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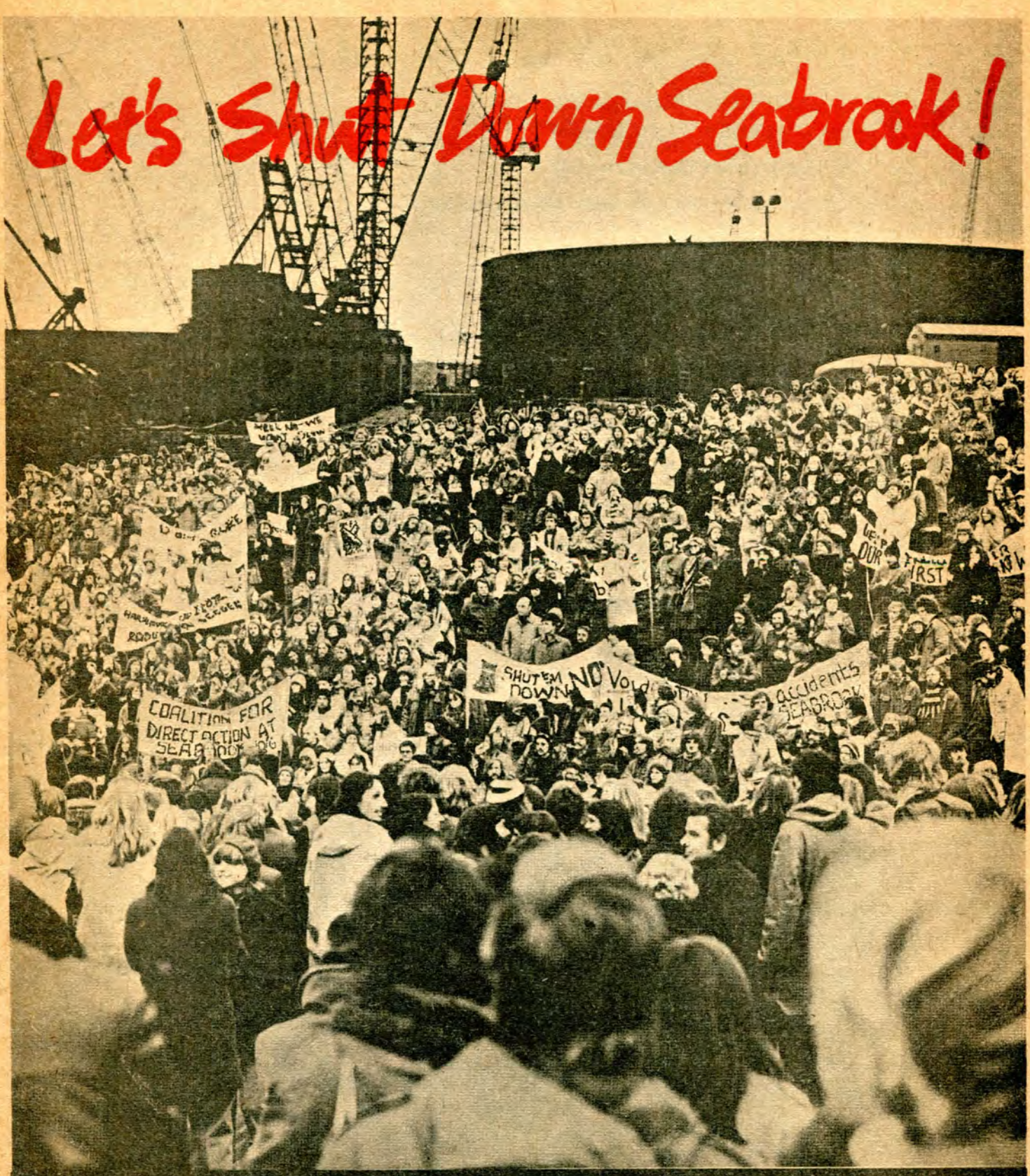
Let's Shut Down Seabrook!



HANDBOOK for OCT. 6, 1979 DIRECT ACTION OCCUPATION

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SEE YOU ON THE SITE!

Cover montage: European anti-nuclear occupiers, Unit 1 construction at Seabrook.

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THE COALITION FOR DIRECT ACTION AT SEABROOK

In the wake of the Three Mile Island accident, a direct action task force was formed within the Clamshell Alliance to come up with direct action strategies. Though direct action has always been a topic of discussion within Clamshell, the worst nuclear accident in the history of the U.S. made many people feel that the time to act had come. In May and June two Clam-wide conferences were held to get a coherent direct action scenario together, and that scenario was then presented to the Clamshell Congress of June 23-24.

At the Congress there was unanimous support for an occupation of the Seabrook site in principle, though agreement could not be reached on having it this fall. A compromise was reached in which the Congress would give unanimous endorsement to the action, if the direct action task force should call it.

The task force then met and decided to form the Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook. To include the broadest base of support, the Coalition invited all Clam locals and other anti-nuclear and progressive groups around the country to join, either as sponsors (making organizational and resource commitments) or as endorsers. The Coalition now consists of many Clamshell locals, and over 50 other groups around the country.

Groups sponsoring the action are now forming regional organizing committees, to tell people in their areas about the occupation, and to get them prepared for it. Regional committees can include: publicity, education, preparation, fundraising, support and logistics. A coalitionwide group working on logistics has formed to give each regional group the information they will need to make logistical decisions. They are composing the logistic section of the handbook, and as more information is available, will add to it.

The Coalition will have bi-weekly meetings until the occupation. As of this writing the meetings are open to all individuals and groups, though eventually a regional representational system will be set up. We will strive for consensus in making decisions, but if we are unable to make a decision this way, we have agreed to a 75% majority vote.

IF WE LIVED HERE, WE'D BE HOME:
Seabrook Nuclear Plant construction as it will appear to groups on the South Marsh. This is the Unit #1 construction area behind the seawall. Welded sections on right are stacked by cranes on containment building on left. Tall steel structure in rear is Turbine Building for #1. 7/79

WE ALL LIVE IN SEABROOK

Seabrook is a worldwide symbol of resistance to nuclear power. By coming to Seabrook, you place yourself in solidarity with Seacoast area citizens in support of a struggle that has both local and international significance.

This town of 6,000 on the southern end of New Hampshire's 18-mile seacoast is an example of what the power industry and the government consider an ideal nuke site: a small — expendable? — town with a large body of water for cooling purposes, yet close to heavily populated areas where electricity is consumed. The Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSCo, a privately owned monopoly) is building its twin 1150-megawatt nuclear power plants here. Construction began in 1976 and the first of its two reactors is scheduled to begin operation in 1983.

Yet Seabrook is far from an "ideal" place to put a nuke. The delicate ecology of its marshlands can withstand neither the construction nor the operation of the plant. The reactors' cooling waters will be returned to the ocean floor 39° hotter. This will damage a valuable breeding ground for lobsters and fish. The coastal area is susceptible to earthquakes; there have been several recorded recently in Seabrook. Finally, the Seacoast area of New Hampshire and Massachusetts is a major resort area. Because the population swells by tens of thousands in the summer, evacuation would be impossible in the event of an accident.

The Seabrook nuke is a very real threat to all of our lives. A meltdown at the plant would destroy most of New Hampshire, parts of Maine, and the Boston metropolitan area. And Seabrook threatens us in another way. This nuke is the key to New England utilities' nuclear strategy; if we don't act to stop it, nuclear power will be firmly established in New England. The utilities will be able to argue much more convincingly that the development of safe, renewable, decentralized energy sources, is "unnecessary." And we will all continue to live with the threat of annihilation, and with the certainty of genetic damage and cancer at epidemic proportions.

The citizens of Seabrook have voted twice against having the plant in their town; seven neighboring towns have also voted against it. New Hampshire residents have fought through years of regulatory and licensing proceedings to stop the nuke; but the federal government has never yet refused to license a commercial nuclear plant, and this one was rubber-stamped. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's intentions were clear from the beginning — a "conditional" construction permit was granted PSCo before the site was actually approved. In July, 1978, the NRC paid lipservice to continued concerns over the environmental imp of the plant. It ordered construction stopped pend Environmental Protection Agency approval of cooling tunnels — approval which PSCo had never ceived, though the plant had been under construct for two years already. Suddenly, after years of d beration on the issue, the EPA found it needed on months to approve the system.

Construction continues, and the citizens of Seabr and New Hampshire continue to pay for it. PSCo quires up to 300,000 gallons of water a day for c struction. Though Seabrook has a chronic w shortage and has voted against selling water to the pl as has neighboring Hampton Falls, the company c tinues to take all the water it needs. To add inuslt to jury, electric rates in New Hampshire have been ra over 25%, specifically to finance the plant. This despi New Hampshire law prohibiting the charging of r payers for construction work in progress (later ca CWIP charges) on power plants, and the fact that c half the electricity produced at the plant would be out of state. (PSCo's plans to continue its rate hikes, a year, have been thwarted by last fall's defeat of rab pro-nuke, pro-PSCo and pro-CWIP Governor Melc Thompson by anti-CWIP, though pronuke, H Gallen. The company has been forced to look elsewh for continued financial backing, and to sell more c shares in the plant. PSCo has also instituted C charges, with Federal Energy Regulatory Commis approval, to its wholesale customers — small ele companies — in Massachusetts.)

The fight to stop the Seabrook nuke continues only in the courts and legislatures. The Clamshell ance and other groups have held demonstrations ternative energy fairs and civil disobedience action Seabrook and throughout New England, and have d continuous educational work to publicize the strug On August 1, 1976, 18 New Hampshire residents were rested in Clamshell's first civil disobedience at the On August 22, 180 people from around New England tered the site and were arrested. 3,000 people atten Clamshell's Alternative Energy Fair at Hampton Be State Park on October 23, 1976. April 30 - May 1, 1 1414 people occupied the site in a civil disobedie action; they were arrested and held in National G armories for 13 days. 18,000 attended Clamshell's rally on the site on June 25, 1978. In the fall of 1978, C shell groups staged a series of civil disobedience act on the site. And on March 1, 1979, 400 people ticipated, on a few hours' notice, in blockading the tr portation of Unit #1's Reactor Pressure Vessel PSCo's dock on Hampton Harbor to the Seabrook 160 were arrested.

Ten years of fighting the nuke through the system three years of rallies and civil disobedience have complished a great deal in terms of education raising public sentiment against nuclear power, but not succeeded in stopping construction of the p (Though a temporary moratorium on new plant struction is a vague possibility as the election year proaches, it would not affect Seabrook or any c plant now operating or under construction.) We make the authorities realize that they can no lo manipulate our lives and our future for their profits their power. We must close the nukes ourselves.

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WHY DIRECT ACTION NOW

In the past, the anti-nuclear movement has had to raise public awareness of the dangers of nuclear energy and the centralized control of power. Over the last several months, however, the political and social crisis developing around the question of energy has accomplished "years" of educational work. The government and utilities have demonstrated their criminal irresponsibility in the worst nuclear accident in U.S. history. We are now at the point in the anti-nuke movement where mass, non-violent direct action will be participated in by thousands, will be supported by many more, and will be understood by the majority of the American people.

By direct action we mean acting to stop nuclear power ourselves, without appealing to or recognizing the legitimacy of state or corporate authority. The government has demonstrated consistently that it has no interest in regulating nuclear power, but only wants to promote it. The Carter administration's response to Three Mile Island, the U.S.'s worst nuclear accident to date, has been to push for *more* nuclear power *faster*. (We are told both that an undetermined number of "latent cancer fatalities" will result and that TMI proves the *safety* of nuclear power.) At Seabrook, with the final OK of the cooling tunnels, all legal means of stopping the plant have been exhausted.

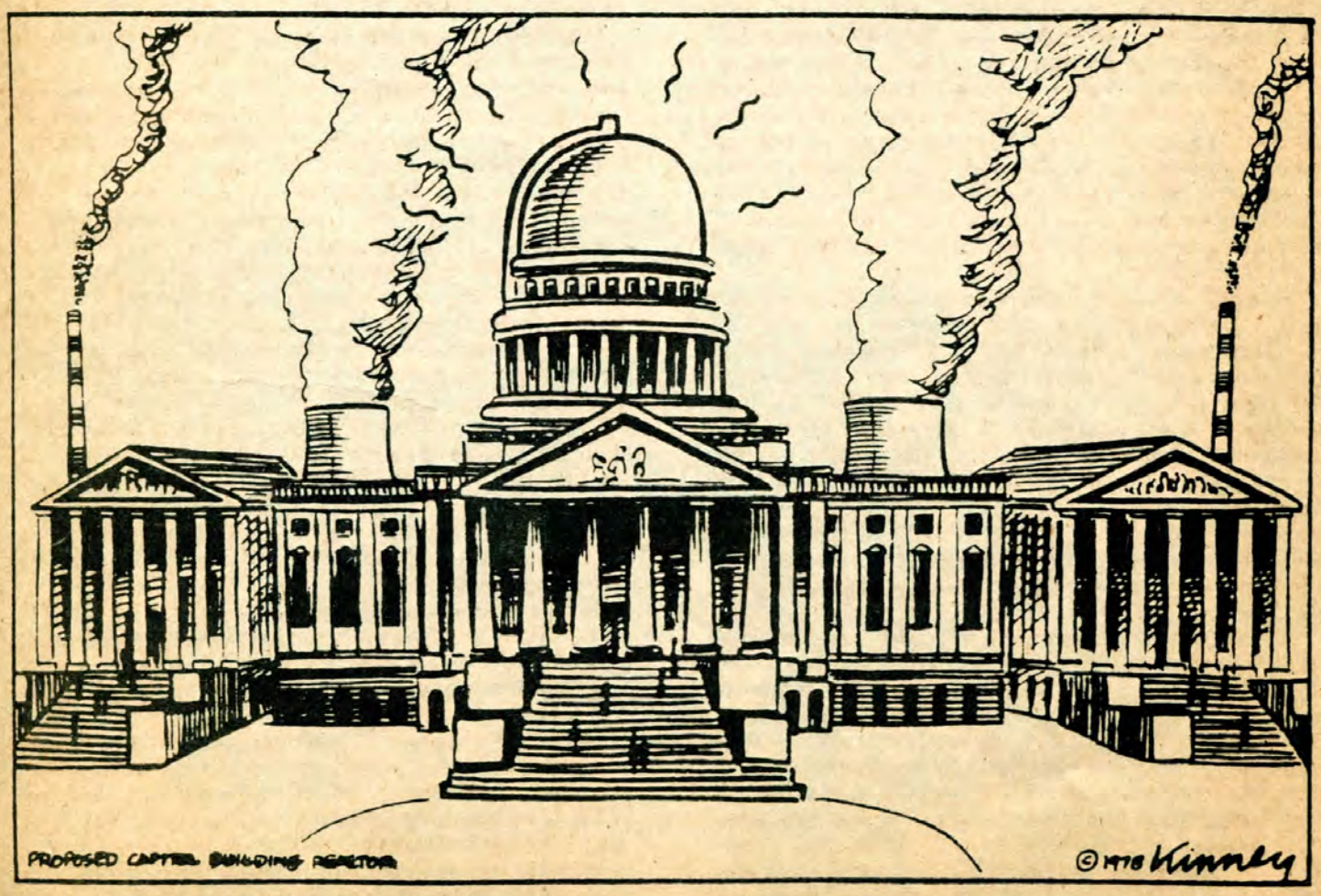
We feel a plant site occupation is the best form of collective direct action for two important reasons:

- It offers a location where many thousands of people can gather so that we will have enough strength to block one aspect of the nuclear system without violence.
- It will provide the time and place for us to create a living example of our desire for a world based on community democracy and safe, renewable forms of energy.

We chose the Seabrook site for this occupation because Seabrook has in the past been the point of departure for new phases of the American anti-nuclear movement. The Seabrook nukes are in the heart of the New England utilities' strategy to maintain their monopoly over the production of electricity. Growth of demand for electricity is so low that building the Seabrook nukes will enable utilities to block serious investment in wind and hydropower, cogeneration and other decentralized sources of electricity which are already economic today. And even if a nuclear moratorium prevents more plants from being started, we will still be left with the burden of Seabrook.

This winter promises to be a time of testing for the American people. Those who now hold power are seeing how far we can be pushed. An ongoing occupation at Seabrook will take us into this difficult winter with strength and hope.

We realize that an occupation is a difficult task, but we cannot sit and wait for another accident to happen. We have seen the disasters which occur when we leave control of our lives in the hands of others. If we don't act, our sensibilities will soon become dulled by nuclear atrocities, and we can be sure there will be more of them. It is time to rely on each other to begin to regain control over our world.



DIRECT ACTION IN EUROPE

Successful occupations have taken place in Europe, serving as concrete examples of how the destructive forces of nuclear oppression can be overturned through assertive collective imagination.

In Markolsheim, France, in a region bordering Germany on the Rhine River, people were angered by plans for the construction of a lead factory. They decided to act. From September to November, 1974, they took over the site themselves. During that time, they built a "friendship house," dug wells, brought in farm animals and maintained a stronghold there, until in February, 1975, the French government was forced to withdraw the plant's permit.

Whyl, West Germany, was the proposed location for a nuclear power plant. Long years of petitions and rallies of protest did not deter the utility plans, and on February 17, 1975, construction was to begin. It had to be stopped. Several hundred people went to the site and blocked bulldozers, preventing construction for the day. The police used hoses and arrests to disperse the crowd. But the following week, 28,000 people returned to the site from all over Germany and from the French Alsace region. They overwhelmed the police, who were forced to withdraw.

A bustling "village" was maintained there for more than a year. The Whyl Wald Volkschule (the Whyl Woods People's School) and other structures were built, serving as educational and social centers. Farming on (and off) the site provided food for the occupiers. After work and on weekends people would gather on the site to discuss local issues and offer whatever support they could. That nuclear power plant was never built.

The people at Markolsheim and Whyl found that they could only depend on themselves to make the fundamental changes needed to protect their health and safety. At Seabrook, every legal device, every symbolic action, and every civil disobedience hasn't stopped the plant. It's time we too make our next move.

Grohnde, Germany

Digging a well in Grohnde, Germany.

AFFINITY GROUPS

The concept of affinity groups dates back to the Spanish Civil War. The need for small groups with individuals having direct input into a larger organization was just as important then as it is now. Affinity groups can be seen as a grouping of friends around various aspects of their lives. People may gather together because they have a common political theory, some groupings may form from a common vocation, and/or people living in the same household or community may form a group. What makes an affinity group different from a gathering of friends is the common goal around which they focus their energies. In Spain, people grouped together to fight the fascist state of Franco. In the anti-nuclear movement, we need to group together to fight the inhuman plans of the nuclear industry and the government that supports it.

By using an affinity group structure in a large action, a major drawback of past actions and organizations can be eliminated. Affinity groups allow for individual autonomy within the larger organization. In large groups, individuals tend to lose their identity. It is easier for most people to express their opinions clearly, in trust, among friends rather than in a large group of unknown people. These opinions can then be expressed in the larger group when affinity groups cluster together to make decisions around a common goal. The goals of the October 6 action have been agreed to in such a manner and are stated in the handbook.

THE ACTION

The goal of the occupation beginning October 6 is to close the Seabrook plant by non-violently, physically stopping construction. Our aim is to non-violently enter the Seabrook nuclear site, and to prevent construction by staying there. Our strength lies in our numbers, in the depth of understanding of every participating affinity group of our goals and possible strategies, and in our commitment to refrain from any acts of violence. The collective and non-violent intent of this action excludes all weapons. Such implements as ladders, shovels and wire cutters may be necessary to gain access to the construction areas. The goal of this action is not to provoke a fight, nor is it to get arrested. Rather, our vision is to collectively create, in conjunction with local residents, an anti-nuclear community of people building, gardening, and living on the site, in the model of the successful European nuclear site occupations.

Prior civil disobedience demonstrations at Seabrook (Aug. 1, '76; Aug. 22, '76; April 30, '77; fall '78 "wave actions") had as their purpose to raise the nuclear issue in the minds of the public. The *arrest* of hundreds of persons was the central element of these demonstrations, with high media impact and symbolic value. October 6 will be a departure from civil disobedience. Our success will not be measured in terms of symbolic value, nor media impact, nor numbers arrested. Our success depends on our effectiveness in directly blocking further construction, and our ability to do so in a collective and non-violent way.

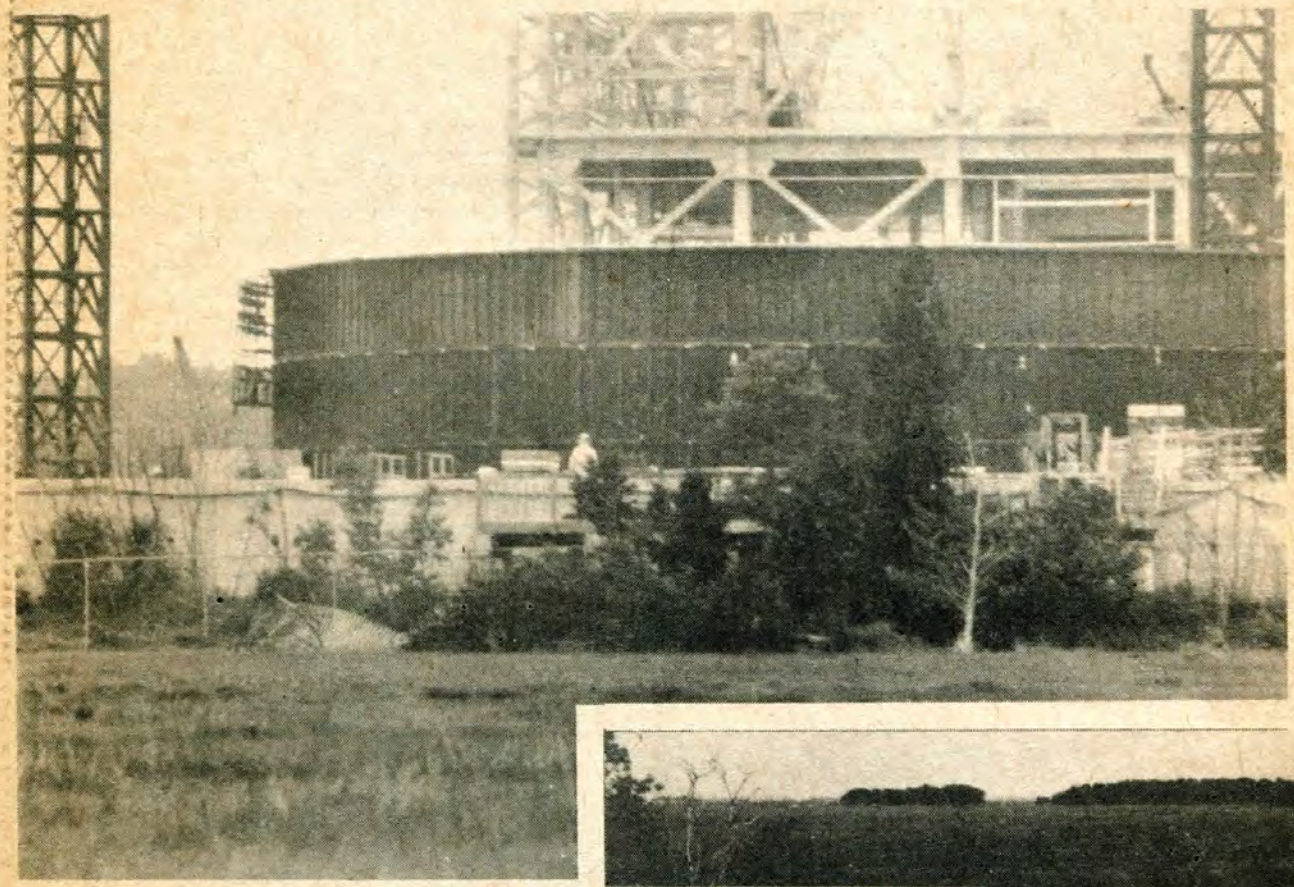
These differences from previous actions — in goals and criteria for success — necessitate a number of important changes in the structures and strategies used in the past. Our determination to shut down Seabrook, representing hundreds of millions of dollars in investments, will be met by a higher level of opposition by the authorities than the American anti-nuclear movement has experienced in the past. This opposition may take the form of intimidation of individuals, media campaigns to discredit the occupation, offers of deals, disruption of organizing, staging and communication, infiltration, physical repression and other methods. We can face this barrage if each occupier, affinity group and region takes initiative, while still maintaining an awareness of our main strengths: solidarity, unity of purpose, and large, concentrated numbers.

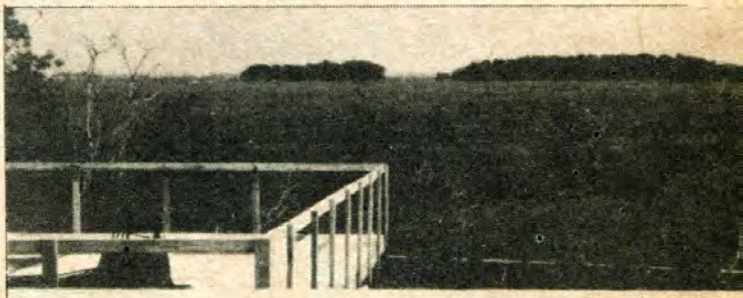
The framework of the action is an attempt to preserve initiative and collectivity. It is based on regional clusters making many decisions on staging/assembly, approach and entry tactics, and on-site destinations and activities. Our success depends on close co-ordination of the regions so that our full strength is brought to bear on adjacent sections of the site simultaneously. Individual groupings are clearly free to undertake any action which advances the occupation and corresponds to our stated intentions of collectivity and non-violence. However, the central foundation of this occupation is joint action by large regional clusters (several thousand people in each).

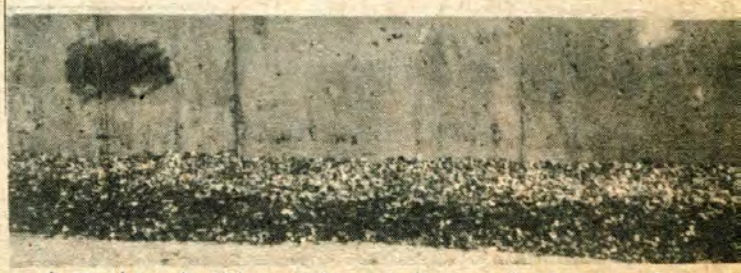
Staging and Assembly

Donations of land for staging by Seabrook and area residents have been a graphic statement of the solidarity of the local opposition and nuclear opposition throughout New England. At this point a number of Seabrook residents have offered the use of their land for the October 6 occupation. This land and other land within walking distance of the site will be used as the primary staging areas for October 6. Each region will have an area designated for its staging (for camping and final decision-making).

Recognizing the vulnerability of an action *absolutely* dependent on the availability of land offered by one or two dozen local residents, a back-up Staging arrangement is also being prepared. This back-up p volves camping areas within one hour's drive of for use Friday night. Saturday morning, buses a driven by affinity group support people would d occupiers at Assembly Points within walking dist the site. A list is being drawn up of Assembly which are public or semi-public areas large enc accomodate several thousand people each. E gional cluster will probably have 2 or 3 opti Assembly Points; the final choice being made n day of the action. The exact location of regional and back-up Staging and options for Assembly will be arranged by logistical representatives fr regions and the logistical task force comprised o Coalition members.







View of core construction from south marsh. Turbine building (white girders) and core containment for Unit 1 appear behind concrete seawall. The 15 foot high seawall was built to protect the core from that "1 in 100-year storm" but only extends about 300 yards along the southern perimeter of the site. The guard is standing on a plywood deck adjoining the seawall and elevated slightly above the top of the perimeter fence (see insert). Though a snap for a tidal wave, the seawall might prove an obstacle for 5 and 6 foot mortals like you and me.

Approach and Entry/Fences

A look at the maps on pages 20-21 will show that the land approaches to the site lie to the north, south and west. There will be at least one staging area or assembly point in each of these directions. Regions will be responsible for establishing the routes for their assembly areas to their section of the plant fence perimeter, with the logistical task force helping prepare options. It is quite likely the police will block off certain roads, and each region should prepare in advance a *quick* decision-making method, to change the route or devise non-violent ways to cross or bypass police lines. Prearranging 3 or 4 alternate routes or delegating a tactical group might be workable solutions. These plans will be coordinated between regions by a meeting of regional reps before the action.

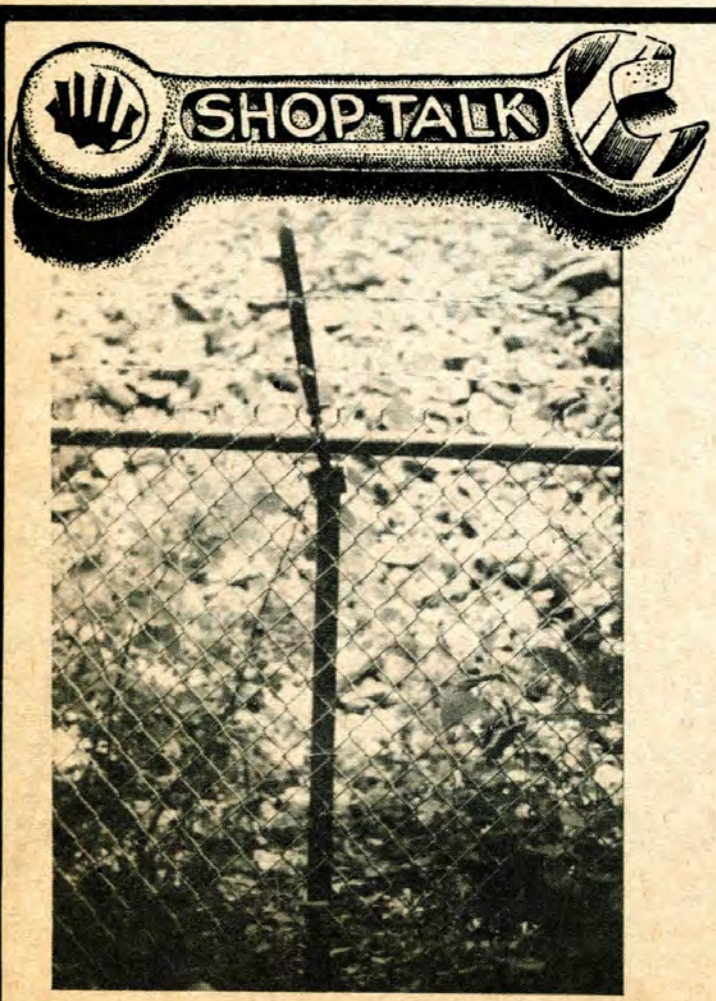
The overall strategy for entry is a mass fence take-down along the narrowest part of the site, the core construction zone (see map, p. 15). Such a take-down will allow large numbers of people to move onto the site together, avoiding the subjection of individuals to possible police violence or isolation from the rest of us. It will occur at as many points along the fence where police concentrations are low enough for it to take place without fighting the police.

Currently the fence in this area is 6 to 8-foot chain link topped with three strands of barbed wire in an outward overhang. Each region should assure that tools necessary for taking down this fence are widely distributed. Regions or groups which want to use other methods for crossing the fence should co-ordinate this with other regions.

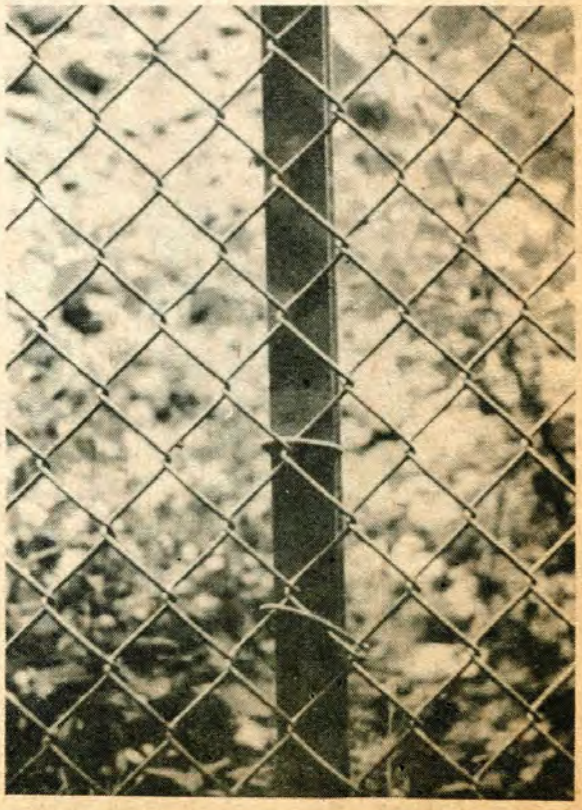
We may discover that the authorities have added to existing fencing. Barricades of concertina wire (flat steel ribbon that's razor sharp) or barbed wire may be set up at a distance in front of chain-link fencing to create a "buffer zone" for the authorities. Barricades of this type can be easily set-up overnight.

Coiled wire fencing may either be cut with wire clippers or trampled to the ground by throwing wood planking across to compress it.

We will zone the fence by regions to help everyone reconnect with people they know in the event of chaotic dispersal during approach. (see map, p.). Regional clusters should try to *remain together* at all times! Regions may also want to designate regroupment areas away from the fence.



Most chain link fencing is tempered steel and is harder than it looks. The clips holding the fence to the posts are often weaker. Get the right tool for the job and test it out: heavy-duty wire or bolt cutters. If the fence is reinforced, grappling hooks or other tools might be more effective.

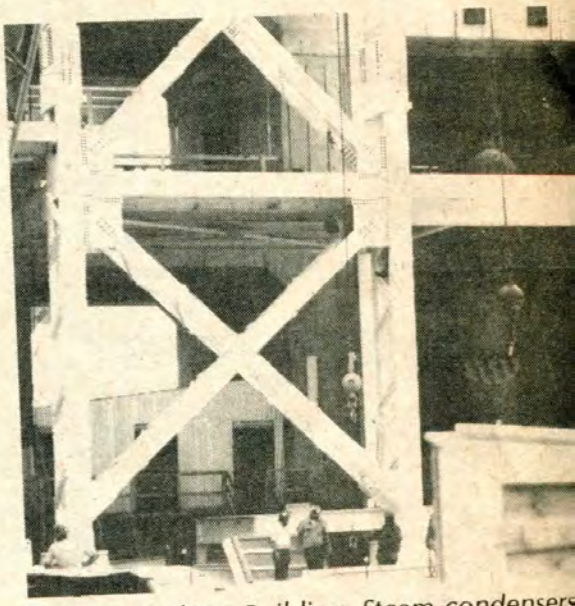


Unit 1 construction. Containment at right. Turbine Building at rear. Photo taken 7/79

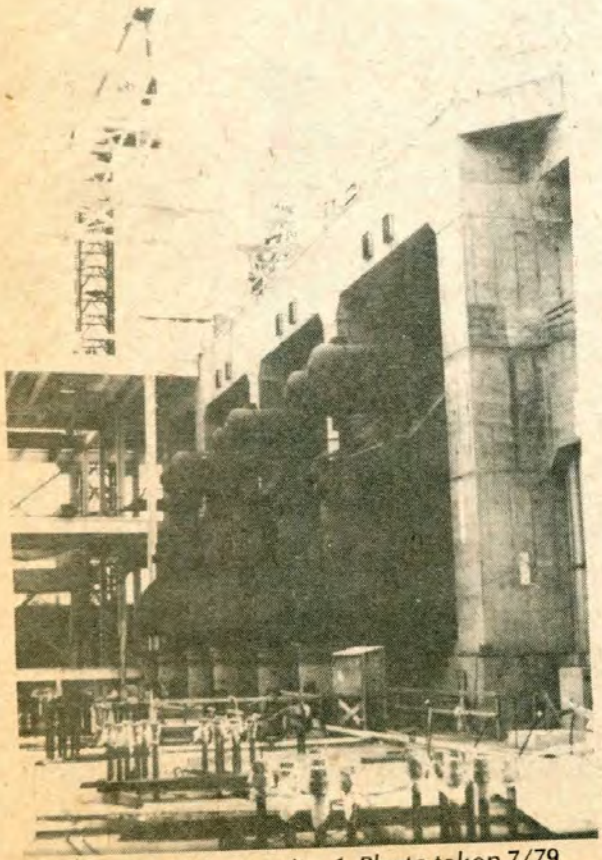
Destinations, Blocking Construction

There are three priority levels for areas which c occupied in order to block further construction plant:

FIRST PRIORITY: **The core construction zone** map & list, p.21).This area contains the constructio of both reactor units and vital auxiliary buildin structures, plus construction offices and equipme warehouses for necessary supplies and componen cupying key sections of this zone is the best place vent further construction because it would be ext difficult or impossible to 'work around' us.



Unit 1 Turbine Building. Steam condensers 7/79



Turbine Building, unit 1. Photo taken 7/79

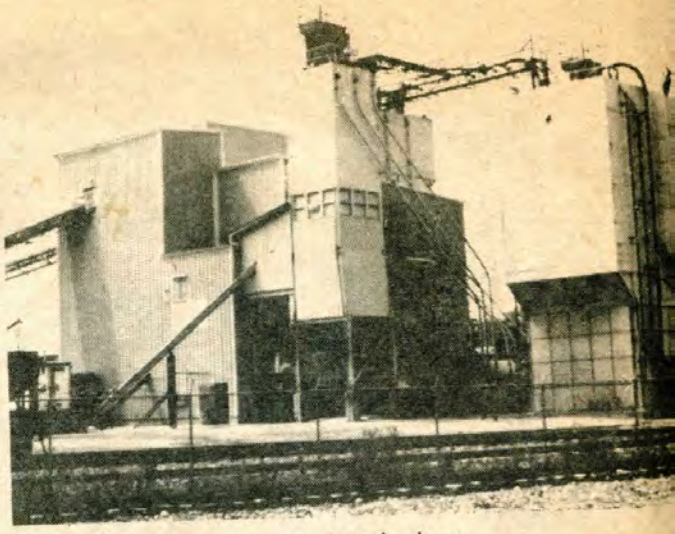
Main entrance to core construction. Admin fices, left. Security Building and Change Ho it, right. 7/79

From left: Security Building, with Change House behind. Brass Alley, electronic frisker. Water tanks at rear right. View is looking south. 7/79

Overview of Unit #2 excavation. CAUTION: Deep excavation in this area. Workshops at rear left. Warehouse at center; water tanks behind are for fire protection. Change House, Administration Building at extreme left. Note portable light unit. View is looking north. 7/79

SECOND PRIORITY: **Non-core, on-site areas.** If guards ring the core construction fence arm-to-arm, or their dispersal methods make this part of the site unreachable, we should try to occupy other on-site areas vital to construction. (See map & list). These areas are more concentrated geographically than third priority areas and so would be easier to hold. Their disadvantage however is that for some of them means could be devised to move around us.

THIRD PRIORITY: **Off-site access blockage.** If guards ring the entire site fence arm-to-arm we should seal the plant off by blocking all entry points. (See map & list). The problem is these areas are hard to hold, offer little chance for community building, and can be worked around. Also, preventing construction necessitates holding all five entryways, at great distance from one another. In any case our location should be dependent on where we can best obstruct construction. If forced to a lower priority level, we should still keep looking for opportunities to get into the core construction zone. Regions should coordinate their specific intended destinations within each of the three priority categories.

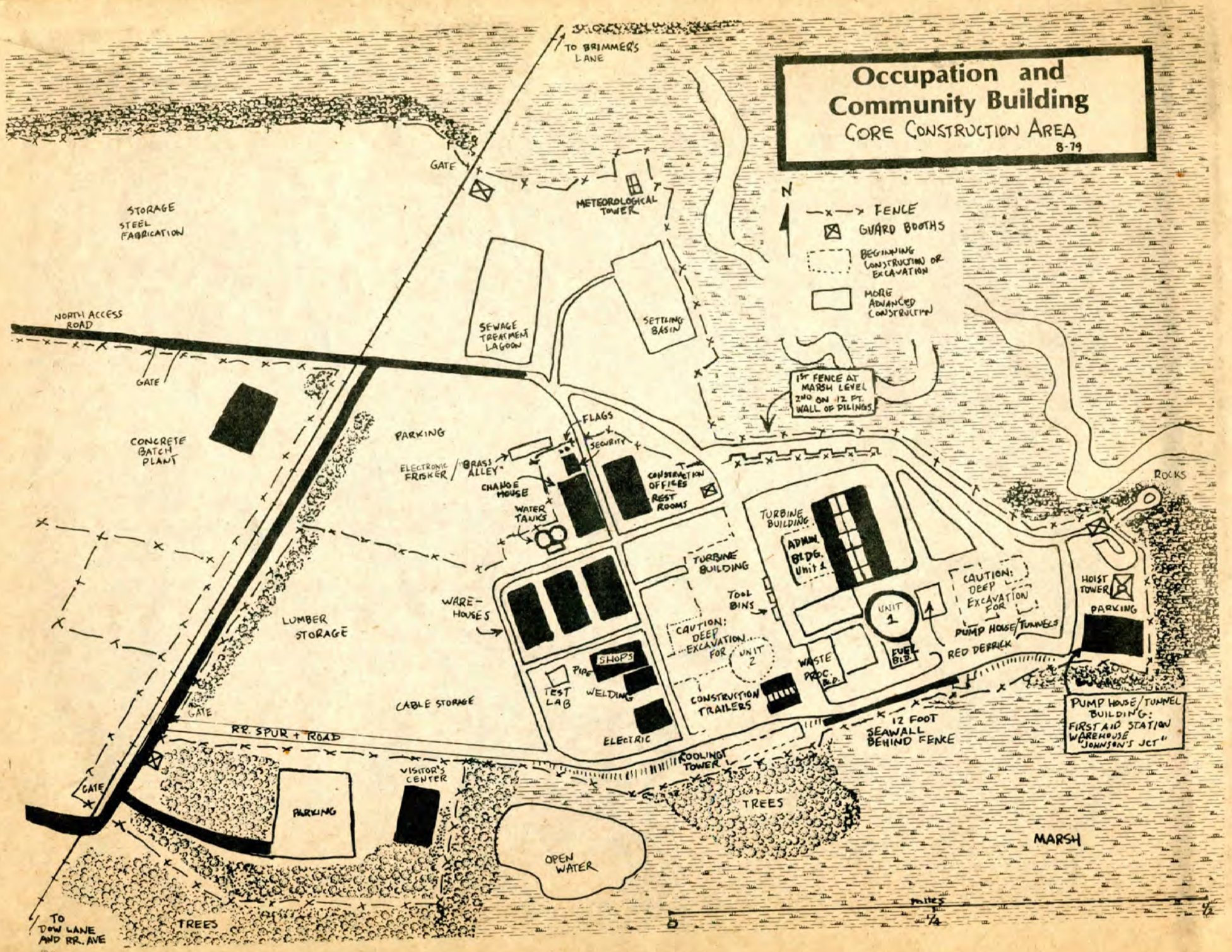


Concrete batch plant

South railroad gate areas

North main gate on Route 1

CAUTION: Deep excavation for [illegible]
House near Unit #1 assembly. 7/79


Occupation and Community Building
CORE CONSTRUCTION AREA
8-79
N
FENCE
GUARD BOOTHS
BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION OR EXCAVATION
MORE ADVANCED CONSTRUCTION
TO BRIMMER'S LANE
GATE
METEOROLOGICAL TOWER
STORAGE
STEEL FABRICATION
NORTH ACCESS ROAD
GATE
SEWAGE TREATMENT LAGOON
SETTLING BASIN
1ST FENCE AT MARSH LEVEL
2ND ON 12 FT. WALL OF PILINGS
CONCRETE BATCH PLANT
PARKING
FLAGS
SECURITY
ELECTRONIC FRISKER
"BRASS ALLEY"
CHANGE HOUSE
WATER TANKS
CONSTRUCTION OFFICES
REST ROOMS
TURBINE BUILDING
ADMIN. BLDG. Unit 1
ROCKS
TURBINE BUILDING
TOOL BINS
WARE-HOUSES
LUMBER STORAGE
CAUTION: DEEP EXCAVATION FOR UNIT 2
UNIT 1
CAUTION: DEEP EXCAVATION FOR PUMP HOUSE/TUNNELS
HOIST TOWER
PARKING
SHOPS
PIPE
TEST LAB
WELDING
ELECTRIC
CONSTRUCTION TRAILERS
WASTE PROC. BLD.
FUEL BLD.
RED DERRICK
CABLE STORAGE
GATE
RR. SPUR + ROAD
12 FOOT SEAWALL BEHIND FENCE
PUMP HOUSE/TUNNEL BUILDING: FIRST AID STATION WAREHOUSE "JOHNSON'S JCT"
COOLING TOWER
VISITOR'S CENTER
GATE
PARKING
TREES
OPEN WATER
MARSH
TO DOW LANE AND RR. AVE
TREES
miles
0
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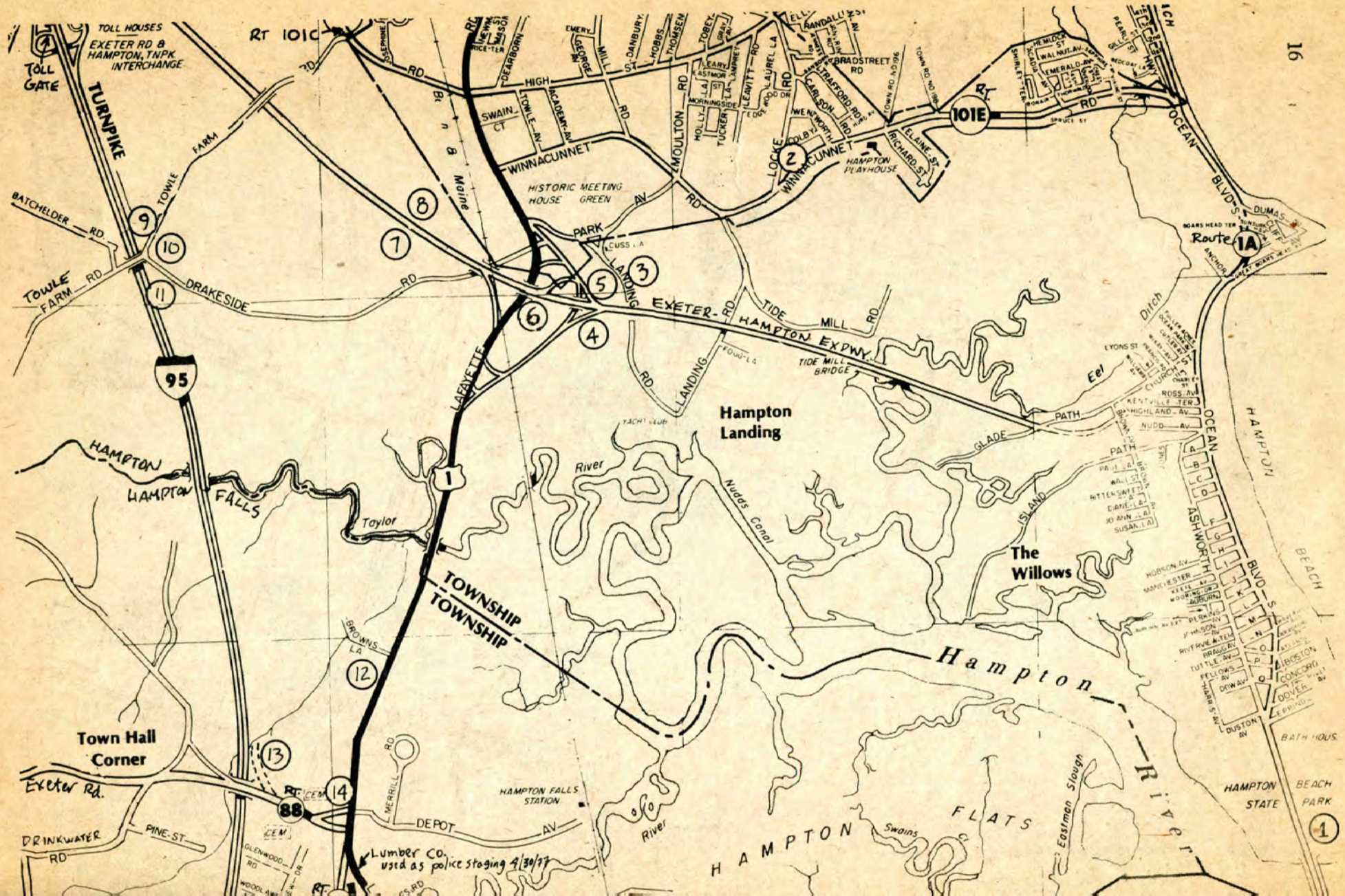
1/2


TOLL HOUSES
EXETER RD & HAMPTON, TNPK INTERCHANGE
TOLL GATE
TURNPIKE
RT 101C
HIGH
MILL ST
DANBURY
HOBBS
THOMSEN
TOBEY
EMERY
GEORGE
DEARBORN
SWAIN CT
TOWLE AV
ACADEMY AV
WINNACUNNET
MOULTON RD
HOLLY LA
TUCKER
LEANITT RD
LAUREL LA
LOCKE RD
CARLSON
WENTWORTH
BRADSTREET RD
TRAFFORD RD
HAMPTON PLAYHOUSE
RICHARD ST
ELAINE ST
RT 101E
OCEAN BLVD
DUMAS
Route 1A
HISTORIC MEETING HOUSE GREEN
PARK
LANDING
Boston & Maine
TOWLE FARM RD
BATCHELDER RD
DRAKESIDE RD
EXETER-HAMPTON EXPWY.
TIDE MILL RD
TIDE MILL BRIDGE
LANDING RD
LAFAYETTE
95
HAMPTON
HAMPTON FALLS
Taylor
River
Hampton Landing
Nudds Canal
GLADE PATH
ISLAND
The Willows
TOWNSHIP
TOWNSHIP
Hampton River
BROWNS LA
Town Hall Corner
Exeter Rd.
RT 88
CEM
MERRILL RD
DEPOT AV
HAMPTON FALLS STATION
DRINKWATER RD
PINE ST
GLENWOOD RD
WOODLAWN DR
Lumber Co. used as police staging 4/30/77
HAMPTON FLATS
Swains
Eastman Slough
Eel Ditch
LYONS ST
CHURCH ST
ROSS AV
KENTVILLE TER
HIGHLAND AV
NUDD AV
OCEAN BLVD
ASHWORTH
HAMPTON BEACH
BATH HOUS.
HAMPTON STATE BEACH PARK
BOSTON
CONCORD
DOVER
DUSTON AV
HOBSON AV
MANCHESTER
PLEASANT
JEFFERSON AV
RIVERVIEW TER
TUTTLE AV
FELLOWS AV
DOW AV
HARRIS AV

TOLL HOUSES
EXETER RD & HAMPTON, TNPK. INTERCHANGE
TOLL GATE
TURNPIKE
RT 101C
HIGH RD
WINNACUNNET RD
HISTORIC MEETING HOUSE GREEN
PARK
MOULTON RD
LOCKE RD
HAMPTON PLAYHOUSE
101E
OCEAN BLVD
Route 1A
BATCHELDER RD
TOWLE FARM RD
DRAKESIDE RD
EXETER-HAMPTON EXPWY
TIDE MILL RD
TIDE MILL BRIDGE
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Town Hall Corner
Exeter Rd.
DRINKWATER RD
PINE ST
88
DEPOT AV
HAMPTON FALLS STATION
Lumber Co. used as police staging 4/30/77
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Eastman Slough
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HAMPTON STATE BEACH PARK
BATH HOUSE
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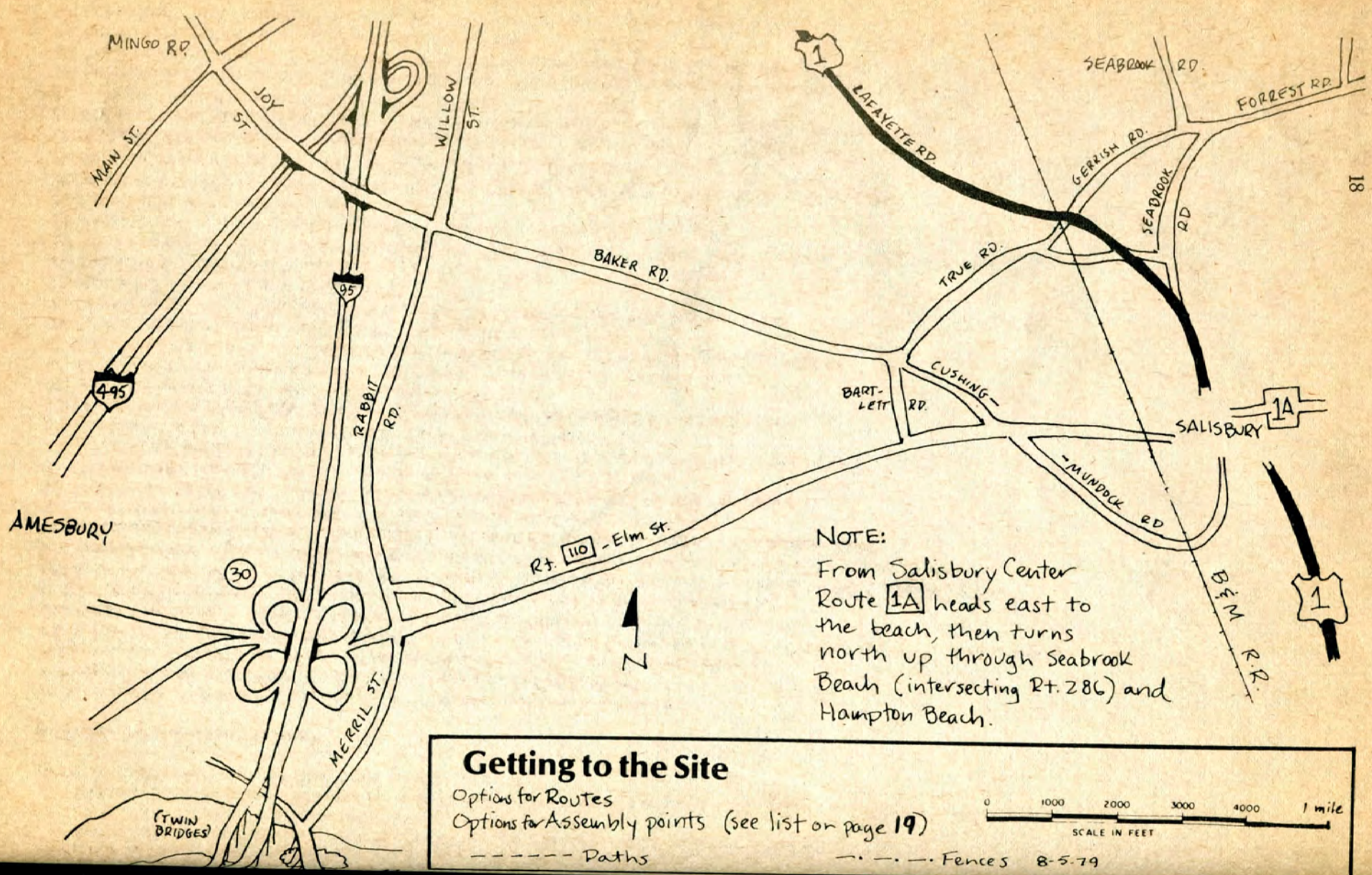


NOTE:
From Salisbury Center Route 1A heads east to the beach, then turns north up through Seabrook Beach (intersecting Rt. 286) and Hampton Beach.

Getting to the Site

Options for Routes
Options for Assembly points (see list on page 19)
------ Paths
—·—·— Fences 8-5-79

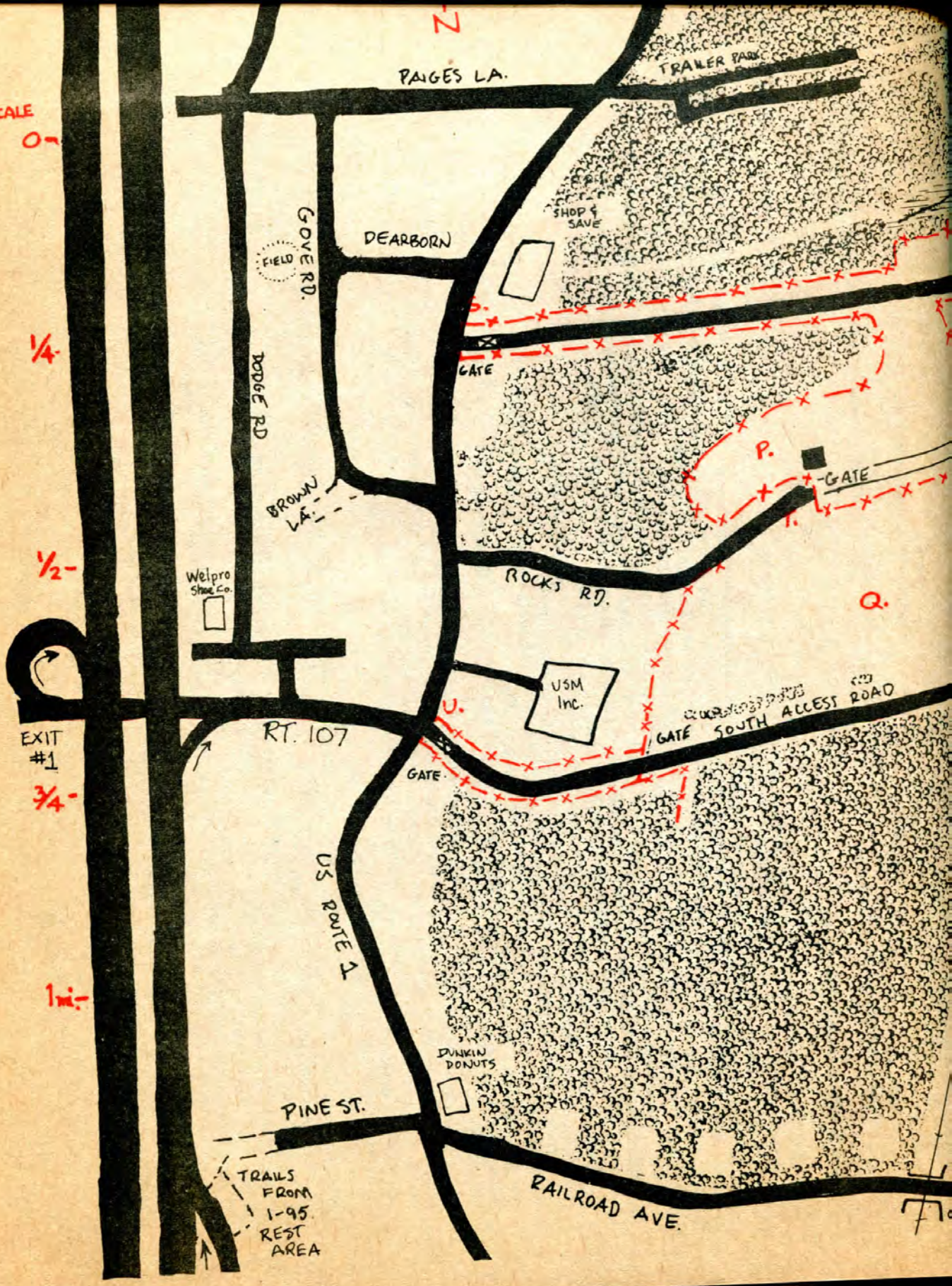
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 1 mile
SCALE IN FEET

ASSEMBLY POINTS

— Places where vehicles can be driven through, stopping to drop off people — some could be used as parking areas or cars could be left on sides of the road if necessary.
— Public or near public — clover leafs, empty land, shoulders of roads, parks.
— Access to roads, intersections, trails towards site. Access around possible police roadblocks.
— Large enough to hold thousands of people.
— Regions are encouraged to examine potential assembly points in advance and/or to look for other areas usable as assembly points which are not listed here.

Assembly Points — North to South

1) Hampton Beach State Park. Capacity 2,500 (this one is quite far from the site).
2) Playground at Winnacunnet (Rt. 101 E) and Locke Roads. Capacity 500.
3) Gravel pit (adjacent to fenced school and baseball diamond). Capacity thousands.
4 & 5) Exeter-Hampton Expressway junction with US 1. Exit ramps in this clover leaf complex have 10-15 ft. wide grassy shoulders. Easy access to B&M railroad right-of-way. Capacity (entire clover leaf) thousands.
6) Field inside clover leaf on US 1, across road from U-Come-See craft shop. Capacity 500.
7) Grassy shoulders along south side of Exeter-Hampton x-way, from clover leaf to Towle Farm Rd. Capacity 3-5,000.
8) Grassy shoulders along north side of Exeter-Hampton x-way, plus large adjoining field. Capacity over 5,000.
9) Wide grassy shoulders (20-30 ft.) both sides Towle Farm Rd. from E-H x-way to I-95. Capacity 2,000.
10) Field at intersection of Drakeside and Towle Farm Roads. Capacity 1,000.
11) Field between I-95 and Drakeside Rd. Accessible from both roads. Capacity thousands.
12) Fields on west side of US 1 near Riverview Antiques. Capacity thousands.
13) Service road along I-95, north of and connecting to Rt. 88 — broken down fence. Capacity 1000.
14) Hampton Commons — intersection Rt. 1 & 88. Capacity 1000.
15) Shoulders off I-95 (east side) north of Paiges Lane; paths to Dodge Rd. and Paiges Lane. .
16) South Rd. and Stard Rd. intersection west of I-95.
17) Trails from I-95 to Dodge Rd., just north of Well-Pro Shoe; south of Paiges Lane.
18) Large fields of land for sale, and shoulders, both sides of Rt. 1 at Brimmers Lane. Landmark: Elegant Farmers
19) Park and field at Dearborn and Cove. West of Rt. 1. Capacity 2,000.
20) Shopping center — Shop & Save — east of Rt. 1, adjacent to north Access Road. 5,000.
21) Route 107 entrance (only) to South I-95.
22) Open fields along Stard Road north of Rt. 107.
23) Service road south of Rt. 107 and north of Mass.-N.H. state border — open fields and vacant lots. Capacity 1000.
24) Rest area off I-95 south bound — paths to Locust Rd. capacity 2,000.
25) Open fields along east and west Locust Rd.
26) North-bound I-95 rest area — paths to Pine St., Timber Court Drive and Rt. 1 (McDonalds). 5-10,000.
27) Rt. 1 and Walnut St. (tall steepled white church). Capacity hundreds.
28) Rt. 1 and 286 intersection — large open spaces, adjacent to land for sale (7 acres). Landmark: liquor store.
29) The loop (near Marigold Ballroom) — exit ramp from I-95 to Main St. in Salisbury. Capacity thousands.
30) 4-way clover leaf exit off I-95 to Rt. 110 in Salisbury.
31) Toll road (I-95) extension near Main St. Shoulders, empty lots and abandoned gas station. Capacity 2-3,000.
32) Seabrook Elementary School large playing fields around school. Capacity 5,000 plus.
33) Spherex Plant parking lots and fields. Capacity 2-3,000.
34) Fenced ball field. Capacity thousands. Next to unfenced parking area. Capacity 500 plus.
35) Wide grassy shoulders both sides of Rt. 286 from Washington St. east. 3-5,000.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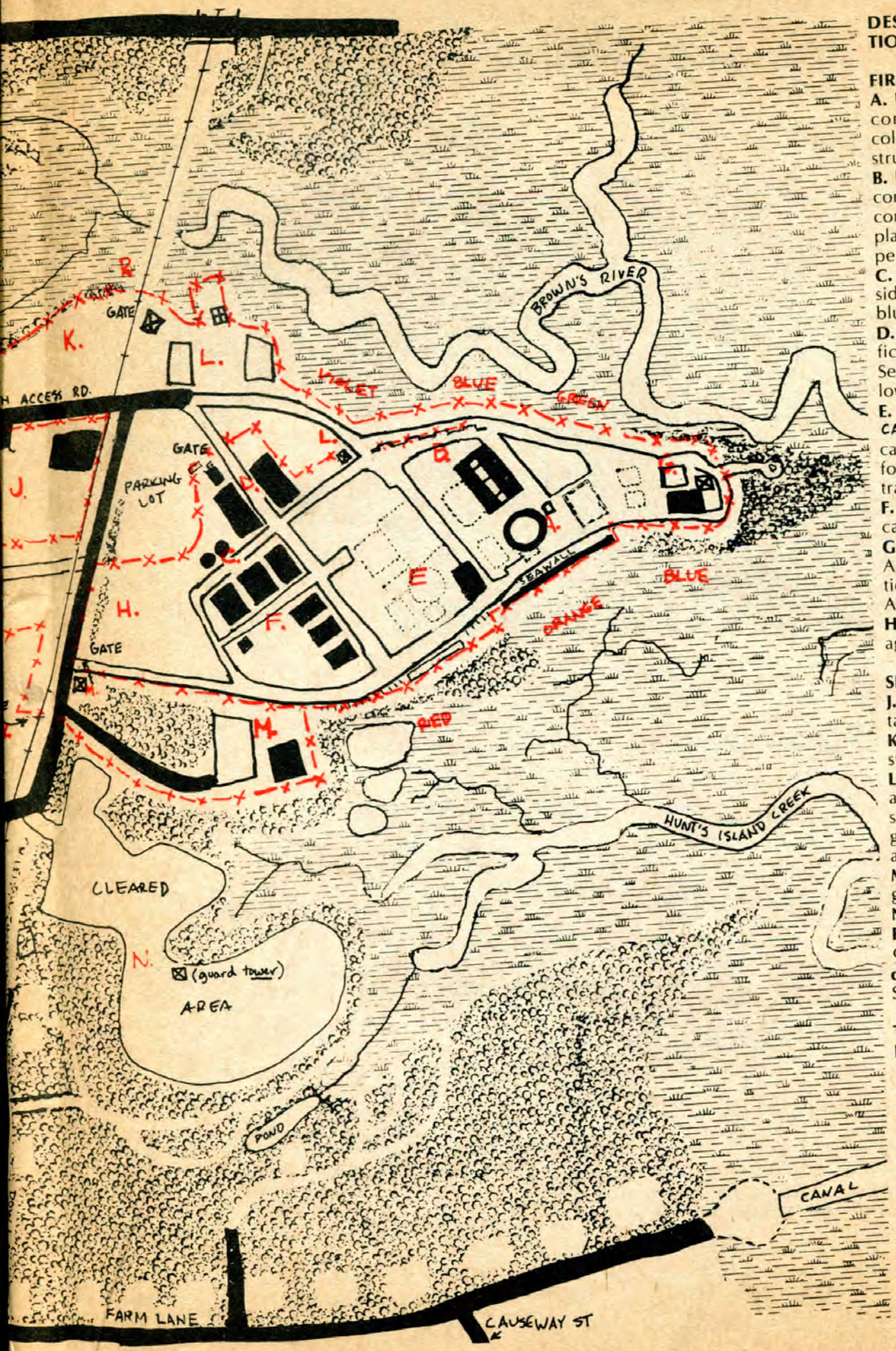
PAIGES LA.
TRAILER PARK
SHOP & SAVE
DEARBORN
GOVE RD.
FIELD
DODGE RD
BROWN LA.
GATE
P.
GATE
ROCKS RD.
Q.
Welpro Shoe Co.
USM Inc.
U.
GATE
SOUTH ACCESS ROAD
EXIT #1
RT. 107
GATE
US ROUTE 1
DUNKIN DONUTS
PINE ST.
TRAILS FROM I-95 REST AREA
RAILROAD AVE.



DESTINATION OPTIONS (see text):

FIRST PRIORITY:

A. Unit #1 containment construction. Rust colored steel circular structures.

B. Unit #1 Turbine. Tall concrete pedestal with condensers (steel) in place. White steel superstructure.

C. Warehouses: yellow siding and water tanks, blue and white.

D. Administrative Offices, Change House, Security Building: yellow siding.

E. Unit #2 construction. CAUTION: deep pit excavation. Also concrete forms and construction trailers.

F. Pipe, welding, Electrical shops: yellow siding.

G. Hoist tower, steel. And Johnson's Junction, yellow siding. First Aid station within.

H. Lumber, Cable Storage.

SECOND PRIORITY:

J. Concrete batch plant: tall structure.

K. Steel Fabrication and storage area.

L. 345 KV termination area (weather tower, sewage treatment lagoon) and gates to core area.

M. Visitors' Center and gates to core.

N. Storage.

P. Storage, Employment office

q. Town Dump, Storage

THIRD PRIORITY:

R. North RR gate

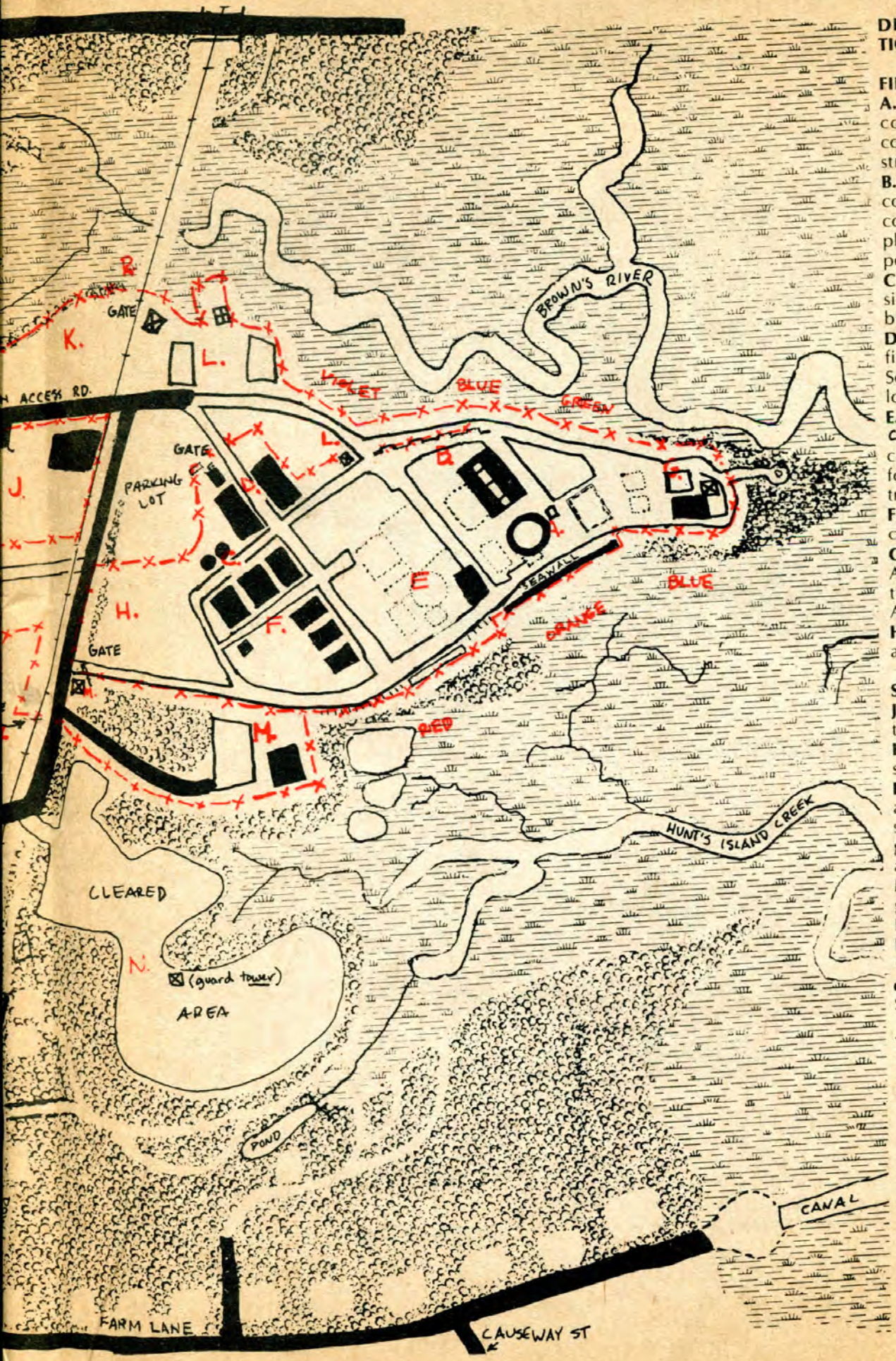
S. North main gate

T. Rocks Road main gate

U. South main gate

V. South RR gate

COLORS = REGIONAL FENCE ZONES



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V. South RR gate

COLORS = REGIONAL FENCE ZONES

NON-VIOLENT RESPONSES

In this occupation, nonviolent conduct includes refraining from all threats or acts of violence towards individuals, despite provocation. Having or using weapons violates the nature of the action; implements needed to gain access to the site or build once there, such as ladders, shovels, and wire cutters, are not considered weapons, and will not be used as such.

We recognize that our peaceful actions may provoke a violent reaction on the part of the authorities. We will not retaliate, but will collectively resist arrest or removal by all nonviolent means available. While we respect those opposing us as human beings, we will steadfastly resist them in their institutional roles as agents of an impersonal repressive structure. Though in one sense police forces sent against us may only "be doing their jobs", they have also, by showing up that day for duty chosen sides on the nuclear question before the world.

Although the Oct. 6 occupation will be accomplished by nonviolent means, by acting directly, we will be seriously challenging the authority and control of the state and its agents. For this reason, we must be prepared to protect ourselves and each other in the face of any violent response that the state may choose to mobilize against us (e.g. dogs, high pressure water, gases, etc.) This section is designed to give all of us a better idea of how to better defend ourselves in the event of such occurrences.

Gas and Mace/Responses

Several types of tear-gas may be used against us in our approach to the site. Gas may be dispensed by helicopter, by exploding or burning grenades or canisters (thrown by hand or launched by shot gun). It can be deployed in a continuous emission by a "pepper fogger" or in spray form (as in chemical mace) discharged from tear-gas batons, pen-type tear-gas projectors and miniature tear-gas pistols.

types of tear -gas agents:

CN (CHLORACETOPHENONE)

This is the preferred type of tear-gas currently in use by the authorities. It has an odor similar to apple blossoms and causes a burning sensation on the skin and mucous areas of the mouth and nose. CN causes intense tearing and irritation to the eyes. All of these effects usually disappear in a few minutes after the individual is removed from the area of gas concentration. Treatment is simple and includes exposure to clean air currents, washing the face and eyes in plain water or bathing them in a mild salt water solution. In open field conditions, where CN is normally used, there is little need to be concerned about damaging or serious toxic after effects from exposure to the gas.

CS (ORTHOCHLOROBENZALMALONITRILE)

This is a much more potent agent than CN. Generally treatment for exposure to CS is the same as for CN and its non-toxic after effects disappear in a similar manner. CS is normally used when the authorities feel the need for a stronger show of force after the milder CN has failed.

DM (DIPHENYLAMINACHLORASINE)

This is also known as "sickening" or "vomiting" gas. It is usually used in combination with CN, as DM requires a period of time to take effect, while the CN can simultaneously produce a more immediate reaction.

Nausea gas is a clear, odorless and colorless gas. It is dispensed in small canisters. When it lands it lets off a small puff of smoke and then there is nothing. You may think it is a dud - it isn't! The effects of it are intense vomiting, which can tear the lining of the stomach, and intense diarrhea, which can cause rectal bleeding. (Eating beforehand helps protect the stomach during vomiting.) It upsets your judgement. It can cause asthma to become worse. Don't use a gas mask for nausea gas. The gas is absorbed through the skin, which means you don't have to inhale it to be affected by it. You can choke on your own vomit if you wear a mask. There is no treatment; just get out of the area as quickly as possible. DM is capable of poisoning water and open food stuffs in the area affected. Only foods in sealed metal containers are safe from contamination. To our knowledge this gas has never been used in this country against civilians.

All of the above tear gas agents can be either in a persistent or a non-persistent form.

The non-persistent forms (which include all the liquid tear-gas vapors or forms generated by burning or combustion type grenade) remain effective in the open for a period of about ten minutes or less. Persistent agents (in the form of micropulverized tear-gas powder) remain effective in excess of ten minutes. Micro-pulverized tear-gas powder will settle to the ground and become reactivated when the air is stirred up by walking over the area.

RESPONSES TO TEAR-GAS:

Although in demonstrations in the past individuals have successfully thrown back tear-gas canisters, the prudence of this practice should be questioned. Burning type tear gas canisters may become hot enough to burn if touched. Blast or bursting type grenades may shatter when the detonating charge goes off, creating the danger of injury from flying shrapnel. It seems more prudent to avoid the effects of the gas by swiftly moving out of the direction of the gas flow. Tear gas will flow in the direction of the wind and also tends to flow down-hill.

Attempts to avoid the gas cloud may be hindered by the use of invisible tear-gas agents now available to the police.

In all cases, however, the intent of the police in using any of the above tear-gas agents is to create a panic amongst the individuals within the group in order to disperse and destroy any collective efforts. Although our instinctive responses may be to run (under normal conditions this may be the best response) we may be under conditions which make running very dangerous. In large crowds running can cause panic. Also, we may find ourselves on rough terrain which could create hazards. Move from gassed areas in large groups to a safe distance upwind; when gas has subsided continue to move forward in a large group. Flags can be used to indicate the wind direction when invisible gases are used.

Skin should be protected from exposure to gas. A long-sleeved shirt or turtleneck sweater, and long trousers which cover arms and legs should be worn. Cuffs on both shirts and trousers can be tightened around wrists and ankles by tape or elastic bands. Gloves should be worn to protect the hands.

A good pair of snug-fitting goggles or diving
should be worn to protect the eyes. All holes an
vents must be taped closed to prevent gas from lea
through.

Gas masks — some gas masks are available at su
stores. However, many available on the open marke
ineffective against gas. Gas masks should have *acti*
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lose potency as they get old. New filters should be u
Otherwise, a do-it-yourself gas mask may be use
simple design, very popular in Europe, consists of a
handkerchief soaked in lemon juice or vinegar. (Le
juice and vinegar act to neutralize tear-gas.) Lemon
may be carried in a plastic lemon-shaped squeeze b
(available in all supermarkets) and squirted on
periodically.

Skin not otherwise protected may be covered wi
following mixture: mix 8 - 10 eggs with one cup of v
add a tablespoon of baking soda. Beat well. S
mixture on face and other exposed body areas.

MACE

Chemical mace is packaged in a projector or stre
that looks like a black or olive drab spray can
dispensed by aerosol and is designed for use agai
individual. It delivers an irritating substance
localized area and maintains the activity of the i
for a long period of time. A person who is "maced"
an immediate burning or stinging in the exposed
usually the face. Incapacitation from pain
involuntary closing of the eyes follow. you may
difficulty breathing. For treatment see First Aid
gases.

High Pressure Water

High pressure water has been used in the past
authorities as a technique for dispersing large cro
people. In Europe, special water cannons have
used. In the U.S. fire hoses attached to pumping e
are more commonly used. Such water is spraye
large volume at extremely high pressure - a pr
high enough to move you along the ground if y

Gas and Mace/ Treatment

Area Affected	Symptoms	First Aid
general		Remove affected person from the contaminated area to an open, up wind position. Major discomfort should disappear within 15 or 20 minutes.
eyes	Burning sensation, heavy flow of tears, involuntary closing of eyes.	Keep eyes open facing wind. Do not rub eyes. Tearing helps clear the eyes. If particles of the agent (gas) are lodged in the eyes, wash out with copious amounts of cool water, 5% sodium bisulfite solution, or boric acid solution. Tears can be blotted away.
skin	Stinging or burning sensation, particularly on moist or sweaty areas. Redness. Blisters from very heavy concentrations.	Sit and remain quiet to reduce sweating. Expose affected areas to uncontaminated air. Gross contamination can be relieved by flushing with water, or the above mentioned solutions, for at least ten minutes. Remove wet clothing. Shower and/or change clothing if possible.
nose	Irritation, burning sensation. Nasal discharge.	Breath normally. Blow nose to remove discharge. Nose drops should help if discomfort continues.
chest	Irritation, burning sensation. Coughing, feeling of suffocation. Tightness in chest, often accompanied by a feeling of panic.	The victim should relax and keep calm. Talking reassuringly to the affected person will help to relieve his/her discomfort and prevent panic.

First aid for mace:
Flush eyes and skin with large amounts of water as soon as possible. Irrigate your eyes with a boric acid solution. Change clothing as mace adheres to clothing. Do not rub area. If severely maced, and/or maced from closer than 2½ feet, seek qualified medical help.

!!!!!!CONCERNING MACE AND ALL GASES!!!!!!
For severe or prolonged effects, complications and contamination of wounds, obtain medical aid as soon as possible.

sitting alone, or to break your neck or extremities if you are hit by the water stream face forward. It is important that all of these vulnerable areas be protected. When faced with a blast of water, the most protective posture involves sitting on the ground, your back to the stream, and your head tucked into your chest. This position will keep the spine curved as well as the abdomen and head shielded. Wearing backpacks, loose fitting clothes. or any extraneous straps may catch the stream of water, and should be avoided. If you have a backpack on, take it off and lay it down beside you, and then assume the protective position.

Rain gear should be worn to remain as dry as possible. It may also be useful to duck behind already existing barricades for protection, such as concrete walls buildings, etc. However, *do not* seek shelter in or behind anything which could become dislodged by a water stream, since you could be hit and harmed by flying materials.

If confronted with water hoses in an open area before we are on the site, there is no reason to make ourselves stationary targets. Move away from the water stream if at all possible. If on the site with a large group of people or in an enclosed area, moving away from the water may be

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High Pressure Water

High pressure water has been used in the past authorities as a technique for dispersing large cr people. In Europe, special water cannons hav used. In the U.S. fire hoses attached to pumping are more commonly used. Such water is spray large volume at extremely high pressure - a p high enough to move you along the ground if

impossible. Huddling together in the protective posture, with the largest and strongest members of the group on the outside of the huddle will help to protect the greatest number of people. In this case it would be good to have long sheets of plastic to repel the water. Sheets of plastic should be pulled over as many people as possible. Plastic sheets are light enough to hold onto and will not become a projectile if grip is lost and they are propelled by water. 5-6 mil. plastic from a hardware store is a good thickness.

Dogs

Dogs may be trained for various purposes: to hold an individual or group in check, to lunge for and to damage the extremities, or to attack with the intent to kill. It is virtually impossible to ascertain what a dog has been trained to do by looking at the animal.

Extreme caution must be used when confronted by an attack dog. The most important thing to do when faced by a dog is to *remain calm and don't move*. Make no sudden movements, as dogs are trained to respond to fast motion, and to individuals attempting to run away. It may be wise, in case a dog is trained to go for hands or feet, to *very slowly* attempt to place your hands behind your back, as well as to keep those portions of your body well covered by heavy gloves, socks and shoes, or even to have some cloth wrapping around them. *U CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD ANYONE ATT RUN FROM AN ATTACK DOG.* They are t humans and are provoked by fast m Remember that attack dogs are weapons control of an officer. It is pointless to try to dog. If confronted by an unleashed dog, m and eye contact with the officer comma animal.

Police

"Our goal is not to provoke a fight, nor arrested."

Once we are on the site we may find di confrontation. The mere tactic of acting as an unit will be our greatest strength against arr insure our safety. By orchestrating our individ into the form of a large collective effort, we the threat of assault by police and max effectiveness. The police can be expected to e tactic which will serve to fragment the g isolated individuals and easily managed bar our greatest threat and must be avoided. presence of police should not deter us from we can remain mobile and maneuver arounc should do so.

Running from the police is an instictive res should be avoided as it may tend to cause par breakdown of the group. This will only aid th their attempts to disperse us.

Remember, the authorities are banking ability to destroy our action by transforming effort into an ineffectual, chaotic mob. emphasis should be placed on forming cir groupings, which contain enough numbers safety yet mobile enough to move swiftly in r the approach of the police, dogs, gas, etc individuals with adequate protective clothi placed on the outside of each group to protec able to tolerate physical abuse. Each gro coordinate its manuevers with the larger body

If individuals should be unfortunate e become isolated from the safety of the larger find themselves under direct police attack, consider the use of a defensive posture such up into a tight ball by clasping the back of the tucking the chin and knees together. This w the face, stomach and genital areas. Additior suggestions for protective wear incluc longsleeved clothing, cups for men, even co hard hats or helmets.

Collectively Resisting Removal and Arrest

We will use any non-violent means we c dispersal and removal. This might include:

— Forming dense groups
— moving as a group
— linking arms
— stopping buses that could take us aw surrounding them, letting air out of the tires, e
— constructing obstacles
— flying kites or helium balloons bearing al foil to disrupt helicopter communications anc

ALL POWER TO THE IMAGINATION!

DIGGING IN

Grohnde, Germany

Once we're on the site, our immediate tasks will be to secure our position there and set up camp. Next we will have to make sure our basic needs are met: water, fire and a roof over our heads. After these are taken care of, we can take inventory of our skills and supplies, undertake longer-term construction and other projects, set up communications on-site and to outside supporters, and start making arrangements for reinforcements (both of supplies and people) to be sent in as necessary.

Our plans for the community on the site will have to remain flexible. Our situation will vary greatly depending on which part of the site we occupy, our numbers, the reaction of the authorities, the weather, and the materials available to us. We must be prepared to improvise, to cooperate, to make contingency plans and to act appropriately. Perhaps to start with we should not bring a large amount of heavy expensive equipment on-site, equipment which could be confiscated or bulldozed, but use light recycled materials and bring some essential tools and supplies which can be used for a variety of purposes, like plastic sheeting, rope and rain ponchos. After the a.g. shelters and layout of the camp has been done, and we are established on the site, more supplies and equipment can be sent in by support as needed, and larger community structures for site meetings, childcare, medical and kitchen use can be set up. Further survival, restoration, and education projects will be shaped according to our needs and resources. Some of the most common and useful building materials are 2x4's, assorted lumber, pipes, hoses, 55 gallon drums (check contents before using), cyclone fencing and insulation for warmth and soundproofing.

Remember, our goal is to get on the site and stay on the site in order to prevent further construction of the nuclear plant. This section, then, just lays out some basic principles and ideas for achieving this goal collectively.

Making Camp

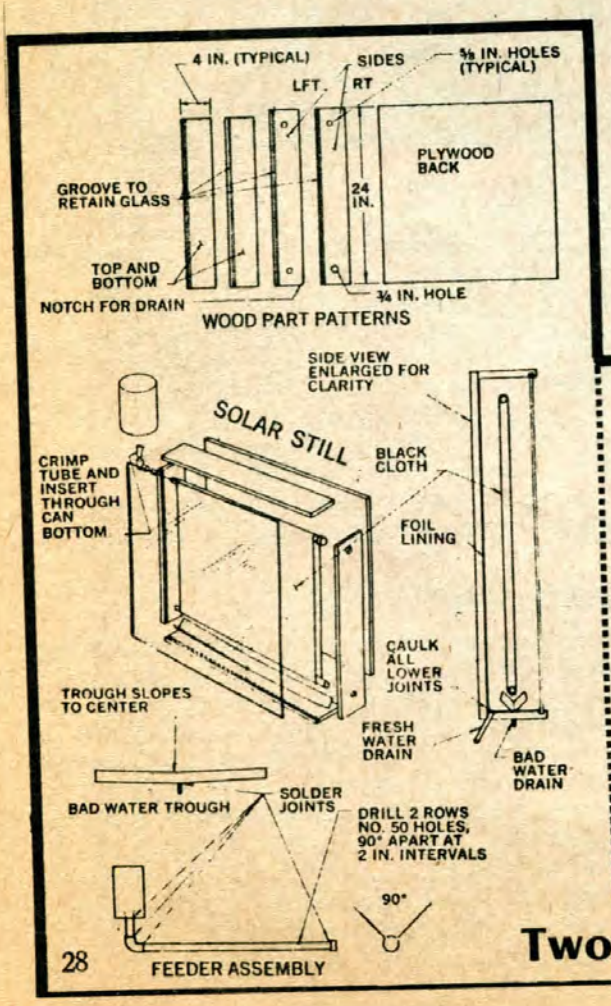
We should set up camp so as to protect ourselves from removal and arrest. If we camp in a circular shape, tents for sleeping and the childcare center can be placed in the middle, ringed by the community center, kitchen and medical tent, and look-out people can cover the outskirts. We can also use heavy objects to ring the campsite, blocking avenues of arrest and protecting sleeping occupiers. Occupiers guarding the perimeter of the site should be able to communicate with each other, and we should decide on an emergency alert system and rehearse it, so that we can mobilize quickly and without panic at any time.

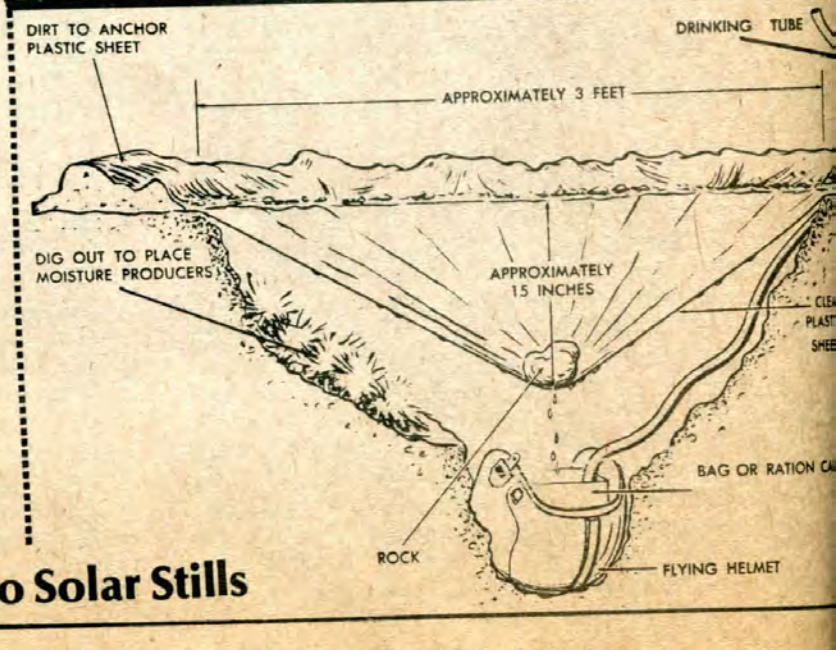
Affinity groups should be responsible for their own shelter — for warm and waterproof clothes, sleeping bags and tents. Simple, makeshift tents can be improvised with plastic sheeting, tarps, rain ponchos, some rope and a few stakes. Any extra supplies such as these will always be useful for many purposes. The medical tent can also be set up right away, and a work group can begin to choose sites for digging latrines.

When we are fairly sure of our position on the site, we can get together our skilled people and set up a task force to coordinate the construction of larger structures and longer-term reconstruction projects. We will need a large community center for nighttime meetings and educational workshops. A cheap and easy-to-constuct building which doesn't need a lot of specialized materials would be the most practical — perhaps a yurt, which is a circular structure with a hole in the middle, made with easily-carried snow fencing, long sticks, and tarps or plastic. A tipi may be large enough for a children's center, medical can probably use a large army tent, and the kitchen may just need a frame covered with a tarp for shelter from wind and rain.

Affinity groups should bring their own, limited supplies of drinking water, and use it sparingly. As soon as possible, we will try to arrange for more water to be brought to the site. Nevertheless, we should look towards self-sufficiency and bring prefabricated parts for several simple solar stills. An affinity group may be able to bring parts for a windmill or a bicycle-powered water pump for pumping sea water to the solar stills and into washing-up drums, since we *can* use sea water for washing dishes.

Germany





Two Solar Stills

Heat, Light, and Food

In order to conserve fuel and minimize the danger of fires or explosions, we should keep our cookstoves and cooking pits in one area and cook communally and in large quantities. We should also limit the number of campfires: at least one campfire can be kept going all night, for people taking all-night shifts and for warmth. The look-out people, the medical tent and the community center will need hurricane lamps or Coleman lanterns, and every affinity group should have at least one flashlight. We can use modified 55-gallon drums for wood cookstoves and water heaters, as well as camping cookstoves, but again we shall have to bring in fresh supplies of fuel periodically. We can work towards self-sufficiency by constructing hayboxes and solar ovens.

As with water, affinity groups will have their own supplies for a short time, and the staples can be pooled at the kitchen. Every affinity group should try to set up a resupply system with its hometown co-op, and we shall be working on a coordinated system of food support through the regional co-op structure. Several native New Hampshire marsh plants are edible, but some are poisonous, so DON'T eat anything which you haven't positively identified. Information about wild foods of New England will be available on the site. Sprouts are a good source of essential B vitamins and Vitamin C. We may be able to build simple cold frames and grow some food. Organic material can be used to make compost piles, and the compost could be used for hot beds.

Other Projects

Peoples' College: An excellent peoples' college was set up on the site of the occupied nuclear plant site in Whyl, West Germany, during the successful year-long occupation there. The program was devised by the whole community and included discussion, education and entertainment. We could conduct workshops to inform and educate ourselves, as well as newcomers and visitors to the site, of the many aspects of the nuclear industry and its dangers. We can also teach survival and work skills for a non-nuclear future.

Finally, all our construction and conversion projects should be functional and practical, and help us achieve our goals of staying on the site, surviving on it, and putting an end to the Seabrook nuclear plants.

Grohnde, Germany

Though we hope to have supply wagons come onto the site once we're there, people never the less should carry with them their personal necessity items. Keep in mind the weight and bulk of your items as your maneuverability could be hampered by a monstrously large pack squatting on your back.

We should all bring a sleeping bag (down filled bags are useless when wet) or bedroll with some sort of pad (i.e. foam) underneath to help insulate it from the ground. The weather on the Seacoast in early October is generally mild, but people should be prepared for cold weather and rain. The best way of coping with the cold is with many thin layers (such as a wool shirt and 2-3 light wool sweaters) that can be piled on top of each other. *Wool* is the best answer for both staying warm and dry (coupled with a poncho). Sturdy boots, wool socks, long underwear, work gloves, wool pants and some sort of protective headwear would all come in very handy. Remember that your head loses more heat than any other part of your body.

Personal Items

The following personal items would all prove useful for this action, though we should look towards sharing where possible: toilet paper (though we hope to have access to the toilets that exist on the site, toilet paper could be a problem), extra tampons, sunscreen, sunglasses, toothbrush/paste, towel, chapstick, writing materials, a large spoon and bowl, flashlight, matches, a tent or tarp, nylon rope, reading materials and of course, this handbook. Materials labelled with name, address and affinity group will have a better chance of being recovered if they are lost.

Affinity Group Needs

Once on the site many people will be involved in the building of viable shelters from the materials available. Never the less, each affinity group should bring its own temporary shelter. An inexpensive "tent" can be constructed by fastening two ponchos of the same type along their edge. This new seam can be placed over a ridgeline or upon two poles for a 2-3 person tent. A third poncho could be attached at the bottom edges to form a floor.

Each affinity group should also bring cooking utensils, either a stove or a grating for a fire (wood will be scarce though there is some scrap construction wood around), rope, first aid supplies, (see medical section), needles and thread, shovels, trash bags, a repair kit with pliers, heavy tape, safety pins, glue, nails and any other materials (i.e. hammers, saws, etc.) necessary for their part in building an ongoing community. Much of this material can be brought on-site once our presence there is established. However, at least one sturdy pair of fence cutters per affinity group should be brought on to facilitate our entrance onto the site.

Food

For the start of our community we will need to meet our food needs ourselves. Affinity groups planning a long stay should come to the action with 7 days worth of food. Affinity groups and regions might choose from these possible methods of moving food and supplies:

— carry everything at once as individuals;

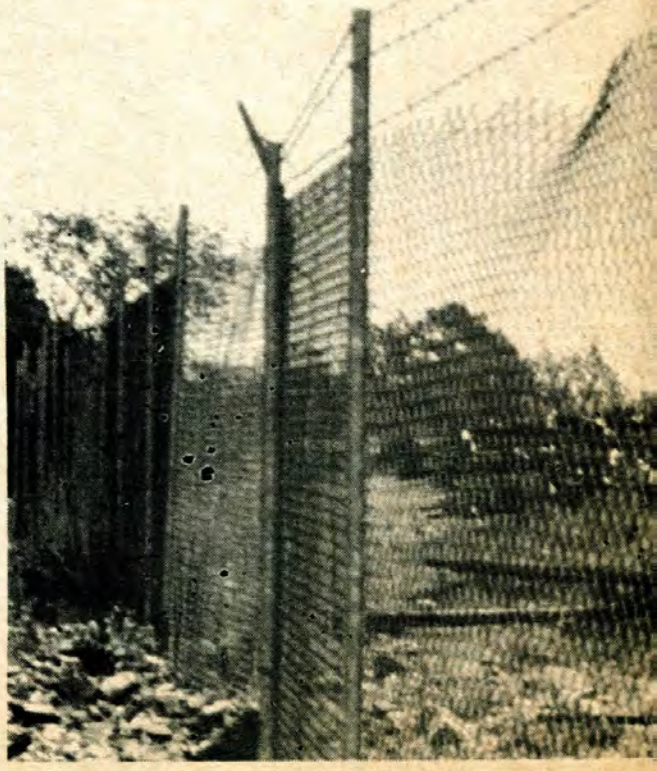
— have certain groups or individuals carry supplies, while other groups with lighter packs are working on the fence;

— leave supplies on marsh fields or in woods. move through the fence, some of us return to pick up the supplies once we're on the site;

— roll on supply wagons later.

As for water, each individual should carry a gallon with them initially — there is water on the site that we plan to use.

All foods should be non-perishable and easy to store or pack. Foods such as dried fruits, nuts, seeds, peanut butter, dark breads, vegetables, hard cheese, relatively quick cooking grains and beans, granola, gorp, salami, powdered milk, fresh fruit, peas and sprouting containers are good items. Be aware of the fact that salt and sugar increase thirst. Fasting is not recommended.



Fence along North Storage area. 7/79

MEDICAL INFORMATION

Medical support for the October 6th action will be carried out by four different groups of people:

1) Each individual occupier
2) The affinity group medics
3) The regional medical groups
4) The Action Medical task force

Each of these groups should be prepared to work together to cover most routine problems, as well as most medical emergencies, and to transport (or arrange transportation) occupiers to local hospitals if necessary.

1. Individual Occupiers

Each occupier should be prepared to take care of her/himself as well as absolutely possible, to avoid the need for medical attention. We should all wear sturdy, well fitting, well broken in shoes to minimize the possibility of getting painful blisters, as our ability to move efficiently may be crucial to the success of this action. Further, we should wear longsleeved, warm clothing and bring proper rain gear in order to avoid poison ivy or becoming cold or wet. In addition, people with special medical conditions are urged to bring the proper medication (if any), and to wear a medic alert bracelet. Everyone should be up to date with tetanus shots.

Each occupier should review the following list and carefully consider carrying many of the items suggested below:

—small bottle with aspirin or tylenol and antihistemines (for allergies)
—bandaids
— 1 sheet moleskin (to avoid foot blisters — very strongly suggested)
— 4 alcohol wipes in foil wrappers
— 1 small pair of scissors or a pocket knife
—a pen and sheet of paper
—tampons
—medic-alert bracelet and individual emergency medications (where needed)
—tube of chapstick

First Aid Station at Johnson's Junction warehouse.

Other needs:

—sunscreen lotion or cream
—insect repellent
—safety pins
—extra pair of glasses

Note: *PEOPLE SHOULD NOT WEAR CONTACT LENSES* to the occupation. In case of gas being released, contact lenses will seriously hinder eyecare.

2. Affinity Group Medics

Each affinity group should have at least one person who is prepared in first aid. This person (or persons) will be available to the affinity group, as well as to surrounding occupiers to give advice and assistance if an occupier(s) requires minimal medical attention. Someone who has completed a Red Cross Advanced First Aid course is a good choice for affinity group medic. For affinity groups who have no members trained in first aid, the Coalition for Direct Action will be holding regional medic preparation sessions in first aid skills. (Contact local regions for schedule and information.)

Note: In an action such as the one planned for October 6, much of our success will depend on each occupier's ability to take care of her/himself and the people around her/him. For this reason, prepared affinity groups are strongly urged to discuss medical needs, and to have individual affinity group medical preparations (led by the medic or other knowledgable a.g. members), thereby spreading some first aid skills throughout the body of occupiers.

Each affinity group medic should talk to the a.g. members and keep a list of the following information:

1) Who in the group has special medical problems and what to do for them;

2) The names and telephone numbers of the local hospitals:

- Anna Jaques Hospital
  Highland Ave.
  Newburyport, Mass.
  (617)462-6601 approx. 10 miles from site

- Exeter Hospital
  10 Buzell Ave.
  Exeter, N.H.
  (603)778-7311
  approx. 12 miles from site

- Portsmouth Hospital
  Junkins Ave.
  Portsmouth, N.H.
  (603)436-5110
  approx. 15 miles from site

If you cannot get to the medical van and are facing a true medical emergency, you may try calling an ambulance:

- Seabrook Fire Dept. (has an ambulance service)
  (603)474-2611

- EMT Ambulance Service, Exeter, N.H.
  (603)772-5912

Affinity group medics should also think of carrying with them extras on the list of supplies on page 30 — **Personal Items.** Below is a list of other supplies suggested for affinity group medics. These could be carried individually wrapped in zip lock bags (to keep them organized and dry) or in a large tupperware container or tackle box. The compartment or day pack in which they are stored should be clearly marked with a large red cross for quick access.

Affinity group medic supplies:

—2-3 ace bandages 3" x 5 yds.
—5 triangular bandages
—4 sterile gauze pads 2" x 2"
—4 sterile gauze pads 4" x 4"
— 2 rolls of adhesive tape (1"x5 yds. 2-3"x5-10 yds.)
—6 antacid tablets (e.g. maalox)
—tweezers
—callamine lotion
—pencil and paper
— 1-2 rolls kling or kerlex
—1 bottle aspirin
—padded tongue blade
—needle and thread
—ammonia capsules
—flashlight
—1 bottle of antiseptic
—1 bottle of eyewash
—1 penknife or single edged razor blade
—1 tube zinc oxide
—1 bottle salt tablets
—boric acid solution or sodium bisulfate for eyewash
—Kwell lotion for body lice
—water purification tablets

Each affinity group medic should wear a watch with a second hand and a red cross armband. Also, each affinity group should consider purchasing an advanced first aid manual (available from the local Red Cross). This should be carried by the a.g. medic.

3.Regional Medical Group

Each region is strongly urged to seek out such sk "emergency medical" people as EMT's, regist nurses, LPN's and physicians assistants, and to organ regional medical group as such region sees fit. group of people should be easily identifiable and e accessible in the case of a true medical emergency.

In addition to carrying some or all of the previc listed supplies, regional medical group members sh try to carry:

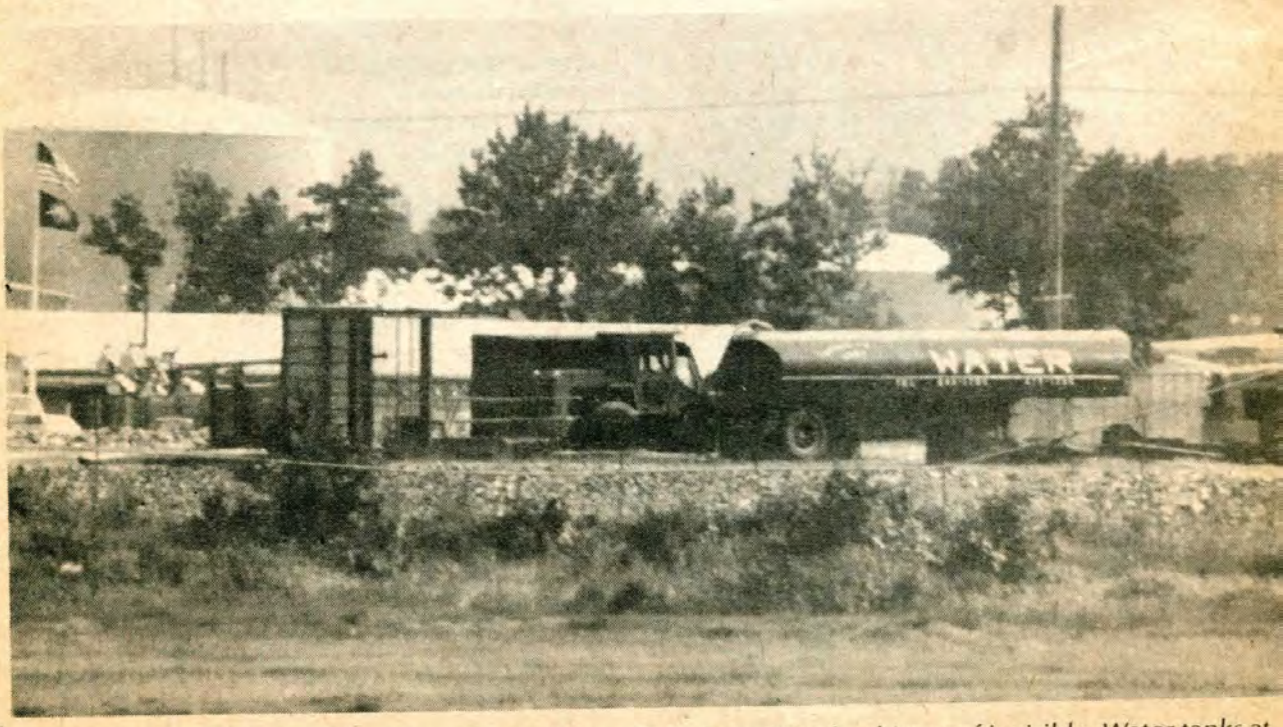
1) inflatable or portable splints
2) a blood pressure cuff and stethoscope
3) airways
4) such medicines as kaopectate, milk of magn etc., for systemic complaints.

Further, each region's medical group should b storm, in advance, ways in which to utilize equip (already on the site) as medical supplies (e.g. bo or branches for splints, making cravats out of old t clothes, etc.)

Note: There is a medical locker, presumably full o plies, on the site. This also could be utilized when se ing for supplies.

4.Action Medical Task Force

This group will serve as "core medical." A var equipment such as backboards, etc., will be kept with highly prepared medical personnel (possib MD). Their location will be decided and distribu the time of the action approaches.



North Marsh side. Flags from Security Building at left. Brass Alley's white roof is visible. Water tanks at rear. Trucks bring in water for construction. 7/79

LEGAL INFORMATION

The act of occupying the Seabrook site is, in the state's view, illegal. The police/state's response to our act can take several forms, none of which can be predicted with absolute certainty. If our numbers are large enough the police may have no choice but to let us stay until our numbers become "more manageable." This strategy of theirs would, of course, backfire if our numbers swell from an infusion of new occupiers. Another real possibility is that the police will use dispersal methods (i.e. gas, water hoses, etc.) rather than attempt to arrest and then jail a large number of people. During the Clamshell action of April, 1977, it took the police over 14 hours to arrest 1414 people who were not actively resisting arrest. The arrests, confinement and trials all placed an incredible financial strain on the state. With greater numbers of people nonviolently, yet actively, resisting removal or arrest (i.e. linking arms, surrounding buses, building barricades) the police/state may realize the impossibility of making mass arrests. The recent dismissal of charges against those appealing convictions from April, 1977, clearly shows the New Hampshire legal system's inability to deal with large numbers of people who put human life above the law of criminal trespass. Nevertheless there is no predicting what option the police/state will choose to take. Though our intent is not to be arrested the likelihood of our arrests will depend in no small part on our numbers and the depth of understanding of every affinity group of the nature and intent of our action. The following is intended to give all occupiers a sense of the "legal system" in New Hampshire, as well as some possible legal ramificaitons of our action.

Legal System in New Hampshire

If arrested for a misdemeanor in New Hampshire you are tried before a judge (not a jury) in District Four. If convicted you have an automatic right of appeal to the Superior Court. This appeal vacates the District Court decision and gives the defendant the right to an entirely new trial with the option of trial by jury. This leads to a new verdict and perhaps a new sentence, up to the statutory maximum. Further appeals to the New Hampshire Supreme Court and the federal courts are possible, but may be extremely costly and time consuming. There is no time limit within which the state must call the case into Superior Court.

Legal Past History

Since 1976 more than 2,500 people have been arrested for demonstrating against Seabrook. Almost all the cases that have been appealed have been dismissed including all those who appealed their criminal trespass charges from August 1 and August 18, 1976 and May 1, 1977. Those people who have served time have been those who either dropped their appeals or who never appealed their sentences. Some people who took part in the Clamshell "wave" action of late summer-fall 1978 are still pending appeal while some are still awaiting trial for their part in the blockade of the Reactor Pressure Vessel that happened on March 9, 1979.

Possible Charges

The police/state has the power to charge people with whatever "crime" they want. For example, it is possible that the state could try to press various felony charges against us. Two such charges might be:

—Criminal Mischief: destruction of property over $1000.00 (e.g. fences)

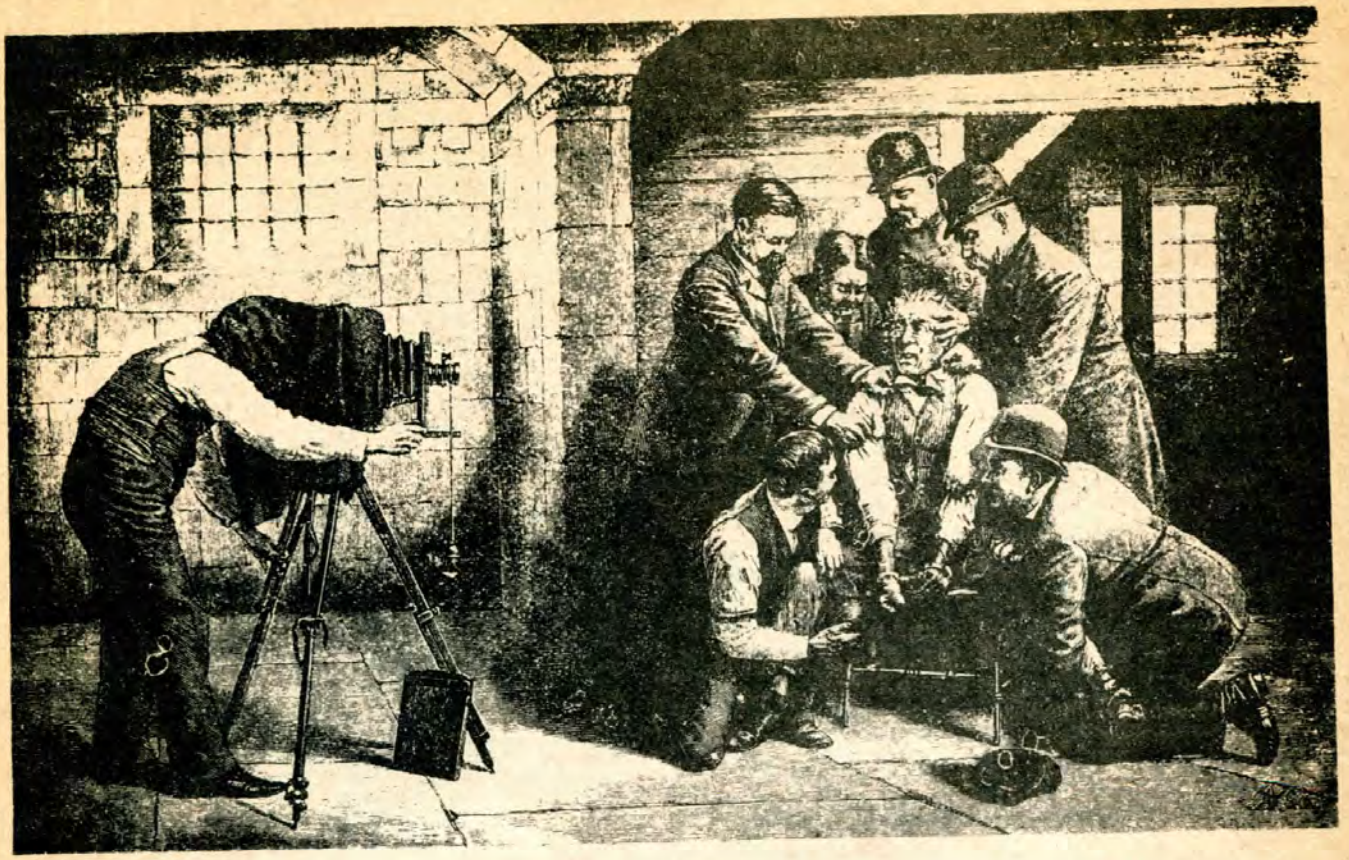
—Felony Riot Charge: "tumultuous or violent conduct" which "causes public alarm" and leads to substantial property damages or physical injury.

Both charges are Class B felonies and carry a penalty of 1-7 years in jail, and up to $5000.00 fine.

In the past only two classes of charges have been brought against demonstrators at Seabrook. Almost everyone has been charged with a misdemeanor, generally criminal trespass, though disorderly conduct and resisting arrest also come under this heading. Maximum penalty for a misdemeanor in New Hampshire is one year in jail and a $1000.00 fine. We could also be charged with contempt of court, for violating the existing injunction of the site - which is a court order forbidding access to at least part of the construction area and possibly the gates leading onto the site, for which you do not have the right to a jury trial and which can lead to a six month sentence. The maximum charge for jury trial contempt of court is essentially open-ended.

The governor has the power to declare a state of emergency during which governmental powers are greatly expanded. It is difficult to speculate whether those powers may be used.

If the police do choose and are able to arrest us we will probably be booked and arraigned.



Booking

You will be asked your name, address, social security number, etc. You will also be photographed and fingerprinted. If you are not booked, it is not a legal arrest. At the Shad Alliance Shoreham action 24 people refused to give their names, etc. and all charges were dropped against them after two days.

Arraignment

Arraignment takes place before a judge. You are entitled to legal counsel at arraignment,either of your own choosing or court appointed counsel if you are indigent (provably poor). You will be asked to make a plea, guilty, not guilty or nolo contendre (meaning "I do not contest the facts, but call attention to extenuating circumstances.") If you refuse to plea or enter a "creative plea" (such as, "I plead for my children" or "I plead for an end to nuclear power"), the judge must enter a not guilty plea in your behalf. If the plea is not guilty, you may be assigned a district court date; if the plea is guilty or nolo, you may be sentenced immediately without trial,or a sentencing date may be set. Bail, PR (personal recognizance), or PR bond (which does not require the posting of cash payment, but makes you liable for the set amount if you fail to appear as ordered) will be set by the judge at this time. Those who in some way do not cooperate with arraignment or other court appearances may well be held in contempt.

Bail, PR, Unconditional Release/Pre-trial Detention

In the case of mass arrest, if we don't pay bail, we can expect to spend at least one night in jail. Many of the 1977 people were held by the state in National Guard armories for two weeks, in solidarity, until release on PR for everyone was granted. There are basically three options once we are charged:

1) Bail — We are released from jail until our trial dates on the *condition* that we be identified and pay money ("bail" — a security deposit) to the state. In the past bail was set at either $100 or $200 for first offenders and $500 for multiple offenders. Some folks for personal, medical work or other reasons may choose to bail out.
2) "Personal Recognizance" (PR) — We are released from jail until our trial dates without payment of bail money on the condition that we be identified and promise to appear on our trial dates. In the past many people refused release until everyone was offered PR. This *bail solidarity* was done in order to prevent the state from selectively holding multiple offenders or out-of-staters on bail and to force PR release on everyone else.
3) Unconditional Release— We are released from jail with no bail, no record, no charges, no trial date, and no fines. Though legally the state could hold us for 6 months if we don't accept a conditional release (bail or PR), incarceration of thousands of us would prove to be an unmanageable problem for the state. We can only win quick unconditional release if large numbers of us solidarity demand it. Since fighting nuclear power

being a defendant has proven useless, we recommend that if there are arrests we demand unconditional release so as to avoid wasteful entanglements with the legal system.

Children and Minors

The decision to bring children is one that should be made between parents and child. It is possible that people who bring children to this occupation could be charged under the following statute: (N.H. Statute 639:3) "Endangering the welfare of a child under 18" which is a misdemeanor. Families receiving state assistance may be particularly vulnerable. Occupiers may be held separately, released immediately or released only into the custody of parents or authorized, temporary, in-state guardians. Be aware that children arrested may face Juvenile Court proceedings, or the families of minors may be subject to further legal entanglements.

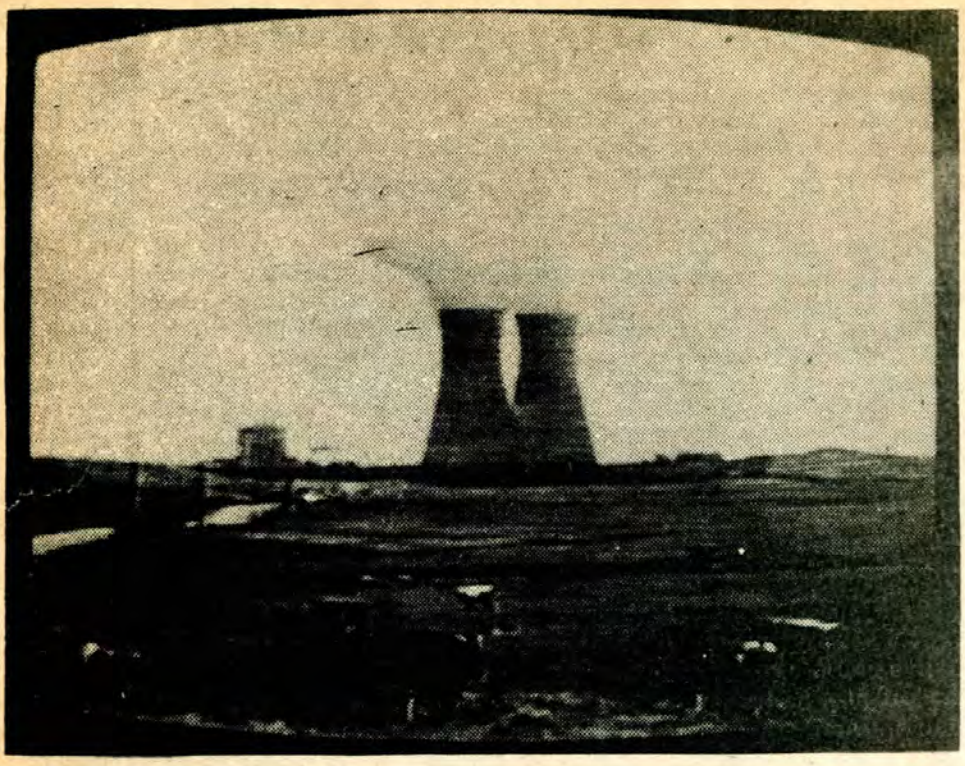
Legal Support

The Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook cannot provide legal counsel or financial assistance in *individual* court cases. A number of lawyers have offered their legal services to help us develop a collective legal strategy.

Negotiations With the Authorities

One letter will be sent to state and corporate authorities stating: "We are irrevocably committed to stopping construction at the Seabrook Station and transforming the site to meet real human need. We will nonviolently occupy the plant site to achieve our goals. (Signed) *Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook.*"

The only negotiations that can take place are on the site with all those occupiers who want to take part present.



THE DANGERS OF NUCLEAR POWER

Plant Safety

The accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power station makes it more apparent than ever that nuclear power is a technology that can only end in its own destruction. A Three Mile Island type accident was estimated to occur only once in 10 million reactor years. The nuclear industry's public relations campaign was so successful that before Harrisburg, only a minority of people seriously questioned the myth of "safe" nuclear power. However, the entire history of nuclear power has been marked by "small" accidents and routine release of radiation into the air and water.

The industry continues to tell us that nuclear power is safe despite the fact that up to 3,000 people may develop cancer from radioactivity received from Three Mile Island, and this isn't the worst imaginable accident. Such an accident could, according to the government's own studies, kill 45,000 people, injure another 100,000, cause $17 billion in property damage and contaminate an area the size of Pennsylvania.

"Low Level" Radiation

Every study of the dangers of low level radiation has come to the same conclusion — any amount of radiation, no matter how small, will increase your chances of getting cancer and of having deformed children. Nuclear power plants, as part of their planned operation, routinely release 28 different radioactive substances presenting health hazards that are far more subtle than a nuclear meltdown.

Studies done on nuclear workers at the government's Hanford, Washington facility and at the Portsmouth Naval Yard have shown that it takes far less radiation than previously thought to induce cancer. Hanford workers had a four-fold increase in cancer and they had received less than 1/10th of the "permissible" dose of radiation!

Nuclear Proliferation

Nuclear power plants produce the deadly garbage plutonium, which is also the raw material of atom bombs. Only 17 pounds of plutonium are needed make an atomic bomb. Theodore Taylor, who has d signed more A-bombs than anyone alive says that th technology to allow an amateur to make an atom bomb is available in unclassified literature. In fact, 1976 a Princeton University senior designed an atom bomb 1/3rd as powerful as the one detonated at Hir shima to demonstrate that if he could design one, te rorists could too.

There will be enough fissionable material in transit b the year 2000 to produce 250,000 bombs. This materi could be stolen by terrorists, criminals or countri hoping to become nuclear powers.

The mining and milling of uranium is an insult to the health of all living things.

25 Navajo uranium miners have died of lung cancer due to their exposure to radioactivity in the uranium mining operations in Red Rock Valley in northeastern Arizona. Another 20 miners are now dying of lung cancer. It is estimated that 70 of the 100 Navajos who worked at the Red Rock uranium mines will eventually die of lung cancer and other related respiratory diseases.

According to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Uranium mining and milling are the most significant sources of radiation exposure to the public from the entire nuclear fuel cycle."

When uranium is mined from the ground, it emits a radioactive gas called Radon 222 which is often inhaled into the lungs of the miners. After four days, it converts into Lead 210 which remains radioactive for more than 100 years. Because radiation in the body is carcinogenic, it has been discovered that up to 20 per cent of uranium miners die of lung cancer over a 20 year period of mining.

Widows of Navajo Miners

Leave uranium in the ground.

Waste Disposal and the Nuclear Fuel Cycle

The dangers of nuclear energy do not start and stop at the reactor site. The nuclear industry mines, mills, enriches, ships and attempts to dispose of radioactive waste. Each year, a nuclear reactor the size of the Seabrook plant would produce as much high-level waste as 2,000 Hiroshima-sized atomic bombs. These wastes include strontium and cesium, which must be stored for 600 to 1,000 years. They also contain plutonium, the most deadly substance known. One millionth of a gram is all that is needed to cause lung cancer, not much considering a large reactor produces 500 pounds yearly. This radioactive poison must first be transported, and there are currently two transportation accidents each week. An *Argo Merchant* of plutonium would wipe out life in the hemisphere. This deadly garbage also must be stored perfectly for periods of up to 500,000 years. So far no plan has been devised for this perfect storage. In Hanford, Washington, over 500,000 gallons of wastes have leaked from steel storage tanks. In fact, every attempt at waste storage has failed. Does it make sense to produce tons and tons of plutonium when we have no way to store it?

Sept. 27, 1977: Truck carrying 40,000 pounds of radioactive uranium crashes in Colorado.

Economics

Nuclear power is as dangerous to us economically as it is medically. Once heralded as a source of energy "too cheap to meter," nuclear power is now *the* most expensive form of generating electricity. Nuclear construction costs have skyrocketed — climbing ten times faster than the price of food. The Seabrook nuke has risen in price from the original estimate of $973 million to the current "guestimate" of a staggering $2.6 billion. That averages out to over $10,000 per New Hampshire household. Operation and maintenance costs have correspondingly been rising 20% per year. In Massachusetts it has been estimated that if half of the money of the proposed Pilgrim II nuke were used to better insulate homes, 77 trillion BTU's would be saved, which is five times the amount that Pilgrim II would produce.

The National Science foundation has published a detailed study showing that by 1986 nuclear power will cost $48.10 per megawatt/hour while solar conversion plants will produce a megawatt/hour for $30.60 — a 36% savings. This did not include the "hidden" cost of waste disposal, decommissioning or the clean-up for a Harrisburg-type accident. And who will pay for the Harrisburgs? — we the rate payers and taxpayers, that's who!

As for the most important economic issue — how many jobs will it produce, nuclear power once again loses. The combination of solar energy and conservation produces six times as many jobs as nuclear development. A Senate subcommittee on energy recently has estimated that if we were to switch from nuclear to solar the net result would be 3 million additional jobs.

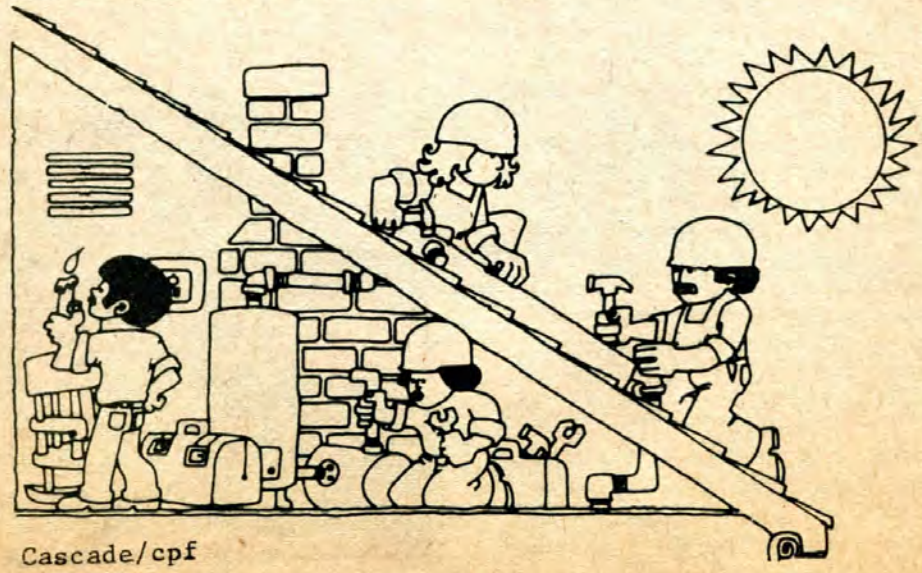
Alternatives

We do not need dangerous and expensive nuclear plants to supply us with electricity. Despite the large energy corporations' claims to the contrary, clean renewable energy sources are available today. By retrofitting our buildings we could save far more energy by the year 1990 than even a vastly accelerated nuclear program could produce. The American Institute of Architects has estimated that we could save 4-6 billion

barrels of oil per year by 1990 (which is more oil than currently import) if we were to redesign our buildings be energy efficient. Besides being six to ten times less e pensive than producing an equivalent amount energy, a massive retrofitting program such as this wou create 2-3 million new jobs. Conservation does n mean turning down our thermostats or doing the wa by hand. Rather, it means making the necessary tec nological changes to make the industry energy efficien

Solar heat is ready today — it is not only tec nologically feasible, it is also economically desirab The Massachusetts Energy Policy Office has calculat that if half of the buildings in Massachusetts switched solar hot water by 1995, we would save 600 milli barrels of oil each year as well as $480 million. This wou also create 32,000 additional jobs.

Other forms of clean, renewable energy, such hydro (the utilities have been shutting down small hyc plants all over New England), wind, wood and tidal a uniquely suited to New England's environment. The energy sources can be used in a decentralized mann enabling us to control our own energy supplies and c lives.



WHY DIRECT ACTION NOW

In the past, the anti-nuclear movement has had to raise public awareness of the dangers of nuclear energy and the centralized control of power. Over the last several months, however, the political and social crisis developing around the question of energy has accomplished "years" of educational work. The government and utilities have demonstrated their criminal irresponsibility in the worst nuclear accident in U.S. history. We are now at the point in the anti-nuke movement where mass, non-violent direct action will be participated in by thousands, will be supported by many more, and will be understood by the majority of the American people.

We feel a plant site occupation is the best form of collective direct action for two important reasons:

- It offers a location where many thousands of people can gather so that we will have enough strength to block one aspect of the nuclear system without violence.
- It will provide the time and place for us to create a living example of our desire for a world based on community democracy and safe, renewable forms of energy.

We realize that an occupation is a difficult task, but we cannot sit and wait for another accident to happen. We have seen the disasters which occur when we leave control of our lives in the hands of others. If we don't act, our sensibilities will soon become dulled by nuclear atrocities, and we can be sure there will be more of them. It is time to rely on each other to begin to regain control over our world.

WE ALL LIVE IN SEABROOK

We chose the Seabrook site for this occupation because Seabrook has in the past been the point of departure for new phases of the American anti-nuclear movement. The Seabrook nukes are in the heart of the New England utilities' strategy to maintain their monopoly over the production of electricity. Growth of demand for electricity is so low that building the Seabrook nukes will enable utilities to block serious investment in wind and hydropower, cogeneration and other decentralized sources of electricity which are already economic today. And even if a nuclear moratorium prevents more plants from being started, we will still be left with the burden of Seabrook.

THE ACTION

The goal of the occupation beginning October 6 is to close the Seabrook plant by non-violently, physically stopping construction. Our aim is to non-violently enter the Seabrook nuclear site, and to prevent construction by staying there. Our strength lies in our numbers, in the depth of understanding of every participating affinity group of our goals and possible strategies, and in our commitment to refrain from any acts of violence. The collective and non-violent intent of this action excludes all weapons. Such implements as ladders, shovels and wire cutters may be necessary to gain access to the construction areas. The goal of this action is not to provoke a fight, nor is it to get arrested. Rather, our vision is to collectively create, in conjunction with local residents, an anti-nuclear community of people building, gardening, and living on the site, in the model of the successful European nuclear site occupations.

206 W 99th
2.C-# 8:30
Tuesd.
#1.C
Lois
Wed. 7PM 170 W 78ST AMST.

JOIN THE OCCUPATION TO SHUT DOWN SEABROOK OCT.6

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

Our successful occupation of the Seabrook construction site will require thousands of people cooperating together in order to succeed.

AFFINITY GROUP PREPARATION

BRINGS INDIVIDUALS & AFFINITY GROUPS TOGETHER, & PREPARES US TO COLLECTIVELY MAKE THIS OCCUPATION A REALITY.

Training & Preparation Sessions:

New York City:	13 E. 17th St. 9/24-30. 1 PM
Brooklyn:	146 6th Ave. (Park Slope) 9/24-28. 6 PM. (Benefit Poetry Reading 9/29 8 PM)
Nassau:	Ethical Culture Society, 38 Old Country Rd, Garden City 9/29-30, 12 PM.
Suffolk:	SUNY at Stony Brook, Stage 12 Harkness Cafeteria, 9/24-30.
New Haven:	73 Lake Place, 9/22-24.
Providence:	Faunce House, Brown U., Waterman St., 9/23, 10/3 7 PM.

for others call

N.Y.C. (212) 222-6736

Long Island 206 W99 ac

(516) 751-5605 Wed 6:00 PM

Providence: 401-863-2860

New Haven: 203-789-1707 or 269-0119

Outline of Affinity Group Preparation Sessions

1) Affinity Groups
   - what they are
   - why we form them
   - how actions of a.g.'s affect the overall success of the action
   - decision-making

2) Why Direct Action at Seabrook Now
   - past story of Seabrook fight
   - failure of legal intervention
   - necessity of direct action

3) The Action
   - goals and intentions
   - why non-violent strategy
   - tactics
     - non-violent defense
     - non-violent resistance
     - value of collective solutions
   - logistical options
   - medical, legal, support information
   - authorities
     - threats
     - co-optation
     - intimidation
   - decision-making for regions, coalition
     - before October 6
     - during occupation
     - quick decisions

4) Getting Involved
   - Coalition and region-wide
     - outreach
     - a.g. preparation and formation
     - publicity and education
     - fundraising
     - logistics
   - individual and affinity group level
     - supplies and basic skills
     - transportation
     - physical fitness
     - support

• THE COALITION FOR DIRECT ACTION AT SEABROOK

SUNDAY Oct 7, 79

BUCKS COUNTY COURIER TIMES PENNSYLVANIA

Protestors attack Seabrook plant

SEABROOK, N.H. (AP) — State troopers and National Guardsmen, using nightsticks, tear gas and high pressure water hoses, repelled more than 1,400 anti-nuclear protesters who charged the fence encircling the site of the Seabrook nuclear power plant yesterday.

At mid-afternoon, the demonstrators headed back through the surrounding marshes to their campsites in the woods after failing to get into the plant construction site after a siege of almost 12 hours.

Protesters said they planned to discuss strategy and whether or not to continue the assault.

"It seemed pretty unlikely that we were going to get in because there just weren't very many of us, and it was very obvious that the police were quite well prepared," said one demonstrator, Gary Drescher of Boston.

The police also were "prepared in the sense of not over-reacting," he said.

The demonstrators had set out a dawn to occupy the 115-acre plant site and halt construction of its twin reactors. They launched dozens of assaults on the 10-foot chain link fence throughout the morning.

Using bolt and wire cutters, the protesters managed to cut holes through portions of the fence, but police stationed along the perimeter quickly patched those areas and prevented entry.

At least 350 troopers and guardsmen inside the enclosure jabbed the demonstrators with clubs, soaked them with water and sprayed them with Mace and tear gas. Many of the defenders then moved outside the fence and confronted the demonstrators with similiar tactics.

The troopers, from five New England states, tried to defuse the demonstration by stripping the protesters of their wire cutters and plastic tarpaulins used for protection against the gases.

Two demonstrators were taken into custody during the afternoon, but it was not known if they were formally arrested. One of the men climbed over the fence while other demonstrators tried to stop him. The other was with a number of protesters who apparently walked too slowly when police told them to move away.

Confrontations between demonstrators and police flared throughout the morning, but the violence waned by early afternoon when the protesters backed away from the fence for lunch breaks and strategy sessions.

The demonstrators seemed to frolic in the afternoon's warm October sunshine as many of them gathered along the fence and chatted amicably with police.

"Nuclear power causes cancer; that's why we're here. It's nothing personal against you," one demonstrator told a trooper.

DAILY NEWS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1979

The battle of Seabrook still raging

Seabrook, N.H. (UPI)—Two thousand antinuclear protesters and hundreds of law enforcement officials battled yesterday at the Seabrook atomic power plant which activists hoped to turn into "an antinuclear village."

No arrests or serious injuries were reported.

The protesters ripped down chain link fences surrounding the 120-acre seacoast complex, only to be turned back by riot-helmeted state troopers and National Guardsmen armed with fire hoses, tear gas and billy clubs.

"Our chances of getting through the fence are zero," said one protest leader, who refused to give his name. Some protesters said they would return today and try again to seize control of the embattled plant.

Tide brings retreat

As high tide began to flood the marshes, several protesters began retreating, saying they would regroup on dry land and map new strategy. The more militant vowed to spend the rest of the day "playing games" with the police.

"We're staying until we get the plant, no matter what," said Lea Segal, 22, of Lexington, Mass.

Others, like Bob Sanders, 24, of Philadelphia, were discouraged.

"We'll just have to get more numbers and use a better strategy the next time," he said.

Hoped for 10,000

The Boston-based Coalition for Direction, an antinuclear splinter faction which organized the protest, had hoped to draw up to 10,000 demonstrators to the site where the $2.6 billion twin generator plant is being built.

State Attorney General Thomas Rath estimated that about 2,000 protesters showed up.

Gov. Hugh Gallen had said all demonstrators who trespassed at Seabrook this weekend would be arrested. He called in extra judges to process cases quickly.

Armed with wire cutters and two days worth of food, the protesters left their campsites on private property shortly after dawn yesterday, sloshing through marshes that surround much of the plant.

Approaching from all directions, the protesters—chanting "Sin-ergy" and singing antinuclear songs—snipped through the fences and dragged the barricades down with ropes.

Cops repulse protesters

Baton-wielding state troopers quickly moved in, hosing down the demonstrators with fire hoses, mace and tear gas and driving them back. German shepherd attack dogs kept the protesters at bay as construction crews replaced the torn-down fence sections.

United Press International

rotester is treated after being Maced while others use pontoon bridge to approach site

Demonstrators at Seabroo

Seabrook protesters alter tactics

By Kimberly B. Marlowe
Associated Press

SEABROOK, N.H. — Hundreds of protesters peacefully walked picket lines outside the site of the Seabrook atomic power plant yesterday in a change of tactics that was aimed at preventing workers from entering the construction area.

About 800 of an original 1,500-strong anti-nuclear force remained at the site after state troopers and National Guardsmen thwarted repeated attempts to occupy the facility over the weekend.

Yesterday, the protesters massed at the main gate, walking picket lines or blocking the gate and saying they would try to keep workers from reentering the plant. The workers, however, were not scheduled to return to work from the Columbus Day holiday until today.

A 30-person contingent from a Massachusetts group called "Amesbury Parents Against Nukes" joined the protest. Many pushed baby carriages.

Nearby shops reported a booming business from protesters seeking dry socks and flannel shirts as the temperature dropped to the low 30s during the night and the low 50s yesterday.

"I think we'll tolerate this for a while," said state Attorney General Thomas Rath, standing behind the gate with a contingent of troopers and guardsmen.

He said he was "not terribly concerned about it" as long as order was maintained and traffic was kept moving on U.S. Highway 1 outside the coastal plant site.

A single, brief attempt to occupy the plant yesterday failed when troopers chased away about 15 people who had managed to rip down a large section of the eight-foot chain-link fence surrounding the 140-acre construction site.

On Saturday and Sunday, the protesters repeatedly tried to get inside the compound but were driven back by 500 helmeted state troopers and guardsmen, using tear gas, Mace, riot clubs and dogs. It was the largest show of force in five years of protests at the controversial nuclear plant site.

About 600 demonstrators blockaded the gate Sunday and refused to move, although they were sprayed with water, a combined tear gas and nerve gas and smoke.

No serious injuries had been reported during the three days of pro-

Seabrook assault repulsed

NUCLEAR, From 1-A

demonstrators back with batons. They also tried to grab wire cutters and strip away gas masks and plastic sheets worn by the protesters for protection against the Mace and tear gas. Police inside the fence turned fire hoses on the demonstrators, soaking troopers and guardsmen, too.

The demonstration, sponsored by the Coalition for Direct Action on Seabrook, began at the oceanside plant shortly after dawn. The protesters milled about the fence for almost an hour, then made several isolated attempts to break through.

They cut a hole in the fence but were confronted by several state troopers with police dogs. The demonstrators immediately retreated, and troopers quickly patched the 8-foot-by-8-foot hole.

The protest was the fourth incident of civil disobedience at Seabrook since August 1976.

During one demonstration in 1977, 1,414 protesters were arrested and held for 13 days in National Guard armories. A demonstration in 1978 at the plant site attracted 18,000 opponents of nuclear energy.

The twin reactors at Seabrook, which are being built by a consortium of utilities headed by Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, were scheduled to be completed by 1982, but the $2.6 billion project is now not expected to be finished until the mid-1980s at the earliest.

The assaults yesterday broke a tradition of passive demonstrations sponsored by the Clamshell Alliance, a loose coalition of individuals and organizations opposed to nuclear power.

The Alliance endorsed the protest, but many members said they were reluctant to partipate in the occupation. Some said they feared acts of civil disobedience would mean sacrificing some of the broad-based national support that the antinuclear movement has acquired since the March 28 accident at Three Mile Island at Harrisburg.

Others criticized the coalition's tactics and called the attempted occupation a failure. The coaltion is "out of sync with the rest of the anti-nuclear movement," said Stephen Hilgartner, 23, of Boston, an alliance member who participated in a candlelight vigil outside the plant site.

"The idea of winning and holding a site has nothing to do with reality of the military and police strength in

Guard, troopers repel Seabrook protesters

Bulletin Wire Services

Seabrook, N.H. — State troopers and national guardsmen yesterday repelled more than 1,400 antinuclear protesters who charged a fence encircling the Seabrook nuclear power plant.

The demonstrators had set out at dawn to occupy the 115-acre plant site and halt construction of its twin reactors. But they were turned back in a series of battles by troopers and guardsmen using nightsticks, tear gas and high pressure hoses.

The antinuclear demonstrators had hoped to turn the Seabrook plant into "an antinuclear village." But one protest leader, who refused to give his name, conceded: "Our chances of getting through the fence are zero."

The protesters launched dozens of assaults on the plant's 10-foot chain-link fence throughout the morning. After several hours of skirmishes between protesters and authorities, some protesters left but said, they would return today and try again.

Using bolt and wire cutters, the protesters managed to cut holes through portions of the fence, but police stationed along the perimeter quickly patched those areas and prevented entry.

Demonstrators covered their faces with plastic sheets and makeshift gas masks for their charges on the fence in groups of up to 60 demonstrators at a time. On each occasion, the troopers turned them away.

The protesters chanted "Sin-ergy" and sang antinuclear songs.

Several times, the troopers burst through holes in the fences, pushing protesters back as far as 50 feet. The property outside the fences also belongs to the Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, which owns the Seabrook project.

At least 350 troopers and guardsmen inside the enclosure jabbed the demonstrators with clubs, soaked them with water and sprayed them with Mace and tear gas. Many of the defenders then moved outside the fence and confronted the demonstrators with similiar tactics.

German shepherds kept the protesters at bay as construction crews replaced the torn-down fence sections.

The troopers, from five New England states, tried to defuse the demonstration by stripping the protesters of their wire cutters and plastic tarpaulins used for protection against the gases.

There were no arrests, and no serious injuries were reported, although some demonstrators were knocked to the ground.

Confrontations between demonstrators and police flared throughout the morning, but the violence waned by early afternoon when the protesters backed away from the fence for lunch breaks and strategy sessions.

As high tide began to flood the marshes, several protesters began retreating, saying they would regroup on dry land and map new strategy. Others left, wet and weary. The more militant vowed to stay and "play games" with the police.

"We're staying until we get the plant, no matter what," said Lea Segal, 22, of Lexington, Mass.

Others, like Bob Sanders, 24, of Philadelphia, were discouraged.

"We'll just have to get more numbers and use a better strategy the next time," Sanders said.

Ellis Bronsman of Springfield, Mass., said, "The people from Boston are here for adventure, and the tear gas and hoses go right at that. We're here to occupy the plant, and we'll do it. It may be midnight, it may be tomorrow (Sunday). We've come to stay."

The demonstration was sponsored by the Boston-based Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook, which set no time table for the occupation, although it pledged to remain until it halts construction on the plant, scheduled for completion in 1985.

The coalition, an antinuclear splinter faction, had hoped to draw up to 10,000 demonstrators to the site. State Attorney General Thomas Rath said the turnout was fewer than 2.000.

The demonstration was the most violent of the many which began in 1976 at the $2.6 billion coastal plant. More than 1,414 were arrested in May 1977 in a nonviolent protest.

Antinuclear protesters flee as a tear gas cansiter explodes at their feet as New Hampshire State Police and National Gua of the Seabrook nuclea

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

Our successful occupation of the Seabrook construction site will require thousands of people cooperating together in order to succeed. There is a lot of work to be done, lots of it before we get near the site. This gives us the opportunity to draw other people into the action and to let them make it theirs also. The tasks you undertake as an affinity group or region should depend on your interests, skills, and the amount of energy you can reliably commit to the action.

Initially the most important tasks to be done will be getting the word about the occupation out to as many people as possible, explaining it, and convincing people that they can and should act with us. Then we have to start making serious preparations. Finally, we will have to lay a firm foundation in the form of support groups and planned on-site activities to enable us to realize a permanent presence on the site once we obtain access to it. Our hope is to secure the site and build a community which is as self-sufficient as possible and has a strong sense of collective purpose.

The first steps for people wanting to get involved are making contact with others like them, forming or becoming part of a local organizing committee, attending preparation sessions, and becoming part of an affinity group. After that there are many things that you might consider doing:

— Conduct preparation sessions for others in your area; help other local organizing committees and affinity groups form; participate in general coalition meetings and in meetings devoted to particular aspects of the action you are interested in;

—Publicize the action, the dangers of nuclear power, the alternatives, your local utility's interest in Seabrook or other nukes, and similar issues through posters, canvassing, open meetings, or whatever means you choose;

—Review the logistical information the Coalition has about the Seabrook site, try to scout the site out for yourself and your group;

—Publicize some local meetings so others can become involved in the action;

—Raise money for the action;

—Role-play occupation scenarios in large groups.

Once things start to get rolling check out what people in your affinity group and region want to focus on in terms of preparing for the action and what you want to do when you are actually on the site. Regions are expected to do as much preparation as possible for the action by themselves, while still coordinating their activites with other regions where useful. Further preparations for the action could include:

— Making an inventory of vehicles available to the region and developing transportation plans;

—Formation of a local logistics committee;

—Stockpiling of food, water containers, construction materials, and tools;

— Formation of a regional medical support group;

—Formation of task groups interested in particular on-site activities, for example:

Construction of new shelters and conversion of existing facilities;

Child care and schooling activities;

Construction of food preparation facilities;

Site and off-site communications such as printing, radios, telephone, etc.; site restoration and construction of renewable energy facilities.

People in such task groups may be interested in coordinating with people in other regions doing the same thing.

We are planning for a long stay but we don't expect everyone to be able to make an indefinite commitment to stay on the site. In the first several days large numbers will be crucial in establishing our presence on the site and in building our community there. Even if you can only come for a few days, we urge you to participate on October 6.

Some people will have responsibilities which mean that they can give only a day or a week to the action and others may be reluctant to undertake the risks involved in securing the site. Regions should consider various ways of integrating everyone possible into the action. One way to do this would be to encourage people to commit themselves in advance to spending some number of weeks on the site sometime during the fall. It is, of course, vital to bring as many people as possible to the site during the first days of the occupation.

Most likely you will want to form a regional support group composed of people who cannot or will not directly participate in the action but want to be of help. Such a group is important for a number of reasons- to:

—Maintain reliable contact between your area and those of you who are on the site;

—Coordinate travel to and from the site;

—Diseminate accurate information about the status of the occupation;

—Be there to mobilize support in case of an emergency;

—Help move supplies to those on the site;

—Help in case there are arrests; —Organize support rallies;

—Fundraising.

It might be helpful to start forming this group early on. Small regions shouldn't feel that inability to handle all support activities should preclude them from participation in the action as they can cooperate with other larger regions.

OCTOBER 6th ORGANIZING GROUPS

Massachusetts

Greater Newburyport Clamshell
c/o 95 State St.
Newburyport, MA 01950

Boston Clamshell Coalition
595 Mass. Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02139
617-661-6204

Merrimack Valley Clamshell
c/o Walter and Glenda McKertich
32 Washington Ave.
Andover, MA 01810
617-475-2905

October 6th Organizing Comm
Garret Schenck, Jody Goodrich
c/o Hampshire County AEC
85 Main St.
Amherst, MA 01002
413-253-9998

SCANN - Student Coalition
Against Nukes
c/o U.Mass. AEC
R.S.O. 498
U.Mass., Amherst MA 01002

Rhode Island

Rhode Island Clamshell
c/o 2 Stimson Ave.
Providence, RI 02906
401-863-2860

Connecticut

New Haven Clamshell
Box 1804
New Haven, CT 06507

New Hampshire

Dartmouth SCANN
Blaine McBurney
Hinman Box 3562
Hanover, NH 03755
603-643-3961
or
Alan Berolzheimer
9 Webster Ave.
Hanover, NH 03755
603-436-9978

Kearsage Area SEA
c/o Greg Bruss
New England College Print Shop
Henniker, NH 03242
603-428-2339

Jim Lauginiger
1 Prescott St.
Newmarket, NH 03857
603-659-3295

Maine

University of Southern Maine Clamshell
Vicky Woodhall, Res. Director U.S.M.
Gorham, ME. 04038
207-780-5511

Vermont

Joseph Yoder
Box 74
Hinesburg, VT 05461
802-543-3080

Pennsylvania

Organic Underground
107 Linda Court
Richlandtown, PA 18955
215-536-4279

Pennsylvania Coalition to Save Seabrook
P.O. Box 184
Rheems, PA 17570
215-674-4617

New York

Rochester Safe Energy Alliance
713 Monroe Ave.
Rochester, NY 14607
716-244-7191

Tritiums
RD #2
Bath NY 14810
607-776-2679

New York City
Joyce Weisberger
31 Jane St.
NYC 10014
212-929-1463

Long Island Clamshell
P.O. Box 340
E. Setauket, NY 11733
516-751-5605

Rising Free
P.O. Box 852
Binghamton, NY 13902
607-754-4657

Tom Nattell
CDANA
66 Oakwood St.
Albany, NY 12208
518-438-6314

Carol Cowden
46 Maple St.
Oneonta, NY 12208
607-432-0822

Around the Country

Washington Coalition to Save Seabrook
26 Ninth St. NE
Washington, D.C. 20002
202-547-4053

NOMAD
c/o Jenny Gamble
2999 LaFranier
Traverse City, MI
616-947-0695

Frank Mares
519 S. First St.
Austin, TX 78704
512-443-4505

Carl Kurz
1404½ Ashwood
Austin, TX 78723
512-477-0999

Citizens Against Nuclear Threats
106 Girard SE Room 121C
Albuquerque, NM 87106
505-269-9557

Sacred Mountain Defense Alliance
4 S. San Francisco St.
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Julie Genatasso
Ceggatt Rd.
E. Falmouth, MA
617-564-4656

Additional Endorse

Local Alliance of Seabrook, NH; Live Without Trider WA; Prairie Alliance, IL; Clamshell Alliance; Piedmo Alliance for Safe Energy, VA; Jacksonians United f Liveable Energy Policy, MS; Friends United for Sa Energy, SC; Boston Greenpeace, MA; Headwate Alliance, MT; Mushroom Alliance, NY; People f Economic and Social Action, CT; Education Explorati Center, MN; Alliance for Clean Technology, Was. D.C No Nuclear News, MA; Pittsburgh Mobilization f Survival, PA; Lawrence Radioactive Free Kansas, K SONOMORE Atomic, CA; Citizens Concerned Abo Nuclear Power, NY; Rainbow Coalition, MA; Frien Nuclear Hazards Resource and Information Center, N Workers World; Youth Against War and Fascis Alderson Hospitality House, WV; Boston Ethical Acti Team, MA; Fellowhsip of Reconciliation, NY; You International Party, MA; Salina Salt Defense Committe NY; Mothers Coalition Against Nuclear Technolo MA; Boston Industrial Workers of the World; Einste Coalition Against Nuclear Power, NY; Internatio Socialist Organization (ISO) Nationwide; IS Providence RI; ISO, MA; New England Thruway Local SHAD, NY; Concord Area Energy Alliance, NH; Ne and Letters Youth Committee, MI; Kootenay Nucl Study Group, BC Canada; People Against Nucl Power, Santa Barbara, CA.