



THE GREENPEACE

CHRONICLES

40 YEARS OF PROTECTING THE PLANET

GREENPEACE

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ORIGINS

70s

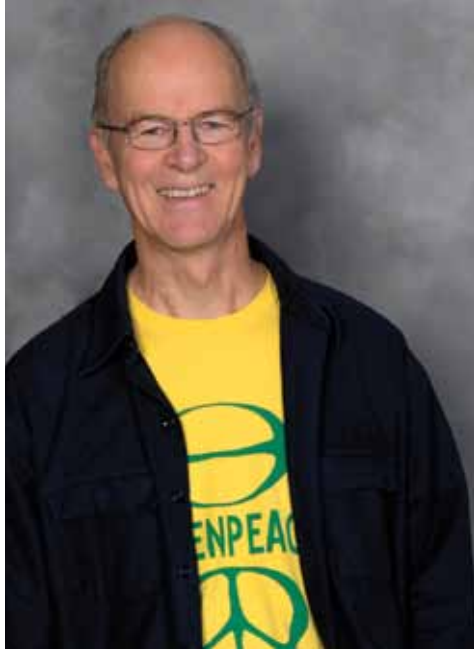
80s

90s

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foreword



It is my honour to write the foreword to *The Greenpeace Chronicles*, a record of the first 40 years of Greenpeace.

Greenpeace has evolved from a small group of men and women in the port city of Vancouver on Canada's Pacific coast to a planetary network of activists, working in concert with indigenous peoples and other activists. What remains common to the people of Greenpeace is a deep connection to creation and the shared thread of activism. From its very beginning, Greenpeace, backed by research, has taken direct action to confront the destruction of our sacred home. Greenpeace is the many, supported by the many, acting for all.

image © Brenda Hala Photography

Forty years of campaigns have taught many lessons. Fundamental is to pay respectful attention to everything that lives around us; make deep connections, even with those we disagree with. When we connect deeply, we fall in love and we will not allow others to be harmed.

We have also learned that when we confront destructive activities, we are going to be scared; we know those we confront may be angry. Fear is an expected part of change but it does not stop us.

Mistakes are also to be expected and we will make them: during the first voyage of Greenpeace, if we had not made the mistake of entering the USA 'illegally', we would not have received the heroic support of the coast guard crew of the United States vessel *Confidence*. (See the account of this on pages 12-13).

Forty years of activism have taught us to work together and to trust each other. What really matters in the end are our relationship with all life on this planet.

Finally, we have learned to celebrate these loving connections by having fun. Hard work ties us together, the fun celebrates the bonds.

As Greenpeace sails into the next 40 years, I am filled with hope. The tasks ahead are daunting, but our gaze is global and our roots are with peoples in all continents. We will use our strength, intelligence and goodness to inspire people to organise.

Greenpeace has been an inspiration for me for these 40 years. I trust Greenpeace will inspire both me and you for the next 40 years.

Bill Darnell,
Founding member of Greenpeace
Canada, October 2011

introduction

In 2009, Greenpeace mounted a major ship-based science expedition to the Arctic. It was a great opportunity to work with some of the world's leading climate scientists and glaciologists, joining forces and expertise to highlight the reality and severity of climate change impacts in the region. Investigations focussed mainly around Greenland's glaciers, and finished with research into the sea ice in the north, west of Norway's Svalbard archipelago. Apart from the scientific work, the expedition was also the highest – north or south – a Greenpeace ship had ever travelled.

In 2010, we sailed the coast of Greenland again. The aim of our mission this time was to stop Cairn Energy from drilling for oil in the pristine waters of the Arctic Circle. Cairn's Arctic drilling programme was limited to a period between July and November, and it was in a race against time to finish its exploration before the sea-ice once again became too thick to allow its vessels to operate and for wells to be drilled effectively. In non-violent direct action, Greenpeace climbers occupied Cairn's rigs in order to delay its activities. Even this short action was enough, and Cairn was unable to find any oil that year.

And in 2011, we returned to the Arctic. In September, a gigantic version of Leonardo da Vinci's famous sketch – the Vitruvian Man – was constructed by the Greenpeace-commissioned artist John Quigley, on a stretch of sea-ice just 800km from the North Pole. As the sea-ice melts into the Arctic Sunrise, the Vitruvian Man himself bears witness to the dramatic decline in both the thickness and the extent of summer sea-ice in the Arctic over the past 30 years, driven by a rise in global temperatures.

These Arctic activities encapsulate the key elements of Greenpeace's work: bearing witness, exposing environmental crimes, investigating and highlighting environmental issues. They make use of the Greenpeace 'tools of the trade' - our ships, our non-violent direct actions - and they have been accomplished by our volunteers and our activists, our ships crew and our campaigners, our scientists, lawyers, political lobbyists and researchers, our staff in regional and national offices around the world and by our supporters and cyberactivists.

It was this same combination of independent investigation and scientific research, political lobbying and direct action, ships, Greenpeace staff, volunteers, supporters and activists that - 20 years ago, and at the opposite side of the world - helped to ensure that the entire continent of Antarctica was protected from exploitation.

And 40 years ago, a small group of environmentalists and anti-war protestors set sail in a rickety old boat headed towards the US nuclear testing site at Amchitka Island. They may not have had the resources that Greenpeace enjoys today, but their vision has remained constant throughout the organisation's history. From its very earliest days, Greenpeace has borne witness to environmental crimes, and challenging those who fail to protect our planet.

Today, Greenpeace comprises 28 national and regional offices in over 40 countries across Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa and the Pacific, as well as a coordinating body - Greenpeace International - based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.



The Arctic is under threat from both climate change and oil drilling.

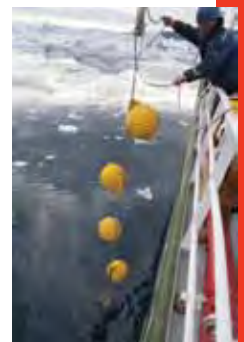


image 1 In 2011, leading independent ice scientists from the University of Cambridge joined the Greenpeace ice breaker *Arctic Sunrise* on an expedition to test Arctic sea ice thickness, in a year that could mark the lowest sea ice minimum on record © Nick Cobbing / Greenpeace
image 2 The *Arctic Sunrise* and her crew facilitate the field work of oceanographers from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in 2009, in order to calculate the impact of ocean warming on east Greenland's outlet glaciers © Nick Cobbing / Greenpeace
image 3 Greenpeace was involved in a week-long search for the 53,000 tonne *Leiv Eiriksson*, the only oil rig scheduled to begin new off-shore drilling operations in the Arctic in 2011 © Jiri Rezac / Greenpeace

Like that small group of protestors who sailed towards Amchitka, we remain independent. We do not accept funding from any political parties, governments or corporations. Instead, we rely entirely on voluntary donations from individual supporters, and on grant support from foundations. Our independence ensures the credibility and authority that plays a large role in making our campaigns successful.

We continue to expose environmental criminals and to challenge governments and corporations when they fail to live up to their mandate to safeguard our environment and our future. We continue to use research, lobbying and quiet diplomacy to pursue our goals, as well as high-profile, non-violent conflict to raise the level and quality of public debate. And we continue to inspire millions of people to join us in taking action every day to preserve the future of our planet.

In the year marking Greenpeace's 40th anniversary, we wanted to bring you a collection of stories and a selection of images that attempt to show you more about what Greenpeace is and what Greenpeace does.

We have called this document 'The Greenpeace Chronicles' in tribute to the organisation's very first newsletter, which was edited by Rex Weyler. Rex was a director of the original Greenpeace Foundation and a co-founder of Greenpeace International in 1979. He was a photographer and reporter on the early Greenpeace whale and seal campaigns and has written one of the best and most comprehensive histories of the organisation, 'Greenpeace: An Insider's Account' (Raincoast, 2004). Rex writes a monthly column - 'Deep Green' - for the Greenpeace website, and we reproduce two of his articles on the early history of Greenpeace in this volume.

Also contributing to 'The Greenpeace Chronicles' is John Novis, Greenpeace International's Head of Photography. John has worked with Greenpeace for over 20 years, and provides us here with his insight into 40 years of Greenpeace's photoactivism. Mike Townsley looks at the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior by French secret service agents in New Zealand, 1985, a defining moment in Greenpeace history. And Laura Kenyon - Greenpeace International online activist and a specialist in community network - brings us up to date with the latest technological developments as Greenpeace adds social networking and cyberactivism to its powerful array of campaigning tools.

'The Greenpeace Chronicles' have been 40 years in the making. Join us on a trip through time that will lead you from that group of protestors and environmentalists who set sail to take on a superpower, to Greenpeace's campaigns and actions around the world today. And discover more about the many ordinary people who have chosen to do extraordinary things in order to save our planet.



“We came here and created the ‘Melting Vitruvian Man’, da Vinci’s famous sketch of the human body, because literally climate change is eating into the body of our civilisation.”

John Quigley, artist



let's make it a green peace

Bob Hunter

**“We were
anti-heroes rather
than heroes.
We were Dustin
Hoffmans and not
John Waynes.”**

Bob Hunter

Richard Fineberg

Lyle Thurston



Patrick Moore

Bob Cummings

Ben Metcalfe

Dave Birmingham

Bill Darnell

Jim Bohlen

Terry Simmons

John Cormack

© GREENPEACE / ROBERT KEZIERE

let's make it a green peace

1968

In the early evening of 4 April, Martin Luther King – one of the world's most visionary activists for justice – is assassinated in Memphis. Two months later, US Senator Bobby Kennedy is shot and killed in Los Angeles. Throughout the year, there are worldwide protests against the Vietnam War; US President Richard Nixon asks 'the silent majority' to support his policies, and Vice President Spiro T Agnew denounces Nixon's critics as 'an effete corps of impudent snobs'. Just as it seems that the entire world was falling apart, the astronauts on Apollo 8 – the first manned spacecraft to orbit the moon – take a photograph that will forever change humanity's image of the planet it inhabits: Earthrise - planet Earth as seen from space. Radiant, alive, infinitely beautiful, awash with oceans, swathed in clouds. The picture will later be called 'the single most influential environmental photograph ever taken'. The image is seen on Christmas Eve 1968, by the largest TV audience of the time.

Exactly one year earlier Martin Luther King had proclaimed that if we are to attain peace on Earth, 'we must develop a world perspective'. Back in 1948, the British astronomer Fred Hoyle had predicted that a photograph of the Earth taken from space would let loose 'a new idea as powerful as any in history'. Earthrise fulfilled both Hoyle's prediction and King's prophetic call, and a new era of ecology and environmental consciousness was about to be ushered in...



Ecology? Look it up, you're involved

As the Vietnam War escalated throughout the 1960s, over a million draft resisters and deserters fled the US. 150,000 of them went to Canada in the largest single political exodus in US history. Among them were the Quaker pacifists **Irving and Dorothy Stowe**, from Providence, Rhode Island, and **Jim and Marie Bohlen** from Pennsylvania. One Saturday morning in the spring of '68 the Bohlens attend an anti-war demonstration on the lawn of the Provincial Court House in Vancouver. Knowing almost nobody there, they looked out for fellow Quakers and introduced themselves to the Stowes. The four soon became devoted friends and were among the charter members of the new British Columbia chapter of the Sierra Club.

In August 1969 the US announced a one-megaton nuclear bomb test – 'Milrow' - scheduled for October, on Amchitka Island, in the Aleutian Islands, just off the Alaskan coast. The US began nuclear tests on Amchitka in 1965, despite the fact that the island is located in one of the most earthquake-prone regions in the world. Journalist **Bob Hunter** wrote in the Vancouver Sun: "The United States will begin to play a game of Russian roulette with a nuclear pistol pressed against the head of the world." He had researched the risk of an earthquake and threat of a tidal wave. "There is a distinct danger," he wrote, "that the tests might set in motion earthquakes and tidal waves which could sweep from one end of the Pacific to the other."

On 29 September, a demonstration to protest the nuclear bomb test was organised at the US Consulate in downtown Vancouver. Bob Hunter made placards for the protest and came up with the slogan 'Don't Make a Wave'. Also attending this protest were Bob's wife

Zoe Hunter, Irving Stowe, **Ben Metcalfe**, **Paul and Linda Spong** and several others who would eventually form the core of Greenpeace. Journalist Ben Metcalfe – on his own initiative, and at a cost of \$4,000 – had previously been responsible for placing 12 billboards around Vancouver that declared, ‘Ecology? Look it up! You’re involved.’ Spong had been hired by the University of British Columbia and the Vancouver Aquarium to study the first captive Orcinus orca, Skana. Spong’s experience with the whale converted him into a full-time advocate for whales, and one day the Spongs’ passion for whales would change the face of Greenpeace and the environmental movement.

The same group who had gathered at the US Consulate blockaded the highway at the US-Canadian border a couple of days later. Irving and Dorothy Stowe held the Quaker banner, and others brandished their ‘Don’t Make a Wave’ signs. That night, the Milrow blast was detonated 4,000 feet below the surface of Amchitka Island, registering a Richter 6.9 shockwave.

Don’t make a wave

When the US Department of Defence announced in November that a 5-megaton thermonuclear test – ‘Cannikin’ - was scheduled for Amchitka in the fall of 1971, Irving Stowe formed a group to protest this bomb. Dorothy Stowe recruited the BC Association of Social Workers and **Deeno Birmingham** from the BC Voice of Women. Jim and Marie Bohlen and **Terry Simmons** from the Sierra Club joined. Bohlen recruited **Paul Cote**, a law student he met at the border blockade. Borrowing the slogan coined by Bob Hunter, Stowe, Bohlen and Cote became directors of the Don’t Make A Wave Committee. Stowe recruited Hunter, Metcalfe, **Bill Darnell** and **Rod Marining**, all of whom were working on similar projects. As working journalists, Metcalfe and Hunter were

the most prominent ecology voices in Vancouver, at the CBC and The Vancouver Sun. **Bob Cummings**, writing for the radical underground Georgia Straight, also helped promote the cause and joined the group.

The Committee met at the Stowes’ house to plan their protest at the Amchitka tests, but its consensus process could often result in long debates and slow resolutions. This particularly frustrated Jim Bohlen, whose wife Marie asked him one February morning why they didn’t simply send a boat to Amchitka. At the same moment the Vancouver Sun called, to ask what campaigns the group was planning. Caught off guard, Jim said “We hope to sail a boat to Amchitka to confront the bomb.” The newspaper ran the story the following day, announcing the plan as a Sierra Club campaign.

While the Sierra Club in California rejected the idea, the Don’t Make a Wave Committee embraced it. Although Marie’s idea and Jim’s announcement had bypassed the consensus process, nobody opposed the plan. At a meeting at the Unitarian Church that week, as Irving Stowe flashed the ‘V’ sign and said “Peace,” Bill Darnell replied modestly, “Make it a green peace.”

The name ‘Greenpeace’ quickly caught on. On 15 February 1970, the Vancouver Sun ran the story about the intended voyage - dropping the Sierra Club reference but mentioning a boat to be called ‘the Greenpeace’, the first time the word appeared in print as a single word. Marie Bohlen’s son, **Paul Nonnast**, designed the first button with the ecology symbol above, the peace symbol below, and in the middle, the single word: Greenpeace. The Don’t Make A Wave Committee published the first ‘Greenpeace’ pamphlet in March 1970, written by the 71-year-old **Lille d’Easum**, an executive of the BC Voice of Women.

let's make it a green peace

Although the Committee had unanimously ratified the idea of sailing to Amchitka to protest the nuclear testing, it had neither a boat nor the money to charter one. Stowe hit upon the idea of organising a concert to raise funds for a boat. The concert would feature Joni Mitchell, James Taylor, Phil Ochs and Chilliwack, and it raised \$17,000. The Sierra Club and Quaker groups in the US also contributed towards the fund. In the meantime, the search for a suitable boat was on. Paul Cote met the 60-year old **Captain John Cormack** on a Fraser River dock, and Cormack agreed to use his fishing boat, the Phyllis Cormack, named after his wife, for the voyage.

Hunter, Metcalfe, Bohlen, Darnell and Simmons formed the activist core of the boat crew. Underground journalist Bob Cummings, ecologist **Patrick Moore**, engineer **Dave Birmingham**, medical doctor **Lyle Thurston**, and photographer **Robert Keziere** joined them. When Marie Bohlen decided to stay ashore, **Lou Hogan** and Rod Marining stood next on the waiting list. Marining deferred to Hogan, believing that a woman should be on the boat, as did Hunter and Metcalfe. In the end, **Richard Fineberg**, who had met Bohlen in Alaska, joined the crew instead of Hogan.

Behind you, one hundred percent

The Phyllis Cormack, rechristened Greenpeace for the voyage, departed Vancouver on 15 September 1971.

Throughout the voyage, **Dorothy Metcalfe** served as the primary media link, via radio in her home. Dorothy told her husband how support for their action was stretching across Canada and the US, ranging from radical ecological groups to members of Nixon's own cabinet. She told him how the United Church of Canada had sounded church bells across the country asking the US to cancel the tests. She also told him that the Don't Make a Wave Committee had now been able to raise money to launch a bigger and faster ship to Amchitka, the Canadian minesweeper Edgewater Fortune; a second boat was now waiting in the wings.

The Phyllis Cormack's crew went ashore at Alert Bay and then continued to the Gulf of Alaska. They were refused entry to Dutch Harbor, to stock up on fuel and supplies, because it was a military base. Instead they anchored off the island of Akutan; they received a message here that the tests had been delayed, but nobody knew for how long. They decided to leave Akutan on a scouting trip to Amchitka, but on 30 September, they were approached by the Coast Guard cutter USS Confidence. Commander Floyd Hunter came aboard and announced that the Phyllis Cormack was under arrest; the crew had failed to notify customs officials of their arrival in Akutan and were ordered to the Shumagin Islands – away from Amchitka – to clear customs there.

However, the Confidence's crew handed over a document, signed by 18 crewmembers, recording their support for the protest: DUE TO THE SITUATION WE ARE IN, THE CREW OF THE CONFIDENCE FEEL THAT WHAT YOU ARE DOING IS FOR THE GOOD OF ALL MANKIND. IF OUR HANDS WEREN'T TIED BY THESE MILITARY BONDS, WE WOULD BE IN THE SAME POSITION AS YOU ARE IN IF IT WAS AT ALL POSSIBLE. GOOD LUCK. WE ARE BEHIND YOU ONE HUNDRED PERCENT.

For the Phyllis Cormack, it was time to return home. She met the Edgewater Fortune – now known as the Greenpeace Too – near Union Bay, a day out of Vancouver. The two crews hugged and shook hands and the Greenpeace flag from the Phyllis Cormack was handed over to the bigger ship. The Phyllis Cormack went on to Vancouver where the crew was afforded a heroic welcome home. The Greenpeace Too pushed towards Amchitka, racing for the 4 November deadline of the nuclear test. Still, the bomb remained silent but the following day 30 US Senators submitted a statement to Nixon urging him to proceed with the test. Although the governor of Minnesota pleaded with James Schlesinger, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, to halt the test, Schlesinger announced he would fly to Amchitka with his family to show the world how safe the test was. "It's fun for the kids, and my wife is delighted to get away from the house for a while."

At 1.00 on the afternoon of 6 November, a 4-3 vote allowed the test to proceed. Five hours later, the 5.2 megaton hydrogen bomb was detonated 5,875 feet below the surface of Amchitka. The blast created a molten cavern inside the rock and blew a mile-wide crater on the surface that filled with water and became known as Cannikin Lake. Radioactive krypton gas leaked from the fissured rock, military buildings collapsed, roads cracked

wide open and 40,000 cubic metres of granite crumbled from shoreline cliffs. Seabirds nestling on the rocks were killed instantaneously and the skulls of thousands of sea otters were split open. The shock wave registered 7.2 on the Richter scale, becoming the largest human-made earth tremor in history.

Greenpeacing

Because the Phyllis Cormack had never reached Amchitka, and the presence of the Edgewater Fortune had not deterred the US authorities, the Greenpeacers thought that all of their efforts had ultimately proven futile. But this was far from the case - public opposition to the tests was now so massive that disarmament campaigners believed the US might not even attempt to complete its scheduled tests. In the age ushered in following the publication of *Earthrise*, the world had – quite literally – seen itself for the first time, and it cared. The Greenpeace mission had drawn attention to something the world was no longer willing to tolerate. It was about the ecology, and this time everybody wanted to be involved.

In February 1972, the US Atomic Energy Commission announced that the Amchitka test site would be abandoned 'for political and other reasons'. Today, it has been returned to its status as a wildlife refuge. It had been made a green peace, and it was the making of Greenpeace.

Jim Bohlen, Irving Stowe and Paul Cote met to wrap up the Don't Make a Wave Committee. However, the Committee now had legal standing and a surplus of funds, and Ben Metcalfe brokered a deal to keep the organisation intact – under the name of the Greenpeace Foundation. The organisation would now turn its attention to French nuclear testing in the South Pacific. All it needed to do was find a capable yacht and a captain willing to sail into the test zone at Moruroa Atoll...



1971



image 1 The core of the 'Don't Make A Wave Committee' - Jim Bohlen, Paul Cote and Irving Stowe image 2 Ben Metcalfe at the radio as Jim Bohlen looks on image 3 Commander Floyd Hunter of the USS Confidence comes on board the Phyllis Cormack image 4 Engineer Dave Birmingham image 5 View over deck with Patrick Moore looking out of door, boat tilting in heavy weather image 6 The crew image 7 Ben Metcalfe turns to speak as wearer of the 'Wakefield's King Crab' hat. image 8 Lyle Thurston, Pat Moore and Bill Darnell image 9 Bob Hunter image 10 Captain John Cormack image 11 The Phyllis Cormack heads north image 12 Bill Darnell and Bob Cummings image 13 Lyle Thurston image 14 and 15 The Phyllis Cormack returns to Vancouver harbour. All images © Greenpeace / Robert Keziera

DUE TO THE SITUATION YE ARE IN WE THE CREW OF THE CONFIDENCE FEEL THAT
WHAT YOU ARE DOING IS FOR THE GOOD OF ALL MANKIND. IF OUR HANDS WEREN'T
TIED BY THESE MILITARY BONDS, WE WOULD BE IN THE SAME POSITION YOU ARE IN
IF IT WERE AT ALL POSSIBLE.

GOOD LUCK WE ARE BEHIND YOU 100%

Richard A. Barch
Steven M. Todd
Kenneth J. Gueff
Frank C. Boyer
James Piratt
R. H. Sanford
Danny Smith
Thomas S. Express
Eric W. Adren
Joe. Trimes
Willie Sam
Ken H. Wilcox
Bobby E. Bryce
Henry H. Green

J. Hook
W. Mawley
J. M. Smith
A. Harrison

image The crew of the USS Confidence coastguard vessel declare their support for the anti-nuclear voyage © Greenpeace / Robert Keziere

The images on this spread are taken from a photographic record by Robert Keziere of the very first Greenpeace voyage, which departed Vancouver on the 15 September 1971. The aim of the trip was to halt nuclear tests in Amchitka Island by sailing into the restricted area. Crew on-board the ship, are the pioneers of the green movement who formed the original group that became Greenpeace.



the women who founded greenpeace



Dorothy Stowe

Although men got most of the headlines in the early Greenpeace campaigns, many strong and visionary women helped bring Greenpeace to life.

Dorothy Stowe was the first president of her local civic employees union in Rhode Island, where she faced repressive McCarthy era attacks. She spent her wedding night at a civil rights dinner, campaigned against nuclear weapons, and immigrated to Canada with her husband Irving in protest against the US-Vietnam war. She helped launch the first Greenpeace campaign, and hosted early Greenpeace meetings in her home. Dorothy always served food at these meetings, sometimes tea and cookies, and infused the radical politics with a calming sense of family and community.

Marie Bohlen (Nonnast) was a nature illustrator, a Sierra Club member and a pacifist. Upon the birth of her son, Paul, she vowed that he would never go to war. She met Jim Bohlen at a Quaker peace march in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1958. They married and she introduced him to the Quaker Society of Friends and the Sierra Club. When Paul became eligible for the US military in 1967, they immigrated to Vancouver, Canada, where they met the Stowes and co-founded the Don't Make A Wave Committee, which would later become Greenpeace.

In February 1970, while discussing how to stop US nuclear bomb tests in Alaska, Marie proposed the idea of sailing a boat up to the test site and confronting the bomb. Since the voyage had been her idea, Marie intended to represent the Quakers on the boat. In the end, she decided to remain in Vancouver and work with Dorothy Stowe and the others. Thus, the Phyllis Cormack - the first Greenpeace boat - carried only men. Bob Hunter later commented in a newspaper interview that this had been a mistake and that the half of the crew should have been women.

The BC Voice of Women, led by **Deeno Birmingham**, played a key role in that first campaign, raising funds and petitioning the Canadian government to support the protest. Deeno drafted her husband, Dave Birmingham, to serve as engineer on the Phyllis Cormack.

Lille d'Easum, a director of the Voice of Women, wrote the first Greenpeace technical report, a study of radiation effects.



Dorothy Metcalfe



Ann-Marie Horne

Mary Lornie

Dorothy Metcalfe (Harris) had been a reporter at the Winnipeg Tribune when she met journalist Ben Metcalfe. They married and travelled to Europe in the 1950s, filing stories for the North America Newspaper Alliance. During the first Greenpeace campaign she converted her home into a radio room, relaying radio reports from Ben - who was on the Phyllis Cormack - to the world's media. When the US delayed the test, and the crew contemplated safe harbour in Kodiak, Alaska, Dorothy encouraged them to push on toward the Aleutian Islands. "The momentum is building," she advised. Dorothy lobbied Canadian Members of Parliament, which resulted in three motions urging the US to cancel the test. She called Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's office, insisting he travel to Washington to confront the Americans. Through the media she sent a message "from the wives and families of the men on board the Greenpeace. Our men are risking their lives... for the benefit of all mankind." When she accused Trudeau of being cowardly, some supporters thought she had gone too far. "This is a democracy," Dorothy Metcalfe insisted. "People have a responsibility to speak their minds." During the French nuclear campaign, Dorothy Metcalfe once again provided the media centre. She also attended the first UN environmental meeting in Stockholm, and arranged an audience with the Pope at the Vatican to bless the Greenpeace flag.

Zoe Hunter (Rahim), a member of the UK Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, met Bob Hunter in London in 1962. She introduced him to the pacifist work of Bertrand Russell and took him on the 1963 peace march to the Aldermaston nuclear facility, Hunter's first political protest. They married and had two children, Conan and Justine. Zoe worked

with Dorothy Stowe and Dorothy Metcalfe to provision the first two Greenpeace ships. Today, she works with Amnesty International in Canada.

The first two women to sail on a Greenpeace campaign were **Ann-Marie Horne** and **Mary Lornie** from New Zealand, on board the Vega, which sailed into the French nuclear test site at Moruroa Atoll in 1973. When French sailors boarded the Vega and assaulted David McTaggart and Nigel Ingram, Ann-Marie snapped photographs and Mary Lornie took video footage. Ann-Marie's photographs - which showed the beatings of McTaggart and Ingram - appeared around the world.

Artist and musician **Linda Spong** helped launch the Greenpeace whale campaign with her husband Paul. In 1974, they travelled to Japan with their son Yasha, and interpreters Maya Koizumi and Michiko Sakata, to build a pro-whale movement among Japanese scientists and supporters. In 1977, she served on the Greenpeace boat Meander, which blockaded a vessel carrying representatives from 15 oil companies promoting an oil tanker port in northern British Columbia. To this day, Linda is active in the campaign to ban oil tankers from the Canadian coast.

the women who founded greenpeace



Susi Newborn

Taeko Miwa and **Carlie Trueman** sailed on the first Greenpeace whale campaign. Trueman, an avid diver, was the first Greenpeace Zodiac specialist, and trained the crews in the operation and maintenance of the inflatable boats that would become a Greenpeace icon. Miwa was a student and environmentalist from Japan who had witnessed the devastating mercury poisoning in Minamata Bay. She ran campaigns against air pollution in Japan and served as Greenpeace's Japanese translator.

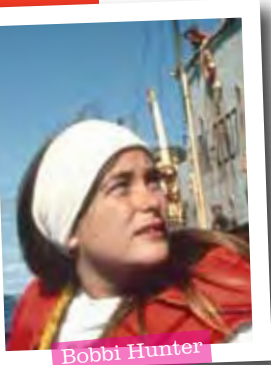
Bobbi Hunter (Innes) helped launch the first whale campaign, managed the first public Greenpeace office in Vancouver, and raised much of the money for the first whale and seal campaigns. As project manager for a cable company, she had tracked the workflow of hundreds of technicians, and she applied these skills to Greenpeace; Bobbi became a key figure in organising a disjointed Greenpeace group that was running three campaigns with modest income. In 1976, Bobbi and **Marilyn Kaga** were the first women to blockade a whaling ship, the Russian Vlasny harpoon boat.

By the time of the whale and seal campaigns in the 1970s, women were regularly serving on the front line of Greenpeace actions. **Eileen Chivers**, **Henrietta Nielson**, **Bonnie MacLeod**, **Bree Drummond**, **Mary-Lee Brassard**, **Susi Leger** and other women served on the whale and seal campaigns during that era.

Meanwhile, in London, **Susi Newborn** and **Denise Bell** acquired and outfitted the first ship that Greenpeace ever owned, the Rainbow Warrior. Newborn and Bell, who wanted to confront Icelandic whalers in the North Pacific, found the 134-foot trawler Sir William Hardy, raised the money to purchase it, and drafted Newborn's childhood friend Athel

von Koettlitz to help them restore the ship to life. In the spring of 1978, the ship set sail with an international crew representing the Netherlands, France, the UK, South Africa, Switzerland, New Zealand, Australia, the US and Canada. They confronted Icelandic and Spanish whalers and exposed the UK ship Gem, illegally dumping nuclear waste into the ocean. Newborn wrote a personal account of the Rainbow Warrior story, *A Bonfire in My Mouth*.

The Rainbow Warrior name came from a small book, *Warriors of the Rainbow*, by Aleut elder William Willoya and Vinson Brown. This story inspired the Rainbow Warrior tradition in Greenpeace and to this day, the Grandmother - **Eyes of the Fire** - continues to shed her powerful light and vision over Greenpeace. ■



Bobbi Hunter



Denise Bell



image In the longhouse of the Kwakiutl villagers; crew members are anointed with water and feathers as they stand in front of the huge totem pole © Greenpeace / Robert Keziere



the warriors of the rainbow

How Greenpeace adopted an ancient North American legend



The Kwakiutl's hereditary crest has graced many a Greenpeace vessel.

In the summer of 1969, a rusted, red pickup rattled up the driveway of Bob and Zoe Hunter's farmhouse, south of Vancouver, Canada. Bob Hunter, a newspaper columnist, sat on his front porch writing his first non-fiction book, *The Enemies of Anarchy*, about technological culture and Earth's degraded ecology. Hunter squinted at the pickup as it stopped in a stir of dust. A wild-looking hippie, with long blond hair and beaded moccasins, stepped from the cab. Hunter's newspaper column – examining ecology, peace, psychology, and progressive ideas – often attracted strange visitors. Hunter stepped from the porch. The young man approached, carrying a small book, which he handed to Hunter. "This is for you," he said. "It will reveal a path that will affect your life."

Hunter looked at the title: *Warriors of the Rainbow, Strange and Prophetic Dreams of the Indian People*. On the cover, an Indian warrior sat below an eagle and a buffalo. The visitor explained that these were animal spirits appearing to a chief, who had gone into the wilderness to seek spiritual guidance. "Yeah, okay," Hunter said to the stranger. "Thanks." The mysterious visitor departed without idle conversation. Hunter watched the red pickup bump down the gravel driveway. He thumbed the volume, finding references to peyote ceremonies, Buddhist teachings, and quotes from the Bible, Koran, and Bhagavad-Gita.

Pictures of the authors revealed a smiling Aleut from Alaska, William Willoya and a Stanford University biologist Vinson Brown. Hunter filed the book on his shelf and returned to his work.

Two years later, the fishing boat Phyllis Cormack, christened 'Greenpeace', stood ready to set out for the Alaska bomb test site. On the night before departure, Hunter selected books to take on the voyage. When the little volume *Warriors of the Rainbow* fell from the shelf to the floor, he casually stuffed it into his bag.

On 18 September 1971, the third day out, the Phyllis Cormack stopped at the Kwakiutl village at Alert Bay. Lucy and Daisy Sewid, the chief's daughters, met the crew at the dock and escorted them to a ceremony in the longhouse. Kwakiutl families blessed the ship, and fisherman donated salmon. The following morning Hunter filed a column describing the closed canneries and abandoned fish boats along the coast. He noted that the Kwakiutl had lived from the bounty of the sea for thousands of years before giant factory trawlers arrived with drift nets, and the North Pacific perch, herring, yellowfin sole, crab and shrimp began to disappear.

Hunter saw in the depressed fishing economies a warning from the environment that humanity had reached the limits of industrial resource harvesting. Hunter dug into his duffle bag and found the *Warriors of the*





Rainbow. On the stern of the boat, as they moved north, Hunter read and paused at an excerpt from *The Ten Grandmothers* by Alice Marriott. “Of course you don’t know what it’s about when I sing of the old days,” said the Grandmother. “You’re just calves. You don’t remember. You were born inside the fence, like my own grandchildren.”

Hunter felt a deep melancholy for what the world was losing. A story called ‘Return of the Indian Spirit’ told of a 12-year-old boy who asked his Great Grandmother, *Eyes of the Fire*, “Why have such bad things happened to our people?” Hunter discovered in the story a confirmation that aboriginal people had something important to offer humanity. In the story, the old Grandmother tells the boy that the White race was sent here to learn about other ways of being. She tells the boy of a prophecy that someday people from all the races of the world will join together to save the Earth from destruction and that these people will be known as ‘Warriors of the Rainbow’.

At the Kitasoo native fishing village of Klemtu, cheering children swarmed the boat and sang songs for their guests. Hunter could not stop the tears from welling in his eyes. These people are counting on us, he thought to himself. The Greenpeace boat pushed north, with promises to return. The US Coast Guard arrested that first Greenpeace vessel, but the campaign created public response and the US ended the nuclear tests.

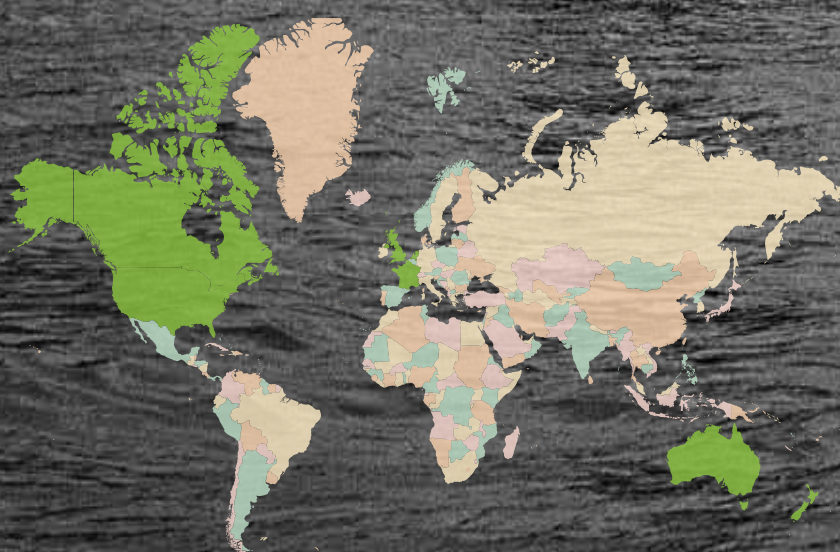
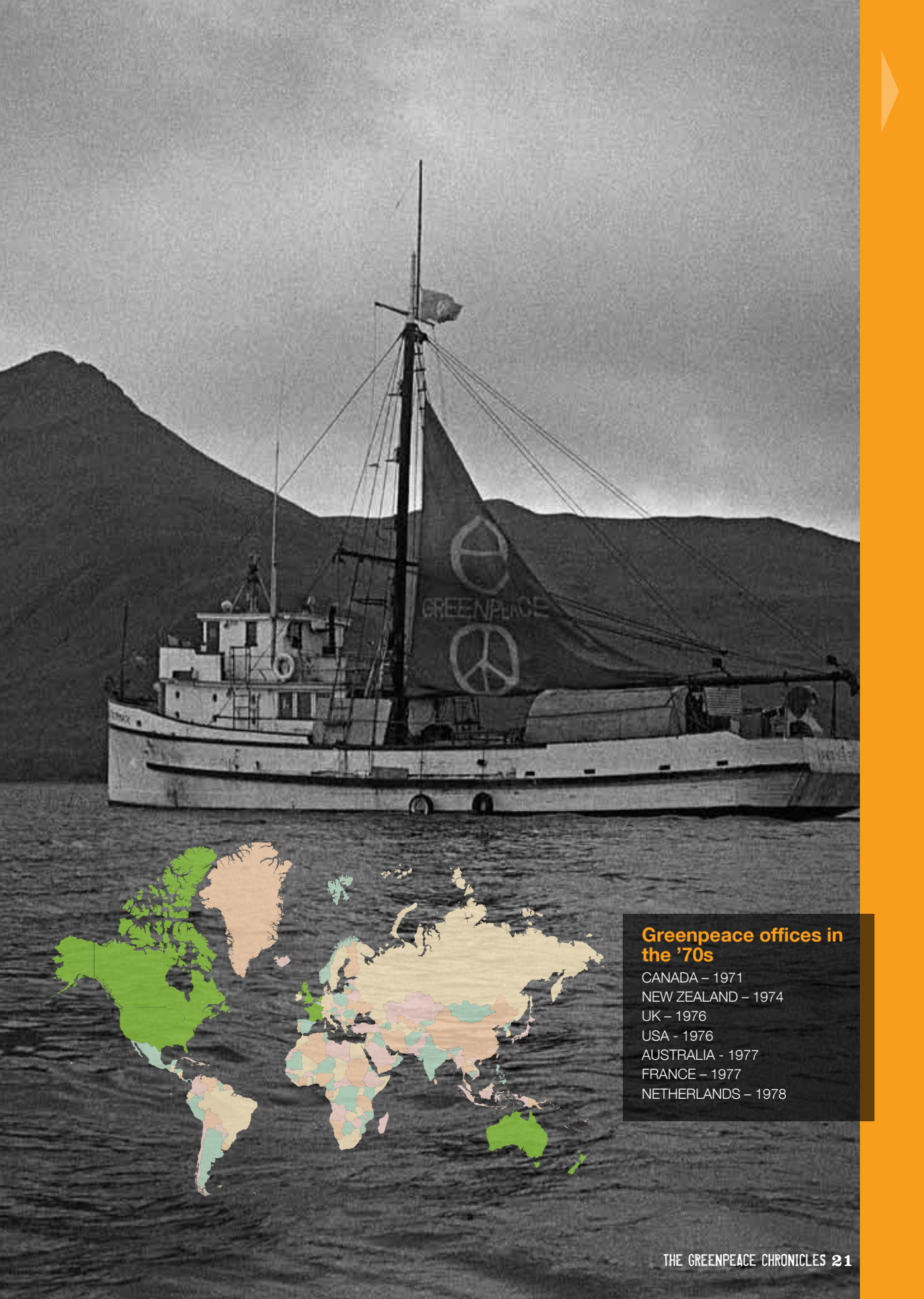
Throughout Greenpeace’s early days, we often referred to ourselves as ‘Rainbow Warriors’, inspired by the prophecy from the book. We staged a harp seal campaign that spring, and on Sunday, 13 June 1976, we launched a second whale campaign. Two boats stood at the dock in Vancouver, the *Phyllis Cormack* and a faster minesweeper, the *James Bay*, with rainbows painted on the bows. To our surprise, a Cree elder from Saskatchewan, Fred Mosquito, asked to address the crowd. Wrapped in a ceremonial blanket, he spoke of the Cree legend of the Warriors of the Rainbow. We feared that the elder might rebuke us for being disrespectful, since we had never actually asked anyone if we could use the legend in our campaign. When Fred Mosquito spoke, the crew huddled close. “Our prophecies we take seriously,” said the Cree elder. “To us it is not just a story. It is a foretelling.” Fred Mosquito waved his hand over the crowd and bore his eyes down on us. “You are the Warriors of the Rainbow,” he said. Bob Hunter straightened. Others bowed their head solemnly. Hunter gave the Cree elder a Greenpeace pin. We filed down the pier, boarded the two boats, and set off for a second summer of harassing whalers in the Pacific. We assumed the role of Rainbow Warriors as a sacred trust. ■



“This is for you...it will reveal a path that will affect your life.”



THE 70s



Greenpeace offices in the '70s

- CANADA - 1971
- NEW ZEALAND - 1974
- UK - 1976
- USA - 1976
- AUSTRALIA - 1977
- FRANCE - 1977
- NETHERLANDS - 1978

1970-77



SHIPS: PHYLLIS CORMACK



In service: 1970-77

Built: around 1940

Type of ship: Fish trawler

Length: 24m

Max. speed: 9 knots

Crew: 12 people were on board during the trip to Amchitka.

Early in 1971, Jim Bohlen and Paul Cote were looking around the docks in Vancouver for a suitable boat to make the trip to the nuclear test site at Amchitka. A boat had been recommended to Cote, but he failed to find it at the dock he had been directed to. He asked a nearby fisherman, who had never heard of the boat Cote was looking for, but who was curious to know more about Cote's search.

The fisherman was Captain John Cormack, a stout man in his 60s, covered in grease and oil, missing two fingers on his left hand, missing most of his teeth, and sporting a rough grey stubble of a beard. Cormack had 40 years' experience fishing the West Coast, though, and operated a 66-foot fish trawler called Phyllis Cormack, after his wife. The idea of taking his boat across the treacherous Gulf of Alaska did not faze him in the slightest, and after several years of poor fishing and with his boat needing repairs, he needed the charter money.

The Phyllis Cormack made the legendary trip to Amchitka with Captain Cormack at the wheel. She was also later involved in Greenpeace's first actions against whaling in 1975 and 1976. After her Greenpeace career, she remained in service as a fish trawler for many years, until she sank in 2000.



image 1 1975 anti-whaling campaign © Greenpeace / Rex Weyler image 2 Preparing for departure for Amchitka on 15 September 1971 © Greenpeace / Robert Keziere image 3 1975 anti-whaling campaign © Greenpeace / Robert Keziere



1972

French nuclear tests in the South Pacific unleash protests across the world. After making preparations with Greenpeace in Canada, a five-man crew led by David McTaggart sets out in May from New Zealand in May, on the yacht Vega. Headed for the testing area at Moruroa atoll, the Vega is rammed by a French minesweeper in international waters, bringing the protest action to an end.

1973

The Vega sets off for its second voyage to Moruroa, accompanied by other ships. French military forces board the yacht, and David McTaggart and Neil Ingram are beaten up. The incident causes worldwide outrage. In November, France announces that it will only carry out underground nuclear testing in future.

“The first truncheon came down with a weight and force unlike anything I had felt...Something crashed into my right eye with such incredible force that it seemed to come right into the middle of my brain in an explosion, so that I thought that half my head had been torn off. And then everything went black...”

David McTaggart



Images 1 to 4 A sequence of images of French police boarding the Vega and beating up David McTaggart.
Image 5 David McTaggart in a hospital bed following the incident. His eye is bandaged.
All images © Greenpeace / Ann-Marie Home Image 6 David McTaggart, 1996 © Greenpeace / Waltraud Celer

A large Greenpeace ship, a three-masted ketch, is sailing on a deep blue ocean under a clear sky with light, wispy clouds. The ship is green and white, with the word 'GREENPEACE' visible on its hull. The background shows a distant, low-lying island with green vegetation.

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS

STOPPED

IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

THE THREAT

Although the UK, the US and the USSR had all signed the Partial Test Ban Treaty in 1963, agreeing to conduct future nuclear testing underground, France and China refused. France continued its atmospheric nuclear weapons testing at **Moruroa Atoll** in French Polynesia. The task of halting this would fall to Greenpeace, and the organisation began a quest to find somebody able to sail to Moruroa to protest against the tests.

GREENPEACE IN ACTION

A newspaper article about Greenpeace's ambition came to the attention of one **David McTaggart**, a former Canadian businessman and expert yachtsman. McTaggart was living in New Zealand at the time, and he owned a strong, seaworthy 12 metre ketch, the **Vega**, capable of crossing any of the world's oceans. He contacted **Ben Metcalfe** in Vancouver to ask if Greenpeace could help to pay for a new inflatable life raft and a long-range radio transceiver; Greenpeace was delighted to oblige. McTaggart renamed his yacht '**Greenpeace III**' for the occasion and set sail. He observed international law in establishing his anchor position, but ignored the French government's unilateral declaration of the area around Moruroa as a forbidden zone. The presence of his boat forced the French government to halt its test – a French naval vessel eventually rammed the boat to bring an end to what was, for the French, an embarrassing situation.



McTaggart didn't give up. He repaired his boat, and the Vega was back in action the following year. But, when the Vega arrived at the site, a French aircraft spotted her. Three French ships closed in on the yacht, and French military personnel boarded her. McTaggart and fellow crewmember **Nigel Ingram** were **physically beaten**. The French naval high command were quick to fabricate a cover story, claiming that McTaggart was trying to throw French sailors back into the sea, before he was "borne down by their weight and fell into a rubber dinghy alongside the yacht. He injured his eye in the fall when he hit a cleat. Our men boarded his vessel unarmed and without striking a single blow..."

However, another crewmember, **Ann-Marie Horne**, had smuggled a camera film off of the Vega. Her photographs revealed the truth of the incident, and they were published widely. The story drew further criticism of France's nuclear testing programme.

ATMOSPHERIC NUCLEAR TESTING DRIVEN FROM THE ENTIRE PACIFIC OCEAN

McTaggart entered into lengthy litigation against the French. In 1974 he won part of his case, a landmark decision in which the French courts sided against the French government. That same year, France announced that it would **end its atmospheric nuclear testing** programme.

1972-95



SHIPS: VEGA



In service: 1972-95
Built: around 1948
Type of ship: Yacht
Length: 12m
Max. speed: 6.5 knots
Crew: 5

Built in 1948 without the aid of power tools and entirely of native New Zealand timber, the Vega has large diesel fuel and water tanks and plenty of storage space, which means she can cross any of the world's oceans. She has covered over 50,000 sea miles.

Her history with Greenpeace begins when David McTaggart sailed her to Moruroa to confront French atmospheric nuclear testing in the early 1970s. She was to return to the atoll many times, but also participated in other Greenpeace campaigns and information tours.

In 1991, the Vega underwent repairs in New Zealand, in preparation for her retirement, and sailed to the Mediterranean in 1992 to be reunited with David McTaggart, by then Greenpeace International's Honorary Chair. When McTaggart died in 2011, veteran Greenpeace activist Chris Robinson - one of the original Rainbow Warrior crew and a former captain of the Vega - assumed operation of the vessel. Under Chris' guidance, the Vega continued her work, including protests against environmentally-destructive projects in Australia. When Chris also sadly died in 2008, the Vega returned to New Zealand, to be run by Waiheke Islander Daniel Mares, also a former crew member and skipper. The Vega is now used mainly for educational purposes.



image 1 Approaching the Moruroa test site in 1995 © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan **image 2** At Pohnpei, one of the Federated States of Micronesia, in 1991 © Greenpeace / Lorette Dorreboom **image 3** With the *Rainbow Warrior* off Mejato in the Marshall Islands, in 1991 © Greenpeace / Lorette Dorreboom **image 4** Sailing from Manzanillo on her third voyage to the French nuclear test site, in 1981 © Greenpeace / David McTaggart

1975

Greenpeace launches its campaign to protect whales with an expedition against the Soviet whaling fleet off the California coast. The *Phyllis Cormack* and the *Vega* set out in April with a photographer and two professionals with cameras on board. The first confrontation with a Soviet whaling vessel takes place in June. The activists place themselves literally in the firing line, sailing their dinghies between the harpoon sights and the whales – films and photos of the encounter are published around the world.

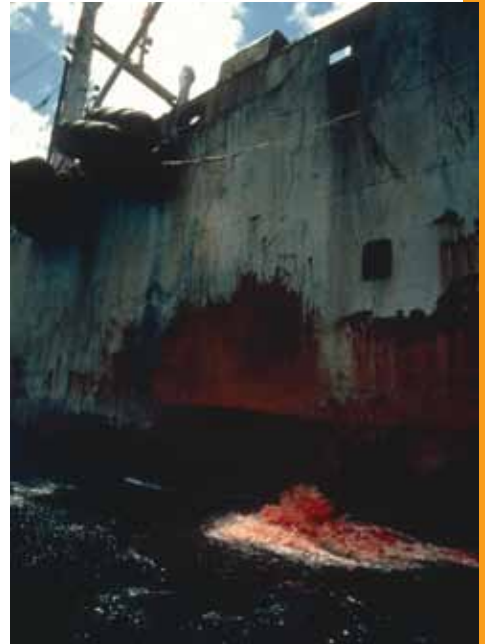
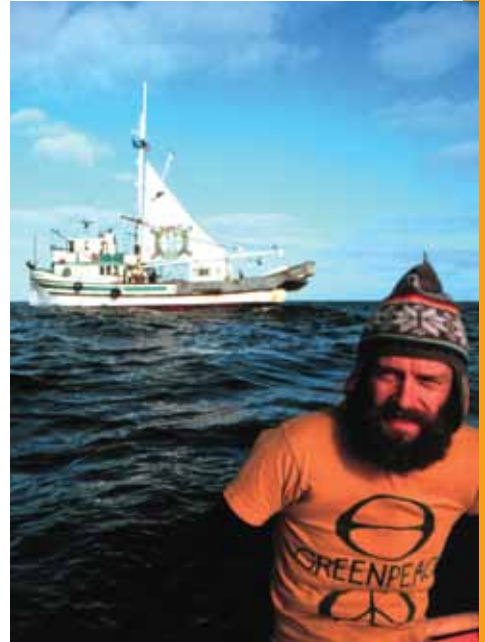


image 1 Russian crew on whaling vessel © Greenpeace / Rex Weyler **image 2** Russian factory ship takes over a killed whale from the catcher ship **image 3** Bob Hunter on inflatable boat with the *Phyllis Cormack* in the background **image 4** Track of whale blood at the stern of a factory vessel **image 5** Greenpeace cameraman takes footage of a Russian whaling ship **image 6** Factory vessel pumping out whale blood. All images © Greenpeace / Rex Weyler.

PROJECT AHAB

Greenpeace wasn't originally involved with the whaling issue, so Bob Hunter and whale expert Paul Spong developed initial ideas for an anti-whaling campaign under the banner of 'Project Ahab'. In 1973, Spong travelled to Japan – one of the principal whaling nations – and lectured in more than 20 cities there, playing whale sounds, showing slides and appearing on television.

Despite his impact in Japan, it was clear that stronger measures were called for. The Project Ahab team began planning an expedition to confront whaling fleets out at sea, and while looking at photographs of the French military pursuing the Vega in high-speed inflatable Zodiac dinghies, Hunter and Spong came up with the idea of using inflatables in the whale protest, placing themselves between the whales and the whalers and making it impossible for the harpooner to get a clear shot.

In September 1974 the Project Ahab committee explained their plans to a large gathering of volunteers, asking for their help, and over the next few months people from all walks of life would dedicate themselves to the campaign. "It was a fine, if unconventional, blend of human talents and skills," wrote Bob Hunter. According to Hunter, there were "dozens of people who regularly consulted the I Ching, astrology charts and ancient Aztec tables. Yet for every mystic, there was at least one mechanic, and salty old West Coast experts on diesel engines and boat hulls showed up at the meetings to sit next to young vegetarian women. Hippies and psychologists mixed freely with animal lovers, poets, marine surveyors, housewives, dancers, computer programmers and photographers."

Following the death of Irving Stowe in October 1974, and the resignation of the Greenpeace Foundation's chairman of the time, Robert Hunter and the other members of the Project Ahab committee effectively became the new Greenpeace. At the beginning of 1975 they rented their first real office, three small rooms on Vancouver's Fourth Avenue, and set about raising the money to finance the voyage.

"It seems to me that in time we might be able to learn an awful lot from the whales. But if this generation allows the whales to be wiped out like the dinosaurs, future generations will never have the opportunity to make the discoveries that are possible. It will be too late. So we have to do something now. That's all there is to it."

Paul Spong



© GP / Møller



1976

Greenpeace begins a campaign to protect seals, protesting against the slaughter of baby seals in Newfoundland. Using helicopters, a Greenpeace team land on the ice where the sealers are at work; bloody pelts lie everywhere. At one point the only course of action for Greenpeace activists to take is to block the advancing sealing vessel from moving further into the ice with their own bodies.



image 1 Paul Watson holds a seal pup in his arms to protect it from sealers **image 2** A lone seal pup is helpless on the ice; a sealing ship can be seen in the background **image 3** Aerial view of a seal-culling ship travelling through the ice; traces of blood are visible on the ice **image 4** Paul Watson and Bob Hunter kneel on the ice in front of a sealing ship. All images © Greenpeace / Patrick Moore



1976-77



SHIPS: JAMES BAY



In service: 1976-77

Built: around 1944

Type of ship: former Royal Canadian Navy minesweeper

Length: 47m

Max. speed: 15 knots

Crew: 36

Greenpeace chartered the James Bay in Seattle in 1976 for actions against the Soviet whaling fleet. The ship was much faster than the Phyllis Cormack, and therefore more suitable for keeping up with the whalers.

At one point, about 1,400 miles southwest of the San Francisco coast, the James Bay cruised alongside the Soviet whaler Dalniy Vostok and, through loudspeakers, appealed to the whalers in six different languages to stop their activities. It was on the way back home from this confrontation that the ship's crew spotted a submarine monitoring them. Although this craft trailed the James Bay for more than a week, it never came close enough to be identified. It still remains unknown to this day which nation decided to watch Greenpeace so closely.



image 1 The wheelhouse of the *James Bay* **image 2** In the North Pacific during the 1976 Soviet anti-whaling tour **image 3** At sea, just off Vancouver Island **image 4** Crew members in the wheelhouse.
All images © Greenpeace / Rex Weyler



The Greenpeace ship James Bay goes into action against Soviet whalers during the whaling season. About 100 whales are saved during this encounter – and at least another 1,300 whales are saved because the whalers are deterred from visiting their hunting grounds.

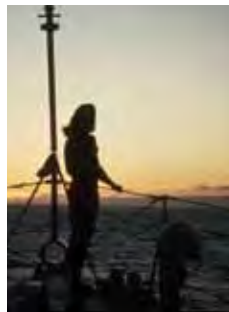


image 1 In the North Pacific image 2 Approaching a Russian whaling ship image 3 Paul Watson on Zodiac in front of whaling vessel image 4 Crew member Mike Bailey image 5 Russian whaling ship surrounded by Greenpeace inflatables image 6 James Bay with Russian whaling ship in background image 7 Crew member David Garrick, known as 'Walrus' image 8 Paul Spong and Bob Hunter image 9 The James Bay prepares to depart image 10 Crew lookout during sunset image 11 Marilyn Kaga and Paul Watson on an inflatable in front of a Russian whaling ship. All images © Greenpeace / Rex Weyler

1977

SHIPS: OHANA KAI



In service: 1977

Built: 1942

Type of ship: former US navy submarine chaser

Length: 51m

Max. speed: 20 knots

Crew: approximately 25

Formerly the Island Transport, the first ship actually owned rather than chartered was renamed Ohana Kai, a name meaning 'Family of the Seas'. She was also the fastest ship the organisation has ever had. Used in 1977 to pursue Soviet whalers in the North Pacific, she was able to shadow the whaling fleet for over a week, during which time not a single whale was caught.

Crew from the Ohana Kai were able to drive two of their inflatables right up the stern slip of the Dalniy Vostok factory ship. Russian crew gathered around, and the Greenpeacers handed out Russian-language literature and whale pins. "The whales are your comrades," Paul Spong told them. The shocked but curious crew accepted the gifts.

The ship was docked in San Francisco for a couple of years, before Greenpeace sold her again. She was finally scrapped in 1991.

image © Campbell Plowden / Greenpeace

1977

French actress Brigitte Bardot supports the seal campaign, which has become a headline topic in media around the world. At least 45 journalists from across Europe accompany Bardot when she steps out on the ice to join Greenpeace protesters at Belle Isle.

Greenpeace goes into action against Soviet whaling vessels in the North Pacific during the summer whaling season. Film of the voyage and the slaughter of sperm whales is broadcast across the US as a one-hour documentary, with US president Jimmy Carter making a special request to view it.

As the International Whaling Commission (IWC) conference takes place in Canberra, Greenpeace joins an anti-whaling convoy setting out from Sydney to confront Australian whalers. The activists use Zodiacs to place themselves directly in the line of fire, and films of the actions are shown on major Australian television networks, drawing considerable public attention. Greenpeace follows this up with another coup when its efforts lead US Customs to refuse entry to a tanker carrying 1,200 tons of sperm whale oil, described as fish oil, which has been sent by the Australian whaling company. The tide of public opinion in Australia turns against whaling, and within two years the last Australian whaling station will close down. Greenpeace is accorded observer status at the IWC.



image 1 Russian whaler captures a whale **image 2** Russian catcher
image 3 Crew on board the whaling ship **image 4** Details of the
 Russian whale catcher NK-2026 **images 5 and 6** Greenpeace
 Zodiac in front of Russian whaler. All images © Greenpeace / Rex
 Weyler

1978-85



SHIPS: RAINBOW WARRIOR



In service: 1978-85

Built: 1955

Type of ship: former fishery research vessel

Length: 44m

Max. speed: 12 knots

Crew: 15

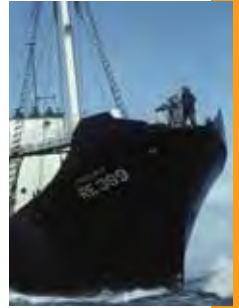
Greenpeace acquired the Sir William Hardy in London in 1978 with funds provided by the Dutch WWF for a campaign against Icelandic whaling. She was named after the Native American prophecy of the Warriors of the Rainbow. She set out on her first voyage on 29 April 1978.

The Rainbow Warrior was equipped with sails in 1985, in readiness for a voyage to the Pacific. The 320 residents of the radioactively contaminated Rongelap Atoll had asked Greenpeace to help resettle them on the safer soil of Mejjato Island. The Islanders were suffering the after-effects - such as cancer, leukaemia and birth defects - of US nuclear tests undertaken in the 1950s.

Following the Rongelap evacuation, the Rainbow Warrior was due to lead a peace flotilla of ships from New Zealand to Moruroa to protest against French nuclear testing. Three days after her arrival in Auckland, however, French secret service agents bombed and sank her in the harbour, killing Greenpeace photographer Fernando Pereira, who drowned in his cabin.

The ship was refloated, but she could not be repaired. She was towed from Auckland and scuttled off the coast, to become an artificial reef for marine life.

image 1 Sailing through scattered Arctic ice to protest against the seal cull in 1981 © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **image 2** During actions against Icelandic whaling in 1979 © Greenpeace / Jean Deloffre **image 3** In Marsden Wharf, Auckland Harbour after the bombing by French secret service agents © Greenpeace / John Miller **image 4** © Greenpeace / Jean Deloffre **image 5** Leaving London in 1978 for the Icelandic anti-whaling protest © Greenpeace / Ferrero / Marriner **image 6** Memorial to the Rainbow Warrior in Maturai Bay, New Zealand © Greenpeace / Roger Grace



1978

In May, Greenpeace's new flagship, the Rainbow Warrior, sails into Icelandic whaling areas. The crew successfully hinders whaling activities, making whaling a discussion topic in Iceland.



“It was decided that our rusting old trawler was to be called the Rainbow Warrior...Robert Hunter had given me a copy of the book ‘Warriors of the Rainbow’. I often wonder whether it went down with the Warrior, or got lost along the way. I always remember it there, on the shelf in the mess room...”

Susi Newborn



image 1 The crew of the Rainbow Warrior **image 2** Musicians on board at Rotterdam Port, the Netherlands **image 3** Activists in inflatable race alongside an Icelandic whaling ship **image 4** Pete Bouquet paints the hull **image 5** Man on harpoon of Icelandic whaler *Hvalur 9* **image 6** Whale tied up alongside an Icelandic whaling ship **image 7** Chris Robinson in Zodiac in front of the *Hvalur 9* **image 8** Activists protesting against Icelandic whaling ship. All images © Greenpeace / Ferrero / Marriner **image 9** Susi Newborn, used with permission

image overleaf Crew member's birthday party on board the Rainbow Warrior during the Icelandic tour © Greenpeace / Jean Paul Ferrero



70s



© GREENPEACE / JEAN PAUL FERRARO



After its Iceland expedition, Greenpeace hinders a British freighter, the *Gem*, from dumping 2,000 tonnes of radioactive waste into the Atlantic, southwest of Britain's Cornish coast.

In June, Greenpeace participates in mass protests in the US against the construction of a nuclear power plant in Seabrook, New Hampshire.

In October, Greenpeace takes action against seal hunters off the Orkney Islands. Public interest in the organisation's activities has grown, and journalists accompany the *Rainbow Warrior* on its voyage. The British government calls off the seal hunt.



image 1 *Rainbow Warrior* crew preparing to take on the Orkney seal cull © Greenpeace / Peter Lagendyk **image 2** Water hoses are aimed at Greenpeace activists attempting to prevent the dumping of nuclear waste © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **image 3** Greenpeace activists manoeuvre close to the *Gem*, to prevent it dumping nuclear waste materials in the North Atlantic © Greenpeace / Jean Deloffre

1979

Greenpeace protests against nuclear-powered submarines, shipments of nuclear waste and nuclear power plants in Canada and the US. In June, Greenpeace activists make a parachute jump above the Darlington nuclear power plant on Lake Ontario in Canada, to protest against the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant to date.

The Rainbow Warrior continues to protect whales from being killed by Icelandic whalers in April and August.

As friction grows between different Greenpeace offices in the US and Canada, David McTaggart – who by now heads the closely-knit groups of Greenpeace in Europe – sweeps into the US calling for unity. The US, Canadian and European groups agree to the formation of a new umbrella organisation, Greenpeace International. Based in the Netherlands, Greenpeace International is registered under the name Stichting Greenpeace Council (a 'stichting' is the Dutch form of organisation often used for non-profit foundations). Greenpeace is now composed of offices in Canada, Australia, the UK, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the US. Each national office will maintain its autonomy and devise its own local campaigns, but an overseeing council with representatives from each office will meet to make major decisions and coordinate the organisation's work. This coordination is becoming increasingly essential – Greenpeace has 25,000 financial supporters in the Boston area alone in the US, and in the Netherlands new supporters are signing up at the rate of 1,100 a month.



“There’s a peaceful battleship, the Rainbow Warrior, sailing ’round the world to the shore, where the seals are cudgelled by them nasty furriers ‘till there ain’t no more.”

- Lyrics to 'Greenpeace', a 1979 single released by the Dutch Eurovision-winning pop group Teach-In, which also featured a voice over by Greenpeace's own David McTaggart.

THE 800S



New Greenpeace offices in the '80s

- DENMARK - 1980
- GERMANY - 1980
- BELGIUM - 1981
- AUSTRIA - 1983
- SWEDEN - 1983
- SPAIN - 1984
- SWITZERLAND - 1984
- LUXEMBOURG - 1985
- ITALY - 1986
- ARGENTINA - 1987
- NORWAY - 1988
- FINLAND - 1989
- JAPAN - 1989
- RUSSIA - 1989





1980

In May, Greenpeace prevents two freighters loaded with Bayer's chemical waste from leaving port in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. A 3-day long blockade draws public attention to the dumping of acid waste at sea.



The Rainbow Warrior prevents nuclear shipments being made from Cherbourg, France and Barrow-in-Furness, UK, to the reprocessing plants at La Hague and Sellafield. The actions protest against the transportation of spent fuel rods from Japanese nuclear power plants. In Canada and the US, Greenpeace also takes part in protests against nuclear shipments and the construction of nuclear power plants.



In June, the Rainbow Warrior obstructs Spanish whalers and is impounded by the Spanish navy. She is detained at the navy base at El Ferrol, where she remains for five months before making her getaway.



image 1 The *Rainbow Warrior* manoeuvres to blockade freighter loaded with Bayer's chemical waste © Greenpeace
image 2 Protests against nuclear transport in Barrow, UK © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes
image 3 Nuclear transport ship *Pacific Fisher* © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes
image 4 Spanish navy marines board the *Rainbow Warrior* after protest against the whaler *Ibsa III* © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes
image 5 Chris Robinson during custody in Spain © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes

image 6 Spanish navy vessels interfere with Greenpeace's protest against whaling © Greenpeace / Hollander
image 7 Spanish navy vessels approach the *Rainbow Warrior* © Greenpeace / Pieter Lagendyk
image 8 Athel von Koettlitz and Tim Mark fit an engine part they have brought on board past the eyes of the Spanish navy; it will enable the *Warrior* to make her escape © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes
image 9 After their heroic escape from El Ferrol, the *Rainbow Warrior* arrives in Jersey, UK, to a rousing welcome © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes



“In the early years of Greenpeace International, we would always have an agenda item called ‘Logo’ at our annual or bi-annual meetings. There was no unified logo and, consequently, it often looked messy.

Finally, one day in Paris in the early ‘80s, I guess we had no Letrasetts left and the local stationery store must have been closed. A guy called Jean-Marc Pias – who was designing posters and stickers for us – asked a young Parisian named Patrick Garaude to write out ‘Greenpeace’ for some occasion or publication. He did it quickly – with a felt-tip pen in one hand and a beer in the other.

We loved it, and started to use it on everything. Somehow, others loved it too and everyone started to use it. Each time I see that ‘graffiti logo’, especially in the most remote places – whether it be in the Antarctic, the Arctic or even on an offshore installation – I remember Garaude with his pen in one hand and his beer in the other.”

Remi Parmentier



© GP / Dawson

GREENPEACE





1981

Greenpeace activists spray 200 baby seals with harmless green paint, making their fur worthless for seal hunters. The European parliament recommends a ban on the import of seal products shortly afterwards.



Greenpeace becomes active against oil pollution of the world's seas and oceans. It protests off the northeast coast of the US against oil drilling planned there. In Puget Sound, near Seattle, Greenpeace protests against supertankers sailing near coastal waters.



image 1 White harp seal pup © Greenpeace / Jean Deloffre image 2 View from the mast on the bow of the *Rainbow Warrior* as it sails through scattered drift ice © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes image 3 and opposite Greenpeace activists spray seals with harmless dye to render their pelts valueless © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes image 4 Baby harp seal, after being sprayed © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes image 5 Canadian police arrest a Greenpeace activist who has been spraying the baby seals © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes image 6 Greenpeace activists in the US on the sailing vessel *Sylvia*, looking out for approaching supertankers © Greenpeace / Rex Weyler image 7 Side view of the boat *Norsal*, with a banner on its side reading "Stop Supertankers" © Greenpeace / Rex Weyler

80s



1981-2010



SHIPS: SIRIUS



In service: 1981-2010

Built: 1950

Type of ship: Former Dutch pilot vessel

Length: 46m

Max. speed: 12 knots

Crew: 12, max. 32

The Sirius joined the Greenpeace fleet with help from the World Wildlife Fund. She conducted most of her campaign work around Europe, building a reputation as not only an action ship but also an information centre. Actions in the 1980s saw her trying to prevent the freighter Gem from dumping low and mid-level radioactive waste in the Atlantic Ocean off the Spanish coast, blocking nuclear fuel transports from Italy to the Sellafield reprocessing plant in the UK, and attempting to stop incineration ships from burning toxic waste on the North Sea. From 1988 to 1992, she operated primarily in the Mediterranean, providing information to summer tourists about environmental impacts. In June 1994, she confronted Norwegian whalers and was arrested and released twice over. Her last action was in 1998, against the import of illegal timber.

Exhibitions were held on board the ship, promoting campaigns such as 'Nuclear-Free Seas' and 'Stop Overfishing the Mediterranean'. In her latter years she carried out information tours in the Netherlands and Belgium, before finally settling down in the Netherlands, where she was used for educational purposes.



image 1 Harald Zindler, one of the first German Greenpeace activists, on board the *Sirius* in 1981
image 2 The freshly painted bow of the ship in 1981
image 3 Protesting against the dumping of chemical waste by the ship *Kronos*
image 4 On her way to stop nuclear dumping in the North Atlantic in 1981. All images © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes

1982

Acid rain becomes a campaign issue. Activists climb factory and power plant chimneys in the US to draw attention to sulphur dioxide emissions that cause acid rain.

The Rainbow Warrior takes action off the coast of New Jersey, USA to protest against the dumping of chemical waste.

Meanwhile in Hamburg, Germany, Greenpeace's new ship, the Sirius, joins a demonstration by fishermen on the River Elbe outside a Dow Chemical factory; the fishermen are not permitted to sell their catches because of pollution by mercury and chlorinated hydrocarbons.



**THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY IMPOSES A
BAN IN 1982 ON THE
IMPORT OF BABY SEAL
FUR...**

82-84

SHIPS: CEDARLEA



In service: 1982-84

Built: 1962

Type of ship: Former North Sea fish trawler

Length: 45m

Max. speed: 15 knots

Crew: 10, max. 25

The Cedarlea's first mission, in July 1982, took place in 1982 off the coast of Brighton in the UK, where together with the Sirius she kept vigil monitoring the proceedings at the annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC); a vote to ban commercial whaling was passed successfully at the meeting.

She accompanied the Sirius to the North Atlantic to prevent the Gem from dumping British radioactive waste at sea. She also helped expose companies responsible for chemical pollution in the UK's River Humber, monitored radioactive discharges from the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant, and prevented the dump ship Falco from discharging toxic waste into the North Sea off the Belgian coast.

image © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes

1982

In June, the *Sirius* arrives in Kronstadt in the USSR, to protest against nuclear testing. The crew are expelled from the country after distributing leaflets.

Actions are carried out on the high seas throughout the summer against ships intending to dump British, Dutch, Belgian and Swiss nuclear waste into the Atlantic, off the northwest coast of Spain. The *Sirius*, supported by another Greenpeace vessel, the *Cedarlea*, prevents British nuclear waste being dumped in the Atlantic in July, following a fierce confrontation with the freighter *Gem*.

The Dutch ship *Rijnborg* is attempting to dump 7,000 tonnes of nuclear waste when Greenpeace arrives on the scene in June; the Dutch crew respond by dropping waste barrels directly onto the protesting Greenpeace boats. These actions, coordinated with other protests in many European countries, will lead the Dutch government to back down and announce in September that it will stop dumping nuclear waste at sea.





images 1 to 5 Greenpeace action protesting the dumping of nuclear waste in the Atlantic by the *Rijnborg*. Two barrels are dropped on top of a Greenpeace inflatable, pulling it under the water. As the boat springs back upwards, crew member Willem Groenier is thrown into the sea. All images © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes

Overleaf: Activist Gijs Thieme is taken out of the water after the splash caused by a dropping barrel lifted his inflatable into the air. © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes





“Those barrels weighed about 900 or 1,000 lbs each, and there was a crane that took two, three or four barrels at the same time and swung them over the side. You drive under

the railing and try to look at the person who is dumping – just to look at his face and keep contact, so he won’t pull.”

Gijs Thieme,
Greenpeace activist



© GREENPEACE / PIERRE GLEIZES

1983

In April, four Greenpeace activists gain access to the US nuclear weapons testing range in Nevada to protest against continued testing.



image 1 Jon Hinck image 2 Brian Fitzgerald image 3 Ron Taylor image 4 Brian Fitzgerald, Jon Hinck, Harald Zindler and Ron Taylor image 5 Harald Zindler, communicating with base camp during the walk to the test site image 6 Van decorated with banner, in the Nevada desert image 7 The trek to the test site image 8 At the same time, supporters protest outside the military zone.

image, pages 58-59 Brian Fitzgerald, Harald Zindler and Ron Taylor looking over Nevada test site

All images © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes

IN FEBRUARY 1983, THE LONDON DUMPING CONVENTION DECIDES ON A 10-YEAR MORATORIUM ON THE DUMPING OF NUCLEAR WASTE.

“Berlin was the only place in the world where we could protest against nuclear testing by four nuclear powers at the same time.”

Gerd Leipold



In July, the Rainbow Warrior documents illegal whaling in the USSR. Members of the expedition who enter Soviet territory are arrested. The protest draws more international attention than any other Greenpeace action at this point in time.

In August, Greenpeace activists make a flight in a hot-air balloon to protest against nuclear testing by the four superpowers. Their flight begins in West Berlin and takes them over the Berlin Wall; they land in East Germany.

image 1 Gerd Leipold © Greenpeace / Gavin Parsons **image 2** Preparing the Greenpeace hot air balloon, "Trinity" **image 3** Gerd Leipold and John Sprange will fly over the Berlin Wall into East Germany, in protest against nuclear testing **image 4** German activist and campaigner Gerd Leipold will one day be an Executive Director of Greenpeace International **image 5** Trinity will fly across the heavily-guarded Berlin Wall **image 6** Preparing the balloon for take off **image 7** Leipold and Sprange in the balloon **image 8** The balloon was taken into custody by the East German police. Images 2-8 © Greenpeace / Ali Paczensky

80s



80s



© GREENPEACE / JOHN HINCK

80s

1984

The Antarctic campaign begins. Its goal is a 'World Park' to protect the entire continent from exploitation for minerals, and from suffering from environmental damage. In October a ship due to transport construction materials for a French landing strip in Antarctica is occupied by Greenpeace activists, first in Le Havre, France and later in Hobart, Tasmania.

In North America, Greenpeace activists block effluent pipes at several locations, including the Monsanto works at Boston, Massachusetts, Chevron in Richmond, California and the Tioxide of Canada works in Tracy, Quebec.

Greenpeace occupies the chimneys of coal-fired power plants in several countries to draw attention to the dangers of acid rain. In August, Greenpeace climbers scale the highest chimney in Europe – that of the Buschhaus power plant in West Germany – demanding that the plant not be allowed to operate until it installs desulphurisation mechanisms.

1985

In May, the Rainbow Warrior visits Rongelap, a Pacific island where the fallout from US atmospheric tests in the 1950s is now causing widespread health problems. Greenpeace helps to evacuate the residents – some 300 people – to the island of Mejato. After the Rongelap evacuation, the Rainbow Warrior heads to New Zealand, from where she plans to travel to Moruroa Atoll to protest French nuclear testing. But the voyage is not to be...



main image Rongelap Island **image 1** The crew helps to evacuate the Rongelap Islanders **image 2** The *Rainbow Warrior* transports adults and children from Rongelap with 100 tonnes of belongings to the island of Mejato, 14 hours away **image 3** A woman and two children on the deck of the *Rainbow Warrior*. The health of many adults and children has suffered as a result of the fallout from US nuclear tests. All images © Greenpeace / Fernando Pereira



ten minutes to midnight, 10 July 1985



The Rainbow Warrior has been in Auckland, New Zealand for three days. Her crew, together with New Zealand volunteers, are patching up the wear and tear she's suffered during recent months. Greenpeace has evacuated the Rongelapese people to another island, and there's still plenty of more work to come. The Greenpeace and skippers of other yachts are preparing to sail together to Moruroa as part of a Peace Flotilla that will oppose French plans for a series of underground nuclear tests. They know they will face stiff opposition and interference from the French navy patrols, but no one can begin to imagine the level of interference already sanctioned in Paris.



The Peace Flotilla planning meeting, held on the Rainbow Warrior, breaks up some time after. The Warrior's visitors leave, as do some of the crew. Others wish their friends good night and go down to their cabins. Seven people, including photographer Fernando Pereira, remain chatting around the mess-room table, sharing the last two bottles of beer between them. It is ten minutes to midnight. And then the lights go out...



Everything happens at once. The steady drone of the generator abruptly ceases, but instead there is a sharp crack of breaking glass, followed by a sudden ferocious roar of water. Suspecting that a tug has collided with them, people scramble to get off the Warrior and on to the wharf. Fernando and crewmates Martini Gotje and Andy Biedermann rush below decks to make sure nobody is left behind. Martini wakes Margaret Mills, and they hurry towards safety. There is a second explosion.

Dishevelled and numb with shock, the crew stand staring into the dark waters of Marsden Wharf; the Rainbow Warrior lies crippled and half submerged before them. There is no sign of Fernando. At around 3am, one of the team of New Zealand navy divers called in to inspect the Rainbow Warrior surfaces with Fernando's body in his arms. He has been found lying face down on the floor of the cabin next to his own, but exactly what happened is unclear.

The Portuguese-born Greenpeace photographer joined the crew of the Rainbow Warrior to document the French nuclear testing and bring his photographs to the world. Instead, he is caught in a rush of water as the second bomb detonates, and is drowned. He had just celebrated his 35th birthday.

image 1 The Rainbow Warrior in Marsden Wharf in Auckland Harbour after the bombing by French secret service agents © Greenpeace / John Miller image 2 Materials litter the deck during salvage operations in dry dock after the ship was bombed and sunk © Gill Hanly / Greenpeace image 3 A painting is recovered from inside the Rainbow Warrior after the ship was bombed © Gill Hanly / Greenpeace

image opposite © Greenpeace / John Miller



A beret, a bottle of Beaujolais and a baguette

The hole in the side of the Rainbow Warrior is big enough to drive a car through. The first bomb blew the generator to pieces, the second damaged the propeller, stern-shaft and rudder, cracked the stern frame in two places and blew in a ballast tank. The ship has seemingly been sabotaged, and Fernando murdered. But who is responsible? Detective Inspector Allan Galbraith, appointed to oversee the investigation, senses that this will be a long and complicated case, and requests additional resources. By the end of the week the investigation team comprises 56 offices; and this number will grow to over 100. Over the coming four months, more than 6,000 interviews will be carried out.

An abandoned Zodiac, a man spotted wearing a wetsuit, and a mysterious white camper van spotted on the night of the bombing all take on sinister new overtones. The camper van is traced to Newman's car rentals. When the Turenges, a Swiss couple who rented the van, bring it back 'early' – because they want to claim a refund of \$130 New Zealand dollars – staff keep them talking while the police are alerted. The Turenges are taken in for questioning and it is quickly established that they are carrying false passports. Their true identities are Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur, and they are both high-ranking agents of the DGSE, the French Secret Service.

The French connection quickly grows stronger. Frank McLean, a Senior Customs Officer, recalls and reports an incident in late June involving a French-crewed sloop, the Ouvéa, that docked in Whangarei and set sail on 9 July. During routine immigration checks, McLean's instincts had told him something was amiss; three of the crew had a distinct military bearing and they carried brand new, uncreased and unmarked passports. By 26 July, police investigations point to the Ouvéa being used to transport the explosives and other French agents to New Zealand. Three crew members are eventually identified as DGSE agents Roland Verge, Gerald Andries and Jean-Michel Barcelo. The fourth is Navy reservist Xavier Maniguet, a freelance doctor specialising in the treatment of diving injuries. Brought in after the bombing there is insufficient evidence to hold them, and they – and the Ouvéa – quickly disappear. The police conclude that the yacht now lies at the bottom of the deep ocean and that the men were picked up by a French submarine in the area at the time.

It then comes to light that Frédérique Bonlieu - Greenpeace New Zealand's recent French volunteer – was actually Christine Cabon, a captain in the French army. Information and forensic evidence also emerges showing that Mafart and Prieur met with the agents from the Ouvéa. Such is the depth and breadth of the trail left by the DGSE agents that the papers quickly observe that the only things missing to indicate French secret service involvement in the bombing are 'a beret, a bottle of Beaujolais and a baguette'.

ten minutes to midnight, 10 July 1985



“In no way was France involved”

The French government denies its involvement on 11 July, and continues to do so. However, on 8 August, as media speculation in France mounts, French president François Mitterand orders an inquiry. On 20 August this inquiry concludes that the French government had not ordered the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior. In an unconvincing attempt to explain the presence of six DGSE agents in New Zealand at the time, the former general secretary of the Elysee Palace, Bernard Tricot, claims they were there to gather intelligence on Greenpeace.

Tricot's report has a very short shelf life. New revelations emerge in the influential *Le Monde* newspaper, and France's Prime Minister, Laurent Fabius, orders a new inquiry on 5 September, this time to be run by Defence Minister Charles Hernu. DGSE chief Admiral Lacoste refuses to answer a number of questions, and is subsequently sacked. Hernu resigns.

It finally becomes impossible for the truth to remain hidden. Fabius admits on French TV that DGSE agents, acting under orders to neutralise her, had indeed blown up the Rainbow Warrior.

Following this admission, the UN is called in to mediate a settlement between France and New Zealand; the French government is forced into an unconvincing apology and pays \$13m New Zealand dollars to the New Zealand government. Greenpeace later receives \$8m US dollars from France to build a replacement for the Rainbow Warrior.

On 4 November, Mafart and Prieur plead guilty and are sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for manslaughter, and seven for arson, to run concurrently. A deal is struck after France exerts serious economic pressure on New Zealand over dairy exports, and the pair are allowed to serve their time in a French military prison. They serve a little over two years of their sentences before being freed and returning to Paris, where they are honoured with military medals. They resume their careers.

Today, many of the events surrounding the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior remain unclear. To date, no proper public inquiry into the bombing and the murder of Fernando Pereira has ever been held in France. Most of those involved in what happened that night in an Auckland harbour have simply disappeared. The guilty have not been punished, and justice has not been served.



image 1 Campaigner Steve Sawyer, next to a hole created by the bomb explosion © Gill Hanly / Greenpeace image 2 Damage inside the Rainbow Warrior © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes image 3 The Rainbow Warrior is laid to rest off New Zealand in a traditional Maori ceremony at sea © Greenpeace / Brian Latham image 4 Crew members during the Rainbow Warrior ceremony © Greenpeace / John Miller



“I stood there looking at the boat with all those bubbles coming out of it. That’s when Davey [Edwards] said Fernando is down there. I remember arguing with him, saying no, Fernando has gone to town, that’s what he always did. No, he said ... Fernando is down there.”

- Pete Willcox,
Captain of the
Rainbow Warrior



image 1 Fernando Pereira, photographed during the Rongelap evacuation © Greenpeace **image 2** Pete Willcox, Captain of the *Rainbow Warrior* © Greenpeace / Bas Beentjes **image 3** The stern of the ship as she sinks beneath the water © Greenpeace / Brian Latham **image 4** Sunrise at the memorial in Matauri Bay, New Zealand, which overlooks the final resting place of the *Rainbow Warrior* © Greenpeace / Roger Grace **image 5** A wreath thrown onto the site of the sunken *Rainbow Warrior* by the crew of the second *Rainbow Warrior*, n 2004 © Greenpeace / Dave Walsh



1986

The worst civilian accident to date in the history of the nuclear power industry occurs on 26 April 1986 at the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl in Ukraine. People are killed, and many suffer serious damage to their health. A huge area will be radioactively contaminated for decades.

Greenpeace's campaign against the pollution of rivers and lakes by chlorine bleach effluent from the pulp and paper industry begins with actions in Sweden and Austria, and against companies polluting the River Rhine. At Leverkusen in Germany, activists lower themselves from the Rhine Bridge to protest against river pollution by the Bayer corporation. In Basel, Switzerland, climbers occupy a Ciba-Geigy chimney, holding a three-day vigil just before Christmas.

The Sirius undertakes an extended tour of the Mediterranean from May to August, providing the public with information and taking actions against freighters carrying nuclear and chemical wastes, discharges of industrial effluent, and illegal driftnetting.

In May, Greenpeace's new campaign ship, the Moby Dick, leaves Hamburg for Norway, where she will successfully disrupt Norwegian whaling operations.



image 1 Activist dressed as Santa Claus during the 19-21 December three-day vigil at the Ciba-Geigy chemical company's factory in Switzerland © Greenpeace **image 2** Lloyd Anderson, covered in mud during a pipe-blocking action at Portman, in Spain. The Portman Pipe dumps solid industrial waste - containing cadmium, lead, zinc, cyanide and sulphuric acid - straight into the Mediterranean © Greenpeace / Lorette Dorreboom **image 3** Action against the *Mediterranean Shearwater*, a ship carrying BNFL's nuclear waste © Greenpeace / Lorette Dorreboom **image 4** A Norwegian whaler approaches a harpooned sperm whale in the North Atlantic © Greenpeace / J Luther

1986-98



SHIPS: MOBY DICK



In service: 1986-98

Built: 1959

Type of ship: Former fish trawler

Length: 25m

Max. speed: 7.5 knots

Crew: 6

Built in the Netherlands, the Moby Dick joined Greenpeace's fleet in May 1986. It took only two weeks to convert her into a vessel ready for Greenpeace actions, and the first of these was protecting whales in the Barents Sea from Norwegian whaling vessels. She also took part in several actions for the 'Nuclear-Free Seas' campaign, including opposing the presence of Soviet warships in the Kattegat, Denmark in 1988 and drawing attention to the USS Ticonderoga carrying nuclear warheads in Swedish waters in 1989.

She carried out campaigns against oil drilling in the Wadden Sea, and protested against industrial fishing on the Dogger Bank in the North Sea. She undertook fisheries work for the Mediterranean campaign, and protested against driftnet fishing in Italy, France and Greece. She surveyed an oil spill in the Bosphorus, and was also involved in the Brent Spar campaign in 1995. She was then transported to North America for campaign work in the Great Lakes of the US and Canada.

She had been to the US briefly before, in the early 1990s, where she protested against the import of tropical hardwood. For her final years with Greenpeace she travelled to the west coast of Canada for the campaign against the destruction of primary temperate forest in the Clayoquot Sound.

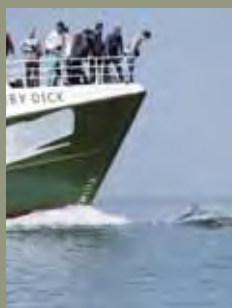


image 1 John Sprange, nuclear campaigner, on board in 1988 © Greenpeace / Vanessa Miles
image 2 In Cardigan Bay, Wales, 1990 © Greenpeace / Paul Kay **image 3** The crew are greeted by dolphins © Greenpeace / Paul Kay **image 4** Preparing for an action against nuclear weapons, in Danish waters © Greenpeace / Vanessa Miles **image 5** Protest at Rosyth Naval Base in the UK, against nuclear armament © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan **image 6** Helicopter taking off from the Moby Dick during the 1995 Brent Spar action © Greenpeace / David Sims



AN END

TO COMMERCIAL WHALING

THE THREAT

In 1970, the total number of blue whales had decreased to less than 6,000. Humpbacks were showing a similar decline. Populations of Pacific gray, sei and sperm whales had been halved. Exploding harpoons and ever more efficient factory ships were ensuring that – away from the public's gaze – some of the planet's most amazing and awe-inspiring species were being eradicated.

GREENPEACE IN ACTION

Greenpeace launched its anti-whaling campaign only a few years after the organisation has been founded. In 1973, Greenpeace ships began confronting the whaling fleets out on the high seas. Daring activists in inflatable boats put themselves between harpoons and whales, bringing images of whaling directly into the public's living rooms and directly into the public consciousness. And, faced with the realities of commercial whaling for the first time, public opinion began to turn against the whaling industry.

While action was being taken at sea, Greenpeace campaigners around the world drummed up public support on land, handing out flyers and running petitions asking national governments to apply international pressure. Lobbying efforts paid off when, in 1979, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) established the Indian Ocean Whale Sanctuary as a practical conservation measure. Greenpeace kept up the pressure until, in 1982, the IWC finally delivered what the anti-whaling committee had been fighting for. A moratorium on commercial whaling, which came into force in 1986, would give the world's dwindling whale populations a chance to recover.

THE CAMPAIGN CONTINUES...

A few countries – namely Japan, Norway and Iceland – continue to ignore the moratorium to the present day. But Greenpeace continues to campaign for an end to commercial whaling in all its forms. In 2010, two Greenpeace activists, who would become known as the 'Tokyo Two', were convicted after exposing a whale-meat embezzlement scandal in Japan's whaling industry. The case brought unprecedented public scrutiny to Japan's 'scientific' whaling programme and has helped rebuild public support within Japan to end the senseless hunt.





1987

1987 In January, the MV Greenpeace sets out from New Zealand on an expedition to Antarctica. The crew sets up the first non-governmental Antarctic station, the 'World Park' base.



image 1 MV Greenpeace in pack-ice on 2nd expedition to set up base camp. Antarctica © Greenpeace / Andy Loor **image 2** View on Cape Evans Bay, where Greenpeace settles for her first base camp **image 3** Aggregate device to obtain power supply during base camp installation **image 4** View of Greenpeace's base camp **image 5** Base camp, Terra Nova Bay **image 6** Helicopter above Antarctica camp, to assist first base camp installation **image 7** Grace O'Sullivan **image 8** View on Cape Evans Bay **image 9** Food supply for the Greenpeace base camp **image 10** Helicopter delivers materials to the base camp. All images © Greenpeace / Andy Loor





image 1 World Park Antarctica **image 2** Albatross chick on Maquarie Island **image 3** Aerial view of frozen sea during *MV Greenpeace's* second voyage **image 4** Common dolphin **image 5** Adelle penguins **image 6** Dolphins jumping ahead at the bow of the *MV Greenpeace* during the second Antarctica expedition **image 7** Penguins **image 8** Antarctica's icy coastline **image 9** Arctic gulls. All images © Greenpeace / Andy Loor

80
GREENPEACE



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80s

PEACE
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1985-2001



SHIPS: MV GREENPEACE



In service: 1985-2001

Built: 1959

Type of ship:

Former ocean-going tug, later pilot vessel

Length: 58m

Max. speed: 13 knots

Crew: 15, max 38

Formerly known as the Elbe, the MV Greenpeace was donated by the Association of Maryland Pilots for the Antarctic campaign, and prior to going into service with Greenpeace was equipped with a reinforced bow, a crane, and modern communications and navigation systems. Her first campaign trip, however, was to Moruroa where she joined a peace flotilla protesting French nuclear testing, assuming the tasks of the Rainbow Warrior, which had been blown up by the French secret service in New Zealand shortly beforehand.

The MV Greenpeace sailed all of the world's seas, protesting against driftnetting in the South Atlantic, the discharge of toxic substances into the Mediterranean, and the dumping of Russian nuclear waste into the Sea of Japan.

Her crew knew her by the affectionate name 'Black Pig'. The Black Pig was the ship sailed by Captain Horatio Pugwash, a fictional pirate in a series of British children's comic strips and books, and cult TV cartoon series through the 50s, 60s and 70s.

She was replaced in 2001 by the Esperanza, and has since been reconverted to her original form as the Elbe. She is now a museum ship in Maassluis in the Netherlands.



image 1 Greenpeace climate action against JET oilrig, being transported to drill for oil in the North Sea © Greenpeace / Jeremy Sutton-Hibbert **image 2** Arndvoort Bay, Antarctica © Greenpeace / Roger Grace **image 3** Paula Huckleberry flies the Greenpeace helicopter over the MV Greenpeace, during protests against French nuclear testing in the Pacific © Greenpeace / Daniel Beltrá **image 4** Moored on the quayside in St Petersburg, during the Baltic Toxics tour © Greenpeace / John Cunningham **image 5** Leaving Barrow Lock in the UK, in pursuit of the plutonium transport ship *Pacific Teal* © Greenpeace / David Sims



Over a thousand demonstrators protest at the Nevada nuclear testing site in the US, and Greenpeace penetrates the testing zone in a balloon. Under the slogan 'No More Chernobyls – We Want a Nuclear-Free Future', Greenpeace demonstrates in Prague's Wenceslas Square against nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia

On the second anniversary of the Rainbow Warrior bombing, Greenpeace starts its campaign for nuclear-free seas.



“The Greenpeace vs. France international legal tribunal over the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior took place in Geneva in 1987. It was held away from public view in a hotel chosen by the French government – the Hotel de la Paix. Paix, of course, means ‘peace’, and the hotel’s logo was a dove. In each room was a version of Picasso’s dove series. We thought it was a joke, but no – the French had excelled again! The room

the tribunal was held in was normally a conference and banquet room and the big glass doors didn’t have locks on them. The brass door handles, in line with the hotel’s identity, were in the shape of doves. Ironically, at the end of each day’s negotiation, to ensure security, the staff locked the doors – by putting a huge chain and padlock around the doves.”

Cindy Baxter

image 1 Cindy Baxter, used with permission image 2 Bohunice nuclear power plant in the former Czechoslovakia © Greenpeace / Claudia Ott image 3 The Moby Dick visits the Dounreay nuclear research and reprocessing plant, in Scotland © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan



1988

The *Beluga* sets off in May on a 6-month tour of North America's rivers and Great Lakes to expose discharges and the corporations responsible. Greenpeace's 'laboratory bus' starts a 3,000 mile tour along the Baltic coast to draw attention to marine pollution.



In the German harbour of Nordenham, Greenpeace blocks the freighter *Kronos* and its load of dilute acid; the firms involved will stop dumping dilute acid into the North Sea at the end of the year.

image 1 Activists sit on top of a vehicle blocking the main entrance of the James River Corporation's pulp mill © Greenpeace / Joseph Arcure **image 2** Walpole in Samia, Ontario © Greenpeace / Joseph Arcure **image 3** Activist from the *Beluga* collecting water samples © Greenpeace / Joseph Arcure **image 4** Polluted water © Greenpeace / Joseph Arcure **image 5** Laboratory sampling and analysing sample equipment on board the *Beluga* © Greenpeace / Pias **image 6** Facility at Walpole © Greenpeace / Joseph Arcure **image 7** Divers collecting samples © Greenpeace / Joseph Arcure **image 8** Monica Griefahn on the *Sirius* © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **image 9** *Sirius* protests against the dumping of chemical waste in the North Sea by the *Kronos* © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **image 10** Night time action against the *Kronos* © Thomas Berndt / Greenpeace

image opposite The *Sirius* is joined by a flotilla of fishing boats protesting against the dumping of toxic waste by the *Kronos-Titan* plant in Nordenham, Germany © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes

80s



1988-92



SHIPS: GONDWANA



In service: 1988-92

Built: 1975

Type of ship: Former Ice-class supply ship

Length: 61m

Max. speed: 13 knots

Crew: 12, max 30

The Gondwana was Greenpeace's campaign ship for the Antarctic. She is named after the ancient land mass of which Antarctica was once a part. The ship is particularly suitable for polar operations – she was built as an ice-class tug/supply vessel, and can spend 36 days at sea. Greenpeace equipped her with a helicopter landing platform and hangar to facilitate her work re-supplying the World Park base.

She made trips to Antarctica over four consecutive years. During her third voyage she encountered the Japanese whaling fleet again – she had already delayed them for eight days on her first trip. Crew members were dropped by helicopter into the path of the whalers' factory ship, frustrating the whaling fleet's activities once more. During her fourth visit to the continent, the World Park base was dismantled and stored on board the ship.

When she returned to Europe in 1993, she protested the building of a new power plant in the Canary Islands. She also campaigned against industrial and urban waste discharges in the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay, before finally returning to Amsterdam, her port of registry, where she ended her service with Greenpeace.



image 1 Cook on board in 1988 © Greenpeace / Loretta Dorreboom **image 2** 1988/89 Antarctica expedition © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan **image 3** Albert Kulken, Mate on board in 1988 © Greenpeace / Loretta Dorreboom **image 4** At Cape Evans, 1989/90 Antarctica tour © Mike Midgley / Greenpeace



In the Baltic, Greenpeace's Nuclear-Free Seas campaign draws attention to nuclear-armed British and Soviet warships. Greenpeace frogmen hold on to buoys to prevent the US guided missile destroyer Conyngham from entering port at Ålborg in Denmark. Elsewhere, the Sirius hinders the US aircraft carrier Dwight E Eisenhower as it attempts to enter the 'nuclear-weapon-free zone' at Palma de Mallorca in the Mediterranean.

The Gondwana departs Auckland to start her first Antarctic campaign expedition, visiting several national Antarctic bases en-route to re-supplying the Greenpeace World Park Base. During the trip the crew intercept French construction workers building an airstrip that will destroy the home of over 75,000 Adelie penguins.

image 1 Greenpeace protest against the *HMS Eisenhower* © Greenpeace / Miguel Angel Gremo **image 2** The *Gondwana* brings new team members and supplies to the World Park Base in Antarctica © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan **image 3** Protest against the building of an airstrip in Antarctica © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan **image 4** Adelie penguins © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan **image 5** Emperor penguin walking past Greenpeace placards at the Dumont D'Urville airstrip blockade © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan

image overleaf Greenpeace protest against the *HMS Eisenhower* © Greenpeace / Miguel Angel Gremo



A BOYCOTT OF ICELANDIC FISH PRODUCTS IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES MOVES THE ICELANDIC GOVERNMENT TO ABANDON WHALING IN 1988







“For the last two decades, Alaskans have fought to hold Exxon accountable for the spill while people around the world watched Exxon do all it can to avoid taking responsibility for the harm and the suffering it caused.

I’ve kayaked through Prince William Sound and seen the ‘bathtub ring’ of Exxon Valdez oil that still marks the high-tide line. I’ve dug a little way down on rocky beaches and shorelines to find lingering puddles of oil. The Exxon Valdez spill remains big news in Alaska. Media coverage documents an ecosystem that has not recovered from the spill and heart-wrenching stories of so many people who still deal with the aftermath of what the spill has done to their lives, waiting for the healing to happen and for justice to finally take hold.

It’s clear that the only way we can prevent the type of disaster we still see in Prince William Sound 20 years after the Exxon Valdez spill is to prevent spills from happening in the first place. And the only way to guarantee that is by not drilling for or transporting oil.”

Greenpeace campaigner Mel Duchin, in 2009 – a year before the BP Deepwater Horizon disaster.



© Cobbing / GP

FOLLOWING ACTIONS AT SEA AND SUBMISSIONS BY GREENPEACE, A WORLDWIDE BAN ON INCINERATING ORGANOCHLORINE WASTE AT SEA IS AGREED BY THE LONDON DUMPING CONVENTION.

1989

The supertanker Exxon Valdez collides with a reef off the coast of Alaska, and over 40 million litres of crude oil escape. The spill fouls hundreds of miles of coastline, kills thousands of otters, hundreds of thousands of birds and untold numbers of fish and other wildlife. It devastates the lives of subsistence and fishing communities that rely on the waters and wildlife of Prince William Sound for their survival. Greenpeace helps with the clean-up operation and documents the disaster.



image 1 Greenpeace banner protesting the Exxon Valdez oil spill © Michael Lewis / Greenpeace **image 2** A heavily oiled loon found dead in Kenai Fjords, Alaska after the spill © Ken Graham / Greenpeace **image 3** Dead, oil-covered mother and baby otter at Homer, Alaska Otter Centre after the oil spill disaster © Ken Graham / Greenpeace

image 1 Banner hanging at the DuPont chemical plant in Nemours, Luxembourg © Greenpeace / Triebel **image 2** Greenpeace protests against the arrival of the British aircraft carrier *Ark Royal* in Hamburg Harbour © Greenpeace / Diether Vennemann **image 3** Action against the *USS Iowa*, near Kiel, Germany © Greenpeace / Diether Vennemann **image 4** Grace O'Sullivan climbing the anchor chain of a Soviet nuclear warship in Greece © Mike Midgley / Greenpeace **image 5** Greenpeace inflatables from the *Moby Dick* in an action against a Soviet Juliett-class nuclear-powered submarine © Mike Midgley / Greenpeace



Activists penetrate the factory premises of the DuPont chemical giant in Luxembourg to protest against the use of carcinogenic hydrocarbons.

In Germany, Greenpeace carries out actions against ships carrying nuclear weapons and powered by nuclear fuel.

The *Sirius* goes into action against the Soviet nuclear fleet in the Mediterranean.



On 10 July, four years to the day of the bombing that destroyed and sunk the original *Rainbow Warrior* and cost Greenpeace photographer Fernando Pereira his life, a new *Rainbow Warrior* is officially launched in Hamburg.

On 6 March 1989, a compilation double album of 25 tracks, entitled 'Greenpeace: Breakthrough', was released in the Soviet Union, the proceeds of which will be used to establish Greenpeace Russia. The deal, set up with the state record company Melodiya, saw the release of 3 million double albums and 500,000 double cassettes, representing the first major release and largest pressing of Western rock music in the Soviet Union. Each album also contained a 16-page booklet giving an overview of the world's major environmental problems and introducing Greenpeace to the Russian public.

The artists, who all donated their tracks to the album, included Peter Gabriel, the Pretenders, Dire Straits, U2, the Eurythmics, Talking Heads, Sting, the Grateful Dead and Bryan Adams. A dozen of the artists went to Moscow for the album's launch. Within hours, the first half million records were sold, reaching a million by 15 May. One Soviet journalist remarked, "Every time you plug in an electric appliance in the Soviet Union you hear the Greenpeace album."

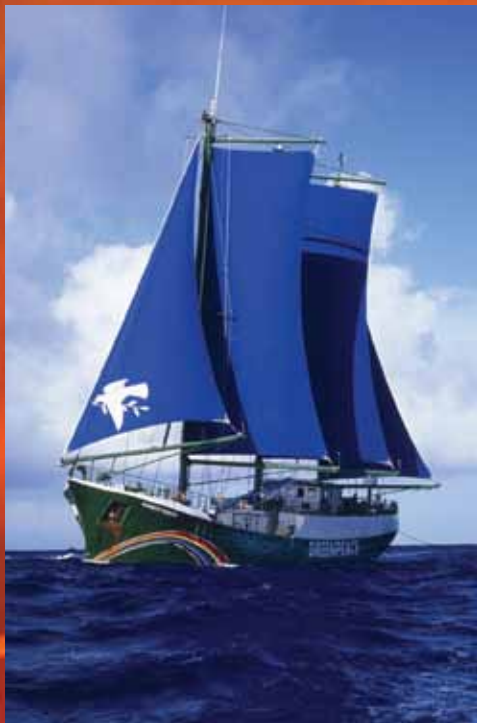


image Featured artists in Red Square for the release of the Greenpeace 'Breakthrough' album in the Soviet Union © Mike Midgley / Greenpeace

1989-2011



SHIPS: RAINBOW WARRIOR



In service: 1989-2011

Built: 1957

Type of ship: Former North Sea fish trawler

Length: 55m

Max. speed: 13 knots

Crew: 11, max 30

The former Grampian Frame was converted to a motor yacht with sail assistance by Greenpeace when she joined the fleet as the successor of the first Rainbow Warrior, destroyed four years earlier by the French secret service in Auckland, New Zealand. She literally and figuratively embodied the message that 'You Can't Sink a Rainbow'.

She spent her early Greenpeace years on pulp-and-paper campaigns in the US and Canada, toxics actions and Gulf War protests and an Alaskan tour highlighting overfishing and protesting oil exploration before she, like her predecessor, travelled to Moruroa to campaign against French nuclear testing in the Pacific. For the first time, video film of the encounter between Greenpeace and the French Navy would be seen around the entire world.

She was also part of the Peace Flotilla that sailed into Moruroa in 1995. This time, French commandoes boarded and seized the ship in French Polynesian territorial waters, badly damaging the vessel. She was not released until March of the following year.

This Rainbow Warrior travelled all over the world and was active across the whole range of Greenpeace's campaigns, before age began to creep up on her. In 2010, she was gracefully retired from Greenpeace's service, and was transferred to Friendship, a Bangladesh-based NGO that will refit her for use as a hospital. The ship was renamed Rongdhnou, the Bengali word for 'rainbow'.



main image Sailing in the Mediterranean sea at sunset, 2010 © Paul Hilton / Greenpeace **inset image 1** Madeleine Habib at the wheel in 1995, as the ship sails towards the French nuclear test site at Moruroa Atoll © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan **image 2** En route to Ebeye in the Marshall Islands, 1990 © Greenpeace / Lorette Dorreboom **image 3** Captain Joel Stewart, on the bridge during the 1991 Alaska tour © Greenpeace / Robert Visser **image 4** Eunyithmics concert on the Rainbow Warrior, raising funds for Greenpeace and Amnesty International in London, UK, in 1999 © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan

image 1 The iconic protest vessel is transferred to Friendship, a Bangladesh-based NGO that will refit her for use as a hospital ship; Runa Khan, Executive Director of Friendship, during the handover ceremony **image 2** Mike Fincken rings the ship's bell as a symbol of his last act as captain of the *Rainbow Warrior* **image 3** Lalita Ramdas, former Chair of the Greenpeace International Board, delivers her speech during the handover ceremony. All images © Athit Perawongmetha / Greenpeace



THE 90s



New Greenpeace offices in the '90s

CHILE - 1990

BRAZIL - 1991

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - 1991

(separating into Greenpeace Czech Republic and Greenpeace Slovakia following the State's dissolution in 1993)

GREECE - 1991

MEXICO - 1992

PACIFIC - 1995 (regional office, present in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea)

CHINA - 1997

AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC - 1999

(formed by a merger of Greenpeace Australia and Greenpeace Pacific)

NORDIC - 1999 (formed by a merger of Greenpeaces Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway)

MEDITERRANEAN - 1995

(regional office, present in Lebanon, Israel and Turkey)





1990

Greenpeace takes action against the producers of ozone-depleting CFC gases; in Germany, the target is Hoechst, in the UK protests are aimed at ICI, and in the US at DuPont, the world's largest producer of CFC gases.

Actions continue against chlorine bleaching, with effluent pipelines being blocked in the Baltic, along the Canadian west coast and in Belgium and Spain. Supported by local environmental groups, Greenpeace also runs a campaign against the discharge of industrial effluent into the sea along Australia's southern and eastern coasts. The *Beluga* travels along the River Elbe to the Czech border in a tour protesting against river polluters in the East and the West.

Greenpeace also continues its campaign for nuclear-free seas, with actions taking place at many ports around the world, including Yokosuka in Japan, Gothenborg in Sweden and Portland, Oregon in the US. The *MV Greenpeace* sails to the Arctic Ocean in October to protest against Russian nuclear testing on Novaya Zemlya, where crew are able to land and measure high levels of radioactivity.

'Life is not patentable' is the slogan for a Greenpeace action carried out at the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) conference in Geneva. The activists are demonstrating against patents on animal and plant life.



image 1 ICI plant, Runcorn, UK © Greenpeace / Alan Greig image 2 ICI plant, Runcorn, UK © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan image 3 One hundred activists occupy a tower at the ICI plant © Greenpeace / Alan Greig image 4 Activist in protective gear walking into nuclear testing area at Novaya Zemlya © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan image 5 *MV Greenpeace* en route to Novaya Zemlya, Soviet test site in the Barents Sea © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan image 6 Protest against the nuclear-armed *USS Mobile Bay*, Yokosuka Harbour, Japan © Greenpeace



1991

The Moby Dick's tour of the Great Lakes of North America kicks off after Canadian activists block the entrance to a paper factory discharging effluent contaminated with dioxins.

Activists occupy an oil shipping facility near Thessalonika in Greece, in protest against pollution of the Saronic Gulf by oil refineries.

At the very beginning of the year, Greenpeace staff in many countries – including the US, the UK and Germany – participate in demonstrations against the burgeoning war in the Gulf. After the conflict ends, Greenpeace documents the ecological effects of the war on the region.



image 1 Moby Dick blocks a shipment of chlorine from Dow at Sarnia, Ontario Canada © Greenpeace / Joseph Arcure **image 2** Al Burgan oilfield, Kuwait © Greenpeace / Jim Hodson **image 3** Burning oil wells near Ahmadi, Kuwait © Greenpeace / Andy Tickle **image 4** Greenpeace campaigner Paul Horsman holds an oiled bird in his hands; oil burns in the background © Greenpeace / Jim Hodson **image 5** Oil pollution © Greenpeace / Jim Hodson **image 6** Abandoned Iraqi tank next to burning oil well © Greenpeace / Jim Hodson **image 7** Dead camels in Kuwait © Greenpeace / Jim Hodson **image 8** Oily beach in Saudi Arabia © Greenpeace / Paul Horsman **image 9** Greenpeace campaigner Paul Horsman surveys the boiling oil wells © Greenpeace / Jim Hodson

ANTARCTICA SAVED

FROM A DEADLY THREAT

THE THREAT

Antarctica is unique. It is the only continent that remains relatively unharmed by human interference, and is arguably the only pristine wilderness remaining on Earth. Yet, in the early 1980s, the threat of commercial exploitation of this delicate ecosystem loomed large. There was strong evidence for the existence of oil and mineral deposits under the rock and ice, and governments and companies were lining themselves up to start prospecting.

GREENPEACE IN ACTION

Greenpeace's campaign to save Antarctica is a prime example of what can happen when daring action, solid science and political pressure are mixed together with another key ingredient: perseverance. In the beginning, the prospect of making the continent a 'World Park', protected

from exploitation, looked pretty slim. It became clear that Greenpeace would have to set up a permanent base on the ice if it was to have a voice at the Antarctic Treaty table where the continent's fate would be determined. Only a base would allow Greenpeace to challenge national territorial claims with the argument that Antarctica should be preserved as a global commons, belonging to no one.

In 1987 the MV Greenpeace moored in Antarctica, and a few weeks later the 'World Park Base' was up and running. The team staying there monitored pollution from the neighbouring US and New Zealand bases; the US base was the size of a small town.

Greenpeace exposed scandals, such as construction work that involved dynamiting the habitats of nesting penguins, and its professionalism in so doing gradually earned it the respect of the Antarctic Treaty nations.



WORLD PARK ANTARCTICA

Greenpeace's standing had developed from rank outsider to respected player in the negotiations for the continent's future. Around the world, Greenpeace offices lobbied their national governments to take a responsible position on protecting Antarctica. Greenpeace joined forces with other non-governmental organisations, and elicited support from eminent people such as the United Nations diplomat Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the pioneering marine conservationist Jacques Cousteau and the American media mogul and philanthropist Ted Turner. International negotiations were routinely accompanied by demonstrations, as Greenpeace made it clear to politicians that they would be congratulated as heroes if they did the right thing.

They did the right thing. Antarctica has become a powerful symbol for the responsible treatment of the planet and for successful international cooperation. It boldly underlined the Greenpeace belief that 'nothing is impossible'.

Mission accomplished, Greenpeace dismantled its Antarctic station.



1992

The UN conference on environment and development is held in Rio de Janeiro. Greenpeace calls for measures to ensure that the conference produces more than just statements of intent. A few days before the summit begins, the Rainbow Warrior blocks the Rio harbour facilities of Aracruz, a Brazilian pulp producer that has destroyed large sections of rainforest.

The Rainbow Warrior also sails to the Pacific, to protest against French nuclear testing. The French navy seizes her off the coast of Moruroa. Shortly afterwards, however, the French government declares a moratorium on nuclear testing.

In the UK, Greenpeace carries out a series of protests against the nuclear waste factory at Sellafield; a solidarity concert takes place in Manchester featuring the rock group U2. The Greenpeace ship Solo sails to the Kara Sea and the island of Novaya Zemlya to document the dumping of nuclear reactors from decommissioned submarines by the Soviet navy. And at La Hague processing plant in France, over 100 activists chain themselves to the iron gates in protest against the shipment of 1.7 tonnes of plutonium to Japan. The Solo pursues the freighter Akatsuki Maru on its way to Japan, and draws attention to the dangers of transporting nuclear waste.



image 1 Blockade of Vitoria Port, used by Aracruz © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan **image 2** Rainbow Warrior approaching the exclusion zone around the French nuclear testing site at Moruroa © Greenpeace / Randi Baird **image 3** French frigate Lafayette, which shadows the Rainbow Warrior © Greenpeace / Randi Baird **image 4** French commandoes are sent to board the Rainbow Warrior © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan **image 5** Russian sailors reading Greenpeace magazine in Novaya Zemlya © Greenpeace / Martin Lueders **image 6** Irish rock band U2 protest at Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant in Cumbria © Greenpeace / Jim Hodson **image 7** U2 protest alongside Greenpeace against the new THORP plant due to open in 1992 © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan **image 8** U2 arrive at Sellafield after playing a 'Stop Sellafield' concert in Manchester © Greenpeace / Jim Hodson



1993

Greenpeace discovers leaking barrels and boxes of outdated pesticides that German companies have disposed of illegally in Romania. Activists secure and then return large amounts of toxic waste to Germany. Elsewhere in Europe, Greenpeace continues to protest at the chlorine chemicals industry, with actions directed at PVC producers in several European countries.



Greenpeace begins to promote the Greenfreeze refrigerator in Japan and China, notably at the Beijing household goods trade fair. Greenfreeze is the world's first refrigerator that does not use ozone-depleting CFC gases or climate-damaging HFC gases. The environmentally-friendly technology, co-developed by Greenpeace, will be adopted in many countries in coming years.



Greenpeace protests and blockades against clearcutting in the ancient forests of Clayoquot Sound in British Columbia, Canada, after the provincial government opens two-thirds of the area to logging.



The London Dumping Convention comes into force, but it does not affect the discharge of radioactive waste into the sea from land-based sites. Greenpeace continues to draw attention to the radioactive contamination of the Irish Sea near Sellafield, and the English Channel near La Hague.



images 1 to 5 Greenpeace makes toxic chemicals safe and ready for removal from Sibiu in Romania © Greenpeace / Sabine Vielmo image 6 Chinese delegation visits Hamburg to see Greenpeace's Greenfreeze refrigerators © Greenpeace / Jörg Müller images 7 to 9 Greenfreeze production line © Ali Paczensky / Greenpeace

FINDING SOLUTIONS: GREENFREEZE

Until the early '90s virtually all domestic refrigerators used ozone-depleting chemicals as refrigerants. When the hole in the Earth's ozone layer was discovered, these chemicals – known as chlorofluorocarbons or CFCs – were banned. Unfortunately, the alternatives that were then adapted – hydrofluorocarbons or HFCs – turned out to be harmful in a different way: they are powerful greenhouse gases that contribute massively to climate change.

Greenpeace felt that there had to be an alternative. In 1992, it found a medical institute in Dortmund, Germany, that had come up with a mixture of butane and propane that was neither ozone-depleting nor climate-killing. Immediately, Greenpeace set out to find an industrial partner who was prepared to take the financial risk and build a prototype. DKK, a company that had been producing refrigerators for 50 years and the leading household appliance manufacturer in the former East Germany was that company, and so Greenfreeze was born.

When the industry claimed that there was no market for the product, Greenpeace went to the public. 70,000 people placed pre-orders, and in 1993 the first Greenfreeze fridge rolled off the assembly lines in Germany.

The industry changed quickly, even joining the Greenpeace campaign to spread the technology. Today, around 35 million domestic Greenfreeze refrigerators are produced worldwide, roughly a third of all fridges produced annually. All the major European, Chinese, Japanese and Indian manufacturers now use the technology pioneered by Greenpeace. European companies, including Siemens, Liebherr and Miele, are marketing Greenfreeze.

So far, the technology has spared the planet 450,000,000 tonnes of CO₂ – more than the combined annual emissions of the Netherlands, Austria and Greece. Big industry users, notably Coca-Cola, McDonald's and Unilever, have also started switching over to HFC-free technologies. In 1997 Greenpeace was awarded the United Nations UNEP Ozone Award for the development of Greenfreeze.

Greenfreeze was part of a much broader campaign on F-gases, which Greenpeace has been working on for 20 years. The campaign, which included efforts to bring the issue to a much wider public with a catchy video, catalysed a groundbreaking commitment when, in 2010, the 400 companies of the Consumer Goods Forum of the US agreed to climate-friendly refrigeration from 2015.

SolarChill, another Greenpeace-developed technology, will bring the benefits of refrigeration to people without reliable supplies of electricity, allowing vaccine storage for example. Advanced in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO), UNICEF and many others, SolarChill aims to show – just like Greenfreeze did before it – the triumph of 'can do' over 'can't do'.

90s



DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE AT SEA BANNED

THE THREAT

Waste produced at every stage of the nuclear fuel cycle remains hazardous for hundreds of thousands of years. Yet, every year, millions of litres of radioactive waste used to be dumped into the sea, either routinely from nuclear facilities such as reprocessing plants or from ships at sea. For years, national governments allowed this practice - presenting a major threat to the environment and a potential health risk to millions of people.

GREENPEACE IN ACTION

Greenpeace's campaign against the ocean disposal of radioactive began in 1978. For years, hard research and political lobbying were with non-violent direct actions to persuade corporations and governments to change their attitudes towards the ocean environment. Things came to a climax when Greenpeace document a Russian navy vessel pumping liquid waste directly into the Sea of Japan.

Greenpeace had warned repeatedly that Russia was using the region as a dumping ground for radioactive waste from its submarines and icebreakers, and now the world could see the evidence for itself. As Greenpeace sent images out to international media as it was happening, Japanese television stations rushed to the scene, and began to transmit footage that was picked up by media outlets around the world. Japan, the US and other countries were outraged by Russia's behaviour and an end to the practice with immediate effect was demanded. Reluctantly, Russia eventually gave in to the mounting international pressure and suspended the dumping.

THE LONDON DUMPING CONVENTION

The evidence was now so clear, the argument so strong and the outrage so visible that countries around the world came together to agree to the London Dumping Convention. This legally binding agreement, which strengthened an existing dumping convention considerably, was immediately approved by 37 countries. The dumping at sea of radioactive and industrial waste was effectively banned worldwide. The London Dumping Convention was an extremely powerful achievement in Greenpeace's long-running - and continuing - campaign for healthy oceans.

90s



1994

An oil disaster occurs near Usinsk in the Komi region of northern Russia. Greenpeace investigates the site and discovers further pipeline leaks.

Greenpeace secures German toxic waste in Albania and ships it back to Germany. It also discovers that toxic waste has been exported to the Philippines. Member States of the Basel Convention agree to ban all toxic waste exports from OECD countries to Eastern Europe or to developing nations; a great success for Greenpeace's international toxic trade campaign.

image 1 Greenpeace monitors oil pollution in Usinsk © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **image 2** Burning oil following spills during the previous winter © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **image 3** Pipes filtering water from the dams that were built to contain oil; most collapsed © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **image 4** Usinsk oil clean-up underway © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **image 5** Usinsk oil clean-up © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **image 6** Greenpeace campaigner Andreas Bernstorff examines German pesticide waste on a train that has been standing in Albania for 2 years © Greenpeace / Sabine Vielmo **image 7** Greenpeace makes barrels of German pesticide waste safe for its return to Germany from Albania © Greenpeace / Sabine Vielmo

90s

AT ITS MEETING IN MEXICO IN MAY 1994, THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION RESOLVES TO SET UP A WHALE SANCTUARY IN ANTARCTIC WATERS.

1990-95



SHIPS: SOLO



In service: 1990-95

Built: 1976

Type of ship: Former ocean-going tug

Length: 65m

Max. speed: 14 knots

Crew: 12, max. 38

Solo was first presented to the public in 1991, when she launched an information tour visiting numerous ports in the Netherlands and Belgium. She also carried out successful campaigns against Norwegian whaling in 1992 and 1994, participated in a UK toxic tour and travelled to Novaya Zemlya in the Russian Arctic, where she highlighted 30 years of irresponsible dumping of nuclear waste. In 1992, together with the Moby Dick, she tracked the Akatsuki Maru, which was shipping plutonium from France to Japan.

In 1993 she assisted in an attempt to save birds and seals contaminated by oil from the wreck of the tanker Braer, which had stranded on the Shetland Islands. In May 1994, she managed to delay two UK Trident missile test firings off the Florida coast. In early 1995 she again chased the Akatsuki Maru and its shipload of plutonium.

Her final action for Greenpeace was on her return from Japan, when she arrived to assist the Altair, a motor vessel chartered by Greenpeace in the campaign against Shell's dumping of the Brent Spar oil platform in the Atlantic. Since September 1995 the Solo has operated as a floating station under the control of the Dutch Coast Guard. Her present name is De Waker.

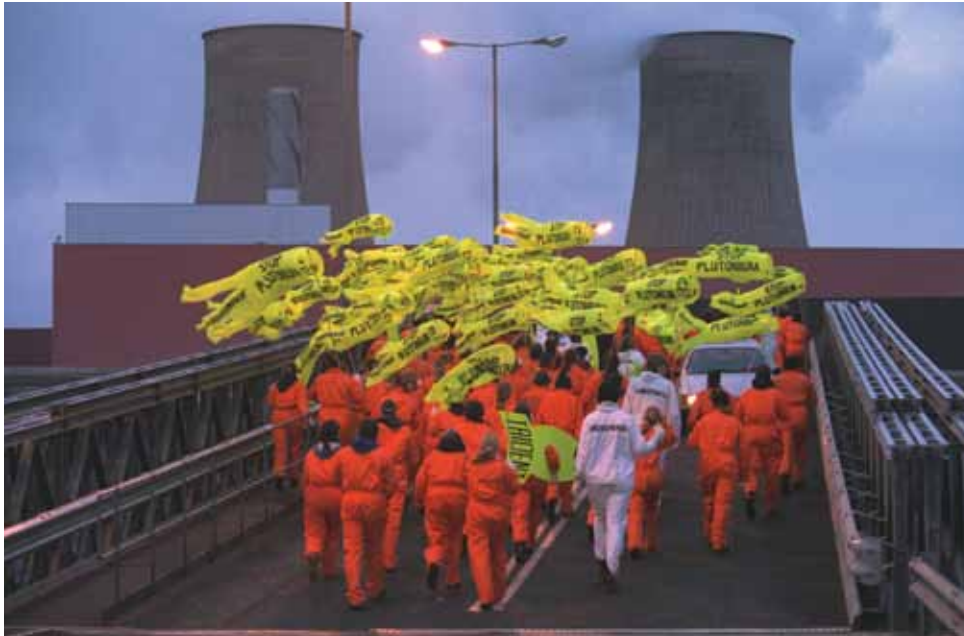


image 1 Solo crew and journalists, 1994 **image 2** In the North Atlantic, shadowing the plutonium ship Akatsuki-Maru on its voyage from France to Japan **image 3** The Greenpeace helicopter 'Tweety' on the deck of the Solo **image 4** Solo in the Bay of Biscay, 1994, where she confronted driftnet fishing
All images © Greenpeace / David Sims



1995

Greenpeace blockades the Sellafield reprocessing plant and the Aldermaston nuclear weapons lab in Britain in order to draw attention to the connection between civil and military uses of nuclear energy.



Meanwhile, the Solo pursues the Pacific Pintail, a freighter carrying plutonium, along its route between the French port of Cherbourg to Japan - 35 countries refuse to allow the Pacific Pintail passage through their waters.

In China, Greenpeace activists from Europe and the US hold up a banner in Beijing's Tiananmen Square, calling on an end to nuclear testing in the country. The activists are immediately detained and expelled from China.

Greenpeace activists occupy the Brent Spar oil platform in the northeast Atlantic.



image 1 THORP (THermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant), Sellafield, UK © Greenpeace / Robert Morris image 2 250 Greenpeace activists enter the Sellafield plant © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan images 3 and 4 Greenpeace road block against a Ministry of Defence convoy carrying plutonium from Sellafield to Aldermaston © Greenpeace / Jim Hodson image 5 Greenpeace activists occupy BNFL's Sellafield site © Greenpeace / Andrew Wiard image 6 Greenpeace blockades a lorry carrying radioactive materials to Sellafield for four hours at a motorway services park, when its drivers and security guards take a tea break © Greenpeace / Jim Hodson image 7 Greenpeace activists paint 'Stop Nuclear Trade' on the side of the Pacific Pintail as it arrives in Cherbourg © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes image 8 Greenpeace action in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, against Chinese nuclear tests © Greenpeace / Frank Holderbaum



david and goliath

In 1995, the Shell oil company announces plans to dispose of its Brent Spar oil storage and tanker-loading buoy by disposing of it at sea. The Brent Spar is 147m high and 29m in diameter, and the storage tank has a capacity of 50,000 tonnes (300,000 barrels) of crude oil. It is considered too technically difficult and dangerous to decommission the rig on land, not to mention the fact that it would cost over twice as much to dispose of it on land. Shell's decision is made with the blessing of the UK government - Prime Minister John Major announces that any proposition that the Brent Spar be taken onshore for disposal is 'incredible'.

Greenpeace, on the other hand, is appalled at Shell's idea, and takes action on the principle that waste does not belong in the sea; it demands that the installation is dismantled on land in an ecologically sound way. And so, on 30 April 1995, Greenpeace enters the oil drilling fields, and activists - including ship's captain Jon Castle - begin a lengthy occupation of the Brent Spar. A stand-off that will last for many weeks has begun in the North Sea, 120 miles northeast of the Shetland Islands. But this also marks the beginning of a new power that multinationals and corporations will need to take into account from now on - the power of the consumer.

When Greenpeace activists board the Spar, it has the air of an oil refinery crossed with the Marie Celeste; although Shell workers had left the Spar some four years earlier, coffee cups and magazines still litter the place, cupboards still contain clothes. Shell had simply abandoned the rig leaving everything behind. The initial occupation seems to elicit little reaction from Shell. However, after almost two weeks have passed, Shell sends a gigantic self-propelled oil rig - the Staydive - to evacuate the Brent Spar. The activists barricade themselves in, determined to remain where they are.

A first attempt to board the Spar is broken off due to stormy weather, but Shell finally makes it move, on May 22. A cage full of security officials is lifted by crane onto the Spar's helideck. The activists hold out for 18 hours but are gradually removed and taken to the Scottish mainland. But the boarding and subsequent eviction of Greenpeace makes for dramatic footage.

The German public is shocked by the aggression of the security officers and are incensed at the idea of a multinational company simply dumping its rubbish in the sea. Angela Merkel, Germany's Minister of the Environment at the time, states that the Brent Spar should not be dumped at sea. Groups across Germany - including church organisations - call for a general boycott of Shell's products, and many motorists stop buying Shell petrol. Germany is soon experiencing its largest nationwide consumer boycott in post-war times, and Greenpeace - David to Shell's financially-driven and heartlessly corporate Goliath - can now count on this groundswell of public support.



David and Goliath



image 1 Shell supply vessels spray water cannons on the Brent Spar to prevent Greenpeace from boarding and occupying the disused oil installation © Greenpeace / David Sims **image 2** Shell workers and police arrive on the Spar after 26 days of Greenpeace's occupation © Greenpeace / David Sims **image 3** Shell workers and police remove activists from the Spar © Greenpeace / David Sims **image 4** Protest against Shell in Germany © Greenpeace / Noel Matoff **image 5** Greenpeace blockades the entrance to Royal Dutch Shell's headquarters in Den Haag (The Hague), Netherlands © Greenpeace / Ruud Gort **image 6** Greenpeace picket of a Shell petrol station in the UK © Greenpeace / Robert Morris

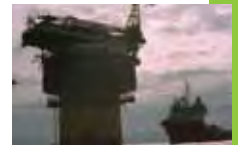


image 1 Harald Zindler (left) with activists Al Baker and Eric Heijiselaar, as they prepare to board the Brent Spar by helicopter © Greenpeace / David Sims image 2 Greenpeace activists in inflatable © Greenpeace / David Sims image 3 Greenpeace captain Jon Castle © Greenpeace / David Sims image 4 The Rembas attempts to keep Greenpeace away from the Brent Spar © Greenpeace / Dvid Sims image 5 Banner on the Brent Spar helicopter platform during the Greenpeace occupation © Greenpeace / Peter Thompson image 6 The Brent Spar is blasted with water during Greenpeace's second occupation of the platform © Greenpeace / Ulrich Jurgens image 7 Activists celebrate the release of Jon Castle following the first occupation of the Brent Spar © Greenpeace / David Sims image 8 Greenpeace activists on the Brent Spar © Greenpeace / David Sims



“What we have to learn from the Brent Spar, mainly, is that the public have got an incredible amount of power, much more than they realise.”

- Al Baker, Greenpeace activist

“Altair, Altair, this is the Brent Spar...”

The Moby Dick is swiftly joined by the chartered vessel, Altair, when Greenpeace returns to the Brent Spar. Shell’s support vessels start spraying water cannons at the Spar and at Greenpeace’s inflatables, determined to stop a further reoccupation of the Spar at all costs.

At the same time, environmental ministers of the countries bordering the North Sea are meeting in Esbjerg, Denmark, where the UK in particular is criticised for its willingness to support Shell’s initiative.

On 10 June, Shell nevertheless begins plans to tow the platform to the spot where it will be dumped, flying in the face of public opinion and political opinion, and in the glare of full media attention.

Greenpeace is determined to occupy the Spar again, but getting through the curtain of water is next to impossible. The only way back onto the Spar is from above, but even then the powerful water cannons are aimed directly at the helicopter. The pilot eventually manages to fly underneath the jets of water, and two activists - Al Baker from the UK and Eric Heijlselaar from the Netherlands - are able to jump from the helicopter onto the platform. Al radios their success to the Altair, and the pair will remain on the Spar for a further four days.

The Shell support vessels back down a little, seemingly realising how dangerous their actions are becoming. However, once again, images of their aggression arouse public condemnation. In the meantime, Jon Castle receives a warning that there are explosives on board the Brent Spar. Al and Eric are able to disarm the devices that were intended to send the rig to its watery grave.



image 1 Al Baker, during the first occupation © Greenpeace / David Sims image 2 Eric Heijlselaar, during the final occupation © Greenpeace / Al Baker image 3 Water cannons are sprayed at the Brent Spar, and at Greenpeace inflatables, throughout the occupation © Greenpeace / David Sims image 4 Eric Heijlselaar, moments after he and Al Baker reoccupy the Brent Spar by jumping from a helicopter © Greenpeace / Al Baker



The turning of the Spar

The Greenpeace ship Solo arrives on the scene and manages to place two more activists on the Spar. On the Shetlands plans are being put into motion to remove Greenpeace again. Elsewhere, an emergency meeting between Shell UK, Shell Germany and Shell Netherlands is taking place in Amsterdam. And on the Altair, Jon Castle notices that he is continuously turning course to keep track of the Brent Spar – and realises that it is turning around. It is at this point that he realises Greenpeace has won.

Shell's own employees, its works council and its many franchise owners who are being affected by the boycott start challenging its stance, and some seven weeks after the epic confrontation began Shell finally gives way to public pressure, deciding on 20 June 1995 not to sink the rig. The following day, newspapers will carry headlines praising the win for and by the consumer. 'People still count. Boycotts can still work. This is as refreshing for democracy as it is for the North Sea,' as The Guardian puts it.

On 29 June, the OSPAR Conference, responsible for environmental protection of the Northeast Atlantic, decides by majority vote to generally prohibit the sinking of oil platforms in the North Sea and the northeast Atlantic. The dismantling of the Brent Spar on land begins in 1998, with parts of it converted to make a ferry quay in Mekjarvik, Norway.

image 1 Crew from the Greenpeace ships welcome the activists - 'Spartans' - as they return from the Brent Spar © Greenpeace / David Sims **image 2** Banner hanging on the Brent Spar © Greenpeace / Steve Cox **image 3** Greenpeace captain Jon Castle © Greenpeace / David Sims **image 4** Greenpeace press conference following the Altair's return from the Brent Spar © Greenpeace / David Sims

Consequences

A few days before Shell admitted defeat, Greenpeace had claimed there were 5,000 tonnes of oil on the Brent Spar. This had only been an estimate, and had proven to be incorrect, but generated fierce criticism of Greenpeace at the time. The damage to the campaign's credibility was entirely disproportionate, however, as the claim didn't play an important role in the objectives of the campaign or its outcome. The long-term success of the campaign – the fact that it is no longer permissible today to sink such oil rigs in the sea anymore – needs to be remembered.

It had also been claimed by Shell at the time that the Brent Spar couldn't have been decommissioned on land, this being much too difficult and dangerous. Today, rigs like the Northwest Hutton – approximately 10 times larger than the Brent Spar – are routinely decommissioned on land.

The Brent Spar campaign changed the world, because with it a new power stepped onto the stage; consumer power. The Brent Spar deservedly remains a symbol of this consumer power, and of public expectations that corporations should act in an ecologically and socially responsible manner.

“The Brent Spar was so sudden, so clear, and had such immediate and dramatic consequences for the government and business, that it caused reverberations which still influence environmental debate today.”

- Chris Rose, Greenpeace UK



90s



President Chirac of France announces the resumption of nuclear testing in the South Pacific, and Greenpeace sends its ships to the Moruroa Atoll. Shortly before the testing begins in September, the French navy impounds the MV Greenpeace and the Rainbow Warrior.



1996

Greenpeace launches an international campaign against genetically-modified food. German and Czech activists hinder the departure from Hamburg of a freight train loaded with genetically-modified maize from the US, bound for the Czech Republic. Later in the year, Greenpeace reveals that genetically-modified soya beans have been shipped to Antwerp and Ghent in Belgium.



In a four-week expedition during the summer, the Arctic Sunrise documents the oil industry's continuous pollution of the North Sea as a consequence of oil production.

Activists chain themselves to logging machines near the Russian city of Kostamus, in protest against the destruction of ancient forests in order to supply the Finnish company ENSO with wood for paper production. ENSO declares a one-year moratorium on logging in the Karelian forests.



OVER 7 MILLION PEOPLE SIGN PETITIONS, CALLING FOR A STOP TO NUCLEAR TESTING. THE COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY IS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

images 1 to 3 French commandos storm the *Rainbow Warrior*, smashing windows on the bridge and throwing tear gas canisters © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan image 4 Greenpeace activist with a handful of genetically modified corn seeds © Greenpeace / Fred Dott image 5 Taking sea bed samples during tour of oilrigs planned for sea dumping © Greenpeace / Fred Dott image 6 Open boat day on the *Arctic Sunrise* in Lerwick, Scotland, UK, during the North Sea oilrig tour © Greenpeace / Fred Dott image 7 Greenpeace activists mark a train transporting genetically modified maize to the Czech Republic © Greenpeace / Fred Dott image 8 Action against ENSO paper mill, which uses wood from old growth forests in Karelia © Greenpeace / Martin Langer



1997

Greenpeace discovers rusted drums of dioxin near the grounds of the Sydney Olympic Games to be held in 2000. The drums have been left there by the chemical company Union Carbide. Greenpeace develops guidelines for the Olympics to ensure that they can be carried out ecologically.

Greenpeace conducts a campaign against toxic discharges into the Mediterranean. In Lebanon, activists sample the main sources of industrial pollution along the whole coast, and the firms involved are named in the test results.

A campaign against soft-PVC toys at the end of the year meets with success in several European countries; toys made with this toxic softener are removed from the market.



image 1 Greenpeace makes barrels of dioxin waste safe near the Olympic site in Homebush Bay, Australia © Greenpeace / Glen Barry **image 2** Greenpeace demonstration at Karantina incinerator, Lebanon © Greenpeace / Nabil Ismail **images 3 and 4** Making barrels of dioxin safe in Homebush Bay © Greenpeace / Glen Barry **image 5** Greenpeace action against soft PVC toys in a Buenos Aires shopping street in Argentina © Greenpeace / Carla Victoria **image 6** Greenpeace activists sample soft PVC toys at the Karstadt warehouse in Berlin, Germany © Jan-Peter Böning / Greenpeace **image 7** Greenpeace action against soft PVC toys at the Ministry of Health, Rome, Italy © Greenpeace / Francesco Cabras

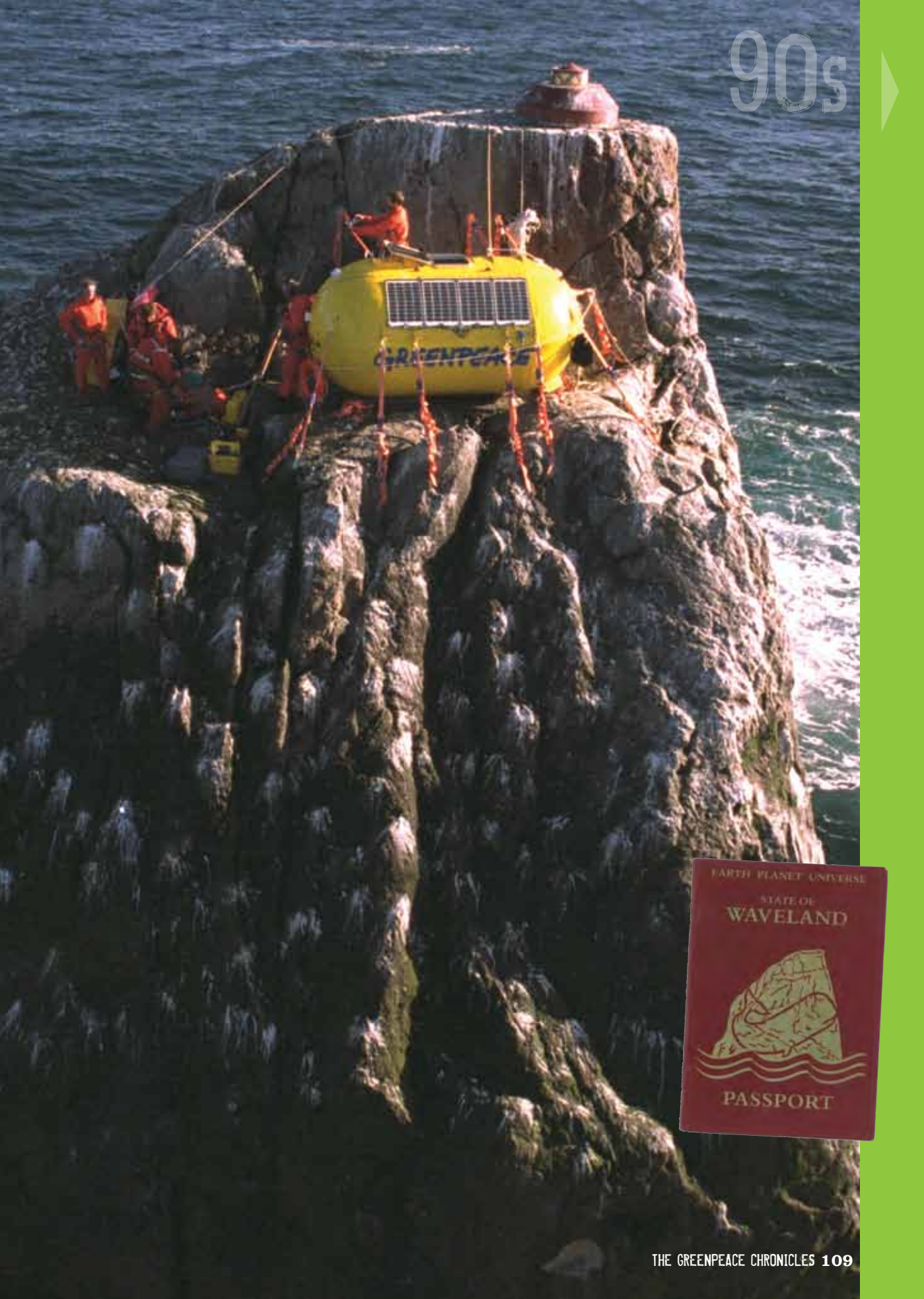
The tiny, uninhabited island of Rockall is just 29 metres high and measures just 31 by 25 metres. Despite its size, the UK, Ireland, Denmark (on behalf of the Faroe Islands), and Iceland all claim the rock because of the large amounts of oil and natural gas believed to be buried in the continental shelf, which could be worth as much as \$160 billion US dollars. Greenpeace occupies the island - and also the Stena Dee BP oilrig in the northeastern Atlantic - as part of its Atlantic Frontier campaign to protest against the planned exploitation of new oil fields. Claiming Rockall as the 'Republic of Waveland', Greenpeace issues over 15,000 passports to supporters backing the campaign.

The Kyoto Protocol to protect the climate is adopted by 38 industrial nations. Greenpeace and other environmental organisations criticise the protocol's low carbon dioxide reduction goals as being insufficient.



main image The Greenpeace Pod, which will be 'home' to the activists during the occupation, is installed on Rockall **inset image 1** Greenpeace activists Al Baker, Pete Morris and Meike Huelsmann raise the 'Republic of Waveland' flag on Rockall **inset image 2** Helicopter setting down the Pod **inset image 3** Rockall in low sun **inset image 4** Greenpeace raises flags at the end of its occupation of the island. All images © Greenpeace / David Sims

90s



90s



1998

Greenpeace cooperates with local environmentalists in Ecuador to reforest mangrove forests destroyed by illegal clearcutting to make way for shrimp farms. By the end of 2000, the Ecuadoran government will ban this logging.



Canadian ships loaded with old-growth wood pulp are hindered from docking at ports in the UK, the Netherlands and Germany. Activists in Long Beach, California, chain themselves to a freighter's loading crane and succeed in stopping the ship's entry into port for several days.



AFTER 15 YEARS OF GREENPEACE CAMPAIGNING THE EU FINALLY AGREES TO PHASE OUT DRIFTNET FISHING BY ITS FLEETS IN EU AND INTERNATIONAL WATERS BY THE END OF 2001.

image 1 Up to 1 million hectares of mangrove have been cleared for shrimp farms in Ecuador © Greenpeace / Clive Shirley image 2 Mangrove forest being destroyed by digger © Greenpeace / Clive Shirley image 3 Greenpeace and local inhabitants replant mangroves that have been cut © Greenpeace / Clive Shirley image 4 Women standing in the shallow waters, with mangroves visible behind them © Greenpeace / Clive Shirley image 5 Greenpeace action in Antwerp, Belgium, against the *Saga Wind*, which is carrying Canadian rainforest wood and pulp © Greenpeace / Georges Berghезan image 6 Greenpeace action in Brake, Germany, against the *Saga River*, carrying rainforest wood from British Columbia, Canada © Greenpeace / Martin Langer

Greenpeace documents how basic labour and environmental protection standards are disregarded when Europe's ocean-going ships, contaminated with toxins, are sent to India to be scrapped.



image 1 Women picking asbestos insulation material from ships to be dumped into the sea **image 2** Ship being scrapped in Alang, Gujarat, India **image 3** Waste incineration on the beach, fuelled by used oil **image 4** Woman carrying asbestos insulation materials from ships **image 5** Workers scrapping ship at Alang scrap yard **image 6** Workers ripping presumed asbestos insulation layer **image 7** Workers scrapping ship **image 8** Scrap material **image 9** Ship being scrapped in Alang **image 10** Alang scrap yard **image 11** Toxic waste. All images © Christoph Engel / Greenpeace, except image 4 © Andreas Bernstorff / Greenpeace



90s





90s

NINE COUNTRIES BAN THE USE OF HARMFUL PHTHALATES IN POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) TOYS FOR CHILDREN UNDER THREE, AND THE EU INTRODUCES AN 'EMERGENCY' BAN ON SOFT PVC TEETHING TOYS.

1999

In Bhopal, India – where 16,000 people died in 1984 following a large chemical accident at the US-owned Union Carbide plant – Greenpeace supports survivors calling for the plant's grounds to be cleaned up.



Japan experiences a nuclear accident early in October. Greenpeace publishes data on radiation measured near the Tokaimura fuel-rod factory.



image 1 Greenpeace demonstrates at 15th anniversary of the Bhopal disaster © Greenpeace / Santosh Bane image 2 Local people protest in Bhopal © Greenpeace / Peter Canton image 3 Weekly survivors' meeting © Greenpeace / Shailendra Yashwant image 4 Sevin plant at Union Carbide factory in Bhopal; this image is taken in 1999, 15 years after the disaster © Greenpeace / Shailendra Yashwant image 5 Greenpeace nuclear expert Diederik Samsom monitoring levels of radioactivity after the accident at the Tokaimura plant in Japan © Greenpeace / Andrew MacColl image 6 Monitoring farmland, 110 km north of Tokyo, Japan © Greenpeace / Andrew MacColl image 7 JOYO nuclear facility; sign reads 'Controlled Area, No Entry Without Permission' © Greenpeace / Andrew MacColl image 8 The Tokaimura nuclear reprocessing facilities, near Tokyo, Japan © Greenpeace / Andrew MacColl



The Arctic Sunrise sails to the Southern Ocean to draw attention to overfishing in Antarctic waters.



Activists harvest a field of genetically-modified maize in Lyng in the UK, and are arrested. They are, however, acquitted before court a year later. In the meantime, leading European supermarkets declare that they will no longer permit the use of genetically-modified basic foodstuffs in their own-brand products.



THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTOCOL TO THE ANTARCTIC TREATY COMES INTO FORCE.

image 1 Polar bear jumping on icefloe, Herald Island, Chuckchi Sea image 2 Climate campaigner Melanie Duchin on the Arctic Sunrise image 3 Walrus on icefloe image 4 Greenpeace's Arctic Climate tour investigates climate change effects on the wildlife of the Arctic images 5 and 6 Scientists on board the Arctic Sunrise image 7 Greenpeace activists removing genetically engineered maize from a trial farm in Lyng, UK image 8 Greenpeace UK Executive Director Peter Melchett is arrested for his part in the action image 9 Activists are arrested and removed by the police. Images 1 to 6 © Greenpeace / Daniel Beltrá, images 7 to 9 © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan

1996-



SHIPS: ARCTIC SUNRISE



In service: 1996

Built: 1975

Type of ship: Former research ship and supply vessel (ice class)

Length: 50m

Max. speed: 12 knots

Crew: 12, max. 30

Greenpeace refitted the former Polarbjørn with efficient communications systems, a helicopter landing platform and a helicopter lift in the midship hold. Her first trip took her to the North Sea and the northeast Atlantic, where Greenpeace documented marine pollution by oil from offshore installations.

In 1997, she became the first ship to circumnavigate James Ross Island in the Antarctic, a journey that would have once been impossible, had the 200m-thick ice shelf connecting the island to the Antarctic continent not collapsed. This was just one of the many signs of climate change that the ship has helped to document, and she spent many more months working around the coast of Greenland and the Arctic sea ice in 2009 documenting the effects of climate change in that region.

In the Southern Ocean the ship, along with the Esperanza, thwarted the Japanese whaling fleet's attempts to pursue its so-called 'scientific' whaling programme. She also chased pirate vessels fishing illegally for Patagonian toothfish.

In 2010 the Arctic Sunrise was sent to the Gulf of Mexico to perform an independent assessment of the impacts of the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The ship hosted independent scientists and researchers looking for oiled marine mammals, turtles, fish and sea birds, gathering vital evidence.



main image 1 In the Gulf of Mexico, where the crew of the *Arctic Sunrise* were joined by a team of independent scientists conducting scientific research that will further the understanding of the impacts of oil and chemical dispersant on the Gulf ecosystem in the aftermath of the British Petroleum oil spill © Sean Gardner / Greenpeace **inset image 1** Berthed in the port of Gijon, Spain © Greenpeace / Jiri Rezac **image 2** The ship negotiates icy waters near northern Greenland © Nick Cobbing / Greenpeace **image 3** Helideck; the ship is swinging in rough seas during her 1999 Southern Ocean anti-whaling tour © Greenpeace / John Cunningham





THE 000S

© GREENPEACE / BAS BEENTJES



New Greenpeace offices in the '00s

INDIA – 2000

SOUTHEAST ASIA – 2000

(regional office, present in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand)

CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE

– 2001 (formed by a merger of Greenpeace Austria and Greenpeace Slovakia, plus new offices in Romania, Hungary and Poland)

AFRICA – 2008 (regional office, present in South Africa, DRC and Senegal)



2000

The entrances to the European Patent Office in Munich are bricked up by activists following Greenpeace's discovery that the office has issued a patent on the breeding of human embryos.



Greenpeace protests against the construction of BP's Northstar oil production project in the Beaufort Sea, off the coast of Alaska.

THE BIOSAFETY PROTOCOL IS ADOPTED IN MONTREAL, CANADA. IT AIMS TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH FROM THE RISKS OF GENETICALLY-MODIFIED ORGANISMS (GMOs) BY CONTROLLING INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF GMOs.



Claiming that Russia is drowning in oil while multinational oil corporations sit back and watch it all happen, Greenpeace protests at TotalFinaElf and other Western oil corporations, pressuring them to take responsibility for disastrous oil pollution in Siberia.

image 1 Greenpeace action against 'Patents on Life' in front of the European Patent Office in Munich, Germany © Oliver Soulas / Greenpeace **image 2** Activists wearing sheep masks with patent tags in the ears © Thomas Einberger / Greenpeace **image 3** Greenpeace activists building up a polar survival shelter on the roof of BP's Northstar control centre module © Greenpeace / John Cunningham **image 4** Greenpeace activists boarding a massive industrial BP barge transporting the control centre of its Northstar development © Greenpeace / John Cunningham **image 5** Aerial view of the Arctic Sunrise, with BP's Northstar island in the background © Greenpeace / Daniel Beltrá **image 6** Greenpeace activists clearing oil pollution from Samotlor oilfield, West Siberia © Igor Gavrilov / Greenpeace



2001

Greenpeace protests against nuclear shipments in France and Germany, including several actions in Germany against the first nuclear shipment to the Gorleben interim storage site to take place under the Social Democratic/Greens coalition government. These actions are part of a large protest movement in the country.



Greenpeace 'lifesavers' demonstrate at Bondi, Australia, against new moves to increase fishing quotas for the critically-endangered Southern Bluefin tuna.

Greenpeace confronts the Fisheries Agency of Japan's whaling fleet in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary established in 1994. Japan has nevertheless continued to conduct an annual whale hunt in the Sanctuary under the guise of 'scientific' research.



image 1 Greenpeace activists seated under umbrellas bearing the nuclear radioactive symbol © Martin Langer / Greenpeace **images 2 and 3** Activists digging and planting flowers and trees on the train tracks through which shipments of nuclear material are proposed to pass © Martin Langer / Greenpeace **image 4** Activists dressed as lifeguards on Bondi Beach holding cutouts of bluefin tuna © Greenpeace / Tim Cole **image 5** Greenpeace inflatable in front of the Nisshin Maru, the factory ship of the Fisheries Agency of Japan's whaling fleet © Greenpeace / Jeremy Sutton-Hibbert



In ports around Europe, Greenpeace activists take action against freighters delivering Canadian old-growth lumber and paper products made from wood coming from the Great Bear rainforest in Canada. Protests also take place at the Canadian embassy in Den Haag (The Hague), in the Netherlands. In April, leading Canadian lumber companies promise to stop logging in large parts of the Great Bear rainforest in British Columbia.



image 1 Greenpeace activists in Antwerp, Belgium, blocking the unloading of paper products made of wood coming from the Great Bear Rainforest in Canada © Greenpeace / Philip Reynaers **image 2** Greenpeace activist arrested following an action outside the Canadian embassy in the Hague, Netherlands © Greenpeace / Bas Beentjes **image 3** Greenpeace activist Mannes Ubels holding onto the anchor chain of the Saga Tide while being sprayed by a high-pressure hose, in the Dutch port of Vlissingen © Greenpeace / Bas Beentjes **image 4** Members of Greenpeace hanging from the cranes of the cargo ship *Teal Arrow* in the French port of La Pallice to prevent it from unloading its cargo. The ship is transporting timber from logging giant Interfor © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes

AFTER YEARS OF NEGOTIATIONS AND PRESSURE FROM GREENPEACE, A GLOBAL AGREEMENT FOR THE ELIMINATION OF A GROUP OF HIGHLY TOXIC AND PERSISTENT MAN-MADE CHEMICALS (PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS OR POPS), BECOMES A REALITY IN MAY 2001 WHEN A UN TREATY BANNING THEM IS ADOPTED.

'Stop Star Wars' is the Rainbow Warrior's motto when Greenpeace warns of the danger of a new nuclear arms race. Greenpeace is opposing Washington's satellite-supporter missile defence system, and protests at the US army's missile test area on the Kwajalein atoll in the north Pacific. In July, activists enter the Vandenberg test site in California and delay the start of a launch.



image 1 Greenpeace campaigner Mike Townsley on the *Rainbow Warrior*, looking towards the Kwajalein missile base prior to a 'Stop Star Wars' action in the Marshall Islands © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan **image 2** Inflatable setting out towards Kwajalein missile base in the Marshall Islands © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan **image 3** Activists protested in the exclusion zone waters of the Vandenberg airforce base in the US in an attempt to delay the 'Star Wars' missile defence system test © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan **image 4** Activists chained to each other outside the US embassy in Helsinki, Finland, in support of the Star Wars 17 appearing in federal court in Los Angeles © Greenpeace / Jesse Anttila **image 5** Demonstration in support of the Star Wars 17 at the US embassy in Bern, Switzerland; some activists are dressed in old-style prisoner's suits and their mouths are sealed with tape, while another wears a George Bush mask © Greenpeace / David Adair **image 6** Some of the activists arrested for disrupting the test; the so-called Star Wars 17 consist of nine foreign nationals, six US citizens and two independent journalists © Zachary Singer / Greenpeace



2002

SHIPS: ESPERANZA



In service: 2002

Built: 1984

Type of ship: Former Russian Navy fire-fighting vessel (ice class)

Length: 72m

Max. speed: 18 knots

Crew: 12, max. 48

Launched in February 2002, the Esperanza – Spanish for ‘hope’ – is the largest vessel in the Greenpeace fleet, and the first ship to be named by visitors to the Greenpeace website. Between November 2005 and March 2007, she made the ‘Defending Our Oceans’ voyage, the largest expedition that Greenpeace has ever mounted. In 2009, as part of a subsequent ‘Defending Our Pacific’ expedition, she documented unsustainable and illegal fishing practices. She has participated across a wide range of Greenpeace activities, from tours promoting renewable energy to actions against climate destroying coal-fired power stations, and from tracking shipments of illegally logged timber to tackling the Japanese whaling fleet in the Southern Ocean.

In the summer of 2010, the Esperanza embarked on a two-month ‘Arctic Under Pressure’ expedition, examining some of the threats facing fragile Arctic Ocean ecosystems. The expedition supported the German marine science institute IFM-GEOMAR in carrying out the largest ever experiment on ocean acidification, a process caused by the ocean’s absorption of CO₂ pollution from industrial emissions.

In the same year, as part of Greenpeace’s Go Beyond Oil campaign, the ship headed for ‘iceberg alley’ off Greenland, where Cairn Energy is drilling for oil. Activists left the ship aboard inflatables, successfully evaded the Danish Navy, and scaled the company’s Stena Don drilling rig, halting the drilling operation. A few weeks later swimmers confronted the reckless pursuit of oil off the Shetland Islands by stopping Chevron’s Stena Carron drilling ship from heading towards its drill site.

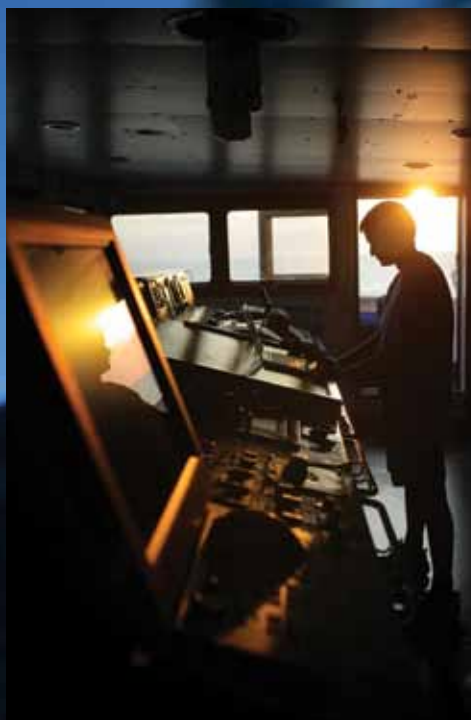


image 1 Arriving in Greenland for the 2010 ‘Go Beyond Oil’ expedition © Will Rose / Greenpeace **image 2** View of heavy seas from the bridge, 2005 © Greenpeace / Nick Cobbing **image 3** Deckhand Faye Lewis on the bridge, 2007 © Greenpeace / Jiri Rezac **image 4** Northern lights seen from the Esperanza in the North Atlantic in 2010 © Will Rose / Greenpeace



2002

Greenpeace helps defeat a major drive by Japan and its supporters to re-introduce commercial whaling through the International Whaling Commission (IWC). While it cannot be proved beyond doubt that the Japanese government has used its aid money to get votes in support of its position in the IWC, there is a strong link between the votes for Japan and the aid money some of the member countries of the IWC received.

More than 600 Greenpeace volunteers from around the world shut down oil company Esso's petrol stations in Luxembourg in a protest against Esso's continued sabotage of international efforts to protect the climate.



image 1 IWC meeting in Shimonoseki, Japan © Greenpeace / Hiroto Kiryu image 2 Action outside Japanese embassy in Stockholm, Sweden, against Japanese votebuying within the IWC © Greenpeace / Christian Aslund image 3 Greenpeace Japan's whales campaigner Mitoji Nagasawa tells the media that the world is watching Japan's votebuying programme at the IWC © Greenpeace / Hiroto Kiryu images 4 to 10 Action against Esso, throughout Luxembourg - image 4 © Greenpeace / Philip Reynaers, images 5 to 9 © Greenpeace / Bas Beentjes, image 10 © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes



Greenpeace holds actions in a variety of locations to commemorate the 18th anniversary of the Bhopal disaster, which killed thousands of people. The polluted site of the abandoned factory still leaks poisons into the groundwater of local residents. Dow Chemical bought Union Carbide in 2001, but will not accept any responsibility for the clean up of the contaminated site.

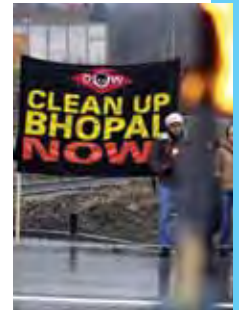


image 1 Protest at the Dow chemical plant in Bhopal © Greenpeace / Kadir van Lohuizen **image 2** Protest in Australia © Greenpeace / Tim Cole **image 3** Action at Dow's head office in Terneuzen, the Netherlands; Greenpeace protest banner alongside photographer Raghu Rai's images of the victims of the disaster © Greenpeace / Bas Beentjes **images 4 and 5** Memorial in front of Dow Chemical's European HQ in Horgen, Switzerland © Greenpeace / Ex-Press / David Adair **image 6** Greenpeace campaigner Monique Harthoorn and survivors of the Bhopal disaster - Rashida Bi and Ganesh Nochur - return poisonous waste collected from the former Union Carbide plant in Bhopal to its owner, Dow Benelux in the Netherlands © Greenpeace / Bas Beentjes **image 7** Emotional plea by Bhopal survivor Nur Jahan when Dow Netherlands refuse to come out and talk about Bhopal's plight © Greenpeace / Bas Beentjes **image 8** Activists place a memorial statue outside the Dow head office in Terneuzen © Greenpeace / Bas Beentjes



Archbishop Desmond Tutu visits the Greenpeace ship Esperanza when it travels to South Africa, and blesses the ship and her crew. He joins them in wishing for a clean, peaceful and nuclear free world. Greenpeace is in Cape Town as world leaders gather in Johannesburg for the World Summit for Sustainable Development. Shortly after Tutu's visit, Greenpeace activists launch a pre-dawn protest at Koeberg, Africa's only nuclear power plant, and six activists climb onto the roof of nearby buildings before dropping a banner that reads 'Nukes Out of Africa'.



image 1 Activists on inflatable boat during a protest at Koeberg, Africa's only nuclear power plant as world leaders gather in Johannesburg for the Earth Summit © Greenpeace / Daniel Beltrá **image 2** The crew of the rigid inflatable are arrested by police after they drop activists off at the Koeberg plant © Greenpeace / Daniel Beltrá **images 3 to 5** Archbishop Desmond Tutu visits the Esperanza, blessing the ship and its crew © Greenpeace / Daniel Beltrá **image 6** Six activists climb onto the roof of buildings at the Koeberg plant before dropping a banner that read 'Nukes Out of Africa'; they are later taken into custody © Greenpeace / Daniel Beltrá **image 7** Eleven of the so-called Koeberg 12, outside the Atlantis Magistrates Court where they will be tried and deported from the country © Greenpeace / Roger Bosch **image 8** Local residents outside the Magistrates Court show their support for the Koeberg 12 © Greenpeace / Karin Retief



2003

A Greenpeace team, including two nuclear experts, travels to Iraq to investigate horrifying reports that the Tuwaitha nuclear facility near Baghdad has been left unguarded and the contents looted. They discover evidence of radioactive contamination in and around local schools and homes. Barrels previously used to store 'yellowcake' uranium are now being used to store water and food. While the US Administration refuses to admit there is a problem, despite failing to even carry out radiation checks, Greenpeace tracks down, secures and returns to US officials dangerous containers of radioactive material. In collaboration with the local community Greenpeace also arranges for contaminated barrels to be swapped for new, clean aluminium ones. To date, no other assistance has been given to help clean up the contaminated communities.



image 1 Barrels inside a shed in the Al Tuwaitha plant, Iraq **image 2** Mike Townsley and Sara Holden talk to a US soldier in Iraq **image 3** A girl standing outside the Al Majidat school for girls (900 pupils), next to the Tuwaitha nuclear facility; Greenpeace found levels of radioactivity up to 3,000 times higher than background levels at the school and cordoned the area off **image 4** Foss Sadik writes warning signs at Al Madijat school for the area around Al Tuwaitha **image 5** William Peden and Stefan Huttner prepare a yellow cake mixer for the return to the Tuwaitha nuclear facility. A local welder is welding the mixer shut. The device was found in an open public place in front of a bus stop **image 6** Greenpeace radiation expert Dr. Rianne Teule takes measurements outside the Al-Majidat school for girls **image 7** US soldier checks a yellow cake mixer returned by Greenpeace to the Tuwaitha nuclear facility **images 8 and 9** Residents of Al Wadiyah carry home clean water barrels, which Greenpeace activists have exchanged for radioactive ones. All images © Greenpeace / Philip Reynaers

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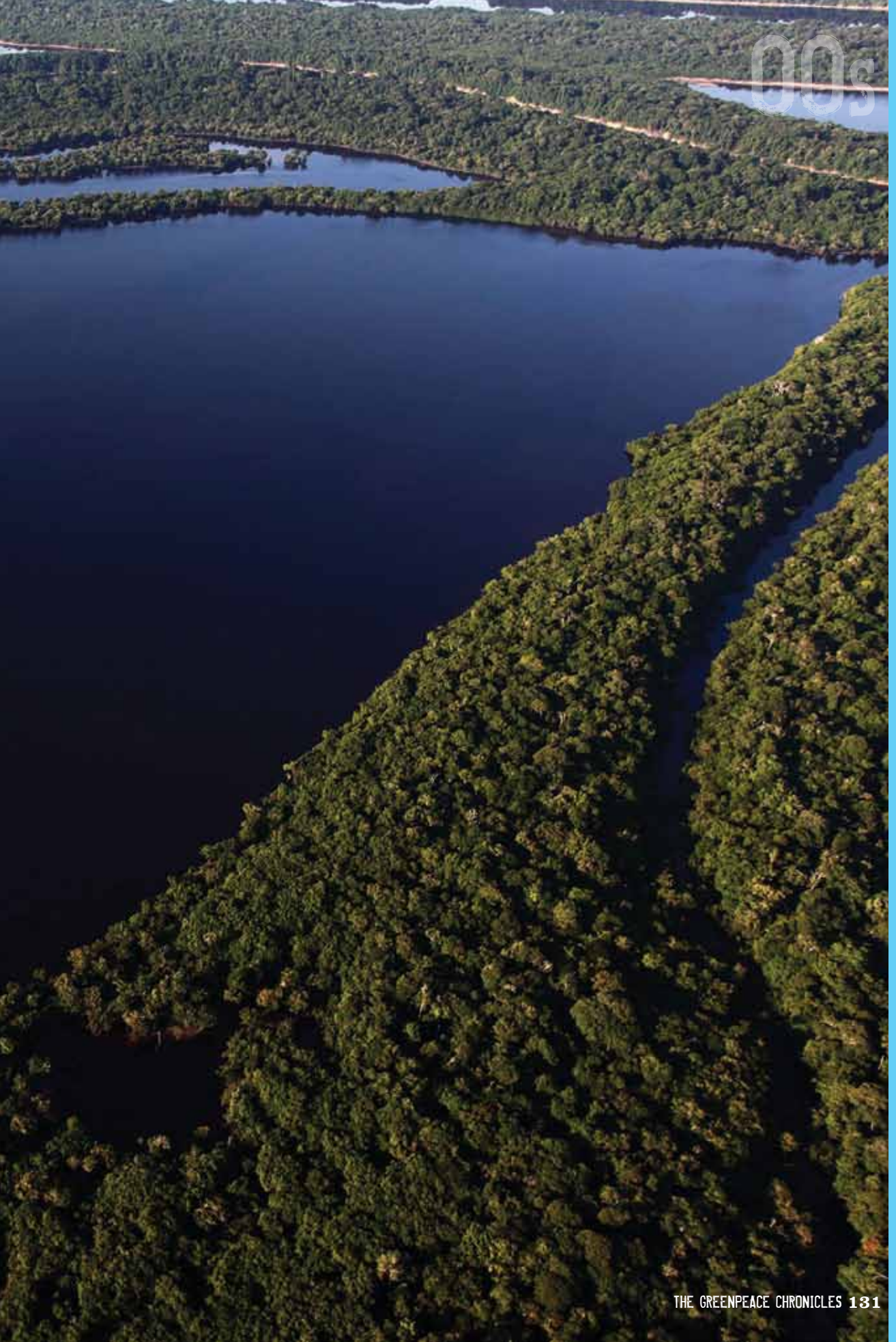
The Deni, indigenous peoples of the Amazon, celebrate the end of an 18-year campaign to mark their land as protected from logging. Thirteen Greenpeace volunteers, including a member of the rapidly developing cyberactivist community, used GPS technology and a helicopter for a month to create an 'eco-corridor' around 3.6 million hectares of land.

“If we were going to be serious about protecting the Amazon, we had to be there to really be able to understand the issues. We worked ‘on the ground’ in the Amazon, the only international NGO to do so. We worked with the locals, and found exactly what they needed, not what everybody assumed they needed. Take the Deni Indians, for example, an indigenous people with no written language. We helped the Deni make their voices heard in Brasilia, and they got their land protected, driving out a big Malaysian logging company in the process. The demarcation of the Deni land is one of things I’m proudest of in all my time with Greenpeace. I’m proud of what Greenpeace can help achieve.”

- Anne Dingwall, Greenpeace veteran



main image Amazon rainforest and the River Amazon © Rodrigo Baléria / Greenpeace
image 1 Greenpeace campaigners and local people using maps during demarcation preparations © Greenpeace / Flavio Cannalonga **image 2** Anne Dingwall © Greenpeace / Philip Reynaers



00s



2004

Following years of campaigning in the Amazon by Greenpeace and other environmental organisations the Brazilian government stood up to the powerful forces of illegal loggers and greedy soya and beef barons by creating two massive protective reserves. The presidential decree protects 2 million hectares of the Amazon forest by creating the Verde Para Sempre and Riozinho do Anfriso extractive reserves.


Thanks to years of pressure from environmental groups, the consumers, cyberactivists and Greenpeace, there is a victory for the environment following the announcement by Monsanto that it will suspend further development or open field trials of its genetically engineered 'Roundup Ready' wheat. Monsanto states that it is deferring all further efforts to introduce the crop and that it is discontinuing breeding and field-level research of the wheat. This follows a similar announcement in 2003 when the company announced its withdrawal from the development of pharmaceutical crops.





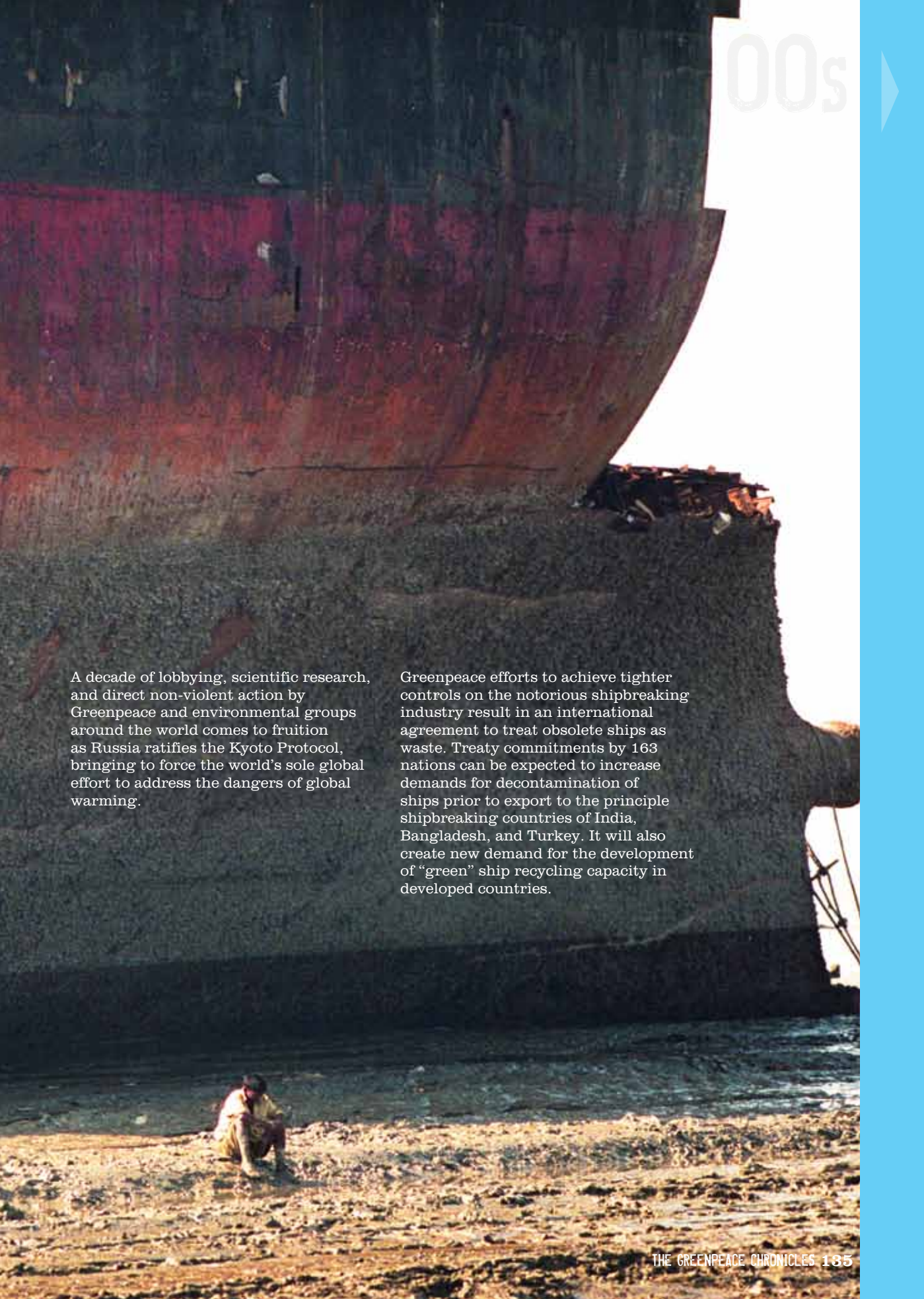
Iceland steps back from plans to kill 500 minke, sei, and fin whales over two years, announcing a quota of only 25 minke for the year. Greenpeace web activists fuelled domestic opposition by gathering 50,000 worldwide signatures to a pledge to visit Iceland if the government would stop whaling. With a potential value of more than \$60m US dollars in tourist spend, against a whaling programme which generated 3-4 million in profits, the pledge dramatically illustrates that whales are worth more to Iceland alive than dead.

THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION COMES INTO FORCE FOLLOWING YEARS OF LOBBYING BY GREENPEACE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANISATIONS. A KEY FEATURE OF THE CONVENTION CALLS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF ALL PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPS). THEY INCLUDE INTENTIONALLY PRODUCED CHEMICALS, SUCH AS PESTICIDES, AS WELL AS BYPRODUCTS, SUCH AS CANCER-CAUSING DIOXINS THAT ARE RELEASED FROM INDUSTRIES USING CHLORINE AND FROM WASTE INCINERATORS.



Publishers of 34 Canadian magazines pledge to shift away from paper containing tree fibre from Canada's ancient forests, thanks to ongoing pressure from the Markets Initiative coalition, of which Greenpeace Canada has a key role. The coalition has similar commitments from 71 Canadian book publishers including the Canadian publisher of Harry Potter, which prints *The Order of the Phoenix* on AFF paper.

Queensland Energy Resources announces an end to the Stuart Shale Oil Project in Australia. Greenpeace has campaigned against the project, which would have produced oil with four times the greenhouse impact as oil from the ground, since 1998. The project cost millions of dollars in government subsidies that should have been spent on renewable energy.



A decade of lobbying, scientific research, and direct non-violent action by Greenpeace and environmental groups around the world comes to fruition as Russia ratifies the Kyoto Protocol, bringing to force the world's sole global effort to address the dangers of global warming.

Greenpeace efforts to achieve tighter controls on the notorious shipbreaking industry result in an international agreement to treat obsolete ships as waste. Treaty commitments by 163 nations can be expected to increase demands for decontamination of ships prior to export to the principle shipbreaking countries of India, Bangladesh, and Turkey. It will also create new demand for the development of "green" ship recycling capacity in developed countries.

00s



2005

Photocopy giant Xerox agrees to stop buying timber pulp from StoraEnso, the Finnish national logging company that is cutting down one of Europe's last remaining ancient forests. Following pressure by Greenpeace cyberactivists, the company agrees a new procurement policy, ensuring that suppliers do not source timber from 'old-growth forests, conservation areas or other areas designated for protection.'

Sony Ericsson, Samsung, Nokia, LG, Motorola and Sony announce that they will be phasing toxic chemicals out of their products. This is the result of the thousands of participants in our online action to pressure electronics companies to come clean.

The Pizarro reserve in northern Argentina is a haven for wildlife and the Wichi people who depend on the forest for their livelihoods, but in February 2004 the state government decides to put the reserve on the auction block, to be sold to the highest bidder for conversion into soy plantations. Greenpeace responds with actions in the forest and cyberactions from countries near and far. In the middle of all the activities prominent Argentinean actor Ricardo Darin and football legend Diego Maradona help out; Maradona, on his own top-rating TV talk show, appeals directly to the president to save the reserve from the bulldozers and the soy plantations. A week later, Pizarro is saved.

00s



REST CRIME
ORAENSOTM





The Esperanza embarks on the 'Defending Our Oceans' voyage – the single largest expedition Greenpeace has ever taken. The expedition between 2005 and 2007 - which will also involve the Arctic Sunrise and the Rainbow Warrior - will tell the story of the crisis facing the oceans, from the Azores to Antarctica (including places few humans have been).

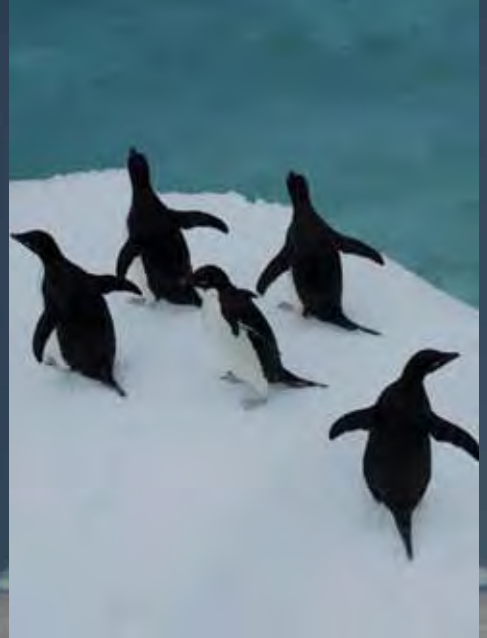


image 1 Leopard seal on hard ice sheets in the Southern Ocean © Greenpeace / Daniel Beltrá **image 2** Sea turtles used to be a rare sight in the waters of Apo Island; since it was declared a marine reserve, it is now common to see Hawksbill and Green Sea Turtles such as this one - Apo Island is acknowledged internationally as a model community managed marine reserve © Greenpeace / Daniel M Ocampo **image 3** California sea lions assist Greenpeace activists with their banner at the Los Islotes sea lion colony © Greenpeace / Alex Hoffer **image 4** Adélie penguins walk on ice in the Southern Ocean © Greenpeace / Daniel Beltrá **image 5** The whale shark's migration route takes it close to the shores off Rapu Rapu Island in the Philippines, the site of toxic sea pollution from the Lafayette mining operation © Greenpeace / Gavin Newman **image 6** Spirograph worm in the Mediterranean © Greenpeace / Roger Grace **image 7** A seahorse tries to camouflage itself inside a big plastic bag © Greenpeace / Daniel M Ocampo **image 8** Jellyfish in the Mediterranean © Greenpeace / Marco Care **image 9** A sea turtle is entangled in fishing gear; Greenpeace activists onboard the *Rainbow Warrior* found the turtle in the Mediterranean Sea north of Libya, and freed it © Greenpeace / Marco Care



main image Humpback whales feed near the Antarctic ice edge in the Southern Ocean © Greenpeace / Jiri Rezac **inset image 1** Marine Conservationist Charles Moore displays a toothbrush found in the Central North Pacific Ocean © Greenpeace / Alex Hofford **image 2** The toothbrush is just one example of a wide variety of plastic items found in our oceans; here, plastic is displayed on a beach and the word 'Trash' is spelled out from golf balls © Greenpeace / Alex Hofford

00s





main image Chinese fishing vessel 60 miles off Conakry, Guinea; the rusting vessel appears unusable but is still in use. Profits take priority as workers exist in terrible conditions often waiting for crew that never arrives © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **inset image 1** Crew sorting catch on a Chinese fishing boat that has a history of pirate fishing activities © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **image 2** Rusty refrigeration equipment controls the refrigeration of the fish that is destined for human consumption © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **image 3** Crew members sleeping down below in the living area on board a Taiwanese longliner © Greenpeace / Paul Hilton **image 4** Local fishermen with nets on a fishing boat in Conakry port © Pierre Gleizes **image 5** Sara Holden © Greenpeace / Daniel Beltrá

“The Defending Our Oceans expedition brought our oceans back to shore and made the invisible visible. It put into stark contrast breathtaking beauty and diversity with the scale and relentlessness of the oceans’ destruction. What we saw far out to sea would never be allowed to happen on land and reinforces the need for oceans protection to begin at home.”



- Sara Holden, Communications Coordinator, Defending Our Oceans expedition

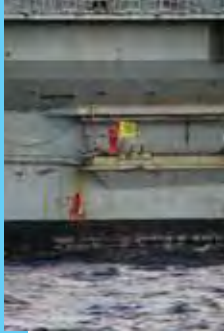


2006

An area twice the size of Belgium is given greater protection in the Amazon after a Presidential decree to create a 6.4 million hectare (around 16 million acres) conservation area. This is a great victory for the people of the Amazon who have been battling landgrabbers, cattle ranchers and loggers. The decree calls for around 1.6 million hectares to be permanently protected and totally off limits to logging and deforestation.

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French President Chirac announced the dramatic recall of the asbestos-laden warship *Clemenceau* - it will be turning around and going back to France. Greenpeace actions, emails to Chirac and an embarrassing international scandal leave France with little choice but to abandon the misguided attempt to dump its own toxic mess on India.

After months of pressure, consumer actions, online activism and more than 100,000 emails from Greenpeace's 'Ocean Defenders' everywhere, seafood suppliers Gorton's, Sealord and parent company Nissui withdraw their active support for Japanese whaling. Whalers announce that the 32% share in whaling operations owned by these commercial corporations will be transferred to a 'public interest entity'. The retreat isolates whaling economically and probably scuppers plans to find new markets for whale products.



image 1 The French former aircraft carrier *Clemenceau* © Greenpeace / David Sims **image 2** Greenpeace activists board the *Clemenceau* 50 nautical miles off the coast of Egypt © Greenpeace / David Sims **image 3** Protest against the departure of the *Clemenceau* from the Port of Toulon © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **image 4** Port of Toulon; the decommissioned *Clemenceau* was bound for India where it was to be dismantled despite containing huge quantities of highly toxic asbestos © Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes **image 5** Inflatables from the *Esperanza* and *Arctic Sunrise* hindering the transfer of minke whales by a catcher ship of the Japanese whaling fleet to the *Nisshin Maru* factory ship during the 2005-2006 Southern Ocean Tour; banners on the inflatable bear the names of Gorton's and Nissui, two companies actively supporting the whaling at the time © Greenpeace / Jeremy Sutton-Hibbert **image 6** Nathan Santry holds a banner showing the Gorton logo in combination with a whaler's harpoon © Greenpeace / Jeremy Sutton-Hibbert



Following Greenpeace actions around the world, McDonald's agrees to stop selling chicken fed on soya grown in newly deforested areas of the Amazon rainforest. Furthermore, it becomes instrumental in getting other food companies and supermarkets, such as Marks & Spencer, Sainsbury's, ASDA and Waitrose, to sign up to a zero deforestation policy as well. But it goes even further than that, and pressure from all these companies forces their suppliers, the big multinational soya companies such as Cargill, to agree a two-year moratorium on buying soya from newly deforested areas.



image 1 Greenpeace volunteers dump nearly 4 tonnes of soya and chain themselves to a gate at Cargill's UK HQ in protest at the company's central role in the destruction of the Amazon rainforest © Nick Cobbing / Greenpeace **image 2** Greenpeace activists paint 'Forest Crime' on Cargill's silos in the Amsterdam harbour and block the unloading of cargo ship *Flecha*, coming from the Amazon rainforest © Greenpeace / Andrew Kerr **image 3** Greenpeace blocks the *W-Ona* in the North Sea Canal to stop her offloading Amazon soya in Amsterdam © Greenpeace / Joël van Houdt **image 4** The Arctic Sunrise blocks the path of a smaller Cargill ship containing Amazonian soya to prevent it leaving port in Santarém, Brazil © Greenpeace / Daniel Beltrá **images 5 and 6** Seven-foot-tall chickens invade McDonald's outlets in London, UK; chickens used in its products were being fed on soya coming from the Amazon © Jiri Rezac / Greenpeace



Estonia launches an investigation into the Probo Koala after three days of blockade by Greenpeace's ship, the Arctic Sunrise. It is the first official action against the Probo Koala, which poisoned thousands and killed eight in the Ivory Coast when it dumped a cargo of toxic waste that had been refused by the Netherlands. After dumping its deadly cargo the ship simply sailed to Estonia unhindered, until Greenpeace took action.



THE EUROPEAN UNION APPROVES A NEW CHEMICAL LAW - REACH: REGISTRATION, EVALUATION, AUTHORISATION AND RESTRICTION OF CHEMICALS - TO REPLACE REGULATION THAT IS OVER 40 YEARS OLD.

image 1 EU environmental commissioner Stavros Dimas, who says "I think what Greenpeace did was actually very important in filling the gaps in the implementation of European law" © Greenpeace / Christian Aslund **image 2** Greenpeace campaigner Marietta Harjono takes the Ivorian drivers hired to dispose of toxic waste from the Probo Koala to the headquarters of Trafigura in Amsterdam, the Netherlands © Greenpeace / Bas Beentjes **image 3** Dombia Siaka and Amado Bakayoko went twice to Trafigura's HQ demanding apologies from the company for not disclosing the toxic nature of the waste they were asked to dispose of © Greenpeace / Bas Beentjes **image 4** Stavros Dimas on the Arctic Sunrise © Greenpeace / Christian Aslund **image 5** Greenpeace blockade the Probo Koala in Estonia © Greenpeace / Christian Aslund **image 6** Greenpeace activists brand the Panamanian-flagged vessel as an EU Toxic Crime scene © Greenpeace / Christian Aslund **image 7** Greenpeace activist climbs the mooring lines of the Probo Koala with a banner in French saying "Toxic Trade Kills" © Greenpeace / Christian Aslund

2007

The New Zealand government announces cancellation of a proposed coal-burning power plant, Marsden B. Greenpeace and local activists mounted a 4-year struggle that involved a 9-day occupation, high court challenges, protest marches, a record number of public submissions, 'Surfers Against Sulphur', public meetings and a pirate radio station.



00s



Apple announces a phase-out of the most dangerous chemicals in its product line in response to a Webby-award winning online campaign by Greenpeace and Apple fans worldwide. The campaign challenged Apple to become a green leader in addressing the electronic waste problem.



image 1 Action at the Marsden B power station in February 2005 © Greenpeace / Malcolm Pullman **image 2** Over 500 Northland residents gather on Bream Bay beach beneath Marsden B power station to protest against the proposal to convert it into a coal-fired power station © Greenpeace / Young **image 3** Greenpeace activist Raoni Hammer lowers himself into the waiting arms of the law following a nine-day occupation of the station © Greenpeace / Fotopress **image 4** 'Surfers Against Sulphur' stage a protest © Greenpeace / Young **image 5** Greenpeace divers at the toxic outflow zone of the proposed Marsden B station © Greenpeace / David Abbott **image 6** Local Ruakaka builders erect signs and hazard tape around the perimeter of the proposed site © Greenpeace / Young **image 7** Greenpeace activists gather at the 5th Avenue Apple store in Manhattan, New York, USA, to shine a 'green light' on the emerging problem of electronic waste © Greenpeace / Salem Krieger **image 8** Greenpeace volunteers man the high-profile 'Green My Apple' stall at the Mac Expo in London, UK © Greenpeace / Will Rose **image 9** Greenpeace volunteers hand out biological apples to customers of the Apple store in Amsterdam © Greenpeace **images 10 and 11** Apple action in Austria © Greenpeace / Kurt Prinz



After four years of Greenpeace campaigning to bring an end to deep-sea bottom trawling, representatives from countries around the world gathered in Chile to carve out a fisheries agreement for the South Pacific region, protecting it from this incredibly destructive fishing method. From September 2007, bottom-trawling vessels in the region will not be able to fish in areas that have, or are even likely to have, vulnerable marine ecosystems unless they complete an assessment showing that no damage will be caused.

Together with other environmental groups, Greenpeace gets 1.5 million signatures of support and pushes through Argentina's first federal forest protection law. The new law includes a nationwide one-year moratorium on clearing of native forests while forest management regulations are put in place. After a year, any jurisdiction still lacking regulations will continue to be prohibited from issuing new logging and land clearing permits. The Forest Law also establishes environmental impact studies and public hearings - measures that will help protect forests where indigenous people live and small-scale farmers.



image 1 Commercial shrimp trawler in San Felipe; these trawlers pose a great threat to the marine environment as marine wildlife including sea lions get caught in their bottom-trawling nets © Greenpeace / Alex Hoffer **image 2** Crew meeting on the *Sleipner*, monitoring and campaigning at the Cleaver Bank in the North Sea © Greenpeace / Cris Olivares **image 3** Evidence of bottom trawling, as seen at approximately 1000' deep in the Pribilof Canyon in the Bering Sea © Greenpeace **image 4** German pair trawler *Reiderland* bottom-trawling for North Sea cod © Greenpeace / Christian Aslund **image 5** Evidence of bottom-trawling, captured by a manned deep submersible during undersea research in the Bering Sea © Greenpeace

2008

Greenpeace confronts the Japanese whaling fleet in the Southern Ocean for the third consecutive year. The whale hunt is disrupted for 15 days during the height of the southern summer when the *Esperanza* chases the *Nisshin Maru* across 4,300 miles of the whale sanctuary, shutting down the whole whaling operation for the entirety of the epic chase. After five months at sea, the *Nisshin Maru* will return to Japan having taken only half the number of whales from the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary as it planned – but still 551 whales too many.



“People ask me, why does Japan continue whaling, and I find it a really difficult question to answer. Japan’s whaling for research reasons is unnecessary and unwanted. Most of the whales end up in deep freezers because there is no market for whale meat in Japan or anywhere else in the world. Whaling is just plain wrong - you can’t get much simpler than that, yet still Japan continues its whaling.”

- Jetske Nagtglas, Greenpeace activist

image 1 The radar screen on the bridge of the *Esperanza* helps the team on board search for the Japanese whaling fleet in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary © Greenpeace / Jiri Rezac image 2 Captain Frank Kamp and other crew members on the bridge © Greenpeace / Jiri Rezac image 3 The Japanese whaling vessel *Nisshin Maru* flees from the *Esperanza* © Greenpeace / Jiri Rezac image 4 Jetske Nagtglas © Greenpeace / Jeremy Sutton-Hibbert

00s





main image Chasing the *Nisshin Maru* **image 1** The hunter vessel *Yushin Maru No 2* manoeuvres at high speed, aiming for a Greenpeace inflatable **image 2** Jetske Nagtglas, on a Greenpeace inflatable boat, tries to prevent the factory ship *Nisshin Maru* from refueling from the supply vessel *Oriental Bluebird* in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary **image 3** Greenpeace Japan campaigner Sakyo Noda contacts the Japanese government whaling fleet via a radio from the *Esperanza* in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary. All images © Greenpeace / Jiri Rezac



100s

Six Greenpeace UK volunteers are acquitted of criminal damage by a Crown Court jury in a case that centres on the contribution made to climate change by burning coal. The charges arose after the six attempted to shut down the Kingsnorth coal-fired power station in Kent in 2007 by scaling the chimney and painting the UK Prime Minister's name down the side. The defendants pleaded 'not guilty' and relied in court on the defence of 'lawful excuse' - claiming they shut the power station in order to defend property of a greater value from the global impact of climate change. The landmark case marks the first victory of the 'lawful excuse' defence in a climate-change case in the UK. Plans to build the Kingsnorth coal power plant are shelved towards the end of the year.



main image Five of the so-called Kingsnorth 6 © Will Rose / Greenpeace **inset image 1** The Kingsnorth six - Huw Williams, Kevin Drake, Ben Stewart, Tim Hewke, Emily Hall and Will Rose outside Maidstone Crown Court after a jury found them not guilty of criminal damage charges for their action at Kingsnorth power station the previous year © Jill Rezac / Greenpeace **image 2** On Kingsnorth power station © Will Rose / Greenpeace **image 3** Abselling down Kingsnorth coal-fired power station © Will Rose / Greenpeace

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After just three weeks of actions, a hugely popular spoof online advert and 115,000 online signatures, Unilever changes its position to support a moratorium on cutting down trees in Indonesia for palm oil plantations.



image 1 A volunteer in a full orangutan costume holds a banner reading in Italian "Unilever, authentic destruction" in front of the Unilever building in Rome © Greenpeace / Emiliano Caviochi image 2 Greenpeace activists hang a huge banner at the Unilever headquarters in Rotterdam, the Netherlands © Greenpeace / Gerard Til images 3, 4 and 6 Greenpeace volunteers, many in orang-utan costumes occupy the Unilever factory at Port Sunlight, near Liverpool, UK © Will Rose / Greenpeace images 5, 7 and 8 Unilever's London headquarters © John Cobb / Greenpeace

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=odl7pQFyjs0



2009

Electronics giant Philips bows to pressure from Greenpeace and consumers and becomes a leader in environmentally friendly take-back policies for electronic waste. An ambitious policy of global take-back exceeds legal requirements in many countries. Apple clears the last hurdle to removing toxic PVC plastic in its new Macbook and iMac, capping the 'Green my Apple' campaign with a win and making Apple products safer, easier to recycle and causing less pollution at the end of their life.

The construction of an open-pit coal mine in Poland, where Greenpeace set up a Climate Rescue Station in December 2008, is suspended, stopping around 50 million tonnes of CO₂ from being released into the atmosphere.

In a tremendous victory for ancient forests, Kimberly-Clark, the company known for its popular paper tissue brands such as Kleenex, Scott, and Cottonelle, announces a policy that places it among the industry leaders in sustainability. The announcement brings the five-year Greenpeace Kleer-cut campaign to a successful completion.

After seven years of Greenpeace pressure, Finnish government-owned logging company Metsähallitus agrees to leave the tall trees of the old-growth forests of northern Lapland standing, and with them, the livelihood of the Sámi people.



image 1 Greenpeace activist gives information about their action to two men visiting the shareholders' meeting of Philips in the Okura Hotel in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in 2008 © Greenpeace / Laura Lombardi **image 2** An 8 metre tall robot made of electronic waste © Greenpeace / Laura Lombardi **image 3** A cake decorated with the Kleer-cut campaign logo during a celebration at Greenpeace USA after Kimberly-Clark news briefing © Greenpeace / Robert Meyers **image 4** Greenpeace USA's Scott Paul presents a Greenpeace tee shirt to Suhas Apte, Kimberly-Clark Vice President of Environment, Energy, Safety, Quality and Sustainability © Greenpeace / Robert Meyers **image 5** Greenpeace Canada and Greenpeace USA Forest Campaigners Richard Brooks, Lindsey Allen, Christy Ferguson and Scott Paul © Greenpeace / Robert Meyers **image 6** The Climate Rescue Station built by Greenpeace volunteers and activists next to the Jozwin IIB open-cast coal mine near Konin, Poland, to highlight climate issues in the run up to the United Nations COP 14 climate conference held in Poznan in December © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan

SPIRIT BEARS SAFE

IN PROTECTED RAINFORESTS

THE THREAT

It is one of the very few remaining temperate rainforests in the world. It is home to the grizzly, the rare white 'spirit' bears and wild salmon, as well as 1,000-year old cedar trees and ancient spruce. It is one of Canada's most beautiful forests. Yet, to those in charge of it, the Great Bear Rainforest was no more than 'Timber Supply Area 43', with millions of hectares of ancient forest earmarked for destruction.

GREENPEACE IN ACTION

The battle lines were drawn back in 1997, when environmentalists first coined the term Great Bear Forest and when Greenpeace called the five major corporations responsible for 80% of the damage 'rainforest ravagers'. What followed were 10 years of campaigning. Thousands of activists from around the world sent emails or stood on the blockades or voted against the destruction with their wallets. Some were beaten, some were sued, some were arrested. Over time, the campaign to save the Great Bear Forest – which saw environmental organisations around the world work together – turned into a mass movement that kept gaining momentum and media attention.

A photograph of a white bear standing on mossy rocks in a forest stream. The bear is the central focus, looking towards the left. The background is a lush, green forest with moss-covered rocks and a stream. The lighting is natural, highlighting the texture of the bear's fur and the surrounding environment.

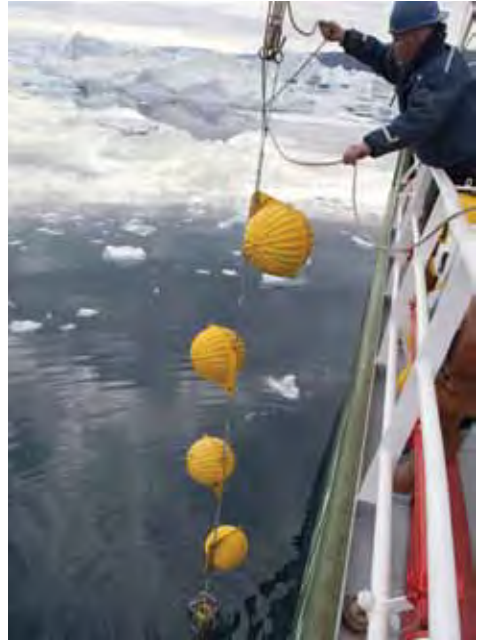
Greenpeace activists blocked remote logging operations, closed the roads and prevented workers from entering and logs from leaving. Greenpeace International Executive Director Thilo Bode addressed the UN about the forest's plight just as Canadian police were moving in to break up the protests. Two Greenpeace ships, the Moby Dick and the Arctic Sunrise, went into actions to help save the rainforest. At the same time, a markets campaign was in full swing in Europe and the US, targeting the customers of the logging firms. In 1999 this was supplemented with a campaign targeting the banking industry. Major banks began to divest their shareholdings in the companies involved. The combined result of all this work was to create a very uncertain business climate indeed, and the industry came to the table.

FINAL AGREEMENT

The final agreement was negotiated between environmental groups, First Nations, the British Columbian government and logging companies (some of whom were kept at the table only by resumed Greenpeace action). The forest's protection is not just one of the greatest environmental victories in Canadian history; it also serves as a global model for possible solutions to land-use conflicts that arise out of concerns for social justice for indigenous people and their right to their traditional territories, environmental concerns over large-scale industrial logging, and the need to provide sustainable livelihoods for people who inhabit those threatened lands. Today, the Great Bear Rainforest is one of the largest and best protected rainforests in the world.



In summer 2009, the Arctic Sunrise sails to the Arctic to document the dire effects climate change has on one of the most fragile environments in the world. Independent scientists use the ship, helicopter, boats and assistance of the crew, to collect data and research the impacts of climate change. This year the summer sea ice minimum is reported to be the third lowest on record. The depletion of Arctic sea ice has serious implications for many reasons. Loss of sea ice creates a positive feedback effect, when the darker ocean surface is exposed it absorbs more heat, melting the surrounding ice further. The loss of ice also threatens vulnerable species like polar bears who depend on multi-year ice to hunt for seals; their primary food source.



“The support offered by the whole crew on board was amazing - unstinted, professional, and far better than I normally find on government-owned research ships.”

- Dr Peter Wadhams, Cambridge University

image 1 The Arctic Sunrise manoeuvres carefully between ice debris and bergs calved from Helheim glacier on southeast Greenland **image 2** A 'mooring' is lowered into Sermilik Fjord by scientists from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute; these moorings gather salinity, temperature and depth data throughout the year, including the winter period when the fjord is inaccessible due to ice and harsh weather conditions **image 3** Scientists measure the thickness of sea ice through a hole in the sea ice **image 4** Greenpeace crew and scientists use a 'hot water drill' on sea ice in front of the Arctic Sunrise **image 5** This polar bear appears to be in healthy condition, however the species is threatened with extinction because climate change is causing its sea ice habitat to melt away rapidly **image 6** Polar oceanographer Dr Peter Wadhams, from the University of Cambridge, looks through the bridge window of the Arctic Sunrise. All images © Nick Cobbing / Greenpeace

Like all petroleum production, tar sands operations can adversely impact upon the environment. They can leave the land where bitumen is mined covered with large deposits of toxic chemicals, and extraction releases carbon dioxide and other emissions.

Greenpeace activists shut down two huge bitumen conveyor belts at a Suncor facility in the Canadian tar sands site. Another team of activists deploy a 30 x 7 metre floating banner reading "Dying for Climate Leadership" on the Athabasca river between a Suncor upgrader and mining site in the heart of the Canadian tar sands. The action sends a message to world leaders that the tar sands are a global climate crime, and must be stopped.

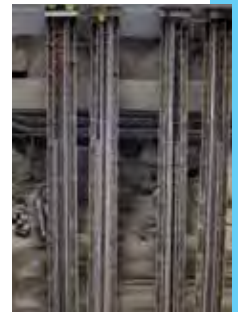
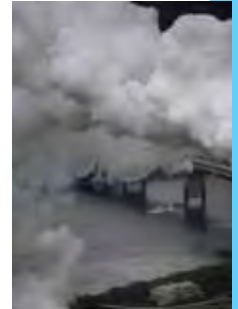


image 1 Aerial view of Syncrude upgrader in the Boreal forest north of Fort McMurray, northern Alberta, Canada © Greenpeace / Jiri Rezac **image 2** Aerial view of the Suncor tar sands mining operation in the Boreal forest © Greenpeace / Jiri Rezac **image 3** The Athabasca river between a Suncor upgrader and mining site in the heart of the Canadian tar sands © Greenpeace / Jiri Rezac **image 4** A Greenpeace activist looks out from a smoke stack at the Shell Scotford upgrader expansion site near Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada © Greenpeace **image 5** Greenpeace activists shut down two huge bitumen conveyor belts at the Suncor facility © Greenpeace **image 6** The bitumen conveyor belts © Greenpeace / Jiri Rezac **image 7** Greenpeace activists deploy a 30 x 7 metre floating banner reading 'Dying for Climate Leadership' on the Athabasca river © Greenpeace / Jiri Rezac

THE 10s



New Greenpeace offices in the '10s

EAST ASIA – 2011 (Greenpeace China, plus new offices in Taiwan and South Korea)





2010

The UK government axes plans for a third runway at Heathrow airport. Greenpeace opposed the plan because it ran contrary to efforts to reduce carbon emissions in the UK, and co-purchased, with 91,000 supporters, a plot of land that would have made the runway impossible to build.



In a significant win for forest protection, 80,000 hectares of pine forest in northern Finland has been declared off-limits to industrial logging following an eight-year campaign by Greenpeace and Finland's indigenous Sami reindeer herders.

image 1 Airport campaigners head to Downing Street to present the new Prime Minister with a legal Deed of Trust containing the names of the people who jointly own the plot of land at Heathrow © John Cobb / Greenpeace **image 2** Site of the planned third runway project © Jiri Rezac / Greenpeace **image 3** British comedian Alistair McGowan lends his support to the Greenpeace UK protest © Jiri Rezac / Greenpeace **image 4** McGowan outside the Royal Courts of Justice at the start of the Judicial Review © Felix Clay / Greenpeace **image 5** Children make a NO in Parliament Square during a protest against Heathrow expansion © Will Rose / Greenpeace **image 6** Reindeer from the Muotkatunturi Reindeer co-operative, herded into a corral, Inari, Finland © Ojutkangas Kalervo / Greenpeace



The Greenpeace activists known as the 'Tokyo Two', who exposed the embezzlement of whale meat in Japan's whaling industry, receive a one year suspended sentence. The District Court recognises the wrongdoing in the Japanese whaling programme regarding what it calls the 'mishandling' of whale meat. The reputation of the Japanese whaling programme is damaged further as a result.



image 1 Accompanied by Greenpeace International Executive Director Kumi Naidoo, Greenpeace Japan activists Toru Suzuki and Junichi Sato depart Aomori Court after receiving a 1 year sentence suspended for 3 years, in their trial for trespass and theft of a box of whale meat © Jeremy Sutton-Hibbert / Greenpeace **image 2** Jun Hoshikawa, Executive Director of Greenpeace Japan, talks at a press conference © Greenpeace / Jeremy Sutton-Hibbert **image 3** Press conference together with legal counsel moments after submitting an appeal to the Public Inquest Committee © Jeremy Sutton-Hibbert / Greenpeace **image 4** Greenpeace Japan staff hold banners outside the Aomori Court with a message reading 'wrongful conviction' © Jeremy Sutton-Hibbert / Greenpeace **image 5** Support around the world for the Tokyo Two; vigil in Stockholm, Sweden © Greenpeace / Johanna Hanno **image 6** A large banner reading 'Justice for Whales' along the Tsim Sha Tsui harbour front in Hong Kong © Eden Man / Greenpeace **image 7** Outside the Japanese embassy in Manila, Greenpeace activists show signs with whale symbols reading "Justice?" © Luis Liwanag / Greenpeace



the social network

Four decades ago the first images of Greenpeace activists putting themselves between harpoons and whales were captured. They revealed the horrific reality of modern whaling: a fleet of harpoon ships running down and slaughtering entire pods of whales, from adults to babies. After being harpooned the carcasses were tagged and towed back to a mammoth factory vessel where the whales disappeared into the bowels of the ship - devoured. The activists who raced among the fleet in small inflatable boats had never seen anything like it before. They were horrified.

This first confrontation took place far out at sea, with nobody present to witness the savage hunt or the peaceful protest but the activists, the whalers and the whales themselves. But this was 1975: the world had already entered the age of mass media, and fortunately this meant that more than just those present that day would bear witness to the industrial-scale destruction whaling represented. The images captured by the Greenpeace activists out at sea travelled all over the world, as photographs via the wire services and as video footage aired on news broadcasts. A new understanding of whaling entered the minds of everyone who saw these images, and their impact hasn't diminished over the years. These 'David vs Goliath' images: activists in small zodiacs dwarfed by whaling ships like floating factories, still hang on the walls of Greenpeace offices around the world, and they remain one of the most recognisable Greenpeace images in the minds of the general public.

The lesson learned from the impact of these first images was that mass media would be a powerful tool in the struggle against environmental destruction. A single picture - if it told a compelling story - could change people's minds.

Since those early days Greenpeace has used the tools mass media provides to extend the act of 'bearing witness' to more than just the individuals present at the scene of devastation, to expose those complicit in environmental crimes, to present alternatives to the status quo, and to send messages that solutions exist, that change is possible.

Now we live (and campaign) in the age of the social network. An age where, with millions of others, you can watch the rallying cries of young Egyptian activists on YouTube; where you can show solidarity by posting their stories to your Facebook; where you can follow live updates from journalists or citizens on Twitter; where we can all witness the power of social media as a tool that has helped a determined people change their country. These same social media platforms are important for Greenpeace.

Social networks not only provide new channels for reaching out to people, new chances to change people's minds - they also allow people to react and act. Social media is not a one-way flow of information, it's an ongoing conversation where people can engage with us and actively support our work anywhere in the world they can get online. We have been able to provide outlets for taking action in defence of the environment to more people than ever before, and to date we've involved millions of people in our online campaigning. But our presence on social media platforms is about more than keeping up with media trends and looking cool - it's about winning campaign goals that benefit our planet.



In 2009, a bored office worker bit into a Kit Kat bar and ended up chomping (with accompanying squirts of blood) on an orangutan finger. This bit of blood and gore exposed Nestlé's connection to rainforest destruction in Indonesia to a vast online audience, attracting 1.6 million views on YouTube. Only 10 weeks later the largest food and drink company in the world agreed to remove products coming from rainforest destruction from its supply chains. It was a big victory for rainforests and it was achieved via social media.

On the day that this campaign was launched, thousands of people watched our Kit Kat spoof on YouTube, learned about Nestlé's use of palm oil from destroyed rainforests and sent an e-mail to CEO Paul Bulcke from our website. But they wanted to do more, so they acted via the quickest route available: they went to Nestlé's Facebook fan page and left a few comments making clear exactly what they thought about Nestlé's palm oil sourcing policies. Nestlé responded to their concerns with a wooden statement of its 'official position' and a decree that those who continued to use the Kit Kat 'killer' logo as their profile picture would be removed from the Facebook page.

The response? More people changed their profile pictures. More people left comments. 'Nestlé takes a beating on social media sites' was the headline in the Wall Street Journal.

The Quaker values that are part of Greenpeace's founding principles hold that the act of bearing witness 'changes the level of commitment on the part of the witness'. By witnessing an act of injustice you are bestowed with a new responsibility, one that compels you to act in reflection of what you have witnessed. That action could take on many forms. It could be passing on that knowledge to family and friends, it could be changing some part of your lifestyle, or it could be taking direct action against that injustice.

The reaction of thousands of people to our Nestlé campaign reflects that notion of bearing witness. They saw injustice and they acted – and in this case social media was the channel for both.

There's no denying the appeal of putting a big, powerful corporation in its place (however briefly). Corporations are opening themselves up to social media more and more, so that you can 'like' your favourite coffee brand on Facebook and religiously follow each new product release from Apple on your Twitter account. But the free flow of information through social media networks means that corporations also have less control over how their brands and products are portrayed. People will talk about things they like on Facebook, but they'll also talk about things they don't like – and social media has given world public opinion a much bigger platform than it's ever had before.

The Kit Kat campaign wasn't the first Nestlé had heard from us. Our campaigners had been in dialogue with Nestlé for years. We had done the research. We had outlined the problems with its supply chains. We had explained to Nestlé its links to the ongoing destruction of Indonesia's carbon-rich peatlands and rainforests. When Nestlé didn't act on this information itself, we passed it along to all of our friends on Facebook, all of our followers on Twitter, and everyone on our e-mail lists. Social media provided a platform where anyone could challenge Nestlé and its policies, and through this platform Nestlé was made to realise that people don't want

to buy products that come at the cost of rainforests. It needed to change its policies to reflect public opinion and – eventually – it did.

Today we use social media in much the same way Greenpeace has always used mass media tools: As a powerful channel to communicate with people, to win campaign goals, and to further our mission of giving the Earth a voice. Campaigning online gives us more chances to be creative, to involve more people in our campaigns – and, to put it simply, it's fun.

Media is a fast-moving, constantly evolving creature. We don't know what it will look like in 10 years – or even next year. What we do know is that we are facing huge challenges in the environmental movement.

There are powerful obstacles between us and our goals. We know that we will need every resource, every person, every tool, every channel available to us to keep moving forwards. But we will move forwards, and as we do so, social media will have many more important roles to play.



Nestlé agrees to stop purchasing palm-oil from sources which destroy Indonesian rainforests. The company concedes to the demands of a global campaign against its Kit Kat brand. The decision caps eight weeks of massive pressure from consumers via social media and non-violent direct action by Greenpeace activists.



image 1 Greenpeace activists protest with a 25 x 15 meter banner at the Nestlé headquarters in Frankfurt/Main © Andreas Varnhorn / Greenpeace image 2 In front of the Nestlé headquarters in Amsterdam © Greenpeace / Gerard Til image 3 Banner on the London headquarters of confectionary giant Nestlé © Jiri Rezac / Greenpeace image 4 Protest at Nestlé's Jakarta headquarters © Abyan / Greenpeace image 5 Action in front of the Nestlé headquarters in Beijing © Greenpeace / Simon Lim image 6 Greenpeace activists dressed as orangutans swing by the Nestlé headquarters in Syne, Australia © Dean Sewell / Greenpeace image 7 Action in front of the Nestlé headquarters in Beijing © Greenpeace / Simon Lim image 8 Protest inside the Nestlé annual shareholders meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland © Greenpeace image 9 image 10 Greenpeace activists build a rainforest in downtown Vancouver to protest Nestlé's use of palm oil from Indonesian rainforest destruction © Greenpeace image 11 KitKat chocolate bar with imitation orangutan finger, used in Greenpeace's 'Having a Break' video © Greenpeace / John Novis image 12 Greenpeace activists dressed as orangutans protest in front of the building of the Nestlé annual shareholders meeting © Greenpeace / Ex-Press / Tanja Demarmels

10s



The BP (British Petroleum) leased oil platform Deepwater Horizon explodes on 20 April 20 and sinks after burning, leaking record amounts of crude oil from the broken pipeline into the sea. Eleven workers are missing, presumed dead.

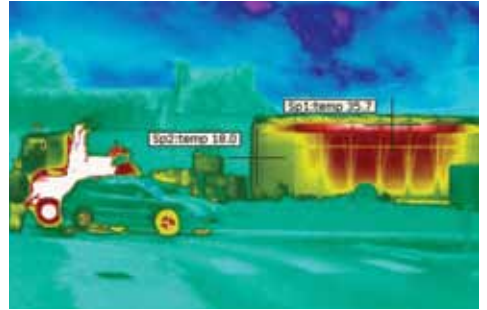
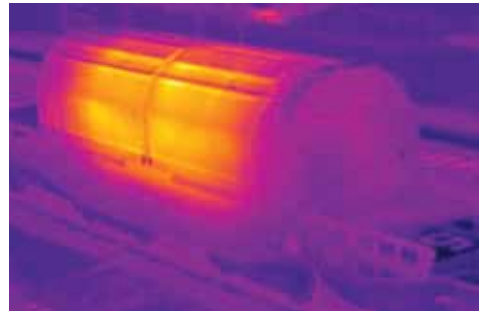
The Arctic Sunrise heads for the Gulf of Mexico and a Greenpeace team documents the aftermath of the disaster.



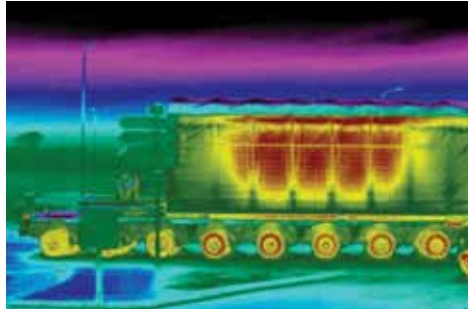
main image A ship cuts through some surface oil in the Gulf of Mexico where oil leaking from the Deepwater Horizon wellhead continues to spread © Sean Gardner / Greenpeace **image 1** Paul Horsman, a marine biologist and oil spill specialist for Greenpeace, inspects the oil which reached the shore of South Pass © Daniel Beltrá / Greenpeace **image 2** Greenpeace activist Joao Talocchi shows his hands covered in crude oil washed ashore on Casse-tete Island on the Louisiana gulf coast near the site of the Deepwater Horizon disaster © Chuck Cook / Greenpeace **image 3** Adult brown pelicans wait in a holding pen to be cleaned by volunteers at the Fort Jackson International Bird Rescue Research Center in Buras. Members of the Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research team work to clean birds covered in oil from the Deepwater Horizon wellhead disaster © Greenpeace / Daniel Beltrá



The CASTOR (Cask for Storage and Transport of Radioactive material) nuclear waste transport reaches its final destination at the interim storage facility in Gorleben, Germany, after the longest journey ever in the transport's history. Over a period of around 92 hours the nuclear transport faces more resistance and peaceful direct action from the local population and their supporters than ever before, demanding that Germany confirm its commitment to a nuclear phase-out.



images 1 and 2 Thermography images showing in 'red' the heat emitted by nuclear waste transport containers in the railway station of Valognes, bound for storage in Gorleben, Germany. The CASTOR is a train convoy carrying eleven 100-tonne containers of radioactive waste © Greenpeace **images 3 to 5** Greenpeace nuclear experts carry out radiation measurements near the CASTOR train railway line, only meters away from residential housing © Gordon Welters / Greenpeace **images 6 and 7** Greenpeace activists who had fixed themselves to the railway line, attempting to stop the nuclear waste transport from La Hague to the intermediate storage in Gorleben, Germany, are removed by police © Martin Storz / Greenpeace **image 8** Police officers at the site where Greenpeace activists are protesting against the train taking the CASTOR nuclear waste transport from La Hague to the intermediate storage in Gorleben, Germany © Pierre Gleizes / Greenpeace



images 1 to 4 Measurements of these containers show that the radioactivity in each one is higher than what was released at Chernobyl in 1986 - this makes the CASTOR transport effectively a Chernobyl on wheels © Greenpeace **images 5 and 6** A local elderly couple who live near Dahlenburg station asked Greenpeace to carry out radiation readings for fear of the CASTOR standing just 10 metres from their house © Gordon Welters / Greenpeace **image 7** Greenpeace activists protest at the railway line before the passage of the train with the CASTOR nuclear waste transport from La Hague to the intermediate storage in Gorleben, Germany © Martin Storz / Greenpeace **image 8** A Greenpeace activist who had fixed herself to the railway of the train taking the CASTOR nuclear waste transport from La Hague to the intermediate storage in Gorleben, is removed by police © Pierre Gleizes / Greenpeace **images 9 and 10** Greenpeace International Executive Director Kumi Naidoo addresses protesters at an anti-nuclear demonstration in Dannenberg, Germany, opposing the transportation of reprocessed nuclear waste © Gordon Welters / Greenpeace



2011

Princes, a leading tinned tuna brand, finally gets the message that canning ocean destruction is unacceptable. The company announces a plan to change the way it gets its tuna. After receiving over 80,000 emails from Greenpeace supporters, Princes says it will no longer rely on indiscriminate and destructive fishing methods that kill all kinds of marine creatures like sharks and rays.

A Danish court recognises both the peaceful and political nature of a Greenpeace protest during the failed 2009 Copenhagen climate summit, by sentencing eleven activists to 14-day suspended sentences, considerably less than the harsh penalties demanded by the state. In December 2009, on the last evening of the Copenhagen Climate Summit, three Greenpeace activists walked up the red carpet at a state banquet, where they unfurled a banner calling on the 120 world leaders in attendance to take urgent climate action. The banner read 'Politicians Talk, Leaders Act'. The three activists were immediately arrested, and along with a Greenpeace climate campaigner, spent 20 days in prison.



images 1 and 2 Greenpeace campaigners dressed as sharks protest outside the Liver Building in Liverpool, head office of Princes, the biggest tinned tuna company in the UK © Kristian Buus / Greenpeace image 3 Greenpeace surveyed nine major tinned tuna brands and retailers on their environmental performance © John Cobb / Greenpeace image 4 Tuna products from Princes performed poorly in the ranking on sustainable fishing methods © Greenpeace / John Novis image 5 Protesters hold signs depicting one of the activists held in Copenhagen over the 2009 Christmas period © Greenpeace / Pedro Armestre image 6 The Greenpeace team that managed to crash the party of the delegates at the Gala Dinner at the Christiansborg Castle © Bas Beenjies / Greenpeace image 7 The 'Red Carpet Four' hold a large photo taken during their peaceful protest at the start of the State Banquet hosted by Queen Margrethe II for world leaders attending the COP15 UN Climate Conference © Santi Burgos / Greenpeace image 9 The 'Red Carpet 11' return to court in Copenhagen to stand trial for their part in a peaceful protest © Klaus Holsting / Greenpeace

Greenpeace criticises the Japanese government's response to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear crisis, and its ongoing failure to protect the health and welfare of its people. Greenpeace radiation monitoring teams collected samples of marine life including fish, shellfish and seaweed outside Japan's 12-mile territorial waters and along the Fukushima coast. Detailed analysis by accredited laboratories in France and Belgium found high levels of radioactive iodine contamination and significantly high levels of radioactive caesium in the samples. Greenpeace believes that a long-term, comprehensive monitoring programme must be put in place, decisive action taken to protect the health of fishermen, farmers and consumers, and compensation given to all whose lives have been destroyed by the disaster.

Greenpeace continues to highlight the dangers of nuclear energy around the world.



image 1 Greenpeace radiation expert Iryna Labunska checks radiation levels at a high school in Fukushima city © Noriko Hayashi / Greenpeace **image 2** A Greenpeace team member holds a Geiger counter displaying radiation levels of 7.66 micro Sievert per hour litate village, 40km northwest of the crisis-stricken Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant, and 20km beyond the official evacuation zone © Christian Åslund / Greenpeace **image 3** One month after the earthquake, tsunami and nuclear disasters hit Japan, Greenpeace activists project the anti-nuclear message onto the Cofrentes nuclear power plant; this and other actions at other operating Spanish nuclear power plants are carried out to demand an end to the nuclear age © Pedro Armestre / Greenpeace **image 4** Sven Teske, director of the Renewable Energy Campaign at Greenpeace International, speaks at the end of the 'Energy Revolution' parade through the streets of downtown Tokyo, marking the 6 month anniversary of the Tohoku earthquake, resulting tsunami and the nuclear disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant © Jeremy Sutton-Hibbert / Greenpeace



The world's top sportswear brands - Nike, Adidas, H&M and Puma - commit publicly to eliminate all discharges of hazardous chemicals throughout their supply chains and across the entire lifecycle of their products by 2020. The commitment is a milestone in Greenpeace's campaign to stop industry poisoning waterways that millions of people in China and elsewhere, who depend on rivers for drinking water and agriculture, with hazardous, persistent and hormone-disrupting chemicals.



Mattel - maker of the Barbie doll - recognises that toy packaging shouldn't come at the costs of rainforests and tiger habitat. As part of its new commitments, Mattel instructs its suppliers to avoid wood fibre from controversial sources, including companies "that are known to be involved in deforestation". Its policy also aims to increase the amount of recycled paper used in its business, as well as to boost the use of wood products certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).



image 1 Greenpeace volunteers surprise shoppers by performing a striptease outside the Adidas store in central Berlin © Gordon Welters / Greenpeace **image 2** Greenpeace activists project messages at the Nou Camp Stadium, in Barcelona, where almost 100,000 fans are attending the Spanish Super Cup match between FC Barcelona and Real Madrid © Pablo Blazquez / Greenpeace **image 3** Greenpeace volunteers surprise shoppers by performing a striptease outside the Nike store in central Amsterdam © Greenpeace / Alex Yallop **image 4** Greenpeace activist dressed as Barbie protests in central Helsinki with a banner reading 'Barbaric' © Greenpeace / Patrick Rastenberger **image 5** Greenpeace used forensic testing to reveal that the packaging for Mattel's Barbie dolls comes from Indonesia's rainforests © Greenpeace / Patrick Rastenberger

Greenpeace International Executive Director Kumi Naidoo is deported from Greenland after four days in jail. Naidoo and a fellow activist Ulvar Arnkvaern were arrested after breaching an exclusion zone and scaling a controversial Cairn Energy oil rig 120km off the Greenland coast. Greenpeace is demanding that Cairn immediately halts drilling operations and leaves the Arctic. 50,000 people from across the world have emailed Cairn to demand it publish the rig's secret oil spill response plan; the document has been at the centre of a month-long campaign of direct action in the Arctic.



image 1 Greenpeace International Executive Director Kumi Naidoo and activist Ulvar Arnkvaern from Norway board The Leiv Eiriksson. Naidoo and Arnkvaern enter an exclusion zone to scale a controversial Arctic oil rig 120km off the coast of Greenland © Jiri Rezac / Greenpeace **image 2** They climb a 30 metre ladder up the outside of one of the platform's giant legs to deliver a 50,000 signature petition demanding the public release of Cairn Energy's oil spill response plan © Jiri Rezac / Greenpeace **image 3** Kumi Naidoo greets his daughter Naomi at Schiphol Airport Amsterdam; Naidoo arrives in Amsterdam after spending 5 days in Nuuk's Institution Prison, for scaling the Arctic drilling rig Leiv Eiriksson © Greenpeace / Alex Yallop



SHIPS: RAINBOW WARRIOR



In service: From the end of 2011

Built: 2010

Type of ship: Motor sail yacht with helicopter landing deck

Length: 58m

Max. speed: 15 knots

Crew: Max. 32

The newest Rainbow Warrior will be a virtual office at sea. A top-notch on-board communications centre will allow us to harness the power of social media while also transmitting images to the world's media in minutes, so that people can witness the reality of what is happening and be invited to take action. A helicopter pad will give us air potential so that no place remains completely inaccessible, whether it be tracking illegal fishing operations, whalers or illegal wood transports. Ample space to store rigid inflatable boats means that our activists will be able to mount rapid response actions anywhere in the world.

This custom-designed Rainbow Warrior is also a sailing vessel and has been built with the latest advances in environmental construction, capitalising on wind power for much of her travels. In this way not only will we greatly reduce our own carbon footprint, but we will also serve as an example to others of smart environmental investment.

The keel-laying ceremony took place at the Maritim Shipyard in Gdansk, Poland. As part of the ceremony, Pete Willcox, who was the captain of the first Rainbow Warrior on the night she was bombed, laid a wreath in memory of Fernando Pereira.

Beginning with our first action in 1971, when Greenpeace activists sailed towards the remote island of Amchitka to bear witness to the US government's nuclear testing activities, we have always been prepared to travel to the furthest reaches of our planet to stop environmental crime. Now, with offices all around the globe, Greenpeace continues to work for a green and peaceful future - and because so many environmental crimes happen at sea and in ports, in the global commons that have no voice of their own, ships continue to be an essential tool in our work.



All images © Oliver Tjaden / Greenpeace





The Rainbow Warrior was officially launched in Bremerhaven, Germany, on 14 October 2011. As with any ship, there was the bottle of champagne, and the naming was performed by one of our Climate and Energy campaigners – Melina Miyowapan Laboucan-Massimo from Canada – who is a member of the Cree community. She reminded us that while this ship may be made of new steel and canvass, she is part of a much longer story:

“The Warriors of the Rainbow prophecy speaks of a time when people will gather from the four sacred directions, all distinctly separate but forever connected in the circle of life. And those who have kept their ancient knowledge, ceremonies, and stories alive shall be our teachers.

People from diverse backgrounds and creed must truly begin to work together in honesty and respect – with a deep sense of solidarity with one another.

The tasks are many and great for the Warriors of the Rainbow. There will be terrifying mountains of ignorance to conquer and they shall find prejudice and hatred. They must be dedicated, unwavering in their strength, and strong in spirit. They will find willing hearts and minds that will follow them on this road of returning to Mother Earth.

And when we venture into the vast seas and enter the traditional territories of people that have lived in harmony with our Mother for thousands of years. I pray we enter in acknowledgement and respect of this sacred connection that they held with the land for time immemorial.

For if we don't enter with that knowledge and respect, how can we expect them to acknowledge and trust us to work in good faith with one another.

I pray the Rainbow Warrior will touch the lives of people of all walks of life, all creeds, and all nations and inspire us to create the change we need in the world.”

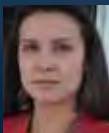




image opposite Melina Laboucan-Massimo, godmother of the ship © Greenpeace / John Novis

image 1 Greenpeace flag flutters in the wind © Oliver Tjaden / Greenpeace **image 2** Melina and Kumi Naidoo in front of the new *Rainbow Warrior* at the official launch © Greenpeace / John Novis **image 3** Rien Achterberg, ship's cook on board previous *Rainbow Warriors*, at the launch © Oliver Tjaden / Greenpeace **image 4** The *Rainbow Warrior* arrives in her home port, Amsterdam, on her maiden voyage © Greenpeace / Cris Olivares **image 5** Activists from Greenpeace Netherlands greet the ship as she arrives in Amsterdam © Bas Beentjes / Greenpeace **image 6** The new flagship passes through the Thames Barrier as she arrives in London – departure point for the first *Rainbow Warrior's* voyages 33 years ago – for the first time © Nick Cobbing / Greenpeace



40 years of photoactivism

On 15 August 1973 a small boat called the Vega crewed by David McTaggart, Ann-Marie Horne, Mary Horne and Nigel Ingram sailed into the French nuclear test site area at Moruroa, French Polynesia in the southern Pacific Ocean. The French planned to detonate a hydrogen bomb that summer, and the Vega was there to protest peacefully against this. McTaggart saw a dinghy from the nearby French war ships heading towards them at speed. Within a flash, the commandoes were aboard the Vega, beating McTaggart and Ingram with truncheons. They confiscated Anne-Marie's camera, but in the confusion she had managed to hide a second camera in her cabin. She was later able to smuggle the film of the assault past the unsuspecting guards by concealing it on her person.

When news of the incident broke, the French Navy was quick to relate its own version of events to the media, claiming that McTaggart had fallen while trying to repel the commandoes. However, Anne Marie's revealing pictures showed the commandoes armed with knives and truncheons as they swarmed aboard the Vega; the violence they carried out was there in black and white, for all to see. The pictures made groundbreaking news and Canadian media ran the headline, 'Film shows France told Outright Lie'. McTaggart was interviewed by a host of journalists eager to get to the bottom of the story.

Photographic documentation as evidence was shaking the entire world at this time, bringing far distant events into the lives and living rooms of ordinary people. Photojournalists were releasing numerous shocking pictures of the Vietnam War, later to become known as the first 'media war'. Frontline photography of American soldiers was counter-claiming the government propaganda that the boys were in good shape, in control and alive and well. The public grew weary and disillusioned. With pictures streaming daily through the Associated Press, the voice of protest grew louder and stronger, debate became more transparent and the war was finally brought to an end.

Following the Vega incident, Greenpeace made a pledge to photograph everything it did. It quickly learned how to harness the power and strength of emotive images. The Greenpeace 'message' became so successful it fed straight into Marshall McLuhan's theories expounding on communication in the 60s and 70s. Rather than relying on written communication alone, Greenpeace was making its mark with powerful images in the medium of 35mm photography. Greenpeace brought the world shocking scenes of baby seals clubbed by hunters and the inspirational images of activists standing up to whaling ships. Its instinctive understanding of the new visual currency turned Greenpeace into an international force to be reckoned with. It is here we see the departure of photojournalism into a new genre: photoactivism. Images designed to inspire and motivate the viewer into action; an urgent wake-up call to save the world from big business and corporate self-interest.



image 1 Robert Keziere, photographer on board the the very first Greenpeace voyage to halt nuclear tests in Amchitka Island, 1971 © Greenpeace **image 2** Recording events during Greenpeace's protests against Icelandic whaling, 1978-79 © Greenpeace / Legrand **image 3** Photographer Jean Deloffre, 1978-79 Icelandic anti-whaling tour © Greenpeace / Legrand **image 4** Cameraman Tony Marriner in Greenpeace inflatable, 1978-1979 Icelandic anti-whaling tour © Greenpeace / Currey **image 5** Greenpeace activist takes footage of Russian whaling ship, 1975 © Greenpeace / Rex Weyler



40 years of photoactivism

It became clear in the mid 1980s that Greenpeace needed a communications division to professionally handle the growing archive of negatives and film rushes that were being stored on office floors, and a space dedicated to housing state-of-the-art image technology. A film production area, picture desk and darkroom was established in London; there was equipment ranging from the early AP Leefax transmitters to cutting edge teletext machines for news updates. Film processing, printing, editing, captioning and cataloging could all be done in house by a small, dedicated team. Greenpeace started to become well known to Reuters and AP, with the BBC and other influential news outlets clambering to get stories beyond their usual reach and understanding. A core team of great Greenpeace photographers emerged as a result; these individuals were professionals in the industry with empathy for Greenpeace ethics and equipped mentally to deal with the hardship of the organisation's ambitious campaigns.

In the early 90s Greenpeace images and, particularly, transmission was truly cutting edge. A 'squasher' transmission system was introduced, and as the digital age dawned film could now be scanned, compressed and filed straight to the agencies with greater speed. There were no real competitors and even the wire agencies marvelled at the ground-breaking technology.

The Brent Spar campaign was one such example in 1995, where mobile squasher technology was installed on the Spar itself. Activists and photographers could send out daily update news pictures directly from the oil platform. The pictures were intimate and powerful, with stories emerging every day from 'life as a Greenpeace activist' to Shell driving the action with water cannons. The story became so controversial that Shell was forced to abandon the planned dumping at sea and was forced to dismantle the platform on land. Meanwhile, with Greenpeace growing more popular globally, newly opened national offices around the world were making their own images for their own national media in different, culturally-sensitive styles.



“The first time I had occasion to try and send pictures electronically from a remote location for Greenpeace was when I was asked to go on the Gondwana’s 88-89 Antarctica Tour - at that time, Greenpeace had no means to distribute images and pictures from ships. Of course, transmitting was the final stage in a long and usually uncomfortable process. Darkrooms on ships were generally an afterthought – usually converted toilets. Processing the film in the ship’s darkroom was obviously made a lot more difficult the worse the weather became; you were in the dark loading film in a metal box that was rolling, pitching and turning. Once the strip of 35mm film was processed to negative, you had to wash it then hang it up to dry, all the while trying desperately not to get it too dirty. Next came the process of printing the B/W negs through an enlarger and onto 10x8 photo paper. The Gondwana was always a challenge regarding printing. The darkroom was right up forward, and in a heavy sea the waves would slap under the Gondwana’s long stern sending a shuddering jolt through the entire ship, which sent the enlarger into wobbly jelly mode. You had to time the exposure between shudders, otherwise you ended up with a blurry mess.”

- Steve Morgan,
Greenpeace photographer

image 1 Seals in Antarctica image 2 Greenpeace inflatable from the Gondwana, in the Antarctic Ocean image 3 Flensing of a whale on board a Japanese whaling ship in Antarctica image 4 Resupply of the World Park base at Cape Evans. Images 1 to 4 © Greenpeace / Steve Morgan. image 5 Steve Morgan, used with permission

40 years of photoactivism

With the beginning of the digital age and the increase in use of the internet new photographic avenues were opening up. Greenpeace championed environmental issues and its photography became diverse. The technology allowed teams to tackle rapid response situations such as oil spills, getting to the sites of a disaster and reporting it to media with Greenpeace panache. For events like the anniversaries of the Bhopal and Chernobyl disasters, very well-known photographers (Raghu Rai and Robert Knoth, respectively) were commissioned for in-depth investigative reportage, gathering powerful portraits of people with testimonies to impart. Actions became more ambitious and grand, with two or three photographers sometimes commissioned for one event – providing coverage from the air, under water, at ground level, or from the top of an industry chimney with an activist's viewpoint. Offices experimented with street theatre, lampooning organisations or setting up symbolic gestures. Pictures of beauty and new technologies were made for the photo database to supply the campaigns with more and more sophisticated reports to show the world what we are trying to save and what we are striving for. In short, the core pool of great photographers grew larger, global and multi-skilled and the photography became shaped, directed, creative and commercial; every genre in the book was employed in order to win the campaigns.

In the last 10 years digital communication has transformed and turned the photo industry around. Many small agencies have not survived the changing media landscape generated by the vast consumption and over-saturation of photos available on the internet. Digital technology has created the potential for everybody to become a photographer. Indeed, it wasn't photographers who took the most memorable and shocking 'news' pictures from 2004 at all - these were from the mobile phones and compact cameras of the US army personnel shooting 'trophy' pictures of the abuse and torture of Iraqi civilians in Abu Ghraib prison Baghdad.

In news, hard paper copy is dying. The front page lead image is being replaced with detailed design focused images. Multimedia made possible with converging formats means audio, stills and movie are working as one new system. The viewer is privileged to know more about the issue, brought closer to the reality, can interact and play their own part in the story.

Greenpeace pictures have played a pivotal role in bringing environmental issues up high on the daily news agenda. Climate change, extreme weather, human displacement, political struggle and even wars can be directly linked to environmental issues and are now subjects of intense debate. There are many agencies using photography and converged media, firing images through social networks, blogs and specialists sites to get state of human condition and environmental into the spotlight.

The Greenpeace International Picture Desk embraces all distribution portals - from its proven and established relationship with global wire agencies, AP and Reuters, to the new social networks Twitter and Facebook. Photographic technology and delivery has crossed the revolutionary analogue to digital threshold during Greenpeace's 40 years, yet the fundamental principal behind photoactivism remains unchanged. The photographer skilfully captures a significant, controversial and groundbreaking event. The picture is brought to Greenpeace and a strategic decision is made as to when and how to release it to the world. The story is active and changes the course of events and people are moved into taking action.

37 years after David McTaggart, Ann-Marie Horne, Mary Horne and Nigel Ingram sailed the Vega into the French nuclear test site area at Moruroa, Greenpeace East Asia discovered, through its networks, that there was an oil spill taking place at the seaport and city of Dalian, Liaoning Province, Northeast China. A small Greenpeace team, including China's celebrated environmental photographer Lu Guang, went to Dalian to investigate. They discovered quickly that two pipelines had exploded on 16 July 2010, spilling oil into the Bohai Gulf - yet nothing, amazingly, was being reported in the national media. The team wanted to get close to the source of the explosion and document the clean-up operations, but were denied road access to the coastal site by the Petro China security guards. Undeterred, with the help of the team Lu Guang made his way across a dangerous coastal cliff and rocks detour away from the guards to get a shot of the crude depot in the early morning light.

When Lu Guang reached the spot he found, to his astonishment, two 'firefighters' attempting to fix an underwater pump, which was heavily clogged by petroleum and debris, with their hands. Suddenly, the firefighters were in trouble and one of them was fighting for his life as the thick crude dragged him under. Lu Guang started shooting the whole tragic event as it unfolded before his camera. Within a few minutes a 25-year old firefighter, Zhang Liang, died as his colleagues tried in vain to save him. Lu Guang captured it all on film, and he took his leave from the distressing scene. When he returned to the Greenpeace hotel base he was clearly shaken and confused. The team acted at once, informing and gaining permission from Zhang Liang's family and the firefighters' office to release the pictures in honour of a life lost in the line of duty.

A press statement was prepared and the pictures were released to the international media. The oil spill at Dalian - still unreported in Chinese national news - quickly became an international story, fuelled by the fact that the spill followed the much-reported and controversial Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. Lu Guang's powerful, harrowing pictures of the death of the firefighter opened the doors for the China media; photojournalists and TV crews descended on Dalian. China was forced to make the Dalian oil spill disaster public, and there was huge coverage of Zhang Liang's family and colleagues' reaction to his death through negligence. Lu Guang's pictures were highly acclaimed and earned him third prize in the Spot News category in the 2010 World Press Photo awards.



Just as Ann-Marie Horn's photos of McTaggart being beaten by French commandoes had highlighted and exposed a nuclear practice that would eventually be banned forever, so Lu Guang's pictures of Zhang Liang's death revealed the Chinese oil industry to be dangerous, polluting and unregulated. It joined the ranks of a worldwide industry coming under increasing pressure to justify itself in the light of environmental pollution and carbon emissions fuelling climate change.

Through the dedication of critical ecological campaigning, the bravery of activists, the professionalism of photographers and discerning communicators, Greenpeace - the pioneer of photoactivism - has remained committed to its core values of exposing environmental injustice through its imagery for the last 40 years. May it go on for the next 40!



image opposite An oil firefighter worker is rescued after being submerged underneath a thick oil slick. Another firefighter, Zhang Liang, died during this incident © Lu Guang / Greenpeace
image above Lu Guang stands with John Novis in front of his pictures of the Dalian Oil Spill at the World Press Photo Exhibition in the Oudekerk, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

40 years of inspiring action

The seeds of Greenpeace were sown 40 years ago, when a small band of dedicated people set out to change the world, sailing from Vancouver to end US nuclear testing in the Aleutian Islands. While the first voyage failed to reach its destination, and the test went ahead, their non-violent direct action captured the public imagination, caused the cancellation of future tests and sparked a movement that grew into the world's largest independent environmental organisation.

After four decades of putting environmental issues centre stage and achieving significant victories in defence of the planet, today we face a perfect storm of crises; economic, ecological and democratic. And none more challenging than climate change.

No longer can we put up with politicians squabbling over and squandering opportunities to agree on how to avert the worst ravages of climate change. We need leaders with vision, who will take bold action to curb climate change and protect those most at risk from its effects. We need active citizens who will hold their political and corporate leaders to account.

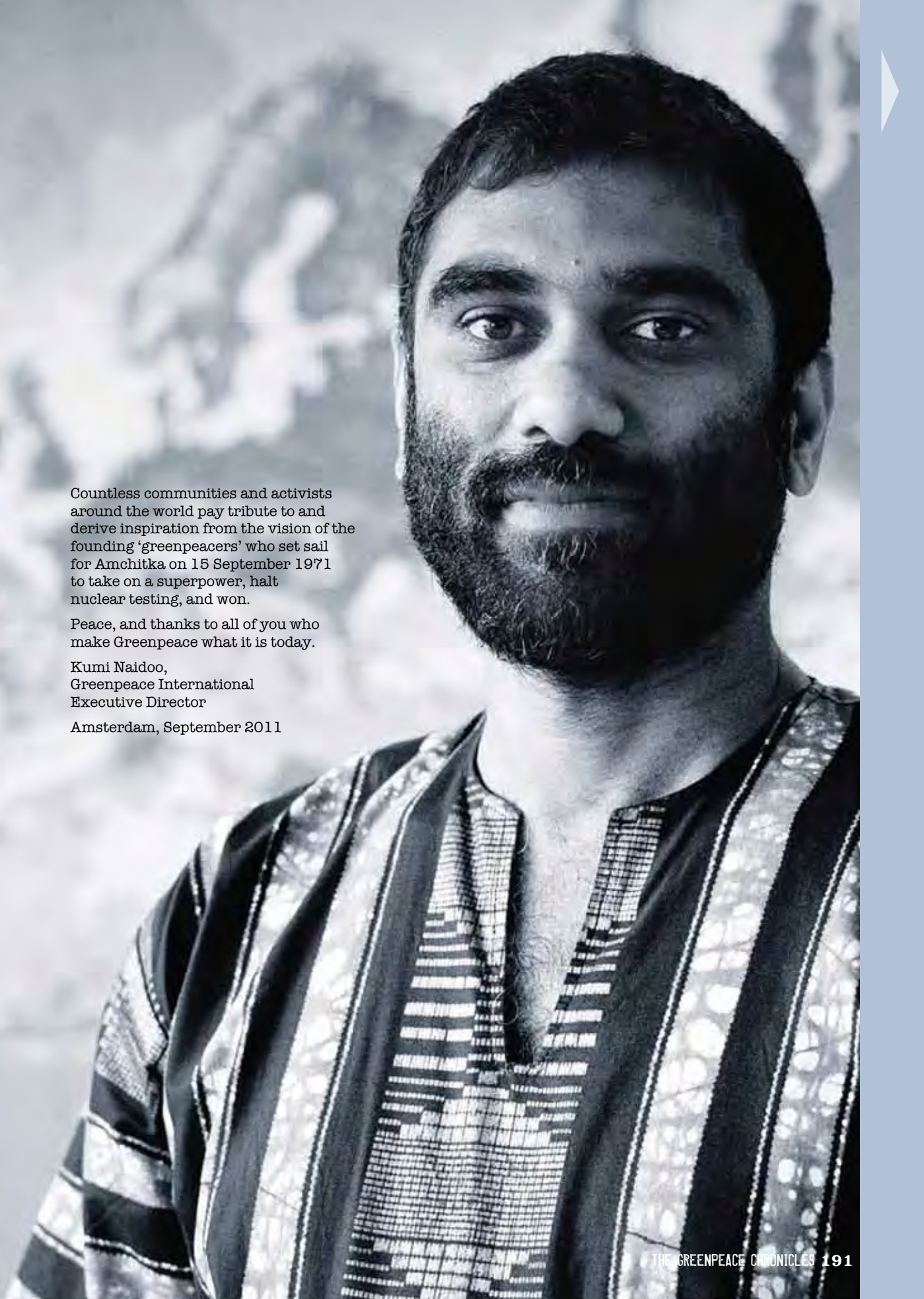
Greenpeace now has offices in more than 40 countries and on all continents, populated by activists from all cultures joining together in common cause – true warriors of the rainbow. We count 11.6 million people among our subscribers, we have 2.8 million financial donors and operate a fleet of ships allowing us to work to protect some of the world's most vulnerable regions, such as the high seas, the Amazon rainforest and the Arctic.

In addition to a global presence, during those 40 years we have become an organisation made up from all sectors of society and a myriad of cultures. We have scientists, lawyers, doctors, journalists, students, engineers, parents and grandparents, a myriad of disciplines necessary for founding our campaigns in science, our communications in simple language, to keep our action daring and safe and our ships at sea.

Greenpeace people understand that multinational corporations and international bodies will only respond to international pressure, applied at every level. People who understand that the pressures on our environment are transnational and the solutions are global.

The Greenpeace founders proved how a small group of committed people can change the world, through peaceful protest and by bearing witness. By joining the words 'green' and 'peace', our founders realised all too well that to tackle one issue we have to tackle them all. This should be an inspiration for what we can all achieve if all of civil society works together through coalitions and alliances to demand a better future for our children, and for our planet.

Greenpeace's ultimate success will be measured when we are no longer necessary. Hopefully, in 40 years' time we will have averted climate chaos, ecology and economy will be balanced with considerations of equity and our job will have been done.



Countless communities and activists around the world pay tribute to and derive inspiration from the vision of the founding 'greenpeacers' who set sail for Amchitka on 15 September 1971 to take on a superpower, halt nuclear testing, and won.

Peace, and thanks to all of you who make Greenpeace what it is today.

Kumi Naidoo,
Greenpeace International
Executive Director

Amsterdam, September 2011

Get involved: take action

Donate:

We do not accept funding from governments or corporations; instead we rely on the goodwill and generosity of people like you to continue our work. This ensures that we remain fiercely independent and able to act against any corporation or government without fear of our funding being cut off. With your support, we will work to prevent catastrophic climate change and incite an energy revolution; to protect and preserve our oceans and ancient forests; to keep genetically engineered ingredients out of our food and to create a peaceful and nuclear-free future.

Volunteer:

15,000 volunteers worldwide help us do everything from licking envelopes to climbing smokestacks. In some countries we provide action and non-violence training to folks willing to become activists. To find out more, you'll want to talk to your local Greenpeace office.

Get a real job:

Greenpeace is taking action all over the world for our planet's future. We need individuals dedicated to the hard work and professional standards that millions of members worldwide expect of the world's leading environmental campaigning organisation. Check out vacancies on the website of your national or regional Greenpeace office, or of Greenpeace International.

As a Greenpeace employee, you can expect to contribute to and be part of an important programme of work to stop climate change, save the ancient forests and protect our world's oceans, earth and sky.

Sail aboard a Greenpeace ship:

Sailing aboard a Greenpeace ship can be the experience of a lifetime. We are always looking for motivated, skilled and experienced crew. If you think you belong on the deck of a Greenpeace ship, there's an application form at the Greenpeace International website.



image 1 Wouter Jetten, ship's medic and Greenpeace climber/activist © Steve Morgan / Greenpeace **image 2** Volunteers Nthabiseng Sekgothe and Rethabile Tlhoale complete signs to be hung around the Public Viewing Area where residents of Jericho were able to watch the opening ceremony and the first match of World Cup 2010, all powered by solar energy © Andy Royal / Greenpeace

➤ Sign up online for action alerts from your local Greenpeace office

➤ Follow us on Twitter @Greenpeace

➤ Make friends with us on Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/greenpeace.international>

➤ Subscribe to our YouTube channel: <http://www.youtube.com/greenpeace>

Make your life a little greener:

Step more lightly on the Earth and reduce your carbon footprint. Your individual choices make a difference not only in their direct impact, but what they say to friends and family as well. Many Greenpeace websites provide handy tips for you to follow.

Spread the message!

You can help us grow our network of people willing to take action for the environment. Tweet, blog, and feature our content on Facebook. Send action emails to your friends. Talk about our campaigns and victories in your own language, and make sure your friends know how you're making a difference.



image 1 Crew on board the *Esperanza* © Steve Morgan / Greenpeace **image 2** Greenpeace volunteers engage with public outside Airtel's customer service centers in New Delhi, urging the people to ask Airtel to 'go clean' © Greenpeace / Sudhanshu Malhotra **image 3** Daniel Bravo Garibi, cook on board the *Esperanza* © Steve Morgan / Greenpeace **image 4** Banner painting © Steve Morgan / Greenpeace **image 5** Activists from Greenpeace Netherlands greet the ship as she arrives in Amsterdam © Bas Beentjes / Greenpeace **image 6** Hannah McHardy - and friend - painting banners © Steve Morgan / Greenpeace

Here are just some suggestions to add to your bookcase. Some of these books remain available for sale through online sellers, some are now out of print but can be purchased secondhand on the internet. Happy hunting and happy reading!

I. HISTORIES

Greenpeace: The Inside Story

How a group of ecologists, journalists and visionaries changed the world
Rex Weyler

The Greenpeace to Amchitka

An Environmental Odyssey
Robert Hunter (photography of Robert Keziere)

The Greenpeace Story

Michael Brown & John May

Greenpeace – Witness

Twenty-Five Years on the Environmental Front Line
Kieran Mulvaney & Mark Warford

Greenpeace - Changing the World

Fouad Hamdan & Conny Boettger

II. (AUTO)BIOGRAPHIES

Warriors of the Rainbow: A Chronicle of the Greenpeace Movement

Robert Hunter

Making Waves: The Origin and Future of Greenpeace

Jim Bohlen

A Bonfire in My Mouth

Life, Passion and the Rainbow Warrior
Susi Newborn

Warrior

One Man's Environmental Crusade
Pete Wilkinson

Shadow Warrior

The Autobiography of David McTaggart, Founder of Greenpeace International
David Fraser McTaggart

Greenpeace III: Journey into the Bomb

David Fraser McTaggart and Robert Hunter

The Whaling Season

An Inside Account of the Struggle to Stop Commercial Whaling
Kieran Mulvaney

III. RAINBOW WARRIOR BOMBING

Eyes of Fire: the Last Voyage of the Rainbow Warrior

David Robie

Death of the Rainbow Warrior

Michael King

Rainbow Warrior: The French Attempt to Sink Greenpeace

Sunday Times Insight Team

Sink the Rainbow!

An Enquiry into the 'Greenpeace Affair'
John Dyson

IV. GREENPEACE ISSUES

The Turning of the 'Spar

Chris Rose

Global Warming: The Greenpeace Report

Edited by Jeremy Leggett

Forest Planet: The Last Green Paradises

Markus Mauthe & Thomas Henningsen

Planet Ocean

Photo Stories from the 'Defending Our Oceans' Expedition
Sara Holden

The Phenomenon of Baikal

Various authors

Half life

Living with the effects of nuclear waste
Photographs by Robert Knoth, Text by Antoinette de Jong

Certificate no. 000358

Nuclear devastation in Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Belarus, the Urals and Siberia
Robert Knoth, Antoinette de Jong

Exposure: Portrait of a Corporate Crime

Photographs of Bhopal by Raghu Rai





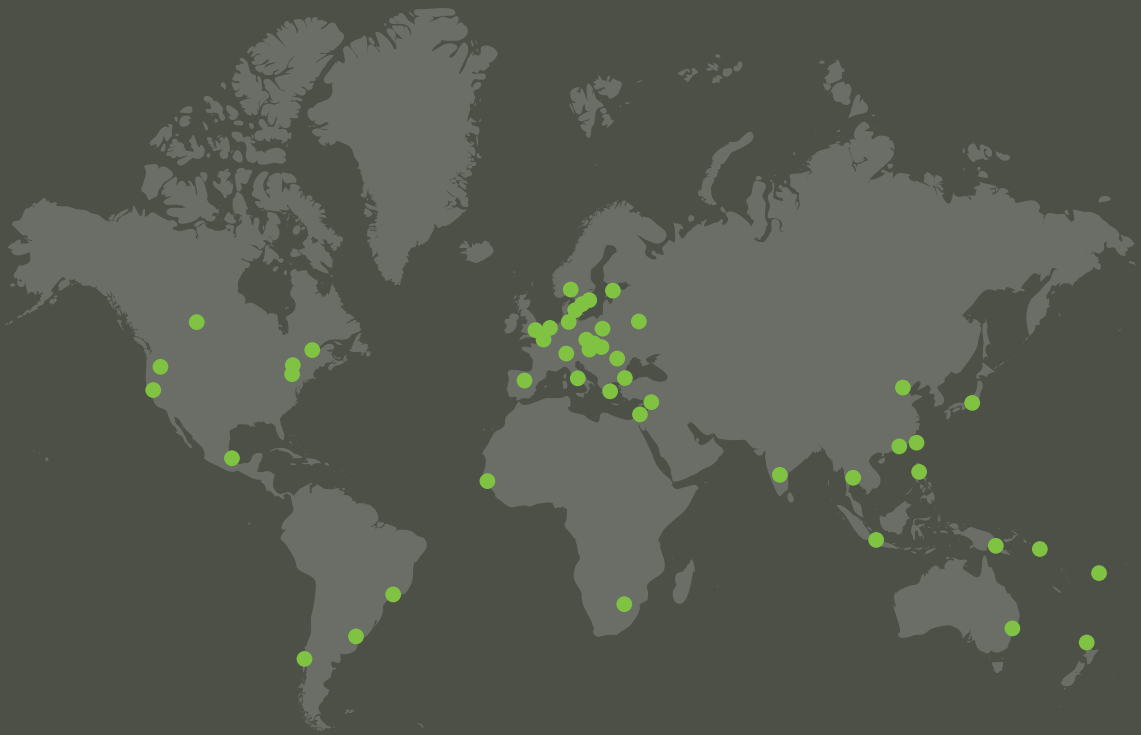
FURTHER LISTENING

Greenpeace Canada has produced a two-disc restored recording of the 1970 Greenpeace fundraiser concert – Amchitka, the 1970 concert that launched Greenpeace. The Stowe family were given permission by the artists to keep a recording of the concert and in 2009 the artists and their publishers gave permission for the recording to be made available to the public.

On the CD you can hear the opening remarks by the late Irving Stowe, co-founder of Greenpeace; the passion and politics of Phil Ochs; James Taylor singing many of his early hits on the heels of the release of Sweet Baby James; Joni Mitchell singing a soaring Woodstock just over a year after the actual event; and a stunning, never-before-released Mitchell/Taylor duet of Mr. Tambourine Man (by Bob Dylan). The CD is available exclusively through Greenpeace and all proceeds will benefit the organisation: CDs and electronic downloads are available from the Greenpeace/Amchitka website at www.amchitka-concert.com



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