1. **Introduction:** 
   1. Brief description of the Greenpeace group and the history of its formation and background
      1. Founded in Vancouver in the 1970s
      2. Initially purely an anti-nuclear group
      3. No single founder for the movement… rather a group action
         1. “The e group was composed of three journalists: Robert Hunter, from the Vancouver Sun; Ben Metcalfe, a theatre critic for the CBC; and Bob Cummings from the Georgia Straight.“
      4. “Make it a Green Peace” – Frank Zelko
   2. *Thesis:* A multitude of forces came together in the 1970’s to influence the formation of Greenpeace and ensure the success of the organization.
2. **Cause 1:** 
   1. Democracy and structure of the Greenpeace group
      1. Founders believe it is the lack of formal structure that allowed the group to succeed
      2. There was almost no government or central organization to the group at all
         1. Decisions were had on an “ad hoc basis” as Harter notes
      3. Quote: “Jo Freeman, a feminist writing on the women's movement, argues that to strive for a "structureless" group is as useful and as deceptive, as to aim for an "objective" news story, "value-free" social science, or a "free" economy and that attempting to operate a structureless group "does not prevent the formation of informal structures, but only formal ones" and the "structurelessness becomes away of making power."
      4. Had two internal chairmen, and no board for the group
   2. Raises the question of how are decisions made? And who gets a say and who does not?
   3. “Environmental Justice for whom?”
3. **Cause 2:** 
   1. Scientific advances leading to greater knowledge of the damages of pollution
      1. Motivated by fear – parallel movement to McCarthyism
      2. Sparked a sensation of paranoia about nuclear arms
      3. Commoner discusses Merril Eisenbud’s research of radiation dose
      4. Talk about how the publication of his research sparked more experiments and findings
      5. Example: Mother’s milk being dangerous for babies at the time
         1. This was a major turning point for many people
   2. These advances tied in with Greenpeace’s initial anti-nuclear goals, as the radiation form nuclear bombs was found to be so dangerous
   3. CITE: “Estimates of Radiation Dose from Strontium-90”
   4. CITE: “Making Greenpeace” – Zelko
4. **Cause 3:** 
   1. Advances in environmental study and the eventual development of ecology as a branch of science
      1. Ecology was popularized in society in the 1950s
      2. It became a distinguished branch of science at last
      3. Made rebellion as a whole more “socially acceptable”
   2. Shallow Ecology v Deep Ecology
      1. First one simply focuses on resource depletion
      2. Deep ecology is more related to the source of the problem and has a almost spiritual aspect to it
         1. Targets the root
         2. Idea of ecocentrism
      3. Deep ecology = a view of the world
   3. Finish by relating ecology to the Greenpeace movement
      1. Specific example of rebellion in Minnesota
   4. “The Deep, Long-Range Ecology Movement”
   5. “Making Greenpeace” – Zelko
5. **Cause 4:** 
   1. Changes in religion and beliefs of the time
      1. Especially the adopting of eastern religions during the time like Zen Buddhism
      2. Unlike Christianity which stresses the human superiority these religions offer a new viewpoint in which man is one with nature
      3. Talk about the 6 steps that accompany the diffusion of any religion
         1. Host country needs a method of interaction with another region
         2. Host country must be open and active in voicing and spreading their beliefs (missionaries)
         3. Accepting country must be receptive to the beliefs (steps 3-5 all talk about this)
         4. How the accepting country responds or reacts to this new belief system
      4. California’s role in becoming a center for Buddhism
         1. Hollywood (LA)
         2. Hippie movement (Berkeley, SF area)
   2. “American Zen’s Japan Connection”
   3. “Making Greenpeace” – Zelko
6. **Cause 5:** 
   1. Influence of Quaker’s beliefs
      1. Many of the Greenpeace members and activists were Quakers
      2. Pacifists: had a non-violent mindset
      3. Intrinsically opposed nuclear and arms movments
   2. Introduced Gandhi’s philosophy of non-violent protest
      1. Aka Satyagraha
      2. Means “truth-seaking”
      3. Included key principles:
         1. Non assaulting an opponent
         2. Refraining from insulting opponents
         3. Not resisting arrest
         4. Behaving as an exemplary prisoner
   3. Quote: Quakers believe that every person has direct access to God, everyone is a potential channel of truth, no matter how mis- guided they may seem at any given moment.
   4. Formed American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) to protest many of these movements
   5. Eventually loosely assembled as a part of Greenpeace, were predecessors to much of Greenpeace’s actions
   6. “Making Greenpeace” – Zelko
7. **Conclsion:** 
   1. Summary of the main points again
   2. Finish with strong example of the Seal Protest and talk about how that demonstrates all of the influences we talked about before:
      1. Quaker, Ecology, Buddhism, Scientific Advances
   3. “Seal Hunters and Protesters Clash North of Newfoundland”
   4. Compare and contrast environmentalists today and in the past
      1. Focus on differences in motivation
      2. Types of legislation passed