

CRUISE RESISTANCE INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN 12

After Reykjavik and Amesbury: NOW let's step up the pressure!



AMESBURY, ENGLAND. NOVEMBER 4TH.

Q. What are these women doing and why ?

(Turn to page 2)

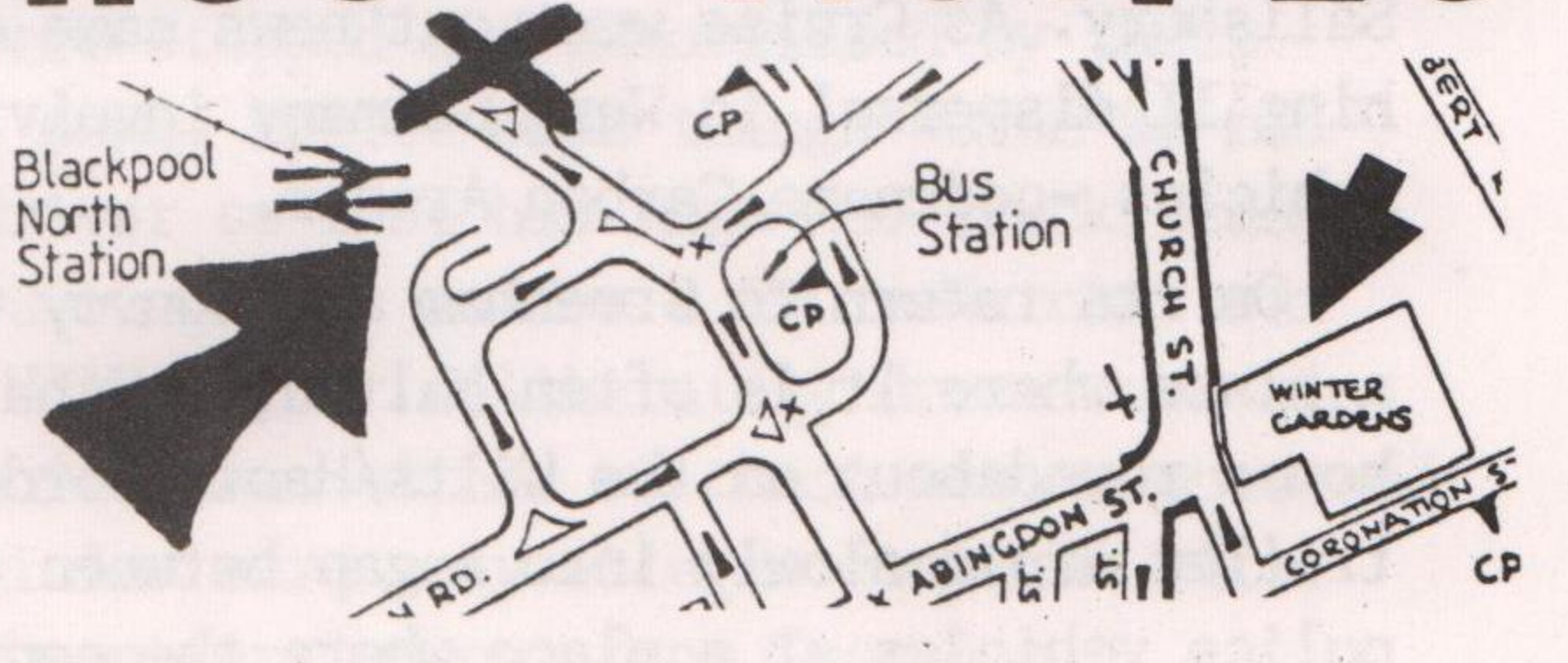
STOP PRESS.....NOVEMBER 9....SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTS - "CRUISE
CONVOYS OUT OF SERVICE AFTER AMBUSH".....CRUISEWATCH
ASKS PEACE MOVEMENT TO SUPPORT "OPEN DAY ON SALISBURY PLAIN"
NEXT CONVOY DISPERSAL.....SUNDAY PM...START PLANNING NOW.....

NEXT CRUISE RESISTANCE MEETING

Blackpool CND conference Nov. 16

sunday
12.30

KINGS ARMS PUB, TALBOT ROAD,
(OPP. BLACKPOOL NORTH RAILWAY STATION)
ALL WELCOME



(continued from previous page)

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A. They are just two of many CruiseWatchers, who are proving with increasing international success, that it is possible by Non-violent Direct Action to frustrate American plans for using European soil as a practice arena for their provocative war games.

Q. WHAT EFFECT IS THIS HAVING ON THE US ADMINISTRATION?

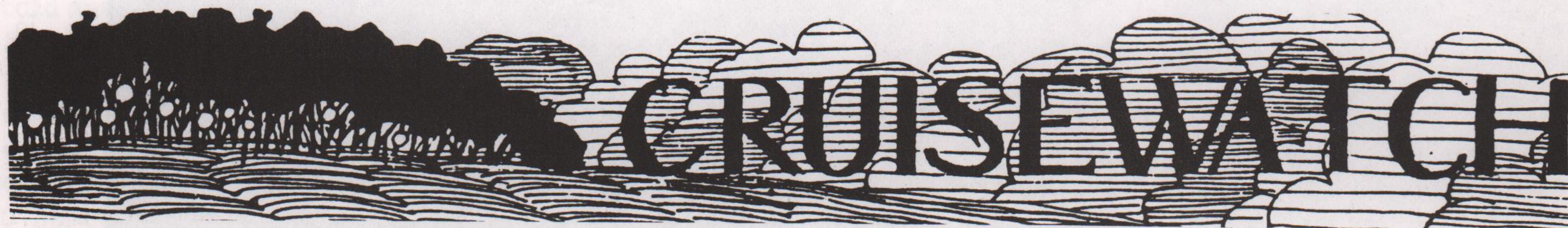
A. When the Cruise/Pershing II programme was agreed by NATO in the so-called Twin-Track decision of 1979, the USA used the pretext of Soviet SS-20's for the deployment of a new highly dangerous weapons system which would bind NATO countries more closely to the interests of the USA and re-enforce the myth that the Soviet Union is a threat to European Independence. That plan has backfired. The massive resurgence of the Peace Movement in the early '80's was entirely due to that 1979 decision and political blunders since, like the attempted seizure of the Achille Lauro hijackers on Italian soil and the bombing of Libyan cities from British bases have fuelled European anti-Americanism. Clear thinkers in the US administration have recognised this problem and have suddenly become eager to do a deal on Cruise, Pershing II and SS20's with the Soviet Union, in spite of the embarrassing position this now leaves their generals and hawkish allies like Thatcher and Kohl!

Q. SURELY YOU CAN'T CLAIM THAT THE PEACE MOVEMENT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REYKJAVIK INITIATIVE?

A. No of course not. The initiative most certainly resulted from the Soviet need to negotiate down the arms spiral which is bankrupting its economy and the American Presidents desire to make political capital out of the situation. But when it came to US options on what could be bargained away, Cruise and Pershing II came to the top of the list - and that can be attributed to the failure of their strategy and the success of the Peace Movement.

Q. SO NOW THAT REYKJAVIK HAS FAILED WHERE DOES THAT LEAVE THE PEACE MOVEMENT?

A. The will to resist the American strategy in Europe continues and grows. 200,000 at the October demonstration in Hasselbach proves that. We are part of a popular current against American control of Europe. As a Peace Movement we must continue our resistance and build on the support.



The 28th Cruise dispersal (29th Oct to 4th Nov 1986) followed the usual pattern except for a late start at 2am from Greenham. The support vehicles had taken several different routes to the plain during the day and Westdown and Eastdown plantations had been prepared for their arrival. As it left Greenham women were inside the base while others waited at its destination. Protesters monitored, witnessed, demonstrated and stopped the convoy several times as usual by taking careful well considered non-violent action. Once on Salisbury Plain the increased number of M O D police, equipped with new searchlights and a brief to harass CruiseWatchers from legal watching points failed to deter Trespassers from making their protest. Charges were brought against about 20 demonstrators under the Larkhill bye-laws--Ian Lee's case to challenge the Salisbury Plain bye-laws will not be heard until Nov 17th-- Another intimidatory tactic used by the M O D police was to follow CruiseWatchers into the nearby town of Amesbury and even half way to Salisbury. As Cruise went out news came of a huge Pershing II dispersal in West Germany involving some 300 vehicles -codename Carbon Archer.

On its return to Greenham the convoy was stopped at a place where it is often halted, on the A 303 at Parkhouse roundabout on the Wilts/Hants border. A car and trailer drove slowly into a gap between the leading police vehicles at a place where the convoy has to drive slowly. They all stopped with no difficulty. The car

was locked and the tyres let down, 10 women took banners onto the road in front of the convoy, 2 women chained themselves to a launcher whilst other women climbed onto the 4 launchers and 2 control vehicles, at the same time the pneumatic breaklines were disconnected, automatically locking the brakes on. 6 people were arrested 2 were later de-arrested. There was a quiet calm atmosphere as the 100 or so witnesses stood and talked to the police. Women chanted and people continued to get onto the vehicles. A red box was furtively carried by three soldiers and bundled into the command car, after 80 minutes of holdup the whole lot limped back to Greenham at a walking pace arriving at 4 25 am, 2½ hrs behind schedule.

As expected the media tried to portray this immobilising of a convoy as a violent attack, despite photographs of relaxed and smiling policemen at the scene. We intend to follow up this misrepresentation with the press-council. We are committed to non-violent direct action and the convoy is only stopped when it can be done so safely with no danger to US personnel, police or ourselves.

Looking ahead we can expect increased surveillance from the US National Security Agency based in this country at Menworth Hill Yorks, which feeds its information to the CIA, still if intimidation was able to dissuade CruiseWatchers from exposing this particular nuclear madness it would have done so long ago.

FIRST CRUISE DISPERSAL IN BELGIUM

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In the week before the Reykjavik talks, the USA again flexed its muscles in Europe by exercising a cruise missile convoy from the base at Florennes in Belgium. The peace campers at the 'Florenmade' Peace House, were taken by surprise as the silos are not yet finished.

The convoy was subsequently spotted near Marche-en-Famenne, about 70 kilometres from Florennes (in the Ardennes region). It was also observed around the town

of Namur, and as it returned to Florennes on Friday 3rd October at 7.30pm, it was travelling in daylight. It must have used at least one major road, the N4, during daylight hours.

There were not many police vans with the convoy, but there were about 20 police motorcycles with it as it returned to the base travelling at around 60mph. We hope to carry more details about the situation at Florennes in the next edition of the Cruise Resistance Bulletin.

CRUISEWATCHERS SUCCESS IN SICILY

Increased activity at the Comiso base in Sicily has been observed by vigilant peace activists.

July - at the beginning of the month, the local newspaper 'La Sicilia' published news that American soldiers had smuggled 32 more missiles into the base -bringing the total now to 64. An embarrassed Italian Defence Minister later denied this.

13th - 6pm - two MAN-VW tractors and a support vehicle entered the base

22nd - Cruise convoy vehicle arrived at the main entrance to the base

August 7th - three MAN-VW tractors entered the base

CONVOYS TRACKED TO VIZZINI

September 5th - Two convoys left the base protected by Carabinieri (military police) helicopters. They left

through the main and west gates near the Ragnatela Women's Peace Camp (see CR Bulletin 7 for plan of the base) Two of the peace campers set off on bicycles and got to Vizzini, a small town 30 km from Comiso, where there is an Italian Air Force Stores. They entered the base and found some US soldiers with 'TACTICAL MISSILE DISPERSAL INSTRUCTORS' (in English) on their uniforms. They were then pursued by Carabinieri in American Dodges and arrested.

On September 10th the convoys returned, again guarded by helicopters, one through the west gate at 7am and one through the main gate at 9am.

September 26th - a convoy with two launchers left the base at 4.45pm.

SICILIAN CRUISE ACTIVIST JAILED

On the 24th September, Tury Vaccaro was arrested, and sentenced to four months prison.

Tury, a peace camper at Comiso, who is well known to many in the Cruise Resistance movement in Europe, has entered the Cruise base many times and has been imprisoned before.

On this occasion they appear to be attempting to deter him from doing it again. He was beaten up and charged

with 'arbitrary entrance', a minor offence that usually incurs a fine. This time he was given a four month prison sentence to start immediately in spite of his request for an appeal hearing.

He is being held in prison in Ragusa and would appreciate letters of support.

The address to write to is:

TURY VACCARO, CARCERE DI RAGUSA, 97100 SICILIA, ITALY

200,000 AT W.GERMAN CRUISE PROTEST

11 OCTOBER 1986



GROSSDEMONSTRATION in HASSELBACH am 11.10.

ANOTHER PERSHING II ACCIDENT ?

Information is hard to come by, but it has been stated by a civilian worker on the base that there was an accident in which a crane driver knocked the warhead off a Pershing 11 missile inside a bunker at the beginning of September.

There have been many accidents involving Pershing 11 of which the best known and the most serious resulted in

the death of three soldiers and injuries to another 16 when rocket fuel caught fire during an exercise in Heilbronn. The woodland area was subsequently levelled and two feet of earth scraped back and removed.

We will include further details of this latest incident if they become available.

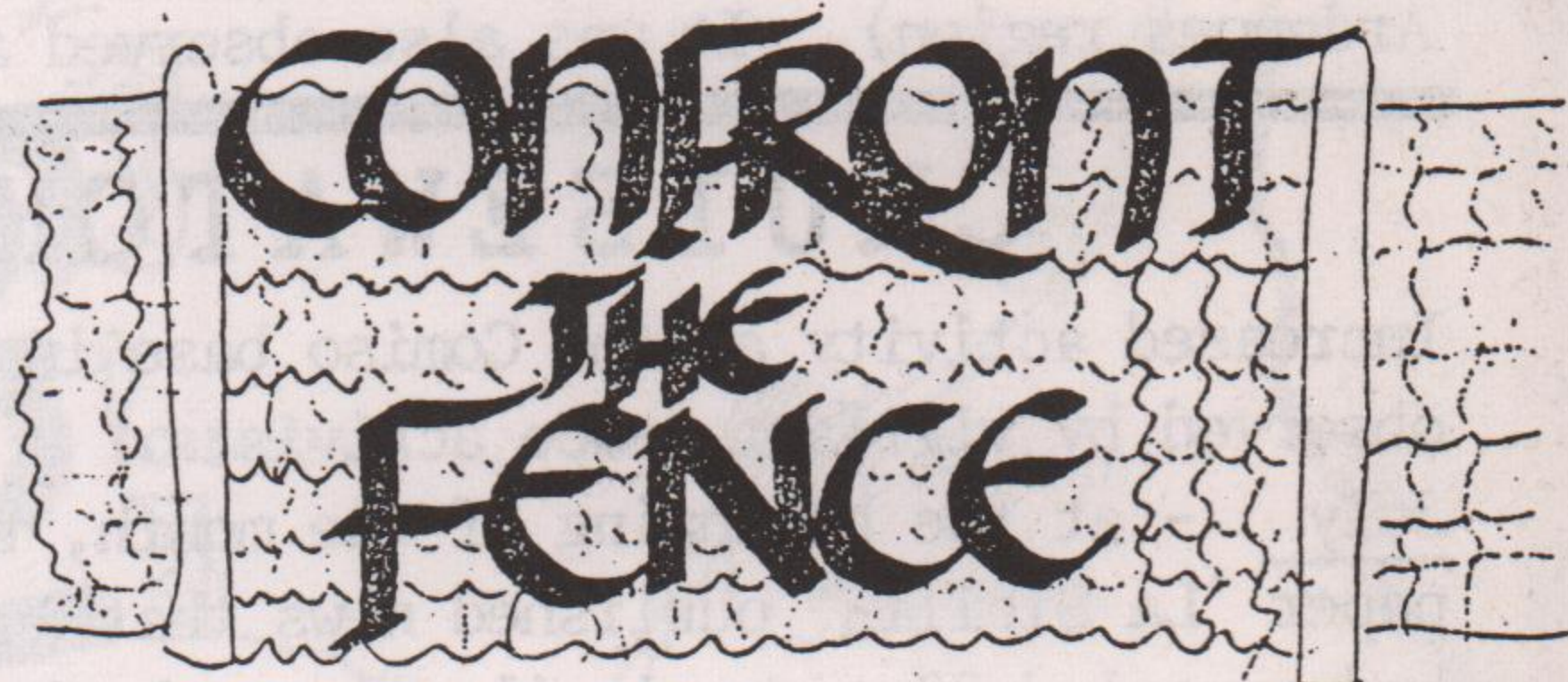


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Cruise has been here for 3 years - Come & Protest at

GREENHAM

DECEMBER 12-13



GREENHAM DEC 12-13th 1986

If you havent been to Greenham for a while, or have never been, going on Dec 12th-13th will give you yet more cause for anger and grief in your life. More fences, more land desecrated as they make the base self sufficient for war.

But you are never alone in your feelings. Greenham is a small part of a world wide struggle agaist the system which has created the nightmare. Step up to the fence knowing you are part of this struggle..... Knowing which side you are on.

*Spread the Word
and
Be There Yourself*

POLICING THE GREENHAM WOMYN

More police than ever turned up to police the return of the Cruise convoy (4-11-86). They hid themselves "discreetly" well up the road from Yellow, at the appointed time. When the convoy didn't arrive (for reasons the Greenham womyn were only too happy to explain) they went off again. They were followed to Thatcham, where after a warm and a cup of tea, they returned ready to show the womyn they meant business. Business for 2 policemen meant assaulting a 16 year old womyn by pinning her to the ground and kneeling on her arms. The Cruise convoy, after being stopped a second time by 2 womyn lying in the road, limped past the womyn and police at Yellow. No doubt the convoymen were very pleased to get back into the base - but their troubles weren't over Womyn were waiting in the hangar.

**THE U.S. IN THE PACIFIC
MICRONESIA**

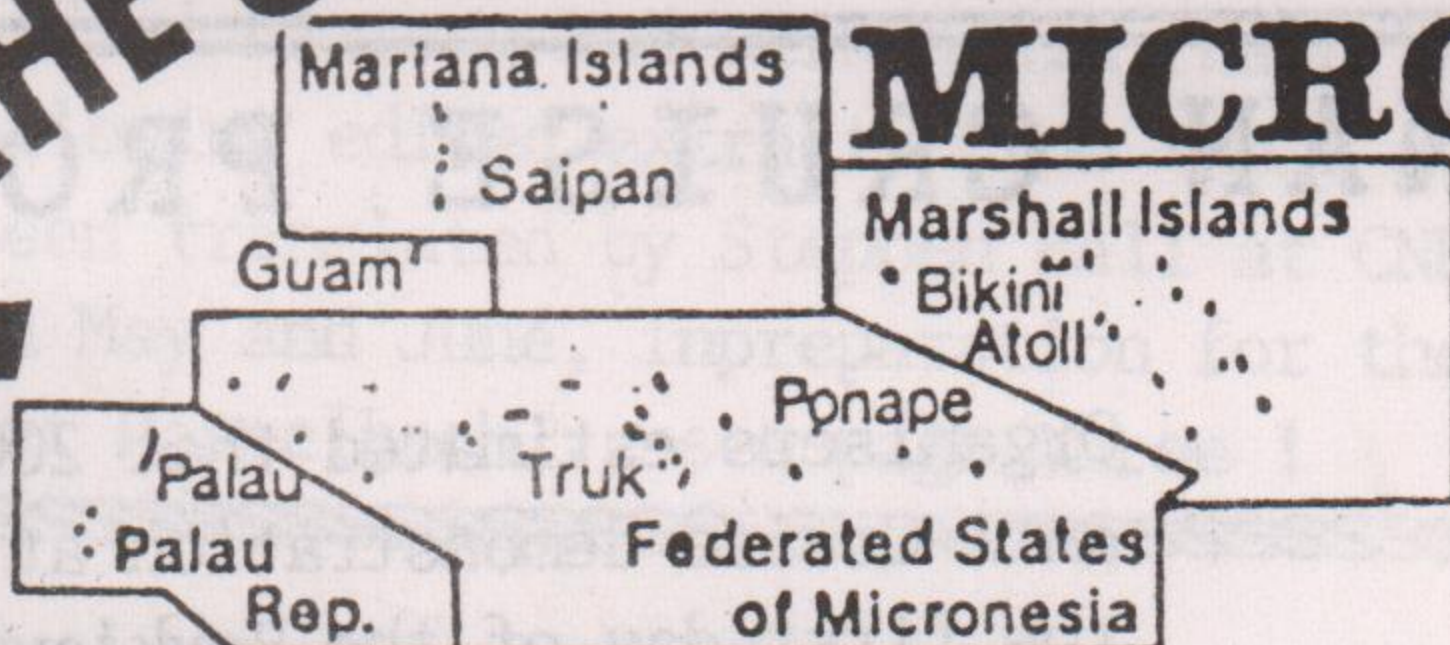
**ABUSE
OF TRUST**

FEB 28

SATURDAY 1-4pm

*A call for all women
to Demonstrate*

**AMERICAN EMBASSY
Grosvenor Square
LONDON**



For information contact:
Lynda or Eve 08864203

MEALS

The Greenham Meals on Wheels will be back in operation from Nov 3rd. A new van has had to be bought and a loan has had to be raised to pay for it. Financial support is therefore urgently needed to keep the food run going over the winter. Will groups please bring this appeal to their meetings. Address for donations: Ascot Meals on Wheels, West Lodge, Buckhurst Lane, Ascot, Berks. (0990 22877)

MOLESWORTH RAPES : WHAT WE THINK

Due to the delayed publication of this Bulletin, there has, as yet, been no statement made by the Cruise Resistance Network about the three rapes at Molesworth peace camp. The September meeting of the National Cruise Resistance Network in London discussed the issue in detail and decided (with two abstentions) to endorse the following statement put forward by the Manchester Cruise Action Group:

'After an informed discussion and debate, the Greater Manchester and District CND Cruise Action Group registers its support for the women who have been raped at Molesworth and support their demand that there be no peace camp at Molesworth.

We have therefore decided to:

1. Withdraw any support from those who wish to camp at Molesworth at the present time
2. Encourage positive action in dealing with male violence within the peace movement to ensure that it does not become a forgotten issue.
3. Support future actions, whether mixed or women-only at Molesworth to stop the arrival and operation of cruise'.

The meeting also agreed to re-print the 'Southern

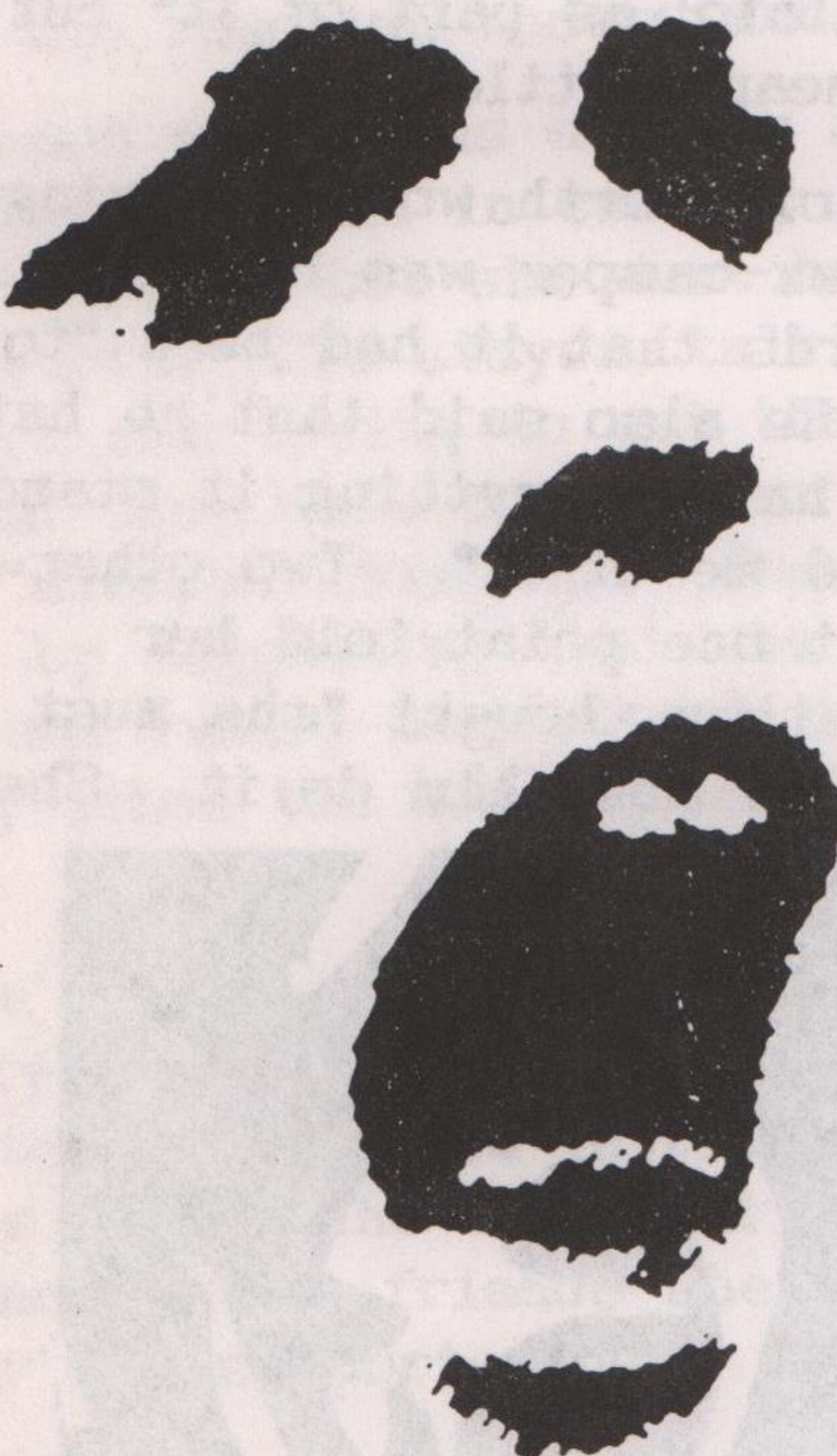
Resisters' account of the events at Molesworth over the past year as it was felt to give a clear picture of what happened which we have done on the following pages.

The rapes at Molesworth and the actions taken by women demanding that the camp should be women only or closed have been the subject of much debate. This is illustrated by the series of articles and correspondence in Peace News following the Peace News' Collective's decision to withdraw its support from the Molesworth peace camp at the beginning of September. It is important that in the debate the fact that three women were raped and its implications for the peace movement do not get lost. CND's position on the issue as published in 'Camp-a-ign' can best be described as woolly and it is therefore important that National Conference adopts a clear policy withdrawing its support nationally from the Molesworth camps. Delegates from Manchester are hoping to get an emergency resolution tabled and debated based on the statement above. If you, or members of your group, are going to Blackpool, your support is vital. Otherwise, we take the easy way out by carrying on as if nothing has happened, having failed to even begin to confront violence against women in the peace movement. What hope then for stopping nuclear weapons?

THE MOLESWORTH RAPES

This account has been written after sifting through a lot of rumours and, finally, by talking to the women who were raped. It's as accurate and truthful as I can make it.

Vicki Orba



There have been peace camps at Molesworth for about 4 years. Numbers have varied enormously in that time and so have the locations of the camps. Until this February, when the People's Peace Camp was evicted, there were 2 camps, the People's Peace Camp on the West side of the base and Peace Lane on the East. Peace Lane and Peace Corner have most recently consisted of a Quaker caravan (Quakers have been at the camp on a rota basis for some time), Earth Camp (a strong Christian/spiritual element) and other caravans and benders, including the caravan of a man who has been there for all 4 years.

The People's Peace Camp has always attracted and had strong links with people from the Stonehenge convoy groups. It has always had many more men present than women, as have all the Molesworth encampments. Molesworth has always been an open community - a state of affairs that has sometimes caused problems when potentially violent and hard-to-deal-with men have turned up and sometimes stayed. Despite some violent incidents, only one man was ever asked to leave the camp before the first rape took place last Autumn.

That rape happened, in Peace Lane, to a woman who had been there for some time. Neither of the two men involved had been at the camp for long, although one of them was known to

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the campers. Peace Corner had, from April 85 until then, been a successful camp with fairly strong commitments to living peacefully and working together.

The raped woman was badly shocked and didn't tell anybody for three days. When women friends of hers learned about it they called a meeting for the camp's men to tell them and to talk about it. They were met mostly with shocked silence. Lengthy discussion of the rape produced a lot of opinions about how the woman should forgive the rapist. One man told them what he thought the reactions of a raped woman are; another man threw things about. Another man suggested asking the rapists to leave the camp - he later raped a woman himself. The raped woman rejected that suggestion at the time. She was too shocked and didn't want to be responsible for bringing the camp's name into disrepute. The rapists were not there at that point anyway. The woman went away with friends for a few days. The rapists were in the meantime confronted separately (one denied it; the other said it was true if she said it was true - they later swapped accounts) and eventually they went to stay nearby. They have not returned and their exact whereabouts now are not known.

For a while nothing much changed - the woman felt that the disruption was all her fault and it seemed that the other campers thought so too. Eventually she and other women started initiating talks about sexism and male violence in mixed groups and encouraging men's meetings. They felt that their efforts were largely unsuccessful: the men were unresponsive and would take no initiatives of their own. Rape Crisis leaflets the women distributed were drawn on and torn down. The women felt that the men were completely unwilling or even unable to take the issue up for themselves and to try and make changes that would help to guarantee women's safety at Molesworth.

The women established a women's space in a van that a man who had left the camp gave them. Bad feeling in the camp increased, with men ridiculing the women trying to make the changes and saying that they felt the "feminists" were destroying the camp. They felt that the raped woman in particular was being oppressive and bossy, while she felt that big decisions, like asking people to leave, were being left to her and that nobody was supporting her.

During Christmas 85 a woman was assaulted by a man at the camp. Talk amongst the campers generated lots of anger, most of which ended up being directed at her for her weakness.

By the beginning of this year the raped woman was feeling she had got nowhere and was dispirited enough to leave the camp.

THE MOLESWORTH

Another woman went with her, leaving three women there permanently. The rest of the camp had ceased taking notice of the rape: visitors were no longer being told of it; the camp itself was degenerating physically. Relationships between the remaining campers, sexual and otherwise, began to supercede everything else in importance.

In February the two women went back and arranged, with the other Molesworth women, to set up a women's camp at Alconbury. The women felt they were united in theory but not in reality. The Alconbury attempt fell apart very quickly, with the women arrested immediately and no other women coming to support them. It was felt that, as an episode, it illustrated the divisions in the camp between those trying to work against male violence and those interested in preserving the camp as it was: one woman involved has said that "a certain rhetoric" had evolved at the camp "which was acceptable, it had the words 'caring' and 'putting energy into' as part of it" but that in practice it meant little.

Then in May a Molesworth woman staying in London with an ex-camper was raped by him. He said afterwards that it had been "to teach her a lesson". He also said that he hated Molesworth. "I hate everything it stands for - and you remind me of it". Two other men who walked in at one point told her afterwards that they thought "she must have said something" to make him do it. She went



back to the camp and told them what had happened. She got very little support - she eventually wrote them a letter to try to make them understand about rape and to try to prevent it happening again. She was sure it would. She sent handouts about the effects of rape on women to the camp which were later found dumped in the women's space. A letter she sent to a woman friend, begging

ORTH RAPES

(continued)

her to come and see her and to talk to her, met with no response at all.

The story travelled no further for the next two weeks. By then she had left the camp. She expected the campers to visit her and support her, but only one man did. It seems that the campers did not tell anyone, not even other campers who were absent, that another rape had happened.

And then in July there was another rape. The woman, in shock, didn't know what to do, told nobody and just tried to avoid the rapist which wasn't easy because he was following her around. After 5 days she told the camp what had happened. She says it was only then that she realised that it had been rape. Two men went to talk to the rapist and to ask him to leave. He immediately became very aggressive, demanding to know where she was. When he found out which caravan she was in, he stood outside it, thumping it and shaking it and shouting at her. A woman who was in the caravan with her said that she found his reaction understandable, really.

The raped woman was shortly afterwards arrested and held in custody for two days. When she came out she went back to Molesworth. She stayed, talking to the other campers and trying to get their support. Instead they were soon referring to the rape as a "misunderstanding". Campers excused the event by suggesting that she "had said no when she really meant yes" and that she really liked the man anyway.

At the end of two weeks she was having to justify, to herself and to them, why she had ever told them. She left determined to tell no-one else - the camp had silenced her. Fortunately the friends she went to listened to her and supported her.

By this time the raped women and their friends were feeling that something must be done urgently. Attempts to tell and involve the camp, particularly the men, had repeatedly lost impact and degenerated. No undertakings to work on the problem, or to tell visitors, or to understand the effect of male violence on women, had ever been seen through. They had not been able to inform, or get the support of, the rest of the peace movement because of the camp's reluctance to tell people or even to take it seriously. They had themselves at various times kept the news contained so as not to make a fuss and not to hurt the peace movement's reputation. The Molesworth camp and the wider movement was in effect being able to

carry on unshaken and undisturbed while three women continued to suffer for having been raped in the first place. ⑦

So about two weeks after the third rape a group of women including two of those raped went to Molesworth to ask the men to leave the camp to help guarantee the safety of women there - they felt there was no alternative.

They found three women visitors at Peace Corner, who had not been told by campers about the rapes. There seemed at first to be nobody else there, but the two raped women eventually found a woman in a bender further up Peace Lane. They argued very angrily and ended up shouting at each other. The woman would not come out of her bender to talk. Other women were talking to other campers they met: two men agreed, after talking, to leave. Two men on rota in the Quaker caravan refused to come out and talk about the rapes, saying that they wouldn't rape anybody themselves so it didn't involve them. When a woman started to saw down the Eirene Peace Chapel sign they immediately came out, saying that she couldn't damage something so many people had paid money for. Women were angered that the men were prepared to make a fuss about that while not being prepared even to talk about the rapes, and they said so.

A woman went on to destroy the camp's post box (letters to the rapists had been found at the camp - one of them was apparently expected back) and to puncture water cans. Women painted RAPE on signs around the camp and then all the women took down the bender where the last rape had taken place, making sure that nothing could be used again. Two women spent some time talking to the woman who had been in her bender earlier. Despite the fact that the three women visitors had said they were staying, she said that she felt she was being left on her own by the men's departure. As the entire issue was about women's vulnerability, the women felt that it was now her choice to go if she felt unsafe or to stay if she didn't. Her



8. . . continued from previous page . . .

decision was still unresolved when the women left.

The women put together a statement which they sent out to involved peace groups and to women's groups. It declared their intention to make Molesworth a women's camp in order to make it safe for women, every other way they had tried having been unsuccessful. They thought at the time that there would be sufficient energy from Greenham and from other women to support a women's camp at Molesworth - they later found that there wasn't. A meeting at Greenham, to talk about the rapes and what to do next, was called.

In the event, because of some misunderstandings, two meetings happened on the same day. In the first meeting there was a feeling that women wanted to do something and that they were prepared to go along with what the raped women wanted. The second meeting was going the same way when the two women remaining at Molesworth arrived. Disagreements between them and the raped women meant that the raped women left the meeting fairly soon afterwards. The raped women felt that the others were effectively protecting men by their attitude. Accounts of the meeting thereafter differ enormously.

Some women say that the meeting then became an audience for the Molesworth women to divert attention away from the rapes and on to their difficulties in dealing with the men - but these women have said that they were "to a large extent ignored". In the end the only decision was that women would go to Molesworth again. This decision came mostly from Orange and Yellow Gate women who had wanted to go there and talk anyway.

Twelve or thirteen women, including the three who had been raped, went to Molesworth the next day. When they arrived there were quite a lot of people there who had come for a meeting about the camp. Greenham women talked to people, trying to arrange things so that everybody could have their say. Some women felt that all of this, from the viability of mixed camps to the question of people's rights to tell other people to do things, had been discussed at length before

and had never yet produced results so they left the discussion.

Talk became more and more highly charged but less and less constructive. One woman read out the letter she had written to the camp after her rape, asking that the campers help to try to prevent more rapes. It produced no response. One of the raped women and her sister began to take down benders and others began to spray paint. They wanted to make the camp unviable: it is not safe for women, men have left when asked and later returned, women felt that the remaining women are not committed to tackling the issue of the rapes and male violence in general. The raped woman was told she was a Greenham woman acting like a bailiff. In the end three benders were dismantled, one of them at the resident's request. More letters to the rapists were found. A Molesworth woman said afterwards that she couldn't have done it herself but that she was glad the women had taken this action: she was asked to repeat it in front of other Molesworth campers, which she reluctantly did. The women left, leaving behind one woman who wanted to stay and continue talking.

A few days later the man who had been at Peace Corner for four years came back to dismantle his caravan in support of the raped women. He said he wanted the cross at Peace Corner to be taken because it gave a false impression of the camp. Three campers accordingly took it down.

One woman has now reported her rape to the police and two men from the camp have given statements in support of her. At the time of going to press, there were still a few men and one woman at Molesworth. The cross and the Peace Chapel sign have been re-erected.

I have mentioned no names in writing this: no women's names out of respect for their vulnerability and no rapists' names because of the law about naming people who are accused but not convicted by the courts. They are known and I encourage women to find out who they are.



CRUISEWATCH VIDEOS CRUISEWATCH VIDEOS CRUISEWATCH VIDEO

MELTING INTO THE COUNTRYSIDE.....

compiled earlier in the year by CruiseWatchers, this video gives a vivid and compelling account of the tracking of Cruise missiles on dispersal from Greenham Common. Widely and successfully shown on the Cruise Resistance Tour. 22 minutes long.

THE UNSINKABLE AIRCRAFT CARRIER.....

this video documents the co-ordinated response throughout the UK to the Cruise dispersal in July at many of the 160 US bases called by Cruise Resistance.

Both films are available in VHS or BETA for sale £10 +£1 p&p, or on hire from :Stan Banks, Peace Concern, Coppice Gate, 113 Spetchley Rd, Worcester.

Special note : will groups and individuals who have received copies of these films but not yet paid for them , please pay up immediately -as lack of fluid capital is preventing further production work.

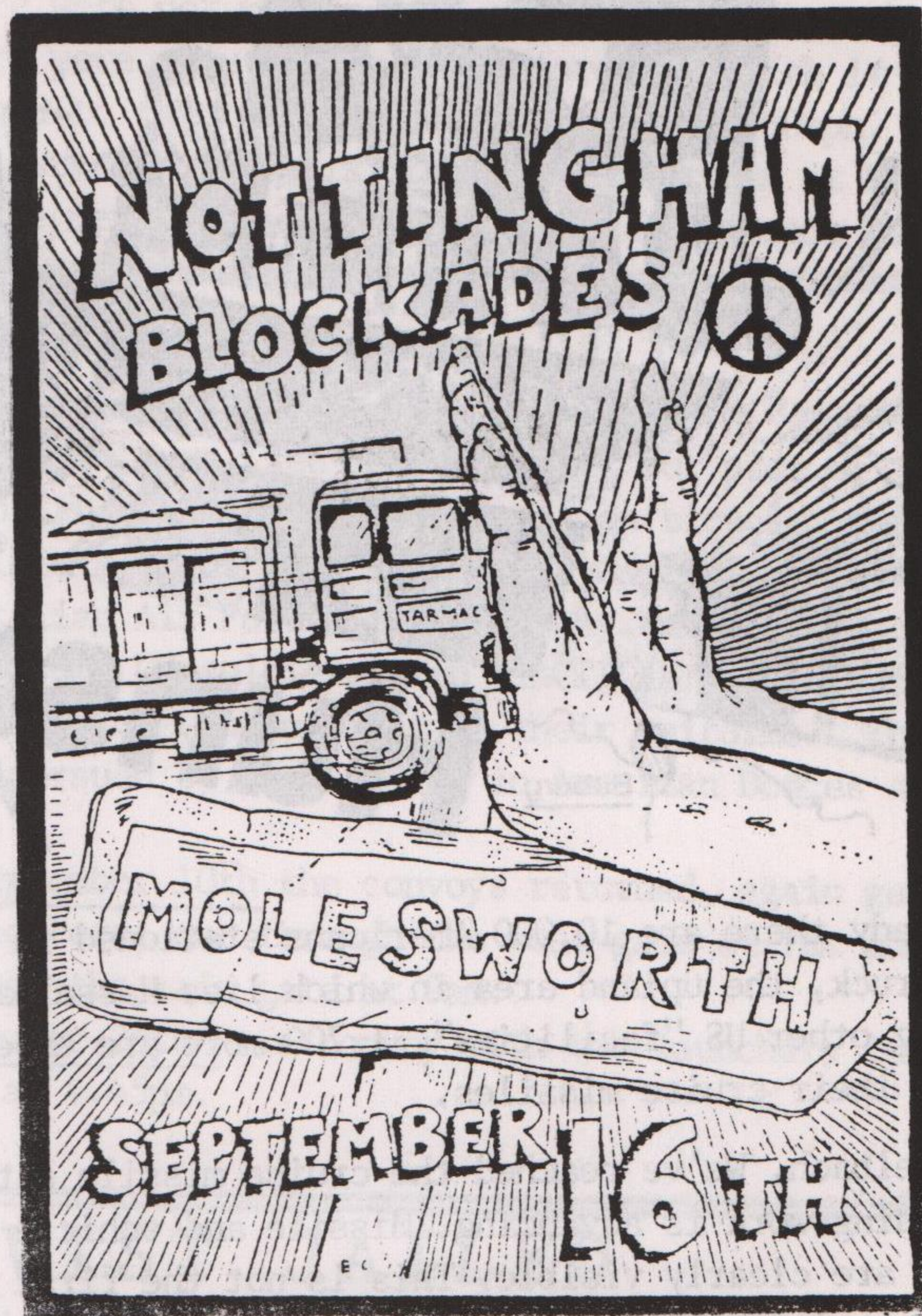
MOLESWORTH BLOCKADE

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On September 16th, a blockade organised by the Nottingham Defend Molesworth Group, disrupted the movement of construction vehicles going in and out of the base. The following are extracts from an article written by Les Parsons of Forest Fields Peace Group on his impressions of the action:

'People may move mountains. At USAF Molesworth on Sep. 16th, a group of us stopped a few lorries going into the base for a little while, and intermittently. Big deal. Big, powerful things, carrying construction materials, slowing down and stopping. Once or twice there were only a few of us sitting in a tiny line on the road, sitting as the lorries came closer, not stopping. But they stopped. Until we have a safe, civilised world, it is impossible to do enough: but, as those approaching huge wheels slowed and finally stopped, in those moments it felt as though we were actually doing something: that doing everything is doing something all the time. No matter how tiny the dislocation, in such moments a chain had been broken, a genocide process interrupted, tangibly, for real.'

'.....Yet in those moments of doing at Molesworth, outside the peace corner gate on Sep.16th, I felt very rich in the company of those trying, in peace and for peace, to blockade the gate, to disrupt the inexorable, obscene deathly process. There were not thousands of us, not even hundreds. The big presence of civil and Ministry of Defence police easily outnumbered us. Yet we were there, and not alone, and in doing what we were doing, with determination, we were truly refusing to accept the right of this genocide base to be built. And, tangibly, passionately, we were breaking the circuit of control. And, in that very process, discovering that it was possible: that it is always possible.'



'A few of us were arrested outside the peace corner gate. Removed, detained, charged with committing a crime. Not many though. Clearly the police policy was not to arrest en masse. Ultimately some were so persistent and undeterred by rough handling, and threats of arrest, that the police were obliged to act on their own threats. We were saying that we would not go away, we would not stop, what is going on beyond the razor wire is much more frightening than your threats on their consequences. Great to say that, not just in your head but through your body, your being. Making a statement and being it'.

NON ALIGNMENT CONFERENCE

JANUARY 24
9 8 7

The Campaign for Non-Alignment was formed in July to campaign for British withdrawal from NATO following the US raid on Libya from British bases. Its first conference will be held at a central London venue on January 24th 1987 and will include speakers from non-aligned countries and British MPs, including Tony Benn, and Trade Union leaders. For further information please contact:

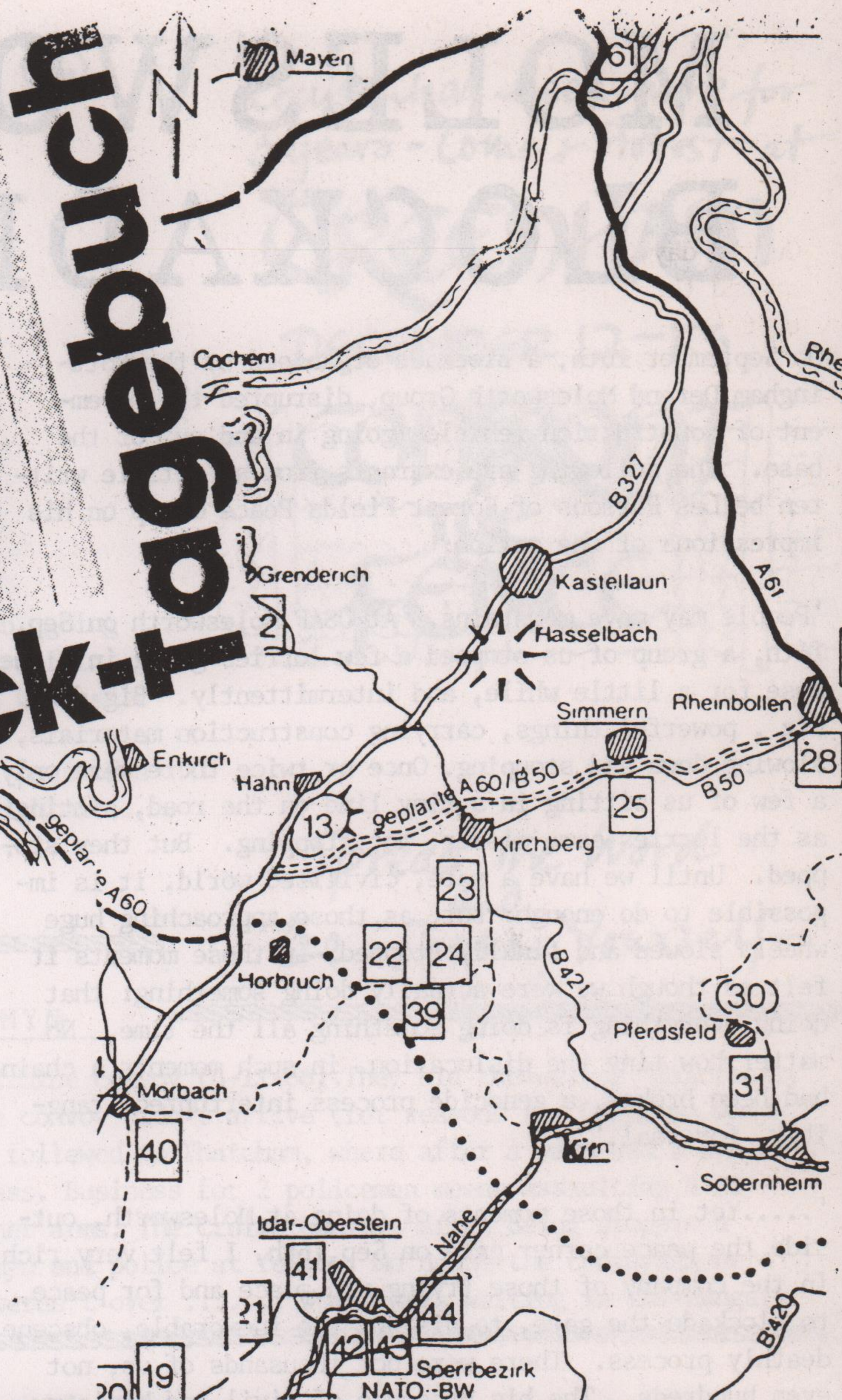
CAMPAIGN FOR NON-ALIGNMENT
c/o Jeremy Corbyn
Red Rose Centre
129, Seven Sisters Rd.
London N7 7QG

10



Hunsrück-Tagebuch

Hunsrück-Tagebuch



Already there are 10,000 Americans stationed in the Hunsrück, the upland area in which lies Hasselbach, among other US "facilities". 1,700 more are expected, with their cruise missiles.

Hasselbach. We've reached the cruise missile site. Building work is advancing. Missile and vehicle bunkers are clearly visible. This is not the first time that cruise missiles have been based in the Hunsrück. Their historical antecedents were the V1s of the Third Reich in 1944, fired from sites near the villages of Baumholder, Sensweiler, Bruchweiler, Wirschweiler, Allenbach, Hüttgeswagen and Hermeskeil.

HUNSRÜCK DIARY --- A GERMAN VIEW OF CRUISE RESISTANCE AROUND THE HASSELBACH CRUISE MISSILE BASE.

Two young activists, Elvi Classen and Dirk Rosin, have been keeping a diary of their experiences and observations. The following edited extracts from their diary appeared recently in the magazine "Zivil Courage", and have been translated by Stephen Ball at CND. They show the kind of thinking and organising taking place in May and June, in preparation for the huge October demonstration against the US cruise missile base at Hasselbach... see page three!

There are further parallels: in 1938 the Nazis evacuated almost 15 villages and hundreds of people in order to build a huge military training ground near Baumholder. And in 1986, Wolfgang Bartels tells us, the 200 inhabitants of Hasselbach fear that parts of their village will be sacrificed to the cruise missile base. No wonder the people of Hasselbach don't like the prospect of a cruise missile base on their doorstep. But other villages in the Hunsrück are also opposing the siting of cruise in their region. Spesenroth, a small village with about 200 inhabitants, has a disused quarry which the Americans would like to reopen for the supply of stone chips for the missile base. Their May 85 request met a village-wide rejection, despite an estimated financial gain for the village of some 200,000 marks (£70,000), twice their annual budget!

A little later we pass the US base at Hahn, where the missiles will be stored until Hasselbach is ready; the coat of arms of the airbase, appallingly, features a mushroom cloud. We wonder why it was taken down during the attack on Libya. We pass a cruise missile launcher

and transporter... are we the first to see these in Germany? We pass the "War HQ of Allied Forces in Central Europe" near the village of Börfink -- deep, "secure", underground bunkers. These bunkers have two functions: (1) Watching their air space, and (2) Coordinating, planning and giving orders in an "emergency". It is a macabre idea that in the Hunsrück in war, soldiers would still be "defending our freedom" down below there in bunkers, while we would already be burned and dying with radiation up on the surface.

The militarisation of the Hunsrück has many faces. One of these is Lautzenhausen; the entry to this village is also the entrance for personnel to the US air base Hahn, which engulfs half the village. Lautzenhausen has gradually become the recreation area of the air base. Completely given over to the needs of the troops, the small village (300 inhabitants) today looks like a small American town. During our tour today, we have the oppressive feeling more and more of being outsiders.

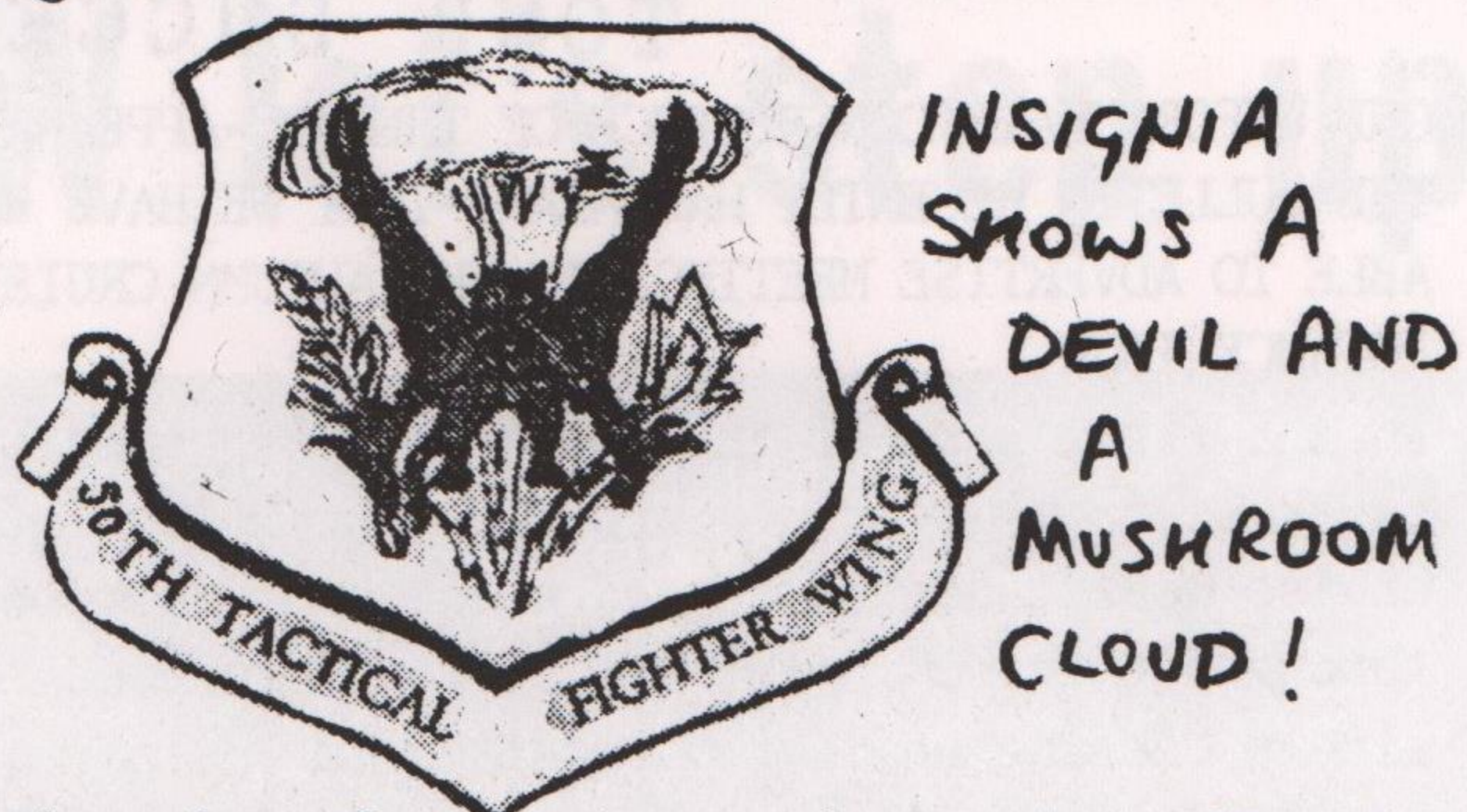
Besides the diary, "Zivil Courage" has also published interviews with young activists given at the same time.

It becomes clear that a demonstration around Hasselbach is infact a series of actions. These include a tour of the old Nazi sites in the area - NVDA - several camps, including a women's camp at Reckerhausen - the welcoming of many visiting groups - and so on.

On the day itself - 11th October - the coaches from around the country will park in the form of a star around the CM site. We'll go three-quarters of the way around B-Battery, and then to the Bell Market where the meeting will take place. There will be many actions going on around there eg. the fence will be covered by posters from the peace groups to show the many sides of the peace movement. Hunsruck tractors will be brought in by the local farmers; there are many ideas for actions.

And Jurgen, one of the activists interviewed, talking about local feeling, told the magazine :

The village council of Bell made the market available



as a meeting place for the Autumn demo and the Hasselbach council has spoken out clearly against the siting of Cruise. All are angry that the Bonn politicians have made decisions over their heads. It often happens that journalists learn more, earlier about the missiles than local councillors.

Now the local councils feel threatened by the support

of the people and are beginning to oppose the militarization. For example, on June 17 there was a seminar 11 on the consequences of the American occupation and how we can use the law to oppose it. For example, the US army doesn't pay rates, but takes over land, the financial damage to the village is considerable.

Resistance is growing at all levels. It's becoming increasingly clear that 7-8000 Americans will come to Kastellaun with Cruise, and resistance to the foreigners takeover and the loss of the villagers' open spaces is growing. Lore Kneip, who let the peace groups use her field for the 96 wooden crosses, has long refused to yield any land to the Americans; she says: 'if they're going to get it from me they'll have to rob me by force'.

Gabi, another activist interviewed by "Zivil Courage", deplores the lack of interest among the young in considering the refusal of military service, and discusses plans for action if the missiles are installed:

'Not only Cruise, but also Pershing 11 threatens the Hunsruck people. When there were Pershing manoeuvres in the Libya crisis, the news spread like wildfire around the Hunsruck, although the Pershing convoy was stopping quite far away in Birkenfeld, and we had a demo going in one or two hours.'

Another activist, Horst, said:

'WE shall certainly organize a telephone tree. There will be a Cruisewatch (the English name Cruisewatch is used in the German text). This observing of manoeuvres will be a permanent activity. We will hardly manage to mount road blocks or blockades of bases, but we will accompany the convoys as long as they're here.'

CRUISEWATCH

CONVOY DISPERSAL NO S. 26 & 27

CONVOY 26 Sept 4th-9th 1986

The choice of a new dispersal site "Celtic Fields" totally failed to shake of CruiseWatch. The exact location at Milston Firs was quickly detected and infact created additional security problems since the surrounding network of footpaths offered locals and CruiseWatchers excellent viewing facilities and required scores of paratroopers to patrol constantly. For its return a new narrow and windy rout through Burbage(A 338) and Hungerford to the A4 was attempted. Again this ploy failed and the convoy was stopped several times and covered in slurry eggs and paint. However as this bedraggled convoy limped back through Blue Gate the police attempted to take their revenge, directing their violence specifically at the women there.

CONVOY 27 Sept 19th-26th 1986

Just 10 days after the return of No 26 and co-incident with the pre-summit talks between Scharvadnadze and Schultz the largest yet convoy left Greenham. It cont-

ained 4 control and 8 launch vehicles, twice the normal complement. As CruiseWatchers harassed the progress of this convoy to Eastdown Plantation the police escort reacted with unusually public violence to protesters and media personel alike. The reasons for this soon became clear, this exercise was for NATO Evaluation, senior officers and VIPs from NATO countries were present whilst 4 successive sets of USAF crews performed. Despite massive security the launch site was entered on atleast 3 occasions.

The USAF went to great lengths to mislead CruiseWatchers about the time and route of return for the convoy. Despite false rumours, false starts and CB jamming the convoy was detected as it emerged from the plain. Stopping actions were called off since the convoy was travelling dangerously fast, however it was covered in paint and later filmed by the BBC as it blasted past the Swan roundabout. A few hours later 2 convoys of support vehicles were stopped and immobilised by their tyres being let down. Police made things worse by misdirecting one driver so that his huge Reo truck crashed into another. Durring this action a CruiseWatcher was injured when a USAF driver deliberately drove over his leg. The MOD denied that either of these events occurred. The support vehicles were only able to continue after new wheels had been ferried out from Greenham. Police made no arrests.

APOLOGY/EDITORIAL LATE ARRIVAL OF THE BULLETIN

FIRST OF ALL AN APOLOGY FOR THE NON ARRIVAL OF YOUR CRUISE RESISTANCE BULLETIN IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER. No - you haven't missed one! Production difficulties in London have meant that this Bulletin is now being produced late (in Manchester).

However, following the recent well-publicised success of Cruisewatch in stopping a convoy for over two hours (see elsewhere in the Bulletin) and with CND Conference immediately before us - now seems a particularly key moment to give you an update of Cruise Resistance activities throughout Britain and Europe.

If you are coming to (or are already at) the CND Conference please put the Cruise Resistance Fringe meeting (details on the front page) on your list of priorities so that we can get cracking on ideas for 1987 a year which could see a major U turn in the Cruise/Pershing II Programme.

CRUISE AND THE CND CONFERENCE

Cruise/Pershing II missile deployment is certainly one of the more visible parts of the US military occupation of Europe and as a strategy to win European support for AMERIKA'S aggressive foreign policy has

BULLETIN ON A SHOESTRING

THE CRUISE RESISTANCE BULLETIN (NOW IN ITS 12th EDITION SINCE MAY 1985) continues to be financed entirely by the generosity of local groups and individuals. Each Bulletin now costs in the region of £250 to produce and send out to subscribers and this time we would have been in dire straits without the arrival of money from the dissolved Molesworth/Alconbury Land Trust.

To all those who regularly send us money when they can afford it - sincere thanks. It is not always possible to write thanking people personally.

TO THE OTHERS WHO AS YET HAVE BEEN STILL RECEIVING THESE BULLETINS FREE, CAN WE ASK YOU TO SEND US A DONATION THIS MONTH PLEASE?

Maybe you could also consider asking your local CND group or Peace Group to make a donation or take out a subscription (minimum £3) or even arrange a fund-raising event - for example a Cruise Resistance party (£1 on the door) or a football card at a meeting. When you're as desperate as we are for funds every little really does help.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR THE NEXT CRUISE RESISTANCE BULLETIN SHOULD BE SENT TO :

CND OFFICE, 61 BLOOM ST, MANCHESTER M1 3LY as soon as possible.

Please note: the Manchester CND office is used as a mailbox only. Volunteers in the CND office cannot be expected to necessarily be able to answer telephone queries.

FINANCIAL APPEAL

PLEASE SEND ALL FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO:
CRUISE RESISTANCE, CND OFFICE, 61 BLOOM ST.
MANCHESTER M1 3LY.

OR BY BANK GIRO CREDIT TO:
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER.
CODE 16-34-27
ACCOUNT - CRUISE RESISTANCE - 11476944

ALL CHEQUES AND POSTAL ORDERS TO BE MADE OUT TO "CRUISE RESISTANCE"

certainly proved a failure. The US bombing of Libyan Cities from British bases has also served to open people's eyes to the purposes to which US bases in Europe can be put.

In July, Cruise Resistance staged a very successful co-ordinated response to Cruise dispersal from Greenham. Protests took place at a large proportion of the 160 bases and wartime use facilities. It is very important to make those links.

COMPOSITE 'D'

Concern over US Bases in the UK came out 'top of the pops' in the group poll for issues to be debated at CND Conference. Composite D - US Bases - was selected as the motion to air that discussion. The debate is scheduled for 2.15am Sunday afternoon and Cruise resisters need to prepare contributions for this debate to make sure that the issue of Cruise is not forgotten.

CRUISE RESISTANCE TOUR SUCCESSES

ONE UNFORTUNATE CONSEQUENCE OF THE NON-APPEARANCE OF THE BULLETIN RECENTLY HAS MEANT THAT WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO ADVERTISE MEETINGS IN THE AUTUMN CRUISE RESISTANCE TOUR.

In the first part of the Tour which happened in June, speakers from Greenham, Cruisewatch, Molesworth and Cruise Resistance addressed a dozen or so meetings throughout the UK. This first tour produced some very lively meeting and a few resulted in the formation of local Cruise Resistance Groups. It also had a very positive effect in organising actions at the 160 US bases called by Cruise Resistance to draw attention to the Cruise dispersal in July.

The Autumn Tour has so far included meetings in Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells, Bishops Stortford, Brixton, Southend, Leamington Spa, Sheffield, Ilkley, Havering, Ripon, Durham, Tooting, Macclesfield. Meetings are also scheduled for Plymouth and Leeds.

A full report of the Autumn Tour - the meetings, the responses, the ideas thrown up - next issue.

CRUISE RESISTANCE -

WHO ARE WE ?

THE CRUISE RESISTANCE BULLETIN IS PRODUCED BY AN INDEPENDENT GROUP OF THE SAME NAME. THE IDEA FOR BOTH THE BULLETIN AND THE WORKING GROUP CAME OUT OF THE CONFERENCE AGAINST CRUISE HELD IN MANCHESTER IN MARCH 1985. THE GROUP MEETS EVERY 4-6 WEEKS, EACH TIME IN A DIFFERENT TOWN, TO HELP BUILD THE CRUISE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

THOUGH INDEPENDENT OF ANY FORMAL ORGANISATION, WE ARE ALWAYS EAGER TO PROMOTE A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH CND AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE SAME STRUGGLE.

THE CRUISE RESISTANCE BULLETIN IS PUBLISHED AFTER EACH OF THE ROTATING MEETINGS, USUALLY BY THE HOST GROUP TO SPREAD THE WORKLOAD. THE LOCATION OF EACH CRUISE RESISTANCE MEETING IS DECIDED BY THE PREVIOUS MEETING. AT PRESENT WE ARE A LOOSE GROUP OF CRUISE ACTIVISTS DRAWN FROM GREENHAM, CRUISEWATCH AND FROM PEACE GROUPS AROUND THE COUNTRY. WE ALSO HAVE MANY CONTACTS ABROAD. IF YOU TOO BELIEVE THAT ACTIVE RESISTANCE CAN STOP THE CRUISE/PERSHING PROGRAMME, WHY NOT GET IN TOUCH ? THE MAILING ADDRESS IS CRUISE RESISTANCE, c/o CND OFFICE, 61 BLOOM STREET, MANCHESTER M1 3LY