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from the RQ Archives

Direct Action – Action Bulletins

Direct Action, an activist newspaper published by Bay Area-based Livermore Action Group (LAG) from 1982 to 1986, provided the most comprehensive coverage of North American and European grassroots organizing available in those years. Free downloads are available at DirectAction.org/classic-issues/

The Action Bulletins were produced during the Spring of 1983, as part of the LAG-initiated International Day of Nuclear Disarmament on Summer Solstice. In addition to LAG's second large-scale blockade of Livermore Nuclear Weapons Lab (over 1100 arrests), more than 300 other groups around the world joined with local actions in June 1983.

The first and third Action Bulletins were printed separately. Beginning with Direct Action issue #5 in May 1983, the Bulletins were included in the tabloid paper. After July, the material was included on Local and Global news pages of DA.

Download back issues of the Action Bulletin and Direct Action newspaper – plus the historical novel based on the escapades and adventures of those years:

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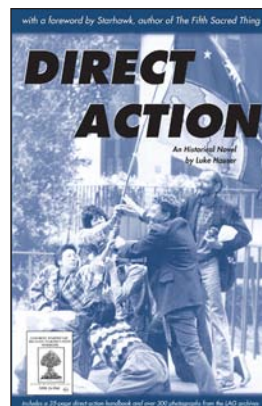


DIRECT ACTION An Historical Novel

by Luke Hauser

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Published by
Livermore Action Group

ACTION BULLETIN

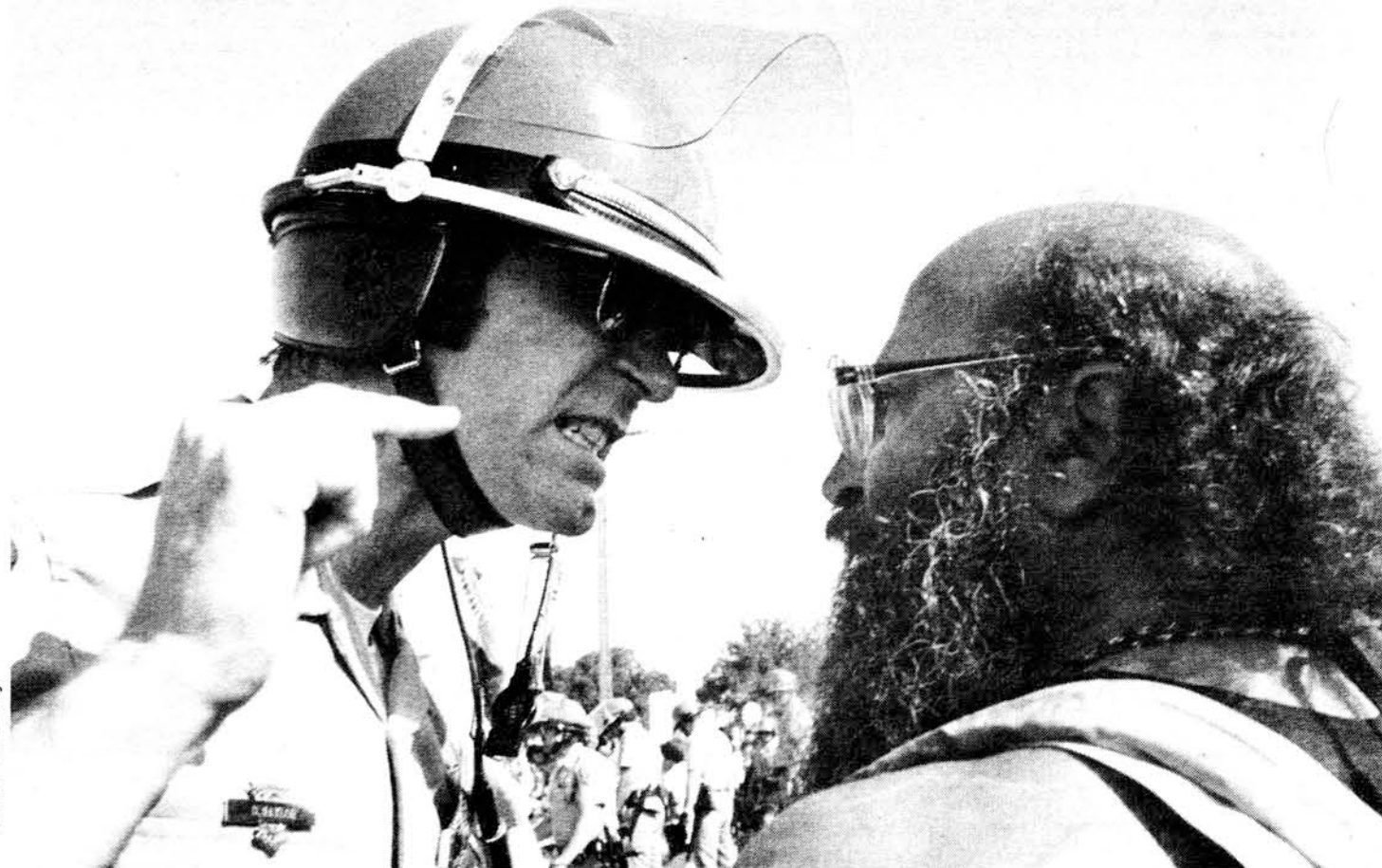
Issue 6

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT — JUNE 20 —

INTRODUCTION

My second day out of Santa Rita Prison for blockading the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories, and I sit to write our a recap of the first INTERNATIONAL DAY OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, June 20, 1983. The tabulations are before me: the Livermore actions - 8000 attended, 1068 arrested; Pt. Loma Submarine Base, San Diego - 400 attended, 34 arrested; Lockheed, Santa Cruz - 34 arrested; Electric Boat, Groton - 1000 attended, 125 arrested; Northrop Corp., Chicago - 250 attended, 37 arrested; Kirkland Air Force Base, Albuquerque - 280 attended, 31 arrested; Fort Bliss, El Paso - 150 demonstrated; GE Gatling Gun Plant, Burlington - 1000 attended, 114 arrested; Tokyo, Japan - 4000 attended, 3 arrested; U.S. Military Base Bremerhaven, W. Germany - 300 demonstrated; actions in Berlin, Trier, Bielefeld, Germany; Leeds, England; Dunedin, New Zealand. Names of other places throughout the U.S. and the world; more numbers. Some are still coming in. The numbers increase - they seem concrete, verifiable, and I take satisfaction in them and inspiration from them.

But there is an almost smug assertiveness in them that I mistrust; they are after all merely body counts and incomplete. Unnumbered thousands called government offices, newspapers, radio and television stations from their homes; stood in scattered vigils; quietly passed out leaflets; supported those who demonstrated or were arrested. To me the Day meant something else: the long meetings in jail with dust in my throat and dust in my food; all the men I met named John Doe whom I came to know and love for a certain twist in a smile; the grace wit in a particular tense moment; the tact of a squeeze of my hand when I needed it; laughter; song; gentleness of strength. It meant singing, arms about one another, across a field turned the color of a lion's skin by the hot summer, to our sisters on the other side of the prison and straining in silence to catch a snatch of their answering song. It meant holding a comrade tightly in my arms when he needed comforting. It meant standing in long lines by the few telephones to call those whose love was our strength: the parents, spouses, children, lovers, and friends who took over the responsibilities of our daily lives so that we could be there. It meant rituals of song and praise to honor the Summer Solstice and the full moon; political discussions, discussions of the heart.



Janet Delaney

And the news that filtered to us - the numbers that told us that others were protesting for life at the same time we were. But it was not only the numbers that I held close - it was the knowledge that among those in El Paso was one of my brothers wearing an International Day T-Shirt, and my mother wearing an International Day Button, taking part in a demonstration for the first time in her 75 years. It was the knowledge that in Albuquerque my friends Michael, Angie and John were among the demonstrators and the arrested; that in Salt Lake City my friend Ginny stood vigil in the heat; Jean-Theo and other friends in New York; Leon and Jean in Australia; friends of a friend in Groton and in Bremerhaven; other friends in other cities scattered about the world.

How to recapitulate the events of a day that for me and many others lasted until late afternoon July 4th, Independence Day, when we were released from jail under a hot sun? Each of you who read this will have his or her own recapitulation. The numbers and the telling we will hold in common - the numbers stand clearly on the page; the telling is sketchy at best, for what there is to tell

will take many days. It changed our lives and is the story of our empowerment. We grow in numbers, but numbers we are not. On that Day, people raised their voices throughout the world and said NO to those who would gamble the earth itself in the name of "security" and power. During this Day many found their voices, and they will not be silenced until peace is assured us and the last missile is dismantled. From the children holding to their fathers' trousers and their mothers' skirts to the Elders with light glancing off their white hair, each made a commitment to each other that we were there for life, for one another, for justice and for peace. This commitment will inform all our days and all our acts. This and no other is the meaning of the Day.

The nuclear weapons are being built; the Cruise and Pershing II First-Strike missiles are to be deployed in Europe by the end of this fall; U.S. weapons continue to kill the people of El Salvador; our government trains and arms terrorists who threaten the stability of Nicaragua, supports repression in Guatemala, squanders our resources for profit and in

preparation for war. But we have given notice: we will not acquiesce. We will continue in our opposition to the forces of death. Many of us are already preparing for actions next week, next month, the fall, the winter, the spring. Many of us in jail and outside the prison gates spoke of another INTERNATIONAL DAY OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT for the Summer Solstice of 1984. We have learned much from this one and our vision for another one has grown greatly. Most of you who read these words I may never meet, but a great many of us were comrades-in-peace this Solstice and my heart is with you. Many more will join us, for we have little choice; in joy we must make a new world or in despair we will die. Humankind can no longer survive through instinct; if we are to live it must be through choice. Ours is an earth worth saving and I have no doubt but that we have the heart for it. We need to hear from you, brothers and sisters, as to what you think. Please write and let us know if you share in this vision.

--By Rafael J. Gonzalez

ACTION BULLETIN

This Action Bulletin has been produced every two weeks since April by Livermore Action Group to co-ordinate information about the June 20 activities. Alternating issues were published as pull-out sections of LAG's newspaper, Direct Action.

What we would like to know is: was the Action Bulletin useful to you?

Secondly, would you like to have it continue and carry news of co-ordinated October actions? We are interested in providing this service if other groups think there is a need for this. The Action Bulletin could also provide a forum for exchange of ideas on strategies and tactics to bring about disarmament.

Please send us your ideas and October plans by August 20 if you want an Action Bulletin published September 1--mail to LAG, 3126 Shattuck, Berkeley 94704.

--LAG publications collective

Vandenberg III, Or, Stumbling Through Mordor

What I remember is darkness. The after-midnight slopes and thickets of the Casmalia Hills. The dark of the moon. Meetings by night under the sky. Being kept in the dark about the launch-time. Darkness in the heart at the thought of the MX. The near-blackout by the media. A journey of the mind, a journey of the body, in the Dark Land, in Mordor.

Most of us who went onto the base to stop the launch were caught, three dozen of us in all. One of us walked up to the launch pad in broad daylight and turned himself in. Another roused a Rent-a-Cop, two soldiers, and their attack dog to get himself arrested. Six of us were found by helicopter, holed up in brush a mile north of the missile. Others were caught on roads, near roads, on the beach. Some came on foot, some came by freight train, some by boat. We stopped the launch Monday night, the 13th. We made them delay it until Friday evening at 7 P.M., the last chance left them before they had to remove the missile from the pad to drain the fourth-stage fuel tanks.

When the missile finally flung itself at Kwajalein and the Marshallese, one of us was sleeping 300 yards away. He had waded up a stream to throw the dogs off his scent and crawled nearly a mile on his belly to get there. He woke to the shudder of the earth and thunder in his ears. When the missile had gone, he set off an air-horn and walked off the base. The Air Force knows he was there, and so do we. Maybe if more of us had been there, the missile would still be sitting on the ground. We don't know for certain. But we intend to find out.

Quite a few things could have been done better. Residual faith in Congress lulled us into a false sense of security, and we were ill-prepared when the funds for the test-launch came suddenly unfrozen. The alert network functioned, but the turnout was small. It was hard to drop everything virtually without warning, uncertain how long the action would last or how heavy the sentences might be. The fatigue from the protracted struggle with the Government at Vandenberg II still lingered.

International Day and the big blockade at Livermore was less than two weeks away. Six months of c.d. actions take their toll, and in the end hundreds decided not to be arrested this June.

And there were many logistical problems. Groups went in without information about terrain, vegetation, proper clothing (bring heavy gloves for the thistles!), proper safety precautions, proper amounts of food and water. The maps were inadequate, and no one had located good hiding places where we could stay during the long daylight hours. Nor had there been any prior work on process under the conditions we faced--who does the guiding, and who does the deciding, when there is such a disparity in prior experience, in night vision, in physical condition? Clearly, we need to pool the lore acquired in back-country work during the three Vandenberg actions, and we need to design trainings that are tailored to the unique requirements of a non-symbolic, semi-wilderness action far

(continued on page F)

B PUGET SOUND WOMEN'S PEACE CAMP

On June 18th, 450 people helped open the Puget Sound Women's Peace Camp at Kent, Washington (20 miles south of Seattle). The Camp is next door to the Boeing plant built in 1980, dedicated to producing air-launched cruise missiles at the rate of 40 per month. Since the opening, the women have been leafletting outside the gates of the Boeing plant, and are in the planning stages for large demonstrations and other actions.

The opening of the Peace Camp found the women very unexpectedly on land leased from the City of Kent. Two potential lease sites had both fallen through in the weeks preceding the opening; one because a co-owner disagreed with the camp, and the other because the farmer willing to sublease his leased land could not obtain approval from the California corporation owner. The City of Kent offered its Arts & Crafts Building (a victim of budget cuts) for use through the summer. A temporary permit allowed the camp to open on schedule, and at the City Council meeting June 20th the vote was 3-3 with one abstention (due to a Boeing connection). The Mayor, Isabel Hogan, who attended the opening and received a round of applause, and who also wore a Peace Camp button to the Council meeting, broke the tie and gave the Camp its lease. The lease runs through September 9th, but the women are actively looking for a new site and have no plans to disband on that date.

The interactions at the Camp have been intense, and more and more women are going to visit, stay overnight, or stay longer. A com-

munity outreach program is just beginning, with films, talks, and workshops open to the public in order to bring in the community and allow them the opportunity to meet the women and discuss their activities. Boeing workers already stop by on their lunch hours to support or disagree with the women.

The Seattle papers have given some coverage to the Peace Camp, but have only touched on the political purposes of the Camp and have not given space to the substance of their arguments. But the establishment of a base of support in the community is moving already, and the spirit and enthusiasm of the women remains high.

Other facts:

--there is a men's auxiliary of 12-15 men who are in support of the Camp, and are working on fundraising primarily. Individuals have baked bread, done the mailing list, and donated items. Childcare was provided for one fundraiser and available for the night before the opening.

--125 women met for a dawn ritual prior to the public opening of the camp on June 18th, and dedicated the site in a spirit of solidarity and creation, and wove a beautiful web of yarn with flowers.

--hopefully, a newsletter will be put out once a month
--number at the camp is 206/872-3482.

by Scott McClay
1010 15th E.
Seattle, WA 98112
206/323-9085

After Aug. 1:
630 Vernon St.
Oakland, CA 94610

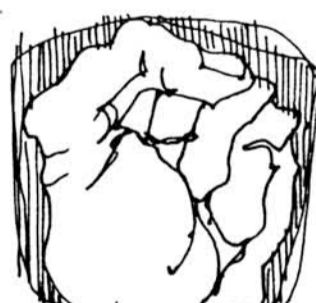
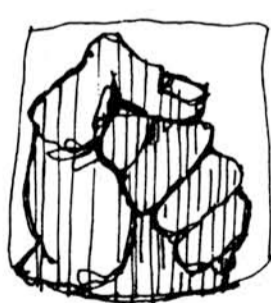
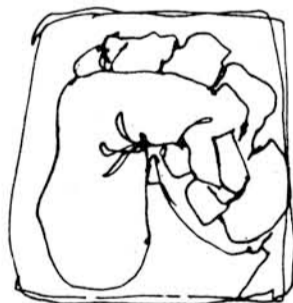
Washington State Actions

In addition to the establishment of a Peace Camp at the Boeing plant south of Seattle, two other actions were held in Washington State in conjunction with the International Day of Nuclear Disarmament.

The Port Townsend Peace Coalition organized a 6:30 - 7:30 a.m. vigil, attended by 50 people, in front of the old Main Gate of the Trident Submarine base in Bangor. Two hundred balloons, some carrying green ribbons for disarmament, were launched over the base.

A Mother's Peace Camp at Fairchild Air Force Base was established from June 26 - July 10. Their Prayer For Peace says in part, "From our homes in the rural areas surrounding the Northern Columbia River we have come to stand for our right to ensure our

children's future. Our walk from Coville is the first part of our visible vote for world peace. Our 2 week commitment to a peace camp near Fairchild AFB is the second part of the living vision we hold for all life. We feel that our children's right to their future is our primary responsibility. This extends out to the Navaho-Hopi of Big Mountain who are being forced to relocate so that weapons-grade uranium may be taken from their land; to the oppressed peoples of Central and South America who are daily suffering torture, murder and destruction in their homeland that could be the scene of potential nuclear war; to children and families all over the world who are the victims of greed, famine and war."



Salt Lake City

Approximately 200 people attended a day-long series of events on June 20 at the Federal Building plaza in downtown Salt Lake City, Utah.

The day's events started with a 7:15 a.m. vigil, at which a Catholic Priest discussed the recent Bishops' pastoral letter condemning nuclear weapons. At noon, a member of the Utah state legislature spoke on legislative responsibility to stop the nuclear arms race. At 5 p.m. a director of Urban Center pointed out the economic impact of the arms race. An information table, letter-writing, music, and additional speakers rounded out the day's activities.

Principal sponsors of the event were Utahns for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze and the MX Information Center, with help from other peace groups and churches.

Kansas City

Over 20 demonstrators braved a day-long rainstorm to march from Westport to The Plaza in downtown Kansas City. They then held an hour-long rally. The organizing group, the Cowtown Alliance, plans to have an anti-cruise and Pershing missile march the last Saturday of every month.



Alaska

Alaskans For World Peace sponsored a BYOB (Bring Your Own Brown Bag) dinner party in Marine Park, Juneau at 6:30 p.m. on June 20. A special "bomb cake" was featured, and everyone was invited to come help take a bite out of the bomb.

Silence One Silo—Montana

The Silence One Silo Peace Camp was established June 15 on the LaVonne and Dave Hastings farm, which surrounds Minuteman III missile silo "Romeo-29." This silo has been the site of numerous acts of civil disobedience. The camp will continue until about July 15, 1983. Our activities include working for the Hastings and others, bringing educational events to the area, and maintaining a presence of peace at the missile silo.

On June 20, about 30 people gathered at the camp for a worship celebration. They came from all over Montana, with half coming from the local area. At the camp, we circled and shared some meaningful words from the Bible, Jim Douglass, Phil Berrigan, Ignazio Silone, and others. We sang a bit and then walked the half mile to the silo site.

"Protected" by armed Air Force personnel, we peacefully walked around the silo, spacing ourselves out until we had surrounded it. Having encircled the portable Auschwitz, we fell into an emotional contemplation for 30-45 minutes. We then walked back to the Peace Camp, under the wary eye of the Air Force, and built a campfire

and conversed long into the evening.

The next morning we awakened early to prepare for the fourth act of nonviolent, symbolic civil disobedience at Silo R-29. Thirteen people, standing beneath the "Species Peace" flag, witnessed Jim Weinberg of Bonner, Montana, climb the silo fence in an act of conscience and of support for the Silence One Silo campaign. The Air Force responded in the most low-key and efficient manner that we have seen them yet (in arresting Jim).

Jim was held in the Cascade County Jail (Great Falls, Montana) until arraigned before Federal Magistrate Jack Shanstrom on June 22. Shanstrom had been called in all the way from Billings, Montana. Jim plead guilty, was fined \$250, and sentenced to 3 months, with all but 15 days suspended on condition that Jim pay the fine. He remains in Federal custody at the Cascade County Jail.

In solidarity,
Mark Auderlik
SOS Peace Camp
401 E. Spruce
Missoula, MT 59802
406/549-9449

Kirtland Air Force Base—Albuquerque

International Day demonstrators in Albuquerque, New Mexico, were confronted by police using horses and dogs. Nearly 300 people gathered on June 20 at Kirtland Air Force Base, a nuclear weapons storage facility which serves as a combat-ready base for the Tactical Air Command and leader in space weapons technology research.

Thirty demonstrators were arrested for blockading roads leading into the base. Organizers say that police treatment was quite rough. One woman had her ear cropped with a restraint clip; in another incident, a police horse stepped on a child's foot. After all the adults had been arrest-

ed, two children, aged 9 and 11, went out and sat in the road so that traffic would continue to be blocked. They, too, were arrested.

At a press conference that day, the base commander said that the base had been put on stand-by for the day, which meant that all leaves and all training had been cancelled. An additional 600 Air Force police were put on duty for the demonstration, but even so, the commander said the protesters "had no real impact on the base."

Everyone arrested was released on their own recognizance, and their only sentence was \$10 court costs and 90 days probation.



Arizona Actions

Arizona was the site of several International Day protest actions, including the establishment of a peace camp.

On June 20, a peace camp was established close to the main gate of the Davis Montham Air Force Base in Tucson. Davis Montham is the only site in the United States where ground-launched cruise missile personnel are being trained. Training is expected to continue another 4½ years, and peace campers are determined that the camp shall remain until the deployment of the cruise is halted or cancelled. This task is made more difficult by the hot climate there--on June 20 the temperature reached 105 degrees.

The camp was started by the local Catholic Worker House (Casa Maria) and the Tucson Peace Center. Letters of support and/or donations would be greatly appreciated and should be sent to: Tucson Peace Camp, c/o Casa Maria, 401 E. 26th St., Tucson, AZ 85713. Phone: 602/624-0312.

Activists from the Phoenix-Scottsdale area walked 6 miles in the desert heat on June 20 to rally at the office of Bechtel Corporation. Bechtel is building the Palo Verde Nuclear plant, 50 miles west of Phoenix, site of a candlelight vigil the night before. When the demonstrators arrived, a Bechtel official read a statement to the group "commending" them on their action. However, when the protesters moved on to Motorola, a major defense contractor, the reception was not quite so cordial. One person was arrested trying to enter Motorola to read a statement to the president. He has pleaded not guilty, with a trial scheduled for later this summer.

A major focus of the Arizona actions was the ongoing conflict between the Federal Government and Indians in the Big Mountain area over land rights and coal and uranium mining. The government has been confiscating Indian land and livestock in order to clear the area for mining.

Idaho Actions

The Groundwater Alliance and other Idaho peace groups demonstrated June 20 at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. The Laboratory, located in rural Eastern Idaho, is a Department of Energy facility where federal and military spent fuel is reprocessed, and where the Navy trains its nuclear arms personnel. Military nuclear waste is also stored there.

The action began at Experimental Breeder Reactor I, the world's first power-producing nuclear reactor. The demonstrators then marched 1½ miles to the lab gate, where 280 helium balloons were released in order to show the path that radiation released from the lab would travel.

On the same day, 100 people from throughout Idaho participated in a "phone-in" to Senator James McClure, urging that the lab be closed and that nuclear weapons production be frozen. After calling McClure, who replied that he is against a weapons freeze, 17 people in Pocatello held a protest march. Over the weekend of June 18-19 in Pocatello, a peace service was held in a local church and anti-nuclear films were shown.

Madison Wisconsin C.D.

Disarm Now organized a rally and march of 450 people to the Math Research Center of the University of Wisconsin in Madison on June 20. Upon arrival at 1 p.m., 80 blockaders at the doors kept anyone from entering the building until the end of the workday at 5 p.m. Police hauled people away from the doors rather than arresting them, except for 4 who were arrested for "disorderly conduct." Charges against them were ultimately dropped.

Wisconsin Governor Earl signed a petition against the MX at 3 p.m. that afternoon.

Madison activists are now planning an October 24th action, possibly around a bank with investments in weapons production or countries with repressive regimes.



Oregon Actions

After a three day march on June 20, from Ashland's Peace House, 150 demonstrators joined another 100 at Litton Industries (an electrical guidance manufacturer for the cruise missiles) and began passing out leaflets to company workers during their shift change. An hour later 14 people were arrested while holding a prayer circle on the company parking lot. One demonstrator thanked the police for the way they handled the protest as she was being taken to the transport vans. "You were beautiful," she said. Six people were booked for refusing to cooperate and spent 24 hours in jail. The other 9 without realizing they'd be forcibly cited out gave their addresses and were sent home.

One demonstrator showed up in support of nuclear arms. His banner read "More Cruise Missiles For Peace." The demonstrators "very tactfully of course, pointed out his missing 'i'."

Further north a meeting was held on July 15, with the vice-president of Precision Castparts, in Milwaukie. An appeal was made to stop production of the titanium castings this plant makes for the air-launched cruise missiles. After his refusal to the appeal, a go-ahead was given for a protest of the company. A picket line was formed on the 20th which lasted 6 hours. It was the first time a protest had been held here on a nuclear weapons issue. "It won't be the last by any means," said a protester. There are plans for more action this year.

The protest involved about 30 people and included a 20 foot full-scale replica of the cruise missile.

L. N.

Northrop Blockade—Chicago

Police in Rolling Meadows near Chicago were ready on June 20 with full force and helicopters overhead to arrest not only the nonviolent blockaders of Northrop Defense Systems Division, but also neo-Nazi counter-demonstrators who had threatened to show up that day. The America First Committee did not appear after police told them they would be arrested for demonstrating without a parade permit.

The 200 members of Disarm Now Action Coalition had obtained a permit for a three-hour protest of Northrop's manufacture of electronic defense systems for B-1 and B-52 bombers. One hundred-fifty attended a legal rally, and 37 of those blockading were arrested.

For a month before the action, protesters put leaflets on employee cars in the Northrop parking lot to explain the reason for the demonstration. The Disarm Coalition received calls from workers responding to the leaflets and rethinking their work. The only arrest at Northrop prior to June 20 was one in connection with leafletting at the plant.

The 37 arrested were released on a \$50 bond by noon that Monday. At their first hearing July 14, there was no court reporter and the prosecuting attorney and judge were not prepared to proceed. The blockaders were herded into a room and told to come back to court again August 22. Following that, they held a celebration vigil at Northrop. All 37 have pled not guilty and asked for a group trial.

The organizers sent LAG the following evaluation:

"In general we were pleased with the coverage from radio, TV and print media. Some obvious mistakes: the report that we were all released on 'personal recognizance', following which the group fronting the \$2000 bond money called to ask for their money back; the Tribune in early editions calling it a 'nuclear freeze protest'; and the happy talk TV report which began with a 'vaguely reminiscent of the 60s' slant and ended with the anchor saying, 'Oh well, it was a nice day to be out anyway.'" These were generally off-set by coverage that showed our attempts to blockade, quoted from our speakers and spokespersons, and brought forth that the event was part of an international protest against first-strike strategies, US intervention and waiting for the peace negotiations to produce something after 36 years.

"I would wager that most of us would have felt that the blockade and action was a success even if there had not been an inch of column space or a minute of air time. We began reaching the people inside the plant and within the community. That and disrupting business as usual were our goals." by Tori Woodard



Letter from Chicago Organizers

Enclosed are press clips from our June 20 action at Northrop. We feel our effort locally, and as part of a nationally and internationally coordinated day of action, has been a tremendous success. We also feel strongly that such coordination should continue and grow. That is why we are sending this mailing around the country: to begin closer communication with the direct action network.

Livermore Action Group, by initiating the International Day, and Mobilization for Survival, by encouraging actions and doing national press work, played a key role overall. But what made June 20 what it was was the network of local groups taking direct action in solidarity with one another against the war machine. For instance, the Red Balloon Collective travelled from Brooklyn to take part in our Northrop blockade.

Disarm Now Action Group is planning to participate in the international protest against the U.S. deployment of the cruise and Pershing II missiles. We hope the direct action network will again act in unison this October 21-24. (Monday the 24th will be a good time to stop production.) Between now and then, we would like to see as much discussion as possible on the direction and strategy of the direct action movement, making possible ever more effective activity. Movement papers, especially LAG's Direct Action, can provide a forum: a national conference is another possibility.

Write or call (312-427-2533): have a good summer: 'til the next time,

yours in struggle,

Rich Hutchinson and
Mara Dodge
Disarm Now Action Group
407 S. Dearborn #370
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Rockwell Action in Iowa

The Rockwell International Collins Facility in Cedar Rapids, Iowa has been the site of a number of demonstrations recently, including one on International Day. Demonstrators from Ames Peace Network, the Catholic Workers House, and the Community Action Research Group gathered at Rockwell and handed out leaflets to workers arriving for the second shift.

Rockwell is among the top U.S. defense contractors, and makes computers and parts for computers for the guidance systems of the Pershing II and cruise missiles, and produces the MX missile and B-1 bomber. The Iowa facility workers are also engaged in research for Nastar Global Positioning Systems.

Nuclear Test Ban —Las Vegas

Members of the Clark County Peace Coalition and Greenpeace/Las Vegas demonstrated in front of the Department of Energy Offices in Las Vegas on June 20.

The demonstrators held up banners along the side of the road urging an end to atomic testing and in support of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. The U.S. government has conducted numerous tests on a huge testing range in the nearby Nevada desert since the dawn of the nuclear age in the 1940s. Protesters wore green ribbons in solidarity with other International Day actions and passed out leaflets to DOE employees.

Later, the demonstrators moved on to Reynolds Electric and Engineering Company and EG&G, Inc., the two largest employers of test site workers.

Minneapolis

Honeywell Project sponsored a peaceful, legal picket and rally at Control Data Corporation in Minneapolis on June 20 from noon to 1 p.m. Control Data sold its computers to Livermore Lab for 19 years and lost the contract to Cray Company this year. CDC also does work on air-launched cruise and computers for U.S. nuclear submarines and other Department of Defense contracting. We met with four executives of CDC June 17 for 1½ hours. Hard line.

(The company released a statement Monday that said it supported discussion of disarmament issues, but it plans to continue accepting defense contracts.)

One hundred people participated, including five employees of CDC. We received extensive media coverage because of Honeywell arrests Nov. 5, 1982 (36) and April 18, 1983 (166), and Honeywell Project branching out to CDC for a day.

(The first 36 of the 166 April trespassers were found not guilty in a jury trial June 4. None of the protesters denied having trespassed at Honeywell; their defense was that they had a moral right to protest Honeywell's role in making cluster bombs and nuclear weapons components. The Minneapolis City Attorney's office is appealing to a three-judge panel in Hennepin County to have moral arguments sharply curtailed during the remaining municipal court trials of Honeywell protesters beginning August 3.)

We feel that national and international solidarity and cooperation is crucial. We invited members of an African liberation group to speak June 20 since we also oppose CDC and other Minnesota corporate business in South Africa.

The themes of Peace, Jobs, Freedom, Central America are intertwined more and more. August 27 in D.C. should intensify this direction. Join the issues and build the movement. We will do CD again October 24 and welcome all nonviolent direct action.

We are inspired by your actions.

Love and strength,
Marv Davidov
Honeywell Project

DEFENSE :
Rechercher
d'autres moyens



LA DEFENSE CIVILE EN R.F.A.
Entretien avec
Theodor
EBERT

8000 DEMONSTRATED-- 1000 ARRESTED -- AT LIVERMORE LAB JUNE 20 - 25

Livermore Lab Blockade

By Nancy Goetzl

For hundreds of peace activists in the San Francisco Bay Area of California, the June 20th International Day of Nuclear Disarmament started in the same way -- with an alarm clock ringing at 4 a.m....or 3:30 a.m....or 3 a.m.

The people stumbling out of bed in the cool, dark morning hours to blockade the Lawrence Livermore Lab didn't know they were embarking on a journey that would include up to 15 days in jail, and weeks -- perhaps months -- of court appearances.

The Livermore Valley, surrounded by gently rolling hills, looked soft and tranquil in the early morning light as car-loads of demonstrators drove to the blockade site. It was hard to believe that, in the midst of this pastoral setting, stood the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, research and development "home" to almost the entire U.S. arsenal of nuclear weapons. By the end of the warm summer day, over 1000 people had been arrested for sitting in the road in an attempt to stop workers from engaging in "business as usual" at the sprawling death factory, which sits amidst grapefields and cattle ranches. Over 2,000 supporters cheered the blockaders, then went home to Berkeley or San Francisco or Oakland, hopeful and confident that their friends and family would be released in a few days with a sentence of "time served," as had happened at last June's blockade.

Before everyone finally went home, colorful balloons, banners, and a marching band had added spirit to the blockade. Two support marches began at a park about a mile from the lab and continued all the way to the police barricades. The first march included over 700 people and was led by a group called "The Elders." These older activists, many of them in their 70s and 80s, understand the horrors of militarism. They have seen World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and numerous other conflicts. A few rolled along in wheelchairs, while some of the others used canes and walkers. All added a feeling of wisdom, strength, and solidarity between people of all ages.

The second support march was led by a group from the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES), which had undertaken a three-day walk from Port Chicago (near Concord, Calif.) to Livermore. Arms are shipped to El Salvador from Port Chicago, and the 250 people in the CISPES march effectively pointed out the link between the development of weapons systems at Livermore and U.S. policies of military intervention in Central America and elsewhere.

As the blockade stretched into the afternoon, only one "violent" incident was reported. A Livermore resident tried to run down some demonstrators with his car; he was quickly grabbed by police and charged with assault. Most of the arrests were quiet and "routine," although some of the police used painful pressure holds on demonstrators who "went limp" and otherwise nonviolently resisted arrest.

A contingent of Christians, led by priests, ministers and nuns, carried a huge cross to the center of the road. Police had to pry the group off of the cross. Another group came dressed as trees, complete with real pine boughs, to show concern for the plants and animals. Most inspiring to many, though, were the 70-plus children who sat in the road and were arrested.

The arrested demonstrators were put in buses and taken to Santa Rita Jail, where giant circus tents -- one for the men and one for the women -- had been rented to house them. The existence of the tents was, in itself, a triumph for the protesters. At last year's blockade, the women had been housed at Camp Parks, an old Army base which

had been the site of extensive radioactive testing from 1959 to 1980 -- including testing in the very building in which the women were held. The Federal Government had claimed the base was "safe" and that the radioactivity had been "cleaned up." Despite pleas from the Livermore Action Group legal collective that alternatives be found, the county board of supervisors held firm on the ironically-cruel idea of housing anti-nuclear demonstrators in a facility where they might well be exposed to just the deadly radiation they were trying to halt. LAG lawyers filed a request for a temporary restraining order to disallow use of the facility, and just four days before the blockade Judge Marilyn Patel of the San Francisco Federal Court granted the order, saying there was "real question about the safety of this facility" and that the threat of being housed in Camp Parks was having a "chilling effect" on the demonstrator's First Amendment right to free speech.

After a few more arrests on June 21 and 22 brought the total number to over 1,060, the protesters found themselves faced with something that would truly test their solidarity and commitment to their cause: The District Attorney's office and the presiding judge, John Lewis, said they would sentence any demonstrators pleading guilty or no contest to two years probation and either a \$250 fine or 11 days in jail. Two of the demands the demonstrators had consented to during weeks of preliminary meetings were NO fines and NO probation. In addition to the threatened harsh sentence, bail was set at \$1,000, the highest possible for a misdemeanor under California state law.

This set the stage for day after day of new developments: the California State Supreme Court ruled that the bail was far too high, ordering the protesters to be released either on their own recognition or by paying no more than \$100; LAG lawyers filed a motion (still to be resolved) that Judge Lewis be removed from the case for bias -- Lewis is a member of the Valley Study Group, a Chamber of Commerce type of organization which, among other things, promotes Livermore Lab; two ministers were sentenced to 45 days each when they explained that they could not in good conscience pay the fine.

The plight of the imprisoned demonstrators resulted in national media coverage. Longtime activist Daniel Ellsberg, who had been among those arrested, appeared on the ABC News "Nightline" program, and wire services and major newspapers like the *New York Times* covered the story. Over 5,000 people returned to the lab on June 25 and linked hands around the facility. In an emotional show of support for their jailed friends, participants in "Hands Around The Lab" stood silently in the 90-degree heat for 30 minutes, then chanted, sang, and covered the barbed-wire topped fences with ribbons and signs.

Finally, toward the end of the second week, the big breakthrough occurred: Judge Lewis agreed to drop the probation part of the sentence. The probation issue was crucial because anyone arrested during the two years probation would be subject to up to six months in jail, thus effectively stifling his or her participation in future civil disobedience actions. Clearly, it was felt, this was an attempt to squelch dissent and, in a more basic, punitive way, "teach these people a lesson."

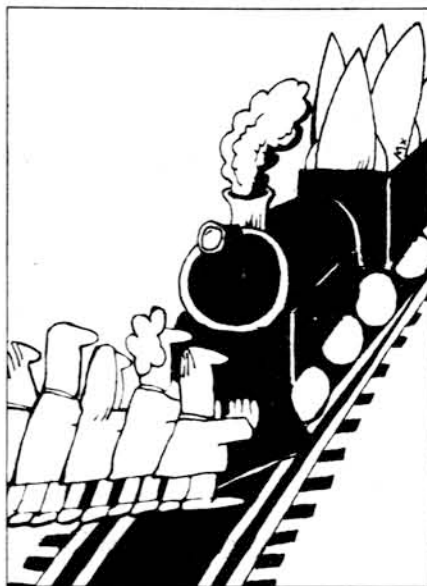
Each day, because of various personal reasons, a few demonstrators reluctantly opted to pay the fine and be released, or pleaded not guilty and were assigned a future court date. Even so, nearly 10 days after their arrests, over 600 people had maintained solidarity and refused to appear before the judge for arraignment.

Finally, on June 30, a deal was agreed upon: either a \$240 fine or 6 more days in jail for guilty or nolo pleas. The last of the demonstrators was released on July 4,

"Independence Day," the final irony in a frustrating, complex, and -- for the demonstrators and their supporters -- ultimately empowering situation.

And it's not over yet. 450 people have pled not guilty, several hundred by reason of necessity. The trial(s) to come in the weeks and months ahead could set important precedents in the fight against the insanity and immorality of the arms race.

The journey started in the pre-dawn hours of June 20 by the Livermore Lab blockaders, and by their brothers and sisters around the world, is, after all, really just beginning. The struggle will be long and the victories few and far between at first, but ultimately the will of the people of the world will triumph. And, certainly, MUST triumph, if the world is to survive the threat of nuclear annihilation.



SAN DIEGO AND PT. MUGU Blockaders Plead Not Guilty

Four hundred fifty demonstrators gathered June 20th in the military town of San Diego for a blockade of the Ballast Point Submarine Base. Blockaders used props and skits, and a group called the Solstice Sisters wove themselves together with yarn.

The action was planned to protest the impending deployment of Cruise Missiles on the 24 submarines homeported there. More Cruise Missiles are slated for San Diego harbor than for all of Western Europe.

The 34 blockaders arrested June 20th pled not-guilty in a mass arraignment and will go to trial September 30. Energy is high, and organizers are already planning for a blockade in October of General Dynamics Convair Division, where Cruise Missiles are manufactured. They feel the San Diego community now knows what non-violent civil disobedience is about, and support for military resistance is growing.

At Point Mugu Naval Air Station, near Ventura on the Southern California coast, about 60 people gathered on June 20th to protest the daily testing of Cruise Missiles there. Eleven people were arrested for blocking traffic at 2 of the 3 gates and creating a 5 mile traffic jam. All have pled not-guilty. Their trial is scheduled for July 26, although they plan to ask for a continuance until August 25. Charges against the twelfth person arrested will be dropped -- a photographer who did not plan to do civil disobedience that day.

-Tori Woodard

Charges Not Filed for 3 California Blockades

The 34 blockaders arrested at the Lockheed plant outside of Santa Cruz, 8 blockaders arrested at Lemoore Naval Air Station near Fresno, and 10 blockaders arrested at an Armed Forces Recruiting Center in Ukiah have not had charges filed against them for their non-violent civil disobedience actions on June 20th.

At Lockheed, manufacturer of guidance system parts for the Trident submarines, blockaders returned to the road after being removed by the police early in the morning. Traffic was stopped for 15-20 minutes, giving demonstrators an opportunity to talk to workers in their cars. There were several instances where people who had not planned to get arrested spontaneously joined the blockade.

To stop the blockade, the police ultimately had to arrest people, but they held them for less than an hour in jail. After the blockaders were released, the jubilant protesters staged a short march followed by a rally in downtown Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz Mayor Bruce Van Allen, one of the speakers, read a proclamation in support of the International Day of Nuclear Disarmament.

Ken Nightingale

Several Lockheed blockaders joined the extended blockade of Livermore Lab the following Tuesday and Wednesday.

At Lemoore Naval Air Station, 30 protestors leafletted incoming traffic, and eventually 8 of them crossed a blue line in order to leaflet more effectively. Although they were arrested, the local District Attorney didn't file charges against them. Local press was interested that the Base would not explain what it does, and news was spread about the Hornet F/A18 nuclear bomber pilot training going on there.

Over 500 people attended a legal support rally on June 18th in Fresno, where draft resistor Ben Sasway was a featured speaker.

In Ukiah, 10 demonstrators with 40 supporters barricaded the doors of the local Army/Navy/Air Force Recruiting Center with bales of hay. When some of the people inside climbed out windows to move to another location, two members of the News against Nukes Affinity Group sat in front of the "get-away" car. Although no one was arrested, the recruiting center closed for the remainder of the day.



Bay Area International Day Actions

The Livermore Lab blockade was not the only International Day activity taking place in the San Francisco Bay Area. About 350 Buddhists took part in Buddhist Circle for Peace Day on June 18. At 1 p.m., after a morning of silent meditation, Buddhists silently walked from all areas of San Francisco, meeting at Golden Gate Park. There they formed a huge circle and held hands, prayed, and meditated for two hours. Organizers report that similar "circles for peace" took place in at least 11 other states and 12 countries including France, Germany, Japan, Canada, England, Denmark, Australia, Switzerland, Peru, India, Korea, and the U.S.

Also in San Francisco, 200 people gathered at the University of California campus to hear six speakers from the medical faculty speak on the medical and economic consequences of nuclear war. Later in the week, a group called Urban Ecology passed out "Blast Passes" at five major mass transit stations in San Francisco. The "Blast Passes" were a spoof on the transit district's "Fast Pass." The front of the "pass" said "Nuclear evacuation express. San Francisco to Sonoma County -- Run!" and the back: "Line up for Muni for the last time. A speedy ride across the Golden Gate Bridge -- no toll except human." The group also presented "Nuclear Car Wars," a panel discussion on energy, urban lifestyles, and nuclear war.

Pro-Arts of Oakland built a 16-foot high "Shrine to the Last Bomb" out of driftwood on the Emeryville mud flats, long a site of driftwood art. Pro-Arts also built an International Day billboard out of driftwood. Both structures were visible from the heavily-traveled I-80 freeway.

Theater, music, and speakers were enjoyed by 200 participants at an Anti-Nuclear Fair in Walnut Creek, sponsored by Contra Costans for a Nuclear-Free Future.



From Pt. Chicago to Livermore Lab

Forty people marched on June 18 and 19 from Concord Naval Weapons Station to Livermore Lab. They handed out leaflets about nuclear weapons stored at Concord and arms shipments from the Station's port, Port Chicago, to El Salvador. The marchers raised \$2000, and were offered refreshments by a Livermore Lab employee.

Livermore Blockade Support Rallies

Approximately 200 people demonstrated Thursday June 23rd to contest Judge Lewis' partiality against Santa Rita prisoners who blockaded the Livermore Lab on June 20, 21, and 22. A picket began on the south side of the Alameda County courthouse at 11 a.m. At 11:45 a march proceeded one block to the County Administration Building and continued a circle procession, sometimes chanting, as other demonstrators leafletted passing citizens and county workers exiting during their lunch period.

One worker told a leafletter "We've been told not to take these things". The demonstrators gradually dissipated (having made their point) by about 12:45.

--by Timothy Wilson

Note: A support vigil for the blockers was also maintained in Provo Park, Berkeley.

Silicon Valley Peace Camp

Waking up in a field of dirt clods in East San Jose, the Silicon Valley Peace Camp is not what we had imagined a year ago. For months, we had searched for a vacant lot among the industrial parks of Sunnyvale, Mountain View, and Santa Clara, looking for a site where we could settle for a while.

We found a lot of great places where we could set up and get arrested in a day, or an hour. But the task of demilitarizing our economy--per capita, the most defense-dependent county in the U.S.--will be a long and difficult process.

So a few weeks ago, when we still had not found a long-term site, we pretty much decided to bag the peace camp idea, and focus on demonstrating July 4 and October 22.

Two days later, an International women's group working for social justice, the Grail, offered us the use of an office and some empty land 15 miles away from the companies we'll be approaching; even further from the convenient copyshops of our own neighborhoods; without the teepee and tents we'd imagined, and carefully referring to this place as our "office", because we aren't particularly interested in squabbling over city zoning codes.

So why bother? First, because those of us staying here want to focus some full-time attention on changing the lucrative business of military contracting. And second, because any sort of U.S. peace camp helps alert more U.S. people to the presence of European peace camps, and consequently to the danger of cruise and Pershing II deployment.

We need your help! We are organizing daily outreach to the Silicon Valley--leafletting and vigils at ROLM, Westinghouse, the "Blue Cube" (the nerve center of U.S. military satellite communications), Lockheed...as many locations as we can find people to cover. You're also welcome to stage other types of actions from the peace camp office, if leafletting and vigils are too limited.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- *Staff the peace camp office for a day or more
- *Sign up for a few 2-hour stints of leafletting or vigiling before August 10
- *Set aside some time August 6-9 to commemorate Hiroshima and Nagasaki Days with us
- *Donate money and food

If you can help with any of this, please call us at (408)251-4717.



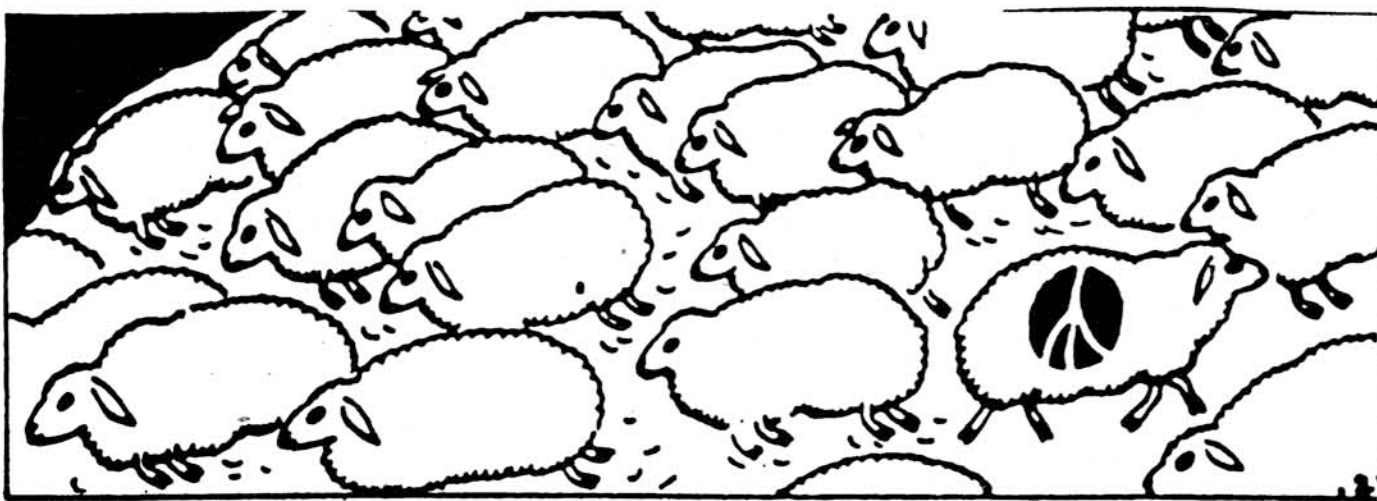
Pacific Peacemaker Seized

The Pacific Peacemaker, en route north along the West Coast, anchored in the waters off Vandenberg Air Force Base starting June 14 in conjunction with Greenpeace to oppose the test launching of the first MX missile there. The sea action was held in support of the land-based occupation of the Vandenberg AFB and out of concern for the peoples of the Pacific Islands.

The ship was seized June 16 by the Coastguard, a tip-off to MX protesters that the Air Force Base was readying the first test launch. The Pacific Peacemaker was released 100 miles to the south of Vandenberg at 9 am the morning of June 17. The MX missile was launched at 7:20 p.m. that day. According to a special officer for the U.S. Customs Office of Investigation, there was no justification for the seizure; the ship had broken no laws, its papers were in order, and the Coastguard had no reason to hold the ship.

The Pacific Peacemaker came 12,000 from Australia via New Zealand, Moruroa, Tahiti, and Hawaii to meet the first Trident submarine near Seattle. She has been moored in San Diego over winter 1982, and is now returning to her home base in Seattle.

An American Pacific Peacemaker Project has raised funds, primarily through short term loans, to purchase the vessel from the Australian group. Now, however, the urgent and immediate need is to find North American groups and individuals to purchase "shares" in the ship as the loans are fast coming due. Contributions for upkeep, and requests for information, can be sent to: Pacific Peacemaker Project, 309 18th Ave. E #204, Seattle WA 98112. 206/323-3758.



Legal Demonstrations in California

The local Bank of America branch in the coastal community of Fort Bragg was picketed on June 20 by 25 protesters. A film festival June 18 and 19 drew an additional 125 people. Fort Bragg is located in mostly-rural Mendocino County, from which 40 people were arrested at the Livermore Lab blockade. Also in the north coast area, residents of the Redwoods Monastery near Whitezone held a 24-hour uninterrupted chain of silent meditation in honor of International Day.

Chico, Calif., was the site of a June 18 "Peace Fair" and children's march at the downtown City Plaza, followed by a vigil downtown on June 20.

In Southern California, the Alliance for Survival sponsored two International Day events. On June 12, two activists were married in a public "peace wedding." On June 19, a Father's Day peace rally was held, at which protesters signed a giant card to Edward Teller, "Father of the H-Bomb," protesting nuclear weapons. The Alliance also reports that the Santa Monica City Council passed a resolution declaring June 20 to be International Day in that city.

Also, in Santa Monica, nine members of the Women's Rand Action held an all-night vigil June 19th on the lawn of City Hall, across the street from Rand Corporation. On Monday, June 20th, they were joined by 300

protestors of Rand's January 1982 study of the accuracy of the missile guidance system for the Cruise Missile; Rand's development of scenarios for war game theories; and Rand's strategies for international conflict and domestic control.

In Pomona, 150 people participated in a peace walk to protest weapons manufacturing done at the local General Dynamics plant.

Approximately 50 people rallied, chanted, and carried signs protesting militarism during the lunch hour outside City Hall in downtown Riverside.

Another demonstration was held in Corona by Citizens For Peace.

Trident Blockade in Connecticut **██████████** Burlington Vermont Blockade **██████████** F

Over 120 people were arrested June 20 in Groton, Connecticut protesting the commissioning of a new Trident submarine at the Electric Boat plant. On Sat., June 18, at the commissioning ceremony itself, five people were arrested and 1,000 people demonstrated.

Of the five arrested June 18, three were in a canoe. The canoe riders carried banners and spray paint and got within 100 feet of the U.S.S. Florida, the sub being commissioned. A Greenpeace boat floated nearby, displaying international distress signals.

At the British Trident Office, 12 women were arrested when they spread oatmeal with popcorn in it over the parking lot, put dummies on it, and declared it a "radiation sickness area." The British government is interested in buying Trident subs, and several women from the Greenham Common Peace Camp in England attended the Connecticut protest.

The remaining arrests took place at Electric Boat. There were reports of rough treatment by arresting officers, including

painful pressure holds and the dragging of some demonstrators by hair and beards.

Of those arrested, all but 13 were released on promises to appear. The 13 non-cooperators began a hunger strike "for an end to nuclear madness and to call attention to the starvation of people around the world caused by arms expenditures." The fasters exchanged statements of solidarity with the hundreds of demonstrators jailed in the Livermore Calif., action. Many of the Livermore protesters went on fasts of various lengths in solidarity with the people imprisoned in Connecticut. Nine of the noncooperators were finally released, and the other four were scheduled for arraignment on July 7.

All of those arrested plan to plead not guilty. The court process is expected to last for quite some time.

Organizers report that 50-75% of those arrested had never been arrested before.

Encouraged by a June 18 rally and march that drew more than 500 people, activists in Burlington, Vermont arrived at dawn on June 20 at the General Electric armaments plant for a nonviolent blockade.

By the end of the day, 114 people had been arrested and given citations. Some people returned to the site a second time and were dragged off again, and organizers report that by such "recycling" demonstrators were able to stop all vehicles throughout the afternoon. Police eventually released all "second-timers" without charges.

The GE plant is the sole producer in the U.S. of the Vulcan gatling gun, which was used in Vietnam and is currently being exported to Central America and elsewhere. Organizers emphasized that the blockade was "of the product and not the workers." The blockaders lay down in front of plant trucks but made no attempt to block workers from entering the plant.

According to the Boston Globe:

"Burlington Police Chief Richard Beaulieu praised the demonstrators for being well-behaved, and offered them snacks from a large table of food and beverages that had been set up for the officers in a nearby city garage." Organizers pointed out that Burlington's socialist mayor, Bernard Sanders, does not approve of civil disobedience, but is "willing to negotiate."

A strong local labor leader also attacked the c.d. tactic as being middle-class, however, the demonstrators gained considerable support in the religious community.

88 people were arrested, some not included in this figure were arrested more than once. They were given four or five different arraignment dates. The first group of 25 pleaded not guilty on July 11, and the remaining people plan to do the same.

A statewide network of peace, environmental, and feminist groups is being formed in Vermont, and plans are being made for future actions around the state.

--by Nancy Goetzl



Knolls Atomic Power Labs —New York

18 people were arrested at Knolls Atomic Power Plant in Albany on June 20. Knolls develops propulsion systems for submarines and also trains crews for the submarines (i.e., Trident). The protesters sowed wheat which symbolized the fact that people in the world are starving at the expense of nuclear arms. A few people entered the plant through an unguarded rear gate and sowed wheat at the base of one of the prototype reactors.

Trial was held on the 28th for some of the arrested and others were tried on July 5. All the protesters pled not guilty, were found guilty and sentenced to 2 weekends in jail or a \$25.00 fine. No one paid the fine and four demonstrators are appealing on the grounds of an unfair hearing.

Another group of protesters planted trees outside the plant. A total of about 150 demonstrators were gathered together for this action.

The preparation done before and after this International Day action included a community meeting, on the 26th for the Knoll workers and dealings with security people weeks before the action.

L. N.

El Paso, Texas

El Pasoans for a Nuclear-Free Future led a peaceful rally and parade to the Fort Bliss military base. Over 150 people attended the June 20th event.

New Orleans

Despite a driving rain-storm, activists in New Orleans were able to set up a table petitioning and leafletting in downtown Jackson Square on the 18th and again on the 20th with about 20 people participating. Their information stand included a scaled-down model, approximately 12 feet in length, of a cruise missile which they had carried through the downtown area.

Massachusetts

100 civil disobedience trained protesters attempted to block workers from entering GTE Sylvania, with another 100 protesters supporting, for miles and although no arrests were made it was discovered that "c.d.'ers can only be dragged 15-20 times out of the roadway before physically unable to continue." The day before 500-600 demonstrators gathered together, in hot weather, for a legal rally held on public land adjacent to GTE. GTE designs, produces and tests Command, Control and Communications systems for the MS, the Minuteman and the Sentry anti-ballistic missile system.

Also, groups of 20-50 protesters from New Bedford took ½ hour shifts for two hours in front of the New Bedford Federal Building demonstrating. They received good radio and newspaper coverage before and after the action.

Florida Actions

Activists in St. Petersburg and Orlando, Florida, used International Day to kick off what they hope will be a nationwide boycott of General Electric.

General Electric is a major defense contractor. Its Neutron Devices Plant at St. Petersburg is a Department of Energy plant which manufactures neutron generators, the triggering devices for all U.S. H-Bombs. On June 20, 63 people gathered at the plant for a rally which included a prayer service revolving around God's urging to man to choose life, an exhortation by a local minister who called upon people to "risk for life," and a talk by Bill Whistler. Whistler worked for GE in Pennsylvania for 27 years before quitting because of the company's involvement in war work. He was arrested in an April 5 civil disobedience action at his old plant, in King of Prussia, Penn.

The boycott of GE is designed to put pressure on the company because of its upcoming October 1, 1983 deadline for renewing its contract with the Department of Energy. People are urged to call the company's toll-free product information hotline, 800-626-2000, and mention the boycott.

The St. Petersburg protesters ended their rally by hanging bright yellow peace cranes on GE's fence and singing "We Shall Overcome." They then joined the local American Friends Service Committee for a vigil at nearby Honeywell Corp., which makes parts for the MX missile guidance system.

In another Florida action, 60 people gathered for a rally at Martin Marietta in Orlando. A prime defense contractor, Martin Marietta is responsible for testing the Pershing II missile.

Nancy Goetzl

Vandenberg

(continued from Pg A)

from supporters, legal observers, and the media.

In spite of ourselves, we all survived, without even a broken bone. Some of the sacred ground we walked upon was pretty rough going, but the Mother was good to us. We feel we caused the Air Force far more trouble than they will ever admit, and we know that the continued pressure at Vandenberg is having its effect on base personnel. Subsequent tests will come about every 90 days, so the next can be expected around September 12th.

In the major proposal discussed at the Saturday meeting, it was suggested that a Peace Camp in the vicinity of Vandenberg might be the answer. It could "serve as a base for both a fixed date action, involving c.d. and/or legal demonstrations, and for a floating date action to prevent the next MX launch...The camp would also serve as a base for local outreach, fundraising, peaceful creativity, and a focus for media attention. It would start in early September and run as long as possible."

Since the end of the alert action (8-17 June), there have been several Vandenberg meetings, including a Bay area evaluation (6 July) and an afternoon's discussion of organizational problems and possible strategies for the future (16 July). No decisions have yet been taken.

There were also ideas about jail solidarity, legal strategy, informing the media, drawing connections to the militarization of space and to nuclear power, and improving fundraising. Minutes will be provided at the evaluation and strategy state-wide meeting, tentatively scheduled for the weekend of 30-31 July and probably located in San Luis Obispo. Call 415-843-7493 or 415-641-4095 for information.

Half of those arrested at Vandenberg III have pled not guilty or not yet been arraigned. Those who pled nolo before Magistrate John Seitz received, at worst, 100 hours of community service. Several of us had the misfortune of pleading before Magistrate Kronenberg in L.A., who handed out sentences of 30 days (for those with a previous ban & bar only) or 60 days (for those with a previous conviction for trespass). Phoebe and Tom have already served their 30 days, but several others are still in jail until 11 August. Here's how to write them:

Women
Margo Nelson, #7153408, P.O. Box 54320, Terminal Annex, Sybil Brand County Jail, L.A., CA 90054

Susan Komisaruk, #7173364, ditto (Katya is to be sentenced on 7/21)

Fern Feldman, #66112, Metropolitan Correctional Center, 808 Union St, San Diego CA 92101.
call Cindy at 647-5089)

Men
Tad (Bert) Mutersbaugh, #77478-012 Terminal Island Federal Prison, Box 7, San Pedro, CA

Leo Goodman, #77735-012, ditto

--by Patrick Diehl

International Day: The Scene Abroad

Participation in International Day outside the United States took many forms. Some groups helped spread the word about the Day. Others used the Day as an occasion for educating their communities. Some organized legal demonstrations, vigils, and the like. And one group in Germany succeeded in mounting the first blockade ever in their region.

Groups Publicized

International Day

1. In Vienna, the Arbeitskreis Hopi (Hopi Working Group) stressed the symbolism of the summer solstice in linking International Day to their support work for American Indians and the inspiration which they draw from Indian values. Brabant-Ecologie of Ohain, Belgium headed off the June issue of their newsletter "Tam-Tam" with an announcement of the Day in French, stating the four goals and summing them up "in two simple words—Love and Ecology."

Community Education

2. At Brescia, in northern Italy, the Center for Nonviolence, with the War Resisters' League and the Non-Violent Movement, set up tables and exhibits in the Piazza della Loggia in the heart of the city, held an hour of silent meditation, and ended the day with dancing and slides about the nuclear arms race. Activists in Trier, West Germany, spent the day in the marketplace informing passersby about upcoming non-violent actions and devoted the early evening to singing peace songs, a performance by the "Civil Defense Theater," and video films about recent blockades in Germany. Non-violent action groups in Stuttgart put up posters and fliers all over the city early on the morning of the Day. And in Berlin, various groups held vigils, sang songs, passed out fliers, put on street theater, did die-ins on the sidewalk near the main train-station, at the Gedächtniskirche, and elsewhere.

Legal Demonstrations

3. In Canada, the Christian Peace Agitators joined the Mount Arrowsmith Disarmament Coalition in a four-day vigil and fast on the steps of the Legislature at Victoria. They also started a peace camp at Nanoose on Vancouver Island and plan to maintain it through at least 6 August. Gewaltfreie Aktion Bielefeld held a five-day fast (18-22 June) in a downtown church, with information boards outside about the fast and about the cruise and Pershing II missiles due to be deployed before year's end. About 25 participated in the action, and there was much contact with the public. At Dunedin, New Zealand, the Dunedin Peace Action Group set up a table outside the local Army Recruiting Office and performed a symbolic closing of the office, placing a paper chain across the doors. During the day, about 500 passersby received information or talked with the demonstrators. There were legal actions, films, displays, and street marches in Invercargill, Ranfurly, Levin, Ashburton, and Christchurch as well. In Tokyo, a coalition of about 150 groups agreed to shift their annual memorial march and rally from 12 June to 19 June so as to be part of the International Day. Four thousand gathered to call for abolition of the Japan-USA Military Treaty, removal of the Nakasone government, and nuclear disarmament.

Blockade in Germany

4. At the Carl-Schurz-Kaserne, on the outskirts of Bremerhaven, West Germany, Gewaltfreie Aktion Wesermünde and other groups organized a major blockade of a key American army base. The following account is translated, in excerpt, from a letter sent to LAG by Thorsten Reinhardt of Sellstedt the day after the blockade: "After we had prepared the action in affinity groups for a two-month period and informed the military and the police about our action, it began at 6:30 A.M. with 100 blockaders and 50 active supporters at a rendezvous-point near the Carl-Schurz-Kaserne.

We had decided to start the action early in the day because all American soldiers and German civilian employees begin work at 7:30 A.M. Once in front of the base (after a march down the main road which blocked traffic), we instantly blocked both entrances at the main gate, while the supporters established a light blockade at the secondary gate four kilometers away... Around 8:00, the supporters reported that all the roads leading to the base were totally blocked by long lines of automobiles... Many soldiers parked... on the road and arrived at their work-place only after long delays... (After an active blockade was set up at the secondary gate too) the secondary gate was cleared by the police, but the blockaders nevertheless succeeded in sitting down again. The result? Outside the base, lines of cars were trying to get in; inside the base, lines of cars were trying to get out. At this point, the police began to clear both entrances at the main gate too. But here too we were able to return and reseat ourselves again and again... When the police began to threaten arrests, we changed our tactics. Affinity groups formed small circles which walked round and round at the entrance and formed a moving blockade... Then we formed into a march and walked back and forth in front of the entrance... On signal, all the participants suddenly sat down and created a new blockade, which the police again cleared away. Meanwhile, we were able to engage the police in dialogue many times and raise questions about their readiness to obey... It emerged that many police also oppose the new missiles and were very unhappy about their role as assistants to the US military.

Newspaper and TV journalists were also there, and we got to talk to many soldiers and passersby.

After a final blockade, which was not cleared away, we ended the first non-violent blockade ever in Bremerhaven at 12 noon. Later on, the radio reported that in Bremerhaven, 'the peace movement and the police had conducted themselves without violence.'... For nearly all participants, it was the first non-

violent action in their lives."

Thorsten goes on to write that "in the fall, Bremerhaven will be a focal point for nation-wide actions. Many thousands of people are therefore expected here, trying to mount massive blockades lasting several days at all the military installations in Bremerhaven and environs and paralyzing military work." He feels encouraged that in the U.S. too the problem of the Euromissiles is coming to the fore and involving the movement here. Solidarity in October between Americans and Europeans!

Summary

Not all International Day activities met their organizers' hopes. In Leeds, England, attempts to involve the ethnic communities did not pan out. In Tel Aviv, Israel, the immediate issues raised by the war in Lebanon eclipsed any attention to the remoter threat of nuclear war or ecological collapse. But the variety and the geographical spread of International Day actions outside the USA already show the breadth and richness of the world-wide movement for peace and justice and ecological sanity. The potential for international cooperation, where we can all draw strength from one another, multiplying the effect of our local actions on the public by associating them with solidarity actions round the planet, is obviously immense. Let us all resolve to continue to work together, building upon the fine beginning we made at the summer solstice, at the turning of the year of nineteen hundred and eighty-three.

---Patrick Diehl



CONCURRENT EVENTS

Paris

Chris Orr decided she would look for and participate in a June 20th action wherever she was in her travels this spring. A rally on June 19 in the Bois de Vincennes outside of Paris was not hard to find. Chris said posters advertising it were everywhere, and she found the same signs in many languages at the rally itself -- "J'aime la paix" -- "I love peace." Busloads of people from all over France arrived to swell the crowd to many thousands. The demonstration was planned for months by the French Communist Party. LAG did not re-

ceive any communication from the organizers to indicate that the event was affiliated with the International Day of Nuclear Disarmament.

Czechoslovakia

Although LAG received an invitation (and a follow-up telegram) to attend the World Assembly for Peace June 21-26 in Prague, no funds existed to send a delegate. Michaela Terrazino from Berkeley did attend, and reported to an applauding audience that Livermore Lab blockaders were in jail protesting nuclear weapons development.

Telegrams Received at LAG

Berlin

Personal greetings to Pamela and Patrick and Mishu Kaku from Eva Quistrop. Greetings of solidarity against the ongoing design, production and deployment of nuclear weapons. We're thankful to all people helping to strengthen the European peace movement and we hope we can go on together in the spirit of a non-nuclear world and go on together this year to hinder the deployment of first strike weapons (for example the Cruise and Pershing II in Europe). We wish all those people active on mid-summer day that we all have a future in a world without weapons, nuclear energy, with

women's rights and human rights. With Love, Women For Peace, Greens, Nonviolence Action Group P.S. We hope that you can support us on October 12-22, especially in Germany and Europe against Euromissiles. Women for Peace in West Berlin are in solidarity with LAG Blockade. We are blockading the main traffic street in Berlin.

Hamburg

Solidarity with LAG on International Day of Disarmament. Down with Livermore Lab. Fred Ensininitiative Eimsbmettel Hamburg (West Germany)

People-To-People

Throughout 1983, European people and groups will be appealing directly to the American people and movement, saying "We don't want Cruise and Pershing II nuclear missiles. Please, stop your government from sending them." The appeals will be sent from individuals to individuals and from group to group, and also to American politicians and media. Europeans will particularly send appeals to their American counterparts - women to women, church members to church

members, students, unions, teachers, peace workers, etc. Americans are asked to work against these missiles, educate themselves and their constituencies, pressure politicians and publicize the appeals they receive in their groups' newsletters and magazines, and inform the general public as well.

WHY A PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE PROJECT?

After three years of European effort, the American people still have not gotten the message that the majority of Europeans desperately do not want American Cruise and Pershing II missiles. Many Americans support sending these missiles (and other military efforts in Europe) in the mistaken belief that Europeans want them in order to preserve their security, freedom and democracy against a possible Soviet attack: "We can't let our European friends down; we

must help them." But the reality is quite the opposite. The great majority of Europeans oppose these weapons.

Contact LAG:

The LAG office has received a list of groups in Europe who want to correspond with peace groups here. Direct Action has been sent to them, but no one is corresponding directly with them. Many Europeans have also written heartfelt letters to LAG, pleading with us to help stop deployment of the Cruise and Pershing II missiles. These letters have not been answered.

Any Affinity Groups who would like to correspond with European peace groups, or with International Day participating groups in the U.S. or abroad, should contact Tori at the LAG office to get addresses. Groups may also want to write directly to the People-To-People Appeal Project, St. James Church, 197 Picadilly, London W1, England, C/O Sabine Kurjo. Phone: London 734-5244.



H Businesses and Unions Support International Day

An estimated 800 businesses closed for all or part of the day on June 20th around the U.S., according to Michael Stewart of Project Light-hawk in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Stewart, who actively organized the closings, reported that nearly 100 closed in Santa Fe alone, and more than 40 in Wyoming. He pointed out that refusing to continue "business as usual" on a day of protest is a very strong statement against militarism.

June 20th organizers in the San Francisco Bay Area did not keep records of closings here, but we know there were many. Support from people who had to continue working was also very strong. For two weeks the teamsters union in Oakland demonstrated their support of protesters in jail from the Livermore Lab blockade by honking the horns of their trucks as they drove by Santa Rita County Jail.

The following businesses donated a percentage of their income on June 20th to LAG:

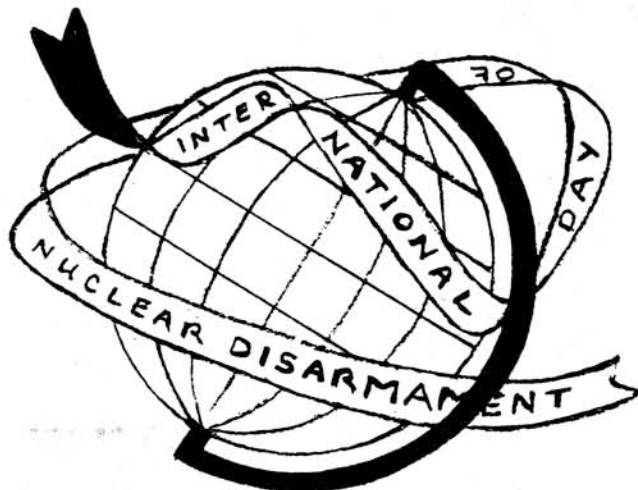
Mama's Royal Cafe - 5%
4212 Broadway, Oakland

A Woman's Place Bookstore - 1%
4015 Broadway, Oakland

The Reprint Mint - 10% of the day's business plus 10% of the employees' wages

2484 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley

Butler Natural Foods - 3%
2944 College Ave., Berkeley



New Participating Groups

The total number of participants in activities on or before June 20, 1983, grew to 250, plus 100 more in a Japanese coalition, and unknown more in a Berlin coalition. The number of separate actions reported to Livermore Action Group approached 100, and we are constantly learning of religious services, vigils, and other activities not reported to us. A comprehensive list of participating groups was printed in Action Bulletin #5 (not mailed to the Direct Action mail list). The following have reported their participation to LAG since June 10. Extra copies of Action Bulletin #5, which also contains addresses for groups sponsoring actions, may be obtained from the LAG office.

Additions to participant list since the publication of Action Bulletin #5:

Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility at UCSF, San Francisco, California
Vandenberg Action Coalition, San Luis Obispo, California
Coalition for Peace on Earth, Ukiah, California
Citizens for Nuclear Weapons Awareness, Idaho Falls, Idaho
Nampa Snake River Alliance, Nampa, Idaho
SANE, Sandpoint, Idaho
Twin Falls and Buhl Snake River Alliance, Twin Falls, Idaho
Ground Zero, Lewiston, Idaho
Boise Snake River Alliance, Boise, Idaho
Pine Cone Alliance, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Citizens to End the Arms Race, Blackfoot, Idaho
McCall Snake River Alliance, McCall, Idaho
Community Action Research Group, Ames, Iowa
Emporians for Nuclear Disarmament, Emporia, Kansas
New Bedford Freeze Group, New Bedford, Massachusetts
Silence One Silo Peace Camp, Conrad, Montana
Greenpeace/Las Vegas, Las Vegas, Nevada
Northwest Texas Clergy & Laity Concerned, Amarillo, Texas
El Pasoans for a Nuclear-Free Future, El Paso, Texas
Vermont Yankee Decommissioning Alliance, Vermont
Central Vermont Safe Energy Coalition, Vermont
Wyoming Citizens Alliance, Laramie, Wyoming
United Nations Association of Australia, Sydney and Brisbane, AUSTRALIA
Coalition of 60 Canadian groups in phone blitz, organized by Denman
Island Peace Group, Denman Island, B.C., CANADA
Greater Victoria Disarmament Coalition, Victoria, B.C., CANADA
Centro per la Nonviolenza, Brescia, Milano, ITALY
Peace Action Dunedin, Dunedin, NEW ZEALAND
Christian peace group, Filderstadt, WEST GERMANY
Gewaltfreie Aktionsgruppe Dortmund, Dortmund, WEST GERMANY

Additions to Endorsements List since Action Bulletin #5:

Oakland Progressive Alliance Forum, Oakland, California
San Francisco/Bay Area Peace Council, San Francisco, California
Central Labor Council-AFL-CIO of Santa Clara County, California
Alternative Liste Gmunden Siegfried KIETZANDER, Gmunden, AUSTRIA
Friends of the Earth, Vienna, AUSTRIA
Hiroshimagruppe, Vienna, AUSTRIA
Service Civil International, Vienna, AUSTRIA
Unabhängige Friedensinitiative, Vienna, AUSTRIA
WOGA, Vienna, AUSTRIA

mobilization FOR SURVIVAL

853 Broadway, Room 2109
New York, NY 10003

212-533-0008

Protest actions on June 20, 1983, were called in cooperation with the Mobilization for Survival, a coalition of local and national peace, environmental, anti-nuclear, religious, and community groups dedicated to linking the issues of militarism, intervention, nuclear technology and human needs.



GREG SCOTT

Wear a Green Ribbon

Dandelion is a collective of 20 adults and children, from New Haven and the Naugatuck Valley, Connecticut, USA, who are committed to the total elimination of nuclear war and weaponry. While planning our participation in the Groton anti-Trident activities (June 18-20), a question emerged that has probably occurred to almost all of us in this struggle -- "How can the worldwide opposition to nuclear arms be kept visible continuously, instead of being turned off after a single day or weekend of protest?" One answer we've decided on is to reclaim the green ribbon, a symbol that already conveys solidarity with our endangered planet and dedication to the survival of life upon it. We have pledged to wear these ribbons, and thus signify our support for the abolition of nuclear arms, starting on June 20th (International Day of Nuclear Disarmament) and until nuclear weapons have been banished from all countries. (We've made sure to get sturdy and durable ribbon!) In the past few days, we've called over 15 national and dozens of local nuclear disarmament groups, and all of them have been supportive and will be promoting the green ribbon pledge. Some - in the Livermore Action Group and in Michigan - had already planned to carry out a virtually identical action.

This message is being sent to thousands of groups in several countries, and despite our probable differences on many issues, we know that all of you --- and the people of every country --- share a deep commitment to finally and irreversibly ending the threat of nuclear annihilation. Join with us then, and with the swelling tide of groups who are backing the green ribbon pledge. Join with us not only in wearing the green ribbons, but in distributing them (with this and/or your own letter of explanation) throughout all the networks you're linked to. In this way, let us create a protective and cleansing green wave that cannot be ignored or contained, but gathers more strength every day until it finally washes away the power of a few to liquidate all of life.

"...inch by inch, row by row we're going to make our garden grow; ribbon by ribbon, link by link, we'll make nuclear arms extinct."

- Len Krimerman
Dandelion
P.O. Box 3102
New Haven, CT 06515

facts & figures

With information still trickling into the offices of the Livermore Action Group and the Mobilization for Survival, here are the "facts and figures" for International Day, as of Friday, July 8:

Livermore actions: Attended-8,000; Arrested-1,068
Other California: Attended-4,149; Arrested-124

U.S. outside of California:

Attended-5,535; Arrested-361
Foreign: Attended-5,080; Arrested-3
Totals: Attended-22,764; Arrested-1,556

So far, 60 actions have been reported to us. Ten of those took place outside the United States.

Nuclear Newsreel REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL PROTEST

Around the world, people from all walks of life are risking arrest, committing non-violent civil disobedience to stop the arms race. The NUCLEAR NEWSREEL is an independently-produced half-hour report on events of June 20th, the International Day of Nuclear Disarmament.

The International Day of Nuclear Disarmament included over fifty actions in twelve countries. The NUCLEAR NEWSREEL includes reports from the International Physicians For the Prevention of Nuclear War congress in Amsterdam; protest in Tokyo and West Germany; a women's peace camp in Seattle, WA; the commissioning of the Trident submarine USS Florida in Groton, CT; and demonstrations in Burlington, VT; Albuquerque, NM; and San Diego, CA. The NEWSREEL features coverage of the mass demonstration at Lawrence Livermore Laboratories, where over a thousand were arrested.

Robert Dean (Under-Secretary of State), Roy Woodruff (Deputy Director of Weapons Design, Lawrence Livermore Laboratories), and Daniel Ellsberg (former Pentagon strategic analyst) provide historical and political context for the disarmament demonstrations.

The NUCLEAR NEWSREEL has already aired on thirty PBS stations across the U.S. This wide reception shows that the NEWSREEL fills a real need in the presentation of a growing movement responding to an increasingly pressing issue. The NUCLEAR NEWSREEL was produced by Fine Line Productions in association with KCSM-TV, through the efforts of independent producers around the world. Interviews and further information are available through Fine Line Productions.



Credits

Articles not otherwise credited in this Action Bulletin were written by Nancy Goetzl or Tori Woodard. Layout of this Action Bulletin was done by Lana Fisher, Bobbi Sloan, Tori Woodard, and Laurel Prager.