This paper describes and analyses gendered aspects of protest and resistance to both nuclear military and nuclear commercial industries since World War II. The aim is to explore the questions, does gender matter? and if so, how? The multiple gendered expressions of dissenting voices in the West are illustrated by specific examples from whistle blowers to health effects studies to legal and compensation cases to demonstrations of various types. Examples are presented of the organisation of dissent through local community actions and collective or united fronts along with the range of gendered perspectives adopted - from environmental to anti-corporate or anti-globalisation, to anti-war, anti-nuclear and peace activism to women's and feminist health and anti-violence activism to indigenous peoples movements. The ways gender affects perspectives and knowledge are presented both through specific examples of fundamentally different and shared gendered experiences. Included are the critical roles played in the development of protest and resistance of unintended releases of classified information and by nuclear accidents.

The paper begins with the Western anti-bomb movements in the 1950s. In the following decades protest and resistance have become progressively more diverse, while nuclear military and nuclear commercial interests have expanded and become progressively more closely integrated both nationally and internationally. The ways gender affects perspectives and knowledge are presented both through specific examples of fundamentally different and shared gendered experiences. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications for effective protest and resistance of centralised, opaque relations between the military, business, democratic governments, and government-to-government nuclear business.