

Faslane 365

Continuous
peaceful
blockade
of Britain's
nuclear
missiles

www.faslane365.org



Faslane 365



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Resource Pack



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Invitation To Faslane 365

October First 2006 will see the beginning of an audacious civil resistance initiative to apply critical public pressure for the disarmament of Britain's nuclear weapons.

Building on the success of previous mass blockades of the Trident nuclear base at Faslane, there will be a year-long continuous peaceful blockade at Faslane in Scotland. To make this happen, groups and organisations from Scotland, England and Wales, and beyond are being invited to come and shut down the base for at least one two day period each during the year.



The purpose of Faslane 365 is twofold: to bring people to witness and impede the nuclear base where Britain's nuclear weapons are deployed, and enable them to demonstrate the range of serious concerns – from human rights to climate change – that people in the real world consider to be the vital challenges for the 21st century. Running from October 1st 2006 for a year, at a time when Tony Blair has put on the political agenda the prospect of spending some £40 billion more to keep nuclear weapons in Scotland until at least the year 2055, Faslane 365 will draw attention to the dangerous insecurity and waste of resources inherent in the Trident nuclear system, and will mobilise support for these nuclear mistakes to be disarmed. In preventing nuclear 'business as usual' we also intend to highlight our real, human security needs, which will require a very different allocation of resources and action.

In order to do this, Faslane 365 is asking a wide range of local, national and even international groups from all sections of civil society to come to Faslane with at least 100 people committed to stay and make their visions for a just and peaceful future visible for at least one period of two days. To ensure effective coverage, groups will overlap on the first day with the previous group and on the second with the incoming group. Groups can also share their blockade or make use of the fact that Faslane has two main gates, at which different events could be held. The more people in your group the better, and smaller groups could also combine with others to make up the required number. If some groups are able to commit to more than one period – perhaps at a different time of year – that is more than welcome!

While an important aim of the initiative is to have enough people prepared to blockade and disrupt the comings and goings of this nuclear base, we strongly encourage groups to consider creative and innovative ways to make links between their particular priorities and the dangerous diversion of resources devoted to Trident, for example through music, theatre, workshops, festivals, redecoration of the base and so on. On the understanding that the deployment and threat to use nuclear weapons undermines their vision of a better society, each group is also encouraged to use their two days for outreach and networking, including contacting and attracting media to cover their presence at Faslane and the issues they want to highlight.

All who participate will contribute, but no one organisation will 'own' the continuous

blockade. All groups will need to agree to a basic set of non-negotiable guidelines that stress nonviolence and respect for all. All groups must also commit to the main demand: Trident must be taken out of deployment and the government should make a timetable for dismantling the weapons, together with a commitment not to develop any new nuclear weapons. Beyond these basic commitments, it is up to individual groups to conduct the blockade as they see fit.

We aim to start on October 1st, 2006 – the anniversary of the Judgement of the Major War Criminals at the Nuremberg Tribunal. The first blockade has been booked for a women's blockade that links Faslane 365 with one of the biggest successes of the peace movement, the removal of 'cruise' nuclear weapons and closure of the Greenham Common airbase. Twenty-five years from the start of the Greenham Common Peace Camp, this connection carries proven experience of the effectiveness of combining civil society opposition at the physical site of deployment with creative actions and networking that will send our different visions of shared, cooperative security around the world.

Become part of this unique opportunity to make a vital difference! We know this initiative will catch imaginations and grow, and by July 2006 we already had 41 Blocks booked in the Blockading Rota.

However, we need many more groups to make this a long, serious and sustained process of civil resistance that will be effective. We need you to join us! There will be plenty of help and support, including nonviolence workshops, skill-sharing plus lots of detailed briefings and information on our website. Contact us for more specific information and to discuss any questions or practical issues that your group may have.



may the circle be unbroken

The True Price of Nuclear Weapons

On October 19, 2005, Tony Blair told the House of Commons, "I do not think that anyone pretends that the independent nuclear deterrent is a defence against terrorism; none the less, I believe that it is an important part of our defence..." He was talking about Trident nuclear weapons. At Faslane, near Glasgow, Britain currently deploys four Trident nuclear submarines, equipped with US missiles and up to 200 warheads, made at Aldermaston in Berkshire. The warheads could each deliver around 8 times the destructive power of the bombs that obliterated Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

Replacing the Cold War

Although the weapons were procured in 1979 by Margaret Thatcher in a world that is fundamentally different from now, the Labour government has carried on paying some £800 million per year of taxpayers' money to keep sending Trident out on patrol. If Trident were to be decommissioned now, we would not save the full amount, but we'd save a lot. Dismantling the weapons and securing the radioactive waste would be expensive as well, but that would be the case whenever decommissioning took place. If we started the process of disengaging from nuclear weapons, we would save significant resources, while making our world safer by disarming and devaluing nuclear weapons and working more effectively with the rest of the world in combating proliferation and dealing with the causes of conflict.

In the 21st century, this is the kind of security policy that makes most sense, but it is not what the current government has in mind. If the government fails to scrap Trident now, then around the year 2024 (and £15.2 billion later) the submarines will begin to fall apart. Relying on arguments that are several times thinner than the dodgy dossier used to take Britain into war in 2003, Blair wants this parliament to agree to spend a further £40 billion on new nuclear submarines and warheads to ensure that this country continues to have nuclear weapons until at least the year 2055. At the same time, we are desperately trying to prevent further countries, such as Iran, from developing nuclear weapons programmes.

Nuclear Deterrence Doesn't Work

The defence establishment is divided, as there is no convincing rationale for keeping nuclear weapons. We have a real opportunity to block the decision to commission Son of Trident, but we are up against a panoply of myths and ideologies: that nuclear weapons keep the peace, make us safe, give us status, provide bigger bangs for the buck than conventional weapons, and, the biggest voodoo mantra of all, that they deter other threats.

On the contrary, the huge US and Russian nuclear arsenals were completely irrelevant in the wars these superpowers fought and lost in Vietnam and Afghanistan, and they did not stop Saddam Hussein from invading Kuwait. Tony Blair acknowledges that nuclear weapons are useless against terrorism, and it is clear that they contribute nothing to preventing the kinds of attacks we saw recently in London. Meanwhile, the risks of nuclear proliferation are growing, compounding the increased vulnerability of nuclear materials and technology to theft, accident or purchase on the black market. It should be obvious by now that nuclear weapons are an expensive security liability, useless for defence or deterrence. That ought to be reason enough to get rid of them. But the dangers go much deeper.

Undermining our Humanity

Nuclear weapons are the tap-root of violence in the world today. The ultimate expression of militarism and terrorism, they pollute and degrade our spirit, our environment, our economy and our international relations. The use and threat of use of nuclear weapons are in violation of international and humanitarian law and undermine the whole international legal order, but that has not prevented doctrines and deployments that breach these norms. Britain is guilty of these violations, along with France, China, Russia, the United States, Israel, India, Pakistan and, most recently North Korea. As Iran seeks to join this shameful club, it has become increasingly clear that nuclear weapons distort all our efforts to create just and sustainable societies in a fragile, interdependent world.

Hanging on to nuclear weapons carries heavy costs for our security, society, civil liberties and human rights that far outweigh the monetary costs. Continuing with this nuclear business will exacerbate the negative consequences, not only in terms of our foreign and defence policies and international relations, but also in the distortion of our economic, energy and even health policies.

Multinational Corporations Drive Injustice and Insecurity

The worldview that drives countries to acquire or hold on to nuclear weapons is the same worldview that concentrates power in multilateral corporations. A few examples:

- The world is held hostage to the excessive energy consumption of a minority, who seek to control the world's oil for their own purposes. Hurricanes, floods, melting ice caps... the evidence of climate change is now all around us, but governments in hock to fossil fuel companies and vehicle manufacturers are afraid to take necessary steps to cut emissions. Instead they are trying to rebrand and revive nuclear power as the technological fix to stave off climate catastrophe, starving alternative research programmes that would provide sustainable, renewable energy resources that could be produced and managed locally. Nuclear weapons and nuclear power are produced by the same technology and rely upon each other. Sharing the same unsolved problems of lethal radioactive waste, they are incompatible with our health and safety and are susceptible to catastrophic accidents like Chernobyl.
- The countries with the biggest nuclear arsenals also have the most sophisticated conventional weaponry and are the largest profiteers from the arms trade. Their weapons fuel wars, oppression and instability in the most vulnerable countries in the world, and many end up on the 'illicit' markets, where they arm militias and gangs that traffic in people, drugs and the prolific small arms and light weapons used in rapes, murders and other violent crime.
- Agribusinesses have privatised, centralised and mass produced the growing of food to maximise output and profit. Their practices have robbed large parts of the Earth of their natural fertility, poisoned others and turned vast areas into wasteland. The consequence is that millions in some countries starve, while others are malnourished with junk food contaminated with pesticides, additives and genetic modifications. These agribusinesses rob local farmers of their skills, prevent them from saving their own seed, and unnecessarily transport agricultural products across the world, which wastes energy and contributes to climate change.



- Pharmaceutical corporations benefit from the knowledge and resources of the natural world and indigenous peoples; they then make huge profits out of manufacturing medicines that they refuse to make accessible to the poor and needy, as illustrated by the denial of affordable drugs to AIDS sufferers in Africa and Asia.
- On the excuse of preventing 'industrial espionage', US-run pharmaceutical corporations and the industry's lobbyists were behind the United States wrecking an international agreement to verify the Biological Weapons Convention, a global treaty that bans the production and use of biological and toxin weapons. Bioweapons are one of the most potentially devastating of weapons of mass destruction, yet the US action wasted five years negotiations and left the international community without any verification or inspection powers to strengthen the treaty.
- Protecting US commercial interests and investments is given as one of the primary reasons for deploying weapons in space. US Strategic Command called for "full spectrum dominance", not only in outer space, but on earth, land and sea, "dominating the space dimension of military operations to protect US national interests and investment...[and] integrating space forces into war-fighting capabilities across the full spectrum of conflict." In Pentagon 'war-games' in which computers tried out various scenarios, the use of weapons in space quickly spread to nuclear war on Earth.

The politicians that have stripped away decades of developments in human rights and international law and gone to war on the pretext of preventing others acquiring weapons of mass destruction are deeply dependent on these multinational corporations. It should come as no surprise to find that in advance of commissioning Son of Trident, the MoD in 2003 signed a new 25-year contract with the Atomic Weapons Establishment (AWE) management consortium, comprising US arms giant Lockheed Martin, British Nuclear Fuels, and Serco. That contract alone will be worth some £5.3 billion to those corporations.

Faslane 365 – Making the Links

Governments that are so busy spending our money and wasting the world's resources on building up military capabilities are failing to address the most serious challenges facing the world. Of what conceivable use are nuclear weapons against the real mass destruction that threatens our security and the lives of millions: the oil-and-industry-driven heating of the planet; destruction of our habitat and environment; and the institutionalised poverty that destroys the hopes and lives of thousands each day?

Representing a quick and violent 'fix' to complex threats and challenges, nuclear weapons epitomise the abuses of power and skewed values that fuel terrorism and the growing levels of violence in our homes and on our streets. Trident is thus inextricably related to a wide range of economic, humanitarian, peace and justice issues.

The year-long blockade of the Faslane nuclear base that will start on 1st of October will provide an opportunity for a wide range of people to oppose the deployment and replacement of Trident, while simultaneously highlighting the important issues they are working on, such as poverty, peace, environment, globalisation, economic equity and social justice. Bringing together the people and organisations working for a better world will help to expose the myriad crimes and distortions wrought by the nuclear mentality and globalised dominance of military-industrial corporations.

If we succeed in cutting the cord that binds our country to nuclear weapons, we will find that we have gone a long way towards cutting or at least loosening the hold of the military mindset and the dominant corporations, giving us a better chance to turn things around on a host of connected issues.

Faslane 365 is asking for two days of your time to make the connections: to publicise and work on your issues while helping us physically to close the Trident nuclear base.

For more information:-

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Frequently Asked Questions

Below are the kinds of questions we've been asked as we've talked to groups and individuals to mobilise for Faslane 365, with some basic responses.

Q. Why focus on nuclear weapons when there are so many important issues? Surely people are more concerned nowadays with debt relief, climate change, the war in Iraq, possible war with Iran, the crumbling of our health and education infrastructure, terrorism..... Nuclear weapons are such an outdated, cold war issue, why bother?

A. You're right that nuclear weapons are outdated, but the issue is not. Recent developments make clear that we need to confront nuclear policy now, with a major push, as a matter of urgency. Tony Blair's government is planning to spend more than £40 billion over time on a so-called replacement nuclear system for Trident (with the same purpose but new and improved!). The present Trident is meant to last to 2024 as it is, so the plan is to ensure that Britain will rely on nuclear weapons (and therefore also on the United States) until at least the year 2055. The decision has to be taken in the next few years, and if we pull out all the stops we can prevent this criminal waste of resources. This is possible, and if we succeed it will have a major impact on a host of other vital issues that are interrelated.

But even more important than the waste of resources – and we can all think of better ways to spend £40 billion – is the way in which our government's determination to hang on to its ability to threaten mass destruction undermines the very roots of our society. It makes a mockery of all law and morality when, as a matter of routine defence policy, this country breaches the most fundamental of international and humanitarian laws by deploying and threatening to use the most heinous of weapons of mass destruction. And what does it say to the rest of the world when Britain cannot face the prospect of being without nuclear weapons, even though we have undertaken as a matter of international law to accomplish the complete elimination of our nuclear arsenal.

Representing a quick and violent 'fix' to complex threats and challenges, nuclear weapons epitomise the abuses of power and skewed values that fuel terrorism and the growing levels of violence in our homes and on our streets. Trident has thus become inextricably related to a wide range of economic, humanitarian and justice issues.

If we succeed in cutting the cord that binds our country to nuclear weapons, we will find that we have gone a long way towards cutting or at least loosening the hold of the military mindset and the dominant corporations, giving us a better chance to turn things around on a host of other issues, from climate change to human rights and poverty. We're not saying 'drop what you're doing and switch to stopping Trident': this isn't either/or, because the issues are linked. We're asking for two days of your time to make the connections: to publicise and work on your issues while helping us physically to close the Faslane nuclear base.



Q. Why go to Faslane? Why not Devonport (where the Trident submarines go for their re-fit) or Aldermaston (where nuclear warheads are refurbished and new warheads researched and built)? Isn't there a risk that such a long blockade at Faslane might take away energy from the protests at these other places?

A. Faslane is where our nuclear weapons system is actively based – it is the home base of Trident. It is thus of prime importance. However, there are many military sites in the UK, where demonstrations and civil resistance need to be maintained and built upon, so that people do not forget the complex military network that keeps Trident ready for war. Faslane 365 is not going to replace protests and civil resistance at these places. From past experience, it is more likely to add energy and help these other places to become better known, so that the government can see there is opposition to what is going on at all the nuclear bases.

Q. If I'm not willing to get arrested is there any point in my going to Faslane?

A. YES! There are imaginative, useful and alternative ways to be visible at Faslane and supportive of the blockades without getting arrested. While there are of course many ways to oppose nuclear weapons from home, it will make a huge difference to have the maximum number of people physically present at Faslane for each 48 hour block; but it is up to you to choose how best you can participate. If this question stems from a worry about what getting arrested might mean for your work or travel, the briefing pack and website have provided information and examples that could reassure you that the risk of arrest for upholding humanitarian law is not something you need to be afraid of. If you have dependents, disabilities, family or professional commitments that make it impossible for you to contemplate getting arrested, we need you as well! Risking arrest is not the purpose of the blockade. The purpose is to oppose Trident and disrupt nuclear preparations and deployments, but we have to be realistic and recognise that some people are likely to be arrested. Even so, every group will need people willing and able to provide support, for example as legal and court observers, communicators, cooks, clearer uppers, drivers, banner holders and so on. We are a diverse community and recognise that each of us has different circumstances and needs, and everyone has an important part to play.

Q. Won't such a long blockade use up the energies of activists and cause even more burn out? Won't it mean fewer actions overall? People and groups are low, so much is wrong, there is so much to do.....

A. Success breeds success; and if we make this work, energy will flow once more in many directions. Though in its entirety the blockade will be a year long, activists and groups are only being asked to commit to making their own two days a success – that is the equivalent of one weekend out of a whole year, which is surely not too much to ask when the stakes – getting rid of nuclear weapons – are so high. Some activists or groups will no doubt want to commit to more, which will be welcome, but we need to be careful to help each other and be respectful of when activists need recuperation time, while trusting and knowing that this initiative will bring in more activists to share the work.

Q. Such a focus on direct action and civil resistance might split the peace and justice movement...there are already problems between rival factions and

perspectives, won't this exacerbate them?

A. There are many different roads to peace, disarmament and a more sustainable and healthy world community, and we must respect and support the contributions made by all. Splits, factions and undermining other people's ways of working are not helpful. There is a place for everyone. Conferences, peace education, academic studies, lobbying, letter writing and civil resistance are all important. Fresh momentum in any one of these different ways of working helps us all. We must applaud and encourage diversity of method and be prepared to share and involve ourselves in a range of different initiatives.

Q. Won't this only lead to more repression? There might be a backlash against the peace movement or the wider activist community (anti-terrorist laws being used against blockades in the environmental and solidarity movements for instance). Or Faslane Peace Camp might get threatened with closure once more...

A. We live in an increasingly repressive state where the 'threat of terrorism' is more and more widely used to justify repressive techniques being used by the police and 'authorities'. It may be likely that the more effective we become the more repressive will be the response, but this is something we need to challenge, not give in and let it get worse. If we give up because of fear, the abuses of power and repressive acts will become worse, particularly against more vulnerable groups in our society. We must not self-censor as that lets repression win, with dire consequences for society and human rights; instead, we need to keep each other informed, face repression in solidarity, give strong support to those who are particularly targeted, and find ways of challenging repressive laws. There are many supportive lawyers who will help us to challenge and change these repressive laws and techniques.

One of the useful consequences of organising for the Faslane 365 Blockades is the active co-operation of so many different local networks, the skill sharing and the autonomy and self-reliance that is being facilitated by the process. This will leave local areas with an increased active support network for challenging serious civil and social rights issues in our local communities.

Q. Won't the police make it impossible for the protesters and their supporters to reach Faslane – like the stopping of coaches to prevent protesters from getting anywhere near Fairford during the anti-war protests in the build up to the war against Iraq. Or by containing people away from the gates so they cannot block them.

A. This may happen so we will have to come up with contingency plans. In some ways it does not matter where we are stopped. The important fact is that we seriously intend to get to Faslane, and that we continue to try to do this throughout our 2-day commitment to the



Blockades. If we are stopped by the police along the way, we should try to do our blockade where we are, even if it's in the middle of a road. That extra disruption becomes their responsibility too, and they will quickly learn that this tactic is more trouble than it is worth! If stopped, we need to explain our purpose of upholding international law and preventing preparations for mass murder from continuing at Faslane, and we should ask them to release us and join us! However far from the gates of Faslane we are, we should be prepared to make a visible blockade and protest, and as long as is feasible to continue to make attempts to get to Faslane.

We can undermine such police techniques by using such stops to demonstrate to an even wider public that we are part of the Faslane 365 blockade and so send our messages out, regardless of where they try to stop us. Later we can get a second chance by challenging such stops through the courts, which will tie up more of their time and resources!

We can also draw on our creativity and determination to find different ways to reach Faslane, including splitting into smaller groups to walk or take buses, taxis, trains, bicycles, even boats to Faslane. The important thing is that at least 100 new people will be coming each day, and one way or another our visibility and commitments to blockade and disrupt the work at Faslane will send a strong message of shared people power, and give that necessary push to the Scottish and British Parliaments to uphold international law and get rid of Trident.

Q. I'm worried that heavy-handed tactics of the police could make groups and individuals change their mind and cause the rota to fail.

A. This will depend on how prepared and determined we all are. Police tactics at Faslane have not been particularly heavy handed in the past (see some blockading stories on our website), but if they become so, we must ensure that the rota commitments are taken seriously and that we act in solidarity with each other. We need to ensure we are well prepared and trained, where necessary, and that we've thought through the various scenarios. Most importantly, we need to follow through our commitments and if one group is singled out by the police then we must both support that group and also keep the blockade going.

Q. What if the police leave us blockading the gates we are at but instead open up new gates or find other routes to ferry everyone in and carry on as normal?

A. If the base were to resort to such methods that would already be a major indication that we were being successful in preventing business as usual. Furthermore, it would be psychologically hard for the military to allow any gate – especially the Main Gate – to be closed by protest for any length of time. If they open up new routes into the base then we may have to flow into these new places. Each group will write up their experiences and put this on their part of the website so that those coming after know what has happened before and can contact each other for suggestions and ideas.

Q. Is there a risk that our actions will put the people who run Faslane Base into a



corner? In any nonviolent struggle should we not make sure there is a way out?

A. There is a way out. We will keep all doors open for dialogue and discussion with the base and the Scottish and British politicians, who have overall responsibility for decisions concerning Faslane. We will be establishing an experienced dialogue and negotiation team that will try to talk to the politicians and ask them to uphold international law. The Scottish Parliament can reject Trident as being unlawful. With our pressure we may be able to help them do what they have wanted to do for many years: get rid of weapons of mass destruction and create a truly defensive defence approach that puts human security at the heart of its work.

Q. What happens/how will we feel if we complete the year-long blockade and Trident is still here and the replacement to Trident is going ahead?

A. This depends on how we conduct the campaign. If we act in positive, loving and respectful ways then the actions in themselves will be worthwhile. Success is unlikely to come in one fell swoop, but the year-long blockade will have a very powerful impact on public consciousness and political decision-making, and in the process the next phase of ideas and strategies will emerge.

We have to recognise that nuclear disarmament is not a linear process where progress can be measured step by step; it is more like dislodging a heavily-embedded boulder that has deep roots in the military-industrial complex and is held in place by strong tentacles of bureaucratic, corporate and political vested interests. To get it to budge even slightly takes a lot of digging in many places underneath, as well as cutting the tentacles and concerted pushing with everything we've got – Trident Ploughshares, Aldermaston Women's Camp(aign), CND groups, the Faslane Peace Camp and the anti-nuclear work of the past decades have already done a huge amount of this digging and chipping away to loosen the boulder. It's now a bit loose, and has been put a bit off balance because the government has started trying to get another boulder down on top to last for another 50 years – and they want to do this fast, before anyone notices and stops them! This is our chance! To get it to shift we now need a really big, strong, sustained push. That is what Faslane 365 hopes to do. Once the Trident boulder starts to shift, disarmament will pick up momentum and carry other issues forward as well.

Q. I'm worried about the impact on the locals through the disruption caused by the blocking of the roads/tailbacks/increased police surveillance?

A. We will need to talk to local people and make them aware of why we are doing what we are doing and also to listen to them to see if we can lessen any negative impact on locals that may occur because of the blockades. Since Faslane Peace Camp and Trident Ploughshares have been taking actions for many years, contacts have been made that can be further built on, but we do need to make it clear that our target is Trident, and our aim is not to make life difficult for ordinary people. The impact of Trident nuclear weapons and the infrastructure and activities of Faslane Naval Base on local life is immense, and many local people are unhappy about what has happened to their mountains and lochs. We need to engage with them.

There may be other concerns too, such as the clogging up of local courts, public money spent on covering increased police presence and thus being diverted from local public services and so on. We will have to explain the connections between what we



are doing and these concerns, and that in addition to trying to prevent a nuclear holocaust we want to stop the misuse of public money on illegal weapons of mass destruction. Scottish groups that have the resources might like to put on local events in Glasgow or Helensburgh, to explain why they are taking part in Faslane 365 and why they want the local population to join in with them. It is also worth pointing out that the local government should not allow their money to be used for ill-advised police protection for a military base that is involved

in preparing to commit war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Q. How can we cope with the practical difficulties of rain, wind, cold winter nights, midges in the summer?

A. Preparation. Thinking ahead. Practice. Refugees cope, when they generally have no warning and very few of the resources that will be available to us. Peace campers have also lived through weeks, months, even years of such conditions, whereas we will be doing it for only 2 days at a time. We need to wear clothes appropriate to the season and our actions, and can get anti-midge lotion or wear nets to keep midges out in summer. We can also come provided with rainproof gear, plastic or tarpaulin, or take chairs or folding beds or blow-up mats with us. Plan on bringing food, drinks, even thermos flasks (and if all else fails, a fire in front of the gates can be a very effective blockading technique, enabling us to keep warm and boil a kettle to boot!). The important thing is to think through potential needs and problems and use our creativity, not only to survive but to enjoy ourselves too!

Q. How will we be able to attract the numbers required for this initiative? What happens if we fail to recruit enough even for the first hundred days? Doesn't this plan to blockade for such a long time rely on large numbers of people willing and able to be arrested, as it is unlikely that the police will let us stay for any length of time or accept our arguments that what we are doing is lawful. The failure of not even being able to start could result in even more depression and lack of hope.

A. We need to reach out to people in the different networks involved in social and environmental justice movements – including those working on debt and poverty, economic reform, renewable energy production, climate change, human rights, refugee and asylum protection, and solidarity with oppressed people around the world to mention just a few. This is an opportunity for us to celebrate our diversity and show how all these issues link in to each other. We also need to invite our friends, relatives, neighbours and people who may not be connected into any network. There are lots of people out there who will want to be part of serious and sustained civil resistance to the present system.

And in any case it is better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all. The need to stop the next wave of nuclear weapons is so urgent that we have to be prepared to give it everything we've got. In addition to seeking people prepared to

brave arrest for the sake of preventing these nuclear war-crimes and human rights abuses, each group will also need people willing to come to Faslane in a variety of other, non-arrestable capacities, to provide visibility, legal support, drivers, music, food and theatre, for example. The very process of trying can make things happen and inspire other ideas or actions, too. If we find we have to adjust our sights, then we may need to be flexible about the plan. To try with hope and act with true intent is all that is asked – we cannot fail at that. Peace is the way not the end.

There is a fear factor to address. Some people are afraid of being arrested, especially if they've just embarked on careers, in case any resulting conviction is reported to their employer, or becomes part of their job application history. In fact, people arrested for anti-nuclear protests include serving MPs, ministers, doctors, nurses, social workers, academics – even Martin Sheen (the US President in TV's West Wing, arrested three times for nonviolent trespasses at the Nevada nuclear test site)! This briefing pack explains what may be involved, and nonviolence training will include ways of addressing these fears and finding out what role is best for each person to take.

Q. How can I find people in my area wanting to take part in Faslane 365?

A. Go to the website and look at the Local Contacts box on the left of the Home Page or go to the section headed 'Participants' and you will find a map of the UK that will show you where groups are forming in the UK and in other countries. If you click on the dot that is nearest where you live you can email that group and get in contact. You will also see that there are quite a few separate issue or specialist based groups forming around issues like cycling, health, solidarity or specialists like academics, musicians, actors, authors – so you should be able to find a group you feel an affinity with.

Q. By the time the blockade begins the political context may be very different – what if, for example, a nuclear power station has been blown up, maybe by non-state terrorists here or by state terrorists trying to prevent Iran's nuclear programme, or other dramatic and destabilising developments like that?

A. The need for the UK to disarm its nuclear weapons will still be imperative.

Q. What if the police and media try to smear us, calling us terrorists, saying we are a threat to national security?

A. We know we are not terrorists, and this underscores the necessity for all groups participating in the blockade to be totally nonviolent, open and accountable, so that it is clear to any honest person that we are not terrorists.

These kinds of smears have been hurled at protesters for a long time. In the cold war we were called commies, for example. We must learn the lessons from the past and from other countries where such smears are regularly employed to discredit dissenters. Our best protection is to involve a wide



range of people from all walks of life, to stand up for what we believe in, and to be engaged courteously with everyone we approach. The more people who know someone from their family or community or work-place who is involved with Faslane 365, the easier it will be to dismiss the smears.

Q. What if the police specifically target any Asian or Muslim groups taking part?

A. There will be many different religious groups involved in Faslane 365. We have to acknowledge that racism poses greater dangers for some communities than others, and that the recent anti-terrorist legislation may encourage the police to specifically target Asian or Muslim people that get involved, using the excuse that they think they might be terrorists. Our ground rules of nonviolence are very clear – there will be no rational basis for the police to think that we are terrorists. Faslane 365 will make it clear that we expect equal treatment under the law and we need to insist on this and pay particular attention to ensuring that minority groups are not picked off for special harassment.

We need to be vigilant to support people if abuses and racism do occur. We are also working on getting a group of lawyers and journalists who will monitor the overall conduct of the blockade and policing throughout the months. Blockaders will be able to call on these experts if abuses occur. In addition, we strongly encourage groups to provide supporters and observers of their own: for example, maybe they could get religious leaders or local parliamentary representatives or supportive lawyers or other 'respected members of the town or community' to be present during their block as observers (an especially useful role for those who don't feel able to be an arrestable part of the blockade themselves). They can act as witnesses, able to vouch for the peacefulness and courtesy of the blockaders and making sure that the police and courts know that their behaviour is being monitored as well.

Q. What about these new anti-terrorist laws at Faslane? - I've heard that you can now get arrested under the Terrorism Act at Faslane. Is this true?

A. There are a number of sites around the UK, one of which is Faslane, which are "Designated Areas" under a new power in the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (as amended by the Terrorism Act 2006). It is an offence under this to be inside Faslane without lawful authority. However, this only applies if you go inside the fence. As long as you stay outside the fence this does not apply — even if you are on MoD land and blockading the gates. We have a general legal briefing that covers blockading on page 33 of this pack but we also have more detailed legal information on our website.

Q. What of all the unknown consequences?

A. There are always unknown consequences. All we can do is to think hard and try to imagine what they may be, but we will not be able to imagine them all. Our only guide is to act purely and with honest good intent, to be mindful and thoughtful.

Our fears can either paralyse us, or – more constructively, we can use them to act as a stimulus for our creativity to overcome any obstacles or unanticipated developments. There are many 'what ifs'... we need to think about the possibilities and our responses, while also being prepared and flexible to deal positively with anything that might arise.

Q. What if Trident is removed from Scotland only to be placed in Devonport?

A. Though unlikely, such a move – which would be hugely costly and inconvenient for the government and navy – would of course count as a significant victory. If they did do this, we would need to mobilise as effectively at Devonport and they would have nowhere else to put it! If we successfully dislodged them from Faslane, where they've been entrenched for a long time, it will be even easier next time!

Q. How will we be able to maintain nonviolence with so many diverse groups participating in such an autonomous manner?

A. Whether viewed as a way of life or a tactic in actions, nonviolence is a core principle of the Faslane 365 actions that must be respected by all. It will also provide significant strength and protection for us, especially if we are faced with violence from the police or anyone else. All participating groups will have to agree to the guidelines on nonviolence and mutual respect (see page 21 of this Resource Pack). All individuals and groups will be responsible for maintaining complete nonviolence during their own blockading times. We will encourage participating groups to take nonviolence workshops so that we all share a similar preparatory background. The problem is the same for all nonviolent actions. We must set the framework, take responsibility for ourselves and our group and then have faith that others will do the same. If things go wrong or individuals temporarily lose control, as sometimes happens, it will be important for other members of those groups to help defuse the situation and restore nonviolence.

Q. Won't an insistence on a two day blockading block exclude old or disabled people from participating?

A. Absolutely not! Groups are asked to commit to the two day period, but individuals can find practical ways to participate in accordance with their needs and capabilities, such as taking turns of just an hour or two. Another possibility might be to have a larger group spreading the 48 hour period between them. The way in which you choose to blockade for your two day period is up to you, the group as a whole can start when they want on the first day and finish when they want on the second day. There is a fuller briefing on how groups might want to arrange their 2 days that you can find on the website. Take into account what your group feels able to carry out and build that into your planning. Then there are other practical arrangements of taking sofas, beds and shelters with you.

However, as with any activities, some people will not be able to take part in the blockading. All people, including disabled people, have different abilities, circumstances and capacities, and this long blockade may not be equally accessible to everyone in terms of risking arrest. Some people will have dependents, some may be too ill, some will be asylum seekers or 'illegal' immigrants, or will have learning disabilities; there may be a variety of reasons why vulnerable people would not feel able to risk arrest, including the stress, claustrophobia etc. It is important that everyone who wants to participate is made to feel that their contribution is of equal value, whether or not they



feel able to sit in front of the gates for long hours or risk arrest. People may choose to provide support that is just as important and necessary – work as legal and court observers, researchers, communicators, educators, banner holders, cooks, clearer uppers, drivers..... We are a diverse community and everyone cannot and should not take exactly the same role.

Q. Are we asking too much of the Scottish people?

A. Trident was dumped on the Scottish people without their willing consent and many would like to see it taken away. This is not a Scottish problem, but a problem for all. Although we are calling on people from all over the UK and even from other countries to get involved, because Trident is a threat to world peace, it's true that Scotland bears a heavier burden because that's where Trident is based.

Civil resistance works most effectively if the local population backs it, so it is very important that Scottish people are given every opportunity to back Faslane 365 and to become involved. The more support Scottish people can give and the more they join the blockade, the more support will be pulled in from people from other countries.

Q. Isn't the Scottish Parliament too weak to do anything about Trident? Isn't the plan politically naive?

A. The Scottish Parliament is as weak as it allows itself to be. It does not have to accept illegal weapons of mass destruction on its land. Although defence matters are reserved to Westminster, Westminster cannot force Scotland to engage in illegal acts even if they concern the defence forces. But it needs strength of character and determination to stand up to Westminster... maybe a people's blockade going on for so long will give courage to the politicians to stand up for Scotland's right to refuse to collaborate in an illegal deployment of nuclear weapons foisted on them from London. With Scottish elections due in May 2007, it is encouraging to note that two Scottish Political Parties have already decided to join the Blockades, and a third are discussing their involvement. Have a look at the list of Parliamentary signatories to our statement of support on the website.

And aren't all matters of ethics and right livelihood sneered at as being naive? The Suffragettes were sneered at for being politically naive, but they won the vote for women. Often when people bring matters of ethics and law into political demands they are dismissed as naive. It is far more naive to imagine that Britain can have any influence on preventing proliferation if it hangs on to nuclear weapons itself, and very naive to think that nuclear weapons will not be used some time in the near future unless we make much greater progress in nuclear disarmament worldwide.

Q. The project sounds like a kind of Rolling Activists' Social Forum - who would the groups be presenting their respective programmes to, and where? The European Social Forum typically takes place over days, and in a single gathering-place.

A. The blockade is whatever the participating people and groups make of it. Some will want to be autonomous, using their blocks for political visibility and to make the links between their issues and the crimes and costs of this nuclear nonsense. Others will want to view it as a rolling civil resistance forum, which can happen because of the overlapping of two day blocks. As a new group arrives each day, there will be overlap

with the groups before and after (except the first and last). It makes sense to think of the first day of each group's block – when energy is at its highest – as their main day for publicity and for getting their messages to the public. The second day may be for winding down and some of a group's energies may be taken up with supporting members who may have been arrested by then. They can also hear the incoming group's messages and issues, if they want, or move to a different gate for the second day. The opportunity would be there for overlapping groups to network and even work together, but this doesn't have to be the pattern for all to follow.

We're also organising a public launch in Edinburgh about a month before the blockades start. This will probably include a civic reception and some events in an Edinburgh church hall. The launch will include some press opportunities, which groups may wish to take advantage of. If there is demand for it we can also organise some workshops, for example on media skills or legal support, as part of this event.

Another way for groups to share their respective programmes will be through the website where each participating group will have a dedicated page where they will explain their work, give links to their websites, and explain why they are taking part in the blockade.

But perhaps, most importantly, the opportunity for awareness raising of the links between different single-issue based campaigns and networks will occur in those towns and cities where people from different networks have decided to work together to find their 100+ blockaders for a geographically based Blockading Group. This is already providing opportunities for an exchange of views and programmes as well as revitalising local work.

Q. How will such a project be funded? Many of the organisations that are being approached are struggling to raise funds for their own campaigns.

A. This will be difficult, but we are raising money from various sources and have confidence that with mutual support, respect and networking we can raise enough for the core mobilising, training and materials, and that the Blockading Groups will be able to raise funds to cover the costs of their individual 2-day Blocks themselves. We will need to approach people for funds in the same way as we approach them to support us spiritually and physically. If everyone gives a little then we can fund ourselves. Problems can be overcome and will become a strength as they give us an opportunity to reach out and ask for what we need. Donations and cheques can be made out to :- 'Faslane 365' and sent to Faslane 365, Valley Farmhouse, East Runton, Cromer, Norfolk NR27 9PN, UK.

Organisation and Structure

The most important element in the structure (see diagram on page 51) is the Blockading Group (BG). There is a basic undertaking common to everyone (see page 20) but other decisions are entirely in the hands of the BGs.

Although the Blockading Groups will work autonomously and take responsibility for all their own arrangements, nevertheless advice, guidance and support will be available from the following Working Groups (WG):

Training Working Group: this group will work with the Faslane 365 Trainers Network to

offer workshops on nonviolence, blockading techniques and tactics, quick decision making and other topics as requested.

Legal Support Working Group: this group will offer guidance and advice about relevant rights under the law, relevant charges and offences, arrest procedure and court appearance and will keep an overall record of arrests and court cases.

Media Working Group: this group will offer guidance if required about contact with the media and will provide lists of media contacts. It will also deal with archiving and recording the project.

Dialogue and Negotiation Group: this group will explore and undertake contact with various relevant authorities, including Government Departments and Police.

Public Launch Group: this group will help organise a public launch of the Blockades.

Other Working Groups may be set up as the need arises.

To co-ordinate the activity of the BGs and WGs there is a Steering Group (SG). This group takes on the main responsibility for identifying potential Blockading Groups and for maintaining contact with them, for keeping the Blockade Rota updated and the Website managed. Each Steering Group member will be responsible for maintaining contact with particular Blockading Groups and making sure they get the support and information they require. Each Steering Group member will also be an active member of one of the Working Groups. The Steering Group, which includes those responsible for founding the project, is self-appointing, but will seek to develop a diverse membership of those with relevant skills, contacts and experience.

The present members of the SG are: Adam Conway, Rebecca Johnson, David MacKenzie, David McLachlan, Anna-Linnea Rundberg, Jane Tallents and Angie Zelter.

**The basic undertaking common to everyone:-*

Taking part in a peaceful and nonviolent blockade of Faslane in an agreed two-day slot in the rota and sharing a common demand with other Blockading Groups:

- *That Trident must be taken out of deployment*
- *That government should make a timetable for dismantling the UK's nuclear weapons*
- *That government should commitment not to develop any new nuclear weapons.*

Nonviolence

There are a number of different ways to achieve peace and justice. We need to work to build a just world through sustainable development which involves ordinary people at the grassroots, we need to find creative ways of resolving conflict, and we need to build alternative structures and communities along sane and sustainable lines.

Some situations require us to engage in active nonviolence. For instance, where there is a disparity in power between two sides in a conflict so that the powerless side has to take action so that negotiations can start. The need may be as basic as to demand

recognition from the powerful that they are fellow human beings, or to get them to see that there is a problem. Or the situation may be one of such structural injustice that it cannot be improved or reformed, but has to be transformed.

The aim of nonviolence is both dialogue and resistance - dialogue with the people to persuade them, and resistance to the structures to compel change. Faslane 365 also has these aims, and will through nonviolent civil resistance apply a critical public pressure for the disarmament of Britain's nuclear weapons.

The methods of active nonviolence

Dramatising actions, usually symbolic, can be used to reveal the truth of an issue and to draw attention to it. For example, homelessness campaigners in Washington claimed the body of a pauper who froze to death and carried it in a coffin to city hall, thus literally laying it at the door of those responsible. Faslane 365 will go a step further as we are actually shutting down the flow of traffic to the base and thus preventing workers from going in.

The 'creative disorder' of demonstrations, blockades, marches or peaceful invasions attract attention to an issue and can lead to change. Non-cooperation - strikes, boycotts, stay-aways, refusal to follow orders - and intervention - blockades, sit-ins, direct action - create a crisis and can compel necessary change when opponents can't be persuaded. (NB: One should never use a method which one would not want used against oneself!)

Characteristics of a nonviolent campaign:

- absolute respect for the opponent/everyone involved
- care for everyone involved
- refusal to harm, damage or degrade people
- if suffering is inevitable, willingness to take it on yourself rather than inflict it on others
- belief that everyone is capable of change
- appeal to the opponents' humanity
- recognition that no one has a monopoly of truth, so aims to bring together our 'truth' and the opponents' 'truth'
- understanding that the means are the ends in the making, so the means have to be consistent with the ends
- preparation and training, so that our behaviour is nonviolent.

Faslane 365 Nonviolence Guidelines

We are committed to always acting in a way that causes no harm to ourselves or others. We ask that everyone taking part in Faslane 365 respect and follow these guidelines:

- Our attitude will be one of sincerity and respect towards the people we encounter
- We will not engage in physical violence or verbal abuse toward any individual
- We will carry no weapons
- We will not bring or use alcohol or drugs other than for medical purposes
- We will clear the blockade to allow emergency vehicles in or out of the base and then resume the blockade afterwards.

Why Nonviolence?

"Unarmed truth is the strongest power in the universe." Martin Luther King

In all our direct action, trainings and workshops we emphasise that all our actions are totally non-violent. This section explains briefly why this is so important.

Pragmatic reasons.

The state or the powerholders can always muster more force against protesters than we can. In the last resort, if violence is the tactic, they can always resort to greater violence and can always command more forces and resources.

- Violence used by protesters gives a negative image, and very often alienates the people we are trying to rally to our side. It plays into the hands of a negative press.
- Violence, while seeming to be effective in the short term, never produces long-term solutions. There is always a residue of hurt and pain that will erupt later.

Philosophical reasons

- Bringing about peace by violent means is a real contradiction in terms. Peace can only come about by peaceful processes.
- Respect for others is at the heart of nonviolence. By our actions we are seeking to win our opponents over to our way of thinking, and this involves a change of heart, which cannot be achieved by force.
- Most important of all: Nonviolence works.

Some examples where nonviolence has worked

In all these examples nonviolence has been part of a long and often costly struggle. Sometimes it has only achieved partial success, and often there are still issues to be resolved or carried further. However, the important thing is that nonviolent action has won results that have changed the course of history.

Human Rights

Slavery: By the eighteenth and nineteenth century, slavery was seemingly entrenched as a fundamental part of the economic structure, and yet within fifty years it was abolished and, although it still exists, the concept has become unacceptable. This was achieved by the tireless work of many politicians, philanthropists, and also active tactics, such as boycott and symbolic action.

Women's suffrage: The campaign to win universal voting rights for women in Britain at the beginning of the last century, employed many tactics of direct action well beyond parliamentary lobbying. Women chained themselves to railings, disrupted the proceedings of parliament, destroyed letter boxes, went on hunger strike, and even died on the racecourse in protest. This, combined with the higher profile of women in paid employment, led to a time when the vote could no longer be denied.

Trade Union Movement: The right to form trades unions to protect the rights of workers was only won through many years of costly campaigning in the face of powerful opposition from the vested interest of factory owners. Most memorable of the campaigns was the action of the Tolpuddle Martyrs, who continued to unite, even although they were transported to the then colonies in Australia for many years.

The Civil Rights Movement in the U.S: Perhaps the most famous of all nonviolent campaigns was the struggle to win voting rights for black Americans. Starting with Rosa

Parks' refusal to sit at the back of a segregated bus, and moving to Martin Luther King's leadership of the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, the Civil Rights movement inspired a whole generation with the example of nonviolence in action.

Denmark against Hitler: People often say that nonviolence couldn't work against a dictator like Hitler. The people of Denmark were occupied by the Nazis, but had a very effective campaign of nonviolent resistance throughout the war. When Jews were ordered to wear a yellow star, the King wore one, and the order was dropped. Throughout the war no Jews were deported from Denmark. Norway also resisted effectively, and there was nonviolent resistance within Germany itself.

National Independence

India: Gandhi's struggle to free India from the British Empire has become a model of nonviolence that has inspired many other actions around the world. Not only did Gandhi's tactics of boycott, building up of local self-respect and trade, open defiance of laws and taxes, such as the salt tax, and ultimately hunger-strike, eventually win India's freedom, it also provided many of the philosophical ideals underlying nonviolence as a way of life.

Pakistan: A less well-known contemporary and colleague of Gandhi was Badshah Khan, who transformed proud Pathan warriors into a nonviolent army 10,000 strong, who resisted the harshest of British imperialism to enable Pakistan also to be free from British domination.

The Philippines: In the 1980's the people of the Philippines rose up against the repressive dictatorship of President Marcos. Images were screened around the world of huge crowds out in the streets, of nuns and priests in the forefront of the resistance, climbing aboard tanks, giving the soldiers flowers and garlands, and eventually winning the police and the army onto their side, to overthrow the dictator.

Czechoslovakia: In what has come to be known as the 'velvet revolution' the people of Czechoslovakia managed to break free from the might of Soviet domination in 1989. A previous uprising in 1953 had used violence and been crushed by the superior force of the Soviet military, but as a result of many many years of underground cultural and political resistance, people power took to the streets in Czechoslovakia, and became the starting point for many other former Soviet satellites to gain freedom, culminating in the breaking down of the Berlin Wall.

Ukraine: More recently, we have seen the people of the Ukraine also taking to the streets in huge numbers to create the 'Orange Revolution' resisting Russian domination of their elections. These pictures of crowds of people standing out in the snow in Kiev day after day and refusing to disperse, was not the spontaneous action it appeared to be, but was the result of a year of intense organising.

Nuclear Disarmament

Greenham Common: In 1982 a women's peace camp was established at the U.S. air base at Greenham Common in opposition to the deployment of cruise missiles. Although missiles were deployed, records have shown that the U.S. were seriously restricted by the amount of public opposition, and ultimately the weapons were removed and the base returned to common land. This had a wide impact, not only on anti-nuclear campaigning, but also on the struggle for women's rights.

Anti-Trident Campaigns: There have been countless nonviolent action campaigns

ever since the Aldermaston marches of the 60's. Yet Trident is still here in spite of us all, so we could be said to have failed. However, our actions have influenced public opinion to a huge extent, we have the partial successes of the Test Ban Treaty and have actually created a general awareness and public opposition to nuclear weapons, that only needs the final push to get rid of them altogether. This is where we come in with Faslane 365. We will provide the essential direct action push that is needed to support the many other organisations that are lobbying and educating for change.

So let's get out there and give Trident the final push.

Direct Action Workshops

Why have workshops in direct action?

Taking direct action for or against something we are concerned about can be a very powerful way of expressing what we think and feel, let alone an effective tool for change. It can, however, be a big and slightly scary step to take for those of us who are first-timers, especially since it can have legal consequences. More experienced activists will hopefully already value preparation and training as a means to prepare yourself and your group, to build up your own self-confidence about the action and to build confidence and trust in each other. The workshops that Faslane 365 offer are there to prepare, empower and facilitate the process towards feeling comfortable and safe while taking action.

If you take part in Faslane 365 you are very likely to get arrested. Even if you are a support person, and arrest is less likely, it is important to be prepared for this. The workshop will deal with this and other fears and concerns – the more you know about the procedures and possible scenarios the safer and more confident you will feel when you take part in Faslane 365!

By actively participating in a workshop we get to know each other, talk about issues we are concerned about in relation to civil resistance, learn more about different tactics of for example blockading safely and effectively, or finding out more about the legal consequences and what happens when we get arrested. You might find that sharing these concerns with other people in a workshop like this will help you find your own ground, trigger you to explore what your boundaries are in terms of direct action and help you to feel better equipped for dealing with the different situations that can occur when you are 'out there' taking action.

Preparation and planning is very often the key to success – also in civil resistance and direct action. A workshop can provide the basic tools for groups to organise and plan their own actions, as well as offering a space for practical skill sharing. The workshops are there for you and your group – they can be tailored to suit your requirements and needs. And don't forget: having fun while preparing and taking action is essential!

What can Faslane 365 offer in terms of workshops?

The Faslane 365 Trainers Network can offer workshops to groups who want to prepare themselves for participating in the year-long blockade. We aim to tailor the workshops so that your specific needs are met in order for the participants to get the most out of the time they put in. Our workshops can run between 3 hours and a day (or possibly two evenings) – depending on what you would like us to cover.

We can help answering practical questions about Faslane and point towards useful

sources for further information about civil resistance and direct action. We can also provide participants with handouts relevant to the workshops.

We would like to involve new people as co-facilitators in order to de-centralise the skills and ways of working as much as we possibly can. For this to happen we also offer workshops for people who want to become facilitators themselves, providing a wide range of methods and techniques proven useful for facilitators of direct action workshops.

What do we expect from participants?

- We expect the participants to be seriously considering taking part in Faslane 365 in one way or another. This can be done through a variety of ways: by physically taking part in the blockades, functioning as support on the day of action and also in the lead up to your day at the gates, as drivers, media contacts and prop makers – there are so many different ways you can participate and support! And every role is equally important if we are to shut down Faslane, have fun and celebrate hope at the same time!
- We expect the groups who would like a workshop in their area to find and book a suitable venue for it, advertise it in their area, make sure that possible participants find their way to the venue and take care of other practical aspects of the workshop.
- We expect the groups to provide us with information about what areas they would like us to focus on in the workshops and how many participants there will be.
- We expect the groups to cover the travel costs of the 2 workshop facilitators (or one if they are providing a trained co-facilitator). If there is a need for it, we expect the facilitators to be offered simple accommodation somewhere close to where the workshop will be held.

What can a workshop cover?

These are some of the areas we can provide workshops on / include in a workshop:

- Intro to Faslane 365: what, why, how, when, who, FAQs
- Mobilisation: how to get more people involved
- Support structures: legal support, logistics, accommodation
- Different roles: arrestable roles, supporters
- Buddy system: the importance of looking after each other
- Personal preparation: personal safety, personal reasons, fears and hopes
- Practical stuff: what to bring, how to dress,
- Nonviolence: why nonviolence,
- Blockading tactics: blockading equipment such as lock-ons and arm tubes, props, practice, creativity!
- Practical skill sharing: what skills do we have within our group, how can we use them?
- Quick decision-making: scenarios, consensus
- Legal briefing: consequences, arrest procedure, follow-up court support
- Media work: awareness raising, press releases, interviews, contacts
- Contingency plans: what do we do in case....?
- Further training needs: on regional basis, providing workshops in specific fields

like legal support, media etc.

- Police liaison: how, why, liaison person
- How to use the Faslane 365 website

If there are additional requirements other than those you can find in the list above please don't hesitate to contact us and we will see what we can do. We might need some time to prepare, so please let us know well in advance.

Blockading Tactics

The basic plan for the everyday Faslane 365 blockade is to close all four gates of the Faslane base nonviolently, using our bodies by either lying or sitting on the roadway in front of the gates. With at least 100 new blockaders coming each day the suggestion is to get about 25 blockaders, plus five support people, at each gate. However, it is up to each blockading group (BG) to decide how to blockade and some BGs may want to concentrate on the two main gates or even just one. Each blockading group can make this decision themselves. We want to stop all traffic from getting into the base for as long as possible by using our bodies and our imagination to block the entrances. No one should do anything that they are unhappy with. Usually the police only arrest people who refuse to move from the roadway and not the support crew but we cannot guarantee what the police will do when such a long-term and potentially successful initiative will continue day after day after day.



Linking arms and using lock-on tubes

In the past people have blockaded by standing, sitting or lying across the road with their arms linked. People often go limp when arrested making it harder for the police to move them off the road.

The blockade is more effective if groups chain themselves together or chain themselves to objects around the gate area. To make it more difficult for the police to cut chains or wires, people join their hands through metal, plastic or cardboard tubes and lock their hands together using karabiners (climbing clips) attached to chains or rope around their wrists.

The lock-on tubes have to be long enough to prevent the police sliding them along people's arms to reveal the chain or rope, which they then can easily cut. Care has to be taken not to let the police suspect you plan to use this kind of equipment as in the past they have arrested people for having lock-on tubes or chains around their wrists. Considering the nature of the project, with people showing up continuously over such a long period of time, it is very likely that the police will stop and search every vehicle and pedestrian that approaches the base – and therefore also confiscate any equipment before it gets used. So you'll need to use your imagination! Tubes can be disguised as part of fancy-dress costumes, as part of street theatre props, as dummy missiles or in

old rucksacks – use your imagination! People locked on to 'disposable' vehicles conveniently parked in front of the gates, or big piles of bicycles chained together have effectively stopped traffic going in. Imagination, creativity and safety – there are many ways to blockade!

Other disruptive actions

Although the basic idea of Faslane 365 is to blockade the base, there is nothing that suggests that you can't do other things as well. You can for example cut the perimeter fence, get inside the base, get onto a gate and refuse to come down, put graffiti on fences, notices, tarmac, if you have a boat or like swimming you can do water actions – there are lots of other creative actions apart from blockading. If you are interested in finding out more about these activities (the practicalities and the legal implications are different but not necessarily more serious than the blockade, although going into the base could now be more serious – see the Legal Briefing for more) you can visit the web site below or ask any of the trainers in a workshop:

www.uhc-collective.org.uk/knowledge/toolbox/index.htm

Practicalities

Overlapping with previous group

It is important to establish communication with the previous group well ahead of your blockading days. That group will be a vital source of current conditions at the base and for passing on learning and experience. We will give you the necessary contacts when we have them.

Getting There (and getting away again!)

There are good public transport options from Glasgow. At the time of writing trains from Queen Street station (low level) for Helensburgh leave every half-hour from early till late. There is a regular bus service (No 316) which runs every half-hour weekdays and 2 hourly on Sundays from Helensburgh's Colquhoun Square (destination Garelochhead or Coulport) which stop at Faslane Peace Camp or Faslane north gate. For information you can ring 0870 6082608. There is also a train service from Queen Street (main level: destination Mallaig/ Oban) which stops at Garelochhead (about a mile walk from Faslane north gate). Check the current situation with Traveline Scotland (<http://www.travelinescotland.com/>). There are also ferries from Cowal and Inverclyde to Helensburgh and Kilcreggan.

It takes about 20 minutes to walk from Garelochhead train station to Faslane Main Gate. It takes about 20 minutes to walk from the Main North Gate to the South Gate. It takes about two and a half hours to walk from Helensburgh to the South gate (which is very close to Faslane Peace Camp). And another useful timing is that by car it takes about 20 minutes to get from Coulport to Faslane.

For environmental reasons we would like to encourage Blockading Groups to book up early on public transport and some advice on this is given in our more detailed Transport Briefing on our website. This can be a much cheaper and more ethical way of getting to Faslane than booking coaches and much more difficult for police to monitor.

However, it is likely that groups will organise their own transport, especially if they want to use a minibus or a coach as a shelter, break or refreshment point. Parking then

becomes an issue. The main parking points are indicated on the map but these may change or be affected by police or council decisions in response to blockading. Make sure you check the current situation in contact with the blockading group who will arrive the day before you, or by contacting the F365 Information (info@faslane365.org). You will also need to check the latest developments in regard to what the police and council will allow in terms of passengers alighting on the A 814 which passes the base.

Accommodation

Groups coming from the farther parts of Scotland and beyond will need to find accommodation either locally or at some point no more than an hour or so away by transport. Some groups may want to put up temporary shelters around the base. Some may want to consider using a coach for this purpose (by only filling half the seats to allow room for stretching out and storage) or even a caravan or two. Camping, youth hostels, and bed and breakfast, may also be solutions. There are also churches and social centres in Glasgow and elsewhere which have helped out with accommodation for previous mass blockades at the base. While you will be able to research most of these options through conventional sources (such as <http://www.visitscotland.com/>) you can get the benefit of previous experience by looking at the more detailed accommodation briefing on the website. While planning accommodation and transport you need to think about those who are arrested and who may be released from Glasgow police stations in the middle of the night. Bear in mind that up to three nights accommodation may be needed.

Welfare and Comfort

Although it is likely that police will clear away blockaders within a few hours you need to plan for the contingency that the blockade will be maintained for the two - day period and for how you intend to cover that contingency by employing a rota of blockaders or having people willing to stay in place for that entire time.

At each gate identify people who will avoid arrest and can offer welfare support to blockaders, covering such issues as:

- Food and Drink: Many blockaders will be able to be self-sufficient in this but others will need support and attention, including those in complex lock-ons with no hands free! Have plenty of water available and high-energy foods, such as cereal flapjacks.
- Shelter: Individual blockaders need to give serious thought to clothing. In spring, autumn and winter the basic rule is to have as many layers as will still allow you to move freely, and good waterproofing. Take material such as polystyrene sheeting to insulate you from the cold tarmac. It is amazing how cosy you can be for a very long time in the coldest days, especially with other warm bodies close by! Supporters should have tarps handy which can make improvised tents over blockaders - and spare insulating material. Exposure to the sun is a less obvious but equally problematic issue, even in the winter months. Individual blockaders should ensure skin coverage and sunblock cream. Supporters are advised to have spare sunblock. Most importantly, blockaders who are having problems with cold, sun, or any other problem should not hesitate to leave the blockade. Supporters play an important role in identifying emerging problems and facilitating solutions. It is advisable to check local weather forecasts and advisable also not to take them completely seriously.

- Midges: Not a joke, unfortunately, from June to September. Experience shows that Avon Skin-so-Soft moisturising spray is the best lotion available. Locally made midgie hoods can also be helpful in the worst situations. We are arranging for sets to be available either for sale or for borrowing.
- Toilets: For those at the south gate of the base a walk to Faslane Peace Camp is an option. In the past we have set-up a temporary toilet in the woods close to the north gate (tarp shelter with seat and removable bucket). With a little discreet help from supporters using a banner or tarp for privacy blockaders can pee without leaving the scene - large paper coffee cups can come in handy.
- First aid: Identify a first aid person at each gate and make sure they are well equipped with basic supplies. In more serious cases do not hesitate to engage the help of police or base personnel.

Communications during the blockade

At the blockade identify at least one person at each gate who can communicate with other gates via mobile phone. The coverage is better for some mobile networks - overall Vodafone seems to be the best at present. It is important to share information on the progress of the blockade at each gate so that tactics can be adapted if necessary (e.g. moving some blockaders to a gate where there is a risk of the blockade being removed.) One or two bikes can also be useful to move from one gate to another.

Sharing the two day period with another group or groups

Sharing groups will need to discuss what aspects of the practical arrangements they will need to share, such as which gate or gates a group will blockade and the extent to which they will share support facilities.

Getting Your Own Message Out

It is a key feature of Faslane 365 that no one person or group owns the campaign and each group should take the opportunity to make the links between their own issue and the Trident issue - on the understanding that the deployment and threat to use nuclear weapons undermines their vision of a better society.

In the last year or two the mass blockades of Faslane have had a great diversity in the concerns and issues that people highlight as they sit down at the gates. The most pervasive connection to Trident is the fact that state violence in the form of nuclear weapons is inextricably linked to the devaluing of humanity and the natural world that underlies so many of the ills we face, but there are many others, including:

The link between a weapon, the threat of which is used to protect our "vital interests", and the unequal economic structures which maintain worldwide poverty and



exploitation.

- The tolerance of weapons of mass destruction as a brutalising influence in our social life.
- The waste of precious resources and human skills which could be used to relieve poverty in the UK.
- The suicidal carelessness behind our nuclear weapons policy as a key example and symbol of our inability to see beyond the end of our own noses.
- Trident as a refined expression of extreme tribalism – our interests above those of others at all costs – which fuels our racism and xenophobia.
- Trident's role in legitimising violence, rape, torture and abuse.
- Trident as the core expression of how our economy and trading interests are intertwined with militarism and the weapons of war.
- And so much more...

Your message can go out by;

Banners: Can add colour and tone to the blockade as well as words. Very portable and making them is a good teamwork exercise.

Placards: If black on white around A2 size can be very effective in getting your words into press photos and videos. Simple method is to paste printed words onto sheets of fluted polypropylene –there are firms who will print them for you.

Media work: Your introductory press release should carry an explanation of why it is important for your particular group to be taking part and everyone who is interviewed should be ready to give that message. If possible get this message into journals and periodicals which specialise in your area of concern.

Good timing: Aligning your blockading days with an event in your own field of interest.

Parliamentary Work: Having a sympathetic MSP/MP ask a related question at the time or in the lead-up. Or better still have them join with you in the blockade.

Arrest and Court: Those arrested can make an issue of their concerns at trial. This process can begin with the response to the arresting officer's "Have you anything to say?" since what you say should be read out in court.

Getting Your Story Out—The Media

Many of the Blockading Groups will already be skilled and experienced in getting their message out via the mass media but others may welcome some pointers.

- 1 Work out who in your group will co-ordinate media work. Ideally this person or persons will involve group members in the actual communication with the media so that a diversity of voices are represented. The co-ordinator should also keep the whole group informed about what is being said to the media.
- 2 You may want to arrange a workshop for the group (or some of the group) on media issues. If so you could contact the Faslane 365 Media Working Group for a facilitator.
- 3 Work out as a group what will be the main themes of your communications with the media.
- 4 About two months before your blockade send out a press release to alert your target

media. Follow this up with phone calls to check whether your press release has reached the paper/broadcast station. These calls will give you the chance to develop the story and to build up contacts with journalists. If that goes well you may be able to encourage a journalist or two to attend your blockade or even accompany you to it.

- 5 About ten days before the blockade send a second press release and again follow it up with calls. This should repeat the basics of the story but should include any developments/reactions. At this stage a major aim is to get journalists to come to the event.
- 6 Make sure that journalists will have mobile numbers of people they can contact at the blockade itself.
- 7 Assign at least one person to take high-resolution digital images of the blockade and work out arrangements to get these e-mailed to journalists when and as soon as required. Digital film footage will also be useful.
- 8 On the days of the blockade the co-ordinator should be gathering the elements of the story to pass on to the media. There would be scope for a couple of press releases during the event itself.
- 9 Have people (both arrestables and support people) ready at the blockade to give interviews.
- 10 Have people primed to clip newspaper articles and record news broadcasts.

Some pointers about press releases and contacts

- Use e-mail to send your press releases – faxes are almost universally redundant. Send the message to yourself and put the media contacts in BCC.
- Keep the releases short and simple. See below for a sample press release (this is not a model press release - it's just one way of doing it that generally works.)
- Develop your own contact list (see the website for basic UK and Scottish contact lists. You will want to customise these for your use. To do so use the directory on the Media UK website (<http://www.mediauk.com/>).
- Also use the "alternative" media, especially Indymedia, where you can post stories directly (<http://www.indymedia.org.uk/> which will give you other national Indymedia sites), the video producers Undercurrents (www.undercurrents.org/unn) and the newspaper Schnews (<http://www.schnews.org.uk/>), Peace News (www.peacenews.info) which has been reporting on peace issues since 1936. As well as covering stories which the conventional media ignore this is a useful way of publicising the campaign among activists.
- Send a copy of your press releases to media@faslane365.org so that it can be circulated further.

Press Release

8th September 2006

STIRLING IN YEAR-LONG FASLANE BLOCKADE

Today it was announced that a group of residents from the Stirling area are set to join a continuous blockade of Faslane naval which aims to cause a whole year of disruption at the Clyde nuclear weapons base.

About 40 Stirling people are planning to take part. Their contribution will be to blockade the base for two days, 7th and 8th November, along with two other groups, one from Stockholm in Sweden and the other from Leicester.

The group are aware that taking part may lead to an arrest for a breach of the peace but have been preparing themselves with training workshops in nonviolence and how to cope with being detained by the police.

Claire Marshall, a gardener and mother of two from Buchclyvie, said: "We are excited and a bit nervous since most of us haven't done anything like this before but we are all so fed up with all the lies and the warmongering. It's good to feel part of something where so many people are determined to take a stand for what's right.

Keeping our weapons of mass destruction and designing new ones is just not on."

Nearly ninety groups from around Scotland and from further a-field have already committed to taking part in the year-long blockade, called Faslane 365.

Contacts: Edith Sitwell: 07778 367822

Brian Cox: 07876 593116

See also: <http://www.faslane365.org>

1 Date

2 Short Title

3 Single sentence paragraph summarising the story

4 Two short paragraphs developing the story

5 Quote

6 Background Information

7 Contacts

Sample Press Release – During the blockade

Press Release

7th November 2006 11.30 a.m.

STIRLING BLOCKS FASLANE

Today a group of residents from the Stirling area are playing their part in the ongoing continuous blockade of Faslane naval base.

About 50 Stirling people joined blockaders from Stockholm in Sweden and from Leicester at the base this morning at 6.30 a.m. At that time the police had just managed to clear away a group from Ullapool who sat down yesterday at the north gate. Today's blockaders have managed to keep that gate and the south gate closed, although base traffic is trickling in through other gates.

So far 8 people from Stirling have been arrested. It is expected that they will be charged with a breach of the peace and released later today.

Responding to the accusation from Defence Secretary Margaret Grantham that the Faslane protesters were "reckless and irresponsible", Wilson Stubbs, an administrator with Forth Valley Health Board, said: "That's not bad, coming from a Ministry that runs one of the world's most deadly nuclear arsenals. Our presence here today is peaceful, careful and considered. Stirling residents are very conscious of the UK's WMD since the bomb convoys regularly pass through our district. It's thrilling to be a small link in this amazing chain of people power."

Faslane 365 has already led to 814 arrests and has caused the Ministry of Defence to provide a special flotilla of boats to bring in workers and to keep the Gare Loch base going.

Altogether 140 groups from around Scotland and from further a-field have already committed to taking part in the year-long blockade.

Contacts:

At Faslane: Edith Sitwell: 07778367822 and Brian Cox: 07876593116

Photos and digital film footage from Alison on 07987356766

See also: <http://www.faslane365.org>

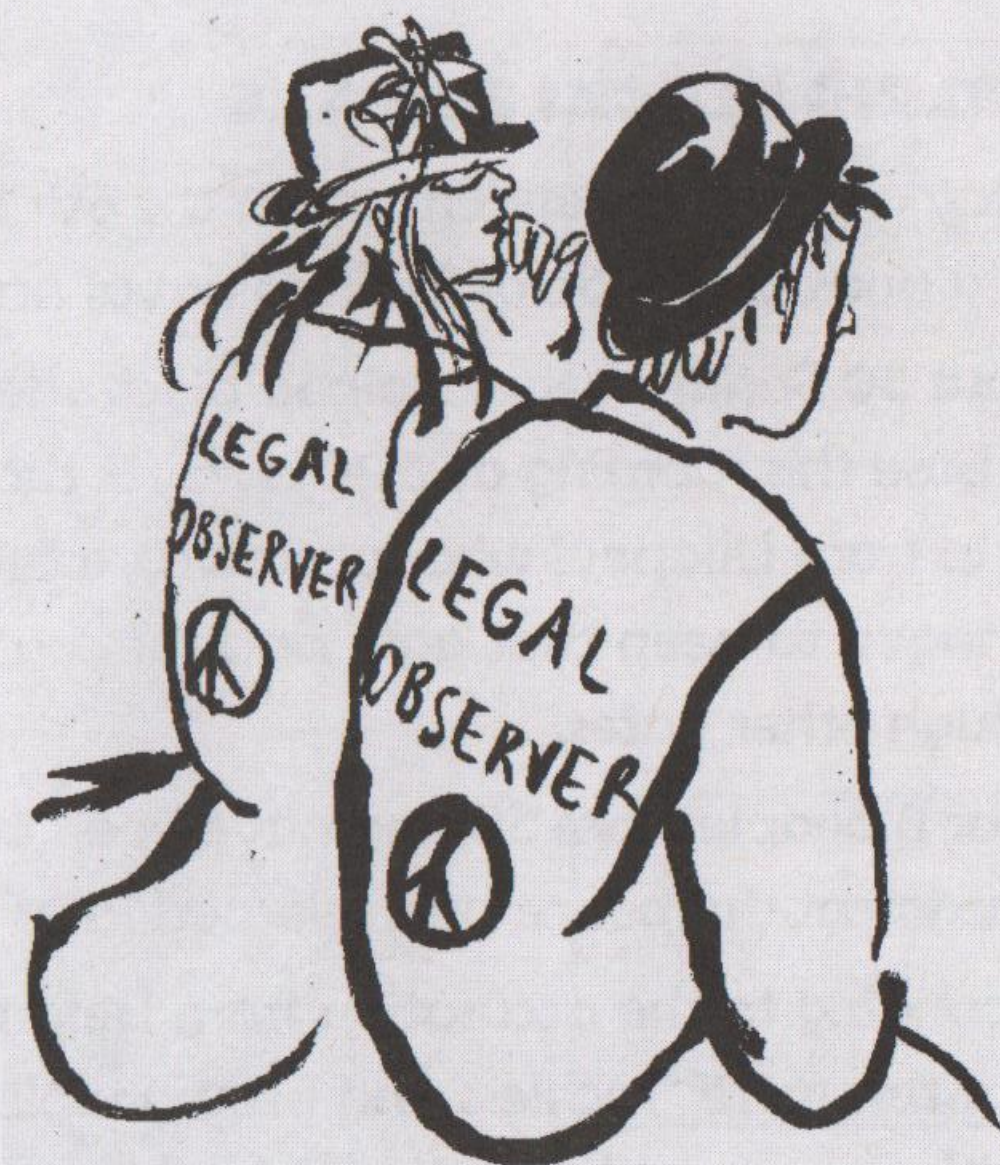
Legal Briefing For Blockading

In writing this briefing we are building on many years of experience of blockading Faslane. Many hundreds of people have been arrested and many more have taken part without being arrested and for most it has been a positive, even liberating, experience. While the charges and police behaviour over the years have been relatively predictable, this project is, we hope, an escalation of the effectiveness of these blockades. Faslane 365 grew out of a realisation that the state could cope with – and work around – one-day blockades, however large and effective, and a desire to be un-ignorable. Thus, the state may also change tactic in response, and may use laws or powers that they have not used at Faslane before. We believe that, together, we are

strong enough to overcome these issues if they do arise. The Legal Support Working Group will provide information and advice and help facilitate a collective response should anything like this arise.

Legal Support

While direct legal support is, in keeping with the decentralised nature of the project, the responsibility of each Blockading Group, there will also be a Legal Support Working Group who will provide help and advice. We will also help co-ordinate among the people doing legal support from the different blockading groups and provide information as to how the courts are responding to different issues (as much as we can!). If any new legal tactics are tried, we'll keep you informed and provide advice and a communication channel so that we can all deal with it together. The people within your blockading group providing legal support won't need any legal knowledge – it's about making sure they know where you are when arrested, can tell friends/family/work if you want them to, can tell a solicitor if you want one, make sure someone picks you up when you're released, that people come to court with you (if you even get taken to court). We'll provide advice and training as required.



Possible Charges

Remember when reading this that some of what we cover here is worst-case scenarios. It is quite possible that no-one will face anything more serious than Breach of the Peace or Obstructing an Officer in the Course of Their Duty.

Blockading

If you go onto the road at the entrance to the base it is likely that at some stage the police will tell you to move. If you refuse then you may be arrested. Ironically, given the reason why we're doing it, the usual charge is Breach of the Peace! Sometimes the police issue a warning to a whole group of people before moving in to arrest individuals. Our experience from previous blockades at Faslane is that if you stay on the pavement or move there when told to it is unlikely that you will be arrested. This may change if the police or the base get interdicts or similar (see below). The Legal Support Working Group will help keep your legal support team up to date on this.

Breach of the Peace is a common-law offence (which means it's defined by previous court judgments rather than by Act of Parliament). While the offence goes back centuries the leading judgments (High Court rulings which define what BoP means) are fairly recent and tend to involve anti-nuclear protesters who blockaded Faslane! In theory, BoP requires "conduct severe enough to cause alarm to ordinary people and threaten serious disturbance to the community". It should be conduct that is "genuinely alarming and disturbing, in its context, to any reasonable person ... it is clear that something substantially greater than mere irritation is involved". In practice the courts

do usually reckon that this includes peacefully sitting in the road at Faslane and you are likely to be convicted.

However, they may well not prosecute everyone – the courts have a finite capacity. Some people may be offered Fixed Penalty Notices, which are a bit like a speeding fine in that if you pay (they're usually £50) you don't get a criminal record. Some will hear nothing at all. Some will be prosecuted. This can be either in the District Court or in the Sheriff Court (the Procurator Fiscal gets to choose) and usually results in a fine of £50-£100 if you plead guilty or £200 to £250 if you plead not guilty. One of the avenues they might take to try and discourage us is to increase the levels of these fines. This could well be challenged, depending on how it is done (we have had fines reduced on appeal before).

There are other offences they could charge us with for blockading – under the Roads (Scotland) Act for example – but they're of a similar level and certainly no harder to defend.

Resisting Arrest / Obstructing an Officer in the Course of Their Duty

If you are locked-on, fail to move when told to, or after arrest, then they may add one of these charges. This may (especially the resisting arrest) be dropped before the case gets to court but it may be prosecuted. Like BoP, these charges cover a huge range of situations and so the theoretical maximum is high but, given the nonviolent and accountable nature of these actions, this would be very much towards the trivial end of the spectrum and would usually result in a small fine.

Conspiracy

It is always a possibility that they may decide to act pre-emptively and arrest people they see as organisers on a conspiracy charge. This is potentially a more serious charge but political conspiracy charges are rare for a reason – they usually backfire on the government! The people most at risk of this are the Steering Group. We will make sure that all the Blockading Groups have each others contact details just in case.

Other Offences

Faslane is a Designated Area under section 129 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (as amended by the Terrorism Act 2006). This means that it's an offence to be inside the fenceline without lawful authority (and potentially a serious one – the maximum penalty is a year in prison and a £5,000 fine). However, this only applies if you go inside the fenceline. As long as you stay outside the fence, even if you



are on MoD land and/or blockading the gates, then you cannot be charged with this. For more information on this power see our website or the Trident Ploughshares briefing on Designated Areas (at <http://www.tridentploughshares.org/article1405>). It is also possible that they may decide to use *section 14 of the Public Order Act* (which allows them to put conditions on assemblies in certain situations). Depending on how it's done there are a number of ways to challenge this. The likely sentence, if convicted, would again be a *smallish fine*. It could make life more difficult for supporters who wish to be present but not to risk arrest – but if they do impose an s14 they *should provide a space in which we are allowed to be*. If there were a total ban on assembly imposed then supporters would become potentially arrestable. We will be able to help advise what is likely to be do-able without risking arrest once the terms of the exact order are known. Remember also that the rights to Freedom of Assembly and Freedom of Expression are enshrined in the European Convention on Human Rights and into Scots law via the Scotland Act and Human Rights Act. We may well be able to challenge these orders if they become too restrictive.

It is also possible that either the MoD, the local authority or the police may try and obtain *Anti-Social Behaviour Orders* (ASBOs) or *even interdicts*. This would be a sign that we were getting somewhere. ASBOs probably wouldn't make a huge difference although it may inconvenience supporters – many of the comments above on s14, etc. apply here as well. An interdict would be a sign of desperation on their part but one, which could require a collective response from all the Blockading Groups but which could be overcome or worked around.

Finally, if there is any "disorder", whether it came from us or not, there is the possibility that they would take the opportunity to try and use more serious public order charges such as *Mobbing*. This is, essentially, a collective Breach of the Peace but is considered a more serious charge and could result in a jury trial. That said, it is often easier, in this sort of case, to convince a jury of the rightness of your actions than it is a judge.

Bust Cards

Make sure you have the phone number of your legal support team and of a solicitor. This may be provided in the form of a Bust Card. It is a good idea to write the numbers on your hand/arm as well.

Ask the Legal Support Team if you would like the contact details of Glasgow based solicitors who have proved helpful in the past.

What do I do when I get released?

If the police can confirm your details and they are satisfied that the action is over you should be given all your property back and released. This can take a long time if there are a lot of people in custody so be prepared for a long wait. Hopefully, there will be someone waiting to meet you outside the police station who will arrange a lift. Please inform your Legal Support team that



you are out.

What happens if I am held for court?

If you are charged with a serious offence or your details don't check out or you are already on bail or there is a warrant for your arrest or they've got a new policy to try and put us off you *may be held and taken to court the next morning*. You can ask a solicitor to represent you or just to give you advice. You will *probably be released on standard bail conditions* – this means that if you are arrested again whilst on bail they can add an extra charge. Bail does not usually require the payment of money sureties in Scotland. They may want to add extra conditions – such as not to go within a certain distance of Faslane – but should give you the opportunity to argue against them if you want to. Unless you have a history of breaking bail you should get bail for these sorts of charges.

If I am released from the Police Station will I hear any more about it?

The police sometimes release people on an undertaking to come back to court on a specified day within the next few days or weeks. *If you are released without signing an undertaking then you may receive a citation* (to come to court) *or a fixed penalty fine in the post up to a year later*.

The Arrest Experience

What happens after I'm arrested?

The police will take you to a nearby police van. You can choose to walk with them or you can refuse to co-operate and be carried, but this may mean you are given an additional charge of resisting arrest (this is usually dropped if you go to court). At the van the police will ask your *name, address and date of birth*, they might take a Polaroid photo and you will be charged. You have the *right to make a reply*, which will be written down. They may ask other questions but you don't have to answer them.



Where will I be taken?

If you are arrested by the MOD police you will be taken into the base and then either released from there or transferred to a civilian police station. If you are arrested by Strathclyde Police you will be taken to a police station, probably in Glasgow. Often men and women are sent to different places.

What happens at the police station?

You will be searched and your possessions taken away. *Check your pockets BEFORE the action* to make sure you do not have anything in them you do not want the police to see and that you *do NOT have your penknife with you*. They will also take things like belts so make sure your trousers stay up without them!

If the police ask you to strip for a search (which is rare), ask them why and explain that

complaints about previous strip searches have been upheld. If they insist on a strip search it is up to you whether you co-operate, but get the names of the police officers and make a complaint as soon as you are released and let Legal Support know.

The police will ask your details again and whether you want someone told that you are in custody and a solicitor informed as well. Ask them to contact your legal support team. You only really need to see a solicitor if you are being held for court but they can help sort out other problems as well. You have the right to see a lawyer after being arrested. You should have got the name/number of a lawyer from your legal support team before the action (the Legal Working Group can help them find one) – probably on a bust card together with their number.

The police will ask your name, address and date of birth. They will also ask you lots of other questions but you DO NOT have to give them any further information. Tell them if you are vegan or vegetarian or need medication.

If you are ill or injured you have the right to see a doctor and insist on seeing one at the earliest opportunity.

You will then be put in a cell, possibly by yourself or possibly with two or more others. The cell will usually have a gym-type mattress and you should be able to get blankets if you need them (but you might have to ask). Likewise, you should be able to get water when you need it. There is a call button in each cell but they can take a long time to answer so if they come by for any reason take the opportunity to ask then if you need anything. You should get three meals a day (although they may claim you've 'just missed' one so it can only be two, depending on what time you arrive at). They will come by and check up on you periodically and will take you out for fingerprints, to charge you, etc.

The police can photograph and fingerprint you if they wish but records will be destroyed if you are not prosecuted, or if you are eventually acquitted. Strathclyde Police use a new electronic fingerprint machine that is linked to the national computer. You will also have swabs taken from the inside of your cheeks for DNA tests. The police can do this using 'reasonable' force.

If the police can verify your name and address you probably will be released. They check this by sending the local police to the address you have given and asking if you live there or by checking on the electoral roll. However, they may decide that they want to put everyone on bail, so as to be able to impose a condition not to go within a certain distance of Faslane. Alternatively, you may be asked to sign an Undertaking to come back to court on a specified day. This means that if you fail to turn up on that day, they can add an extra charge. They cannot impose any other conditions without taking you to court. You do not have to sign the undertaking, but it may increase the chance that they hold you for court if you don't.

If they do decide to hold you for court, you will be held overnight in a cell at a police station. They have to take you to court the next working day so if you were arrested on a Friday you could be held until Monday. Try to get some sleep – they will come round periodically (every hour or two) to check on you (by opening the little hatch in the door): if you can, then just grunt that you're OK but try not to wake up fully. You will then be woken up very early, given some breakfast and the opportunity to wash at a sink in the corridor and then put into a van to be taken to court. At the court you will be put into a

large holding cell before being brought up to the court itself. Assuming you are released on bail, you should be released from the court without having to go back to the police station.

Will I be Interviewed?

Possibly. If you've been arrested then you have a right to talk to a solicitor first. Think in advance about what you want to do if you are interviewed and talk it over in your group. You are NOT obliged to answer any questions. If you decide not to answer any questions, then it's best to say "No Comment" or something similar to every question, even the stuff you've already told them like name and address. Alternatively, you might wish to prepare a statement in advance, saying why you took part, then simply repeat that or say "I've nothing further to add to my statement". If you do decide to answer their questions then it's best to

- Try and stick to why you did it, rather than what you did. Remember that you still don't have to answer every question.
- Not mention anyone else or what anyone else did, however seemingly innocent. It's your decision what you say but it's their decision what they say so if you're going to answer only answer about yourself.

What Happens When I'm Released?

You will be taken out of the cell, you may be asked to sign an Undertaking, then you will be given your property back. You will be asked to sign to say you've got it all back – check it first! – and then released. Hopefully, someone from your group will meet you. Ring your legal support team and let them know you're out.

Young People

Anyone aged 16 or over is treated as an adult in Scots Law and anyone under 16 is treated as a Juvenile. Juveniles are treated differently. If anything a report is sent to the Childrens Panel and their hearings are very different in style and approach. To our knowledge no Juveniles have been prosecuted or taken to Childrens Panels for actions at Faslane. There is a detailed Legal Briefing for Young People on our website.

Non-UK Residents

If you live abroad it is more difficult for the police to check your identity. They may want to see proof of ID such as a passport. It may also increase the likelihood of you being held for court.

Impact of arrest/conviction on work/college

Job Contracts

If you have a job and are unsure of the level of support that your colleagues or bosses may give you then it might be a good idea to look at your job contract before you take action to see if there are any clauses stating that a conviction could lead to your dismissal. Bear in mind however, that these clauses usually relate to offences of dishonesty such as theft or fraud, or to offences committed whilst at work, and may well not be applicable to arrests of this sort for nonviolent actions taken in your spare time.

If your bosses are likely to be supportive then talk to them in general terms before you take action so that they are less surprised after it has happened, particularly as you may need to take time off work later to travel to court cases etc. If they are very

sympathetic then you might want to ask them to take part with you or to encourage other members of your work team to join in Faslane 365!

Publicity

While there will be a general aim to get publicity for Faslane 365, it is perfectly okay for participants who don't want to be interviewed or photographed to stay out of the limelight as much as possible. In particular, you might want to consider whether local publicity in which you are shown or named might upset your relationship with your employer. If so, ensure that your group knows that you do not want your name to be given out to the press and that you will not give press interviews. There are some professions, for example solicitors, where an arrest might be treated as 'bringing the profession into disrepute' which in extreme cases might mean that you get struck off and can no longer practise. However, for most people, this kind of penalty would be extremely unlikely, especially if you are with others of the same profession and are making a considered protest on international law and moral grounds. If you do have worries about this then it might be worth checking with your professional body, particularly if they have a confidential phone line.

Job Applications

The biggest impact of having a conviction might be when you are looking for new employment. If the job you are applying for involves working with children or vulnerable people then you will by law be required to have a Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) check when you apply. The CRB check discloses all convictions (including spent convictions, see later). You can't be employed where these convictions relate to children or vulnerable adults. Otherwise it is at the discretion of the employer whether to hire you, and in such a case it is generally better to explain the arrest yourself. Being involved in Faslane 365 should not affect you working with children and vulnerable adults. However, you should explain to your prospective employer before they have the CRB check done, so that they know the nature and context of your convictions, as if you leave it for them to find out, you may not get the chance to explain later.

For other kinds of work the job application form may have a section asking about previous convictions (see below for info about what you must disclose). If you don't answer honestly and they find out you do have convictions then this would be grounds for your dismissal. If you do tell them make sure you explain what the convictions are for – not simply that it was a conviction for criminal damage, for example, but explaining why you did it, the commitment to nonviolence and prevention of crimes under international law. While many will respond positively to your explanation and decide that your actions show the kind of initiative and responsibility they would welcome in the job, there is of course the risk that they may then decide that you look like trouble!



Spent Convictions

Bear in mind that the majority of people taking part in Faslane 365 will probably not be brought to court and even if they are, we are assuming that the most likely charges will be minor, such as 'Breach of the Peace' or 'Obstruction' (see legal briefing). Such charges usually result in fines of between £50-£250. Nevertheless, it is as well to be aware of The Spent Convictions and the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act of 1974. This Act specifies that after a certain period of time (depending upon the length of the sentence) any conviction becomes 'spent' and there is no need to disclose the conviction to future employers etc. For example, a fine becomes spent after 5 years regardless of the amount of the fine. There is however a very large category of people for whom convictions can never be spent, including people working in the following professions: doctors; dentists; nurses and midwives; lawyers; opticians; teachers; police officers; and people working with children and vulnerable people. This is why it is important to make sure that any convictions that you do get are recognised by yourselves and others as being matters of conscience proving your ethical responsibility and care for society. Over the years many professional people have taken part in anti-nuclear direct actions and very few if any have suffered in their professions as a result.

If you are a student check with your college/university Student Union whether there are any regulations which getting a conviction might breach. Ask other students at your campus who have convictions what the impact has been, if any. If you think your tutor is likely to be sympathetic, consider telling them about your intended action/conviction, as you may need to miss some course work to go on the action or go to court.

Travel Visas

Depending on the charges, there are potential difficulties getting visas for some countries, including Australia, New Zealand, or the USA. Also, some countries which do not generally require British citizens to apply for visas for short trips do require visas if you have convictions, so check well in advance of travelling. Where countries have questions on the visa application form about convictions, some only want to know about certain kinds of serious crime or whether time in prison has exceeded a period of, e.g. in the case of the USA, 5 years. The requirement to disclose convictions includes spent convictions unless the country has an Act equivalent to the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act. In most cases it will be possible to answer these questions totally truthfully, since the likely conviction or penalty for a Faslane 365 blockade would be less than the question requires. In other situations it is up to you to decide whether you think that these acts of civil resistance are covered by these questions. We are not aware of many activists having been refused entry to countries on the grounds of their previous convictions but then we do not know how many people filling out their visa forms answer this question fully.

Insurances

It might also be useful for you to be aware that some insurance firms are now refusing to give insurance cover, be it household, business, car or other types of insurance if you have convictions. However, there are a number of good insurance firms who do cover people when the nature of the convictions is properly explained, and we have even found that the premiums are cheaper. Maybe we should just all change over to these firms and reward them for their understanding!

Arrest Stories

Matt:

My first arrest at Faslane was in 2003. Getting over the "arrest hurdle" can be a bit daunting so I thought "Why not do it in company?" Armed only with a karabiner, secured around my wrist by rope, I took one of the buses from Glasgow out to North Gate at Faslane. The crowd sitting in the gateway had the entire entrance blocked and I spent some time enjoying the relaxed atmosphere but decided I was unlikely to be arrested there. I headed down to the South Gate and, walking up the road to the gate, ran into a group with various props, lock-on tubes etc. Word went around that South Gate was open to traffic and it was decided to blockade where we were, to the consternation of the few police who were in attendance. I found someone to lock-on with and in seconds there was a jolly little group of 15 to 20 people in a heap of arms, legs and tubes complete with police and supporters standing around. Lying in the road was fun as people fed us and gave us drinks, cigarettes and encouragement. A light shower dampened us but it was all in a good cause.

Eventually the "cutting team" arrived and one by one we were removed from the bundle and taken to awaiting vans. I ended up at Greenock and spent a few damp hours in the cells a bit cold but happy to have achieved my first arrest for our cause. In all there were 171 arrests that day and in the end the charges against me were quietly forgotten.

Margaret:

Scotland's a long way from Bristol – but here we are at last, all seventeen of us, more than a little dazed by the seven-hour journey. We scour around and find a bit of floor space in this overcrowded penguin colony, Glasgow's Kinning Park community centre where, in company with activists from all over, we'll spend our first night.

Night falls. We eat good hot vegan food, and drink strong tea. Heart-lifting singing from the group Seize the Day, who have been invited here to entertain us. "With my hammer I will break the chain ..."

Driving out into darkness next morning, past the Faslane naval base. Miles and miles and miles of mesh and razor wire and steel. A blight on the landscape. A death camp.

Out of the coaches, and streaming up the hill behind others, all heading the same way. My heart thumping now. Are we going to make it to the gate, or will they stop us?

And here we are, in front of North gate, milling about. The gates are shut and guarded. Yellow jackets everywhere. But they're not stopping us being around. People are sitting down. Quite a few have locked on to each other already.

Reeling with tiredness, but on a high with all the music and colourful banners and the cheering and singing. I get a glimpse of the soles of George Galloway's feet, and of the frenzied media pack hurtling after as the police rush him horizontally to the nearest holding van.

Warned by a copper – asked if I'm going to move. "Would you like a biscuit, Inspector?" Next thing I know, I'm off the ground and on my way to the nick.

A slow, slow queue for processing, along with lots of other people. A longer wait while the vehicle I'm in fills up gradually with new arrestees. Then we're off. Where to?

"Dunno. Kilmarnock, I think."

The knowing smile on the face of a policewoman, as I say to her. "So if eighty per cent of Scots are opposed to Trident, some of those must be in the police?"

Watching Loch Lomond roll by from the back of the speeding van.

The unexpected gesture of chocolate biscuits with our cop shop tea. Real milk, instead of the usual stingy dollop of milk powder. Is someone trying to tell us something?

An afternoon spent pleasantly enough, in a cell with a 70s – something veteran activist, a middle-aged woman who's in the Scottish Nationalist Party and has a lot of information at her fingertips, and a pleasant young woman with colourful boots. I get to practise the penny whistle quite a lot. The others are tolerant.

A few years later

Flat on my back on the road to South gate, locked on to Sam's wheelchair. Even from this odd position, I note with satisfaction that a lorry has just been turned back up the road. Seems we're effective.

The rest of the space visible to me from my present worm's-eye view is crowded with capering figures. Some carry life-size images of long-necked pink birds. A petite woman in delicate red draperies stands by a tallish figure disguised from head to toe in a rabbit costume.

A legal observer stands by the wheelchair, as the police turn up. His is a kind, reassuring presence. I tell the sergeant where the key to the bike lock round my neck is. At my request, someone threw it in the water. With heavy jesting about whether it's "the lock or the loch" we're talking about, the police set to work with their cutters, parting me from Sam's wheelchair.

By the time I'm sitting on a bench inside the MoD police station, the cops have rounded up the whole band of Alice in Wonderland characters, the dainty Red Queen and the floppy-headed rabbit among them. (The flamingos, it turns out, were lock-on tubes.) As the whole cast is led into the reception room, it's a comical sight.

Once out of nick, as in past years, we all get the Scottish papers to see what they say. Lots of pictures. Over three hundred arrests, including of church leaders and MPs. Faslane nuclear naval base all but closed for several hours. "Essential" staff had to be brought in by boat across the Loch. English media never cover the Faslane blockade story, but Scotland can be relied on.

So the world – or at least most of Scotland – now knows all about it. Resistance to nuclear madness goes on.

Now comes the long road journey back to the South West – all of us weary, but quite satisfied at having helped make an event happen. When, in half-asleep Southern England will we ever manage similar things?





The return to Scotland for Helensburgh Magistrates' court comes later. Already I know the courtroom will be full of my friends and supporters, and the likely consequence nothing more terrible than a fine. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof

Ulla:

It's always good fun and a strong message to give to the nuclear weapon establishment that you are willing to spend a day in a cell and sometimes a day in court too for what you believe in.

Being together in an arrest makes time pass quickly and you have support around you. At mass arrest there will be people both inside and outside to take care that no-one will suffer any pain during the day, and that all in the end of the day will have a good feeling of having done something for the disarmament and peace in this world. That takes away all fear of being put behind bars for some hours.

Go for it – and give power to the international solidarity.

Davida:

I've been arrested about 7 times at Faslane, at least 4 of them for blockading, but have never been brought to court. (Is this a record?) In all those times I've found the police courteous, friendly within their professional code, and often quite helpful. Although I may have benefited from being a grandmother in her 70s, with white hair to make her age very visible, my observation of the police in action tells me that courtesy and patience are generally the order of the day. In any case, probably the police do not want to make any anti-Trident martyrs!

Being in police cells can be incredibly boring. My worst times were when I forgot to bring a paperback with me, but on one of those occasions a WPC kindly provided me with some women's mags. I've nearly always been in a cell on my own, which adds loneliness to boredom. But I always try to remember that loneliness and boredom are shamefully miniscule problems compared to the ones faced by people detained in totalitarian regimes or under apartheid (which of course was totalitarian for blacks).

I've nearly always been with a group, doing a lock-on or a coordinated sit-down, but once I just sat down because someone in the group at my feet said, "Come and join us!" Being in a group gives you a great feeling of strength and enjoyment. And I'm certainly prepared to be arrested again, group or no group. It may not bring the walls down, but it is a highly practical way to witness for one's belief, and it does help to make significant numbers!

Harmony:

Faslane 2003 was my first ever arrest (discounting that one little one for shoplifting as a teenager).

I was quite nervous even though I travelled with a group. We'd thought out our lock on and practiced it so we were pretty sure we knew what we were doing but the arrest bit itself, and the idea of being cut out were a different matter.

The atmosphere on the morning was amazing, so many people all with the same mindset I'd never experienced anything like it. Everybody was looking out for each other. Both of my arms were locked on so I had no free hands, but people fed me food and drink, and when it began to rain a large canvas/parachute type affair appeared from somewhere and people held it over us so we stayed reasonably dry.

When the police decided to start moving us the atmosphere remained calm and friendly and by this time I wasn't worried about being arrested anymore though the cutting tool operating above my wrist was pretty scary as I could feel the warmth being generated.

It had to be the one time my weight was a real advantage, four big burly policemen had to put me down twice whilst carrying me to the van as my weight was just too much for them.

I shared a cell at the police station with two other women, unfortunately one of them was unwell and was eventually allowed to go sit somewhere else. We talked for a while, then we slept, or I tried to sleep but was far too hyped up so I read instead. The time went reasonably fast, and the police officers were friendly. The food however left something to be desired.

I felt at the same time proud and sort of disconcerted to be arrested for the first time in my 40's. Would I do it again? You bet, though next time we will be bringing cushions to sit on.

Zina:

The 2003 Big Blockade was not only our first direct action as an affinity group, it was also the first arrest for 4 out of 7 of us. We had spent a hysterically funny couple of days beforehand making lock-ons with a combination of steel chain, chicken wire, plaster of paris and plastic drain pipe. The result was us, and my living room, covered in plaster and a lock on which we had to swathe in plastic bin liners on the day when we realised it was starting to dissolve in the rain.

At the Blockade we locked on with people from Norwich and Stafford on the day (having practised with them the night before). We were slow and disorganised but the police politely ignored us until we were all securely attached to each other. After 6 hours of being locked together in a wriggling heap, getting utterly drenched when the heavens opened and getting sunburnt the rest of the time, we all knew each other very well. (In fact we've continued to work with each other since then).

When the police got to us they cut everyone off individually rather than deal with the central lock-ons (although I gather that they did cut the final one in half and it took 20 minutes and gained their compliments). They were careful, and chatty and took over 1 1/2 hours to remove us all. Some of us ended up in individual cells and others in threes but we were all released that night. My only complaint was that they didn't have any vegan food available so I didn't get fed.

As for the aftermath: one of us pled guilty, one was found guilty, one was let off because the police mixed up their witnesses, another got let off because one of her police witnesses had moved to Spain, one had her case cancelled because her co-defendant kept not being available for court, and I turned up only to be let off because the Prosecution had forgotten that he was going to have my case that day! Surely they'd have saved time and money by not prosecuting. However, logic has never been a strong point for this government.

It was a wonderful first action – we had a great time, became a real affinity group, and have since done other actions together.

Ian:

There have been 4 blockades of Faslane since 2000 where significant numbers of Irish people have participated. In February 2001, 70 Irish people joined 1,100 others in blocking the North and South gates of Faslane. 350 of the 1,100 were arrested including 31 Irish. The arrested included George Galloway, Tommy Sheridan and Caroline Lucas. The blockade would have started about 7am. All of the Irish were arrested by 10am and taken to various police stations around Glasgow. All were released by 6pm that evening. One group had the misfortune of being strip-searched. They were sent to a police station which had not originally been on the list of destinations for arrestees but was asked to help out due to larger than expected numbers of arrests. The Scottish police subsequently apologised for this incident which broke their established protocol of how to deal with arrested anti nuke protestors. All of the Irish arrested gave their home addresses to the police. In the aftermath most got letters saying they could pay a £50 fine by post and thus have no record or face the possibility of prosecution and record if they did not pay. Some got no letter while others got no choice and were given court dates. Most paid the £50. Of those who went to court some got off while others had to pay £200 fines.

In October 2001 70 Irish joined about 700 others in another blockade. Numbers seemed to have gone down after September 11. About 10 of the Irish were arrested for sitting on the road including Patricia McKenna. 8 of these were attached together with drainpipes and chains which took the police 30 minutes to cut through using the tools doctors use to take plaster casts of people without cutting them. In the lead up to this blockade the word was out that all non-UK nationals that were arrested would be held overnight and brought to court the next morning. As such, all Irish arrested adopted the



tactic of giving UK addresses. The address cited would have had to have had someone willing to answer the phone to confirm that the Irish person lived there. Thus all arrested were released by 7pm that evening. Of this group some were subsequently summoned to court while others heard nothing. Those who ignored summonses may have a warrant for their arrest in Scotland though this is not likely as in order for this to happen their names would have had to have been called out in the district court at Faslane and the Trident Ploughshares/Scottish CND would have heard about it and passed on details. Those who attended court got fines of up to £200 while one person got off giving a spectacular defence that he had been raised to be anti nuke and as such was only doing what he believed to be right.

In February 2002 about 25 Irish attended a 3 day blockade of Faslane. The main groups engaged in the three days of action were the Irish group, a Swedish group and the Belgian For Mother Earth group along with some Scots people. Some of the Irish arrested did indeed stay overnight in the police stations and went to court the next morning to avoid future hassles with court summonses, paid their fine and walked free. A further blockade took place in April 2003. About 15 Irish went and again there were a few arrests.

Jane:

Quarter to seven on a gloomy September morning. We file quietly onto the road that leads to Coulport Naval Base, where the nuclear warheads for the Trident submarines are stored. Each pair carries an a length of arm-width plastic tubing between them, karabiner clips at the ready. The tubes are dubiously hidden within sandwich-board style placards so we've fingers crossed against meeting any MOD police patrols. Nearly there – and we're hoping that the police at the gate will assume we're merely another banner-waving vigil – but they're not that easily fooled and block our path.. We sit down and try to clip together between pairs but one of the tubes gets yanked away from us.. This means that we have a group of 4 and one isolated pair. But we look around – we are more or less blocking the road and the traffic is stopped. Yes, we have a blockade!

The police inspect our tubes and manage to undo one of the screws through the shorter tubes and unclip my partner's karabiner. But I hang tight onto my end so the screw jams and they leave me with the tube, lying by myself on the ground expecting to be hauled away any moment. But, the arm on the other side is looking for a tube to grab into, so – much to the



chagrin of the police – we manage to join up. Now we are 2 groups of 3.

We hear from our supporters that the other entrance is blocked by a tripod. Hoorah! 'Don't know what you're so pleased about, say the police, there's only one person up it...' Duh – how many does it need?. Then they tell us we may as well unclip because they'll have us out anyway within 15 minutes and if we go now they won't arrest us. Oh, temptation! But we check out with everyone and the group consensus is to stick it out.

Cars are being ushered slowly through the gap on one side – oh for an extra person – but the buses are forced to disgorge their passengers who have to walk into the base. As they file past we urge them to look for better employment than servicing weapons of mass destruction.

Then one of our trios seizes advantage of a distraction and wriggles sideways to block the remaining gap so no traffic at all can flow.

We can't see what's happening on the approach roads – the police have erected screens around us – but we hear afterwards that the traffic was backed up as far as our camp.

An hour or so later (so much for their 15 minutes) the cutting gear is brought out. The police first warn us and formally arrest us. Their blurb advises us to consider our reputations and what our families will think. Are they kidding? Our families would be sorely disappointed if we weren't trying to prevent nuclear crime.

The thinnish drainpipe plastic yields fairly quickly to the rotary cutters. The thicker blue water pipe takes much longer and if we'd had even thicker yellow gas pipe that would take longer still. As would steel pipe, though the drawback with this is its weight.

Mindful of health and safety (never mind the nuclear warheads behind the fence!) the police shield us from any flying fragments and we remind them to wear their goggles too. Once we're cut out and unclipped we're asked if we'll walk to the waiting minibus. Some of us do, some don't and have to be carried there.

But eventually we're all bundled in and taken along to Faslane, to the police unit inside the base. There we meet the dangler from the tripod. He's in the holding cell one side, us women on the other. We shout encouragement, share out remaining food from our pockets, and do some yoga and jump about to warm and loosen up. And we get a cup of tea.

The processing takes ages. We're searched, have our possessions bagged and sealed, are fingerprinted, photographed and have DNA samples taken. We get self-heating cans of vegetable curry for lunch and aluminium foil blankets in case we get cold but which make us crackle like oven-ready roasts. We sing songs and tell jokes and get taken one by one for interview with two very charming ladies who belong to the CID branch of the MOD and who have come up from England specially for the camp. They ask us what other groups we have links with and we tell them that, for a substantial donation to funds we will spill the beans on everything that's already on the Trident Ploughshares website.

Eventually we are taken back to the desk officer to be charged, and to get our stuff back, and invited into the minibus to be taken to the bus stop outside the front gate where our own transport is waiting to take us back to camp.

Contact Information

Faslane 365

Valley Farmhouse,
East Runton,
Cromer,
Norfolk
NR27 9PN, UK.

Email info@faslane365.org

Telephone 0845 45 88 365

Web: www.faslane365.org

Other Sources of Information

Trident Ploughshares

www.tridentploughshares.org

Anti-Trident group with lots of relevant information

Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy

www.acronym.org.uk

Detailed analysis on security and international treaties, including coverage of disarmament and the UN, UK nuclear policy and relevant legal issues.

WMD Awareness Programme

www.comeclean.org.uk

Interactive website with loads of information on UK nuclear policy, Trident and peace education.

CND

www.cnduk.org

Useful briefings and information on Trident, its replacement and other relevant information.

Aldermaston Women's Peace Camp(aign)

www.aldermaston.net

Latest news on developments at AWE Aldermaston and civil society resistance.

Direct Action Guide

www.schnews.org.uk/diyguide/

Has lots of useful information including "Delia Smiths Basic Blockading"

Seeds for Change

www.seedsforchange.org.uk

Provide training and support to grassroots campaigners

Turning the Tide

www.turning-the-tide.org

Quaker project providing workshops for nonviolent empowerment

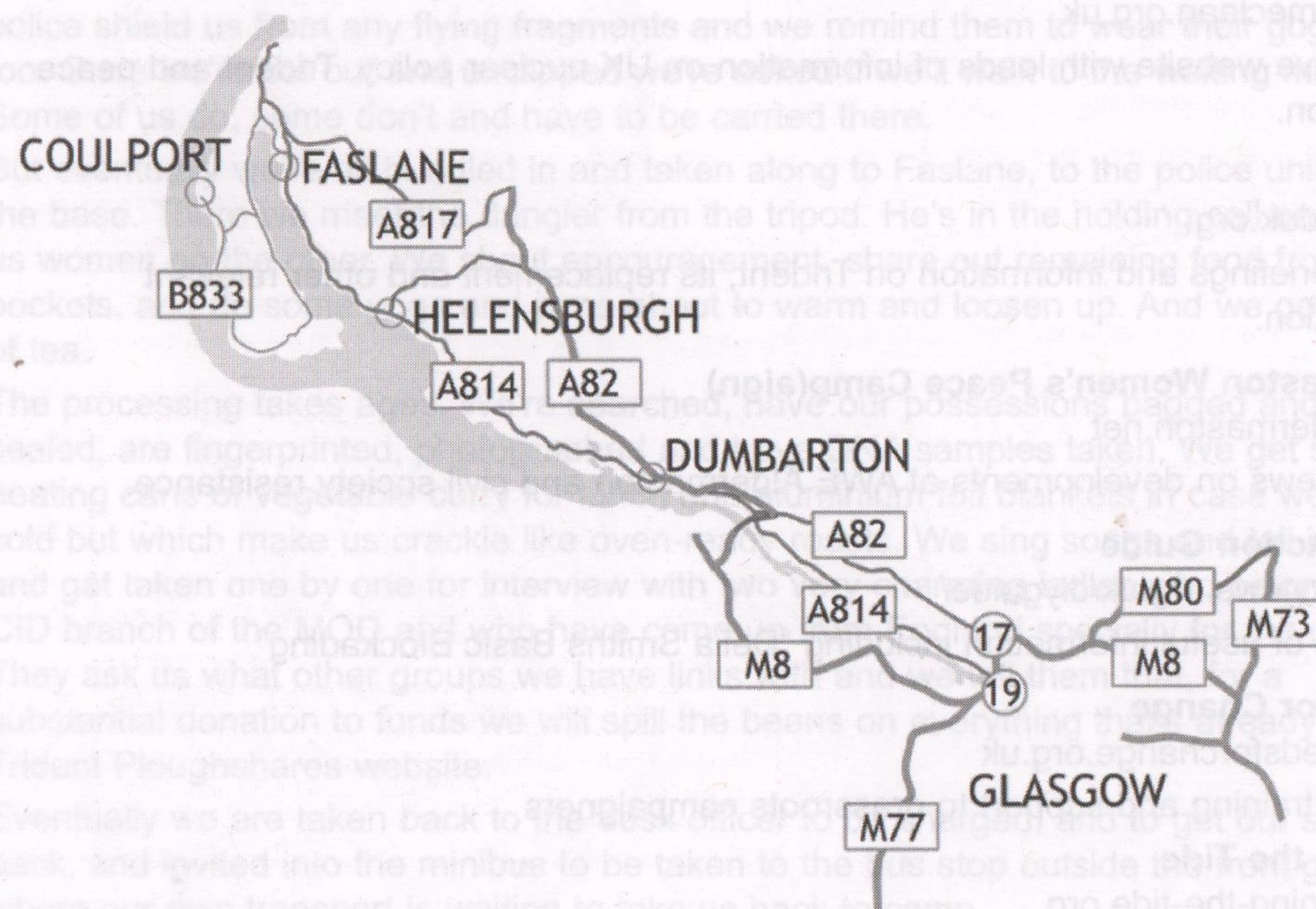
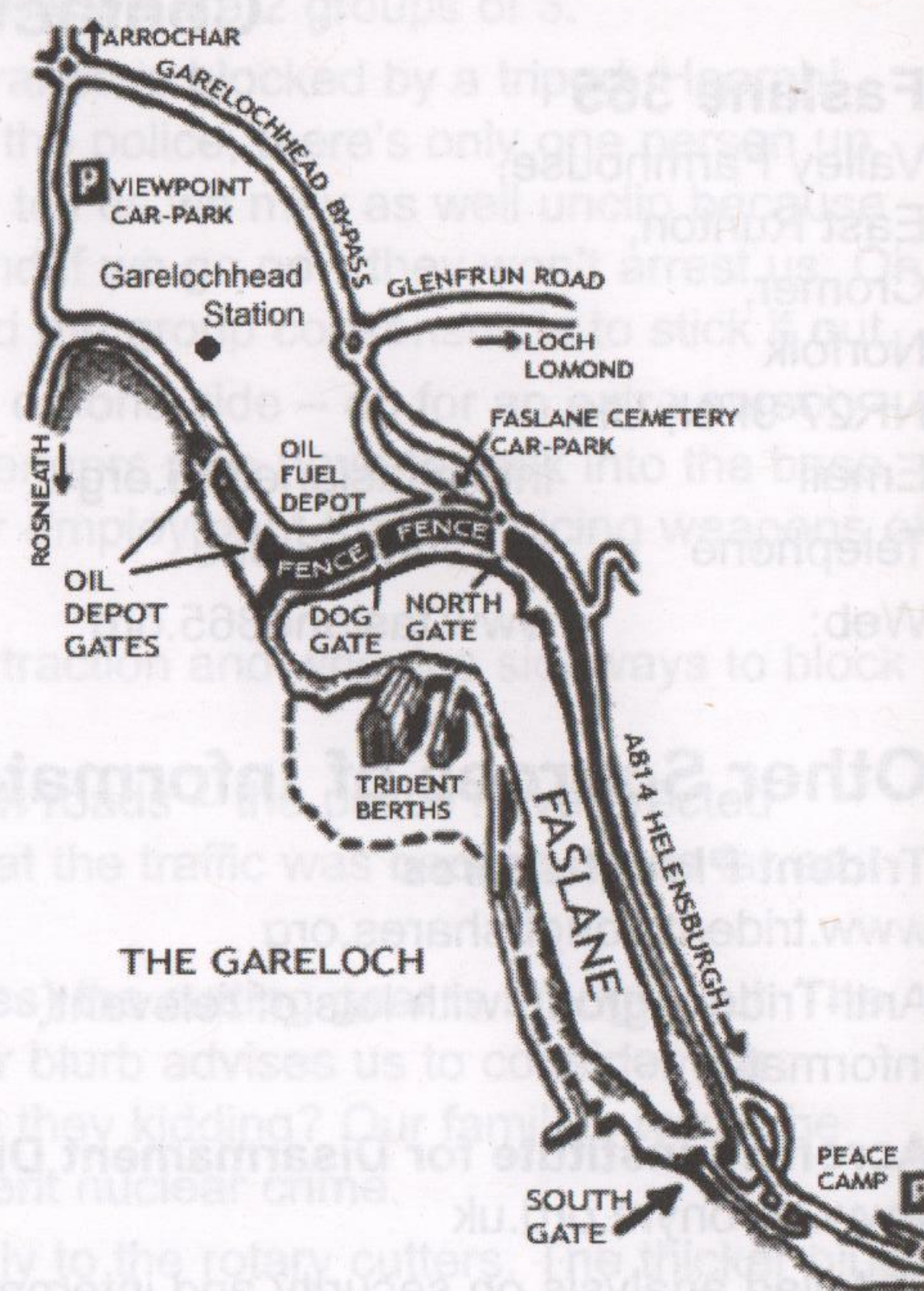


From Glasgow City Centre

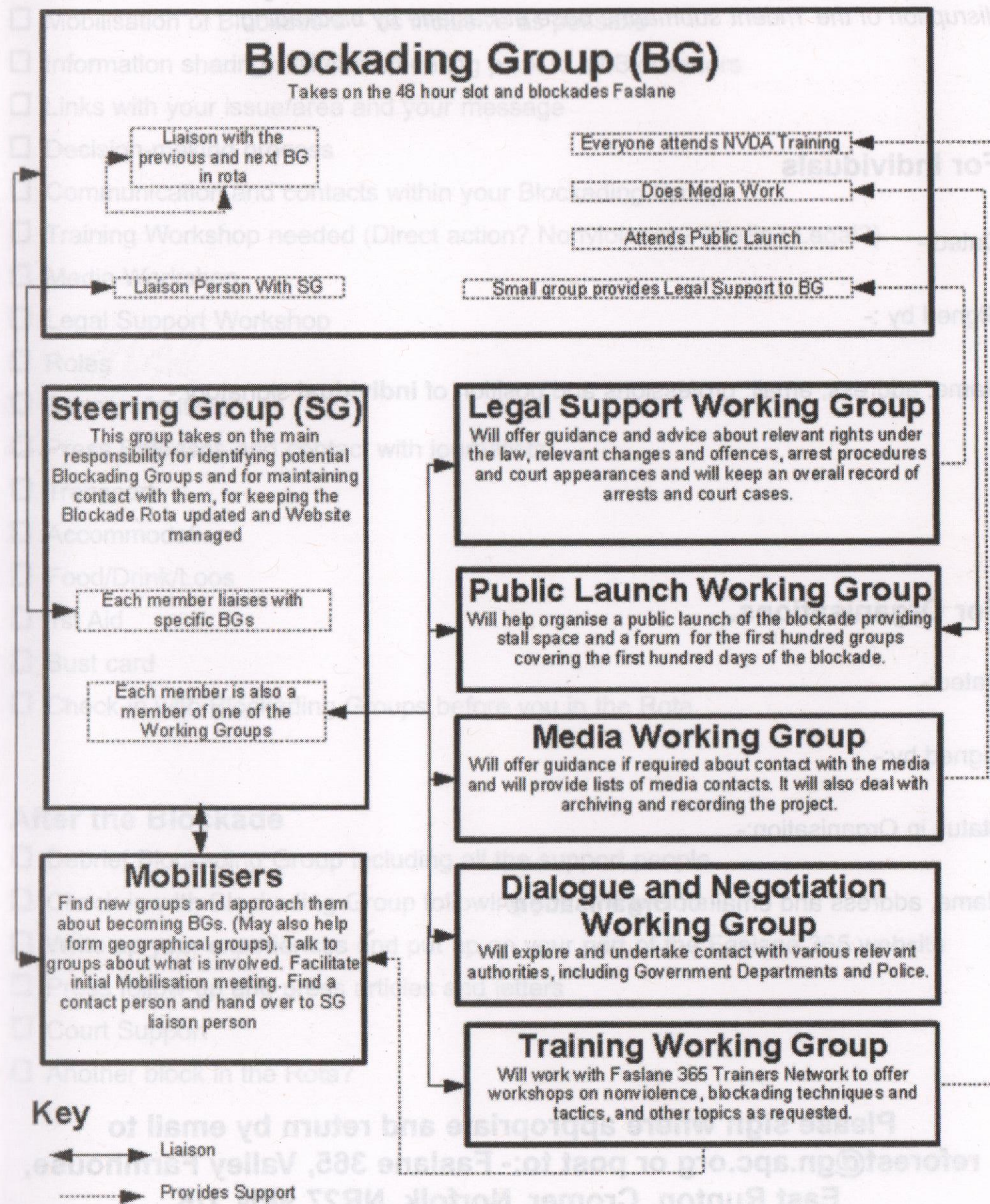
- 1 Get onto the M8 and drive on towards Junction 17.
- 2 Leave the M8 at junction 17
- 3 Merge onto the A82 (signposted A82 Dumbarton)
- 4 Follow the A82 until you see signs for the A814
- 5 Take left hand lane at traffic signals
- 6 Turn left onto A814
- 7 Follow the A814 until you arrive at Faslane

Distance is approximately 30 miles

Estimated time needed approximately 1 hour



Structure of Faslane 365



Faslane 365 Statement of Support

*Like all weapons of mass destruction Trident is illegal under international law and is a complete betrayal of our humanity. In the absence of any genuine intention by the state to undertake disarmament **I/this organisation** applaud and support those who respond to this gross evil by peaceful actions of civil resistance, including the nonviolent disruption of the Trident submarine base at Faslane by blockading.*

For Individuals

Dated:-

Signed by :-

Name, address, email, professions and position of **individual** signatory:-

For Organisations.

Dated:-

Signed by:-

Status in Organisation:-

Name, address and email of **Organisation**:-

Please sign where appropriate and return by email to reforest@gn.apc.org or post to:- Faslane 365, Valley Farmhouse, East Runton, Cromer, Norfolk, NR27 9PN, UK.

Check-List

Before and During the Blockade

- ☐ Signing Statement of Support
- ☐ Book date in the Blockading Rota
- ☐ Mobilisation of Blockaders – as inclusive as possible
- ☐ Information sharing/skill share/briefing pack to all Blockaders
- ☐ Links with your issue/area and your message
- ☐ Decision-making process
- ☐ Communication and contacts within your Blockading Group
- ☐ Training Workshop needed (Direct action? Nonviolence? Media? Legal?)
- ☐ Media Workshop
- ☐ Legal Support Workshop
- ☐ Roles
- ☐ Banners/leaflets
- ☐ Press Releases and contact with journalists
- ☐ Transport
- ☐ Accommodation
- ☐ Food/Drink/Loos
- ☐ 1st Aid
- ☐ Bust card
- ☐ Check-in with Blockading Groups before you in the Rota

After the Blockade

- ☐ Debrief Blockading Group including all the support people
- ☐ Check-in with Blockading Group following you in the Rota
- ☐ Write up your experiences and put up on your part of the Faslane 365 website
- ☐ Press follow-up and press articles and letters
- ☐ Court Support
- ☐ Another block in the Rota?

Like all weapons of mass destruction Trident should be dismantled and its components destroyed. In the absence of any serious intention to do this, the only way to ensure the safety of our children is to ensure that the Trident is dismantled and its components destroyed. This is the only way to ensure the safety of our children.

☐ Signing statement of support

☐ Book data in the Blocking Rotas

☐ Mobilisation of Blockaders as a means of protest

☐ Information sharing/skill strengthening back to all Blockaders

☐ Links with your issues and your message

For Individuals

☐ Decision-making process

☐ Communication and contacts within your Blocking Group

☐ Training Workshop needed (Direct action? Nonviolence? Media? Legal?)

☐ Media Workshop

☐ Legal Support Workshop

☐ Roles

☐ Banner/leaflets

☐ Press Releases and contact with journalists

☐ Transport

☐ Accommodation

☐ Food/Drink/Tools

For Organisations

☐ 1st Aid

☐ Bust card

☐ Check-in with Blocking Groups before you in the Rota

Signed by:

After the Blockade

☐ Debrief Blocking Group including all the support people

☐ Check-in with Blocking Group following your part of the Faslane 365 website

☐ Write up your experiences and put up on your part of the Faslane 365 website

☐ Press follow-up and press articles and letters

☐ Court Support

☐ Another block in the Rota?

Please sign where appropriate and return by email to ref@faslane365.org or post to: Faslane 365, Valley Farmhouse, East Runton, Cromer, Norfolk, NR27 9PN, UK.