AND TACTICS OF ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTESTS ABROAD,
1980-1983

Location/Tactic	Anti-Weapons Protests	Anti-Power Protests
Location		
On government property	20	7
At private firms that contract with the govt.	0	--
At power plant sites	--	15
Other	41	24
Tactic		
Demonstrations	35	20
Marches	23	11
Intrusions	15	9
Damage	5	4
Symbolic	6	2
Blockades	6	7
Other	4	6

The difference in arrest frequencies between the United States and the rest of the world is striking, particularly since the protests abroad have been considerably more violent. However, the sympathies of the European public in general, and of the police forces in particular, may lie on the side of the protesters, especially in regard to the deployment of INF missiles. Also, by late 1983, the numbers of arrests per protest in Europe were significantly increasing. Numbers of arrests in Europe had been higher prior to the period covered in this study (i.e., pre-1980).

VARIATIONS OVER TIME

The variations in anti-nuclear protests in the United States from 1977 through August 1983 can be characterized as follows:

- As shown in Fig. 1, there were more anti-weapons protests than anti-power protests in 1977. The reverse was true in 1978, 1979, and 1980. Since 1981, anti-weapons protests have again dominated.
- In 1977 and 1978, most protests involved arrests. In 1979, 1980, and 1981, most did not. Protests involving arrests again became more prevalent in 1982 and 1983. In all years, fewer than 100 people were arrested in most protests involving arrests.
- In all years except 1982, more than 100 protesters were present at most events.
- In all years, demonstrations were the most common protest tactic. In 1977 and 1982, no other tactic came close in frequency. In 1978, 1979, and 1983, intrusion was the second most common tactic. In 1981, blockades were second; and in 1980, there was a three-way tie for second among intrusion, blockades, and marches.

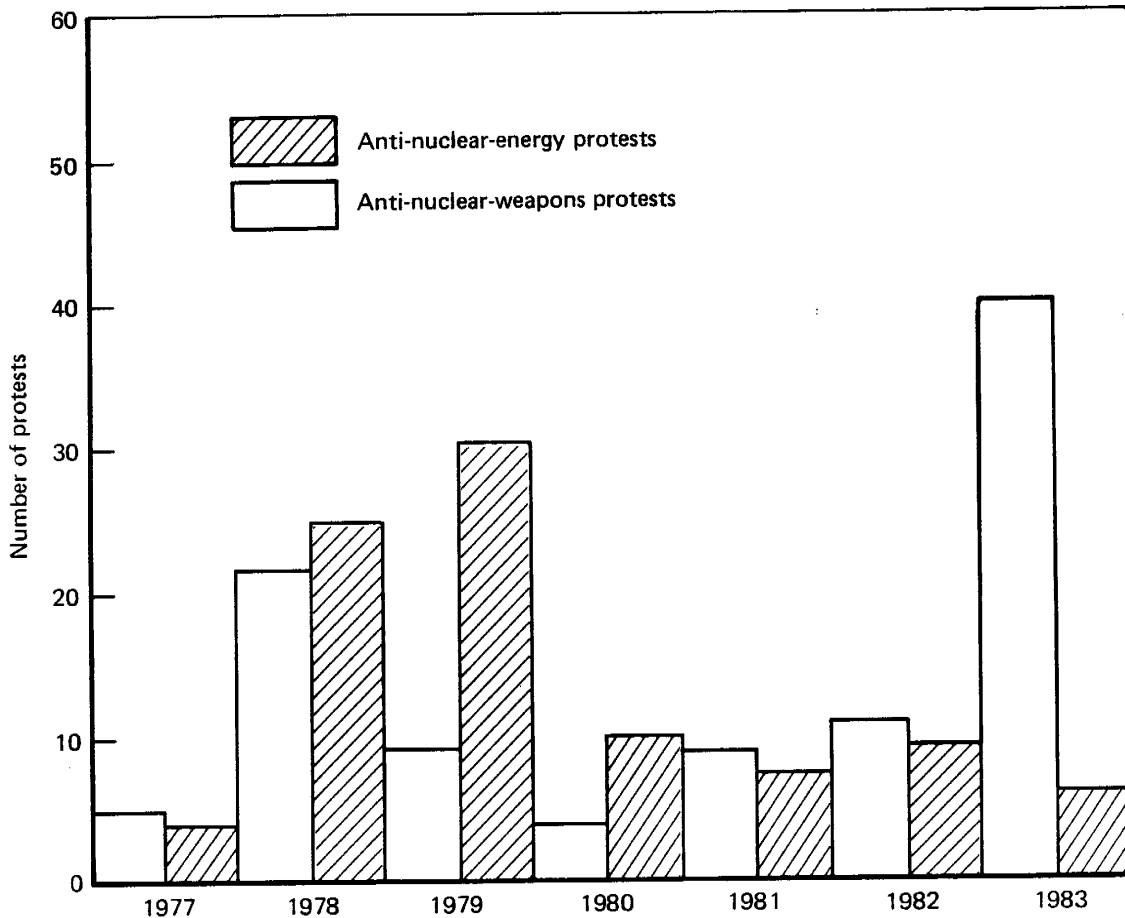


Fig. 1 – Comparison of frequencies of anti-nuclear-energy and anti-nuclear-weapons protests in the United States

Why was there a shift in the focus of anti-nuclear protests in 1982 from energy to weapons? It might be speculated that the energy protests followed the ups and downs of the decisionmaking process surrounding nuclear plants--decisions concerning regulations, licensing, and construction. A temporary halt in decisions to license (e.g., at Seabrook or Diablo Canyon) tended to be accompanied by a decline in protest activity at those sites. (And decisionmaking periods tended to coincide with rises in protest activity at those sites.) Since the Three Mile Island accident, interest in protesting nuclear power has declined, probably because the public has less need to be persuaded of

the dangers of nuclear power. Also, protests at the well-known power sites, Diablo Canyon and Seabrook, tend to set trends for demonstrations at other power plants.

What accounts for the changes in tactics from year to year? Generally speaking, but definitely not in every case, the issue and the type of protest are linked. For instance, following anti-weapons demonstrations, blockades at facilities and marches appear to predominate. Blockades may be a substitute tactic for the more dramatic but less viable tactic of intrusion. Marches, usually held in urban areas, may be a convenient substitute for the more pertinent tactic of a demonstration at a site (a weapons facility, a research laboratory).

What accounts for the decline in the number of protesters--and in the number of protests--in 1982? The trend probably reflects a general lack of interest in the anti-nuclear movement. In 1983, in fact, this trend was reversed, but only in the domain of anti-weapons protests. And it may be argued that the 1983 increase resulted solely from the new urgency to oppose implementation of INF deployment in Europe. In other words, the rise and fall of protest activity appears to be timed to exert pressure on decisionmaking processes or on the implementation of decisions.

Anti-nuclear protests in other countries between 1980 and 1983 may be characterized as follows:

- Anti-weapons protests were more common than antipower protests in 1981 and 1983, while the reverse was true in 1980 and 1982 (see Fig. 2).
- In all years, most of the protests did not involve arrests; in those that did, fewer than 100 protesters were usually arrested.
- In all years, more than 100 protesters were present at most events.
- In all years, demonstrations were the most common tactic. Marches were second in frequency in all years except 1982, when damage was second.

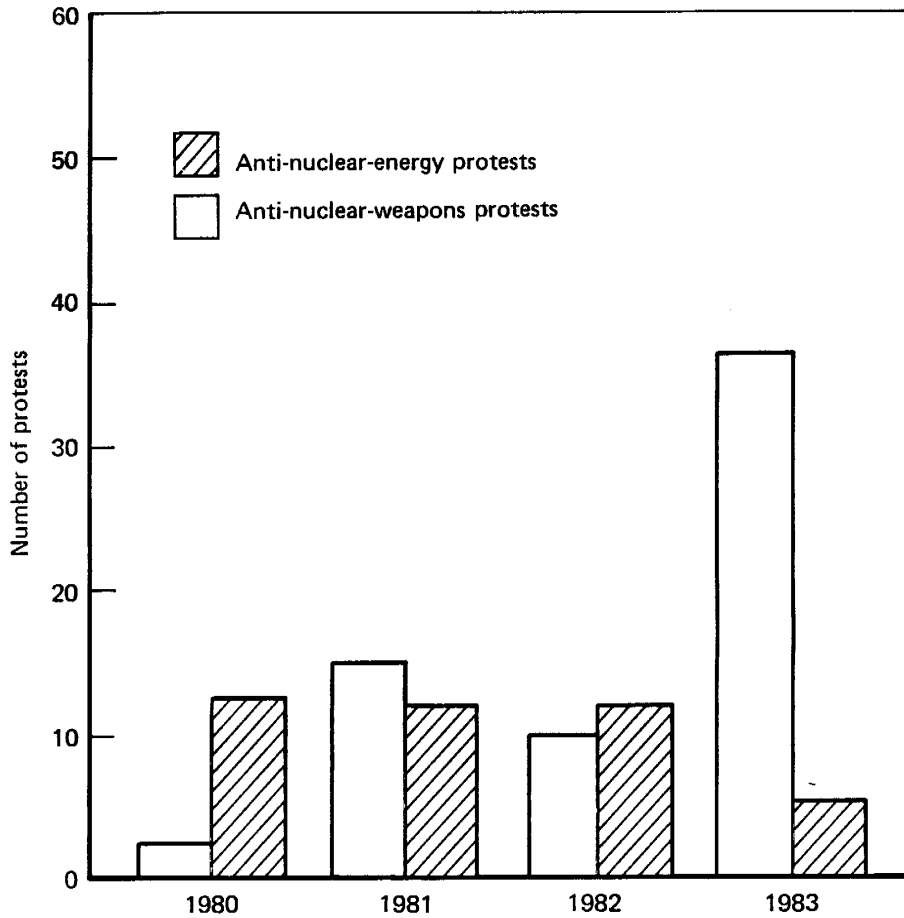


Fig. 2 – Comparison of frequencies of anti-nuclear-energy and anti-nuclear-weapons protests abroad

Why was there a shift from energy in 1980 to weapons in 1981, and then back to energy in 1982 and then back to weapons in 1983? Figure 2 shows that in 1980-1982, there was a more-or-less constant level of anti-nuclear-power activity. However, the level of anti-nuclear-weapons protests rose irregularly, then finally fell relative to the energy protests. A possible explanation for the up-and-down behavior of the weapons protest movement is that, while the energy protests tended to attract a constant, moderate level of attention, the weapons protests took time to organize. It appears, in fact, that the protest movement got off the ground slowly after the 1979 NATO decision (1981 showed the

first big gains) and then lost momentum between 1982 and 1983; pressure exerted by the approach of the December 1983 target date for the first INF deployment then resulted in a renewed interest in the issue.

Why did particular tactics prevail in particular years? For instance, why did damage become a more frequent tactic in 1982? In that year, energy demonstrations predominated, and power-plant protests abroad were often accompanied by violence. Perhaps the higher visibility of damage in 1982 reflects the decline of intrusion, the protesters' preferred tactic, which requires more organizational preparation. The lack of organizational commitment and the preference for spontaneous anger in anti-energy protests in 1982 may have been precursors of the significant drop in anti-nuclear-energy protests in 1983.

Generally speaking, both in the United States and abroad, certain types of tactics accompany particular issues. Anti-weapons protests usually employ marches and blockades, as well as demonstrations (e.g., at U.S. airbases). Anti-energy protests tend to employ intrusions, along with demonstrations. The anti-weapons movement would probably employ the intrusion tactic more often if it were feasible to do so.

ANTI-NUCLEAR-WEAPONS VS. ANTI-NUCLEAR-POWER PROTESTS

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, anti-nuclear-power activity in the United States reached a peak in 1979 and then subsided to a relatively low level. Anti-weapons protests, which had peaked in 1978 and then fell off, began proliferating again in 1981, passing anti-power protests in frequency and reaching a new high point in 1983.

Anti-nuclear protests in the early 1980s were a little more frequent abroad than in the United States, and there was slightly more emphasis abroad on power than on weapons. However, anti-weapons protests abroad showed the same big jump in 1983 as did anti-weapons protests in the United States.

ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTESTS AND NUCLEAR-RELATED CRIMES

Figures 3 and 4 compare anti-nuclear protests with crime in the nuclear domain, in the United States and abroad. Nuclear crime

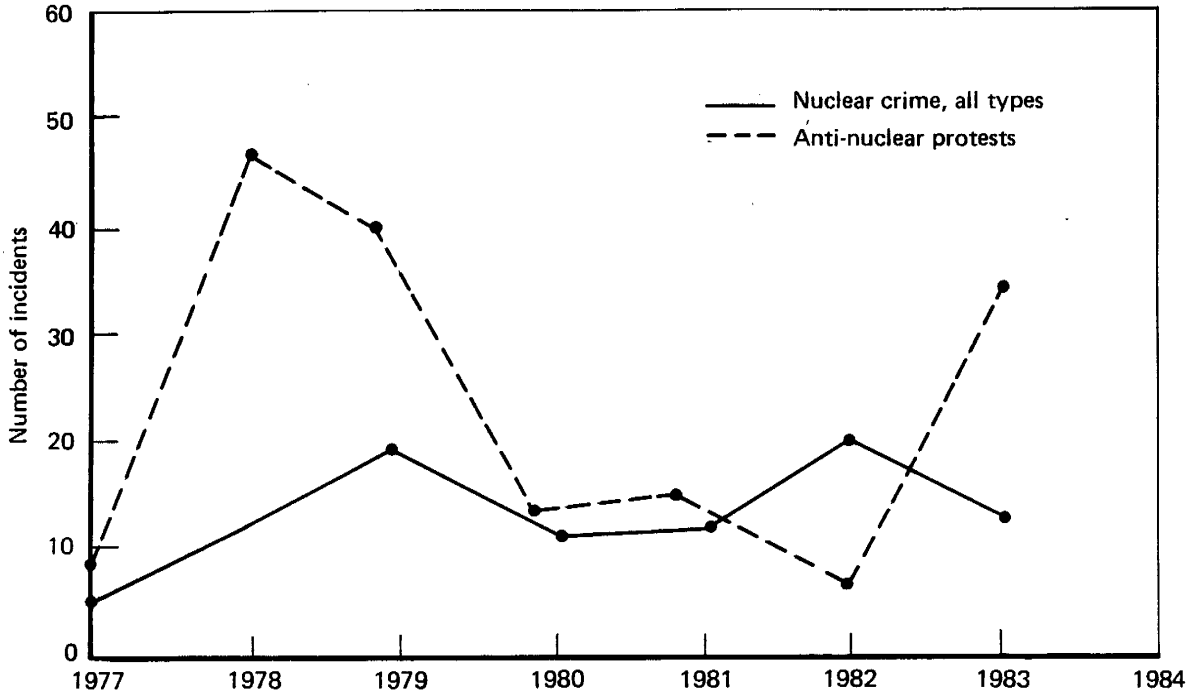


Fig. 3 – Comparison of anti-nuclear protests with nuclear-related crime in the United States

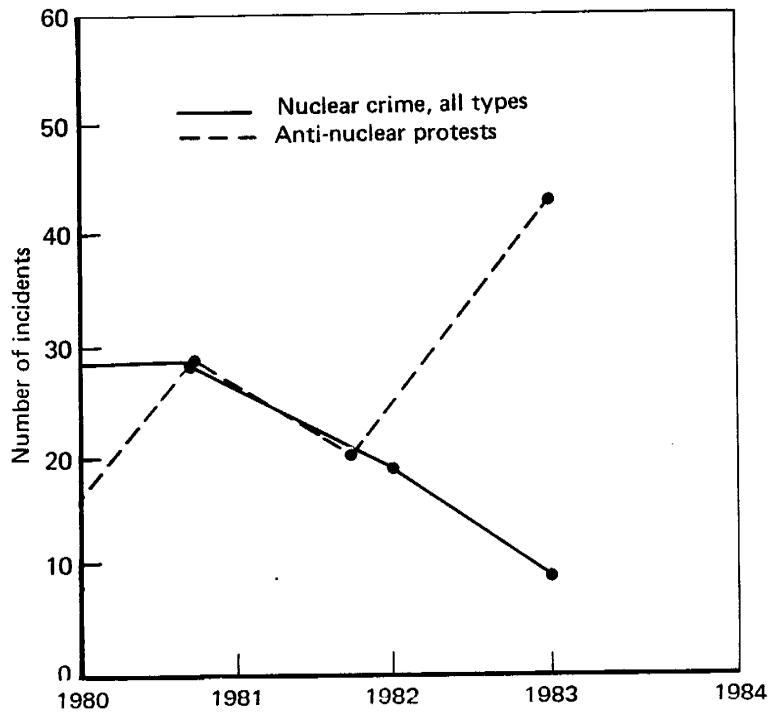


Fig. 4 – Comparison of anti-nuclear protests with nuclear-related crime abroad

comprises nuclear-related offenses such as theft of nuclear material, violations of security of nuclear-related sites, etc.--actions that are distinctly different from protest actions. The crimes shown in Figs. 3 and 4 may have been committed for economic, political, ideological, or other reasons. Only significant incidents are included; minor incidents are not recorded in the Rand chronologies.

In the United States, the peak of nuclear-crime activity occurred in 1982; there was a lesser peak in 1979. The protest and crime trends are not similar overall. The two lines do move together in 1977 through 1981, but they move in opposite directions in 1982 and 1983. In Fig. 4, the lines follow each other in 1981 and 1982 but not in 1980 or 1983. Thus there does not appear to be a correlation between anti-nuclear protests and crime in the nuclear domain.

Figures 5 and 6 compare anti-nuclear protests (both anti-weapons and anti-energy) in the United States and abroad with nuclear-related crime motivated by ideological or political reasons only (as distinguished from crime for economic gain or other motives). In the United States, the number of nuclear crimes motivated by ideological or political reasons was insignificant in the time period observed. Such crimes have increased somewhat since 1982, but the pattern has not been the same as that for protests. Abroad, there is a slight similarity in crime and protest trends from 1980 to 1982, but thereafter, the lines travel in opposite directions.

We must conclude, therefore, that frequency rates of protests and of nuclear-related crime motivated by ideological or political reasons do not seem to be related. Moreover, although the protest movement grew during the years observed, the level of nuclear-related crime in the United States has remained insignificant, although this has not been the case in other countries.

OTHER FINDINGS

Anti-weapons protests in the United States tend to focus on a broader array of issues than do protests elsewhere. The movement in

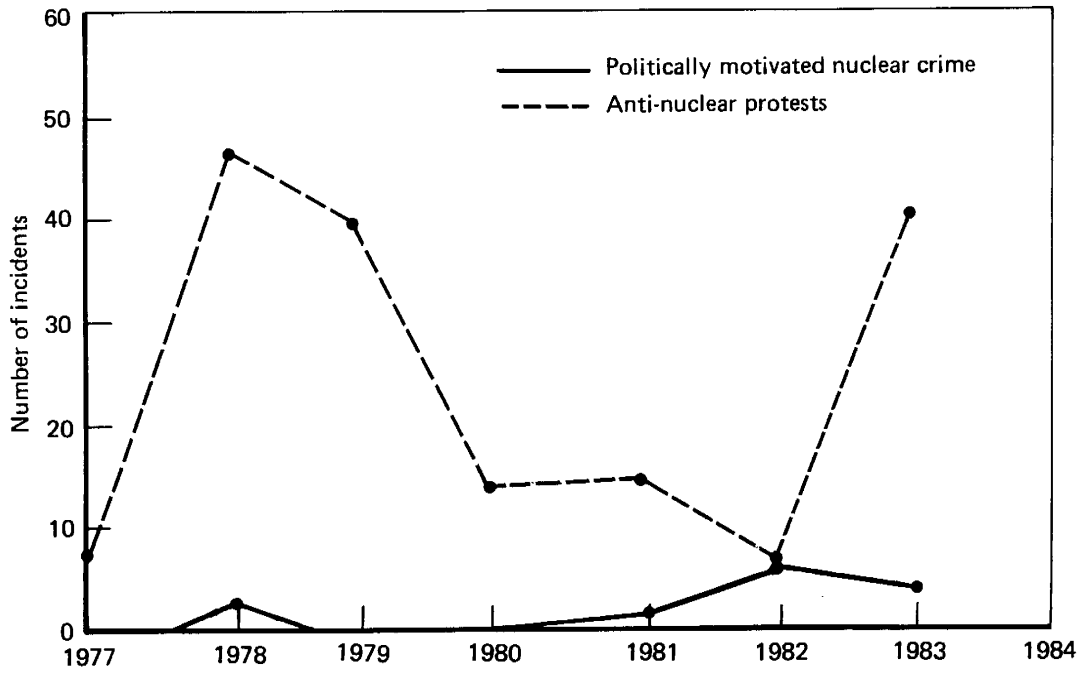


Fig. 5 – Comparison of anti-nuclear protests with politically motivated nuclear crime in the United States

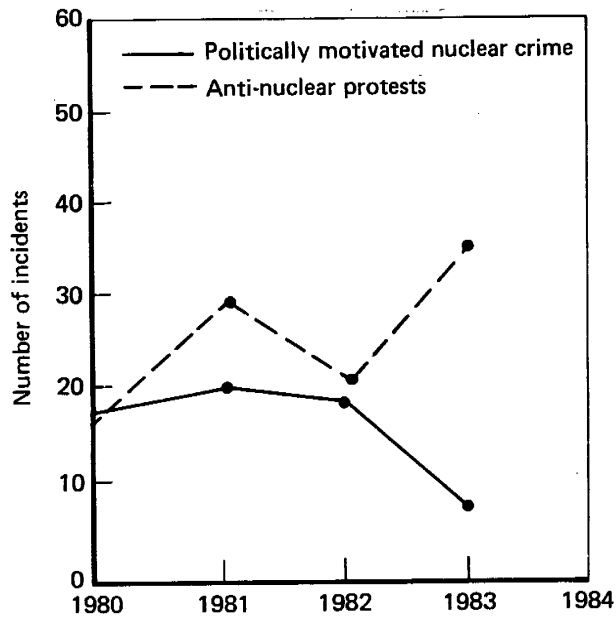


Fig. 6 – Comparison of anti-nuclear protests with politically motivated nuclear crime abroad

Europe tends to concentrate on the deployment issue, while in Japan and Australia, the focus is on arrivals of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers. Perhaps because the U.S. government makes many weapons decisions in addition to those protested abroad, American protesters exert pressure on the government on a broader range of issues than do foreign protesters. This range includes stopping the arms race, stopping construction and research on nuclear weapons, and converting nuclear-weapons facilities to peaceful uses.

Even in Europe, where the anti-nuclear protest movement shows relatively consistent levels on both weapons and energy issues, some countries have experienced significantly more activity than others. Protest activity in Italy following the INF deployment decision lagged behind that in West Germany and other European countries selected for deployment. No anti-nuclear-energy protests were reported in Italy in the years observed.

Very large anti-deployment demonstrations (involving up to 200,000 people) were held in 1983 in Rome and Comiso, the projected site for the medium-range missiles. Those held in Rome were organized by anti-NATO and anti-nuclear-weapons groups. The chief tactic was the march; violence did not occur. In Comiso, where protesters have attracted nearby residents and foreign anti-nuclear demonstrators, in addition to anti-nuclear groups, the protests were sometimes violent.

Finally, protests abroad tend to last longer than those in the United States. The longest foreign anti-nuclear-energy protest was the occupation of the Whyl, West Germany, plant site in 1975, which lasted about a year. For the years covered by the Rand chronology, the longest foreign anti-nuclear energy protest, held in May and June 1980 in West Germany, lasted a month; the longest in the United States was the two-week occupation of Diablo Canyon in 1977. The longest anti-nuclear-weapons protest in the United States lasted three days; the longest abroad, four days (encampment protests are not included in either case). Prior to the period covered by the Rand chronologies, a summer-long anti-weapons encampment occurred at Greenham Common Air Base in the United Kingdom, and another summer-long protest was held at Seneca Army Base in Romulus, New York.

The greater length of anti-nuclear protests in Europe might be explained by the longer, more sustained interest in these issues among Europeans. The Europeans (and other protesters abroad) may also be exhibiting a more deep-seated distrust of things nuclear (especially in the case of the energy issue). Since the whole nuclear power industry grew up in the United States and was subsequently transplanted abroad, misgivings regarding nuclear power may be greater in foreign countries.

In the case of anti-nuclear-weapons protests, the sustained interest abroad may be connected with the fact that the anti-weapons question is framed as a survival issue. This concern with survival may also explain why anti-nuclear-weapons protests in Europe now focus on one issue only--missile deployment--while in the United States, the focus is much broader.

V. ASSESSING THE POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE IN THE U.S. ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT

An assessment of the potential for violence in the U.S. anti-nuclear movement might take one of three approaches:

- Comparison with the German experience.
- Assessing the potential for ideological or tactical polarization.
- Assessing the potential for infiltration by terrorists.

Any of these approaches would require a more exhaustive analysis of the anti-nuclear movement than we have been able to present here. For the first approach, considerable information is readily available, and we present a partial analysis and some tentative conclusions below. For the others, we do not attempt to assess the potential for violence, but we do briefly suggest some of the questions to be explored and the direction a detailed analysis might take.

THE GERMAN EXPERIENCE

Among Western European anti-nuclear movements, the West German movement has become known for its militancy, its vigor, and its repeated involvement with violence. Is it likely that the U.S. anti-nuclear groups, which are currently meticulously nonviolent, will eventually adopt the more militant tactics of the Germans, just as they have incorporated other European tactics (e.g., the Whyl occupation) into their strategy?

The two movements are clearly not similarly motivated. Indeed, the conditions and stimuli that have given rise to the German anti-nuclear protests are essentially and qualitatively different from those that underly the U.S. movement. Perhaps the most significant difference stems from the German perception of the direct cost of (1) a nuclear arms buildup by the superpowers and (2) the stationing of nuclear arms under American control directly on German soil, especially in the context of perceived American attitudes toward "limited nuclear war."

Because of the Europeans' belief that the Continent would be devastated by a limited nuclear war, any measures that would appear to destabilize the status quo and threaten the maintenance of detente are seen as an immediate and direct threat. The deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe has been compared by German anti-nuclear activists to the Cuban missile crisis. It is seen as a serious threat and provocation to the USSR, and thus as increasing the risk of annihilation of Europe--particularly of Germany. It matters little whether this perception is accurate; it provides much of the driving force behind the German protests and the anti-nuclear/peace-movement rhetoric. Petra Kelly, the leader of the Green Alternative List (GAL) and a member of the West German Parliament, expressed these sentiments in a recent address to students at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. She claimed that a U.S. embassy official in Bonn said that it would be foolish to expect the United States to trade Detroit or Chicago for Hamburg. Kelly responded that the German people were equally as unwilling to trade Hamburg for Chicago in a limited nuclear war.

Another important factor that may contribute to German anti-nuclearism is an overall loss of confidence in the West, particularly in worldwide U.S. power and influence. According to German theologian Wolfgang Pannenberg, this loss of confidence, together with the European perception of increasing substitution by the United States of "nuclear deterrence against the superiority of the Warsaw Pact in conventional warfare ... explains why so many Europeans are afraid of the U.S. nuclear weapons that are supposed to protect them."¹

In sum, the peace and anti-nuclear movements in Germany are sustained by the fear of being literally "wiped out" within minutes in the event of what they see as a probable scenario. It might, therefore, be regarded as remarkable that protests and outbreaks of violence in Germany have not been more frequent or severe.

The difference between the American and German anti-nuclear movements might thus be expressed as follows: The American peace/anti-nuclear movement wants to prevent all nuclear war through nuclear

¹ Wolfgang Pannenberg, "The New European Attitude," *Freedom at Issue*, No. 67, July-August 1982.

disarmament. The German anti-nuclear activists want to prevent what they consider the imminent destruction of Germany. Global concerns are only a secondary consideration to them.

Of course, this takes into account only issues of rationale and motivation. A thorough analysis of the implications of German militancy for the future of the American anti-nuclear movement would have to include further study of the reasons why German demonstrators have turned to violence. It would also be fruitful to analyze the relationship between terrorism in West Germany in the 1970s and the German anti-nuclear movement.

THE POTENTIAL FOR IDEOLOGICAL OR TACTICAL POLARIZATION

As discussed in Sec. II, the current American anti-nuclear movement is founded on the principle of persuasion by moral witness, education, public dialogue, and nonviolent civil disobedience, and it is likely, for pragmatic reasons, to stay that way. However, should the present broad and diverse support for the movement erode over time through disaffection or ideological polarization, the movement could become more radicalized and its tactics could change.

One way in which the anti-nuclear-weapons movement could become radicalized is through the extremist organizations in its midst. As discussed earlier, the rapid growth of the U.S. anti-nuclear movement in the 1970s was facilitated by the policy of not excluding any group from membership and participation because of ideological beliefs or commitments. This policy led to the acceptance of the World Peace Council and, more recently, the U.S. Peace Council--both of which are openly allied with the USSR--and to a continuing search for a greater role by the two groups. A recent analysis describes the resulting dilemma for the movement as follows:

They [nuclear freeze activists] want the White House to engage in serious arms control negotiations, which is an essential goal. While working toward that goal, they are receiving overtures from American Communists who espouse unity in a common effort, but whose own private agenda is quite different.

This dilemma has been faced by American liberals before, e.g., in the 1948 presidential campaign of Henry A. Wallace, who asserted that there were no enemies to liberal causes on the left and that liberals and communists should work together to maintain unity. Many liberal groups, including the ACLU and Americans for Democratic Action, however, contended that the communists' anti-democratic ideology and their subservience to Soviet policy were incompatible with liberal goals, and that liberal organizations were not only within their rights to exclude them but had a moral obligation to do so.²

In 1981, the anti-nuclear-weapons Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy reportedly rejected an application for membership by the U.S. Peace Council, to clearly demonstrate that "the positions the Coalition takes that are critical of the U.S. government and its policy come from our own independent analysis and conclusions and are not influenced by organizations that may have associations of some sort with a foreign power." According to the minutes of the meeting, "particular concern was expressed that the USPC's affiliation with the World Peace Council meant that they were 'completely dominated by the Soviet Union.'" The USPC did, however, succeed in gaining a number of seats on the June 12 and 14 Rally Committee (see p. 12) and apparently was successful in its efforts to direct the major thrust of the rally toward the United States instead of, as originally planned, the United States and the USSR equally.³

It has been asserted that fronts such as the U.S. Peace Council allow the Soviets to win sympathy among people who would not openly and knowingly associate with them. Reportedly, the USPC's 1981 National Conference brochure

contains an ad from "Friends of Iowa," which appears to be signed by virtually every peace-minded minister and church activist in that midwestern state. The nuances of the USPC's position are of little interest to these good people; it is enough for them that the organization has "peace" in its title and is a proclaimed opponent of Ronald Reagan.

² Ronald Radosh, "The Peace Council and Peace," *The New Republic*, January 31, 1983.

³ Ibid.

Aside from the influence of communist front organizations, the anti-nuclear movement may experience dissension along ideological or tactical lines, with adherents forced to choose sides. In that case, a radical separate wing of the movement could emerge. How strictly these groups would adhere to the established guidelines of nonviolence, particularly under pressure, is not clear, for at least two reasons. First, such a splinter movement might lack the ability or inclination to maintain tight control during all actions. Second, individuals in the movement might shift from militant rhetoric to more militant actions as a way of dramatizing their demands.

THE POTENTIAL FOR INFILTRATION BY TERRORISTS

A clear distinction must be made between violent resistance against (or attack on) authority (e.g., police, national guard), and violence or sabotage involving nuclear targets and materials amounting to acts of nuclear terrorism that would endanger the public safety.

While it appears unlikely that actual nuclear terrorism would be employed by even the more radical groups in the anti-nuclear movement (simply because such terrorism would probably be counterproductive and would not conform to the image most peace activists have of themselves and their cause), the issue of possible actual terrorist acts against nuclear targets by anti-nuclear groups has been raised:

The destiny of terrorism motivated by anti-nuclear sentiments, which can be expected to target nuclear objectives (even if these are only ephemerally related to the nuclear establishment), is bound to that of terrorism directed against nuclear objectives but committed for other motives. On the one hand, acts committed by anti-nuclear activists will augment the credibility of terrorists threatening nuclear terrorism, or they may dissuade an unacceptable adverse reaction from broad strata of the population. On the other hand, terrorists targeting nuclear objectives might further the anti-nuclear movement or, perhaps, discredit it by their deeds.⁴

⁴ J. F. Pilat, "Anti-nuclear Terrorism in the Advanced Industrial West," *Political Terrorism and Energy*, p. 192.

Such relatively minor acts of sabotage as the toppling of a weather tower have been cited as evidence of anti-nuclear terrorism provoked by anti-nuclear sentiment in the United States.

The thesis that anti-nuclear groups and organizations have been, or are likely to be, infiltrated by extremists or terrorists of the left or right is perhaps more relevant in the case of the U.S. anti-nuclear movement. If the U.S. peace movement should become polarized, the chances for infiltration by extremists would probably increase. Movement groups or individuals might provide infiltrators with valuable information because of some members' special knowledge of nuclear matters. Klaus Traube, a German physicist, was alleged to have had contact with terrorists during the planning of the kidnapping of OPEC officials in Vienna in 1975.⁵ Although Traube's motives may not have been affected by anti-nuclear sentiment, there is a possibility that radicalized anti-nuclear activists could be induced to cooperate knowingly or unknowingly with terrorists in attacks against nuclear targets. The greater likelihood would be in the area of unknowing cooperation. (Of course, there is also the possibility of deliberate cooperation by disgruntled plant insiders.)

Alternatively, terrorists might join peaceful marchers and site occupiers and attack suddenly, shielded by large numbers of peaceful protesters and the confusion that would be likely to result. This scenario, although not impossible, is perhaps only somewhat more likely now than it was in the past, when potential terrorists would have had to invest the time to join affinity groups and undergo nonviolence training before being allowed to participate in site occupations. Should such self-imposed control deteriorate, the likelihood of spontaneous terrorist actions might increase.

⁵ Pilat, *op. cit.*, p. 204.

Appendix A

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TWO REPRESENTATIVE ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUPS: THE CLAMSHELL ALLIANCE AND THE LIVERMORE ACTION GROUP

This appendix describes in some detail the origins and development of two anti-nuclear groups, the Clamshell Alliance and the Livermore Action Group (LAG). These examples illustrate the way in which legal initiatives were transformed into more dramatic forms of protest, the degree of diversity of background and ideology of the numerous subgroups within the major groups, and the degree of success each has achieved in planning and carrying out actions within its guidelines.

THE CLAMSHELL ALLIANCE

The Clamshell Alliance was organized in opposition to the construction of a nuclear power plant at Seabrook, New Hampshire, in July 1976. Its stated goal was to prevent the construction of the plant. Opposition to the Seabrook plant, however, began well before the founding of the Clamshell Alliance. The New Hampshire Public Service Company acquired the site from the town of Seabrook and local landowners in 1969, and shortly thereafter, the Seacoast Anti-Pollution League (SAPL), a local group of middle-aged, middle-class environmentalists founded in the mid-1960s, began lobbying efforts and other legal actions to prevent construction of the power plant.¹ The SAPL was later joined by other local environmentalist groups, who voiced their opposition before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board throughout the protracted hearing and licensing process. The frustration with the hearing process, which the environmentalists felt did not allow them to raise what was, to them, the most salient issue--the safety of nuclear power itself--further increased opposition to the plant.

Guy Chichester, the president of SAPL, who had led a successful resistance to Aristotle Onassis' proposed Olympic Oil Refinery in 1973, organized another group of Seabrook residents who opposed the power plant into the Concerned Citizens of Seabrook.

¹ Cohen, *op. cit.*

The first nonenvironmental group to challenge Seabrook was the Granite State Alliance (GSA), founded in 1974 by Jeff Brummer, a group dedicated to "progressive" social change and "alternative" lifestyles.² The GSA's opposition initially focused on "pocketbook issues," i.e., a concern that the mammoth construction cost of the plant would push up utility rates, at the consumers' expense.

In 1975, Jeff Brummer and Guy Chichester reportedly met and began to coordinate their opposition to Seabrook. They made contact with other groups and individuals interested in nuclear power, including Sam Lovejoy, who became one of the heroes of the movement by toppling a weather observation tower on a proposed new reactor site in Montague, Massachusetts, near a commune where he lived. Another member of this early group was Harvey Wasserman, also a member of the Montague commune and an instructor at Hampshire College.

In 1976, Linda Le Claire, a field organizer for the American Friends Service Committee who was assigned to New Hampshire, attempted to unite the different groups opposed to Seabrook. A new organization, the Safe Energy League (SEAL), was set up, but it had only limited success because of the serious ideological differences among its members. The group was composed of two factions: environmentalist groups, such as the SAPL, who advocated legal intervention, and groups associated with the GSA, such as the People's Energy Project, who favored more controversial forms of nonviolent protest--picketing, leafleting, and community organizing.

The SEAL limited its activities to "noncontroversial" acts, but apparently neither group felt comfortable in the organization. This was a period of fierce resistance to the proposed plant, however, partly because of regional tradition of political activism and partly because the anti-nuclear forces decided early in the game to base their strategy on community organizing,³ ignoring profound disagreements among the members over tactics. Eventually, however, the split between the GSA groups and the environmentalists caused the SEAL to break up, and each faction went its own way.

² Ibid.

³ Harvey Wasserman, "Getting It Together," *The Progressive*, September 1977, Vol. 41, No. 9, pp. 14-19.

The first protest rally against Seabrook occurred in April 1976. It was organized along strictly nonviolent lines by members of the Greenleaf Harvesters Guild, an alternative-lifestyle group opposing "excessive dependence on technology in modern life," with the assistance of the GSA. Members of the Concerned Citizens of Seabrook distributed food to the protesters, and several speakers, including Dr. Helen Caldicott, of Physicians for Social Responsibility, addressed the group. This first rally was inspired by the February 1975 rally at Wyhl, Germany, which had resulted in the government's abandoning the project. The Wyhl protesters had staged a year-long occupation at the site, which had turned out to be essentially peaceful, although nonviolence had never been made an issue. The American movement, in contrast, placed extreme emphasis on keeping all actions nonviolent and required all occupiers to undergo nonviolence training.

At the end of June 1976, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) issued a temporary construction permit for the Seabrook reactors, and construction began. Jeff Brummer, who had written that many people would see no alternative but to offer direct resistance if construction were to begin,⁴ called a meeting of the GSA on July 9. At the meeting, the following resolution was passed:

Be it resolved, that we, the people of the Granite State Alliance, totally support and shall actively help organize to the fullest extent of our individual and collective abilities a non-violent occupation of the nuclear plant site at Seabrook if necessary to prevent construction.

Anna Gyorgy, another Montague commune member, summed up the reaction as follows:

Since the NRC's approval had shown once again that the licensing of nukes was rigged, the group discussed more direct forms of political action, including civil disobedience Inspired by the citizen occupation at Wyhl, the [group] planned a first civil disobedience action for 1 August.⁵

⁴ Cohen, op. cit.

⁵ Anna Gyorgy and Friends, op. cit., p. 396.

Two days after the construction permit was granted, Guy Chichester called a meeting of about 50 to 60 persons at his home in Rye, New Hampshire, to organize a protest. The participants included Jeff Brummer of GSA; representatives from the Concerned Citizens of Seabrook; Harvey Wasserman, Sam Lovejoy, and Anna Gyorgy from the Montague commune; the Alternative Energy Coalition; Craig Brown from the Maine Public Interest Research Group; and Elizabeth Boardman and Suki Rice (who had been active with SEAL) from the American Friends Service Committee. At this meeting, the Clamshell Alliance was born.

Harvey Wasserman's account of this and subsequent meetings over the next two weeks at Guy Chichester's home and at the beach in Rye provides some insight into what took place at these strategy sessions:

The Clamshell Alliance would employ mass civil disobedience. The actions would, however, be occupations, not demonstrations. Following the model set by nuclear opponents at Wyhl, West Germany, we opted for a long range program that would aim at taking the Seabrook site and holding it.

The tactic of mass occupation, although untried in the United States, seemed to be our last resort. Nobody was winning any legal interventions, and there was no prospect of governmental action. We were not merely protesting nuclear construction--we were trying to stop it. Our actions would not be for show; if we failed, it would be because we lacked numbers, not intent, and next time, we would be back with more people.⁶

Harvey Wasserman wrote that

with the help of Boardman and Rice (from the Boston [American Friends Service Committee]) the Alliance adopted a plan for training in the tactics of non-violence. In "affinity groups" of eight to twenty people, the occupiers were fully instructed in the legal ramifications of what they were about to do. There was discussion of the nuclear issue in general and of the Seabrook situation in particular. The groups reviewed the plan of action and related it to historic applications of the non-violent technique. Finally, they "role played" the exercise they were about to undertake.

⁶ Cohen, op. cit., p. 108.

The affinity group system and the nonviolence training required for participation in any action proved to be not only a very effective way of organizing and controlling upcoming actions, but it also apparently increased the attractiveness of the Clamshell, especially after the first two Seabrook occupations (on August 1 and 22, 1976).

The following statements by Clamshell members summed up their commitment to nonviolence:

We lived out non-violence strategy and found that we were building a community of mutual appreciation with our neighbors ... and support and love among ourselves We came to protest and civilly disobey to make our protest audible ... to reach out to others and to teach and attract ... and to enlist new Clams.⁷

The Seabrook occupation communicates two messages. "No Nukes" was the headline around the world. The other message was softer--"Non-violence Works" ... Seabrook was a gentle, militant witness to the sacredness of life.⁸

The organizations that made up the Clamshell Alliance originally wanted to fight Seabrook but still retain their organizational identity. Harvey Wasserman wrote that

... as an umbrella coalition, the Clamshell Alliance would help coordinate and focus the energies of the grassroots groups without imposing a rigid structure. ... meetings would operate on consensus rather than majority vote. There would be task-oriented committees (made up of paid staff and volunteers) but no officers ... the decisionmaking of the struggle would remain firmly in the hands of local residents.

The structure and decisionmaking style adopted by the Clamshell, consensus decisionmaking--unanimous agreement--was introduced at one of the first meetings by Suki Rice and Elizabeth Boardman, of the Boston [American Friends Service Committee].

Committees performed tasks such as supervising office staff-media relations, finances, and protest planning and others.

⁷ Ibid., p. 136.

⁸ Ibid.

The supervision of the organization was performed by the Coordinating Committee ... which consisted of representatives of the regional organizations which were affiliated with the Clamshell. Problems discussed at the Coordinating Committee meetings would be taken back to the membership for discussion and approval.⁹

The purpose of this process was to ensure that no decision would be made by the organization unless *everyone* in the organization approved it. Although this was intended to prevent the creation of strong dissident minorities, actual practice in the Clamshell later showed that consensus decisionmaking in fact exaggerated the power of such minorities.

The Clamshell Alliance turned into a microcosm of the dispute going on within the overall anti-nuclear movement over the inclusion in the official agenda of broader social and human-needs issues that were advocated not only by many of the New Left and more radical groups, but also by labor, church groups, and others. The Clamshell Alliance did not openly associate itself with an anti-capitalist position until the October 1979 "Manhattan Project," a joint action by the Clamshell, New Left and Socialist groups, and broad coalitions such as the Mobilization for Survival. The official adoption of this position followed a period of intense internal strife which led to a permanent split in the Alliance. Following the split, the Clamshell's role of organizing and holding "actions" changed to one of merely endorsing actions by local member groups. When the Alliance called for participation in the May 6, 1979, March on Washington organized by the MFS and endorsed by Ralph Nader, the more radical Boston Clamshell office did not participate. They were "ideologically opposed because they viewed it as an attempt to petition the government, i.e., as an endorsement of the legitimacy of the government and its right to regulate nuclear power."¹⁰

Marty Jezer, one of the early Clamshell organizers, wrote:¹¹

⁹ Ibid., p. 112.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 173.

¹¹ Marty Jezer, op. cit., p. 71.

The Clamshell Alliance offers a vehicle for a synthesis between environmentalism and the left. Insofar as the left can integrate itself with the working class, it offers the opportunity to integrate environmentalism with a working class movement. Leftists willing to work within the Clamshell process and to develop its political analysis can move the organization toward socialism and into the mainstream of revolutionary politics.

It was this continuous friction between the conservative environmentalists, the New Left, and the more radical socialist groups, as well as disillusionment with decisionmaking by consensus, that eventually brought about the demise of the Alliance.

THE LIVERMORE ACTION GROUP

The Livermore Action Group (LAG) was founded in October 1981 to organize nonviolent direct action at the Livermore National Laboratory. The goals and activities of the group are described in the *Livermore Weapons Lab Blockade/Demonstration Handbook*, the LAG Manual. This manual states that:

The ultimate goal of the Livermore Action Group is to further the cause of (1) global nuclear disarmament, (2) the de-militarization of American society, and (3) a redirection of economic priorities that provides for a more equitable distribution of wealth and resources at home and abroad.

The manual calls for a "halt to the design, development, and testing of all nuclear weapons, particularly first-strike weapons" and asserts:

The recent thrust in the U.S. to develop first-strike capability is currently the most serious obstacle to arms control negotiations. At the same time, these weapons add nothing to our ability to defend ourselves.

Although the LAG favors global disarmament as its ultimate goal, it takes a more extreme position than the majority of the U.S. anti-nuclear-weapons/peace groups by advocating a unilateral U.S. freeze:

LAG proposes conversion of our nation's two nuclear weapons design laboratories [Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos] to productive, peaceful use, as a first step toward nuclear disarmament ... conversion would bring a halt to the design, development, and testing of all nuclear weapons This unilateral initiative would create a better environment for negotiation between the U.S. and the USSR toward bilateral reductions in the production and testing of nuclear weapons.

Like the Clamshell Alliance, the LAG arose quickly out of a specific event which marked the final defeat in a lengthy legal intervention campaign to convert the Livermore and Los Alamos Laboratories to peaceful alternative uses, i.e., Alternative Energy Development. The opposition to the two institutions began in 1970 as a student protest on University of California campuses against U.C. management of the Livermore and Los Alamos Laboratories in the context of Vietnam-War-related research. Protest declined along with the anti-war movement when the war wound down, although U.C. continued to manage the labs. In the fall of 1976, the U.C. Nuclear Weapons Labs Conversion Project was formed as a coalition of peace and student groups (many of whose members had participated in the peace movement) to challenge the University's renewal of its five-year contract to manage the weapons labs.¹² Throughout the summer of 1981, the Conversion Project organized and staged legal rallies and educational forums, including the 1980 "Survival Summer," which focused on issues of the arms race, energy policy, draft registration, and domestic priorities. ("Survival Summer" had been organized by the "Alliance for Survival," an affiliate of the California Abalone Alliance and the MFS. The Alliance for Survival adopted as its slogan "Zero nuclear weapons, ban nuclear power, stop the arms race, meet human needs."¹³

In 1981, another five-year management contract signed by the U.C. Regents gave Livermore Laboratory a substantial increase in its weapons budget, although according to the LAG Manual, "severance clauses in the contract leave open the possibility that continued protests may achieve severance before the end of the contract." This provision, which might

¹² *Livermore Weapons Lab Blockade/Demonstration Handbook*, p. 10.

¹³ *Survival Sunday Program*, May 25, 1980.

have been viewed as a partial victory, at least, was apparently lost in frustration over the handling of the renewal hearings that were held at the Los Angeles Civic Center on June 19, 1981. According to an LAG description of the event, "an angry crowd" of about 300 U.C. students and peace activists were seated

crosslegged in the hallway of the Los Angeles Civic Center ... confronted by scores of U.C. and L.A. police in full riot gear ... and police dogs waiting around the corner. Beyond the police, behind closed doors, U.C. Regents were holding a "public" meeting. After minimal testimony and even less discussion, at a meeting called months ahead of schedule, they proceeded to vote. They dismissed five years of controversy and hard work in just a few minutes They denied us a small request (small relative to the enormity of the problem of disarmament); to sever ties between the University and the weapons labs. In one swift, underhanded, undemocratic bureaucratic move, they washed all these efforts down the drain.

The Conversion Project appears to have suffered a decline following the hearings, due to "confusion on how to effectively respond to the Reagan offensive." By the end of the summer, the LAG had developed its blockade strategy, because

other means of protest would be necessary before real change would come about. Democratic appeals, lawsuits, and attempts to begin a dialogue with officials at the lab were simply not productive ... and massive non-violent direct action against the labs ... became our only alternative. A blockade of Livermore promised to build a community of resistance and yet avoid the violent confusion of many of the 1960's demonstrations, [and] addressed the problem that the electoral process did not--the opportunity to express dissent to the nuclear build up.

The LAG staged its first blockade at the Livermore facility on February 1, 1982. Subsequent blockades followed, with a major blockade staged on June 21, 1982, shortly after the June 12, 1982, U.N. Peace Rally in New York.

Appendix B

A CHRONOLOGY OF ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTESTS

ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTESTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1977-1983

EVENT: Occupation of the Seabrook nuclear plant by protesters

DATE: April 30-May 1, 1977

GROUP: Clamshell Alliance

ACTIVITY: Nearly 1500 demonstrators, organized by the Clamshell Alliance, staged a two-day demonstration at Seabrook nuclear plant site near Seabrook, New Hampshire. The protesters occupied the grounds of the site with the intention of staying there until plans to build the plant were scrapped. In imitation of the occupation of a nuclear plant site in Why, West Germany, in 1975, the protesters set up campsites on the site grounds.

On the first day of the protest, there were about 300 policemen and state officials. A state government source said that no arrests would be made until the second or third day of the occupation.

On May 2, police, after giving a half-hour warning, began to arrest all 1414 protesters who refused to leave the site.

Before the arrests, there was a flurry of meetings between protesters and officials, including pro-nuclear energy Governor Meldrim Thompson, Jr., who arrived by state police helicopter in the afternoon. Six representatives met with the governor. The governor said their "point had been well made" but encouraged them to leave.

Protesters, who had been trained during the fall and winter in nonviolent workshops, were courteous at all times to police and did not resist arrest (although a few went limp when taken into custody). Demonstrators were organized into affinity groups of from 10 to 20 persons. Decisions were made by the "DMB" (Decision-Making Body) consisting of representatives who discussed ongoing tactics during the demonstration.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Trident nuclear submarine base in Washington

DATE: July 4, 1977

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 200 demonstrators held a quiet demonstration outside the main gate of Bangor's submarine base. Thirty-seven were arrested when they entered the Trident nuclear submarine base to prepare a picnic for peace. The children were released immediately, but 18 adults were arrested and taken to the Tacoma city jail. Demonstrators came from the Northwest and British Columbia in order to protest the construction of the submarine base on Hood Canal.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at San Onofre nuclear power generating station near San Clemente, California, to commemorate the anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing

DATE: August 6, 1977

GROUP: A coalition of 47 groups

ACTIVITY: From 800 to 1000 protesters, opposing nuclear power and nuclear weapons, demonstrated in front of the San Onofre nuclear generating station in San Diego County to mark the 32nd anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb.

The coalition which organized the demonstration was targeting both nuclear weapons and nuclear power. Signs suggesting solar power and alternative energy sources were present. Environmentalist Barry Commoner termed the demonstration the beginning of a nationwide campaign, combining the political power of the peace groups and environmentalist groups which have protested against nuclear plants. Protesters released balloons to show the drift of nuclear fallout should an accident ever occur there.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Diablo Canyon Nuclear Generating Station to commemorate the Hiroshima bombing anniversary

DATE: August 7, 1977

GROUP: A coalition of 47 groups

ACTIVITY: About 1000 demonstrators gathered at the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Generating Station to protest nuclear power and to commemorate the anniversary of the first atomic bombing in Hiroshima. They first gathered at Avila Beach to protest the construction of the facility, and they heard Daniel Ellsberg and Barry Commoner speak. They then marched peacefully to the plant where their plan was to occupy the site. Only 48 people actually scaled the fence, however, and three others approached the plant by sea. These 51 were arrested for trespassing, refusing to disperse, and for illegal assembly.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear demonstration at the University of California campus, Berkeley

DATE: August 8, 1977

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 200 demonstrators protested UC Berkeley's ties to Lawrence Livermore Laboratory and the Los Alamos facility. They called on the university to sever its ties. Among the mostly student crowd was Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Owen Chamberlain, a UC professor who had participated in the creation of the first atomic bomb. He demanded a step-by-step reduction of nuclear weaponry throughout the world, starting with multiple warheads. The demonstration was timed to recall the anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. Protesters began their march at the Oakland office of the Energy Research and Development Agency, which finances nuclear research.

EVENT: Attempted intrusion at Seabrook nuclear plant

DATE: August 9, 1977

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Four anti-nuclear power demonstrators were arrested for trespassing at the Seabrook nuclear power plant when they entered the grounds in order to plant trees there.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at the Pentagon

DATE: August 10, 1977

GROUP: Women's Strike for Peace plus others

ACTIVITY: About 50 protesters demonstrated in front of the Pentagon to commemorate the 32nd anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki. Twenty were arrested at the river entrance for willfull destruction of property, creating a disturbance, and failing to obey a police officer. During the demonstration a blood-like substance as well as ashes were thrown on the steps and pillars of the building. Sixteen of those arrested chose to be confined to jail rather than make a pledge to a U.S. magistrate to stay away from the Pentagon until their trials on August 19.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at the White House

DATE: September 2, 1977

GROUP: Atlantic Life Community

ACTIVITY: Five people were arrested when they ducked out of a tourist line leaving the White House to lock themselves with handcuffs to the inside of the White House fence. Agents cut them loose and took them into custody.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at the Pentagon

DATE: September 2, 1977

GROUP: The Atlantic Life Community

ACTIVITY: Eight persons were arrested after throwing ashes and blood at the Pentagon's concourse. They were charged with defacing government property.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at the Pentagon

DATE: February 15, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Eight anti-nuclear weapons protesters, including Philip Berrigan (former Catholic priest), were taken into custody after throwing blood on the doors of the Pentagon. They were charged with defacing government property.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy protest at PG&E headquarters in San Francisco

DATE: March 30, 1978

GROUP: Citizens' Right to Know

ACTIVITY: About 50 demonstrators marched on San Francisco's PG&E headquarters to protest nuclear energy. They sought but failed to receive access to the entrance; they had hoped to display their own solar energy and alternative energy exhibits inside. The protesters were targeting an energy display inside the utility headquarters; the group, calling itself the Truth

Squad, said the display was one-sided and did not cover the true risks and costs of nuclear power.

EVENT: Caravan protesting transportation of nuclear materials through Georgia

DATE: April 14, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 75 demonstrators carrying big, yellow steel drums designed to be mock containers of nuclear materials, transported them from the Savannah River nuclear plant in Aiken, South Carolina, to the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons installation in Denver, Colorado. The group is protesting the use of roads in Georgia and other states for the transfer of this material. On the 14th, the group stopped for a rally on the steps of the State Capitol.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Capitol grounds, Hartford, Connecticut

DATE: April 29, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 150 protesters gathered on the grounds of the State Capitol in Connecticut to protest against shipment of nuclear wastes across Connecticut state boundaries. The rally followed by two days a vote by the Connecticut General Assembly to join the Federal government in regulating nuclear reactors in the state.

EVENT: First anniversary dance to commemorate the 1977 occupation of Seabrook nuclear plant site.

DATE: April 29, 1978

GROUP: Clamshell Alliance

ACTIVITY: About 700 veterans of the 1977 Seabrook occupation gathered at the National Guard armory, where many had been held prisoners for 12 days, for a "first annual anniversary ball." State courts at the last minute had overruled the New Hampshire Governor Meldrim Thompson, Jr.'s ban; the governor had received a formal invitation from the Clamshell Alliance. Protest themes were found on signs and t-shirts. Slides of the 1977 occupation were shown.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Rocky Flats weapons plant in Golden, Colorado.

DATE: April 30, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 5000 protesters demonstrated at the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant where plutonium components for nuclear bombs are made. There were no arrests; protesters stayed 1 and 1/8 miles away from the site.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest against Allied-General Nuclear Services plant in Barnwell, South Carolina

DATE: April 29, 1978

GROUP: Palmetto Alliance

ACTIVITY: About 1000 protesters gathered to demonstrate against Allied-General Nuclear Services plant's still unfulfilled role of reprocessing spent nuclear fuels for reuse. The protest was preceded by a day of training for protesters in "creative civil disobedience" and press briefings for reporters. They had also set up a tent city about three miles from the site. Protesters planned to return on May 1 to cross the grounds and await arrest.

On May 1 about 280 protesters were arrested after they did not comply with a police request to leave the premises. The protesters were trying to force the company officials to shut down the plant or to convert it into a non-nuclear facility. They described their demonstration as a "human petition."

EVENT: Survival Sunday rally at the Hollywood Bowl, CA

DATE: May 21, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 10,000 people turned up for the "Survival Sunday" rally at the Hollywood Bowl in Los Angeles. Among the spokesmen were Daniel Ellsberg, Cesar Chavez, Philip Berrigan, and Eugene McCarthy. Entertainers such as Peter, Paul and Mary and the Starland Vocal Band appeared. The rally was called to focus attention on a United Nations session on disarmament in New York.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Electric Boat Shipyard, Groton, Conn.

DATE: May 22, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 30 demonstrators lined up outside electric Boat Shipyard to protest the construction of Trident submarines there. One demonstrator was arrested for criminal trespass. He left a wooden box on the steps; the number 40,800,000 on the box supposedly represented the number of people who could be killed by a single Trident.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Trident nuclear submarine base in Bangor, Washington

DATE: May 22, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 300 protesters were arrested when they climbed over the fences of the Trident nuclear submarine base in Bangor. Demonstrators carried a UN flag and sang, "We Shall Overcome." Demonstrators said they planned "bail solidarity," which meant that no one would leave jail on bail or personal recognizance until all were released on personal recognizance.

EVENT: Die-in at UC Berkeley Campus, CA.

DATE: May 24, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 200 protesters staged a die-in after an anti-nuclear rally at Sproul Hall Plaza at the University of California at Berkeley. Many were dressed in black robes, and they also had smoke bombs, toy missiles, and a cardboard coffin. They were opposing the university's role in nuclear weapons research. Ex-priest Daniel Berrigan addressed the crowd.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons demonstration at the United Nations
DATE: May 27, 1978
GROUP: Mobilization for Survival
ACTIVITY: About 15,000 protesters gathered at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza to focus on the U.N. debate on the arms race.

EVENT: Attempt to place anti-nuclear energy literature at PG&E Information Center near San Luis Obispo, CA.
DATE: May 27, 1978
GROUP: People Gathering Energy
ACTIVITY: Two protesters were arrested for investigation of trespassing when they tried to put anti-nuclear energy literature in Pacific Gas and Electric Company's nuclear information center on U.S. 101 and San Luis Bay Drive. PG&E owns the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plan.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons march on West Loch at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, a "Walk for Disarmament"
DATE: June 5, 1978
GROUP: Hawaii Hospitality Committee for the Japanese Non-Governmental Organizations
ACTIVITY: Over 1000 people--among 500 from Japan--showed up for a vigil rally at the Queen Kapiolani Hotel in Waikiki against nuclear weapons. A slide show of the destruction caused by the atom bombs used in Japan was presented by the Peace Education Project of Catholic Action of Hawaii and the American Friends Service Community.

On the following day, the one-mile "Walk for Disarmament" began at Fort Weaver Road in Ewa and ended at the main gate of West Loch at Pearl Harbor. Protesters claim nuclear weapons are stored there.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at the United Nations
DATE: June 12, 1978
GROUP: Mobilization for Survival
ACTIVITY: Almost 400 demonstrators who protested the nuclear arms race in front of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations were arrested for disorderly conduct or for resisting arrest. Protesters crossed the police barricades, sat down there on the sidewalks and refused to move when officers ordered them to. Protesters chanted songs and slogans from the 1960s; they were detained in a center which had been designed for anti-Vietnam protesters (but which was never used). Members of peace organizations were permitted to address the UN assembly directly, but few diplomats came to listen.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Rocky Flats

DATE: June 15, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Fifteen protesters were arrested at Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant in Colorado for trying to block train deliveries there. Poet Allen Ginsberg was among those arrested.

EVENT: Attempted anti-nuclear power sit-in at PG&E offices in San Luis Obispo, CA.

DATE: June 23, 1978

GROUP: People Generating Energy

ACTIVITY: Two anti-nuclear protesters were arrested after attempting a sit-in at the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. in San Luis Obispo. They were charged with suspicion of trespassing and for resisting arrest when they refused to leave the offices at closing time. The protesters said they refused to leave until PG&E withdrew its application to have Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant licensed. One protester said, "We don't want to be arrested, but we don't want to be killed by nuclear power."

EVENT: 3-day anti-nuclear power protest at Seabrook nuclear power plant

DATE: June 24, 1978

GROUP: Clamshell Alliance

ACTIVITY: A three-day, legally sanctioned protest, attracting over 6000 on two days and 12,000 on the second day, was held at the Seabrook Nuclear Power Site. Protesters pitched tents on sites donated by sympathetic residents before entering the site. An energy fair was scheduled for the second day on the site. Brigades of demonstrators arrived at the construction site on a staggered schedule to avoid congestion on US Route 1. They were offered a muddy campsite, a former dump, on the grounds, by the New Hampshire Attorney General. Harvey Wasserman, the Clamshell Alliance's chief theoretician, analyzed the state's move to sanction the demonstration this way: "They made us a middle-ground offer that became very hard for us to refuse. If we refused a peaceful solution, we'd appear unreasonable and lose the credibility we gained last year. If we accepted, it would look like we were going soft. It was very well calculated to split the alliance, and it succeeded." Concerts, speeches and alternative energy exhibits were presented at the tent city at Seabrook. The requirements for the legal demonstration were that the protesters had to stay on the 18-acre site, obey all laws, and leave by Monday at 3pm. A flotilla of boats protested an offshore drilling rig used for construction of cooling tunnels for the nuclear plant. The demonstration area was separated from the site by a chain link fence patrolled by police. Dr. Benjamin Spock and civil rights leader Dick Gregory were present.

On the first night the Clamshell leaders debated whether or not to stay past the 3pm deadline; they finally decided to cooperate.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power march at Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission and EPA meetings at Hillsborough City Courthouse, Manchester, New Hampshire

DATE: June 26, 1978

GROUP: Clamshell Alliance

ACTIVITY: About 2000 people marched quietly through the city of Manchester to the Hillsborough City Courthouse where the NRC and EPA were holding meetings on controversial aspects of Seabrook power plant.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest at NRC in Washington, D.C.

DATE: June 28, 1978

GROUP: Seabrook Natural Guard

ACTIVITY: An anti-nuclear power protest against the NRC began with a march from the Capitol and a rally in Lafayette Square, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House. It ended with the attempt by 50 to 100 demonstrators to occupy the NRC offices a few blocks away.

The NRC was considering whether to suspend the construction permit for Seabrook plant. The EPA was making a second study of the plant's cooling system.

Fifty-six were arrested the second day of the vigil after they staged a "die-in;" they were charged with disorderly conduct and blocking a public sidewalk.

On Friday, June 30, the NRC ordered a suspension on construction of the plant. Demonstrators interpreted this decision as a victory.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest at Seabrook nuclear power plant site

DATE: July 15, 1978

GROUP: From Mass, Conn., NH

ACTIVITY: About 25 demonstrators protested in front of the Seabrook nuclear power plant's information office to oppose the blockage of access to the ocean.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest at PG&E offices at Santa Cruz, CA.

DATE: August 2, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Four men were arrested at the PG&E offices in Santa Cruz, CA, after they refused to leave at closing time. Group spokesman said they were protesting a San Luis Obispo City Superior Court order which forbids members of three anti-nuclear power groups from trespassing on PG&E property or blocking the entrance to Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant.

The three groups were: the Abalone Alliance, People Generating Energy, and San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace. The first two groups were planning a protest at the plant on the coming Sunday.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station, CA

DATE: August 5, 1978

GROUP: Southern California Alliance for Survival

ACTIVITY: About 1500 demonstrators marched peacefully in front of the

Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station to protest the nuclear weapons reportedly stored there. Protesters maintain it is the main depot for the Pacific Fleet arms.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest in President Carter's church in Washington, DC

DATE: August 6, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: An old woman was arrested after she tried to make a speech on nuclear weapons at a church service that President Carter was attending at the First Baptist Church. The woman was charged with disrupting a religious congregation and unlawful entry. During the offeratory, she stood and said: "We ask only for two minutes. Thirty-three years ago the U.S. dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima." Eight other demonstrators attempted to come in before the service began. When they refused to leave, they were evicted and arrested. President Carter later said, "I deplore the attack on Pearl Harbor that began the war. And I hope we never see another atomic weapon used. But to have a demonstration in church is not the best way to express your feelings."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Portland General Electric Company's Trojan nuclear plant in Oregon

DATE: August 6, 1978

GROUP: Trojan Decommissioning Alliance

ACTIVITY: About 140 demonstrators were arrested after scaling the fence of the Trojan nuclear plant in Oregon.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Diablo Canyon nuclear plant

DATE: August 6, 1978

GROUP: Abalone Alliance, People Generating Energy, Mobilization for Survival

ACTIVITY: About 3000 demonstrators gathered at Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant to commemorate the 33rd anniversary of the first dropping of the atomic bomb. About 300 demonstrators entered the plant site by landing boats, storming gates, and climbing over mountains. About 80 of these demonstrators were arrested. Although protesters were committed to nonviolence, workers and unions were not. Police lieutenant Jerry Dooley said "What we're really concerned about is a confrontation."

Most of the demonstrators stayed one-fourth of a mile away at Port San Luis Beach for an all-day rally and energy fair. By the second day of the protest, nearly 500 were arrested for trespassing. A few who climbed the mountains to get in were still at large. Protesters tried on Monday morning to shut down the plant by staging several sit-down blockades in front of the main gate.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear march against nuclear weapons in Maine and New Hampshire.

DATE: August 6, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 60 protesters marched from Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Maine, to Pease Air Force Base in Newington, New Hampshire to oppose anti-nuclear activity in New England. At Pease is stationed the 509th Bomb Wing, the unit from which planes left in 1945 to attack Hiroshima and Nagasaki with atomic bombs.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Seal Beach, CA

DATE: August 6, 1978

GROUP: Southern California Alliance for Survival

ACTIVITY: About 2000 demonstrators gathered at the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station in Orange County, CA, to protest the storage of nuclear weapons on the base. The protest commemorated the anniversary of the first atomic bombing.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons march on the state capitol in Atlanta, GA.

DATE: August 6, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 100 people marched to the Atlanta state capitol in a candlelight vigil ceremony. They wore white outfits with black armbands to depict the ghosts of the 94,000 people who died in Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear march against scheduled nuclear plant in North Perry, Ohio.

DATE: August 6, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 300 people marched a mile to protest the construction of a new nuclear plant by the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at McGuire Nuclear Plant in Charlotte, NC.

DATE: August 6, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 60 people demonstrated in front of the uncompleted McGuire Nuclear Plant in Charlotte, North Carolina. The plant is owned by Duke Power Co.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear march to Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, New Mexico

DATE: August 6, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 20 marchers demonstrated against nuclear weapons development on the 33rd anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. Those bombs were developed at Los Alamos laboratory. The march ended outside the laboratory grounds. Protesters presented hundreds of origami-style paper birds to the LASL public information officer as symbols of their "dream for world peace."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Trojan nuclear power plant in Oregon.

DATE: August 7, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 45 persons were arrested at Trojan nuclear power plant after they climbed over the fence of the site with the help of homemade stairs.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Rocky Flats nuclear plant

DATE: August 9, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 75 protesters were arrested after some tried to block a road leading to Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant. The protest commemorated the bombing of Nagasaki in 1945.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Lockheed Missile and Space Co. in Sunnyvale, CA.

DATE: August 9, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Thirty-two demonstrators marched and chanted outside the Lockheed Missile and Space Co. in Sunnyvale, CA. Eight were arrested for invading the company property where they staged a mock die-in.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Seabrook nuclear power plant site

DATE: August 14, 1978

GROUP: Clamshell Alliance

ACTIVITY: Eighteen protesters, members of the Clamshell Alliance, were arrested when they tried to prevent hundreds of construction workers from returning to their jobs at the site. One group shackled itself to a large crane on the construction site and hoisted a banner reading, "No nukes." The second group chained itself to a sign by the plant's front gate which read "Seabrook Station." They added a sign below it reading, "Will not be built." A third group walked through an opening in the chain link fence and sat along the edge of the service road.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at the Pentagon

DATE: September 1, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Thirteen people opposing nuclear weapons were arrested at the Pentagon after they chained themselves to a front door. Daniel Berrigan was among those arrested. They were charged with impeding entrances to public buildings, disorderly conduct, and refusing to obey police officers.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at the White House

DATE: September 4, 1978

GROUP: War Resisters League

ACTIVITY: Eleven anti-nuclear weapons protesters were arrested after staging a demonstration on the White House grounds. They gained access by joining a tourist line. Protesters unfurled a large banner calling for nuclear disarmament and carried it to the fountain near the Pennsylvania Avenue side of the grounds. A spokesman said, "The arms race is escalating, and it has always been the policy of pacifist groups to escalate their activities in response." The protest was orchestrated to coincide with an anti-nuclear protest by thirteen Westerners in Moscow.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Seabrook nuclear power plant

DATE: September 4, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Five anti-nuclear power protesters, who had walked through the main gate and then had lain on the access road at Seabrook nuclear power plant, were arrested and then dragged away by police. Four more were arrested when they tried to pitch a tent in front of the main gate. Another 35 demonstrators stayed across the road from the main gate. They sang and carried signs.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Seabrook nuclear power plant

DATE: October 7, 1978

GROUP: Boston Clamshell Alliance

ACTIVITY: Thirty-two protesters were arrested for trespassing after they tried to scale the fences at Seabrook nuclear power plant site in New Hampshire. Clamshell spokesman said many arrested would hold a hunger strike.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Marble Hills power plant site, Indiana

DATE: October 7, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Thirty-two demonstrators were arrested when they tried to climb over the fences of the Marble Hill power plant. One hundred and fifty had come to protest nuclear power.

EVENT: Protest at Black Fox nuclear power plant site in Inola, Oklahoma

DATE: October 7, 1978

GROUP: Sunbelt Alliance

ACTIVITY: About 450 people received \$25 tickets for trespassing after they marched on bulldozers and workers at the Black Fox Station site.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Black Fox nuclear power plant site near Inola, Oklahoma

DATE: October 31, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Fourteen anti-nuclear power protesters were arrested for trespassing after they chained themselves to heavy equipment at the site of Black Fox nuclear power plant site (near Inola, Oklahoma). The protesters were freed without bail.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power rally and memorial service for Karen Silkwood in Lafayette Park, Washington, D.C.

DATE: November 12, 1978

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 200 anti-nuclear power protesters held a rally in memory of Oklahoma plutonium worker, Karen Silkwood, killed mysteriously in an auto crash. Speakers predicted victory in their long-term war against nuclear power and in the civil law suit filed against the Kerr-McGee Nuclear Corporation, where Karen Silkwood worked, and against the FBI. A spokesman for the National Organization for Women's Labor Task Force said, "If we proceed with nuclear power as it now is designed, we're asking for a cancer epidemic such as we've never imagined."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at the Pentagon

DATE: December 28, 1978

GROUP: Atlantic Life Community

ACTIVITY: About 150 people demonstrated for about two hours outside the Pentagon on the shopping mall concourse. The following day 12 people were arrested after chaining themselves to doorways and splashing what was termed blood on the outside of the building. They were part of a group of about 40 participants. Those arrested were charged with failure to comply with a lawful order of a police officer.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest against Diablo Canyon at Santa Monica College Amphitheater

DATE: January 1, 1979

GROUP: Alliance for Survival

EVENT: About 600 people gathered to protest the construction of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant at the Santa Monica College Amphitheater. Speakers and performers included Daniel Ellsberg and Peter, Paul and Mary.

EVENT: Anti-Diablo show at Oakland Coliseum

DATE: January 27, 1979

GROUP: Pacific Alliance, Abalone Alliance and other groups

ACTIVITY: About 14,000 people who paid from \$6.50 to \$8.50 per person gathered in the Oakland Coliseum to protest against the licensing of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in San Luis Obispo County. The concert featured Graham Nash and Jackson Browne. Dr. Helen Caldicott was on hand to give a brief talk during the intermission.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear blockade at Seabrook nuclear power plant, N.H.

DATE: March 9, 1979

GROUP: Clamshell Alliance

ACTIVITY: About 180 protesters were arrested near the Seabrook nuclear power plant site as they tried to block delivery of a reactor containment vessel to the construction site. The protesters were spread out along a seven-mile stretch of road leading to the facility. Some sat in the middle of the roads. However, the largest number of arrests occurred in front of the gates of the facility. Those arrested were charged with disorderly conduct.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Dairyland Power Cooperative nuclear plant, Wisconsin

DATE: March 29, 1979

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 20 persons protested the shipment of spent nuclear fuel rods to a General Electric storage facility in Morris, Illinois, about 15 miles southwest of Joliet. They attempted to block a shipment of nuclear wastes headed for Illinois at the Dairyland Power Cooperative's nuclear plant. The Thursday shipment was the third; the first two occurred on Tuesday. Protesters said the nuclear accident at the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania plant on Wednesday in part motivated them to protest.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest vigil at Rancho Seco nuclear plant, near Sacramento, CA.

DATE: March 30, 1979

GROUP: Nearby residents

ACTIVITY: About 150 protesters began a weekend vigil on Friday night against Rancho Seco nuclear plant outside Sacramento. The plant's design is almost identical to that of Three Mile Island's. Protesters with signs and candles urged that the plant be shut down. Group spokesman, state Senator John Garamendi (in whose district the plant is located), said, "This power plant should have been shut down two days ago and they haven't done it." Rancho Seco officials had told Garamendi that they were waiting to see what develops in Pennsylvania before deciding whether to close the plant. In an informal vote by the five directors of the Sacramento Utility District, which operates the plant, two favored a shutdown.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest at White House

DATE: March 31, 1979

GROUP: Community for Creative Nonviolence, Catholic Workers of Baltimore

ACTIVITY: About 20 anti-nuclear power protesters, members of a Community for Creative Nonviolence and the Catholic Workers of Baltimore, protested outside the White House. In the wake of the Three Mile Island accident, they were carrying banners which read, "Better Active Today than Radioactive Tomorrow" and "Nuclear Industry Puts Profits Before People." There were no arrests. Inside the White House, during a tour, four men were arrested for disruption as they unfurled a banner in opposition to nuclear power.

They were charged with unlawful demonstration and failure to quit, according to a Secret Service spokesman.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest against General Public Utilities in Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, an operator of the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania

DATE: April 2, 1979

GROUP: Safe Energy Alternatives Alliance

ACTIVITY: About 50 protesters showed up to demonstrate in front of the General Public Utilities building in Mountain Lakes, New Jersey. Some were wearing black with black masks. Group spokesman, Walter Goodman, said the demonstration was organized in response to radiation leaks at the Three Mile Island nuclear generating plant. Fourteen of the fifty protesters were arrested for trespassing while blocking the entrance to the headquarters. They were charged with disorderly conduct as well. The demonstration came as the GPU was experiencing financial difficulties as a result of the accident at the Harrisburg plant.

EVENT: Anti nuclear power protest at the PG&E offices in San Francisco

DATE: April 7, 1979

GROUP: Abalone Alliance, Citizens for a Better Environment

ACTIVITY: From 7000 to 25,000 people (according to different estimates) gathered into the Civic Center Plaza in San Francisco to listen to a group of speakers denounce the PG&E and to demand an end to the construction of Diablo Canyon nuclear plant. More than a dozen musicians and singers, including Joan Baez, appeared between speeches. Ralph Nader was among the principal speakers.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear rally against Trident launching at Groton, Connecticut

DATE: April 7, 1979

GROUP: Trident Conversion Campaign which sponsored the demonstration with a coalition of 30 other organizations, including the Clamshell Alliance and the Mobilization for Survival

ACTIVITY: About 3000 people participated in a peaceful five-hour demonstration at the launching of the Trident submarine Ohio at Electric Boat Shipyard in Groton, Connecticut. The demonstrators arrived in over 100 buses and carried signs saying, "The Trident Is Nothing to Celebrate" and sported buttons reading, "We All Live in Harrisburg." Organizer Marta Daniels linked the weapons and power issues in describing the purpose of the demonstration, "If you've done your homework, you know you can't separate the two issues." She claimed that the civilian nuclear industry accounted for one-fifth of civilian radiation exposure incidents and nuclear weapons for the remaining four-fifths.

Two hundred and twenty-nine people were arrested for disorderly conduct for attempting to block the shipyard entrances. Of this number 36 refused to cooperate with booking procedures and were jailed.

The demonstration began with a march from Fort Griswold State Park, the site of a Revolutionary War battle, to the shipyard. Demonstrators

carried what was termed "a Trident monster" the same length as the submarine and complete with a string of bamboo poles representing the nuclear missiles that the submarine will carry. Black banners were hung from the ropes connecting the poles.

A space had to be cleared for the 12,000 guests to the shipyard to enter for the launching. According to the town police chief, Robert Falvey, it was the largest demonstration in Groton's history. Some of the 250 or so demonstrators blocking the shipyard entrance had padlocked themselves together. After being warned by police to move, demonstrators responded that they would not; arrests then began. One protester characterized the launching ceremony as a "mourning ceremony."

SOURCE: NYT 4-8-79

DATE: April 7, 1979

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power rally against Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant site held in San Francisco

GROUP: Abalone Alliance (a coalition of 24 northern California community organizations)

ACTIVITY: About 5000 demonstrators turned out at San Francisco's Civic Center to protest plans of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to open Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in the spring of 1980. The demonstrators object to the opening of the facility because of its proximity to an earthquake fault and because of the recent Three Mile Island accident.

Ralph Nader and rock singers Jackson Browne and Bonnie Raitt appeared. Approval for operation of Diablo Canyon plant is expected in May of 1980. Spokesman for PG&E said, "We believe we have satisfied all NRC licensing requirements."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power rally in MacArthur Park, Los Angeles

DATE: April 7, 1979

GROUP: Alliance for Survival

ACTIVITY: About 1200 protesters appeared for a rally calling for the shutdown of Rancho Seco and San Onofre nuclear power plants and the prevention of operation of Diablo Canyon plant next year. Protesters asked Governor Brown to intervene to shut the plants. The rally in Los Angeles was coordinated with two others in California, one in San Francisco and another in San Diego. Much of the motivation for the rally was the recent nuclear accident at Three Mile Island.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power rally in San Diego

DATE: April 7, 1979

GROUP: Abalone Alliance

ACTIVITY: About 300 people showed up for an anti-nuclear rally organized by the Abalone Alliance and coordinated with two others in Los Angeles and San Francisco and directed against nuclear power in San Diego's Balboa

Park. Speakers criticized the lack of evacuation plans for San Diego County in the event of a serious accident at San Onofre plant. Speakers called for a shutdown of the state's nuclear plants.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power rally at Lafayette Park north of the White House

DATE: April 8, 1979

GROUP: Potomac Alliance

ACTIVITY: Several hundred demonstrators appeared at Washington's Lafayette Park near the White House to demand the shutdown of nuclear power plants in operation and to prevent the opening of those not yet in operation. The sponsoring group, Potomac Alliance, is active in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Speakers at the rally denounced both nuclear power and nuclear weapons. Michio Kaku, a physics professor, said, "The incident in Harrisburg was not the first and it certainly won't be the last of the partial meltdowns. Think of it as a sneak preview." Philip Berrigan called on demonstrators to "struggle against the war-makers like the one across the street (the White House)." At one edge of the park, there were displays of solar collectors and an improvised solar-power water heater presented by the Anacostia Energy Alliance. The crowd was also told by Peter Franchot, a staff attorney for the Union of Concerned Scientists, "What happened at Three Mile Island could happen at any nuclear power plant."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear demonstration at the White House

DATE: April 12, 1979

GROUP: Atlantic Life Community, a network of mostly Roman Catholic and pacifist groups

ACTIVITY: Ten demonstrators, including the wife of former activist priest Philip Berrigan, spilt a blood-like substance on the North Portico of the White House. Demonstrators claimed the blood was their own. All ten were charged with unlawful entry and "malicious mischief." Protesters had entered the White House grounds by waiting in a line of tourists. As the demonstrators entered the North Portico, they threw two baby bottles filled with what they said was their own blood on either side of the entrance.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest at San Onofre power plant in CA

DATE: April 21, 1979

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 2000 anti-nuclear protesters gathered outside the San Onofre nuclear power plant to demonstrate against construction of the facility south of San Clemente. The demonstrators marched and chanted outside the plant. The march was coordinated with many other anti-nuclear marches in other states, including 5000 protesters at a Midland, Michigan power plant site.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons rally at Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant, Colo.

DATE: April 28, 1979

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 9500 demonstrators came to Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant north of Denver to call for the shutdown of the plant. Speakers at the demonstration included George Wald (Nobel laureate in medicine); Daniel Ellsberg, and Dr. Helen Caldicott, a Boston pediatrician.

EVENT: civil disobedience action against Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant

DATE: April 29, 1979

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Between 150 and 280 activists were arrested at Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant for blockading the entrance to the facility. Those arrested were charged with trespassing (under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954). The confrontation was a follow-up to the rally Saturday.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear rally against Lawrence Livermore Laboratory

DATE: May 5, 1979

GROUP: UC Nuclear Weapons Labs Conversion Project

ACTIVITY: About 1500 demonstrators appeared at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory to stage a non-violent, protest against continued research and development of nuclear weapons. Those demonstrators who did remain after the two-and-one-half-hour delay heard several speakers denounce the development of nuclear weapons and ask for the conversion of the laboratory into one which sponsors socially constructive projects. Among the speakers were Professor Charles Schwartz, a physics professor at the University of California at Berkeley; Diane Thomas-Glass of the Ecumenical Peace Institute; Pat Broudy, widow of an Operation Smokey nuclear test victim; and Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, former Defense Department nuclear strategist. Ellsberg told the group, "The Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos Lab in New Mexico are the brains of the nuclear weapons complex. Every nuclear warhead, from the Hiroshima bomb to the neutron bomb, was conceived at these two labs. I think our country is driving the other countries to develop their own nuclear weapons. What we're doing here will guarantee that the Russians will have it." He then asked and answered his own question: "Is it possible to have these weapons unilaterally? I say NO." The rally also featured a Peace Conversion Fair and exhibits of possible alternative uses for the lab.

The three-part goal of the UCNWLCP includes: 1) a call for the end of nuclear weapons research and development; 2) a call for the appointment of an Alternative Use Committee to develop conversion planning for the lab and its equipment; and 3) a call for an independent review of the health and safety hazards at the lab. There were no arrests at the rally.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power rally on steps of Capitol in Washington, D.C.

DATE: May 6, 1979

GROUP: 200 consumer, environmental, and labor groups, including Friends of the Earth, the Sierra Club, Women's Strike for Peace, locals of the International Association of Machinists, Gray Panthers, senior citizen

groups, National Consumer League, and pro-life groups. Nader's consumer organization provided the backbone for the three-week planning effort.

ACTIVITY: About 70,000 demonstrators marched to the Capitol steps in a demonstration which ended in a rally. They were protesting against nuclear energy in an all-day demonstration. Among the speakers were California's Governor Brown, consumer activist Ralph Nader, Jane Fonda, Tom Hayden, and Dick Gregory. Demonstrators were in a festive mood; some wore Superman costumes and gas masks to dramatize their cause.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest in Venice Pavilion, Venice, California in solidarity with Washington, D.C. rally

DATE: May 6, 1979

GROUP: Greenpeace Foundation of Southern California, Alliance for Survival

ACTIVITY: About 30 demonstrators chanted slogans, "Hell, no, we won't glow," and "No more nuclear madness," amid roller skaters at the Venice Pavilion in Venice, California. The demonstration was staged in support of the protests in Washington, D.C., and at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory the same day. In addition, six other protesters stood along the Pacific Coast Highway at Sunset Boulevard. Organizer Michael Maracci claimed that groups were strung from the Mexican border to San Luis Obispo. Because of the gasoline shortage, the protest group was small, according to Greenpeace spokesman Jonathan Tasini. He added, "The idea of this protest was for everybody to protest within his own community. Obviously we couldn't get everybody to Livermore." Passing skaters asked protesters about alternative energy sources. Regarding nuclear energy, Maracci said, "There is no easy answer even to whether we should stop all nuclear power. Perhaps we should just change from nuclear fission to nuclear fusion, which produces no waste." Greenpeace's most vital area of concern in the nuclear energy issue is the disposal of nuclear waste.

EVENT: Trespass demonstration against nuclear power at Black Fox Station nuclear plant under construction near Tulsa, Oklahoma

DATE: June 2, 1979

GROUP: Sunbelt Alliance

ACTIVITY: About 500 protesters were arrested at the Black Fox Station nuclear plant when they walked around a seven-foot fence and to within 300 yards of the planned nuclear reactor core site. Protesters carried signs saying, "We don't want another accident like Three Mile Island... We want our children to be able to breathe the air and drink the water." Demonstrators were arrested for unlawful entry, which carries a stiffer fine than trespassing.

The Oklahoma protest was the largest of several anti-nuclear protests that weekend around the country--in Texas (Comanche Peak), Colorado (Fort St. Vrain), Arkansas (Russellville), Virginia (North Anna nuclear plant), and New York (Long Island's Shoreham Nuclear plant).

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy protest against Shoreham plant, Long Island

DATE: June 3, 1979

GROUP: Sound/Hudson Against Atomic Development and Friends
Nuclear Hazards Resource Center of East Quogue, Long Island

ACTIVITY: Over 15,000 demonstrators gathered at a midafternoon rally to protest against construction of the Long Island Shoreham nuclear plant. At the end of the rally, several demonstrators trained in civil disobedience stormed the construction site; they took down a gate and climbed over fences. About 600 were arrested for trespassing. A spokesman for LILCO, which owns the plant, said, "We're not expecting a military action here this afternoon."

Those trespassing charged the main gate, removed the holding pins from their hinges, and sent the gate crashing to the ground. The protest was coordinated with many others in nine states and in other countries, including Spain, France, Germany, Canada, and Japan.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear rally at Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant

DATE: June 30, 1979

GROUP: Abalone Alliance, Greenpeace

ACTIVITY: More than 25,000 protesters showed up in a field near the Diablo Canyon power plant to protest licensing of the facility. The rally featured folksingers, nuclear power opponents, including Governor Brown who repeated his call for a greater commitment to energy conservation and development of alternative energy sources. Exhibits of alternative energy sources, such as solar collectors, windmills, and gasohol projects were displayed. Both on anti-nuclear literature were set up. A Greenpeace spokesman defended the organization's involvement in the rally by stating that if they didn't get involved, "there wouldn't be any whales to save."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear march by Indian activists and nuclear demonstrators in the Black Hills, South Dakota

DATE: July 8, 1979

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: After a protest rally in Rapid City to which about 7000 came, approximately 2000 protesters, including many Indian activists, marched through the Black Hills to demonstrate against the development of uranium mines. Indian protester, Bill Means, urged the marchers to view the two Black Hills' issues--ownership of the area and development of the uranium for nuclear power--as one. He asked his listeners to stick together to save the Black Hills.

EVENT: Survival Sunday II at the Hollywood Bowl, Hollywood, California

DATE: July 10, 1979

GROUP: Alliance for Survival

ACTIVITY: A record crowd of 18,000 people showed up at the Hollywood Bowl for the second annual Survival Sunday staged against nuclear power. Ralph Nader was the principal speaker; he pushed the use of solar energy and added, "We are gathered here as a vanguard in a major citizen movement

which is the essence of patriotism, a movement to defend our land, our country, and the rights of a future generation to inherit a nonradioactive America." Nader called for the end of the use both of nuclear power and of nuclear weapons. Members of the audience, which was in a casual mood, according to reporters, paid five dollars each to attend the rally which featured singers Holly Near, Jackson Browne, Joan Baez, Graham Nash, and Peter Yarrow.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear demonstration against Seabrook nuclear plant (fourth annual demonstration)

DATE: July 22, 1979

GROUP: Clamshell Alliance

ACTIVITY: About 2300 protesters participated in a legal, peaceful rally against Seabrook nuclear power plant. Protesters sat in a large field and listened to folk music and speakers, including Dick Gregory and Harvard biologist George Wald.

EVENT: "Hiroshima Weekend" protest at Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station, California

DATE: August 5, 1979

GROUP: Seal Beach Nuclear Action GROUP, a coalition of anti-nuclear groups

ACTIVITY: About 1200 demonstrators marched outside the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station to protest against nuclear weapons during "Hiroshima Weekend." The demonstration, sponsored by the Seal Beach Nuclear Action GROUP, coincided with several demonstrations elsewhere in the U.S., Japan, and Europe. Originally, the group wanted to form a "human chain" around the 17-mile fence, but not enough people were present. Instead protesters lined up along the Pacific Coast Highway so that all the passing cars could see them. Protesters claim that nuclear weapons are stored at the naval ammunition depot. After the two-hour protest demonstration, Dr. Rosalie Bertell, a consultant to the NRC, spoke at a rally at McGaugh School.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear rally at Indian Point nuclear power plant in New York to mark "Hiroshima Weekend"

DATE: August 5, 1979

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 4000 demonstrators marked the 34th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima with a nuclear power protest at Indian Point nuclear power plant in New York. By evening 102 had been arrested for climbing over or tunneling through the gates of the facility. Some protesters protected themselves by throwing rugs over the barbed wire fence before attempting to climb it. Others padlocked themselves to the gates, while still others passed out candles and lists of the names of Hiroshima victims. The plan was to hold a vigil for those arrested and to shout out the names as they blew out the candles as a symbolic gesture of death by radiation. Plant spokesman, Joyce Hergenhan, claimed there was no stoppage of work caused by the protest. The demonstration began at 1PM with a rally at the Blue Mountain

Reservation State Park; it was followed by a march through Peekskill and Buchanan en route to the power plant.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear rally in Manhattan

DATE: August 23, 1979

GROUP: September 23 Rally Committee of the Musicians United for Safe Energy

ACTIVITY: About 200,000 protesters gathered in Manhattan to hear rock music and to protest against nuclear power; it was the largest anti-nuclear demonstration on record to date. Performing or speaking were Jane Fonda, Ralph Nader, Tom Hayden, Graham Nash, Jesse Colin Young, and Representative Bella Abzug. The crowd was told it was the "vanguard of a new movement that would be a political power in the presidential elections." Barry Commoner, a scientist, announced the formation of an anti-nuclear Citizens' Party. The rally was one of many that weekend in the U.S., including others in Vernon, Vermont, Omaha, and Bremerton, Washington.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Vermont Yankee power plant

DATE: September 23, 1979

GROUP: Vermont Yankee Decommissioning Alliance, a coalition of groups from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont

ACTIVITY: About 167 protesters were arrested for attempting to block the gates of the Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant in an effort to shut down the facility. Before the blockage, the protesters gathered at a rally in Brattleboro. They were told the purpose of the protest was to get the issue of nuclear power into the courts. One protester said, "They're refueling a plant that can't even pass its own safety requirement."

EVENT: Blockade of entrance to Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant

DATE: September 26, 1979

GROUP: Vermont Yankee Decommissioning Alliance

ACTIVITY: About 50 protesters attempted to disrupt the reactor's annual refueling procedure by sitting in a circle in front of the Yankee power plant's gates. Thirty-three were arrested for blocking an entrance. The Vermont Yankee Decommissioning Alliance promised to repeat "nonviolent direct actions" in the future to prevent the refueling process from occurring. The plant had been shut down on September 22 for a six-week refueling and repair period.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear rally at Federal waste burial site in South Carolina

DATE: September 29, 1979

GROUP: Southeastern Natural Guard

ACTIVITY: Hundreds of demonstrators occupied the Federal waste burial site in Snelling, South Carolina, in a three-day stand. At the end of the occupation, demonstrators planned to trespass on the boundaries of the Savannah River Project, a Federal nuclear waste site operated by

Chem-Nuclear Systems and Allied-General Nuclear Services. Many protesters were carrying mock nuclear waste containers.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power rally at a nuclear power plant in Zion, Illinois
DATE: September 29, 1979
GROUP: Citizens Against Nuclear Power
ACTIVITY: About 1000 demonstrators appeared to protest nuclear power at Commonwealth Edison's nuclear power plant in Zion, Illinois. The rally was one of several being held around the country, including others in South Carolina and in West Valley, New York.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Navajo Army Depot in Arizona
DATE: September 30, 1979
GROUP: ?
ACTIVITY: About 50 protesters shouted, "We don't want it here," as a convoy drove a load of tritium taken from the American Atomics Corporation in Tuscon to store it on the base. After the state took over this corporation Governor Bruce Babbitt ordered the removal of the leaking radioactive gas which had caused thousands of dollars of damage to food stored in a nearby school cafeteria earlier that year. Before the takeover, the plant had been given until October 19 to dispose of the chemicals.

EVENT: Attempted occupation of Seabrook nuclear plant
DATE: October 6, 1979
GROUP: Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook
ACTIVITY: About 1200 protesters gathered at the Seabrook nuclear power plant to storm the facility's gates in an attempt to occupy the plant site. They were repelled by 400 state policemen and National Guard troops. Three demonstrators were arrested; two were charged with trespassing. Between 3000 and 4000 people had come to Seabrook for the protest, but only 1200 were willing to brave police in an attempted occupation.

EVENT: Peaceful demonstration at Seabrook nuclear power plant
DATE: October 8, 1979
GROUP: Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook
ACTIVITY: About 1000 people showed up at the Seabrook nuclear power plant facility to protest against construction of the plant. The peaceful protest followed unsuccessful attempts over the weekend to occupy the plant site.

EVENT: obstruction at Hampton, New Hampshire, courthouse, during the arraignments of Seabrook protesters
DATE: October 9, 1979
GROUP: ?
ACTIVITY: About 300 demonstrators tried to block the courthouse in Hampton, New Hampshire, in an attempt to keep twelve comrades from being jailed who had participated in the Seabrook protest of the

preceding weekend. After the unsuccessful attempt, about 50 demonstrators jammed the courthouse in a successful attempt to force the judge to postpone proceedings against others arrested in the Seabrook protest. Protesters also slashed the tires of policemen.

EVENT: Protest against the U.S. Navy's Trident submarine base at Bangor, Washington

DATE: October 29, 1979

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 100 demonstrators climbed over barbed wire fences at the U.S. Navy's Trident submarine base in an attempt to stop construction there. They were arrested for trespassing by 30 waiting civilian security guards. Those arrested were barred from the base hereafter, but they were not jailed.

EVENT: Protest against investments in nuclear projects at the New York Stock Exchange on the 50th anniversary of the 1929 crash

DATE: October 29, 1979

GROUP: "The Manhattan Project"

ACTIVITY: About 3000 people, many from New England, descended on the New York Stock Exchange in an attempt to shut it down on the 50th anniversary of the crash. Organizer Grace Hedemann explained, "The 61 most heavily invested nuclear power companies are traded on the New York Stock Exchange. We met with representatives of the Stock Exchange on October 10 and specifically asked them to de-list or stop trading the stocks of these companies. Naturally, the stock exchange refused." The stock exchange was not disrupted, as the protesters were arrested before its opening. Many locked arms and went limp when being taken into custody. Demonstrators thought that they had scored a gain: "I think we're creating a spectacle that will attract attention," said one. A six-piece band was present; old-time activists Daniel Ellsberg and David Dellinger were arrested. The protest began to die out by mid-morning.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Comanche Peak plant site, Texas

DATE: November 25, 1979

GROUP: Comanche Peak Life Force

ACTIVITY: About 100 demonstrators were arrested after they climbed over fences of the Comanche Peak nuclear plant site.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons prayer service protest outside Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant

DATE: January 1, 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: At a New Year's prayer service outside Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant, seven of about 22 protesters were arrested after they refused to comply with a request by U.S. marshalls that they leave the site. The seven arrested were women.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons sit-in in President Saxon's office at the U.C. Berkeley campus

DATE: January 31, 1980

ACTIVITY: Ten members of the anti-nuclear group, protesting the university's relationship with the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory and the Los Alamos Laboratory which do nuclear weapons research, staged a sit-in in the President's office at 5PM. After being cited for trespassing, the ten were released.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons march and rally at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.; unsuccessful attempt to close Pentagon

DATE: April 28, 1980

GROUP: Coalition for a Non-Nuclear World

ACTIVITY: About 1200 demonstrators protesting nuclear weapons participated in a demonstration at the Pentagon; beforehand, about 500 had marched from the Department of Energy building to the Pentagon. An almost picnic-like atmosphere prevailed, according to witnesses. The sponsoring group predicted "civil disobedience." Some participants tried to block the steps leading into the Mall and river entrances. Others wrapped themselves in American flags. About thirty others joined arms to block the underground entrance to the Pentagon (and connected to the Washington subway system. After singing "We Shall Overcome," they sat on the marble floor. Police dragged the unresisting protesters, thought to be blocking the entrance, into a circle. There were no arrests there. Those who were arrested included those who continued to block river entrances and the steps into the Mall after being warned by police to move. Other tactics included letting the air out of the tires of official cars and blocking the roadways with trash barrels and other devices.

Arrested demonstrators were mostly young, white and middle class. Daniel Ellsberg, Benjamin Spock, and Daniel Berrigan were also taken into custody. Federal Protective Service operations chief John Jester explained the relatively low rate of arrests, "We're just trying to get the employees out and let things cool down." Most of those arrested were charged with obstructing entranceways to a federal building.

Among the symbolic actions was a procession of chanting protesters led by a black-robed "death" figure and several persons in white nuclear technician suits and surgical masks carrying a black coffin.

Demonstrators, trained in civil disobedience techniques at special sessions the previous week, formed affinity groups for their assault on the two government buildings.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Seabrook

DATE: May 24, 1980

GROUP: CDAS

ACTIVITY: Approximately 1500 demonstrators gathered at Seabrook nuclear power plant site to protest against the construction of that facility in a three-day demonstration and attempted occupation. The militant faction

of the CDAS had rejected any kind of symbolic protest as useless and decided that it was necessary to invade and occupy the site--for months if possible. Protesters were repelled by policemen equipped for riot duty who pushed them away from holes in the fence and sprayed them with tear gas. Six helicopters were present. Protesters, who made a big effort not to harm the gardens of nearby residents, were prepared to resist police actions. Some pushed and shoved policemen who sprayed them, and others actively threw things at policemen. Reporters noted that the reaction of protesters was more violent than in any of the five other major demonstrations at the site since 1976.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest against Fort St. Vrain nuclear plant near Platteville, Colorado

DATE: June 8, 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Six protesters who sat in front of the main gate of Colorado's only nuclear power plant were arrested for criminal trespass. For four hours the protesters sat cross-legged with linked arms. The plant owners reversed their original intention to allow the protesters to remain as long as possible.

EVENT: Summer Solstice Festival to Stop San Onofre, in Laguna Niguel, CA.

DATE: June 22, 1980

GROUP: Alliance for Survival

ACTIVITY: About 15,000 people attended the anti-nuclear festival in Laguna Niguel, about four miles north of the nuclear power plant. The festival was intended to launch a campaign to stop operations at the facility. Many of the songs played by rock musicians were reminiscent of the Vietnam era scores. In the case of Country Joe McDonald, the lyrics were merely altered to fit the occasion.

Former director of the Indian movement, John Trudell, also protested the energy mining projects on present and former Indian lands. He said, "We've got to stop this whole madness. They are killing our people at the beginning of the fuel cycle and they're going to be killing yours at the end." The festival organizers said the festival was to launch a campaign to stop San Onofre Unit 1.

A rate diversion campaign was also launched at the festival. The intent was to tie up the funds of utility companies which operate nuclear facilities by having customers mail their payments to the Public Utilities Commission instead of to the utility company. One organizer explained, "This tactic gives us the opportunity to pressure both our utility companies and the Public Utilities Commission at the same time." Micro-phones and sound systems at the press conference were solar-powered.

EVENT: Long Walk for Survival

DATE: June 24, 1980

GROUP: ? A number of American Indians were involved
ACTIVITY: Approximately 100 anti-nuclear weapons protesters staged a march from Sacramento, California, to Washington, D.C.--the Long Walk for Survival. Many members of the group were American Indians. At Lake Powell, Arizona, they negotiated with Navajo and Hopi tribal medicine men for permission to cross through their land en route to Tuba City and Big Mountain, Arizona. The march was to be completed by November 1.

EVENT: Trespass on the grounds of Texas nuclear power plant, Comanche Peak

DATE: July 8, 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Between 15 and 40 anti-nuclear protesters entered the 8000-acre grounds of Comanche Peak nuclear power plant site, set off smoke bombs and flares, and called for followers to help them to establish a nonnuclear community there. LA spokesman for the owners, Dallas Power and Light, said that the demonstrators were in scrub brush and would not be able to penetrate high security areas. Their presence would not affect construction, according to the same spokesman.

EVENT: sit-in protest against Diablo Canyon and Public Utilities Commission

DATE: July 9, 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 35 anti-nuclear protesters staged a sit-in in the lobby outside the PUC offices. All five PUC commissioners were out of town, but a petition was handed to Joseph Bodovitz, executive director of PUC, calling for a safety probe of the facility. The petition also asked the PUC to consider alternative fuels before certifying the plant. The certification would be the last step taken before Diablo Canyon could go into operation.

EVENT: Gathering to save the Black Hills of South Dakota from intensive energy development by big corporations

DATE: July 25, 1980

GROUP: Black Hills Alliance, an anti-nuclear group

ACTIVITY: Thousands of anti-nuclear demonstrators gathered at Kammerer Ranch in the Black Hills of South Dakota to talk, plan, and organize about how to save the area from intensive energy development by big corporations. The eclectic group included members of the old left, the new left, academicians, farmers, ranchers, Sioux Indians. The demonstrators were opposing a Union Carbide Corporation, TVA plan for 13 coal-fired, 10,000-megawatt power plants and a nuclear "park" with up to 25 reactors, plus waste-producing and disposal facilities. A tent city with health food kitchens, a food co-op, and a Pepsi Cola stand was set up. A sign at the entrance to the Black Hills International Survival Gathering said, "No alcohol, no drugs, no firearms." A concert featuring Jackson Brown, a rock and roll singer, Bonnie Raitt, a folk singer, was held. There were

workshops in alternative technologies, varieties of solar energy, organic gardening, and Indian history, community planning, water rights, treaty rights, legal action, how to research corporations, and much more. A featured speaker was Gloria Woida, a farmer's wife from Lowry, Minnesota.

EVENT: "Rally in the Valley" San Fernando Valley Sepulveda Dam Basin, California, against Rockwell International

DATE: August 10, 1980

GROUP: Alliance for Survival

ACTIVITY: About 15000 demonstrators showed up at a protest rally against nuclear power sponsored by the Alliance for Survival. A former employee of Rockwell International spoke against the nuclear research facility in Canoga Park where displays utilizing solar energy as a generator of electricity were presented. One protester said, however, that he came "to party." The five-hour rally featured several speakers and rock musicians.

Organizer Steve Sulkes said the rally was to "alert people to the danger inherent in having a nuclear facility in a residential neighborhood in the Valley." Sulkes added that he next planned a door to door information canvass of the neighborhood around Rockwell International.

He said, "We'd like to see the nuclear activity moved out of the valley and Rockwell to expand into other activities. If there's going to be nuclear work done, it should be done in an isolated area." Rockwell International produces a weapons-grade uranium which is processed into fuel rods for test reactors.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy protest outside Democratic National Convention at Madison Square Garden

DATE: August 12, 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Twenty young men and women were arrested for blocking the main entrance to the Pennsylvania Station at 32nd St. and Seventh Avenue in a protest against nuclear energy staged outside the Democratic National Convention in Madison Square Garden.

Protesters wearing daubs of colored chalk on their faces and bodies to indicate radiation burns, were dragged struggling to a police wagon. Protesters chanted, "One, two, three, four, we don't want nuclear war. Five, six, seven, eight, we don't want to radiate.":

Demonstrators were charged with disorderly conduct and were issued summons and were released.

EVENT: "Die-in" in front of main Post Office in New York City

DATE: August 13, 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Several hundred protesters against nuclear power staged a "die-in" in front of the main Post Office on Eighth Avenue in New York City in the area reserved by police for demonstrations outside the Democratic National Convention. They hooted at the news of the arrests of other demonstrators.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest at Long Island Nuclear power plant site

DATE: September 29, 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 350 demonstrators blocked three entrances to Long Island Lighting Company's nuclear power plant at dawn. One hundred and fifty-seven were arrested and were charged with disorderly conduct. The protest blocked incoming employees and delayed work on the plant, scheduled to operate in 1983, for an hour.

Protest organizer Esther Pack stated, "I think once again we raised the issue of nuclear safety, and that's exactly what we wanted to do." Lilco officials called the protest counterproductive and claimed the plant would pose no threat. One representative said, "What a waste of the county and the tax payers' money...It's a real pity that we are paying for their beach party."

In anticipation of this demonstration, a court injunction was obtained by Lilco to prohibit demonstrators from entering the property or blocking the gates. Protesters arrived at 4AM and blocked entrances for about two hours. Arrested demonstrators had to be dragged to buses.

EVENT: Demonstration against delivery of a reactor vessel at Seabrook nuclear plant

DATE: March 4, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 175 demonstrators came to Seabrook nuclear power plant to protest and prevent the arrival of a reactor vessel. Although police removed a protester for obstructing the path of the delivery truck, no one was arrested.

EVENT: Second Anniversary of Three Mile Island march on the Capitol in Pennsylvania

DATE: March 28, 1981

#GROUPS: 11 labor unions, including United Mine Workers, the United Automobile Workers, and the International Longshoremen

ACTIVITY: About 7000 demonstrators marched on the Pennsylvania Capitol on Saturday to protest the Three Mile Island nuclear plant accident two years ago. At the Capitol Building in Harrisburg, speakers asked for the decommissioning of both Unit 2, the damaged reactor at TMI, and Unit 1 which was shut down for repairs at the time of the accident but which remains operational.

EVENT: First Southern California Labor Conference for Safe Energy and Full Employment to protest against nuclear power.

DATE: April 12, 1981

GROUP: Participants protesting against nuclear energy from International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers

ACTIVITY: An all-day anti-nuclear conference was held in Los Angeles with 250 business leaders from Bechtel Corporation and elsewhere in attendance. Bechtel Corporation participant, Thomas Carr, gave a pro-nuclear speech.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest against Rockwell International Corporation in El Segundo, California

DATE: April 27, 1981

GROUP: Los Angeles Catholic Worker, First Unitarian Church

ACTIVITY: About 150 marchers demonstrated against nuclear weapons production in the front of the Rockwell International Corporation. The demonstration began as a peaceful vigil and then, in a carefully rehearsed display of civil disobedience, the protesters linked arms and tried to block entrances to the office building. Then, on cue, six pre-selected "action groups," mostly members of the LACW and the FUC, broke from the marchers and locked arms in front of the doors. After being warned by police to move, they were arrested. Those arrested had received nonviolence training. The group expressed respect for police handling of the protest. "The police have been very gentle," said one Catholic Worker protester.

EVENT: Fourth Annual Survival Sunday at Hollywood Bowl, Hollywood, CA

DATE: June 14, 1981

GROUP: Southern California Alliance for Survival

ACTIVITY: About 18,000 anti-nuclear power protesters gathered for the Fourth Annual Survival Sunday at the Hollywood Bowl in Los Angeles. Speakers included Patti Davis, daughter of the President; Robert Kennedy, Jr., son of the Massachusetts senator. Steve Sulkes, organizer, characterized the event as "a plea for help. Today we sent a message loud and clear across the world--a message of love and hope. A message that says, 'Help America survive; end the nuclear threat.'" A special telegram booth was set up for those who wanted to (for two dollars) to send an anti-nuclear telegram to President Reagan, Governor Brown, Senators Cranston or Hayakawa. Pre-written protest texts were provided. Admission to the Bowl ranged from six dollars to fourteen dollars and fifty cents. All 18,600 tickets were sold; the expected \$50,000 profit will be used in protests, such as the one at Diablo Canyon. The rally coincided with Flag Day this year. Larry Vallon, producer of the show, linked the two events: "It's no coincidence that this rally is on the same day as Flag Day. It's on Flag Day this year because we are sick and tired of being told that being anti-nuclear and for peace, is somehow unpatriotic." The concert was described as having a Woodstock-like flavor; some former Woodstock performers even came. Sulkes stated, "They came to hear good music and good speakers, to get together to make a statement--and to express their frustrations."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy demonstration at the site of a proposed nuclear waste facility near Carlsbad, New Mexico, the Waste Isolation Power Plant

DATE: September 7, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: One hundred and fifty protesters gathered peacefully at the site of a proposed nuclear waste facility, the WIPP, in Carlsbad, New Mexico. Twenty-nine were arrested (including eight reporters and one photographer) for trespassing. Federally-funded construction on the site, designed as a repository of low-level nuclear waste, began in the early summer of 1981.

Two of the 29 arrested were also charged with refusal to identify themselves. About 25 police lined up between the fence and a wooden barricade. When the trespassers entered the prohibited area between the fence and the barricades in three waves, they were warned by a loudspeaker on the Federal Department of Energy truck that they were breaking the law. Some exercised passive resistance, according to wire editor, Dana Bowley. A DOE spokesman said he was considering dropping charges against the media members.

The other 21 arrested were expected to receive only light sentences. The relatively light turnout (1000 were expected) was interpreted by DOE officials as meaning that anti-WIPP sentiment was abating.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest against Diablo Canyon site, held in Venice, CA

DATE: September 12, 1981

GROUP: Southern California Alliance for Survival

ACTIVITY: About 150 demonstrators gathered to march and rally on the boardwalk in Venice to support the blockade of Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. The march ended at Canal Park where there were speakers. Buckets were passed to collect donations for protesters at Diablo Canyon.

One protester (Phil Chamberlain), reasoned, "If you want to get rid of nuclear weapons, you have to get rid of nuclear power, right?"

EVENT: Attempted blockade of main entrance to Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant

DATE: September 15, 1981

GROUP: Abalone Alliance

ACTIVITY: A 14-day protest, attracting over 2000 people was held at the main entrance to the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in a symbolic effort to prevent the loading of nuclear fuel into the reactor for tests.

Prior to the protest approximately 3000 people had gathered at a campsite on privately-owned land twelve miles northeast of the site to await the go-ahead signal for the block from Abalone Alliance. At the encampment, protesters were trained in nonviolent techniques. Alcohol and drugs were prohibited, and access was strictly limited.

At a military base nearby, Camp San Luis Obispo, 500 National Guardsmen were prepared to back up state troopers and local police. Protesters admitted that the probability of actually stopping the loading operations is low, as

the fuel is already on location. Employees at the utility considered the task "business as usual," according to spokesperson, Roberta Palm.

One protester commented about the lower-than-normal turnout, "I don't even try to count. We're trying to change consciousness from quantity to quality." Arrested demonstrators would be held in a fenced storage area on the plant property until they were bused to California Men's Colony near San Luis Obispo.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Jeanerette, Louisiana, at Titan missile silo

DATE: October 8, 1981

GROUP: Pax Christi

ACTIVITY: A Louisiana man jumped over a security fence, climbed a Titan II missile silo, and sprinkled holy water on it to protest against nuclear weapons. He was arrested for unlawfully entering a military installation. He commented, "I believe quite clearly that Jesus says we are to love others, to love our neighbors as ourselves." He was held in lieu of a \$100,000 bond.

EVENT: Prayer vigil protesting construction of Diablo Canyon power plant on sacred Chumash Indian burial ground.

DATE: October 4, 1981

GROUP: Indians Chumash, Mewohs?

ACTIVITY: About 80 people participated in a peaceful dawn-to-dusk prayer vigil on the beach near the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant site to protest the construction of the facility on Indian burial ground. The group sat in a circle around a wooden totem pole below which was a silver-framed picture of the queen of diamonds. Pipes were passed during the ceremony in which an elderly Indian woman asked the gods for their protection. Jonathan Swiftturtle, an organizer, explained that he does not object to nuclear technology. He hoped that the vigil would bring "a moment of harmony between pro- and anti-nuclear factions." Donald Kennedy of PG&E, which owns the nuclear facility, joined the vigil because he believes the Indians have a sincere objection to the plant.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons teach-in at universities, e.g., UCLA

DATE: November 11, 1981

GROUP: Union of Concerned Scientists

ACTIVITY: At UCLA about 2200 students and faculty crowded into the Ackerman Student Union for a Veterans' Day teach-in on the nuclear arms race. Governor Brown was the principal speaker. Marvin Goldberger, president of Caltech and theoretical physicist, said that nuclear arms should take "absolute precedence over all other issues." Stanford University historian Barton J. Bernstein said that a "nuclear freeze" is a "minimal" position that should be taken to prevent a holocaust. Governor Brown said that a critical moment is approaching "when we can take a path toward substantially altering the nature of our relationship with the Soviet Union." Teach-ins were held on 150 other college campuses, including Harvard, Georgetown University, the University of California

at San Diego, the University of California at Berkeley, Stanford, and the University of California at Davis.

EVENT: "Convocation on the Threat of Nuclear War" at Cornell University

DATE: November 11, 1981

GROUP: Union of Concerned Scientists

ACTIVITY: About 1500 people attended an anti-nuclear weapons teach-in, the largest in the East, at Cornell University. The convocation was endorsed by two Nobel laureates, Hans Bethe and Ronald Hoffman, about 360 other faculty members. At Cornell and at other universities, audiences heard a "scientists' declaration" signed by Professor Henry W. Kendall of MIT, and eight others, that called on the public to focus on four objectives: 1) a comprehensive American-Soviet ban on nuclear weapons tests, 2) limits on flight testing of new missile systems, 3) substantial and verifiable reductions" of existing American and Soviet nuclear arsenals, 4) an "intensive" American-Soviet effort to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to encourage simultaneous weapons reductions by other nuclear powers. Two themes were stressed: 1) We share a common concern with the Russian people and 2) The Reagan administration apparently thinks we can win a nuclear war.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Electric Boat Shipyard, Groton, Conn

DATE: November 14, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 400 demonstrators peacefully protested the launching of the "USS Florida," the third Trident nuclear submarine. At the launching ceremony, Deputy Defense Secretary, Frank C. Carlucci III, said the Trident was "the single most powerful weapon system the US has ever deployed" and that it should be a warning that the US is "prepared to defend our freedom." Twenty-one protesters were arrested when they tried to obstruct buses carrying dignitaries to and from a luncheon.

EVENT: An anti-nuclear weapons protest at Concord Naval Weapons Station in Massachusetts

DATE: December 28, 1981

GROUP: Bethlehem Family, Pacific Life Community

ACTIVITY: At Concord Naval Station about 60 protesters opposed the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings as well as the "40,000 children under 5" who are starving daily "as a result of the illegal and morally repugnant use of money and power." Three were arrested after they crossed a fence surrounding the station, knelt in a paved roadway and started praying.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear arms protest at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

DATE: December 28, 1981

GROUP: Strategies and Action for Conversion

ACTIVITY: About 45 protesters gathered outside Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska to call for the end of the nuclear arms race. Eighteen

were arrested when they tried to enter the Strategic Air Command Headquarters. The protest was staged to commemorate the East of the Holy Innocents. The protesters retold the story of Herod and added, "In our day, even more atrocious plans are under way for indiscriminate killing, the nuclear slaughter of millions of innocents."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory

DATE: February 1, 1982

GROUP: Livermore Action Group

ACTIVITY: About 300 protesters turned out to protest nuclear weapons research at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory. One demonstrator explained the rationale of the protest, "All we are saying is stop the bomb where it starts." One hundred and seventy were arrested after they formed a human blockade at the south entrance to the headquarters. After initial arrests, the others formed a block away from the facility and then marched toward the entrance. They were carrying a large banner which read, "Livermore, nevermore" and were marching to the sounds of a brass band. Those arrested were charged with suspicion of obstructing a thoroughfare. At one point the later-arrested demonstrators sat inside all four gates as the laboratory's workers arrived. They protested as their comrades were taken into custody. Daniel Ellsberg was among those arrested. A group of Buddhist monks was present.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory

DATE: March 1, 1982

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 48 demonstrators, including one found in a classified area, were arrested during a protest at the University of California's Lawrence Livermore Nuclear Laboratory. All but one were charged with blocking a road.

EVENT: Ground Zero Week anti-nuclear protest in 650 communities and on 350 college campuses

DATE: April 18, 1982

GROUP: Ground Zero, Physicians for Social Responsibility

ACTIVITY: Ground Zero coordinated a week of consciousness-raising regarding the nuclear arms race. Mock nuclear bombs were "detonated" on the steps of the Texas Capitol, in a park in Atlanta, and elsewhere. Other activities included films, foot races, bicycle tours, concerts, lectures, and debates. At Harvard University, Physicians for Social Responsibility sponsored a forum complete with a panel discussion and a viewing of "War Games." In Columbus, Ohio, Ground Zero organizers showed maps of what would be left after a nuclear attack. Running events, as "Run from Ground Zero" in SLC were designed to see how far runners could go in 30 minutes. A silent vigil was planned for Saturday in Bangor, Maine.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Electric Boat shipyard, Connecticut

DATE: July 5, 1982

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Four anti-nuclear weapons protesters broke into the Electric Boat Shipyard near New London, Connecticut, and did an estimated \$12,000 worth of damage to a Trident missile submarine there. In February, 1983, four were ordered to serve one-year jail terms for refusal to pay for the damage. The other five were already jailed.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at the Pentagon

DATE: November 2, 1982

GROUP: Jonah House, a Baltimore group founded by former priest, Philip Berrigan

ACTIVITY: Protesters ringed the entrances to the Pentagon on election day. Several vials of blood were thrown at the columns of the building. No damage was done. The purpose of the protest was to support Initiative 10 which proposes a "US-Soviet nuclear weapons freeze." The initiative appeared on the ballot in Washington, D.C., and in ten other states. Federal Protective Service police arrested 28 for blocking entrances. They were dragged inside, handcuffed, and released later after being issued citations requiring them to appear before a US magistrate in Alexandria. One protester, an Oblate student, commented, "We are here to impress upon people who work in the Pentagon of the madness, the insanity of what they are doing...They have made killing their business." Another protester carrying a tooth brush and a Bible, remarked, "They are just about the only things they let you keep in jail. I've been in jail four or five times protesting the nuclear holocaust." Many of the protesters were from out of town, although some, such as about 6 theological students of Oblate College, were local people.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Electric Boat Shipyard, Groton, Conn.

DATE: November 2, 1982

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Six protesters were charged with first degree criminal trespassing at the Electric Boat Shipyard in Groton, Connecticut, where US Navy Trident submarines are built. The demonstration was intended as "a prelude to demonstrations planned for the weekend launch of the nation's fourth Trident nuclear missile submarine." Protesters were released on written promises to appear in New London Superior Court on November 11.

EVENT: Protest at a launching ceremony for the Georgia, a Trident submarine armed with nuclear missiles

DATE: November 7, 1982

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 500 people gathered for a protest at Electric Boat Shipyard against the launching of the Georgia, the nation's fourth nuclear missile submarine. Nineteen were arrested for disorderly conduct. One was an elderly woman, and another was a Roman Catholic brother. Meanwhile, inside, James D. Watkins, chief of naval operations, told

guests that Americans should avoid the temptation to reduce the complexities of nuclear deterrence to simple election-ballot propositions. "Simplistic solutions only arouse false hopes, leading to disillusion."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Vandenberg Air Force Base

DATE: January 24, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Anti-nuclear demonstrators held a protest and tried unsuccessfully to obstruct the main gate of Vandenberg Air Force Base, a potential MX missile test site. Thirty were arrested for trespassing on the north part of the base at Point Sul; they arrived to within one mile of the operational Minuteman missile launch facilities. One obstructor stood in front of an arriving truck. Both military and civilian police were called to deal with the protest. Air Force Base commander, Major General Jack L. Watkins stated that the Air Force was forced into a confrontation "by a small group which has a right to be heard, but which has chosen the wrong place and manner in which to demonstrate."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Pantex, prayer vigil

DATE: February 16, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Three people were arrested at an anti-nuclear protest at Pantex Weapons Assembly Plant in Amarillo, Texas, when they tried to climb the security fence surrounding the facility. They were charged with trespassing. The demonstration began as a prayer vigil.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Electric Boat Shipyard, Groton, Conn.

DATE: March 10, 1983

GROUP: Atlantic Life Committee based in New Haven

ACTIVITY: Twenty-one protesters were arrested for third degree criminal trespassing at an anti-nuclear weapons protest at Electric Boat Shipyard where US Navy Trident submarines are built.

EVENT: Protest against the Old Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DATE: March 11, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: An anti-nuclear protester was arrested when he set fire to a protest sign in front of the Old Executive Office building in Washington, D.C. There were no injuries, but damage a marble column and to a fence on the Pennsylvania Avenue side of the building was estimated at five thousand dollars.

EVENT: Protest against a train allegedly carrying 100 nuclear warheads to the US Navy's Trident submarine base at Bangor, Washington

DATE: March 19, 1983

GROUP: Ground Zero and others

ACTIVITY: A protest against "a mysterious white train traveling at 35 miles per hour through the Western states and believed to be

carrying 100 nuclear warheads" was held along the route of the train in: 1) Fort Collins, Colorado, 2) La Junta, Co., 3) Pueblo, Co., 4) Boulder, Co., and 5) Denver, Co. In Fort Collins, eight protesters knelt hand in hand on the tracks in the train's path and were arrested moments before it passed. One hundred protesters denounced the "death trains" and charged, "We shall not be moved."

In La Junta, Pueblo, Boulder, and Denver, vigils were held. In Denver, two persons, including a brother of the Catholic church, were arrested and charged with obstruction of a passageway. In Cheyenne, the train passed without incident. In all, ten persons were arrested. In Fort Collins, eight were taken into custody after they knelt on the tracks. Two were arrested for obstruction in Denver.

One of the residents above the tracks stated, "It's probably the most destructive train in the world. We estimate that it has about 100 hydrogen bombs on it." Ben McCarty, an Energy department spokesman in Albuquerque, confirmed that the train carrying nuclear material was traveling to Bangor. He refused to say specifically what the cargo was but said the armed guards were aboard the train which was painted white and was comprised of 12 cars, two locomotives, and two security cars with turrets.

Protesters commented on the purpose of the demonstration; one said, "We are determined that we will stop the Trident and we will stop the nuclear weapons buildup." Another said, "We want to stop the train forever, that's the reason I am involved." Still another, whose house overlooks the tracks, said, "It's like having boxcars pass through communities in Europe in the 1940s carrying Jews to death camps." (State officials told the protester that ATMX--written on the train--means the train is especially designed to carry nuclear warheads.)

EVENT: Vigil rally at Santa Maria for the anti-nuclear protests at Vandenberg Air Force Base

DATE: March 20, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 1000 people came to an anti-nuclear rally at Santa Maria, which preceded the major protest on March 21 at Vandenberg Air Force Base.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Vandenberg Air Force Base

DATE: March 21, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Anti-nuclear protesters staged a two-day demonstration at Vandenberg Air Force Base. On the first day, Monday, 568 people were arrested for obstructing the main gate and for trespassing. On Tuesday about 150 more were arrested.

EVENT: Protest at Los Angeles Federal Courthouse as arraignments got underway for the Vandenberg Air Force Base protesters

DATE: March 23, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: A handful of demonstrators protested outside the Los Angeles Federal Courthouse as arraignments for the 718 demonstrators arrested at Vandenberg Air Force Base got underway. Meanwhile, inside, many demonstrators were "not cooperating," according to a spokesman. Many were giving false names and were refusing bail or fines. At least 200 of those arrested were arraigned on charges of trespassing on government property. At the air force base itself, protests on a small scale continued.

EVENT: Passage of a new (the third) draft of the Roman Catholic pastoral letter regarding nuclear weapons

DATE: March 25, 1983

GROUP: Roman Catholic bishops (committee of 5)

ACTIVITY: Unanimous support was given to the new third draft of the pastoral letter regarding nuclear weapons by the Roman Catholic bishops. Their new draft is to be mailed to bishops for amendments and suggestions in preparation for the final vote of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops on May 2. In the third draft, special attention is paid to the "treatment of Scripture, to the relationship of the just war theory and nonviolence in the Catholic tradition, to discussion of US and Soviet policies and relationships, to the moral argumentation on the question of deterrence... and in particular, to the distinction between moral principles and their application to concrete circumstances in order to clarify the different levels of moral authority in the document," according to Cardinal Joseph Bernadin.

EVENT: Good Friday protest against Livermore Laboratory

DATE: April 1, 1983

GROUP: Spirit Affinity Group of the Graduate Theological Union of Berkeley

ACTIVITY: A peaceful protest against Livermore Laboratory (operated by the University of California at Berkeley) attracted more than 200 demonstrators on Good Friday. The three-hour demonstration occurred at the intersection of Vasco Road and East Avenue. Protesters dragged a ten-foot tall wood and paper mockup of an MX missile, then blocked the road around it. Riot-dressed officers waited a few minutes after giving warning and then began arrests. Protesters were hauled in buses to Santa Rita Alameda County sheriff's jail facility for processing. They were charged with blocking a road.

In a first for the Catholic Church, three Berkeley people received the sacrament of confirmation in the middle of the street at the protest site. A church announced passed out said, "This is perhaps the first time in history that a sacrament of confirmation into the Catholic Church" was received outside a nuclear weapons facility.

EVENT: Protest against nuclear testing program at Nevada test site

DATE: April 1, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 10 anti-nuclear weapons protesters walked into a restricted area near the gates of the Nevada Test Site in a "peaceful protest against the nation's nuclear testing program." They were later arrested and charged with trespassing.

EVENT: Protesters entered the Nevada Test Site and set up camp on Yucca Flat.

DATE: April 18, 1983

GROUP: Greenpeace

ACTIVITY: Protesters crossed the northeast boundary of the classified nuclear test site on Saturday and hiked to the mountain ridges about Yucca Flat on Sunday. Four Air Force helicopters began a search of the 1,350 square mile Nevada Test Site Monday morning, according to Dave Miller, spokesman for the Department of Energy. A package of literature was found in Miller's office from the Greenpeace organization early Monday; it stated that "at this moment" an international crew of the United States, German and United Kingdom members of Greenpeace were on the test site. Peter Dykstra, spokesman for Greenpeace, an environmental group, said, "We have an international team out there. They put their lives on the line to call attention to an environment problem. We believe a halt to testing is the first step towards a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty which is a major step toward nuclear disarmament."

Dave Miller, spokesman for the Department of Energy added, "There is no way anyone could approach those areas without being detected and caught." He added that all sensitive areas containing classified materials were fenced or patrolled by armed guards or electronic sensors. Spokesman Dykstra claimed that each intruder had a radiation detection device, food for a week, bed rolls, and tents.

EVENT: Protest against Minneapolis headquarters of Honeywell, Inc., which contracts with the military in relation to nuclear weapons

DATE: April 20, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Approximately 139 anti-nuclear protesters gathered at the Minneapolis headquarters of Honeywell, Inc., to protest its contracts with the military. One protester taken into custody, Erica Bouza, commented, "I thought the police behaved beautifully, very polite and kind. It was very, very civilized." Her husband, Anthony, was one of the arresting officers. He commented, "I didn't attempt to talk her into or out of it. She does what she thinks is right."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Elma, Washington, against a trail allegedly carrying missile motors to Trident submarine base in Bangor, Washington.

DATE: June 6, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 50 demonstrators, some wearing yellow robes and banging drums and chanting, appeared at a protest in Elma, Washington, against a train supposedly carrying missile motors to the Trident submarine base in Bangor, Washington. In all, 18 people were arrested for silting on the tracks in front of the slow-moving train. Grays Harbor Sheriff Dennis Morrisette, who arrested the first twelve, said, "It all went very peaceful. There were no problems."

EVENT: Intrusion onto Vandenberg Air Force Base property with intent of getting close to possible MX missile site

DATE: June 13, 1983

GROUP: VAC

ACTIVITY: Three protesters, members of the VAC, were detained after trespassing on base property. VAC spokesman claimed that other protesters had penetrated to remote areas of the base and had approached to within 400 yards of the MX. The protest was called in response to news that a structure that might house an unarmed MX missile was rolled onto the site.

EVENT: Protest at Vandenberg Air Force Base against the MX missile (and specifically against a test launching scheduled that day)

DATE: June 17, 1983

GROUP: Vandenberg Action Coalition, an umbrella group comprising many smaller groups opposed to the missile, and Greenpeace

ACTIVITY: About 25 anti-nuclear protesters entered the grounds of the Vandenberg Air Force Base to protest against the scheduled launching that day of an MX missile. Thirteen were detained, including Daniel Ellsberg. Mr. Ellsberg's group of seven had hiked seven miles onto the base by 1AM. The plan was to get within one-half mile of the launching site, according to one protester. Another protester explained, "To the military we seem almost scatterbrained, yet it's working....It's almost amazing to think that a handful of activists is running around in the bushes in their blue jeans outsmarting the military." A spokesman for the Greenpeace organization added, quoting Ellsberg, added, "The protest is a success because we wanted the world to know that this government cannot test first-strike weapons without having to arrest American citizens." The intent of the intrusion was to stop the scheduled launching, which the protesters claimed they succeeded in doing. One protester stated, "The Air Force has stated they won't launch the missile if people are within a half-mile exclusionary zone....We found out yesterday that the launch would be between 7 and 3 today."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest against Trident submarine at Groton Electric Boat Shipyard

DATE: June 18, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Several hundred protesters gathered at Electric Boat Shipyard to protest as the Navy's third Trident submarine, the USS Florida was commissioned. There was only one arrest.

EVENT: Father's Day peace and disarmament rally and vigil at the Federal Building in Westwood, CA.

DATE: June 19, 1983

GROUP: Women's Strike for Peace

ACTIVITY: About 200 anti-nuclear weapons demonstrators gathered at the Federal building in Westwood to hold a disarmament rally and vigil. Protests, organized by the Women's Strike for Peace, focused on two studies allegedly carried out by Rand on the feasibility of the cruise missile guidance system.

EVENT: International Day of Nuclear Disarmament, Livermore Laboratory, California

DATE: June 20, 1983

GROUP: Livermore Action Group

ACTIVITY: Approximately 2000 protesters participated in a nationwide orchestrated International Day of Nuclear Disarmament at the site of the weapons research laboratory in northern California. Protesters blocked the intersection leading to the facility by lying in the road. Among those arrested was Daniel Ellsberg.

EVENT: International Day of Nuclear Disarmament, US Navy submarine base, at Ballast Point in San Diego, CA.

DATE: June 20, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 400 demonstrators celebrated International Day of Nuclear Disarmament by blocking traffic, singing, and carrying crucifixes at the US Navy's submarine base at Ballast Point.

EVENT: International Day of Nuclear Disarmament, Electric Boat Shipyard, Groton, Connecticut

DATE: June 20, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Approximately 113 protesters were arrested at the Electric Boat Shipyard when they sat on the steps of a building to keep shipworkers from their jobs. They were charged with disorderly conduct. Protest was one of many held on the International Day of Nuclear Disarmament.

EVENT: International Day of Nuclear Disarmament, GTE plant in Westboro, Massachusetts

DATE: June 20, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Approximately 100 demonstrators linked arms in a human chain from 6AM to 8AM in an effort to block cars from entering the GTE Sylvania plant in Westboro, Mass. The plant is responsible for building MX missile parts. Protesters wore black robes and carried flowers.

EVENT: International Day of Nuclear Disarmament, G.E.'s Kesselring site, Schenectady, New York

DATE: June 20, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Eighteen anti-nuclear weapons protesters were arrested after they walked on the grounds of the nuclear research facility run by G.E.

EVENT: International Day of Nuclear Disarmament, Northrop Corporation, Rolling Meadows, Illinois

DATE: June 20, 1983

GROUP:

ACTIVITY: Thirty-seven anti-nuclear weapons protesters were arrested when they attempted to block Northrop Corporation's defense system division plant.

EVENT: International Day of Nuclear Disarmament, Kirtland Air Force Base-Sandia National Laboratory complex, Albuquerque, New Mexico

DATE: June 20, 1983

GROUP: June Disarmament Coalition

ACTIVITY: Thirty-one anti-nuclear protesters were arrested when about 200 demonstrators attempted to block the entrance to the Kirtland Air Force Base-Sandia National Laboratory complex. The effort was the culmination of a protest, initiated June 11 by the June Disarmament Coalition, to oppose the inaugural testing June 17 of the MX missile off the Pacific Coast and the failed test on June 19 of a Pershing II from White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

EVENT: International Day of Nuclear Disarmament, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, CA.

DATE: June 20, 1983

GROUP: Women's Strike for Peace subgroup: Women's Rand Action

ACTIVITY: About 300 members of Women's Strike for Peace held a peaceful demonstration at the Rand Corporation to protest the "escalation of the arms race through military research. Protesters circled the buildings at noon. Leaders of the group met with members of the think tank at noon. The demonstration began at 11:30 AM after an all-night vigil at Santa Monica City Hall. One protester explained the protest thus, "The challenge we are making to them is to look at their own lives, to look at us. When they do those things, they just stick pins into a map. We are human beings." Protesters also seek to convert the think tank's studies to anti-war work.

EVENT: International Day of Nuclear Disarmament near a Boeing factory in Kent, Washington

DATE: June 20, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 500 anti-nuclear weapons protesters, including 20 women, set up a "peace camp" near a Boeing factory and vowed to live in tents until the company stops building cruise missiles.

Protest was one of many planned around the nation. Others were held at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory at Idaho Falls; at Little Rock, Arkansas, where Dr. Benjamin Spock was chief speaker; at Burlington, Vermont; at Brattleboro, Vermont; at Seal Beach Naval Shipyard, California; and at Anaheim, California. In addition Boise, Idaho protesters were planning to spend the day deluging the state's senior US senator, James McClure, with phone calls opposing nuclear weapons.

EVENT: Protest near gates of Seneca Army Depot, New York (near Romulus)

DATE: July 6, 1983

GROUP: Women Protesters: Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice

ACTIVITY: Five hundred women protesters, members of the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice, set up a peace camp on a 52-acre farm (owned by the group) next to the Seneca Army Depot, which is the Army's East Coast nuclear arsenal. The women say the arsenal is a major storage and shipping point for nuclear weapons.

Women came from about a dozen states and several countries. According to the protest organizer, Barbara Reale, the group will occupy the site until the summer's end. There are to be nightly vigils around the fence at the depot and daily workshops. The peace camp, consisting of a pavilion, a tent city, and fire pits, was built by the women. Men have only limited access to the camp.

Although no arrests were made, Seneca Army Depot brought in 185 extra soldiers, mainly military police. A depot spokesman said, "We've had no problems so far."

EVENT: Protest at a Wilmington, Mass., plant

DATE: July 15, 1983

GROUP: individual anti-nuclear protesters

ACTIVITY: Seven anti-nuclear protesters were arrested for entering a plant which makes components of the MX missile and for damaging test equipment and blueprints.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest against Wolf Creek power plant, Burlington, Kansas

DATE: July 17, 1983

ACTIVITY: Protesters wrapped a cable around their bodies and padlocked it to a gate at the Wolf Creek power plant. They were subsequently arrested.

EVENT: Peace protest against Seneca Army Depot

DATE: August 1, 1983

GROUP: Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice

ACTIVITY: About 1900 women converged on the peace campsite to break the law peacefully in a demand to halt US deployment of Cruise and Pershing II missiles later this year. Women tied yarn, crepe paper, and banners to the six-foot fences around the depot's truck gate. One demonstrator explained, "We came to make sure that Cruise and Pershing missiles, which are first-strike weapons, never leave the country. And we will keep coming back and back as long as we have to." Military police arrested about 200 women.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Seneca Army Depot in Seneca, New York

DATE: August 3, 1983

GROUP: Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice

ACTIVITY: About 1900 demonstrators showed up for a rally at the Seneca Army Depot. Two hundred and forty-two were arrested when they climbed over the base's fence. Protesters were demanding an end to plans to deploy Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe. Seneca County residents gathered to wave American flags and jeer at the protesting women. The Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice opened July 4 on a farm near the depot; they claim that nuclear weapons are stored there.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest in Little Tokyo, Los Angeles, to commemorate the 38th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima

DATE: August 6, 1983

GROUP: Asian-Americans for Nuclear Disarmament, the Committee of Atomic Bomb Survivors

ACTIVITY: In the Little Tokyo section of Los Angeles, anti-nuclear protesters scheduled Christian and Buddhist memorial services and a candlelight procession to commemorate the first atomic bombing on Hiroshima.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear vigil at the Old State House in Hartford, Conn.

DATE: August 6, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Twelve anti-nuclear protesters kept a 75-hour vigil at the Old State House in Hartford, Connecticut, to commemorate the bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The vigil began at 8:15 AM on the 6th and ended on the 9th. The beginning and ending times are the exact times of the two atomic bombings at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at General Dynamics Electric Boat shipyard in Groton, Connecticut

DATE: August 6, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: From 500 to 800 people gathered at Electric Boat shipyard in Groton, Conn., where U.S. Navy Trident nuclear submarines are built to protest on the anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb. Demonstrators first assembled at Fort Griswold to make a floral wreath in the form of a peace symbol which was later placed at the gate of the shipyard's building.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear fast and prayer service at the peace camp near the Seneca Army Depot at Romulus, New York

DATE: August 6, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 250 women at the peace camp near the Seneca Army Depot at Romulus, New York, observed the anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing by fasting and praying. About two dozen assembled near the gates of the depot at dawn; one was arrested after stepping across a line which marked the boundary of the installation. They folded origami birds in memory of a Hiroshima victim who died believing that by making 1000 such birds, one's health would be restored. (The victim fell short of making 1000 birds.)

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

DATE: August 6, 1983

GROUP: About a dozen anti-war groups

ACTIVITY: Demonstrators gathered to commemorate the Hiroshima bombing in Oak Ridge, Tenn., with a memorial service in the town where Hiroshima's bomb's explosive core was made.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Amarillo, Texas, at the Pantex plant

DATE: August 6, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 25 demonstrators kept a vigil outside the Pantex plant, where nuclear weapons are assembled, from August 6 to August 9, the anniversary dates of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombings, respectively.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Wurtsmith Air Force Base in Oscoda, Michigan

DATE: August 7, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 200 demonstrators in a caravan of about 65 cars drove around the boundaries of Wurtsmith Air Force Base and then went to private land nearby to commemorate the Hiroshima bombing. Before disbanding, one car stopped outside the base, while four women made protest statements against the deployment of cruise missiles at Wurtsmith.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Strategic Air Command headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska

DATE: August 7, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 300 demonstrators gathered to commemorate the anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing at Offutt Air Force Base, SAC headquarters, near Omaha, Nebraska. The demonstrators approached the gate of the base in small groups; some crossed the base boundary. They were immediately taken into custody. A group from Minneapolis poured blood, reportedly their own, on their hands and held them in the air. Then they wiped the blood on their clothes.

ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTESTS ABROAD, 1980-1983

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest in London to commemorate the first

DATE: March 29, 1980

anniversary of the Three Mile Island accident

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 12,000 protesters took part in a march from Hyde Park to Trafalgar Square in London to commemorate the first anniversary of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident in Harrisburg, PA. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was a main target of anti-nuclear speeches because her government announced the continuation of plans to introduce pressurized water reactors in the UK's next 10-year nuclear power program. Liberal Party leader, David Steel, and social services secretary (of the previous Labor government), David H. Ennals, were present.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power demonstration at the site of the Plogoff power plant in France

DATE: May 24-25, 1980

GROUP: Larzac, Lip, P.S.U., Communist Organization of Workers, the Communist League

ACTIVITY: About 100 people gathered at the future site of the Plogoff nuclear power plant to demonstrate against nuclear power. The demonstration consisted of musical entertainment, forums on alternative energy. The demonstration was termed a "fez noz" in the Brittany province.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power rallies in Sao Paulo, Brazil

DATE: June 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: A rally to protest the installation of the fourth and fifth nuclear power plants was held in downtown Sao Paulo. Another rally was held in Cubatao, a Santos neighborhood, to protest against nuclear power facilities.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power sit-in at power waste site near Gorleben, West Germany

DATE: June 4, 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: More than 2500 anti-nuclear power demonstrators have staged a month-long sit-in occupation of the site of a nuclear waste dump near Gorleben, West Germany. On June 3, police moved in to dislodge the protesters, who, in copying the example of the Seabrook occupation, have gone one step further by holding a "village-in." According to observers, the village had a medieval atmosphere; pennants with names of the emblems of West Germany's anti-nuclear groups were flying.

Government authorities have been examining the deep dome of salt as the potential site for the storage of nuclear wastes. Protesters claim that salt is not a safe wrapper for nuclear wastes.

Protesters have declared their village the "Free Republic of Wendland" and were issuing six-dollar passports valid for "the whole universe as long as the bearer can still laugh." One protester remarked, "This is our biggest success. We have been able to come together here, groups that have never worked together before, to demonstrate in a passive way."

Police finally destroyed the village on June 4 by bulldozing the makeshift town. About 3000 officers were involved; many protesters had to be dragged against their will.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest at Valburg, near the Dodewaard nuclear power plant, in Holland

DATE: June 5, 1980

GROUP: AKG anti-nuclear energy group

ACTIVITY: About 6000 protesters demonstrated near the Dodewaard nuclear power station in Valburg, Holland. Protesters promised to occupy the plant in the future if it was not closed by September. The protesters also intended to attempt to detain a ship leaving IJmuiden on June 14 to dump radioactive waste from Borssele and Dodewaard into the Atlantic Ocean.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest at Darlington nuclear station, about 40 miles east of Toronto, Ontario

DATE: June 12, 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 800 anti-nuclear power demonstrators gathered at Ontario Hydro's Darlington nuclear station. One hundred and seventeen were arrested for trespassing, including 13 reporters, when they climbed over a six-foot fence encircling the site. Eleven protesters landed on the Lake Ontario shoreline from rubber dingies.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest at Chooz, near Charleville-Mezieres, France

DATE: June 17, 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Several hundred demonstrators gathered at Chooz nuclear power plant to protest the construction of the second unit there. Protesters at the site in the Ardennes, were both French and Belgian. The demonstration was terminated when police asked them to disperse at the end of the afternoon. Police had also blocked access to the power plant roads to avoid any assaults by protesters.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons demonstration in Hyde Park, London

DATE: June 24, 1980

GROUP: Left wing of the Labor Party

ACTIVITY: About 20,000 people turned up for the largest anti-nuclear arms demonstration in Great Britain since the ban-the-bomb marches of the 1950s and 1960s. Speakers called for unilateral disarmament by Britain and urged that the deployment decision be reversed.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest in the eastern Pyrenees in France

DATE: July 26, 1980

GROUP: Ecological groups, consumer groups, parties of the left under POUR (umbrella group)

ACTIVITY: About 500 people showed up to protest the installation of a nuclear power plant on the Paulilles site between Port-Vendres and Banyuls in the eastern Pyrenees. The protesters, who marched along the coast, also objected to uranium research in the valley of Tet and the transporting of radioactive wastes from Spain to La Hague by route of the eastern Pyrenees area. The mayors of four towns also marched.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest at Dodewaard, Holland

DATE: October 19, 1980

GROUP: Friends of the Earth

ACTIVITY: About 6000 anti-nuclear energy protesters gathered on the access roads to Dodewaard nuclear power plant in Holland to protest the operation of the plant. They blocked access to the plant by marching six miles to three roads leading to the site of the power plant. However, they stopped short of entering the site when they finally arrived at Dodewaard.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear arms protest in Hyde Park in London

DATE: October 26, 1980

GROUP: ? (Labor Party, far left)

ACTIVITY: About 50,000 protesters gathered to march from Hyde Park to Trafalgar Square to protest the nuclear arms race. Left-wing Labor member of Parliament, Tony Benn, said that the nuclear arms race "is more likely to lead to war than it is to deter an attack." a Michael Foot, leading left-wing candidate for Labor Party leadership, also spoke on television against the deployment decision.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy protest in Kashiwazaki, Japan

DATE: December 4, 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 6000 demonstrators gathered in the northern Japan city of Kashiwazaki to protest plans to enlarge a nuclear power station there. Protesters clashed with police, and forty were slightly injured.

EVENT: Occupation of Plogoff nuclear power plant site

DATE: December 4, 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About fifty residents of Plogoff occupied the offices of study and research of the EDF at Clamartin France. They spoke with M. Jean-Michel Fauve, director adjunct of EDF for the Clamart region, and in charge of the Plogoff project. They also sent telegrams to M. Giscard d'Estaing and to M. Raymond Barre. They were protesting the publication at the beginning of the week of a decree declaring the public usefulness of building the nuclear power plant in their community.

EVENT: Attempted takeover of site of a nuclear power plant in Borkdorf, West Germany

DATE: December 21, 1980

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 4000 people attempted to storm the site of a planned nuclear power plant near Borkdorf. Police used tear gas and a water cannon to repel them. Some militants tried to break through the main gate; they were throwing gasoline bombs and flares.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest in Cherbourg, France

DATE: January 12, 1981

GROUP: CFDT

ACTIVITY: About 3000 protesters demonstrated at the lower prefecture of Cherbourg (Manche) to oppose the absence of information regarding a fire at the nuclear plant of LaHague in January. Spokesman for the CFDT, M. Bernard Cauvin, said he demanded "the truth, the whole truth about the accident" so that "measures for the management of wastes, for security and for a reexamination of the electro-nuclear program" would take place.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy march in Hamburg, West Germany

DATE: February 2, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 12,000 anti-nuclear power protesters marched peacefully in Hamburg to oppose the construction of a power plant near that city. However, hundreds broke out of the peaceful march to attack police with bottles, stones and firecrackers. They also smashed hotel and shop windows and demolished parked cars. Thirty-five were arrested. Police spokesman commented of the protesters, "It's a rough bunch." Many were wearing crash helmets and scarves over their faces. The street battle was contained after three hours with the help of 2400 emergency police officers. There were several injuries. Protesters tried to break through police lines at the ruling Social Democratic Party's office where the decision was being made as to whether to support the construction of the plant, at Borkdorf, 50 miles from Hamburg.

EVENT: Attempted blockade of Borkdorf nuclear power plant site

DATE: February 25, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About demonstrators attempted to block an access road to Borkdorf nuclear power plant site near Hamburg, West Germany, for two hours. They were then arrested.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear demonstration at Borkdorf nuclear power plant construction site in West Germany (50 miles west of Hamburg in the state of Schleswig-Holstein)

DATE: February 28, 1981

GROUP: Citizens Initiative for Environmental Protection

ACTIVITY: Between 50,000 and 80,000 protesters demonstrated at the

projected site of the Borkdorf nuclear power plant in West Germany. The protest became a battle after about 30,000 police tried to disperse the crowd with gasoline bombs and flared.

The rally began with a march by a hard core group of protesters who came to storm the construction site. They attacked police with firebombs, steel balls propelled by slingshots, and signal flares, which were fired at police helicopters in an attempt to shoot them down. At least six protesters were taken into custody.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy protest in Sweden

DATE: March 21, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 10,000 people protested against nuclear energy in several towns and cities in Sweden on the first anniversary of the referendum of March 23, 1980, in favor of the development of nuclear power.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy protests at Chooz nuclear power plant site

DATE: April 4, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Several hundred demonstrators have been assembling nightly at the town hall in Chooz as officials meet to conduct an investigation into the merits of constructing a nuclear power plant. Each evening documents used in the investigation are taken from the town hall to a secure repository, and demonstrators, both French and Belgian, were on hand to protest. On the evening of April 4, 1 demonstrators threw rocks at officials. Police said they expected the scene to be repeated on April 11 and 17, date of the closure of the investigations.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons march in London

DATE: April 19, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 7000 demonstrators marched against the decision to deploy nuclear weapons in Europe in London. In Manchester, a similar march was held. The marches were timed to coincide with a march at NATO headquarters in Brussels against the deployment decision.

EVENT: Blockade on access roads to Dodewaard nuclear power plant site

DATE: April 20, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 500 demonstrators blocked access to Dodewaard nuclear power plant in Holland. Police finally moved in and removed demonstrators; one protester was hurt. There were no arrests. The protest was designed to force the government to close the plant.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy voluntary blackout in Basque country of Spain

DATE: May 4, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Anti-nuclear groups called on consumers of electricity to shut off all electric lights and appliances for five minutes over a month-long period. The protest was designed to oppose the construction of the Lemoniz nuclear station near Bilbao. However, the campaign was termed a failure, since it only affected 5% of the power supply system in the Basque region. Several consumers decided to ignore the protest.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power march in Barcelona, Spain

DATE: June 6, 1981

GROUP: Anti-nuclear Committee of Catalonia

ACTIVITY: About 6000 people marched in Barcelona to protest the construction of nuclear power plants in the region. Several demonstrators (an indeterminate number were arrested as police attempted to break up the march.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest against aircraft carrier, Midway, in Tokyo, Japan

DATE: June 6, 1981

GROUP: Socialist Party, General Council of Trade Union Workers

ACTIVITY: About 24,000 people gathered to protest the presence of the US aircraft carrier, Midway, in a rally in Tokyo. Protesters say the ship is carrying nuclear weapons; the carrier had just returned to its home port in Yokosuka. There was an indeterminate number of arrests. Participants made an appeal that the Japanese must never permit the entry of nuclear weapons in defiance of the 1946 pacifist Constitution. In their appeal the protesters also sought the abrogation of the 1960 mutual security treaty with the US. In it the American forces may use military facilities in Japan.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons rally at Hamburg, West Germany

DATE: June 20, 1981

GROUP: 50 groups, including the youth wings of the Social Democratic and Free Democratic Parties, the Protestant church, the Communist and environmentalist organization

ACTIVITY: About 60,000 people gathered to demonstrate against the planned deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in West Germany. They assembled at the periphery of an annual Protestant festival at which Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Defense Minister Hans Apel argued the case for deployment.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest in Tokyo

DATE: August 4, 1981

GROUP: Demonstrators from 33 countries, delegates from the 1981 World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

ACTIVITY: About six thousand protesters gathered in Tokyo two days before the 36th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima to call for an end of the arms race. Protesters from 33 countries, including delegates

from the US, Japan, the USSR, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere, to the 1981 World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, comprised the group.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons march in Paris, "March for Peace"

DATE: August 6, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Thousands of demonstrators opposing the spread of nuclear weapons marched in Paris. Many had begun their "March for Peace" in Copenhagen on June 22. The sever-weeks-long march took them through five countries and over 745 miles. The rally in Paris coincided with the anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest in West Germany

DATE: August 30, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Thousands of demonstrators protested against rearmament in several West German cities. On Saturday about 5000 persons demonstrated in Pirmasens against the stockpiling of chemical weapons in U.S. depots in the Palatinate. Protesters demanded the closure of a U.S. poison gas depot near Pirmasens which, according to civic campaigners, contain 2000 tons of nerve gas. Demonstrators opposed the deployment of new nuclear missiles in the Palatinate. Petra Kelly, ecologists' national chairman, told a rally that the German Federal government is "untrustworthy."

On Saturday, a rally attracting about 30,000 was held in Berlin; protesters demanded a ban on the neutron bomb and condemned the rearmaments decision. Other demonstrations were held Saturday at Bremen (3000) and Hanover (1500).

EVENT: Blockade outside Dodewaard nuclear power plant site

DATE: September 19, 1981

GROUP: Dodewaard Must Close Movement

ACTIVITY: Thousands of demonstrators set up blockades outside Dodewaard power plant site in Holland. Police broke up the demonstration but 100 people were hurt in the two-day protest. The blockades were designed to keep employees from coming to work.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy protest at the Place de la Bastille in Paris

DATE: October 3, 1981

GROUP: PSU, the National Anti-nuclear Coordinating Committee, the Political Ecology Movement, the Revolutionary Communist League, the Union of Libertarian Communist Workers, and the Communist Committees for Management by the Workers

ACTIVITY: About 3000 people participated in a march and rally against the government's nuclear program. The rally at the Place de la Bastille preceded a march through the Rue Saint-Antoine, the Place du Chatelet, the Quai de l'Horloge, the Rue des Saints-Peres, and the Boulevard Saint-Germain. It terminated at the national assembly. However, during the march, 200 to 300 outsiders jeered police in front of the Palais de

Justice with slogans such as, "Free our comrades! Mitterrand is a fascist!" Protesters threw projectiles at the police who responded by using tear gas grenades.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy protest at Golfech power station in southwestern France

DATE: October 4, 1981

GROUP: Unified Socialist Party, Young Farmers et al.

ACTIVITY: A group of anti-nuclear protesters badly damaged some buildings at the site of Golfech power station as well as some dredging equipment and a guard house. The facility is owned by Electricite de France. Construction on Golfech has been suspended by the government. This incident was only the most serious in a series which began in August.

EVENT: Anti-deployment protest in Bonn, West Germany

DATE: October 10, 1981

GROUP: Two peace groups associated with the United Protestant Church in West Germany

ACTIVITY: About one of a million people amassed in Bonn, West Germany, for the largest demonstration in postwar Germany, to protest against NATO plans to deploy U.S.-made medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The demonstration was held in a large park next to the university. Groups participating included Communists, left-wing activists, churchmen, students, and soldiers. A summons signed by more than 850 leftist groups, called for the reversal of the decision to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in late 1983. About 10,000 protesters came from the Netherlands, Denmark, and Belgium.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest against deployment in Comiso, Sicily, Italy

DATE: October 11, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 10,000 protesters gathered in Comiso, Sicily, Sunday to protest against the scheduled deployment of medium-range missiles there. They marched by the Comiso airport where the missile base is supposed to be built.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons rally in London's Hyde Park

DATE: October 24, 1981

GROUP: Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

ACTIVITY: From 150,000 to 250,000 demonstrators gathered in Hyde Park to protest against the use of nuclear weapons and the scheduled deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe in December, 1983. Some observers called the rally the largest demonstration in British history. The rally, which featured Labor Party leader Michael Foot, was preceded by a march. Foot said, "Nuclear war has never been so close. But only by nuclear disarmament can we properly defend our people."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons rally and march in Rome

DATE: October 24, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 200,000 protesters in Rome participated in what was termed "the biggest demonstration in the Italian capital in more than a decade." Slogans chanted during the rally indicated that the group was more anti-American than it was anti-Soviet. Chanters shouted, "Yankee go home!" and "Reagan is a hangman," as they passed the US Embassy on the Via Veneto. The group marched near, but not directly in front of the Soviet Embassy.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy protest against construction of another nuclear power station in Kaiseraugst, Switzerland

DATE: October 31, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 15,000 demonstrators protested a Cabinet decision to construct Switzerland's sixth nuclear power station near Kaiseraugst, a village close to Basel.

EVENT: Anti-NATO rally in Madrid

DATE: November 15, 1981

GROUP: Socialist Workers Party

ACTIVITY: About 101,000 anti-NATO protesters marched and rallied in "one of the biggest demonstrations since the death of Francisco Franco." During the march, organized by the Socialist Workers Party, anti-nuclear signs saying, "For Peace, for Disarmament, and for Liberty," were displayed. The intention of the Socialist Workers Party in organizing this rally was to press for a national referendum on the government's plan for Spain to join NATO. The rally featured speakers, rock and folk bands, and the reading of statements.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons march and demonstration in Rumania

DATE: November 20, 1981

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 100,000 people gathered at a disarmament rally in Tisisokara, Rumania. The demonstration was reported to have "voiced support for President Ceauscecu's 'peace initiative.'" In addition many thousands more marched and rallied in 40 other counties in the country.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest in Amsterdam

DATE: November 21, 1981

GROUP: Interchurch Peace Council plus others

ACTIVITY: About 300,000 people gathered in Amsterdam to oppose the nuclear arms race and the deployment of missiles in Europe. A policeman observed, "This was definitely the biggest demonstration in Dutch history." The Amsterdam protesters presented their three demands: 1) that no new nuclear arms be deployed in Europe, 2) that the Dutch government

withdraw from the 1979 NATO decision to modernize its nuclear missile force, and 3) that the Government press its NATO partners to reverse the plan altogether. Marchers walked 20 to 30 abreast and caused great congestion in the narrow streets of the city. The rally took place one day before the scheduled arrival of Brezhnev for talks on arms control and nine days before the US-Soviet talks in Geneva on limitation of medium-range missiles.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons demonstration in Berne, Switzerland
DATE: December 5, 1981
GROUP: Young Socialists plus others
ACTIVITY: From 20,000 to 23,000 demonstrators--mostly young--protested in the Federal Parliament Square in Berne. They demanded "peace and immediate disarmament." They were against "atomic warmongering and the neutron bomb." Many protesters had painted their faces and had dressed in costumes (e.g., a white angel with wings and a green army cap). Some carried balloons, other banners. Observers described the mood as "between a masquerade against established politics and an attempt to express understandable fear of a senseless atomic inferno of destruction. The Young Socialists, who had organized the demonstration, called for the "abolition of the army."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear demonstration against the Midway in Sasebo, Japan
DATE: December 14, 1981
GROUP: ?
ACTIVITY: About 2000 protesters gathered at the US Navy base in Sasebo, Japan, to protest against the arrival of the aircraft carrier Midway. Demonstrators claim the carrier is armed with nuclear weapons, although the US Navy spokesman at the base would not comment. The controversy arose in May after former US Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer divulged that US ships routinely carried nuclear weapons through Japanese waters.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons rally in Lisbon
DATE: January 17, 1982
GROUP: ?
ACTIVITY: About 10,000 demonstrators marched both in Lisbon and in Oporto to protest against nuclear arms. The pro-Soviet Communist Party of Portugal stated that the only threat to the country is from the US; it claimed that serious proposals for ending the arms race have come from Socialist countries, not from the US. The Socialists boycotted the rally because they said that organizers ignored the fact that the Soviets posed a nuclear threat to Europe.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear demonstrators' obstruction of a train carrying munitions to the US Army
DATE: January 20, 1982

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: A rail line in the northeast of the Netherlands was blocked by pacifist demonstrators; a train carrying munitions to the US Army in West Germany was blocked. It was the third time that the train was impeded on the new supply route which had been opened two days earlier from the northern Dutch port of Eemshaven. The train was halted first near Zwolle because of a bomb threat posed by an anonymous telephone caller. The train was stopped again for 15 minutes when wooden rail ties were found on the line. The third time the train was stopped 37 miles from the border where a group of demonstrators sat on the tracks.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons rally in Dresden, East Germany

DATE: February 14, 1982

GROUP: Protestant Evangelical Church

ACTIVITY: Several thousand East Germans, many young, took part in an unauthorized peace demonstration in Dresden after listening to a peace forum organized by the Protestant Evangelical Church. After that forum, mostly young people in their teens or twenties listened to churchmen criticize the attitude of the Communist government regarding disarmament. After the gathering in the Dreuzkirche, many who had attended lit candles and joined hands in a circle on the ruins of a Dresden church to sing "We Shall Overcome." The demonstrators were marking the destruction of Dresden by Allied bombers in a World War II raid. Johannes Hempel, the bishop of Saxony, stated, "I can only think that our government and that of the Soviet Union are among those. But there is a growing feeling that that is not enough." (The East German government has rejected church demands for an alternative to military service and an end to premilitary training in schools.)

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Comiso, Sicily

DATE: April 4, 1982

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 50,000 protesters demonstrated against the deployment of missiles at Comiso. Construction on the site was expected to begin Monday; the small town is expected to accept 112 cruise missiles as a part of the NATO decision to deploy medium-range missiles by 1983. About 15 foreign delegations joined in the protest, but the demonstration was boycotted by five parties in Italy's coalition government.

EVENT: Impoundment of anti-nuclear protest yacht for illegal entry into French waters off Mururoa Atoll nuclear test site

DATE: April 9, 1982

GROUP: The Yacht Pacific Peacemaker, captained by Mr. Bill Ethnell

ACTIVITY: French police impounded an Australian anti-nuclear protest yacht, the Pacific Peacemaker, after they were laid with civil charges for illegal entry into French waters off the Mururoa Atoll nuclear test site. In addition, film was seized which showed the yacht being rammed by French naval vessels. After being damaged, the peace yacht entered the harbor of Papeete, the capital of French Polynesia, where the crew was subjected to

a rigid examination by police and customs officials. Several groups have protested the ramming of the vessel, including the ACTU, the Australian Council of Churches, the Pacific Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches.

EVENT: Anti-mining protest at Australian uranium mines

DATE: May 16, 1982

GROUP: World Bike Ride for a Nuclear-Free Future plus others, Coalition for a Nuclear-Free Australia

ACTIVITY: Over 370 anti-nuclear protesters gathered on the uranium mine sites of South Australia and Queensland in the beginning of a campaign to blockade the areas. Protesters at the Honeymoon project planned to take over the mine site. Protesters intended to use non-violent principles. The protest ended after three days when 30 protesters began to tear down a section of the high-security fence surrounding the mine. They demanded that mining officials leave. Those who entered staged a 90-minute sit-in. Protest leaders stated, "We declare that this Honeymoon protest is only the start."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power demonstration at Fessenheim power plant in Alsace

DATE: May 29, 1982

GROUP: ? 30 anti-nuclear groups from France, Switzerland, and West Germany

ACTIVITY: About 700 environmentalists gathered at Fessenheim nuclear power plant in the Alsace region of France (the upper Rhine region). People from France, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands took part. They were protesting against the installation of a new nuclear power plant there.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest at Golfech nuclear plant site near Tarne-et-Garonne

DATE: May 29, 1982

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Several hundred people gathered at the ancient municipal stadium of Valence-d'Agen to protest the construction of a power plant at Golfech. In the evening there was a rock concert. On the second day of the demonstration, there was some confusion surrounding the organization of a march. In the end, the marchers split up into two groups, each taking a different route. Police intervened by throwing tear gas on the marchers.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest at the site of Chooz nuclear plant

DATE: May 30, 1982

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 1500 people gathered at the site of Chooz nuclear plant in the Ardennes area of France to protest against the construction of the facility. The organizing environmentalist groups and parties of the extreme left presented debates and various forms of entertainment.

EVENT: Ban on the movement of radioactive monazite through the port of Fremantle, Australia, by Fremantle waterside workers

DATE: June 4, 1982

GROUP: Waterside Workers' Federation

ACTIVITY: The Fremantle waterside workers banned the movement of radioactive monazite through that port. President of the Waterside Workers' Federation, Mr. J. Smith, said the union wanted clarification of the alleged dangers to workers of handling the sand. President Smith was demanding a ban remaining in force no matter how the monazite was packaged or delivered. He also demanded a statement on the issue by the Minister of Health as well as a discussion of the problem with experts, employers, the Fremantle City Council, and the Fremantle Port Authority.

EVENT: Suspension of dumping of nuclear wastes by a Dutch freighter

DATE: August 30, 1982

GROUP: A Dutch Freighter

ACTIVITY: A Dutch freighter suspended its dumping of nuclear waste into the Atlantic for one day in reaction to an accident involving a Greenpeace protester who tried to obstruct the operation.

EVENT: Four anti-nuclear power protests in West Germany: Gorleben, Frankenberg-Wangershausen in Hesse, Schwandorf in Bavaria and Kaiseresch in Rhineland-Palatinate

DATE: September 4, 1982

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Four demonstrations against planned back-end fuel cycle projects were staged in West Germany near the sites of reprocessing projects at Frankenberg-Wangershusen, Schwandorf, Kaiseresch, and the temporary fuel storage facility planned away from the Gorleben reactor site. At Gorleben, from 8000-10,000 protesters gathered, and 1000 of them got into violent clashes with police. From 12,000 to 15,000 protesters altogether gathered at the other three protests. The following day 50 protesters were arrested when they tried to free three who had been arrested the previous day from jail.

EVENT: Attempt by Greenpeace to halt radioactive dumping off the coast of Spain

DATE: September 8, 1982

GROUP: Greenpeace

ACTIVITY: Three members of Greenpeace, in their boat, Sirius, approached a ship dumping radioactive cargo off the coast of Spain. The three Greenpeace members, one American, one German, and one Spaniard, boarded the Rijnborg and chained themselves to the crane used to haul the containers overboard. The three ecologists succeeded in bringing the dumping to a complete halt.

EVENT: Planned anti-nuclear power demonstration for Oct. 2 at Kalkar, West Germany

DATE: October 2, 1982

GROUP: Coordination Committee Kalkar Demo

#ACTIVITIES: A demonstration against the SNR-300 breeder was planned for October 2 by more than 100 different groups for an expected turnout of 50,000 participants. Violence was also anticipated.

EVENT: Court action in West Germany by Dutch opponents of nuclear power

DATE: October 6, 1982

GROUP: Committee for Civil Consultation Across the Border

ACTIVITY: Dutch members of an anti-nuclear power group went to court in West Germany to demand a say in plans for a nuclear generator near the border of the Netherlands. The group filed suit in the Lower Saxony in the administrative court of Oldenburg to seek revocation of the West German building permit for the plant. The Committee for Civil Consultation across the Border cited an American study establishing a 31-mile risk zone around nuclear plants.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest at Chooz nuclear power plant in France

DATE: October 30, 1982

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: From 100-200 anti-nuclear power protesters barricaded a bridge over the Meuse River near the Chooz nuclear plant in the French Ardennes. Two policemen were injured. Four demonstrators were arrested for bearing weapons illegally (slingshots). Electricite de France states that it does not believe the demonstrations (held around the first of each month since the beginning of 1982) were really anti-nuclear; spokesmen said the protests stem from employees who are scheduled to lose their jobs at Chooz at the end of 1983.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest in Canada

DATE: October 30, 1982

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 5000 demonstrators protested in Ottawa against the US plans to test cruise missiles in Canada. (The cruise is to be tested in the winter of 1982 in western Canada without its nuclear warhead.) During the march, the protesters waved banners reading, "Refuse the Cruise." There were other marches in Toronto and Winnipeg.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power protest near Lille, France, where a nuclear power plant site is located

DATE: November 1, 1982

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Protesters opposing the construction of a nuclear power plant near Lille, France, clashed with police. Some were hurt; cars were burned.

EVENT: Attempted intrusion into French waters where nuclear testing takes place by Greenpeace yacht

DATE: November 3, 1982

GROUP: Greenpeace

ACTIVITY: The French navy boarded a nuclear protest yacht and towed it to the Mururoa Atoll testing site in French Polynesia in the Pacific, according to Greenpeace. The yacht, carrying Greenpeace members, was in the area awaiting a new series of French nuclear tests on the atoll. Two members of the crew were asked to sign an agreement never to return to French Polynesia; they were flown to Sydney.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest in West Germany at entrances to US and Canadian military bases

DATE: December 11, 1982

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Protesters in West Germany blocked the entrances to US and Canadian military bases and held demonstrations in four cities against the decision to deploy medium-range missiles in West Germany. The four cities included Wuerzburg, Karlsruhe, Hamburg, and Dortmund. The demonstrators planned to continue their blockade of 20 nuclear missiles sites for a second day.

EVENT: Ipswich declares itself a nuclear-free zone city

DATE: December 16, 1982

GROUP: Ipswich Trades and Labor Council, all trade unions, Ipswich City Council

ACTIVITY: The City Council of Ipswich declared itself the first nuclear-free zone city in Queensland. The action was taken to thwart any plans for a uranium enrichment plant near Brisbane. The decision could have a major impact on State planning because major railroad lines pass through the city. These lines would be used in transporting uranium to the projected uranium enrichment plant. The city council decision, supported by the Ipswich Trades and Labor Council and all trade unions, was a precedent-setting one in Queensland.

EVENT: City council ruling banning a planned uranium enrichment plant

DATE: December 17, 1982

GROUP: Brisbane Pine Rivers Shire Council

ACTIVITY: Residents of the Pine Rivers Shire near Brisbane expressed their opposition to a planned uranium enrichment p'lant by passing a resolution declaring the shire a nuclear-free zone at a meeting of the Pine Rivers Shire Council. The council has decided to express its strong opposition to a proposal for a uranium plant in the Caboolture area to the Minister for Mines.

EVENT: Australian Railways Union told Westrail that its members will no longer handle radioactive mineral sand, monazite

DATE: December 31, 1982

GROUP: Australian Railways Union

ACTIVITY: The Australian Railways Union told Westrail that it

refused to handle monazite shipped regularly between Geraldton and Fremantle. Jim Hanley, secretary of the union, said the ban was on thorium--present in all WA monazite--because checks on its use in the nuclear cycle overseas were insufficient, especially in West Germany and France. The safety issue for union workers was considered another, separate issue.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Greenham Common, England

DATE: January 1, 1983

GROUP: Greenham Common Peace Women

ACTIVITY: Forty-four women were taken into custody after they climbed over the fence of the US Air Force base at Greenham Common and erected banners near a missile silo. After scaling the fences, the protesters, all women, walked 300 yards to the missile silo site where they sang and erected banners. After the protest was 90 minutes old, policemen arrested the demonstrators. A spokeswoman for the protesters said, "Entering the base has taken place on New Year's Day to symbolize hopes in a new year of stopping cruise missiles." The anti-nuclear activists had been camping outside the base for 16 months. In December of 1982, 30,000 women had linked hands around the perimeter of the base.

EVENT: Occupation of a crane (used in dumping radioactive wastes) at the port of Cherbourg, France

DATE: January 3, 1983

GROUP: Comite contre la pollution atomique de La Hague, au Comite regional d'information et de lutte antinucleaire, Greenpeace

ACTIVITY: Three anti-nuclear power activists occupied the engine of a giant crane used in the dumping of radioactive wastes in the port of Cherbourg. They had a two-week supply of food. They were protesting against the transport of radioactive materials, especially the dumpings scheduled to take place in the ocean between Japan and Cherbourg about January 15 by a specialized British boat.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest in Oxford, England

DATE: January 6, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Ten anti-nuclear weapons protesters were evicted from the headquarters of the local council in Oxford after staging a 90-minute sit-in. The protesters, who were not arrested, were opposing a council decision to sell Britain's Defense Ministry land next to the US Air Force base at Upper Heyford, near Oxford. Demonstrators claim the land will be used for the new US fighter-bombers. They demanded a public inquiry into the sale.

EVENT: Protest against the impoundment of Greenpeace ship Sirius and the impending arrival of a ship carrying nuclear waste, held in France in Paris, Cherbourg

DATE: January 8, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 2000 people gathered in Paris and Cherbourg to protest against the impoundment of the Greenpeace ship Sirius and the impending arrival of a ship carrying nuclear waste. The Greenpeace ship was impounded when it tried to block the arrival of the Japanese freighter Pacific Crane. Parisian protesters carried banners reading, "Nuclear Garbage Can, No Thanks." They dumped garbage bags in front of the Japanese Embassy.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Greenham Common Royal Air Force Base, England

DATE: February 7, 1983

GROUP: ? probably Greenham Common Peace Women

ACTIVITY: Ninety-three women protesters were detained or arrested in a number of protests around the Greenham Common Air Force Base where US cruise missiles are scheduled to be deployed in late 1983. The exact nature of the charges were not reported.

EVENT: Assault on British Defense Secretary by women anti-nuclear protesters

DATE: February 8, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Several anti-nuclear protesters, all women, assaulted Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine as he was entering a community hall for a Conservative Party function. Women protesters reportedly spat on, punched, and kicked and knocked him to the ground. Heseltine commented, "It was pretty rough stuff."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons demonstration at Greenham Common

DATE: February 14, 1983

GROUP: Probably Greenham Common Peace Women

ACTIVITY: Eight women protesters climbed over the fence of the US air base in Greenham Common to protest the scheduled deployment of missiles there. They were detained for questioning.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy protest in Madrid

DATE: February 26, 1983

GROUP: Basque Country Anti-nuclear Committees, Coordinating Committee of Madrid Ecological Groups

ACTIVITY: Forty members of the Basque Country Anti-nuclear Committees chained themselves to the front of the Ministry of Industry and Energy in Madrid and in front of the provincial government buildings in Bilbao, San Sebastian, and Pamplona to protest the lack of response on the part of Minister Carlos Solchaga regarding the holding of a public debate on the Lemoniz nuclear power plant. The action was the beginning of an anti-nuclear campaign, according to a statement read by the group. Four protesters were arrested in Bilbao.

EVENT: Anti-NATO rally in Zaragoza, Spain

DATE: February 27, 1983

GROUP: Group "for peace and disarmament," leftwing political parties, labor organization of the region, youth and neighborhood associations, members of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party

ACTIVITY: About 25,000 protesters demonstrated against the US-Spanish air base in Zaragoza in northern Spain. Demonstrators carried banners reading, "Bases no, Yankee out," and "NATO, no, referendum, yes." The rally began with a march; during the rally a communique asking for the dismantling of the Zaragoza base was read. Organizers announced that they would continue their campaign until April 24 when they would hold a national and international rally at a place near the Zaragoza base.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons demonstration in Sintagma Square, Athens

DATE: March 3, 1983

GROUP: Nonaligned Movement for Peace; the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace; the Movement for National Independence, International Peace and Disarmament

ACTIVITY: Several thousand anti-nuclear weapons demonstrators participated in a rally organized in Sintagma Square in Athens. They demanded the removal of foreign bases from Greece, and they called for peace and disarmament. The featured speaker was Eurodeputy Khristos Markopoulos, chairman of the Movement for National Independence, International Peace and Disarmament. In his speech, he pointed out that Greeks have friendly feelings towards the American people but they also feel the same way about their northern neighbors, the peoples of the socialist countries. He said, "We want our country to become a link of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among the peoples of our area in this sensitive region and not a hot bed of conflicts and contradictions." At the rally a resolution was read calling for the following actions: 1) to denounce ... "the open pressures and blackmail being exercised by the US...in connection with the bases issue," 2) to demand the removal of the US bases from Greek territory, 3) to ask of the Greek government that it...persist in pursuing the above demand by rejecting all pressure of blackmail, and 4) to declare their determination to defend national independence and democratic normalcy from every foreign and domestic design.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest in Brussels

DATE: March 8, 1983

GROUP: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (Geneva-based)

ACTIVITY: About 3000 women protesters from several countries marched through Brussels to oppose nuclear weapons. Before the march about 15 women had met with the US ambassador to NATO (W. Tapley Bennett, Jr.) at the alliance's headquarters, to protest the deployment of the medium-range missiles. Another group voiced its protests to a senior aide to NATO, Secretary General Joseph Luns. The demonstration was part of the year-long STOP THE ARMS RACE campaign sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Greenham Common
DATE: March 9, 1983
GROUP: ? probably Greenham Common Peace Women
ACTIVITY: About 12 anti-nuclear weapons protesters disobeyed a judge's order and returned to a US Air Force base to protest the proposed siting of cruise missiles in Britain. The women set up camp on a patch of ground about 50 yards from the one they were ordered to dismantle Wednesday.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest march in Rome
DATE: March 19, 1983
GROUP: Rome Committee for Peace(supported by labor unions, peace groups, Communist Party)
ACTIVITY: About 15,000 protesters marched through Rome to protest the deployment of medium-range missiles in Sicily. The demonstrators shouted, "No more military spending."

EVENT: Anti-NATO rally and march in Madrid
DATE: March 20, 1983
GROUP: "Anti-NATO committee"
ACTIVITY: About 15,000 people marched in Madrid to demand the withdrawal of Spain from NATO and the dismantling of the four US military bases in the country. The "anti-NATO committee," which sponsored the march, was backed by the Spanish Communist Party, extreme leftist, pacifist, ecologist, and feminist groups. Marchers ended their demonstration in front of the US base at Torrejon de Ardoz, about 12 miles from Madrid.

EVENT: Protest against US nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, USS Enterprise
DATE: March 21, 1983
GROUP: ?
ACTIVITY: Hundreds of demonstrators, some in boats and others on shore, protested the arrival of the nuclear-powered carrier, the USS Enterprise, at the port in Sasebo, Japan. Six to eight people were arrested (according to different reports) on a boat from which a smoke canister was thrown. Protesters claim that the carrier was armed with nuclear weapons in violation of Japan's so-called "non-nuclear principles," which forbid the introduction, storage, or manufacture of nuclear weapons in the country.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power march on Lemoniz nuclear power plant
DATE: March 27, 1983
GROUP: Anti-nuclear committees
ACTIVITY: Anti-nuclear committees called a march on Lemoniz power plant in northern Spain. Confrontations between police and demonstrators lasted for about half an hour when a group of protesters pulled down the Spanish flag from Pienzia City Hall in the province of Basque Autonomous Police. Marchers were prevented from reaching their destination--the Lemoniz plant--when troops of the National Police, dressed in anti-riot gear, stopped them near Arminza (about 4 kilometers from the facility); the march had begun in Berango, Spain. At the police order to halt the parade,

demonstrators launched slingshots at police who repelled them with numerous rubber bullets and smoke canisters. There were 4 arrests.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest in Copenhagen, Denmark

DATE: March 27, 1983

GROUP: "A Danish No to NATO's New Rockets," a wide spectrum of peace movements organized under that banner

ACTIVITY: Several thousand demonstrators against the nuclear arms race and the deployment of missiles in Western Europe marched in Copenhagen. After the 13-mile march, they assembled in the Town Hall Square. The march had begun at the Danish Defense Command headquarters at Vedbaek. Similar marches were held in other towns, such as Aarhus.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest in Sydney, Australia

DATE: March 29, 1983

GROUP: ? ,led by politicians, authors, and other prominent Australians

ACTIVITY: Over 150,000 demonstrators in several cities, including Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Canberra, and Golart, protested against the "sad and insane" spread of nuclear weapons. The Sydney protest, as well as the Melbourne demonstration, each attracted about 60,000 people. The protests were coordinated with others in Europe and the US. In Melbourne marchers asked the federal government to ban uranium mining, remove nuclear-related military bases from Australian soil, and deny access to nuclear-armed planes and ships.

EVENT: Four-day anti-nuclear weapons protest over Easter weekend in West Germany

DATE: April 1, 1983

GROUP: leftist groups, church groups, anti-nuclear groups

ACTIVITY: Tens of thousands of people participated in a four-day anti-deployment demonstration from Good Friday to Easter Monday in West Germany. The demonstrations outside US bases as well as those in several cities were also aimed against American defense policies in general.

On Friday, the opening day, there were blockades at Wiley barracks, outside Neu Ulm, and at six US military installations in all. There were marches, one of 50 miles, from Marburg to Frankfurt, and another of 46 miles from Bamberg to Nuremberg. One spokesman estimated Friday's participants at 10,000. From 80 to 200 people showed up at each of the US bases. Each march attracted about 1000 people. Additional marches were planned in Cologne, Frankfurt, West Berlin, and Dortmund.

On Easter Sunday, the third day, about 180,000 protesters took part in demonstrations held in forty West German cities. About 30,000 participated in the Easter peace marches in Nuremberg; nearly that number marched in Bochum. About 8000 took part in various protests in small towns and in and near the cities of Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Dortmund. There were no arrests Sunday, although German police removed protesters blocking the entrance to several military installations where mid-range missiles are to be deployed. Their names were taken, but they were released. One

of those detained, German Major General Gerd Bastian, said that demonstrators are "not against the Americans being stationed in Germany, but just that they are being used by the system." The army base near Neu Ulm was the site of a sit-in demonstration beginning Good Friday and ending Sunday night when protesters formed a human chain around the base.

In West Berlin, a sit-in of about 120 protesters, was held Sunday at the city's most important military installation, a British-American air traffic control and electronic surveillance center atop a 400-foot tall artificial hill. A mass demonstration was scheduled for Sunday at the Tempelhof US air base near West Berlin.

On the fourth day there were 11 major rallies, including one at Frankfurt, Dortmund, KCologne, the Rhineland, and West Berlin. In Frankfurt, a theologian, Helmut Gollwitzer, accused the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of "selling out West Germany to the US President." At Dortmund, environmentalist leader, Jo Leilnen, told protesters that the peace movement would mobilize public opinion to "make it impossible for the government to station the missiles." About 100,000 people attended, according to estimates, protesters assembled around the concrete monument commemorating the 1948-49 Berlin airlift and displayed banners reading, "USA and USSR leave Germany in Peace." The Cologne rally featured speaker Oskar Lafontaine, a member of the Social Democrats' left wing, who said, "We must show our solidarity with the peace movement in the US."

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest at Greenham Common at Easter

DATE: April 2, 1983

GROUP: Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

ACTIVITY: Approximately 70,000 protesters formed a human chain stretching 14 miles in the English countryside near Greenham Common in an Easter demonstration against deployment of medium-range missiles there in December. The chain was the final symbolic gesture in the two-day protest, Britain's largest to date. About 20 protesters climbed over the fences before being stopped. The chain stretched from Greenham Common, skirted the atomic weapons research center at Aldermaston, and wound through 14 miles of country lanes. Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine called the demonstrations a "naive and reckless road. Every mile they march, every yard they stretch, they strengthen the Kremlin case." Heseltine has begun a campaign to counter the protesters.

EVENT: Die-in protest at Glasgow, Scotland, on Easter Saturday

DATE: April 2, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 4000 protesters staged a die-in in the main square of Glasgow to protest the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and to call a halt to plans to deeply medium-range nuclear weapons in England. Taped siren sounds were played before the five-minute die-in. After the symbolic protest, bagpipes played a lament for the deaths that might be caused by the enactment of current military policies. One protester explained, "It's a symbolic action and it makes the point very well that

ultimately there is no defense against a nuclear attack." Glasgow is a prime target, particularly because we have so many nuclear bases in the west of Scotland." After the die-in the protesters marched through downtown Glasgow to Kelvingrove Park where a peaceful festival was held.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons conference in West Berlin

DATE: May 10, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 3000 anti-nuclear activists held a six-day conference in West Berlin on how to stop the NATO decision to deploy nuclear weapons in late 1983. Delegates from 25 countries were expected.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear prayer offering at Upper Heyford, England

DATE: May 23, 1983

GROUP: CND

ACTIVITY: About 35 anti-nuclear demonstrators climbed over the fence at the US Air Force base in Upper Heyford and prayed at the end of the runway for about an hour. No one was arrested. A monk was among those participating.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest in British cities and outside military bases

DATE: May 24, 1983

GROUP: International Women's Day for Disarmament

ACTIVITY: Several thousand women anti-nuclear protesters took part in one of 600 actions against deployment staged in British cities and outside military bases as part of International Women's Day for Disarmament. Among the actions were die-ins, linking hands around a fallout shelter. The largest demonstration was a march from Trafalgar Square, down Whitehall, the main street of government offices, to the Ministry of Defense.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear demonstration at Upper Heyford, England

DATE: May 31, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Anti-nuclear demonstrators staged a four-day blockade of a US airbase in Upper Heyford, England. Demonstrators were trying to prevent American personnel from entering the air base where 70 F111 bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, are based. Over 400 people were arrested during the duration of the protest.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear power demonstration in Capetown, South Africa

DATE: June 5, 1983

GROUP: Anti-Koeberg Alert Group

ACTIVITY: Nine anti-nuclear power protesters were arrested in Capetown after they lay on the ground; they were charged with loitering. Protesters were wearing masks and black shrouds and carried a coffin with anti-nuclear emblems emblazoned on it. A bell was rung.

EVENT: Anti-NATO rally in Madrid
DATE: June 13, 1983
GROUP: Spanish Communist Party and a loose grouping of anti-NATO organizations, anti-nuclear activists, and trade unionists
ACTIVITY: About 150,000 demonstrators (among them anti-nuclear activists) protested against Spain's involvement in NATO in a march through Madrid. They demanded the dismantling of four US military bases as well. The march ended with a rally at Madrid University.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear rally in Paris
DATE: June 22, 1983
GROUP: French Communist Party
ACTIVITY: From 50,000 to 100,000 people protested in a peace rally which accentuated anti-NATO themes. The rally was avoided by the Socialist Party and some French pacifist party groups because of its pro-Soviet orientation.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear energy action by Sydney City Council
DATE: June 24, 1983
GROUP: Sydney City Council
ACTIVITY: The Sydney City Council decided to spend \$5,000 to establish a secretariat for councils which have declared themselves nuclear-free zones. All nuclear-free zones will be asked to pay \$100 as an affiliation fee with the secretariat. At a meeting of the council, 13 policy decisions concerning the storage of radioactive waste from industry, hospitals, and the research industry were adopted. All 700 councils will be asked to join an anti-nuclear movement.

EVENT: Protest in Perth, Australia, against US nuclear-powered air carrier, Carl Vinson
DATE: July 2, 1983
GROUP: Fremantle City Council
ACTIVITY: Several thousand anti-nuclear demonstrators marched through the port of Fremantle to protest the visits of 13 US Navy ships led by the nuclear-powered carrier, the Carl Vinson.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest against Vice President Bush
DATE: July 3, 1983
GROUP: ?
ACTIVITY: About 50 anti-nuclear protesters shouted, "Bush Go Home," as the Vice President placed a wreath on a monument to Danish resistance heroes of World War II. Bush had flown in from Helsinki on a good will tour of Western Europe.

EVENT: Blockade by women protesters at Greenham Common Air Base, a projected US cruise missile base
DATE: July 5, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 40 women protesters blockaded an entrance to Greenham Common Air Base (50 miles west of London) to prevent a convoy of 16 buses carrying 300 workers from entering. Police dragged protesters from the entrance, but no arrests were made.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest against the visit of US nuclear-powered guided missile, cruiser, Texas

DATE: July 13, 1983

GROUP: ?, unions and anti-nuclear groups in Brisbane, Australia

ACTIVITY: Protests against the visit of the nuclear-powered US cruiser, the Texas, took place.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest against American and Russian embassies to commemorate the anniversary of the first testing of the atomic bomb

DATE: July 16, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Six thousand British protesters linked hands to form a human chain that joined the US and Soviet embassies, at opposite ends of London's Hyde Park, on the 38th anniversary of the first explosion of the atomic bomb. Letters were read to both embassies to demand a freeze on nuclear weapons.

EVENT: Three anti-nuclear protests against the decision to permit US cruise missile testing in northwest Canada. There were 3000 in Toronto, 4000 in Vancouver, and 1500 in Saskatoon. The event was coordinated with the US anti-nuclear protests, but only three showed up in Dallas, 15 in New York, and 100 in Seattle.

DATE: July 24, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Rallies against the missile-testing decision were held. Canada has approved up to six test flights a year by unarmed missiles from the Arctic coast over a remote route to Cold Lake, Alberta.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest in New Zealand against the US nuclear cruiser, the Texas

DATE: August 2, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 200 boats gathered in the Auckland, New Zealand, harbor to protest the arrival of the US nuclear cruiser, Texas. Eight people were arrested after the flotilla unsuccessfully tried to blockade the Texas, which was to spend six days in the harbor.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons testing protest in Hiroshima, Japan

DATE: August 5, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 200 protesters staged sit-ins in six locations in the

city of Hiroshima to oppose the Soviet underground nuclear detonation held July 28.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest and die-in in front of Hiroshima landmark on the 38th anniversary of the first atomic bombing.

DATE: August 6, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: About 300 pacifists staged a die-in in front of the Hiroshima landmark on the 38th anniversary of the first atomic bombing. Officials released doves, tolled church bells, and urged disarmament.

EVENT: Planned anti-nuclear weapons protest at Ramstein at the US Air Force Base during an air show

DATE: August 7, 1983

GROUP: Over 40 West German anti-nuclear groups, Saarland

ACTIVITY: Over 40 anti-nuclear groups were planning to disrupt one of Europe's largest air shows (August 7) at the US Air Force Base in Ramstein. Their plans included destroying a fighter with their bare hands during the host show and blockading the runway to prevent takeoffs. Protests are designed to focus attention on the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in December.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear protest at Comiso, Sicily

DATE: August 8, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Over 1000 protesters, demonstrating outside the planned cruise missile base in Comiso, Sicily, got into a rock-throwing struggle with police who used tear gas and riot sticks against them. Fifty-six were injured, and 20 were arrested.

EVENT: Memorial ceremony commemorating the bombing of Nagasaki in Japan

DATE: August 9, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: More than 20,000 people gathered at Peace Park in Nagasaki, Japan, for a ceremony of remembrance of the 38th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb there.

EVENT: Anti-nuclear weapons protest against the arrival of the Midway, a US naval aircraft carrier, at Sasebo

DATE: August 9, 1983

GROUP: ?

ACTIVITY: Hundreds of protesters gathered in Sasebo at the final session of the 1983 World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs to stage a protest march against the arrival on Monday of the Midway. The aircraft carrier is not nuclear-powered, but protesters say it is able to carry nuclear weapons.