



Language

[A Cold War cast of thousands. Anti-nuclear activists and protest-action](#) [1], National Park Service, 19/12/2017,

Discusses the anti-nuclear weapons movements in the late 1950s, for example the Committee for Non-Violent Action, and the shift of focus, from the mid-1960s until the early 1970s to the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War by many local and national peace groups in the United States. In the late 1970s and 1980s Europe and the United States experienced a resurgence of concern over nuclear weapons.

[Survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki](#) [2], Atomic Heritage Foundation, 27/07/2017,

Provides a basic account of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the censorship that followed, the setting up of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, the birth of the movement led by the hibakusha (atomic bomb survivors) and the perception of them in the United States

Baxendale, Martin, [Cruisewatch: Civil Resistance against American Nuclear Cruise Missile Convoys in the English Countryside: 1984-1990](#) [3], Stroud, Silent but Deadly, 1991, pp. 41

Bigelow, Albert, [The Voyage of the Golden Rule: An Experiment with Truth](#) [4], Garden City NY, Doubleday, 1959, pp. 286

Account by former Lieutenant in the US navy of an attempt by four people to sail a ketch into the US nuclear testing zone at Eniwetok in protest against the tests. Defying an injunction, the ketch sailed 5 miles into the zone before being stopped by US navy. Their example inspired a second attempt by Earle and Barbara Reynolds (see Reynolds, [The Forbidden Voyage](#) [5] ([D.3.c. Studies of Particular Countries, Campaigns or Actions](#) [6]) ).

Bradshaw, Ross ; Gould, Dennis ; Jones, Chris, [From Protest to Resistance](#) [7], (Peace News pamphlet), Nottingham, Mushroom, 1981, pp. 64

Story of the rise of direct action against nuclear weapons in the British context. Includes diary of main protest in the 1957-1966 period, and interviews with those involved.

Braun, Reiner ; Krieger, David ; Kroto, Harold ; Milne, Sally, [Joseph Rotblat: Visionary For Peace](#) [8], Weinheim, Wiley-VCH, 2007, pp. 355

A series of essays on the life of Joseph Rotblat, British physics and Nobel Peace Prize recipient, including his activism for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Breyman, Steven, [Why Movements Matter: The West German Peace Movement and U.S. Arms Control Policy](#) [9], Albany NY, State University of New York Press, 2001, pp. 359

Charts the evolution of the movement from 1979 to deployment of missiles in Germany at the end of 1983, linking accounts of major protests in West Germany to internal political developments and US/USSR negotiations. The final chapter assesses the impact of the movement and its relation to the INF Treaty.

Cairns, Brendan, [Stop the Drop](#) [10], In , [Staining the Wattle](#) [11] Ringwood VIC, McPhee Gribble/Penguin Books, , 1988, pp. 243-253

On the 1980s revived movement against nuclear weapons, in particular Australia's People for Nuclear



Disarmament.

Carter, April, [The Sahara Protest Team](#) [12], In Hare; Blumberg, [Liberation without Violence: A Third Party Approach](#) [13] ([A. 5. Nonviolent Intervention and Accompaniment](#) [14]), London, Rex Collings, pp. 126-156

On a transnational expedition in 1959-60 attempting to prevent French nuclear tests in the Algerian Sahara.

Clements, Kevin, [What Happened to the New Zealand Peace Movement? Anti-Nuclear Politics and the Quest for a More Independent Foreign Policy](#) [15], In in Patman, Robert, Iati Iati and Balazs Kiglics (eds.) *New Zealand And The World. Past, Present And Future*, New Jersey and London, World Scientific, pp. 221-237

Clements comments on the success of the peace movement in the 1980s in achieving the Nuclear-Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act of 1987, and the later waning of its influence on New Zealand's foreign policy.

Clements, Kevin P., [Back from the Brink: The Creation of a Nuclear Free New Zealand](#) [16], Wellington NZ and New York, Harper Collins, 1988, pp. 241

Account of significant popular movement in 1970s and 1980s (including local councils declaring themselves nuclear-free) that led to government action to turn New Zealand into a nuclear-free zone and to refuse to allow US warships carrying nuclear weapons to dock in its ports (although it did not remove US monitoring bases).

Deming, Barbara, [Earle Reynolds: Stranger in This Country](#) [17], In Deming, [Revolution and Equilibrium](#) [18] ([A. 1.a.ii. Theories of Civil Disobedience, Power and Revolution](#) [19]), New York, Grossman, pp. 124-135

On the transnational protests by the ship 'Everyman III' which sailed from London to Leningrad to protest against Soviet nuclear tests.

Driver, Christopher, [The Disarmers: A Study in Protest](#) [20], London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1964, pp. 256

Account of the emergence of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War and the Committee of 100 in Britain. Describes the main actions and internal debates within the movement.

Fairhall, David, [Common Ground: The Story Of Greenham](#) [21], London, I.B. Tauris , 2006, pp. 224

Story of the march to Greenham Common in August 1981 by a small group of women, 'Women for Life on Earth', to demand a public debate on nuclear weapons, in order to keep the nuclear issue under scrutiny, and how it led to the prolonged and renowned women-only camp and blockades at the Greenham Cruise Missile Base in the UK.

See also <https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2007/may/03/greenham.yourgreenham3> [22]

Fazzi, Dario, [Eleanor Roosevelt And the Anti-Nuclear Movement. The Voice Of Conscience](#) [23], London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, pp. 202

Fazzi explores Eleanor Roosevelt's involvement in the global campaign for nuclear disarmament during the early years of the Cold War. Based on an extensive research, it assesses her overall contribution and shows how she constantly tried to raise awareness of the real hazards of nuclear testing.

Green, Jim, [Australia's Anti-Nuclear Movement: a short history](#) [24], Green Left, issue 30, 26/08/1998,

The article examines the linkage between activists concerned about Australia supplying uranium for US and British nuclear weapon programmes, and its close military alliance with the US, and the environmental groups focusing on



the dangers of civilian nuclear energy. Green argues that resistance to nuclear energy was weak and isolated before the 1970s, but gained significant, nationally coordinated, support in 1976-77, which swung the Labor Party against uranium mining and exports. The movement highlighted the dangers of uranium mining for Aborigines and workers in the mines, as well as the environmental impact; and it opposed Australia's role in the cold war nuclear confrontation (having US bases and allowing US nuclear warships to visit Australian harbours). It also publicized the secret history of the health impact of British nuclear testing in Australian deserts on Aboriginal people. However, the movement lost momentum in the 1980s and failed to prevent the Labor Party, when in government from 1983, abandoning its strong opposition to uranium mining.

Hamel-Green, Michael, [Antinuclear campaigning and the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone \(Rarotonga\) Treaty, 1960-85](#) [25], Melbourne, Proceedings of the 14th Biennial Labour History Conference, 2015

This paper examines the role and contribution of antinuclear and civil society efforts to establish a regional nuclear free zone in the period up to the signing of the 1985 South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone (SPNFZ) Rarotonga Treaty. The Treaty negotiated under the auspices of the South Pacific Forum (now Pacific Islands Forum), the regional organization of independent South Pacific island states, Australia and New Zealand. The antinuclear campaigns that led up to and contributed to the negotiation of the Treaty began some 25 years earlier and may be divided into three broad waves.

Harvey, Kyle, [American Anti-Nuclear Activism 1975-1990: The Challenge of Peace](#) [26], London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2014, pp. 221

The Introduction examines the dynamics of anti-nuclear activism in the Second Cold War. There is a chapter on mainstream movement building, but the emphasis is on nonviolent approaches and the role of pacifists.

Harvey, Kyle, [American Anti-Nuclear Activism 1975-1990: The Challenge of Peace](#) [27], London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2014, pp. 221

The introduction examines the dynamics of anti-nuclear activism in the Second Cold War. There is a chapter on mainstream movement building, but the emphasis is on nonviolent approaches and the role of pacifists.

Harvey, Kyle, [Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament \(WAND\)](#) [28], In Hall, [Opposition to war: An Encyclopedia Of U.S. Peace And Antiwar Movements](#) [29] (A. 6. Nonviolent Action and Social Movements [30]), Santa Barbara, CA, ABC-CLIO, pp. 720-721

Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament (WAND) began as the Women's Party for Survival (WPS), founded by Helen Caldicott in Boston in 1980. WPS chapters and affiliates soon formed across the United States, with educational programs, lobbying workshops, and demonstrations - the largest held annually on Mother's Day.

Hinton, James, [Protests and Visions: Peace Politics in 20th Century Britain](#) [31], London, Hutchinson Radius, 1989, pp. 248

Covers pacifist and anti-war campaigning in Britain from the 'imperialist pacifism' of the Victorian period, through both World Wars to the birth of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and the New Left in the 1950s and 1960s. Written from a democratic socialist perspective. Final chapters cover CND's 'second wave' in the 1980s, the Gorbachev initiatives, and the role of the European Nuclear Disarmament campaign seeking to transcend the Cold War divide.

Hudson, Kate, [Now More than Ever](#) [32], London, Vision Paperbacks, Satin Publishers, Sheena Dewan, 2005, pp. 278

Up to date account of British nuclear disarmament movement since the 1950s by chair of CND, giving some weight to direct action.



Jezer, Marty, [Where Do We Go From Here? Tactics and Strategies for the Peace Movement](#) [33], New York, A.J. Muste Institute, 1984, pp. 74

Answers by range of peace activists to questions about the future of the movement, including whether it should focus on the arms race or more broadly on US foreign policy, its relationship to electoral politics, the role of civil disobedience and issues related to feminist separatism.

Katz, Milton, [Ban the Bomb: A History of SANE, the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy](#) [34], Westport CT, Greenwood Press, 1986, pp. 215

SANE was founded in the US in 1957 to campaign against nuclear tests, but also to draw attention to wider dangers of the arms race. Its emphasis was on public appeals, lobbying in Washington and backing peace candidates in the 1962 primaries, and its support was mainly from intellectuals and some business people; students tended to support more radical groups and nonviolent direct action against tests and bases was carried out by groups like the Committee for Nonviolent Action.

Kim, Christine, [The Peace Movement: The Beginning and End of Nuclear Disarmament Campaigning in Vancouver](#) [35], Hemishperes, Vol. 40, 2017, pp. 57-74

In the last decade of the Cold War, during the 1980s, the Peace Movement in Vancouver, BC, gained an unprecedented amount of traction. However, was short-lived as peace activists dwindled in the 1990s and beyond. In this article Christine Kim explores what were the factors that caused the peace movement in Vancouver to fail and whether its legacy is one that supports the value of political activism as a powerful agent for change. The author interviews students, professors, and activists from the Vancouver Peace Movement of the 1980s in an hour-long radio documentary.

Leadbeater, Maire, [Peace, Power & Politics: How New Zealand Became Nuclear Free](#) [36], Dunedin, Otago University Press, 2013, pp. 344

Maire Leadbeater provides an insider's view of the last 40 years of New Zealand's peace movement and the fight for a nuclear free country. She was secretary and then spokesperson for Auckland's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and participated to the anti-nuclear weapons protests in the 1970s and 1980s.

McCrea, Frances B. ; Markle, Gerald E., [Minutes to Midnight: Nuclear Weapons Protest in America 1950s-80s](#) [37], Newbury Park CA, Sage, 1989, pp. 200

McTaggart, David ; Hunter, Robert, [Greenpeace III: The Journey into the Bomb](#) [38], London, Collins, 1978, pp. 372

Leading Greenpeace activists recount how their boat succeeded in sailing into the French nuclear testing zone near Muroroa Atoll in 1971, forcing the French government to halt one of its planned nuclear tests.

Meyer, David S.Rochon, Thomas, [Coalitions and Political Movements: The Lessons of the Nuclear Freeze](#) [39], Boulder CO, Lynne Rienner, 1997, pp. 277

Examines movement of the early 1980s which mobilized huge numbers in the US to protest against the dangers of nuclear weapons and strategies and demanding a US-Soviet agreement for a freeze on testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, bombers and missiles. The movement gained some support in Congress, organized a mass lobby in Washington and demonstrated throughout the country in 1983, and engaged in electoral activity. This book examines the successes and failures of the Freeze, and broader implications for other movements. See also: , [A Winter of Discontent: The Nuclear Freeze and American Politics](#) [40] New York, Praeger,



, 1990, pp. 320

Mitcalfe, Barry, [Boy Roel: Voyage to Nowhere](#) [41], Auckland N.Z., Alister Taylor, 1972, pp. 154

Diary of events aboard Boy Roel, one of the fleet of four ships, including Greenpeace III, which attempted to sail into French nuclear testing zone near Mururoa Atoll in 1972.

Okamura, Yukinori, [The Hiroshima Panels Visualize Violence: Imagination over Life](#) [42], Journal for Peace and Nuclear Disarmament, Vol. 2, issue 2, 2019, pp. 518-534

After experiencing the atomic bombing of Hiroshima in August 1945, Chinese-ink painter Iri Maruki and oil painter Toshi Maruki began their collaboration on the Hiroshima Panels in 1950. During the Allied occupation of Japan when reporting on the atomic bombing was strictly prohibited, the panels made known the hidden nuclear sufferings through a nationwide tour. In 1953, the panels began a ten-year tour of about 20 countries, mainly in East Asia and Europe, and disseminated the Hiroshima stories in the age of the US-Soviet arms race. The Marukis embarked on a new direction in the 1970s, with their emphasis on complex realities of war in which the victim/perpetrator dichotomy was not clear-cut, and explored other forms of violence such as pollution and discrimination.

Reynolds, Earle, [The Forbidden Voyage](#) [5], Westport CT, Greenwood Press, 1975, pp. 281

Earle and Barbara Reynolds lived in Hiroshima, where he was studying effects of atomic radiation, from 1951-1954. In 1958, whilst cruising on their yacht the Phoenix of Hiroshima, they heard about the arrest of Bigelow's Golden Rule protesting against US testing (see above) and later that year sailed 65 nautical miles inside the Bikini Atoll testing zone.

Robie, David, [Eyes of Fire: The Last Voyage of the Rainbow Warrior](#) [43], [1986], (2nd edn), Philadelphia PA, New Society Publishers, 2005, pp. 180

Account of final voyage of Greenpeace ship the Rainbow Warrior, trying to sail into French nuclear testing area near Mururoa Atoll, before it was blown up by French secret service agents in Auckland Harbour July 1985. See also: , [Rainbow Warrior: The French Attempt to Sink Greenpeace](#) [44] London, Sunday Times, , 1986, pp. 302

Robson, Bridget Mary, [What Part did Nonviolence Play in the British Peace Movement 1979-1985?](#) [45], Bradford, University of Bradford, MA Dissertation, 1992, pp. 89

Recounts debates surrounding the use of direct action and civil disobedience in anti-nuclear campaigns, noting the influence of New Left politics and feminism and the rise of nonviolence training, affinity groups and peace camps in the 1980s. Demonstrates that direct action was initiated at the grassroots level but in time accepted by CND leadership.

Rochon, Thomas ; Meyer, Davi, [Coalitions And Political Movements. The Lessons Of The Nuclear Freeze](#) [46], Boulder and London, Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1997, pp. 278

Analyses the 'Nuclear Freeze' movement, the largest mass movement in the U.S. in the 1980s, that addressed the dangers of the 'Second Cold War' between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The book highlights the development of the movement; its social and political impact; and its transformation in the 1990s.

Saruya, Hiroe, [Imagining "World Peace": The Antinuclear Bomb Movement in Postwar Japan as a Transnational Movement](#) [47], In Iacobelli, Pedro, Danton Leary, Shinnosuke Takahashi (eds) Transnational Japan as History, New York , Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 187-210



The end of World War II saw the emergence of a new public arena for imagining a “world society” in which nation-states would cooperate to achieve peace, a dramatic change from the previous world of competitive nation states engaging in multiple wars and imperial expansions. But, the author argues, this call for “world peace”—a renewed political imaginary after the failed attempt of the League of Nations and the Kellogg–Briand Pact—was not simply empty political rhetoric or a naive utopia. Its (re-)creation led to vigorous debate that resulted in various transnational political institutions and forms of transnational activism in the aftermath of the war.

Sawyer, Steve, [Rainbow Warrior: Nuclear War in the Pacific](#) [48], Third World Quarterly, Vol. 8, issue 4 (October), 1986, pp. 1325-1336

Examines sinking of Rainbow Warrior, commenting on New Zealand's reactions and the heightened awareness of the dangers of nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Simpson, Tony, [No Bunkers Here: A Successful Nonviolent Action in a Welsh Community](#) [49], Merthyr Tydfil, Nottingham and Mid-Glamorgan CND and Peace News, 1982, pp. 47

Account of direct action campaign against the building of a nuclear-blast-proof bunker.

Solnit, Rebecca, [Savage Dreams: A Journey into the Hidden Wars of the American West](#) [50], San Francisco CA, Sierra Club Books, 1994, pp. 401

Autobiographical account of radical campaigning activities against nuclear tests in Nevada. Author argues that policy of testing nuclear weapons in the American West is rooted in 19th century attitudes and policies towards native American peoples.

Taylor, Richard, [Against the Bomb: The British Peace Movement 1958-1965](#) [51], Oxford, Clarendon, 1988, pp. 368

Well researched account of the first phase of the nuclear disarmament campaign in Britain, analysed and critiqued from a New Left/Marxist perspective.

TePoel, Dain, [Endurance activism: transcontinental walking, the great peace march and the politics of movement culture](#) [52], Vol. Doctoral Thesis, University of Iowa, 2018, pp. 285

This thesis focuses on the 1986 Great Peace March for Global Nuclear Disarmament that lasted nine-month and covered 3,325 miles, from Los Angeles to Washington, D.C. The author coins the term ‘endurance activism’ and explores two central questions: What is the relationship between long-distance walking and the politics of social movements? To what extent does ‘endurance’ shape meanings of the March’s related but twin goals: the building of a “prefigurative” community, and a mass movement capable of attaining media coverage and achieving concrete, or “strategic” political outcomes?

Thompson, Ben, [Comiso](#) [53], London, Merlin Press jointly with END, 1982, pp. 17

Account of transnational direct action against nuclear missile base in Sicily.

Waterston, Elizabeth ; Boulton, Frank, [A history of British health professionals working for the abolition of nuclear weapons](#) [54], Medicine, Conflict and Survival, Vol. 34, issue 4, 2018, pp. 350-359

In 1963 medical and dental professionals in the United States and the United Kingdom played an important role in highlighting the health threat posed by atmospheric nuclear tests. Analysis of the deciduous teeth of American children born during the testing years showed the widespread presence of Strontium-90, a radioactive fission product that accumulates in babies’ teeth. The outrage of parents made fallout a central issue, and so put pressure



on the US and UK governments to agree to the Partial Test Ban Treaty.

Williams, Zoe, [No more nukes'? Why anti-nuclear protests need an urgent revival](#) [55], The Guardian, 06/09/2017,

Account of some of the most important nuclear disarmament movements, specifically the Aldermaston march in Easter 1958; the development of Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) and the main activities they led in the 1980s; and the European Nuclear Disarmament Campaign.

See also:

Rex Weyler, [Greenpeace: An Insider's Account](#) [56], ([C.1.c. Organizations and Individuals](#) [57])  
Sharon Erickson Nepstad, [Religion and War Resistance in the Plowshares Movement](#) [58], ([D.5.c.iii. Resisting Nuclear Weapon Production and Nuclear Bases](#) [59])  
Robert Hunter, [The Greenpeace Chronicle](#) [60], ([C.1.c. Organizations and Individuals](#) [57])  
Michael Brown; John May, [The Greenpeace Story](#) [61], ([C.1.c. Organizations and Individuals](#) [57])  
Barbara Epstein, [Political Protest and Cultural Revolution: Nonviolent Direct Action in the 1970s and 1980s](#) [62], ([A. 6. Nonviolent Action and Social Movements](#) [63]), chapter 4, 'the Livermore Action Group: Direct Action and the Arms Race' on protests against test launching of MX missile in California  
A.J. Muste, [Africa Against the Bomb](#) [64] In Hentoff, [The Essays of A.J. Muste](#) [65] ([D.2.a. Pacifist and Nonviolent Thought](#) [66])

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